

The one great rule
of composition is to
speak the truth.

—Thoreau

The Texas Observer

An Independent Liberal Weekly Newspaper

We will serve no
group or party but
will hew hard to
the truth as we find
it and the right as
we see it.

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Report of the Regents' Ire Over 'Politics'

AUSTIN

The custodians of The Daily Texan, the student newspaper at the University of Texas, have launched a reappraisal that is not only agonizing for them and the student staff but which also seems to be causing the University Regents themselves no little discomfort.

The line of tension between the Texan and the Administration was washed in public at a meeting of the Texas Student Publications board Monday night. The student editor, Willie Morris, insists the Regents are trying to censor the Texan, and his staff stands behind him in a unanimous memorandum. Insight into the motivations of the Regents, who unanimously adopted a statement ten days ago that the Texan is prohibited by law from commenting on legislative matters or actual or potential office holders because the university receives state funds, came from two of them who made statements—Claude Voyles of Austin and Leroy Jeffers of Houston.

Voyles, a ranchman and oil operator with interests in Texas and other states, said: "We feel The Daily Texan is going out of bounds to discuss the Fulbright-Harris natural gas bill when 66 percent of Texas tax money comes from oil and gas."

Jeffers, a member of a large Houston law firm who is an expert in labor relations for management, said

Editorials on Shivers, Segregation, Natural Gas Bill,

Higher Taxes Provoked Clampdown on Student Paper

subsequently that the issue is not freedom of the press but compliance with state law, a rider on the university's appropriations bill that state funds shall not be used for "influencing the outcome of any election, or the passage or defeat of any legislative matter."

Monday night Morris, a Rhodes Scholar appointee from Texas, was still holding out adamantly against the exercise of policy-making over the Texan by the Regents or the publications board. "The editor should form his own decisions," he said. "He is responsible to the students who elected him. I'll take the issue to the students if I have to. Then it won't be the board versus the Regents but the students versus the Regents." He says he won't quit. "They'll have to fire me."

All the Regents were appointed by Governor Shivers, but Jeffers said Monday that so far as he knew the Governor had not contacted any of them about the Texan.

Tom Sealy, Midland attorney with oil and gas royalty interests, is Regent chairman. Other board members are Mrs. Charles DeVall, head of women's division of Shivers's 1954 campaign and wife of the publisher of the Kilgore News-Herald, which supported Citizens' Councils in East Texas, and two other lawyers, two lumbermen, and two doctors.

Sealy stated his position on academic freedom in May, 1953, in a speech to the faculty. He said:

"Academic freedom is as essential to a seat of learning as knowledge to a profession; it is but another phase of the 'free enterprise' that has made this country great . . . Some misguided individuals have used the term to promote movements or doctrines which are entirely foreign to education . . . It is associated in the minds of many with left-wing elements.

J. Frank Dobie sent a letter to the Texan blasting the Regents last week, but it was cut and edited by the night supervisor. See "Dobie Unexpurgated," page 3.

"It is well to avoid ill-timed and ill-advised public acts or utterances which may do serious harm to you, to the University, to your profession, and to education in general," he said.

J. Frank Dobie, writer and folklorist, wrote a letter to the Texan blasting the Regents last week. It was cut and run as a news story (see page 3). One sentence omitted was: "The (the Regents) are as much concerned with free intellectual enterprise as a razorback sow would be with Keats's 'Ode to a Grecian Urn'."

WHAT LED UP to the Regents' stiff public statement curbing the Texan? Monday night Morris and Harrell Lee, the publications board's editorial director who receives most of the Administration's complaints about the Texan, told about Morris's "reprimands," as Morris called them, from Dr. Logan Wilson and people close to him. Presumably Wilson was in some degree reflecting the displeasure of the Regents.

Morris was first called on the carpet for an editorial saying that taxes should be higher on oil, gas, and sulphur interests in Texas. Lee said "the objection" to this editorial was that it used "too strong language" and contained "unduly violent material," especially the sentence: "How long will the moneyed oil and gas industries sink their fat fingers into the thin throat of the Legislature?"

Morris said he was also "called in and reprimanded" for editorials on these dates:

June 21, discussing Texas newspapers, criticizing the Shivers Administration, and commending several newsmen;

Aug. 20 or 21, criticizing Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd's stand on segregation;

Oct. 5, alleging that oil, gas, and sulphur are "virtually untaxed." ("That drew volleys of criticism, the greatest point of criticism the whole year," Morris said. "But the two paragraphs that followed—that the Cavness plan (for using the University's Permanent Fund for operating expenses) was a major threat to Texas education, drew absolutely no criticism.")

Nov. 1, 3, and 10, guest articles on state politics by Jim Sewell of Corsicana, Hart Stilwell of Houston, and Emma Long of Austin.

Dec. 16, a guest editorial from The Texas Observer criticizing Senator Price Daniel and Gov. Allan Shivers, and saying political offices should not be traded "like trinkets."

Jan. 17, a guest editorial from the Houston Chronicle, highly critical of the Shivers Administration on the "insurance scandal."

Material published in the first three issues of the Texan in February, Morris and Lee agreed, precipitated the crisis and the Regents' action.

On Feb. 1, Morris republished an editorial in the El Paso Herald-Post asking for the impeachment of the governor. On Feb. 2, an interpretive article on the insurance scandals was published on the editorial page in which they were compared to the land scandals and Gov. Jim Ferguson's impeachment, and Morris the same day quoted a liberal on integration and said himself that the natural gas bill would hike consumers' prices. On Feb. 3, Morris republished editorials from the El Paso Times denouncing "the scandals" and from the Observer on the natural gas bill.

"It seems to me that the pressure on the editor was strongest when we were criticizing oil and gas interests, and to a lesser extent when we criticized the Shivers Administration. Guest editorials by so-called liberals on the State Administration were objected to."

But Morris said he had received no objection on four editorials on the Permanent Fund. "I don't think the Regents disagree with us on principle. They seem to disagree with us on politics," he said.

LEE SAID that while he had not talked to any Regent about it, (Continued on page 4)

Jury Blasts Credit Insurance

AUSTIN

Even as the Insurance Commission was announcing a new rate hearing on credit insurance, a Dallas jury was finding four loan companies guilty of usurious credit insurance practices.

Insurance Commission J. Byron Saunders said that the commission "proposes the establishment of reasonable premium rates, commensurate with the insurance coverage provided." This seemed to presage an intention to reduce the rates and eliminate certain elasticities in the rate schedules now in force.

The companies were lender-agents for Home Life & Accident Insurance Company, of which Frank Cain of Irion, Cain, Bergman, and Cocke is chairman of the board, Cain's law partner, Rep. Doug Bergman of Dallas, is a stockholder.

Home Life was not joined in the action as early as the lender-agents and was not a party in the judgment.

Facts developed by the plaintiffs indicated that the commissions of the four loan offices amounted to 91 percent of the insurance premiums paid by the borrower, while the loss ratios of the insurance issued by the four offices was about two percent. The transactions were in 1950, 1951, and 1952, and some of the practices found by the jury appear to have been legal under the rules of the Board of Insurance Commissioners.

The jury returned a verdict in excess of \$19,000 for Charles L. Mandik, the borrower. The companies were Advance Loan Service, Reliable Service Co., Mutual Loan Service, chairman of the board. Cain's law and Credit Loan Service, a chain. Ned Fritz was Mandik's lawyer.

The jury of six men and six women found the four companies guilty of the following credit insurance violations:

Saunders Calls Hearing On Rates for April 3

- Requiring the borrower to pay premiums for credit insurance with a purpose of participating in the obtaining of compensation for the use, detention, or forbearance of money in excess of 10 percent per annum, the constitutional limit in Texas;
- Charging for an amount of credit insurance coverage which exceeded unreasonably the amount of each loan;
- Charging for policies on which there was no reasonable likelihood the borrower would recover any benefits, even if he suffered a loss covered by the insurance;
- Obtaining an unreasonably high commission on the credit insurance premiums;
- Requiring premium payments in excess of the reasonable value of the insurance policies;
- Failing to give the borrower an option to select an agent or insurer of his own choice;
- Carrying more than one policy concurrently in force by issuing a new policy in advance of the expiration of the previous policy;
- Carrying more than one policy concurrently in force by issuing a new policy in advance of the expiration of the previous policy;
- Carrying more than one policy concurrently in force by requiring purchase of hospitalization insurance in addition to life, health, and accident insurance;
- "Splitting" the loans among four commonly owned loan offices with a purpose of increasing the rate of charges on the amount lent;

● "Splitting" the loan in time by limiting borrower's loans to a lesser period than the duration of his continuous loan transactions with a purpose of getting more charges on the money lent;

● Failing to present plaintiff copies of the insurance policies and failing to countersign them.

Representative Bergman was attorney for Home Life, the credit insurance firm, while it was involved in the suit.

Saunders, in announcing the April 3 rate hearings on credit insurance, said:

"Insurance of this kind is sold in connection with loan transactions; and some complaints allege that usurious interest is being charged."

He invited prosecuting district attorneys to attend the hearing. "If instances of credit insurance law violation have come to your attention, we would be pleased to have you advise us so that we can make an appropriate investigation," he said. "Conversely, we will report to you any allegations of criminal violations which are discovered by us in credit insurance investigations."

The Insurance Commission, Saunders said, "is not authorized to supervise the lending industry. Our jurisdiction extends only to the filling of credit insurance, and such insurance may, or may not, be utilized in loan transactions.

"This board proposes the establishment of reasonable premium rates, commensurate with the insurance coverage provided; our jurisdiction does not extend to the fixing of interest rates or other charges which might be made in connection with loans," he said.

The Observer and the Houston Post have run special reports on credit insurance this year.

