

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.

Vol. 48

TEXAS, JUNE 27, 1956

10c per copy

No. 10

## Just Like in a Book

### Bomb Victim Has No Suspects

BRADY

Sam McCollum III, the blond young lawyer who has had a key role in the land scandal trials, lay in bed in his narrow hospital room in Brady. His right leg, broken in two places, is frozen in a plastic trough. His left leg is bandaged over where the skin was blown away, his thighs are bandaged, a score of small wounds in his chest and shoulders are healing.

It had been two weeks since he turned on the ignition of his car outside his Brady home and was smashed in by a dozen exploding sticks of dynamite. A reporter wondered if he wouldn't have to be mighty careful from here on out. He smiled a little, reached to the left beside his bed, and lifted a loaded .38 into view. "Well, I'm ready," he said.

L. V. Ruffin, a close friend and regular client of McCollum's, is feeling a little uneasy these days himself. "I'm not scared of any son of a bitch I can see. It's those I can't see I'm scared of," he says. Ruffin is under 19 indictments growing out of the land scandals.

McCollum has been cryptic with reporters since his injury, but he was feeling pretty good the night the Observer man dropped in on him.

He will be in the hospital another year. He can't move his right leg; he can bend his left knee, but it hurts; he can make no more than a quarter turn from his hips. He can't shake hands with his right hand, and when his left one was gripped, his shoulder tightened a little—the only sign of pain he let escape.

In spite of all this, Sam McCollum is cheerful. Ranger Captain Gully

Cowsert came out of his room one day late last week and said: "His spirit is high. You couldn't kill a man like that with a pole! Some people call it intestinal fortitude, but I call it plain guts." As for whoever placed the dynamite, Sam McCollum will say only: "The time will come, sure enough."

DOES he think the bombing might be in any way related to the veterans' land program? he was asked.

"Well, I been wonderin' like everybody else," he said, "but I don't know of anyone who would want to put a bomb in my car. I guess we never will know until they find out who did it."

There were more than 100 get-well cards in a rack beside his bed, and he had received half again as many letters and phone calls. Had he heard from the governor or other state officials? He smiled and said: "No, I haven't heard from any of those boys up there."

Shortly after the bombing, gubernatorial candidate Ralph Yarborough suggested that the state offer a \$50,000 reward for the culprit. An aide to Governor Shivers said that this might be a little high; the governor's emergency funds total only \$45,000, it was explained.

"Well," McCollum observed about this, "I guess it all depends on the position you see it from."

Does McCollum have any idea about who made the murderous plant? "I don't have any idea in the world. I don't have any more idea than I did two weeks ago." Is he

satisfied with the way the investigation is going? "I have absolute confidence in Captain Cowsert. If I could have had a choice of anyone in the state, I would have picked him."

Cowsert has moved in on the case from his base of operations at Junction.

DAILY the doctors are digging more metal out of Sam McCollum's body. Over on the dresser in his room this night was a little jar, tightly capped, containing two tiny, jagged pieces of blackened steel. "They'll never get it all out," he said.

Ruffin, who often goes up to the room before McCollum goes to sleep for the night and rubs him down, stood at the foot of the bed and said to him:

"I bet when you come outa here you'll weigh more'n I do."

"Well," said McCollum, "all I lost is what they blew away, and time you allow for all the metal in me, I imagine I will weigh more. Only they'll have to use the scales they use for scrap metal instead of for a human being."

If McCollum hasn't lost weight, his pretty, cheerful wife, Lanell, has—twelve pounds in the few weeks since the bombing. But she has no complaints—only a kind of incredulity.

"Sam and I were just talking about it tonight," she said. "We still can't really believe it happened. Of course it's a lot more real to us than it is to other people—but, you know, it's the kind of thing you read about in books, and just never could happen."

Ino v. Espinoza  
J. R. Rudder

Romulo Carrasco  
J. R. Rudder

Field A. Gutierrez  
J. R. Rudder

Valentin Lopez Jr.  
J. R. Rudder

## Rudder Involved In Vet Land Deal

BRADY

J. Earl Rudder of Brady, whom Governor Shivers appointed to replace Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, himself sought to buy 240 acres of land east of here through four Latin-American veterans in a block veterans' land deal in 1953, the Observer learned here last week.

The deal did not go through—Rudder wanted a higher appraisal than the state would approve—so the state returned to Rudder's lawyer the four earnest money checks of \$375 each which Rudder had paid in the names of the four veterans. The cut above  
(Continued on Page 6)

## A STATE EMPLOYEE'S TEMPTATIONS

(Fifth in a Series)

AUSTIN

The case of Sol Glickman has never been told, even though it is an extremely instructive instance of some of the temptations of profit and politics that may beset an employee of the Texas Railroad Commission.

Glickman was hired by Commissioner Olin Culberson in January, 1941. In June, 1953, he was indicted on five counts of selling securities without a license—he was getting commissions from an oil company on oil leases—and was fined \$1,500 in Wichita Falls.

Glickman had been hired at a time when the three commissioners divided up the available jobs among them and appointed the job-holders from among their friends. Largely at the instigation of Commissioner Bill Murray, this system has been challenged in recent years.

Complaints about Glickman were received in Austin from Wichita Falls oilmen. One was from R. Clay Underwood, an oil producer, who charged that Glickman's principal function was political. He said that since the oil industry paid the cost of the commission's oil regulation, it was "entitled to the best service obtainable."

State investigators started nosing around. They found that Glickman was doing a lot of traveling by air and that some oil companies were paying for it. They also found letters between Glickman and Culberson establishing Glickman's political function.

On February 1, 1946, when Culberson faced his race for a second term, he had written Glickman asking him to talk to the state president of the Jaycees in Wichita Falls and to contact a second party and "have (him) sell a bill of goods on our second term." Said Culberson:

"I have heard of no opposition yet, and for the sake of you folks who are working for me, I hope that I have none."

Four days later, Glickman wrote Culberson:

"Olin, I do not think we have very much to worry about, because I really believe you will go with no opposition.... I have had Howard scouting around. Assuring you that I have my ears to the ground at all times, and will let you know of any opposition I hear...."

Glickman wrote to Culberson in April, 1946:

"Now for the situation in Wichita Falls, I've done exactly what you advised me to do concerning the matter pertaining to your campaign—if there is anything you want me to do.... please write me, for we are going to give this baby the kind of a trimming that he will remember for a long time."

TWO YEARS earlier, March 24, 1944, Culberson had written asking Glickman to support Dunk Perkins for an honor in Disabled American Veterans. His letter read: "Anytime Dunk Perkins needs anything I want you to lay everything else down and give your last ounce of energy and blood to see that ole Dunk gets it.... Take whatever time is

necessary, because we have lots of people on this Commission who don't do anything except draw their salaries, and I know you deliver the goods and are justified in taking time for your and my friends."

Apparently concerned that he had not made his point emphatically enough, Culberson wrote Glickman again on March 24, 1944:

"Supplementing my letter to you about ole Dunk, I want to tell you again to take every minute that may be necessary to do anything that would help Dunk realize his ambition, not only in the Disabled Veterans, but anything else he might try or want."