Let those flatter who fear, it is not an American art.
—JEFFERSON

Regents Should Resign

Regents are supposed to defend a university community from outsiders who mistrust free inquiry. The Regents at the University of Texas turn out to be those very outsiders. They establish policies which deny the editor of the student newspaper the right to republish a New York Times editorial against the Harris natural gas bill on grounds that the gas industry is for it and state taxes come from gas. The editor is told he cannot publish certain paragraphs on freedom of the press which were written some time ago by one Thomas Jefferson, unbeknownst to the proxy censor. ("Enough has been said on that subject already, young man!") The Regents actually prohibit discussions of "legislative matters" by the student journalists, and they ban all pro or con comments on public officeholders or potential officeholders on grounds that the newspaper is state subsidized.

This inquisitorial arrogance may be the desperation of a dying political dynasty. All these Regents are loyal Shivercrats. On the other hand they may think they can preserve the university from political attack by muzzling its free spirits. Whatever the cause, if they are permitted to carry their policy to its logical conclusion, they may next deny free speech to every professor in the state-subsidized university system.

Senator Case

With a Texas lobbyist, Elmer Patman of Superior Oil in Austin, involved in the chain of command which tried to pass \$2,500 to Senator Case in the natural gas controversy, it ill becomes Senator Lyndon Johnson of this state to maneuver against a general investigation of the oil and gas lobby's role in senatorial campaigns.

The Texas firsters who have in-

The academic community is already intimidated enough. If the Texan falls before the axe of this star chamber mis-called a Board of Regents, no university professor can have any confidence that he will not be next.

Buckling under the pressure, the university's faculty-student publications board "suggested" the Texan "reduce space" on the controversy, make no "provocative" remarks during the interim of the crisis, and stop being facetious about it. (The editor's wit was having too much effect. He called on the students to water the pansies on campus, and they did; he called on them to keep off the grass, and scores of "Keep off the grass" signs appeared, many of them in plots of dirt.) The journalism faculty is on the spot; but if they do not draw the line and say, "This I believe," they will feel a choking in their throats next time they lecture on the free press.

The nine Regents, by their censorship of student expression, have publicly demonstrated their opposition to the highest principle of higher education: free inquiry, free discussion. The next governor should demand that their resignations be on his desk the morning he arrives there so that Texas may once again have a free university.

sisted that the bill is sound might glance at President Eisenhower's press conference observations that natural gas is a public utility and a monopoly and that natural gas users are "captive customers." Then they might consider the arguments of Kefauver, Barkley, Morse, Douglas, Humphrey, and many others that gas prices will go higher as a result of its passage.

The Senate of the United States, like the Senate of Texas, does not relish an investigation of itself—but the people demand it.

No Earthquake Credit Action

Bravo to the Dallas art trustees! A majority have voted to stand fast to the deck and do battle with the know-nothing "patriots" who think beauty and art are the prerogatives of true-blue free enterprisers. The trustees will buy works of art solely on their merits as works of art, they declare. No catastrophe has ensued; no sudden collapse of the museum, nor even an earth tremor. The only result appears to be more sputtering from the know-nothings—and a better climate of freedom in Dallas.

For five years the Board of Insurance Commissioners continued in force fantastically high insurance "premiums" on small loans. Now that this newspaper and the Houston Post have brought this fact to light, present commissioners—neither of whom were associated with the board five years ago—have called a rate hearing on "credit insurance" for April 3 and have invited prosecuting attorneys to present evidence of usury. The Shivers Administration cannot escape its direct responsibility for years of usury, but this is constructive action by the commission.

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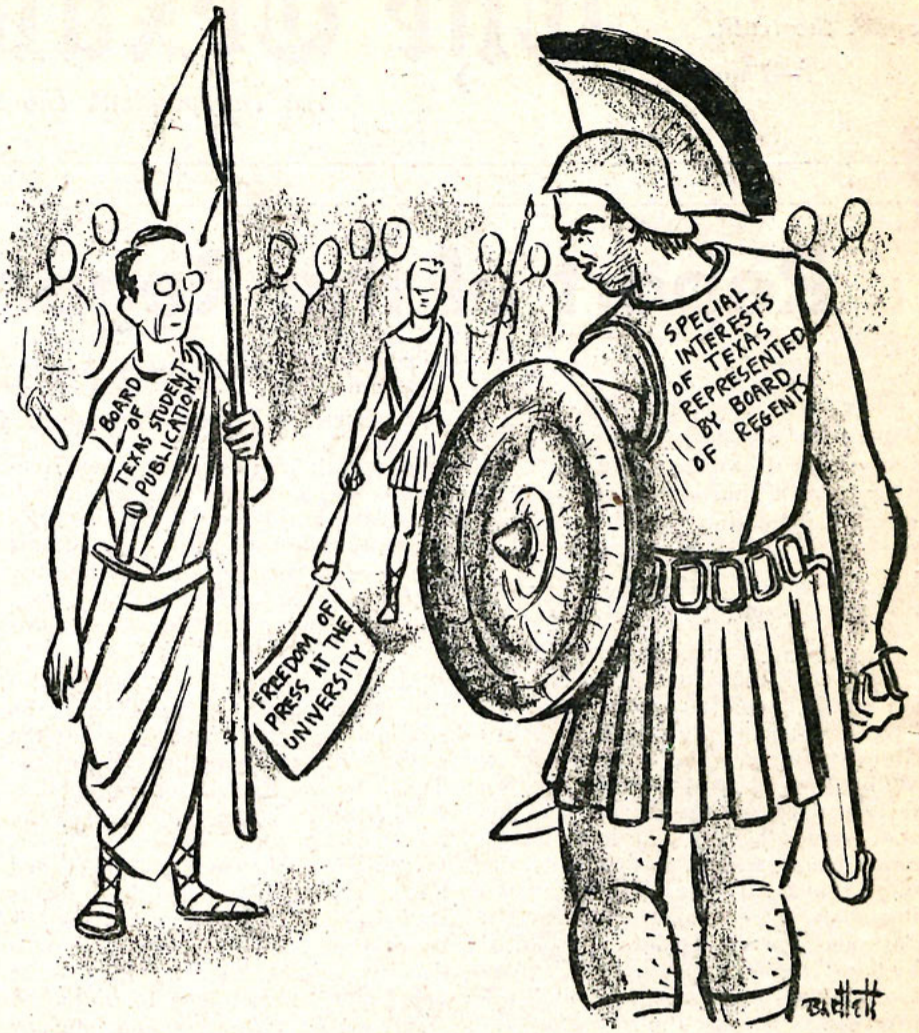
We will serve no group or party but will hew hard to the truth as we find it and the right as we see it. We are dedicated to the whole truth, to human values above all interests, to the rights of man as the foundation of democracy; we will take orders from none but our own conscience, and never will we overlook or misrepresent the truth to serve the interests of the powerful or cater to the ignoble in the human spirit.

Staff Correspondents: Bob Bray, Galveston; Anne Chambers, Corpus Christi; Ramon Garces, Laredo; Clyde Johnson, Corsicana; Mike Misto-vich, Bryan; Jack Morgan, Fort Arthur; and reporters in Dallas, Houston, Beaumont, El Paso, Crystal City, and Big Spring.

Staff Contributors: Leonard Burress, Deep East Texas; Minnie Fisher Cunningham, New Waverley, Bruce Cutler, Austin; Edwin Sue Goree, Burnet; John Igo, San Antonio; Franklin Jones, Marshall; George Jones, Washington, D.C.; J. Henry Martindale, Lockhart; Dan Strawn, Kenedy; Jack Summerfield, Austin; and others. Staff cartoonists: Don Bartlett, Austin. Cartoonists: Neil Caldwell, Austin; Bob Eckhardt, Houston; Etta Hulme, Austin.

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'Now Just Get Rid of That Slingshot and Everything Will Be Okay



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in The Texas Observer

Pilgrims to The East

By Countryside and Town

NEW WAVERLY

O Ronnie! Your Jailhouse Blues moves me to tears! If I had-a knowed you were coming (to the penitentiary) I'd-a baked a cake (with a file in it of course). I do wish I was better in arithmetic, I could calculate when you are to get out and prepare to celebrate.

I never was very good. When I was studying pharmacy one old Prof insisted on having oral examinations, and when he asked me what percentage of strychnine there was in a certain medicine and what the dose, I, having not the slightest memory of the answer, plunged wildly—only to have him pull a handsome watch out, carefully detach it from an equally handsome chain, and lay it on the table before him. We sat in solemn silence for a period. Then he picked up the watch, attached the chain, put it in his pocket and said coldly to me, "The patient is dead, Madam."

Thereupon he explained to me that I could and probably would have been

hanged for that mistake in real life (and death); and my interest in percentages increased feverishly for several years. But that was long, long ago.

Besides that, I don't think it is percentage I need to figure your release, using Bascom's time as the measure. It's one of those X=***?*** isn't it? Or is it one of those "As so-and-so is to such-and-such :: So thus-and-so is to _____" and you are the blank? Can you figure it? Surely it's not more than fifteen minutes using Bascom's time as one measure. Hardly worth the trip to Huntsville, is it? I don't believe I'd bother to go if I were you.

But then of course there is the new suit of clothes you get as you are released. Do they give a hat and a pair of shoes, too? Maybe you had better go on and get them—even if you do miss the Impeachment Session of the Legislature. You will, anyhow, see all the principal characters as they come in turn to make the trip to Huntsville. East Texas is beautiful in the Spring!
M.F.C.

FEEDBACK

At Commissioner of Agriculture John White's request, he and Ralph Yarborough met recently in a room in the Austin Hotel. White is understood to have told Yarborough that he, White, would announce for governor unless Yarborough did so in four or five days. Yarborough, who has all but announced, anyway, decided not to be rushed into a formal entry. At last report White planned to announce.

.... A few prominent friends of Price Daniel say he may not run for governor after all. On the one hand is the report that he was told by his supporters they needed him in the race; on the other that they said if he wanted to run, they would not back him unless he held on to his Senate seat so if he lost the governorship they would be spared the expense of two major races in 1956. None of this comes from Daniel, who isn't talking.