Apparently "ole Dunk" got the job, because on June 19, 1944, Culberson wrote Glickman:

"I want you to do any and everything that will make Dunk's administration the most successful that has ever been made. My suggestion for your thought is that you should actively campaign through your service officers for membership in the D. A. V."

THE QUESTION naturally arises, how much time did Glickman have for his work for the state? Once he remarked: "No particular work has ever been assigned to me—just a free agent and doing a great deal of public relations work." The supervisor for the commission at Wichita Falls had been directed to let Glickman have "free reign"; he could do as he pleased. The supervisor said that Glickman rarely visited oilfields to check allowables.

The "public relations work" apparently came to include certain private matters, too. Glickman had banked over \$160,000 in his personal bank accounts between Jan. 2, 1951, and May 27, 1953, while working at a monthly salary of less than \$400 a month. In June, 1953, Culberson testified before the Wichita County grand jury. There was no doubt that the Reno Oil Co. had paid Glickman commissions on oil leases. Five indictments were returned against Glickman for violations of the Securities Act. He was then given an opportunity to resign. He pleaded guilty to five violations, paid a \$1,500 fine.

Later, Culberson wrote the State Board of Pardons and Paroles asking a full pardon for Glickman. Said his November, 1953, letter:

"I have never known of Glickman's having done anything irregular or connected with turpitude, and inasmuch as he has paid the penalty... I can see no reason for any further discrimination against him by reason of withholding a full pardon."

The request was not granted.

Questioned in Austin about Glickman, Culberson said he doesn't know where he is now. He said that the commission has had "five or six cases" of employees taking commissions on leases from oilmen. "It's a natural temptation, you see a leasing opportunity, tell an oilman about it, and he wants to give you a commission. But of course we have had to let them go," Culberson said.

R.D.

(To be continued)

## An Impersonal Issue

As reported last week, Bill Murray, the chairman of the Railroad Commission which regulates the oil and gas industry, is stockholder and director in an oil drilling company that solicits business from the oil industry.

Murray divested himself of stock in a natural gas company because the commission sets gas rates. He saw clearly that this would create a conflict of interest. He also gave away some stock in an oil firm when it moved its operations into Texas.

He held on to his drilling company stock on the theory that the commission doesn't regulate drilling companies. But of course the commission regulates the oil industry, to which Murray's drilling company is a solicitor for business. No words or good intentions can remove the possibility that an oil company seek-

ing a favorable ruling from the commission might give a drilling contract to Murray's firm.

When they start writing those ethical codes they've been promising the voters, the politicians, should take as the first rule: the rules must be impersonal. A man in public life must not be permitted an exception to the ethical code on grounds that he knows, within himself, that his fidelity to the public trust is unimpaired. If such exceptions are allowed, the entire code is useless, as every public man, sincere or not, could take such recourse, and the people would have no protection.

Bill Murray is a direct and friendly person and a likeable man. We intend no reflection on his sincerity or integrity when we assert that the public interest demands that he drop his oil interests or resign as railroad commissioner.

## Sleuth Holmes

J. J. (Sherlock) Holmes said he almost got him a killer last week. Yep, he said to newspapers, radio, and television, I got a secret date with a man says he knows who put that bomb in Sam McCollum's car. Thus he adhered to the approved code of sleuthing: when you have a date with a scared stool pigeon, announce it to all the papers.

Holmes continued that if he breaks this murder case, he will be qualified to be elected governor. Yes, indeed. We presume his candidate for president is Dick Tracy.

We suggest the politicians cut out all this foolishness and settle down to something they can achieve. Why hasn't the Attorney General, Mr. Shepperd, assigned the same large investigative staff he used in Duval County to the Brady murder attempt? Second, why doesn't the Governor offer to help with McCollum's staggering medical bills out of his emergency funds? McCollum will be in the hospital for a year recovering from his painful injuries, and this would be one way the administration could express its sympathy for the victim of such brutal and cowardly antagonism.

## Price Scared?

What's Price Daniel afraid of? Ever since the Lincoln-Douglas debates the American people have been able to enjoy and benefit from debates between the major candidates for high office. A debate helps

them decide on a more intelligent vote. It gives each man a fair run with his ideas and a fair chance to run through the ideas of his opponent. It is, as some song or other goes, "as American as apple pie."

Why then, did Daniel have his spokesman first plead he was too busy, and then charge that the idea was spawned by a Yarborough supporter, when a San Antonio Lions Club invited him and Yarborough to public disputation?

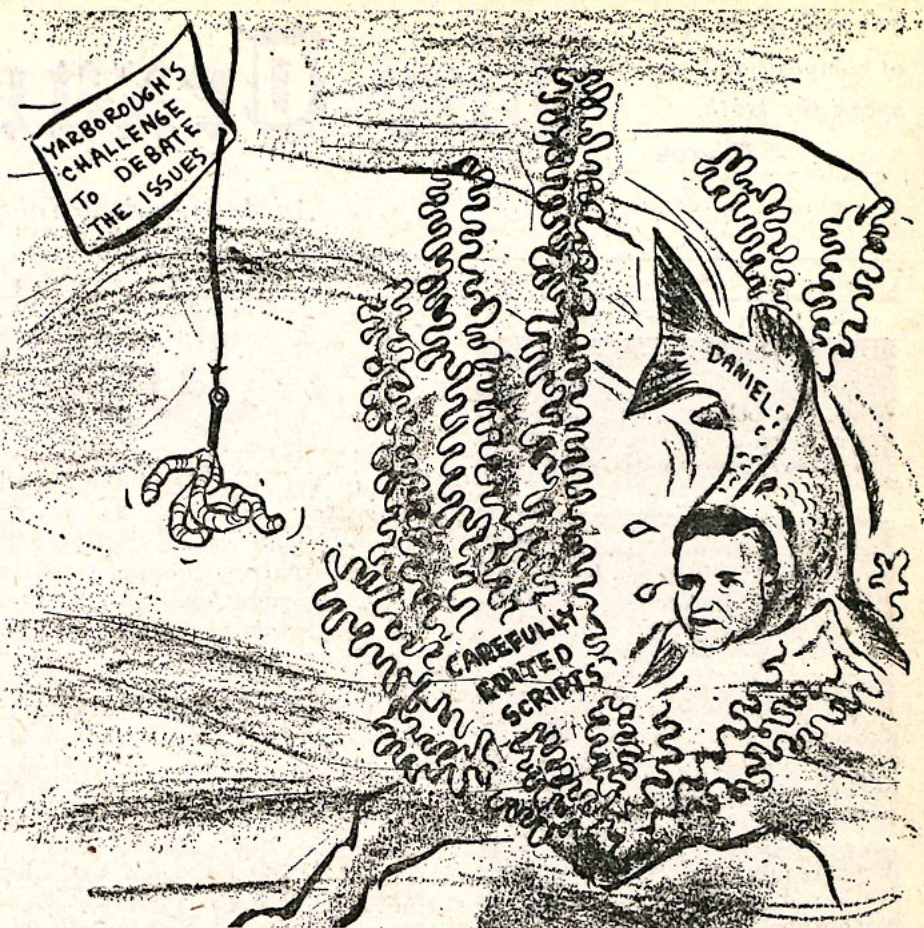
Is he confessing a fear that he might come off the worse for it? Then the people should duly note it. Does he think it would be "undignified"? Then democracy is undignified, and he has no place in it. Is he afraid of the debating opportunities his stance as an "if, and, but, howsomever Democrat" might provide Yarborough?

Whatever the reason, his refusal was a bad move.

## Federal Aid

One point caught our attention in the gubernatorial stumping around the state last week. "I think it is morally and economically unsound to let federal tax money, collected in Texas and earmarked for old people of Texas, to pile up in Washington just because Shivers doesn't want any federal aid," Ralph Yarborough said. Those are the words of a man with the people at heart. Federal aid is nothing but our own income taxes come back to us in the form of some social policy, like old age pensions, highways, better schools.

## 'An' de Fish Run Away fum de Bate'



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in The Texas Observer

## COWBOY HALEY

Houston Cowboy Haley, a spare, lank rancher from Canyon, came into the air conditioned conference room and shook hands around the table. He was adorned with perfectly tailored western garb, a grey tweed suit with heavily seamed coat pockets and well-shined but unobtrusive boots.

If he is the most extreme of the gubernatorial candidates, he is at least the least excited of the lot. He chatted amiably about how he thinks Price Daniel is badly scared and losing ground, and how Ralph Yarborough's lukewarm stand on integration is costing him votes among laboring people, who he thinks want segregation. Someone asked him if he was "a professional rancher." He said he didn't know about that professional, but he ranches for a living, and one knew at that point that here was no naive fanatic, but, rather, a sophisticated one.

Before they let Haley come in, the reporters who were going to cross-examine him on television had caucused at length, comparing the most devastating questions their wicked imaginations could contrive. They knew he was against anything from Washington on principle, so they had agreed to ask him at the end of the show how much drouth aid he had taken from the federal government.

UNDER TV lighting it was quickly established, first, that Haley really doesn't think he has much chance of being elected; second, that he thinks Price Daniel is losing ground because of the "division of his own forces"; and, third, that Historian Haley, who was a Texas Regular and Roosevelt-hater, will not support anyone now on the political horizon for president. (He would vote for Senator Byrd, Senator Eastland, or Governor J. Bracken Lee of Utah.)

The reporters were primed on Haley's statement that he will sic the Texas Rangers on the federals if they try to force anything on us—school integration, price regulation of natural gas production, or other programs that displease him. "I will, when Governor of Texas, meet them at the state line with our Texas Rangers to protect Texas citizens in their observance of the law and Constitution of Texas," he has said. Hubert Mewhinney, the writer, recited to him Article 3, Section 3, of the U.S. Constitution, to wit:

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and

comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

"Now the question I should like to ask," said Mewhinney, "is what distinction do you make between ordering the Texas Rangers to open fire on U.S. marshals and an overt act?"

Haley said he had not advocated opening fire on the marshals, but he conceded it might be necessary. This was not treason, he said, but it was, to the contrary, the duty of all citizens, since the federal government has "broken the compact." Rebellion, he said, "is a basic human right."

How about these Texas Rangers? he was asked. "One would be enough." Well, would he arrange him in a Macedonian phalanx, a British hollow square, and an Aggie T formation? The "moral right" of one Ranger would suffice, he replied. What if planes came overhead? "We'd meet them at the airport and take them into tow."

WELL, it had been established that he was for armed rebellion. Next the reporters wanted to know if he believed in representative democracy. "I believe in the republican form of government." The question was rephrased: does he believe in majority rule? "I believe in majority rule—when it is moral," he replied. Thus it was established that he doesn't believe in democracy.

A reporter read him a statement in a speech of his that Texans would never be deprived of their right to arrest "communist and racial agitators." By racial agitators he said he meant those who "stir people up to violence." He said he didn't think they were the same as communists, but he had put the two groups in the same clause, he said, because communists also did such things. What, exactly, do racial agitators do? "They stir people to violence," he said. How—by making speeches? Yes, he guessed so. Then he was for imprisoning people for exercising free speech? No, he didn't mean that. And he didn't think he was a racial agitator, himself? No, he didn't.

Well, time was up, so Tom Martin of the Houston Post laid out the clutch question: Had he ever taken drouth aid from Washington? Not a dime, he said. He didn't believe in it, and he was broke now because of the drouth, but he'd turned it all down.

J. Evetts Haley had made his case for rebellion, autocracy, and reaction cogently and consistently. R.D.

## The Texas Observer

Incorporating The State Observer, combined with The East Texas Democrat  
JUNE 27, 1956

Ronnie Dugger, Editor and General Manager  
Bob Bray, Associate Editor  
Sarah Payne, Office Manager

Published once a week from Austin, Texas. Delivered postage prepaid \$4 per annum. Advertising rates available on request. Extra copies 10c each. Quantity orders available.

Entered as second-class matter April 26, 1937, at the Post Office at Austin, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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, Gulf Coast; Ramon Garces, Laredo; Clyde Johnson, Corsicana; Mike Mistovich, Bryan; Jules Loh, Central Texas; Jack Morgan, Port Arthur; Dan Strawn, Kenedy; and reporters in San Antonio, Dallas, El Paso, and Big Spring.

Staff contributors: Franklin Jones, Marshall; Minnie Fisher Cunningham, New Waverly; Robert G. Spivak, Washington, D.C.; John Igo, San Antonio; Edwin Sue Goree, Burnet; J. Henry Martindale, Lockhart; and others.

Staff cartoonists: Don Bartlett, Austin. Cartoonists: Bob Eckhardt, Houston; Elta Hulme, Houston.

MAILING ADDRESS: 504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas.

EDITORIAL AND BUSINESS OFFICE: 504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas.

TELEPHONE in Austin: Greenwood 7-0746.

HOUSTON OFFICE: 2501 Crawford St., Houston, Mrs. R. D. Randolph, treasurer.

# Daniel's Debatable Decision

AUSTIN

Texas voters who are following the young gubernatorial campaign with intelligent interest will sincerely regret the refusal of Senator Price Daniel to accept the invitation to debate major issues with Judge Ralph Yarborough at San Antonio.

Here, we believe, was the first chance to get a close-up comparison of the two major candidates. Such chances come few and far between in the modern campaign.

Granted that with transportation improvements, television, and radio, Texans get to see (or can't avoid seeing) candidates more often than ever before, but performances are often too hammy for public consumption. No one can tell how many planks the candidate actually nailed in his own platform or which ones his campaign manager or publicity writers slipped into place.

In this day when professional writers so frequently put virtually all the words in the candidates' mouths, it is sometimes almost impossible to know whether you are voting for a man seeking office or for someone behind him.

It is one thing to show up at the Podunk Center Watermelon Thump with a prepared script, glad-hand the crowd, and then read for 30 minutes about what a great guy you are and what a great official you are going to be.