.... Speaker of the House Jim Lindsey, who has announced he's out of politics and has taken a job with the Texas Good Roads Assn., told the Observer in Austin last week that he

made opposition to a pro-U.S. Trust & Guaranty exemption a pre-requisite to House membership on the House-Senate conference committee on H. B. 39, the insurance securities bill of 1955.

.... Ernest Joiner, editor of the Ralls Banner, asked editorially: "Why is it that none of the corruption that has marked the Shivers Administration has been turned up by our daily newspapers? The veterans' land scandal was first brought to public attention by a small newspaper at Cuero. The faltering U.S. Trust & Guaranty Company was first questioned regarding its solvency by the Texas Observer, a worthy weekly newspaper with a limited circulation. It was a weekly newspaper that uncovered the Governor's interest in a printing plant at Mission which, uncuriously enough, received fat state printing contracts. It was not the great daily newspapers that broke the now famous land deal of Allan Shivers, wherein the Governor received \$425,000 for land he didn't even own. These irregularities were not uncovered by our metropolitan press. Why?"



DOBIE UNEXPURGATED

AUSTIN

Too Strong for the Minds Of College Students?

(J. Frank Dobie, writer and folklorist who was "released" by the University of Texas on a tenure technicality a short while after he had actively campaigned for Dr. Homer P. Rainey for governor in 1946, last week wrote a letter to The Firing Line, letters to the editor column of The Daily Texan. It was submitted in full text to Barbara Liggett, the faculty-appointed night supervisor in charge of screening materials for publication in the Texan. Under the gun because of the Regents' statement on Texan editorial policy (see story, page 1), Miss Liggett insisted some of the letter could not be published and the rest should be run as a news story. It was, on page one, under the heading, "Dobie Blasts Regents." The Observer has obtained a copy of the original of the letter and publishes it below, italicizing the portions which the news story approved by Miss Liggett did not include. Miss Liggett was criticized the next day for running even as much of it as she did without consulting the editorial director, Harrell Lee.—Ed.)

Censoring The Daily Texan is only a symptom of the pattern. Over a year ago now Mr. Adlai Stevenson was invited by a student organization to talk on the University of Texas campus. *The Regents shut the lid* ["The lid was shut," the news story read.—Ed.] though it was pried open wide enough last fall to admit Mr. Stevenson. You may rest assured that if the students had asked for General Eisenhower while he was running for President or Senator McCarthy while he was purging libraries, the Regents would have felt enormously relieved.

They don't want any controversial ideas aired around the University unless those ideas coincide with their own. Yet they are fearful enough of democracy not to order the University newspaper run entirely by their own flunkies. The next best thing, the safe thing, is to have a vacuum.

One of the Regents summed up the whole regental philosophy by saying: "We just want to hold Willie down to a college yell." To the Regents, in their words, education, particularly university education, has nothing to do with trained intellect, informed intellect, active intellect, and therefore, questioning, critical, even skeptical, intellect. If 16,000 students and several hundred faculty members would confine their interests to football, parades, Dad's Day, Dead Week and no blunder bigger than a comma blunder, we'd have a peaceful institution.

There seems to be particular concern over the Texan's publishing editorials on one side of a subject without publishing editorials on the other side. Thus, the ideal editorial writer would be a person who believes in nothing. It is not observable that the Board of Regents has been appointed to give a balance between Republicans and Democrats, between liberals and conservatives, or between enlightenment and ignorance. *If the Board has any active interest in enlightened minds, it has kept that interest as dark as it wants The Daily Texan to keep its interest in free minds. The one de-*

sideratum for every appointment made by Governor Shivers is that the appointee be an active and devoted Shivercrat; and now every member of that Board is a Shivers appointee. Huey Long never reduced Louisiana State University to a lower level.

These people or their predecessors of the same kidney draw up an "Official Handbook," ramrod a puerile concept through the Legislature and then, in justification of their conform-with-me rule, piously quote their own inanities. *They are as much concerned with free intellectual enterprise as a razorback sow would be with Keats's "Ode on a Grecian Urn." They are actively against development of students into mature-minded students.*

Yet they need not fear that at present any campus in America is going to "seethe with ideas." It is popularly known that somebody somewhere has "subversive ideas," and a vast number of patriotic Americans have been propagandized into believing that it is safer not to have any ideas at all beyond those embodied in a college yell. Ideas bring up "controversial personalities"—Jesus Christ and Thomas Jefferson being high among such. It is safer not to have any of them around either.

But if nobody connected with the University can, for fear of effect on legislative appropriations, peep out a disagreement with a Shivercrat conception of art, literature, taxation, life insurance, freedom of speech, "twenty years of treason," rebel minds, corporation materialism, birth control, Tom Paine, and a thousand other exponents and components of Democracy that used to differentiate America from totalitarian countries, what is the point of having a university? A series of county kindergartens would be cheaper on the taxpayers. And they would be a lot more comfortable to installed power fearful of public knowledge and of informed public opinion. If the pursuit of truth can't go beyond a self-seeking politician's horizon, why pretend? Nothing is so tiresome, troublesome, and boring as pretending.

J. FRANK DOBIE

Public Ethics and a Bottle of Whisky

AUSTIN

Is honesty in the public service a question of the bottle of whisky you take or don't take?

Government agencies are supposed to be third parties, umpires, impartial. The first party is the public, and the second party is the business, or the labor union, or the individual using the public's money or labor. The government is supposed to mediate. Its agents are, therefore in a delicate situation.

When a government agent takes a favor from the second party the first party has been wronged.

The usual reply of the government agent—the insurance commissioner, the railroad commissioner, the governor, the attorney general—is that it is a matter of conscience with him. Others might be influenced, but he can take a favor and keep his independence of mind.

It is precisely this softness in the public ethic in Texas which has led us, step by step, to our present disgrace in the eyes of the nation.

A public servant does not have a free option to take gifts from people or parties he is charged to regulate.

It is integrity that is at issue, and if a bottle of whisky symbolizes it, let us discuss it on that plane. Does a man of integrity, charged with regulating a company, take a bottle of whisky from an official of that company? Integrity is personal, but there is in such a situation a general element that is

not personal. Regardless of how simon-pure the terms of the gift, in fact it is a psychologically one-way act of friendship between two parties who are charged in their official relationship with a potential formal hostility. You do not take gifts from the man on the other side of the bargaining table. You might exchange gifts, if they are of equal value; you might not nuzzle about a cigarette, a drink, or a meal, perhaps. But when it is a gift; when it is other than entirely ordinary, then the official needs ask, am I sure I will be free of bias for him? am I sure he wants me free of bias? am I violating a general part of my duty as the third party?

A newspaperman in Washington once told me this story.

A powerful lobbyist from Texas was giving a grand soiree for various members of the Congress. The newspaperman arrived and was greeted at the door of the hotel suite by the lobbyist. Through the door he saw the happy celebrants and the groaning tables under the high chandeliers. With a sweep of his arm at all this the lobbyist leaned close to the newspaperman and said:

"They drink my whisky, and they're mine."

Every representative of the government, the third party, would deny his claim, at least in public, and on the record. No one else can gainsay such a protestation. The issue is subtler.

A month ago I sat at a table with a businessman and a high state official.

The businessman had arranged a hunt for this official and a number of others and they talked about it. After the official left the businessman said: "I guess you think that's fishy, eh?" I replied it did seem to be influence-peddling. "Well," he replied, "I'll tell you, that man's as honest as the day is long, and I've never asked him for a favor. True, all things being equal, he'll give me a fair deal, but don't think there's anything wrong." Another person, across the round table from us both, said to the businessman; "Well, he (the official) may not be too smart going, but you know what you're doing." The businessman did not comment.

Perhaps the press won't either. Perhaps some will feel that it is spoilsport to report these favors, from whisky to paid vacations. We are in a mess in Texas because of these favors—or, put another way, the favors are but a symptom, a consequence of a frame of mind in which people working for the state government stop thinking of themselves as the third party, perhaps on marginal questions, perhaps on principal questions. Every time the Legislature passes some bill that soaks consumers, every time some state agency slips up on its job, look for the story behind it, and like as not there is a favor passed in the name of friendship.

friendship. The people too need friends.
R.D.

Hue and Cry

To the Editor:

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine work you are doing in telling the people of Texas about some of the things going on in our government; things many of us never knew were going on right under our very noses until your paper told us about it. After such revealing editorials and articles, there should be a fast and loud "hue and cry" for a general housecleaning—and The Texas Observer should lead the chase!

DAYTON KELLEY
Box 357, Belton

(Rev. Kelley is pastor, the Trinity Baptist Chapel, Belton.—Ed.)

On Daniel

To the Editor:

... if you have taken the position that Price Daniel is such an honorable man, some tangible evidence should be offered the readers of the Observer ... it's hard to find anything so honorable about such votes as (his) on the public housing bill and the Bricker Amendment, just to name a few.

Mr. Daniel's voting record is heavily on the side of the vested interests and not on the side of the people ...

Is it a sign of honor for a candidate elected in a Democratic Party primary to campaign against that same Party's presidential nominee? Why is it that in the midst of our state's worst administration, Price Daniel has remained so silent? Is it because the political ties between Daniel and Shivers are so close that they prevent him from speaking out against these outrages? ...

DONALD A. HORN
3870 Arbor St., Houston

On Pinch Bottle

To the Editor:

... Just got the Feb. 8 issue. The Commish will no doubt say it is better to pinch bottles than wenchés, or "Let them drink scotch." Well, I know a certain editor who gave the president of the publishing corporation for which he works a fifth of Kentucky Tavern. But, hell, sanctimony is an unpleasant mood.

FRANKLIN JONES
Marshall

Echoes

To the Editor:

... With some notable exceptions, the blueprint for progress given Congress by the President in his State of the Union message was traced from earlier such messages delivered by the late President Roosevelt and former President Truman. It stressed more federal aid for farmers, schools, roads, and flood victims ... A significant omission was the federally-sponsored public power projects. Perhaps this is still creeping socialism; or maybe he didn't want to remind the people of Dixon-Yates ...