It is something entirely different to face that crowd with nothing but your record as a public servant, your native intelligence and education, with your opponent looking down your throat. It will not suffice for the candidate merely to extol his successes; he must also be prepared to de-

fend his mistakes. Certainly, there is no better way of determining the relative qualifications of candidates.

There are many reasons why a man seeking Texas's highest public office might want to avoid such a meeting. He might consider that he already has the race won and that debate

would be a waste of time. He might feel that the verbal fight had been planned on unfair grounds. He might be afraid.

We do not know why Senator Daniel is reticent about debating the major campaign issues with Judge Yarborough. As an attorney and speaker

of some ability, surely he would be expected to give a strong account of himself.

Whatever his reason for dodging debate, it is, in the final analysis, unpardonable. When he decided to seek the governor's post he should have also considered that the people have a right to become acquainted with the real Daniel sans the neatly turned Syers, Pickle & Winn phrases.

BOB BRAY

## FRANKLY SPEAKING

# PIETY, PRICE, AND MR. PECKSNIFF

MARSHALL

It is doubtful if so much public piety as is being displayed by candidate Price Daniel has been loosed on the world since the creation of Mr. Pecksniff by Charles Dickens. Our Price is against dirty politics and factional disputes in the party; he has often said so. In these instances (to quote Dickens), "It would be no description of Mr. Pecksniff's gentleness of manner to adopt the common parlance and say that he looked at this moment as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth. He rather looked as if any quantity of butter might have been made out of him, by churning the milk of human kindness, as it spouted upwards from his heart."

Before he announced his gentle disdain of party factionalism, our Price declared himself the knight-errant who would protect Texas from what he called the left wing element of the party in Houston. Now we know he was sincere in this; he has often said he was.

In the Macedonian army, Phillip

created a left wing of select cavalrymen to protect the center phalanxes by attacking the advancing enemy. Those of the center merely stood ground, needing no imagination or mental mobility. They needed only to push a strong pike, conveniently made twice as long as that of the enemy, while wings of the army progressed. Today they would doubtless be the

## Franklin Jones

moderates, useful if the wings remained potent, but sitting ducks without them.

How well it would have been had there been a left-winger on the land board while Price and Gov. Shivers were on with Bascom Giles! Perhaps he would have rejected the moderate's philosophy that he was in the best of all possible political worlds and probed a little, and looked about. The reforms he so lately piously proposes (in moderation, of course) would have been accomplished by now had he and his cohorts listened to the

left-wingers of earlier days. Come to think of it, if our Price had been a nasty radical, say like Jefferson, Lincoln, or the two Roosevelts, instead of a moderate, like Hoover, Coolidge, McKinley, or Harding, he would not now need shudder so in the presence of the masses.

When the term "left-wing" came into use it denoted the cream of the troops. Brave daring fellows alone could earn it. Only intense patriots could qualify.

The term "fifth columnist" is a product of more modern tactics. It can be earned by anyone treacherous enough to betray his country, his army, or his political party. Come to think of it, I don't recall a single instance of a "left-winger" ever continuing to wear the uniform of his country or the honors of his political party while fighting for the enemy in the rear of his own troops.

But it must be a very, very moral thing to do; our Price has said so.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER  
Page 3 June 27, 1956

## By Countryside and Town

NEW WAVERLY

Today was the day the Senator arranged to be in Huntsville (a small place, but some of us love it), so we went—a neighbor, her lovely girl, and I) to get the word. First we walked all around the Courthouse square and and thought of Sam Houston. This was his town.

There came toward us a nice young man dispensing leaflets bearing the Senator's picture in pale blue. He gave me one. He gave my neighbor one. But when the little girl reached her hand for one, he denied her the privilege of having the senator's picture printed in blue: "No," he said, "You are not old enough to vote yet!" I said, "Oh, give her one. She will be old enough to vote long before Price is elected Governor of Texas!"

Now this is a mystery: the man with the leaflets with the senator's picture so tastefully printed in pale blue smiled kindly on me and said, "Yes that is so." Ever since then I have been wondering if he did not hear what I said, did not get what I meant, or agreed with me.

About that time a small group of men, led apparently by a record on the loud speaker, began to sing "The Eyes of Texas." Their quavering voices so lacked conviction that I felt that the senator would not be disturbed by the implied threat of the words.

We went into a drug store and ate ice cream. When we came out the Senator had planted himself solidly, with his back to the penitentiary and his old friend and co-worker on the Veterans' Land Board now in residence there, and was talking—of all things—about the scandals in Austin.

Then I counted the crowd. I am pretty poor about counting little chickens, crowds, or what not, but I did not have too much trouble. Then I asked myself a riddle: "What is it that leaves a sinking ship?" We went home.

M. F. C.



## Iconoclast Incognito

To the Editor:

Having attended the Baylor Law School, I have rarely enjoyed an epithet from Baylor's history as I enjoyed the article on Brann's Iconoclasm. I am still chuckling with amusement and thinking that fifty year have brought a few changes.

For obvious reasons, if this letter is published, I would like my name withheld since I have a number of Baptist constituents and do not have Brann's courage.

A READER

(We don't usually publish unsigned letters but thought this one unusual—its anonymity being part of its meaning.—Ed.)

## Radical Outsiders

To the Editor:

The Observer is doing a wonderful job. I think the observation of the East Texas sheriff that everything would be okay down there were it not for the radical outsiders trying to pry into their business is one of the best compliments you could have.

ELTON MILLER

P.O. Box 11625, Dallas

(Mr. Miller is president of the firm which publishes the White Rocker, Dallas. Ed.)

## Only One Voice

To the Editor:

... the Bexar County Democratic executive committee has voted to keep the race issues off the ballot in Bexar county... I sat in the state convention in Dallas, as a Bexar delegate, and talked, plead, and voted for the resolution which would have removed the state (executive) committee. Many of the members of the Bexar County executive committee were also delegates, and most of them voted to table the resolution in Dal-

las, merely because Lyndon Johnson wanted it that way.... I was ashamed when Bexar's vote went that way, and stepped into the lobby so as not to hear the vote cast.... No amount of sackcloth and ashes strewn around as in our county executive committee will change the fact that our delegation voted for expediency of the moment in Dallas.

From the wreckage of precinct victories, hard won and dearly prized, we have realized nothing but the prospects of Lyndon Johnson supporting Price Daniel. Johnson is to decide when he ceases to be a candidate at the national convention. State party control remains in the hands of the enemy, by our own act. Ralph Yarborough again fights alone. Interposition and racial bigotry go on the ballot in Texas—We have not stated our position to the voters of Texas.

Instead of being led by a fighting, active, and effective party leadership we are now to enter the campaign without state leadership, with but one voice, and embittered by duplicity, or ignorance, or both, of those in our ranks.

KENNETH CAREY  
San Antonio

(Mr. Carey is asst. professor of government at St. Mary's University.—Ed.)

## On Tom Moore

To the Editor:

After all of the equivocations we have heard from so-called "liberal" candidates, it was an unusual and gartifying experience to read your article about Tom Moore's speech in Houston and learn that there is a candidate for state office in Texas who will openly state that those attempting to oppose the Supreme Court are endangering all the rights guaranteed to individuals by the Constitution.... How refreshing it is to know of a man with courage and integrity to run

on a platform of intelligent plain speaking!

LEE SILVER  
7805 Carlin, Dallas

## The Beer Ad

.... Aside from my own, this makes the third person for whom I have sent in subscriptions. This is how much I appreciate the service you are rendering.

Also enclosed you will find a clipping from the Observer which I greatly deplore and wish you would eliminate. It cannot be that you receive such financial backing from the liquor interest that you are unable to exist without it—not on this small ad.

I conclude that you carry it because it has not occurred to you the seriousness of it. In common, both of us doubtless appreciate the right of free choice; some choose to drink soda water, and others desire beer. However, there is more involved than just that.

(No man has ever lost his powers of self-control because he drank soda water, or milk, or what have you. But the drinking of alcoholic beverages is an important factor in many fatal accidents, broken homes, neglected children. Of course, I am sure you do not personally approve these tragic results. You regret them, as I do.

But you have failed to relate the casual drinking of alcoholic beverages with these tragic experiences. Morally, when you advertise beer, you become a party to the suffering which beer creates....

SHERWOOD S. DAVIS  
San Antonio

## Convention

To the Editor:

Your issue of May 23 was wonderful coverage of the convention. Yours on Mrs. Randolph was perfect but still not good enough for the true lady she is....

MRS. J. H. REGISTER  
Corpus Christi

# The Drouth Along the Rio Grande

LAREDO

Unlike Old Man River of ballad fame, the muddy but valuable waters of the historical Rio Grande do more than just keep rolling along. They must irrigate more than a million acres of farmland between Del Rio and the Gulf of Mexico on the U.S. and Mexican sides and furnish water for municipal purposes to nearly half a million inhabitants.

Under that burden, the mighty river, which went dry for the first time in its history in 1953, last week was threatening to quit again.

As the huge Falcon Dam Lake became smaller, causing water release for irrigation purposes to be stopped at the dam, and the river flow at Laredo 50 miles upstream dropped to 120 second feet (or 900 gallons per

second), water users realized that it will take more than just dams to provide an ample supply of water during drouth periods.

Just two years ago this month, the biggest flood in area history occurred, and most of the flood water was caught by Falcon Dam. The Valley

## Ramon Garces

has been using it for irrigation since.

Lack of legislation to control the distribution of water and the drouth were blamed for the dwindling water supply in the river and at Falcon Lake.

The solution to the problem, as it was tentatively worked out in a con-

ference in Bayview attended by representatives from Del Rio to Brownsville, is first to set up legislation to control the use of the water, and second to construct the second of three proposed dams on the river about five miles north of Del Rio.

But a lively wrangle is shaping up for control and distribution of the water. Already the problem has been thrown into the laps of the courts by one border county, and the next session of the Legislature is sure to get it. The matter could even turn into an international squabble.

Besides a fight between lower valley users and upper river users, there is the question of riparian rights, which go all the way back 200 years to the time when the King of Spain granted landowners legal rights to the water when their lands bordered

the river. Most of the riparians live in Webb, Zapata, and Starr Counties, while the rest of the landowners have organized water districts.

Another factor in the situation is Mexico's share of the water. Mexico is supposed to own half of the river's water and the U. S. the other half. Mexico regulates its share of the water through federal legislation because there are several states bordering the river.

At Bayview a committee was appointed to revise the 21-page draft of a water bill so that it will be acceptable to upper and lower river water users. On the committee were two representatives from the Del Rio-Laredo area and two from the Lower Valley region and the chairman.

The opponents of legislation to control the water distribution are the riparians, who fear their rights will be jeopardized. However, some riparians say they'll go along with legislation if their riparian rights are not bothered.

Starr County, where all users of the water hold riparian rights, filed a suit in the 79th District Court of Judge C. Woodrow Laughlin asking the court to judge once and for all the rights to Rio Grande water of all users along the river from El Paso to the Gulf of Mexico. They also ask an injunction against the State Board of Water Engineers, saying that they, together with the water districts formed along the river, are "conspiring to interfere with the use of riparian water by the plaintiffs."

Some observers thought this court action could hold up building of the Diablo Dam above Laredo.

There are many uncertainties about riparian rights. For example, just what is an owner with riparian rights entitled to? They say they are entitled to all the water they need from the normal flow of the river.

Appropriators, who are not supposed to have riparian rights, get water from the river with state permits, and they are supposed to use only "flood waters."

Here is where the riparian rights become hazy. "Flood" water is called that water coming into the river from rainfall which is not part of the normal flow, say the appropriators. Riparians say that the normal flow of the river is when the river is not flooding over its banks.

The proposed water control legislation would create an agency to solve the distribution of water.

## Loftis Expects Convention Admission

Marcus Loftis, who protested when his nomination as alternate delegate to the Chicago convention was bypassed by the delegates committee at the Dallas Democratic convention last month, has been assured he will be admitted to the convention floor if he wishes.

He said in Austin he plans to attend the convention and expects he will be admitted.

Loftis, who is the president of the Texas State Association of Electrical Workers, has been advised by Paul Butler, Democratic national chairman, that the Democratic National Committee in convention in New Orleans in 1954 did not adopt any rule requiring state conventions to accept the delegate nominations of congressional district caucuses.

Loftis's attorney, Creekmore Fath of Austin, was advised that such a rule had been adopted.

Walter Jenkins, assistant to Senator Lyndon Johnson, has written Loftis that Johnson "had nothing in the world to do with the selection of the district delegates to the Democratic national convention." Jenkins said Johnson would be glad to get Loftis a pass to the floor of the convention.

Loftis had speculated that he had been removed from the delegation as an alternate delegate because he was a labor leader. Fath related (Observer, May 30) that James Nash, Austin oil operator who was numbered among Johnson forces at the convention, told Fath, in connection with Loftis, that "you can't have that labor leader on the delegation."

Butler wrote Loftis, in part:

Careful search of the records of the Democratic National Committee meeting

in New Orleans does not show any resolution adopted along the lines you mentioned. As a matter of fact, the Democratic National Committee does not have the authority to question the certification of delegates and alternates sent in by the various states. ... any protests are submitted to the credentials committee for its consideration and recommendations to the National convention, which does have full authority to act on such matters.

Speaker Rayburn wrote Loftis that he thinks Butler's position "states the legal status of Democrats." Rayburn added: "I appreciate your being the good Democrat that you are, and hope to march along with you in the fall

campaign to make Texas a real Democratic state."

Jenkins wrote Loftis:

Senator Johnson made no suggestions to the (delegates) committee concerning the district delegates and had nothing whatever to do with the decisions reached. If there is anything in the world that Senator Johnson can do to assure that you will be able to attend the convention, either as a spectator in the gallery or with a pass to the floor, I know he will be happy to do so.

Loftis, accepting Butler's position, remarked: "At least I've had a little fun on it. . . . I've had a lot of comments from our people. I didn't know so many of them read the Observer."