FRANK GREENWALD
615 Sunglo Drive, San Antonio

Credit Union

To the Editor:

I have been reading with a great deal of interest your recent articles on loan sharks and the Insurance Commission, and especially that portion ... applying to insurance insuring the lender against loans. I am enclosing herewith a schedule of premiums charged by the Cuna Mutual Insurance Society (of) Wisconsin and by our local federal credit union, which I had the honor of organizing and naming after our distinguished deceased senator, Morris Shepperd ... You will note that a monthly (insurance) rate of 65 cents per thousand is charged.

ED B. LEVEE, JR.
Texarkana

Name Parkhouse, Rogers, Moore Regents' Ire Over 'Politics'

(Continued from page 1)

AUSTIN
Senators George Parkhouse of Dallas, Johnnie B. Rogers of Austin, and Bill Moore of Bryan received valuable considerations from insurance companies for work they did, they conceded last week; and Rep. Doug Bergman granted he was board chairman of an investment corporation which considered a merger with a now defunct investment company.

Meanwhile, Rep. Wade Spilman, chairman of the House investigating committee, called for passage of a lobbyist control and regulation bill ("We've got to encourage honest folks to run for office and stay honest," he said), and Rep. Curtis Ford of Corpus Christi asked Spilman to call Ed Clark of Looney, Clark, and Morehead and John VanCronkhite, Austin PR man, to inquire into their lobbying activities.

At last report only 23 members of the House had signed the petition circulated by Reps. Hardeman and Hughes for a special impeachment session of that legislative chamber. A total of 76 would be required, so the session appeared unlikely.

Parkhouse was given 500 shares in Robert E. Lee Insurance Co. in 1953 and sold them in 1955 for \$7,000. He said he appeared before the State Insurance Commission for the company "about three or four times" on minor items. He is not a lawyer.

"I helped them on account of friendship and they wanted to show me they appreciated it," Parkhouse said. "I spent considerable time on the company."

Also around 1953, Sen. Rogers said, he gave a list of prospects to R. L. Russell, who was selling stock in the same Lee insurance firm. He said he called Russell a year later to get his commission, which was \$400. Rogers said he saw nothing "illegal or immoral" in it. Russell subsequently became president of First Colonial Investment Co., now in receivership, and the \$400 was charged to that firm.

(City Councilwoman Emma Long of Austin announced before this broke that she will oppose Rogers this summer. She said she will campaign, in part, against "loan sharks," "creeping sales taxes," and "special interest lobbyists." She is vice-chairman of the Travis County Democratic Club.)

Bergman said he resigned as chairman of Lincoln Investment Corp. "because it looks like it's becoming a crime to engage in business . . . Some of this is getting ridiculous and the in-

Insurance Firms Paid Them

For Work; No Session Seen

nuendo is hurting a lot of people." A merger had been proposed between Lincoln Investment and the same First Colonial Investment Corp.

Sen. Moore, previously questioned by the Observer on whether he took funds from A. B. Shoemaker's U. S. Trust—he refused to answer the question—admitted he got \$500 from the firm in 1953 for legal work after State Auditor C. H. Cavness released a report with his name in it as receiving the fee. Moore said Cavness was going out of his way to involve him. (The report also showed Rep. Bert McDaniel was paid \$2,150 in 1953 and '54 by the Shoemaker firms and ex-Rep. Sam Sellers got \$1,250 in that period.)

FIGURES FOR CREDITORS

AUSTIN

Almost a million dollars has been returned to creditors of bankrupt insurance companies since State Liquidator J. D. Wheeler took office on March 26, 1954, he said last week.

Last year, he said, \$476,000 was paid to creditors of 56 defunct concerns, as against \$368,000 spent for administrative expenses. At year's end he had \$631,000 on hand for the companies' creditors.

Since March, 1954, Wheeler has disbursed \$943,000 to creditors and \$733,000 in administrative expenses.

No figures are yet forthcoming from the liquidator on total creditors' losses in Texas insurance failures in recent years.

The Insurance Commission last week delivered three more show cause orders to Texas companies—Merchants National Life Co. of Denton, for Feb. 23 on 14 allegations, including one of capital impairment in excess of 50 percent; Western World Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Fort Worth, for Feb. 29 on eleven allegations, including fraud and insolvency; and American Home Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Dallas, for Feb. 21 on charges of fraud and insolvency.

Texas Union County Mutual was put in temporary receivership by an Austin judge when no representative appeared for a show cause hearing. The commission approved certificate

As of now the Waco grand jury has heard from these senators, subpoenaed by the jury to appear: Sens. Kelley, Edinburg; Corbin, Lubbock; Moore; Ashley, Llano; Fly, Victoria; Lock, Lufkin; Colson, Navasota; and Martin, Hillsboro. Sens. Weinert, Seguin, and Straus, Hallettsville, have not answered the Waco subpoenas because of court business and ill health, respectively.

Ford's letter also suggested the House committee subpoena Garland Smith on "airplane rides, sightseeing tours, and the \$6,000 loan"; John Ben Shepperd on "airplane service" by an insurance company; "the representatives that received the airplane ride to Kentucky"; and Gov. Shivers on why he does not fire the insurance commissioners.

cancellation of the Winter Garden Burial Association, Eagle Pass.

Insurance Commission Chairman J. Byron Saunders replied to charges of fraud, negligence, and bribery by Renne Allred, Jr., former state liquidator's attorney, before the Senate investigating committee. Saunders said the companies were formed eight or ten years ago, before he and Mark Wentz were on the commission, and referred the senators to L. W. Blanchard, suspended chief examiner, for answers. He said he assumed all the companies' records had been before grand juries. New restrictions will prevent further fraudulent practices like those Allred pointed out, Saunders said.

Allred, in a wire, responded:

"Not a single one of the cases . . . were licensed as far back as Saunders's memory takes him and one of the companies, Commercial Security, was first licensed in April, 1954, by Byron Saunders and Garland Smith. Saunders is still up in the clouds from having made too many airplane trips to Florida, Mexico, Cuba, California, Missouri, and New York and possibly elsewhere with insurance executives . . ."

The "Missouri and New York" references were not specific. Smith and Saunders cut off questions on such flights some time ago.

Allred has said he was fired for wanting to sue Blanchard in a receivership case. Saunders said it was for "general inefficiency" and said Allred spent 42 days in California in 1950 checking records of Pacific Finance Corporation in Los Angeles and turned in an expense account of \$552.05. Saunders said Allred had his wife with him. Saunders said in the Texas Mutual case Allred drew \$4,800 of \$6,970 spent on receivership costs.

Last week Felix Einsohn, Dallas C. P. A., repeated for Associated Press the explanation he gave the Observer late last year on his role as a last-minute auditor of U.S. Trust & Guaranty for a proposed substitute management group. He said he was recommended by "a Dallas insurance executive," presumably Ben Jack Cage. He said the Waco operations of the company were moved to Dallas during his audit to provide an excuse for firing employees without starting a run on the company. He said again he withdrew when A. B. Shoemaker failed to co-operate with his inquiry.

Einsohn was scheduled to testify before the Senate group but was excused at the last minute because of "urgent business" in New York. Thus he has not yet been examined publicly on his role.

he was aware that they feel "the overall effect of the Texan editorial pages has been harmful to the University, overall." He objected to an interpretive remark in the Texan that the insurance scandals have become "synonymous with corrupt government." He said the Regents' objection frequently was that there was "no comment on the other side in that same issue (of the Texan)."

Lee said most of the complaints were on issues in Texas politics.

Dr. Logan Wilson, University president, has stated he feels sure the Regents would not object to Texan editorials if the "other side" were printed in the same issue "side by side" with the Texan's position.

Lee also entered his own objection, which he said was not reflecting points raised by the Administration, to the guest column by Hart Stilwell, which he said implied Shivers is "a fourth-rate politician."

Friday, at another meeting of the board, Lee stated the criticisms more generally. First, it had been complained, he said, that "the editorial policy is made solely by one man, usually under 25 years of age," and, second, that "the elected editor is responsible to no one."

Morris's reply was that the editor is responsible to the students who elect him. (Morris got a two-to-one majority.)

CAUGHT in the student-Regent crossfire are the faculty members of the publications board. The students have a six-to-five majority on this board and exercised it last week in approving for publication editorials Lee had rejected, the faculty members present voting "no."

Dr. DeWitt Reddick, acting dean of the School of Journalism, states that the Texan's freedom "resides not with the editor but with the board of Texas Student Publications." He feels that the Regents, when they fully understand the editor-publications board relationship, will be satisfied that what the faculty members have tended to interpret as the Regents' request for a study of the problem has been answered.

Olin Hinkle, associate professor of journalism, also maintains that the board, not the editor, is the policy proprietor of the Texan, as the Texas Student Publications handbook specifically provides. Restrictions are provided on the editor in this handbook, Hinkle said, and he added:

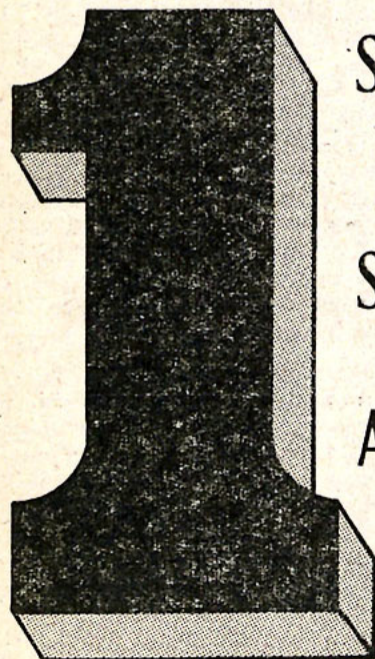
"The extent to which good judgment would call for an extension of such restrictions is a matter of degree and will vary according to circumstances."

Student President Roland Dahlin, leader of the Student Assembly which voted 25-1 for a "free editorial policy" for the Texan, is also chairman of the publications board. He said Monday night:

"I think it's a question of the final authority of the (board) . . . The issue is whether we can have a truly independent Texan editorially. I think the editor should be completely free to comment in any way he wants to."