## LABOR MERGER FIGHT SEEN

AUSTIN

Representatives of 300,000 Texas craft unionists met here this week and prepared to settle the issue of the merger of the AFL and CIO on the state level. A floor explosion seemed certain and a defeat for the merger seemed possible.

Monday night, at a dinner of the Committee on Political Education, Byron Skelton, Democratic national committeeman, challenged labor to help rid the State Democratic Executive Committee of "disloyal leaders" and to win the September convention "in order to clean house."

Skelton said President Eisenhower is "not in any condition" to run for re-election and that a Democrat will be the next President.

Jerry Holleman, executive secretary of the Texas State Federation of Labor, said that only "cold determination, work, and money" would bring to labor the unprecedented political

gains that seem to him to be in the offing.

Governor Shivers, said Holleman, "slandered, maligned, and vilified" labor in 1954. When Shivers, Sen. George Parkhouse, and "Brown & Root's water boy, Ben Ramsey," passed Senate Bill 45, they thought it would be the "last knot in the noose around Texas labor's neck," Holleman said, but, instead, labor played a big part in Shivers's defeat at the spring conventions.

"His use of labor hatred and race hatred was merely a political camouflage aimed at covering up his own shortcomings and the corruption and scandals of his administration," Holleman said.

Holleman called for officials "who will act as impartial referees in labor management relations rather than a partisan representative of management."

Fred Schmidt, executive secretary of the Texas State CIO Council, reported that the combined unions are drawing up a legislative program for the next legislative session including lobbyist registration, higher workmen's compensation, and a permanent water program.

"White Citizens' Councils are un-Christian and un-American," Schmidt said, warning against efforts to divide labor.

## U. S. Highway Aid Increases Sharply

AUSTIN

The Texas Highway Commission announced a complete change of plans in future right-of-way purchases as a Senate-House conference committee in Washington adopted a compromise \$32.9 billion road-building program.

Under the three-year program, Texas will receive a total of \$381 million. The state will receive \$57.5 million for the interstate system beginning July 1, \$97.7 million in 1958 and \$114.9 million in 1959, making an interstate system total of \$270.1 million.

In addition, Texas will receive \$111.7 for primary, secondary and urban roads in the next three years.

The State Highway Commission's change in future right-of-way purchases is contingent upon final passage of the federal highway bill in its present form, whereby the federal government will pay for 90 percent of the right-of-way for interstate highways.

"Under these circumstances, the commission felt that it would be an injustice to the people of Texas not to take advantage of this federal money and relieve Texas taxpayers of the burden of rights of way purchase in the interstate system," a commission statement explained.

## Wilco's Sick Leave Plan

Protects You On AND Off the Job!

available to small groups of employees — from 5 to 50

— and to individuals!

— to large groups, up to thousands . . . .

**Wilco**

Western Indemnity Life  
Insurance Company

Affiliated with



Home Office: 5011 Fannin, Houston, Texas

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT TEXAS

If you favor an  
Independent  
Judiciary  
Vote to  
Promote

**ROBERT G.  
HUGHES**

to the

**Supreme Court of Texas**

JUDGE HUGHES, 56, has been an appellate Judge since 1947. In 1954, he wrote the opinion in the Texas Mutual Insurance case which shocked the State into demanding insurance law reforms.

Judge and Mrs. Hughes have four children, two grandchildren.

Judge Hughes has always supported Democratic nominees.

Judge Hughes is Texas reared, Texas educated and Texas experienced.



# A Month to Decision

With the first Democratic primary only a month away, Texas's six gubernatorial candidates are loosing the reins and applying the lash as they maneuver for favored position with the voters.

Ralph Yarborough used the whip. He branded Senator Price Daniel the "Crown prince of Shivers and Shivers's Republican executive committee" and challenged him to meet him in a San Antonio debate.

Senator Daniel, declaring at Dallas that it was "time for a political showdown" with the "extreme leftwing element," called for unity and harmony among "true moderates and true conservatives." He said he refused to stoop to "mudslinging."

Reuben Senterfitt drew shouts of approval from a Texas Citizens Council audience at Dallas when he proclaimed: "Barriers of race were erected by God. God made the colored man and the white man, and intended for them to stay separte."

W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel confidently announced at Kenedy: "From the response I have received on my tour of Texas, it looks like I have 85 to 90 percent of all Texas voters."

J. Evetts Haley, before leaving Dallas, also sized things up: "This is not a stampede. The two candidates who are supposed to be out front (in the governor's race) are in trouble. It's a wide-open campaign."

J. J. Holmes cancelled all speaking engagements to hunt the man who tried to kill land scandal witness Sam McCollum III with a car bomb. As a result, Holmes got much more publicity than ever before.

## 'Morally Unsound'

Yarborough dared Daniel to debate him in a wire:

"I note your schedule for this week brings you to San Antonio June 21. The North Central Lions Club, which has offered to sponsor a de-

bate between us on the issue of the governor's race for benefit of handicapped children, informs me they will secure an auditorium and set the debate for Thursday. I have eight speeches scheduled in the Panhandle for Thursday, but will cancel all of them if you will reconsider your earlier decision."

Daniel's state campaign manager, Joe Greenhill, sent Yarborough this answer:

"... this headquarters has learned that the entire affair was conceived and sponsored by one of your state campaign managers of your unsuccessful 1954 campaign, one Harry O'Connor, and we resent the use of the Lions Club and a crippled children's program for political purposes. We will not be a party to any scheme designed to further the publicity of a candidate for office."

Lyle Gunderson, president of the Lions Club, said the debate was pro-

## The State Roundup

posed as a public service event with the aim to raise funds for the club's crippled children projects and was entirely free of partisan politics.

Yarborough, in Wichita Falls, advocated higher pensions for Texas aged. "Malnutrition, that's what they are writing on the death certificates of hundreds of old age pensioners," he said. "Malnutrition, that's just a fancy way of saying: starved to death on a Shivers pension." He said that the average pension is now declared to be \$39.10, "but I find thousands of them at \$8, \$10, \$15, or \$25." He said as governor he would see that a minimum of \$30 was added to them.

"I think it is morally and economically unsound to let federal tax money, collected in Texas and earmarked for old people of Texas, to pile up in Washington just because Shivers doesn't want any federal aid," he said.

# More Indictments--Moore

AUSTIN

District Attorney Tom Moore, candidate for state attorney general, told a television audience that he is "not satisfied" with the investigation of Texas insurance scandals.

"I felt that some of the state senators we questioned in McLennan County in connection with the U. S. Trust and Guaranty case should have been indicted," Moore said. He explained that "their alleged offenses" did not occur in his district.

Ross Carlton, Dallas attorney who is also seeking the attorney general job, opened his campaign at Big Spring. A former leader in Texas Citizens Council activities, he said: "It was here (in Big Spring) that I made the first legal move to prevent integration in Texas. I have come back here to tell you that this was not the last move in this fight for the rights of your state, and to tell you that, in the words of a famous, early-day American hero, we have just begun to fight."