It is not clear whether all the student members of the publications board agree. The board appears prepared to assert its editorial authority over the Texan according to the existing handbook regulations. The question then will still remain: what will they do about policies criticizing a political administration, a bill in the Legislature or Congress, or a public official or candidate? The entire academic community is agitated by the issue, and it has attracted national attention because of the explosive issues involved.

R.D.



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(This week the Observer inaugurates "The Political Week," a report on minor key political events not reported elsewhere in the Observer. Its format will be flexible to accommodate the news.—Ed.)

AUSTIN

Conventions

George Sandlin, chairman of the pro-Shivers State Democratic Executive Committee, took on loyalists and labor in a single statement about the May conventions last week and was landed on by two loyalist leaders and two labor spokesmen the next day.

Ultraliberal forces are planning a contesting delegation if the conservatives win the May presidential conventions, Sandlin said. Four out-of-state labor union organizers have come into Texas already and are mobilizing the labor and liberal groups, he charged. Conservatives offered a "no contest" agreement whereby the side with the majority would go to the national convention, but it had not been accepted, he said. The executive committee is working on getting the conservative

voters to the May conventions, he added.

From San Antonio, Byron Skelton of Temple—chairman of the loyalist Democratic Advisory Council—and Tom Moore, chairman of the executive committee of D.A.C. condemned what they called Sandlin's "wild distortions and fabrications" and "false, wild charges," attributing them to "the big upsurge in Democratic poll taxes" and "the realization that the real Democrats of Texas will win the May conventions."

"The only hope (the Shivercrats) have of retaining control is to illegally deprive honestly and legally elected delegations of Democrats" at the state convention through the executive committee's control of the credentials committee, the D.A.C. leaders said. "The Shivers machine" "barred legal delegations from the Democratic (state) convention of 1954," and they are planning to do it again, they charged.

Equally cutting was the reaction from Jerry Holleman, executive secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and Fred Schmidt, executive

secretary of the Texas State CIO Council:

"The Shivercrats once again are trying to make a campaign issue out of organized labor with vague, unfounded, untruthful, and misleading charges . . . No out of state organizers for national labor unions have come into Texas to carry on organizational work for the conventions." They said the charge was "an attempt to evade the real issues of . . . the insurance and land scandals which have made the Shivers administration a national disgrace."

Speeches

Gov. Shivers said in San Angelo that the Insurance Commission, instead of being attacked for closing insurance companies with questionable financial standings, "should be commended."

Ralph Yarborough went to Whitney, called for 90 percent fixed price crop supports, and blamed the Eisenhower administration for favoritism to "Midwestern Republican farmers" and "deliberate discrimination"

against Texas "Democratic grain producing farmers." He said at Kerens that the biggest scandal in the state is "the way we treat our old age pensioners." "Other state humanitarian services" have failed to grow during the last ten years, he said.

Reuben Senterfitt said Texans don't want "any more mudslinging and character smearing" and said he wants a convention to revamp the Texas Constitution.

Jimmy Phillips told the Chamber of Commerce at Arcadia that a favorable Texas climate for industry and a water program are needed.

C. T. Johnson, who ran against Ben Ramsey for lieutenant governor last year, announced he has given the Attorney General "substantial information" that the non-profit Texas Press Association has "violated its charter provisions and powers by actively engaging in business as an advertising agency." (The T.P.A. charter says it "shall have no capital stock, will declare no profits, is without property, and will not engage in business of any kind.") Johnson will announce his '56 political plans by March 1.

Tides

Jim Yancy, representative from Houston, announced he is seeking the House speakership in 1959-'60. So is Rep. Barefoot Sanders of Dallas. Yancy said he has the backing of all Harris County House members.

Speculation blossomed on whether Shivers will run for re-election if Daniel doesn't announce or seek Daniel's Senate seat if Daniel comes into the governor's race and wins the Democratic nomination. Cause: Shivers shifted political adviser Weldon Hart from his job as Texas Employment Commission head back to his personal staff. (Hart's successor as public representative on the commission is Perry Brown, Beaumont builder.)

A release from Yarborough's office said his "potential candidacy for governor took a step nearer actuality" when he announced that Roger Daily of Houston has been appointed Yarborough's statewide director of organization. Daily, an oil and gas attorney, was vice chairman of the Harris County Democrats until he accepted the appointment. He is a member of the Houston Jaycees.

Opposition hopes that Shivers will seek re-election were expressed in "Behind the Scenes," a column sent from Texas AFL to Texas labor newspapers. "Shivers should run again," it said. "Only in that way can (Continued on page 8)

Church Opposition Irks Council Leaders

AUSTIN

The Texas Citizens' Councils complained bitterly of opposition they are getting from church officials and Texas Negro leaders mapped a legal campaign for integration on many fronts last week.

Dr. B. E. Masters of Kilgore, the principal organizer of the councils in Texas, said preachers in high positions are "the biggest enemies we have" and "are teaching our children different from what we are. In nearly all of our churches our children are getting literature telling how to integrate."

Associated Press reported from a Waco meeting of the councils that Masters was interrupted when a male delegate rose and said:

"We can't keep our kids in Sunday school as long as they are teaching that. I'm taking mine out and I won't let her go back."

Ross Carlton, president of the Texas Councils, said an assistant bishop recently warned him against "hasty action . . . to defy the law" and that he, Carlton, took the clergyman "to task," telling him: "I don't attempt to do any preaching and I don't expect him to practice law."

Practically all Texas church conventions have expressed agreement or assent of varying degrees to the Supreme Court ruling for school integration. Most recent statement from a Texas church leader came two weeks ago.

The Rt. Rev. John E. Hines, the Bishop of Texas of the Episcopal Church, addressed the 107th annual council of the Texas Episcopal Diocese recently on organizations to preserve segregation in the schools.

Said Bishop Hines:

"A year ago, the 106th Annual Council went on record as standing behind the decision of the Supreme Court of this land to outlaw segregation in the public schools. It was—and is—a monumental decision which, however controversial, came to grips realistically with this acute problem in our democratic order.

"Since that time the implementation of the decision has sharpened sensitivities and heightened racial tensions in many areas—as always happens when the majesty of the law is pitted against the long-prevailing mores of a community. In some places groups of citizens have banded together for the purpose of nullifying the effect of the Supreme Court's ruling in their own localities. Some states have signified their intentions, through their administrations, or the ballot box, to circum-

Negro Leaders Plan Push; Kerrville Integrates

vent that decision. I would feel recalcitrant in my responsibility as Bishop of this Diocese if I did not caution communicants of this Church to weigh carefully the implications of a commitment to such citizens groups with the avowed purpose of defying the law of the land. Any strategy adopted by such concerned groups must square with the Christian doctrine of God and Man or do violence to the faith which our church people profess."

MEANWHILE, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held a high-level Texas strategy meeting in Austin and planned what U. Simpson Tate, southwest regional attorney for the group, called "a vigorous legal program throughout the state—the Governor and Attorney General notwithstanding."

Principal points in the program:

Racial integration in public schools, with emphasis on the elementary and secondary levels; integration in "all municipal parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, golf courses, and the like" and in "all state-owned and operated public parks, including hotels, restaurants, swimming pools, golf courses, lakes, reservations, and other accommodations"; elimination of color lines in public transportation and transportation stations; and integrated public health facilities.

"We're not asking any state officials to help us," Tate said. "We've been getting along without their help for 50 years."

AT WACO last week it was revealed that Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi will speak at the next statewide meeting of the Citizens' Councils in Fort Worth March 16.

The meeting voted to ask Gov. Shivers to call a special session to adopt the interposition doctrine against integration. They approved a resolution providing Supreme Court justices could be impeached by procedure now applicable to the president, that the justices be required to have ten years previous service as appellate judges, and that no more than five members of one political party be on the court at the same time. They also expressed opposition to federal aid to education.

Shivers, meanwhile, sent a resolution for segregation adopted by the

Virginia Legislature to his Texas Advisory Committee on segregation in the public schools. He said it "will be of great assistance" to them and suggested they might wish to continue further study on how the resolution might apply "to other fields involving the same legalistic and political philosophy."

Reuben Senterfitt, an announced candidate for governor, asked the Texas congressional delegation to fight for segregation in Congress as they did for state ownership of tidelands.

On the local level, the Board of Education of the Kerrville Independent School District adopted a three-step plan to integrate Negroes in the white schools by 1958-'59.

Negro students in grades one through six will enter the white school next September. Negro students in higher grades will be permitted to take one course a day at the white school (courses being available there which are not offered at the Negro school). In September, 1957-58, Negroes in the eighth and ninth grades will enter the white junior high, and the high school grades will be integrated in 1958-'59.

About three score Texas school districts have taken steps toward integration, but they are all in West, South, and Central Texas. Except for apparent integration plans for 1956 integration in Houston and Galveston, East Texas school districts have given no indication of any intentions toward integration.

At Denton, the first Negro undergraduate student at North Texas State College was accepted without a stir, as has been the case in other institutions of higher learning in Texas.

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'RED ART' ONSLAUGHT HOT

DALLAS

Dallas Museum Stands Firm for Art on Its Merit as Art;

'Patriotic' Leader Says Actual Communism Not at Issue

The Dallas Museum of Fine Arts—still the object of public attacks because a forthcoming exhibition of sports paintings includes works by four artists some critics call "Reds"—has re-stated its determination to go on with the exhibition.

"It is important once and for all time to dissipate this nonsense that any single group in our community is the custodian of the patriotism of the rest of us," three museum directors said in a letter last week. They condemned "book burning—thought control, condemnation without trial guilt by association."

Colonel Alvin M. Owsley, spokesman for the Dallas Patriotic Council which is attacking the museum for planning to show the Sports Illustrated-sponsored touring exhibit, says this is the issue:

"Shall the taxpayers' money be used and spent to provide a place for the exhibition of the works of art produced by Reds? This does not mean that the artist has to be a communist Nobody knows if these (four) people are communists or not. Nobody ever will know."