Attorney general candidate Will Wilson of Dallas, speaking in Fort Worth, promised to "organize the attorney general's office so that it would reflect credit on Texas. It is of supreme importance that the vast property interest of Texas, its schools and colleges, have capable, efficient and highly organized professional service and representation."

A candidate for lieutenant governor, C. T. Johnson, said he believed the drought has put Texas in "the first stages of a depression" and proposed a statewide water conservation program.

Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey, seeking reelection, endorsed the code of fair campaign ethics circulated by three church groups.

Former Lt. Gov. John Lee Smith, who is seeking return to his former office, charged in a radio broadcast at Center that "corrupt officeholders and certain conniving lobbyists" have bilked Texans of millions of dollars.

Land Commissioner Earl Rudder, who is seeking his first elective term, speaking at Kilgore, said that during his term of office the average bonus paid the state for oil leases in the Gulf of Mexico has increased to \$221.30 per acre compared to \$54.43 per acre during the previous 17 years. He said the increase represented a total additional revenue of \$48 million annually to the Permanent School fund.

A candidate for Commissioner of Agriculture, Jim Barber, said in Dallas that the program of John White, the incumbent, "has been a curse to the fruit, vegetable and peanut growers and all the agricultural interests in the Valley."

Yarborough hit at Daniel before a Plainview audience. He declared that he had always been in favor of 90 percent parity supports and "I am for them now. Ezra Taft Benson and fellow Republicans in Texas—claiming to be Democrats—have cut parity supports from 90 to 70 percent. The junior U. S. senator from Texas by his support of the Republican Party and Benson has been a party to this cut in price supports."

Speaking in Childress, Yarborough criticized Gov. Shivers for "allowing a disaster drouth contract with the federal government to stay unsigned on his desk for more than two weeks."

Noting that Daniel had stated at a press conference in Austin that he would match his work for the Democratic Party against any candidate in the governor's race, Yarborough said he wanted to ask Daniel these questions:

"Did you support the Republicans in 1952? Will you support Republicans again in 1956? Where were you during the May, 1956, State Democratic convention?"

## 'True Moderates'

EARLIER in the week, Daniel already had made his strongest statements of the campaign concerning Democratic Party loyalty. He said at Austin that he intends to "live and work" in the party and knows "of no issue now that would prevent my support of the 1956 Democratic presidential candidate."

"What I am trying to get over to you," he told newsmen, "is that I want to support the Democratic candidate, but at the same time I don't want to tie my hands if an issue comes up that seriously affects the state."

In Dallas, Daniel called on "true moderates and true conservatives to win this battle with the extreme left-wingers. I, for one, do not intend to let these people capture Texas," he said. "Texans do not want a man in their governor's office who is tied hand and foot by the radical left-wingers whose entire philosophy is based upon a system of government where everything is centralized in Washington. They do not want a man who will sit back and let the Federal Government do as it pleases and continue to take away the authority of our state and local governments."

Turning to the racial issue at Longview, Daniel said he refused to "demagogue it" and declared:

"If the colored and white people of this state are left alone by outside agitators, they will be able to work this problem out on a local level and maintain separate but equal schools." Texans "should not be forced to commingle in public schools or any other place of that kind."

Discussing the veterans' land scandals, Daniel declared to a Huntsville audience: "I am proud of my record on the land board; and, if elected governor, I will insist that all the facts be investigated and the guilty punished. I stand on my record of the past and my platform for the future."

## 'Radical Journalists'

SENTERFITT, reviewing Supreme Court decisions on states' rights issues, declared at Dallas: "This is a trend which I think is more dangerous than any since our country was founded. Our heritage is at stake." He reiterated charges that Senator Daniel, because of his failure to resign his office, is not eligible to seek the governor's chair.

Pressing the racial issue, Senterfitt said the problem was being used to "dupe naive do-gooders, fuzzy-minded intellectuals, and radical journalists."

Haley, a states' right crusader, told a Dallas audience, "there is a tremendous undecided vote. People are weighing things."

"Integration is the biggest issue in the eastern part of the state, and we're really beginning to make a dent. We are finding states' rights the biggest overall issue, involving integration, oil and gas, and the right to work," he told newsmen.

O'Daniel, at Gonzales, said to the usual accompaniment of fiddle music that he was "just a poor boy who never had any money" intent on getting back in the governor's job to learn "who stole how much." He spoke against "graft, fraud, bribes and corruption" and assured that when he was governor "those nine old men in Washington (the Supreme Court) would not cram desegregation down the throat of Texas."

Holmes, following up his offer of a \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the man responsible for the land scandals bomb murder-attempt, said he had talked with a woman who had information on the case. He expected to get additional information soon, he said.

# The Texas Observer

IS:

1. **INDEPENDENT.** The working editorial staff of the newspaper have complete authority and control over everything in the paper, with no interference from any source.

2. **LIBERAL.** It is dedicated to critical, independent-minded editorial liberalism and is committed against the service of any group or party.

3. **STATEWIDE.** It is read by subscribers in 248 of the 254 Texas counties (as well as in about 35 states of the union and various foreign countries) and, in a year and a half,

has developed the third largest weekly circulation in Texas.

4. **RECOGNIZED.** It has been remarked upon favorably in Harper's, Look, The Reporter, The Nation, and Coronet magazines. Observer articles have been widely reprinted.

5. **GROWING.** But it will grow faster if each friend of the Observer will seek to obtain one new subscriber from among the many people who are interested in public affairs and need a steady source of light on Texas issues.

### Whom Do You Know Who Should Subscribe?

THE TEXAS OBSERVER SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Please enter the following name for one year's subscription:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed find \$4 check ( ), money order ( ), cash ( ).  
Mail the subscription to Texas Observer, 504 W. 24th Street,  
Austin, Texas

P. S. Should you get more than one new subscriber list them on separate sheet of paper; careful to give name and address.

(Advertisement)

**C. T. JOHNSON**



Your Democratic  
Candidate  
for  
**LT. GOVERNOR**

"HONESTY IS STILL THE BEST POLICY"

- Reduce high taxes
  - State utility commission
  - \$75 monthly pension at 65
- HDQRS.: 1901 RALEIGH AVE., AUSTIN

(Political Adv.)

# A Matter of Murder

HITCHCOCK

The records of Texas lawmen down through the years contain dozens of unsolved murders, but the strangest of them all may be Justice of the Peace J. D. Ross's amazing Hall's Lake murder case.

The two victims had been stuffed feet first into a lonely grave on a desolate island in Hall's Lake, a salt-water lake beside the intracoastal canal near Galveston. Their skeletons—at least the skulls and some other bones—were uncovered by wave action about three years ago and were spotted by a fisherman, who quickly spread the alarm.

The discovery touched off one of the most irregular investigations ever

## Judge Jefferson Davis Ross, 'The Law West of the Causeway,' and His Hall's Lake Murder Case

conducted. Although it was a little outside his precinct, in fact may have been in the next county, Judge Ross was persuaded to conduct an inquiry into the deaths.