The museum trustees, in a decision by the majority, has declared its policy "to exhibit and acquire works of art only on the basis of their merit as works of art; and to exercise their best judgment to protect the integrity of the museum as a museum of art and as a municipal institution."

Owsley threatens to "take it to the

people" and ask the City Council to call for an election on the issue, as he puts it: "Are you for or against the exhibition of Red art at the Dallas Museum?"

Time, Inc., the parent publication of Sports Illustrated, informed the museum directors that the four artists in question—Ben Shahn, William Zorach, Yasuo Kuniyoshi (deceased), and Leon Kroll—are not listed in the files of the subversive activities control board in Washington; that none of them has ever been identified as a communist before the House Un-American Activities Committee; and that none of them have appeared as witnesses before it.

Owsley says the four artists, "principally Ben Shahn," are "communist frontiers." The Dallas Times-Herald, in addition to reporting comments on both sides of the dispute, published about three columns of six-point material on the four men, preceded in each case with a statement that the information was from the "public records, files, and publications" of the House committee and: "It should be noted that the individual is not necessarily a communist, a communist sympathizer, or fellow-traveler unless otherwise indicated."

Shahn was recently granted a visa by the U.S. State Department and is now in England lecturing at the invitation of the Tate Gallery. None of the paintings under challenge are on political subjects.

COLONEL OWSLEY, the spokesman for the patriotic council, puts the matter this way:

"We feel confident that the Dallas Park Board will not allocate the taxpayers' money to provide an exhibition for the Reds, if they know it.

"This is the question for the people of Dallas to decide: Shall the taxpayers' money be used and spent to provide a place for the exhibition of the works of art produced by Reds?"

"This does not mean that the artist has to be a communist or that he has been before the Committee on Un-American Activities and found guilty, or that he has sought the protection of the Fifth Amendment. Nobody knows if these people are communists or not. Nobody ever will know.

"But the record pins these four artists—principally Ben Shahn—as communist frontiers. An artist who uses his talent to advance the cause of subversive or communist organizations which have been denounced by the Committee on Un-American Activities of Congress or the Attorney General

A Poem

Why I Am a Liberal

Robert Browning, 1885

"Why?" Because all I haply can and do

All that I am now, all I hope to be,—
Whence comes it save from fortune setting free

Body and soul the purpose to pursue,
God traced for both?

If fetters, not a few,
Of prejudice, convention, fall from me,

These should I bid men—each in his degree

Also God-guided—bear, and gayly too?

But little do or can the best of us:
That little is achieved thro' Liberty.

Who then dares hold, emancipated thus,

His fellow shall continue bound?

Not I
Who live, love, labour freely, nor discuss

A brother's right to freedom.

That is "Why."

(Written in answer to a question, Why I am a Liberal?, sent by Cassell and Co. to English men of letters.)

is dangerous to the life of America.

"Our guns are leveled against the Reds when they use our Dallas Museum to further the cause of communism and the destruction of our country."

Owsley said that Shahn is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, which he said the California Committee on Un-American Activities, in a 1948 report, called "a communist front for writers, artists, and musicians." He said the Institute had "denounced the Thomas Committee of Congress investigating un-American activities in America"; that the Communist People's Daily World of Feb. 27, 1948, had reported this; and that Kroll had signed the Institute's denunciation of the committee.

JEROME CROSSMAN, a member of the museum's board, said:

"Colonel Owsley is going to be the judge and the jury himself by taking unauthenticated records of the House Un-American Activities Committee and other agencies where principles of American justice have not been followed in adjudicating guilt or innocence.

"The principle of Article Six of the Bill of Rights . . . is that every man on trial is presumed innocent until he is found guilty by due processes of law."

Another trustee, Gerald C. Mann, pointed out that murals by Kroll, Shahn, and Zorach decorate principal governmental buildings in Washington and have not been challenged.

In a letter sent to 2,000 civic leaders of Dallas, trustees Crossman, Mann,

SOME BEGINNINGS

AUSTIN

A conversation today brings to the top of my mind main faith and hope that daily work leaves no time for usually. I share with all of you a simple horror of unexamined patriotism—not only the last refuge of scoundrels but also the first refuge of fools. But I feel too that we in the Southwest who snicker at the braggart of our place and time go too far in idolizing the East.

Principally I believe that Texas aesthetes, intellectuals, who are ashamed of Texas, embarrassed by the nouveau riche and the political primitive, the susceptibility of the people to gross fear symbols, the long shadow of the stallion and the stetson that falls over the best that our best people write, need to be embarrassed by their embarrassment.

Where do you live and work? In a city office? In a farm field?

Have you ever been out to Caddo Lake? Cypress trees rise from the amber waters, carved and twisted idols, rooted in a misty time of Indians and water hyacinths, Leadbelly's churchyard grave, a fisherman's rotting whisky still.

Do you notice the snatchy stories in the press every once in a while about a shrimpboat caught in a storm off the Texas coast, and bodies washing up. Once I was driving to Port Isabel and picked up a hitch-hiking shrimper. He said the other shrimpers live in a world of their own, go out six weeks and stash up their earnings, come in, drink, make love, lie up in their rooms, extend their credit to its outer elasticity, go out on the boat again, lonely with one or two others, working in the day and night, cooking, hauling in nets, sharing the heading.

One night in Corpus Christi in a coffee shop up the hill from the marina I struck across a grizzled little

and Waldo Stewart stated that tax funds were used for museum maintenance but not for the purchase of works of art.

They said the "Sport in Art" exhibit was put together by the American Federation of Arts, one of the most respected art organizations in the country, had just completed a showing at the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, and is scheduled for a tour of Australia after its U.S. showship.

The letter also said:

"The Dallas Art Association is not concerned with or empowered to conduct judicial investigations to determine the political affiliations, religion, or personal credos of any individuals whose work is exhibited at the Museum.

"Two of America's most respected art institutions, the Metropolitan Museum of New York and the Art Institute of Chicago, own and exhibit the works of the four artists in question.

"These two Museums and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, owned and operated by the United States Government, own and exhibit works by Picasso, a self-acclaimed communist. We can find no justification for establishing a policy for the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts that would be in complete contradiction to the accepted standards of America's most conservative and important art institutions.

"... the fundamental issue at stake is that of Freedom and Liberty—not just for the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts, but eventually for our school system, our free press, our library, our orchestra, and the many other institutions of our society. We believe that Democracy cannot survive if subjected to book-burning—thought control, condemnation without trial, proclamation of guilt by association—the very techniques of the Communist and Fascist regimes."

Some Thoughts On Bullfighting

(Bull-fighting is outlawed in Texas. In a recent column, "What's Inhuman?" Clarence LaRoche, managing editor of the San Antonio Express, raised some interesting questions.—Ed.)

"It's funny how the squeamish among us have contrived to pass laws and regulations to prohibit bull-fighting in Texas. 'Cruel,' 'bloody,' 'inhuman,' say those opposed to the great taurine art.

Many of these detractors do not mind packing a rifle and trudging on off to shoot defenseless deer.

Now, we certainly are not opposed to the sport of deer hunting. But, we feel, if bull-fighting is considered cruel, bloody and inhuman, deer-slaying also falls in the same category.

And there are other American cruelties that might be considered parallel: recently, we saw a picture where men and youths were having a gay time clubbing thousands of defenseless jackrabbits to death.

The British, who consider Spanish-style bull-fighting quite cruel, find nothing wrong with their sport of fox hunting . . . nor of the nasty ritual that initiates youngsters into the sport.

London's Sunday Pictorial recently reported that twelve children were 'blooded' after their first fox hunt in Yorkshire. This 'blooding' ceremony takes place when the still warm blood of a fox is smeared on the cheek of the newcomer to the sport.

Thus, the Spaniards reply that a bull fight cannot be considered as inhumane as a fox hunt and that the Britons (and many Americans and Texans, we may add) have no room for criticism.

It takes infinitely more courage for a man to face a ton of wild, charging, sharp-horned beast than it does for a pack of men, women and children to ride fleet horses after a poor little ol' fox.

Which reminds us that there is a good bull fight scheduled for Nuevo Laredo come Sunday, Feb. 19, as part of that city's role in helping Laredo stage the colorful annual George Washington Birthday Celebration.

man who said he was in from Wyoming where he worked on a ranch and was looking now for a shrimper going out. What are the ways and the trusts of a modern man yet itinerant on both ranches and the sea?

I have always thought that Kilgore must be a town worth understanding. Can you imagine a city of a few thousand with 1,200 oil derricks inside its city limits? At twilight you think you are in a dream of spokes, ladders, receding spires.

The other day, the day after I testified before the Longview grand jury—for which locked-in lobotomy on the East Texas mind I would gladly have served a week in jail—I met an old friend, so to speak, Dr. Masters, and a group of five other men, all of the Citizens' Council ilk, congregating convention-like in the street door of the Randolph Hotel at Henderson. There are other kinds, too, on the racial issue there, "neo-Babbitts" and neo-Galileos, both in the modern world of individualism-compressing forces frighteningly close in what they say to be so far in what they believe.

Near there not long ago in a house some of us outsiders from Austin sat toward early morning while a daughter back from the East and the fine finishing schools tore her mother, her tradition-mantled, tradition-hating mother, into the fine shreds only a daughter can make of her mother. We others sat helpless while the mother was racked and torn by her time's own confronted pastness and her knowledge of it, knowledge there was no gainsaying as long as she kept the Negro cook standing in the kitchen and the cook's little girl sitting on a hardbacked chair there doing nothing.

The Southwest is full of beginnings—as fitful as these, as uncut, as foreboding, as exciting.

R. D.

A Partisan Review of Dallas Political Forces

(W. O. Cooper, devout Democrat and chairman of the Democratic Organizing Committee of Dallas, once stood for congressman from Dallas. He has written a partisan review of Dallas County political forces in which he studies certain popular shibboleths and assesses the prospect for a change in the political bearings of his home city.—Ed.)

DALLAS

Back in 1938 Congressman Hatton W. Summers advised the Dallas Chamber of Commerce that the Justice Department was considering a Federal Prison for Women at Seagoville in Dallas County. The Congressman felt that such a project might not be welcomed by the business leaders of Dallas and suggested they ponder the matter and advise him whether to use his influence to have the project transferred to the Panhandle Country instead.

It is not insignificant in a portrayal of the character of Dallas politics that the president of the Chamber turned that important matter over to the body's Committee on Culture to do the required pondering, and that the Committee recommended that Congressman Summers use his influence against the establishment of such an un-Cultural institution as a Federal Penitentiary for Women in Dallas County. Nevertheless, what is now the Federal Correctional Institution of Seagoville, Dallas County, began its socialistic existence as a Federal Penitentiary for Women and was heralded in the local press with such headlines as, "Congressman Summers Secures Million Dollar Project for Dallas County."

From 1938 to 1956, with little change in leadership, and practically none in direction, self-appointed custodians of our culture have carefully pondered what is good for us, from Federal Penitentiaries to Bertonia "murals." They come, inevitably, to the same conclusions, but fate always intervenes on behalf of progress. The Million Dollar Project at Seagoville becomes a respected "brag" of the Chamber of Commerce in the form of an "only one of its kind" in the United States, while the "Bertonia" dutifully reflects to one furtive viewer after another his own peculiar culture.

Widely separated as these "cultured" decisions may appear, they are connected by a common psychosis that plagues the Main Street of Dallas politics. They are the result of a nervous apprehension that some "outside" influence is going to change our way of life. This fear presents itself in every election. By now the "Committee on Culture" idea has worked its bureaucratic way into most Dallas decisions. The responsibility of choosing mayors, legislators, congressmen, district attorneys, county judges, and recipients for local outstanding citizens' awards has put a sore strain on the cultural reservoir.

Once in a while an interloper has been able to break through the resolute ranks of the cultured few. In the case of a bright, young legislator, it has been refreshing to note how quickly the local big-wigs respond to a display of his intelligence in the Legislature and how quickly forgotten are such uncultured acts as Democratic Party loyalty and courageous independence.

THE BOGEY-MAN of Dallas County politics is labor. For ten years those who put up the "blue chip" money for elections have used their own especially designed portrait of labor as the perennial whipping boy.

When the Congress of Industrial Organizations set up a political action arm called the Political Action Committee, the term CIO-PAC struck an alphabet-conscious nation with a bang. Smart political wordsmiths had no difficulty in equating CIO-PAC with ev-

ery distasteful dislocation that war had brought, such as food shortages, fuel shortages, high cost of living, housing needs, and general discomfort. At the height of its effectiveness the admonition, "Don't Let the CIO-PAC Dictate to Dallas County," was sufficient to defeat any candidate, issue, or proposition that came before the public.

The Democratic primaries of 1954 featured in Dallas County for Congress and in the state for Governor the chief architects of the 1952 apostasy that had furnished the margin of victory for the Republicans in the presidential campaign. As a result of the bitterness of July and August, 1954, and other factors, Dallas County for the first time in her history sent a Republican to represent the Fifth Congressional District in Washington. This situation might well be the summit of the centaurian incongruity that has characterized the conduct of politics in the "Hub of the Southwest."

A THOROUGH analysis of the complexities of Dallas County politics would require the combined talents and learning of a political scientist, a doctor of psychiatry, a city planning engineer, and a Philadelphia lawyer.

Not only is this nominally Democratic community now represented by a Republican in Congress, the City Fathers never miss an opportunity to inveigh against the evils of the federal handout while keeping a full time Branch Office of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce in Washington to watch after the local interests. While militant against the idea of federal aid to education for fear it might mean federal control of schools, they press hard for the \$100 million Trinity Navigation Project, which would bring inevitable federal control.

And there are other ironies. Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson have been the principal defenders of the depletion allowance and other concessions to the oil industry. For years it has been necessary to enlist the aid of these two Democratic leaders to secure federal recognition for Dallas's needs because the local Congressman "couldn't even get a streetcar transfer in Washington." If Dallas water problems are eventually solved it will be due to Democrats like Sam Rayburn, Lyndon Johnson, Jim Wright of Fort Worth, and others. Yet the beneficiaries of a Democratic prestige meeting in 1954 at the Dallas Sportatorium, in what was billed as a County Democratic Convention, booed and hissed as they hooted down a resolution commending the leadership in the House and Senate of Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson, the elected leaders of the Democratic majorities in

the Congress of the United States. This event was just one more in a long series of steps toward a summit of party irresponsibility in Dallas County.

THERE ARE several strong pressures that are forcing a saner approach to Democratic Party affairs here.

The defeat of the Democratic nominee in 1954 has left its mark. The fact that the nominee had forsaken the Democratic Party in 1952 was by far the most significant factor in his defeat.

Akard Street in Dallas is the fulcrum of a tug of war up and down Main Street. Vital issues concerning the growth and development of a great city are decided directly or indirectly on the basis of their tendency East or West of Akard. Liberal and conservative are forgotten as men make up their minds regarding public housing and urban redevelopment under federal grant largely on the basis of downtown geography. Two outstanding civic and industrial leaders of the community, both aging but energetic and both contributing toward the eastward march of Main Street, are also Democrats who don't mind making

Interpretive

known their high regard for Sam Rayburn.

In 1954, Main Street demanded that the Democratic nominee for Congress be one who had repudiated the party in 1952. It is well known that they now seek one who stayed with the party and suggest that he might have a kind word for organized working man without sacrificing their support.

All county office holders in Dallas save one were elected as Democrats, but most of them have failed to publicly identify themselves with party affairs. This is becoming increasingly embarrassing to those who realize the growing strength of the regular party organization, and they are beginning to show up at more and more party functions.

Other factors are influencing a change in political tactics. The United States Supreme Court has eliminated segregation as an effective issue in local races. It is no longer a liberal-conservative issue; it is a moral and legal matter.

Preachments against the New Deal and Fair Deal and creeping socialism gradually dissolve in the face of a Republican Administration that refuses to abolish any of the fundamental innovations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and which boasts of legislative ac-

complishment when these services are extended or enlarged.

More and more people are coming to know that "labor" in Dallas is not some imported "goons" sent here to "rule or ruin," but it is men and women, Texans; that their children go to school, play, and believe in the same Santa Claus as the children of parents in other lines of endeavor. The parents meet each other in church or P.T.A., or community improvement leagues and zoning ordinance hearings at the City Hall.

Fair-minded conservatives realize how silly it is to base a bond financing campaign on bigotry against the CIO-PAC. Like minded citizens in the camp of labor realize that progress pays off for everyone and traffic jams are made of automobile drivers in all walks of life.

Thinking people know that N.A.A.C.P. serves a proper and necessary role in the Negro's struggle for his constitutional rights and refuse to consider lightly the record their attorney has made as a constitutional lawyer.

Most liberals manage a smile at the implied power of A.D.A. They know that A.D.A. in Dallas is really only 35 or 40 people who are much less likely to agree on an issue than a like number from the Dallas Citizens' Council. It is rumored that the conservatives are also aware of this. We may be approaching the end of this particular "whipping boy" as one hears again and again "that old dog won't hunt no more."

The same Dallas Chamber of Commerce whose Committee on Culture had been overruled by the federal government in 1938 now glows with pride

(Continued on Page 8)

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Ellanor Groom, Defendant, in the herein-after styled and numbered cause:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A. M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, the 26th day of March, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in cause Number 102,948, in which Virgil Wayne Groom is Plaintiff and Ellanor Groom is defendant, filed in said Court on the 5th day of August, 1955, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; Plaintiff alleges cruel treatment on the part of defendant towards him of such a nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife altogether insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that no children were born of said union and no community property accumulated; Plaintiff further prays for relief, general and special;

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office and to which reference is here made;

If this citation is not served within 90 days after date of its issuance, it shall be returned unserved.

WITNESS, O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts of Travis County, Texas.

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 10th day of February, 1956.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,
Clerk of the District Courts,
Travis County, Texas.
(s) By GEO. W. BICKLER, Deputy

thereof, the corporate name to read Rudy's Poultry and Egg Company, said business dissolution and incorporation to take place after the expiration of thirty (30) days from this the 26th day of January, 1956.

RUDY J. KUNETKA, sole owner
of Rudy's Poultry and Egg Company

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To any Sheriff or any Constable within the State of Texas—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published, ONCE, not less than ten days before the return day thereof, in a newspaper printed in Travis County, Texas, the accompanying citation, of which the herein below following is a true copy—but if there be no newspaper so printed in said county, then that you cause the said citation to be posted for at least TEN days before the return term thereof as required by law).

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO all persons interested in the estate of Fannie V. McClanahan, Deceased.

No. 17,600, County Court Travis County, Texas. W. H. McClanahan, Administrator thereof, filed in the County Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 6th day of February, A.D. 1956, his Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said Fannie V. McClanahan, Deceased, together with an Application to be discharged from said Estate.

Said Final Account and Application will be heard and acted on by said Court on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of Posting or Publishing this citation, the same being the 27th day of February, 1956, at the Courthouse thereof in Austin, Texas, at which time and place all persons interested in the Account for Final Settlement of said Estate are required to appear by filing a written answer and contest said account and application should they choose to do so.

The officer executing this writ shall promptly serve the same according to requirements of law, and the mandates hereof, and make due return as the law directs.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Austin, Texas, this 6th day of February, A.D. 1956.

EMILIE LIMBERG,
Clerk of the County Court,
Travis County, Texas.
By (s) EPHRAIM, Deputy

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF FARMER

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Russell A. Massey and Edward Massey, partners, doing business under the firm name of Massey Brothers Drilling Company, intend to incorporate such firm without a change of firm name, and that the said corporation shall be known as Massey Brothers Drilling Company, Inc., that this notice shall be for four consecutive weeks at least once a week, in each week in a newspaper, published at the seat of said firm has its principal place of business, the state government and in the county in which

MASSEY BROTHERS DRILLING COMPANY
RUSSELL A. MASSEY
EDWARD MASSEY

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 13 day of January, A. D., 1956, by the said Russell A. Massey and Edward Massey, certified which witness my hand and seal of office.

GLENN E. REESE
(s) Notary Public in and for
Farmer County, Texas

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF
MARION POLK CLARKE

Notice is hereby given that original Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Marion Polk Clarke, Deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, on the 26th day of July, 1955, by the County Court of Travis County, Texas. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law. My residence is 870 Fifth

Avenue, New York, New York, and my mailing address is c/o William A. Brown, 702 Brown Bldg., Austin, Texas.

MARION CLARKE COOK
Independent Executrix of the Estate
of Marion Polk Clarke, Deceased
SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a certain Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the 53rd District Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 12th day of January, 1956, in a certain Cause No. 100,344, wherein First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Austin,

is Plaintiff, and E. O. Smith, Jessica Beatrix Smith Rogers, Curran Price Rogers III, Sylvia Joan Rogers, Allan Kyle Rogers and Modern Floors, Inc., are defendants, Judgment was recovered by Plaintiff against Defendants E. O. Smith and Jessica Beatrix Smith Rogers in the sum of Six Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-Seven and 38-100 Dollars (\$6,997.38), with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the 7th day of December, 1955, together with all costs of suit, in the 53rd District Court of Travis County, on the 7th day of December, 1955.

I, on the 24th day of January 1956 at 9:40 o'clock A.M., have levied upon, and will, on the 6th day of March, 1956, that being the first Tuesday in said month, at the Court House door, in the City of Austin, within legal hours, proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of E. O. Smith, Jessica Beatrix Smith Rogers, Curran Price Rogers III, Sylvia Joan Rogers, Allan Kyle Rogers and Modern Floors, Incorporated, as the same existed on the 29th day of April, 1954, and at all subsequent dates existed and still exists, in and to the following described property, levied upon as the property of said defendants, to-wit:

Lot No. Seven (7), in Breezy Hollow Addition No. 5, Section Two (2), an Addition to the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of said Addition, recorded in Vol. 6, Page 102, of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

THE ABOVE SALE to be made by me to satisfy the above described judgment for \$6,997.38, in favor of the plaintiff, together with the costs of said suit, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction thereof.

T. O. LANG, Sheriff,
Travis County, Texas.
By: HENRY KLUGE, Deputy
Austin, Texas, January 25, 1956.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF FIRM AND INTENTION TO INCORPORATE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Rudy J. Kunetka, sole owner of the business firm 'Texas', intends to dissolve such business firm of Rudy's Poultry and Egg Company and incorporate the same without a change in the firm name of Rudy's Poultry and Egg Company, located at 6403 Bayway Drive, formerly known as 301 North Market St. Road, Baytown, Harris County.

The Week in Texas

● Laredo Times publisher W. P. Allen says a plush gambling casino is operating between Dallas and Fort Worth because of officers' indifference and co-operation; that such conditions as there and in Galveston could not exist without co-operation from the Texas Rangers; and that the State Liquor Control Board "has long been one of the corrupt spots in Texas."

● Humble Oil has raised Texas retail prices of regular and premium gasoline from half a cent to a cent a gallon, following Continental's half-cent hike. Shell, Gulf, and Sinclair are "considering" following with similar raises; Texas, Magnolia, and Phillips haven't commented yet.

● A prominent San Antonio doctor, Earl P. Tritt, was found not guilty of an abortion charge by a criminal district court jury. One man tried to bribe one of the jurors, another tried to bribe a state witness, and two defense witnesses were given a day in jail for discussing the case while the trial was in progress.

● Robert Oliver, co-director of the AFL-CIO national legislative department, told the annual meeting of the Texas Federation of Co-operatives in Austin last week that "Big Business, Big Bankers," and the Eisenhower administration are trying to "huckster" farmers and workers out of a political alliance and that the Administration, doing "nothing" about middle-man profits farmers say are going higher, instead—through the Republican National Committee—hired Braun & Co., Los Angeles PR firm that handles Safeway Stores's account, to advise Secretary Benson on his speeches.

● BenJack Cage has resigned from all his offices with the ICT Insurance Co. and ICT Life Insurance Co., two key firms in the ICT Group. James G. Cage, a distant cousin, replaces him as effective head of the operation. In a general company shakeup,

the insurance operation has been separated from other business operations, and ICT Insurance Co. has ceased writing new and renewal business in 21 states but has retained its licenses in 20 of them. ICT Corporation will retain a large block of stock of the National Bankers Insurance Co. Ben-Jack Cage is planning a vacation abroad.

● Lester Graham, regional AFL-CIO director, said in Austin the merged Texas labor movement will fight to abolish thirteen state labor laws that are "viciously anti-labor." He said union people and their families bought half a million poll taxes in Texas this year. Sherman Miles, state CIO president, said recently his union is much encouraged by the pattern of poll tax payments in Texas.

● The State AFL's Labor League for Political Education which will merge with the CIO's Political Action committee (into "COPE") shortly, will hold its last annual statewide meeting in Austin March 24.

● Final arguments were heard by The Texas Railroad Commission on the petition of the Katy Railroad to move its Texas division superintendent's office from Smithville to Waco. Dan Moody argued for Katy that this would cut Katy's Texas losses \$100,000 a year. James P. Hart argued for Smithville that consideration should be given to the communities served by the railroad and that Katy had been shipping out Smithville equipment contrary to an agreed court judgment.

● The Beaumont Enterprise editorialized that "today's younger generation which knows not Dickens, Thackeray, and Scott might find a new world opened to it, a world of endless charm, excitement, and adventure, if it took a little time away from radio, television, and the movies to read the classic novels of English literature."

● In Pasadena, two pinball machines and a slot machine were

seized along with some hard liquor—from the VFW - American Legion Hall. No one would admit to owning the slot machine, which is a felony in Texas.

● The University of Texas Regents announced they are agreeable to signing prospecting contracts for metallic metals (including uranium) on the university's West Texas endowment lands. Terms: \$50 for a 90-day prospecting permit on at least 80 acres and at the most one section, plus royalties.

● The state asked appointment of a receiver on the state's mineral rights under a Duval County ranch, charging the owner would not lease it out and oil was being drained from the pools beneath the land by adjacent producers. The president of the ranch company accused Earl Rudder, Land Commissioner, of "preventing" him from making these lease agreements and thereby causing \$400,000 loss to the school fund.

● Corpus Caller reporter Cliff Russell and Sheriff Odem Dolan of Corpus both went on a ride with a

would-be kidnapper who was trying to get to Mexico. The kidnapper finally gave Dolan his gun, and he was taken to jail. Russell stepped in as a replacement hostage for another person.

● Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd asked Texas's U.S. senators for a federal law to prohibit federal courts from considering constitutional questions already decided by a state's highest criminal appellate court.

● Judge W. A. Morrison of that court in Texas is seeking re-election.

● Dr. G. E. Giesecke, Texas Tech vice-president, may have been aiming a criticism at the University of Texas plan of restrictive admission examinations in an Austin speech in which Giesecke defended "mass education" "held aloft by the two pillars of quality and quantity." "I most earnestly hope that each segment of our educational system will make a supreme effort to bear its proportionate share of the increasing load," he said.

● George R. Brown, vice-president of Brown & Root, Inc., has been named outstanding engineer of the year by the San Jacinto Chapter of the Texas Society of Professional Engineers and will be given a plaque Feb. 24.

THE POLITICAL WEEK

(Continued from page 5)

the people pass on what they think of his administration. Undoubtedly if he does he will get the well-deserved defeat he barely escaped in 1954."

Editorials

Beaumont Enterprise called for Daniel to run for governor. "We say aye and yea. We say to Price Daniel, offer yourself for the governorship... if you are ready, so are we. We need you."

Tulia Herald came out for Yarborough, "qualified intellectually, morally, and spiritually... a man of honor and integrity. He stands the best chance of any real Democratic candidate to win." The Herald said Daniel approved some block land deals, has voted more Republican than Democratic in Congress, and voted for Eisenhower.

Ralls Banner defended Yarborough from the "three-time loser" argument, saying Abraham Lincoln lost half a dozen elections before he was elected president.

El Paso Herald-Post asked Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd "what happened to the insurance investigation which, on July 8, 1954, he said would be widespread 'after the election,'" citing a letter Shepperd wrote in point. (The Observer also has a copy of the letter.)

DALLAS POLITICS

(Continued from page 7)

as nationwide publicity lauds the accomplishments of the Federal Correctional Institute at Seagoville, Dallas County.

AND DALLAS continues to develop and grow. Pulling and hauling, forcing its way around the

results of civic myopia downtown, a great community of hardworking and more and more politically conscious people are accepting the fact of the United States of America.

Water for the mouths and pumps of a Dallas community of near a million souls depends in ever greater proportion on a federal government geared to the needs of the people. Airports that must maintain their preeminence in the hub area of the Southwest require the continued support of an air-minded federal government and in such cases subsidy becomes socially acceptable. Highways that become free-ways as they approach metropolitan areas are dependent upon federal contributions to match state funds for construction on locally purchased right of way.

The urge is for a better relationship between the public and the Legislature enunciated through a party organization sensitive to the requirements of a 20th Century Texas. The course urged by the so-called Southern Democrats would result in multi-party impotence much like that from which France now suffers.

Downtown in Dallas at the shank end of the Dallas-Statler stands the Dallas Public Library, where culture awaits all or any who can find a place to park; and in that library stands another monument to the passing of the self-appointed Committee on Culture. For the work of Bertonia is there, the result of an aroused public willing to pay for what it believed was worthwhile. The wisdom of the centuries lingers there, while the curious work of Bertonia looks down on all who enter.

WILLIAM O. COOPER

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
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