The locally famous "Law West of the Causeway," who held court in a small frame building one wall of which was covered by a huge beer-ad picture of Judge Roy Bean's court, didn't need much encouragement.

Justice Ross was assisted by Constable Ike Franks of Algoa, whose lot it befell to guide two boatloads of intrepid newsmen to the scene where the party was to dig up more bones and look for clues.

Most of the reporters, including

those from the big Houston dailies, had already moved two or three early leads, and the story was getting front page attention. Since the grave was only about 35 miles from Houston, there was speculation that the victims were any of a dozen persons who had been mysteriously missing from that city for anywhere from 5 to 25 years. The papers were running pictures of people who might be the victims.

Despite the fact that members of the investigative band had had the foresight to bring along substantial supplies of well-iced malt beverage, the ten-mile boatride to the burial site was more than somewhat warm. The judge had decided against going to

the scene and had stayed at Freddie Konzack's fishing camp to await the return of the investigators. A portly, red-faced, gray-haired man, he passed the time sitting in the shade of a willow tree on the bank of the bayou, combatting the heat with Texas beer and yellow cake with white icing.

His proved a wise decision, for the reporters found more at the graves than they had counted on. Namely, hard work. If Constable Franks was anything, he was thorough. In his search for bones and "clues," he soon had the reporters helping him excavate about half the lake island mud to a depth of several feet. They found a few more bones and returned to the fishing camp.

The judge, after carefully examining the skulls brought in earlier and the newly discovered bones, reached an official decision. "These folks was murdered," he said. He informed reporters that he would issue "John Doe" warrants for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers unknown. He and the constable promised a full investigation. The latter disturbed the newsmen, since they had not yet had time to recover from the last one.

But they hurried off to locate telephones to dictate lengthy stories about the dastardly crime and their search for clues at the burial scene.

Somewhere during the investigation, although it was never clear how, it had been deduced that the victims' skulls had been fractured "with a blunt instrument." Finally, in an effort to determine the age and identity of the victims, the bones (which had been deposited in a Schlitz beer case) were taken to the University of Texas medical center in Galveston for study. The professor who examined them couldn't reach a definite conclusion, so he shipped them to the University of Pennsylvania for another professor to examine.

Judge Ross was highly indignant when he learned the bones were in Pennsylvania. "They are evidence," he declared. "They better get 'em right back here." He was considering legal steps to recover them when the Pennsylvania professor's report came back. He said the bones had belonged to Indians who had roamed the Texas Gulf about 150 years before white men inhabited the area.

His finding killed newspaper interest in the case, to say the least. The editors relegated the story to the inside pages and let it die as quickly as they respectably could.

But Judge Ross was undismayed by the professor's report. "They ain't Indians," he told newsmen. "I know Indians when I see them." Unless he's privately changed his mind, they're still "unsolved murders" in his book.

BOB BRAY

# The French Intellectuals

*THE MANDARINS*, by Simone de Beauvoir (World, \$6).

What would a guilty awareness of the realness of worldwide poverty do to the ideological stance of American politico-intellectuals? It was certainly this awareness, and fear of war and militarism from America, which motivated the French leftists in the post-war era—awareness of "weariness, poverty, the despair of the French proletariat, the misery of Spain and Italy, the enslavement of the colonial peoples, the famines and plagues of China and India," as Simone de Beauvoir says. "All around us, men were dying by the millions without ever having lived; their agony blackened the sky, and I wondered how we still dared to breathe."

*The Mandarins* is an account of the ideas, the despair, and, incidentally, the morals of Paris leftist intellectuals after the war. Dubreuilh (Jean Paul Sartre) is the central figure: a pro-Russian humanist who is finally immobilized by a lingering regard for individualism; Perron, a newspaper editor, struggles to keep his paper leftist but independent of the communists and other parties, then finally turns it over to a popular front group at severe cost to his idealism; Lambert, a liberal, opposes Dubreuilh's pro-Soviet views on grounds that

he "shouldn't sacrifice intellectual virtues to politics"; Vincent, a vengeful veteran of the resistance, has a mission to murder every collaborator he can find; Anne is Dubreuilh's wife and the author's fictional counterpart; Nadine is their bitchy, promiscuous, neurotic daughter.

Madame de Beauvoir is quite oblique about Anne, that is, about herself. After tossing off a superficial self-analysis, she carries the character through the book as though she were dead inside—and indeed, perhaps she is, for the ideological setting is existentialism, and the life malaise and death fixation infects most of the people on these pages. Anne has one massive but commonplace love affair with a Chicago writer on her two trips to America; Madame de Beauvoir is uncharacteristically sentimental about its sweetness ("I was completely his. For him, for me, for us, nothing existed but us."). But she never quite confronts her own insecurities in the affair; most of the tension is the man's fault. The inclusion of the affair in a novel about post-war France weakens the whole book structurally and brings it dangerously close to mere personal history.

It is taken as a premise unworthy of debate by the group Madame de Beauvoir places at the center of her

fascinating novel that America is war, capitalism, and reaction, but the French leftists were jarred when they had to admit the existence of the Soviet slave labor camps. Perron returned to his original idealism long enough to publish the facts, and Dubreuilh broke with him over it. An anti-Russian's indictment of Dubreuilh on this point is decisive from the point of view of Dubreuilh's own humanitarianism: "You have accepted—with the natural masochism of intellectuals—the idea of a dictatorship of the mind. But these organized crimes against men, against all men, can you endorse that?" Dubreuilh can't, but he does not speak out because he thinks the Soviet-type revolution is still the best hope for the world's starved millions. He becomes paralyzed by the sense of his effete-ness in a world in which he thinks his classical individualism is vestigial.

"In other words," Anne asks him, "you're hoping for the triumph of Communism, knowing that you'd never be able to live in a Communist world. Is that it?"

"Yes, that's about it," he replies.

It is a sign of a failure of American programs abroad that many Western humanitarians have found it difficult to identify their hopes for the underprivileged of the world with American abundance. Should this country adapt its foreign policy to the primary aim of easing human suffering instead of arms without end for a conflict that would be mutually suicidal in any event, the mandarins of France might yet find hope for a worldwide humanism that is also liberal.

That entirely aside, Madame de Beauvoir's work stands at a high mark among the novels of ideas. R.D.

## Rudder in Vet Land Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

shows the veterans' endorsements and Rudder's counter-endorsements, which were necessary before he could get his money back.

He said last week, under pressure from a story in the Houston Post, that Gov. Shivers, Atty. Gen. Shepherd, and House and Senate investigators knew about the matter last year. He said there was nothing wrong about the deal and that he he wouldn't have made a nickel if it had gone through.

The land was owned by Enoch Shuffield, Brady car dealer and brother of B. R. Sheffield, now under various indictments in the land program. ("Slim (B. R. Sheffield) changed the spelling of his name," Rudder explained.) Shuffield asked a contract price for each veteran of \$7,500, a total of \$30,000. The Land Board valued the land at \$21,625.95.

Rudder said the deal involved "a long-involved deal" by which it might be too complicated for him to get title to the land ultimately, so the deal was dropped. Rudder bought the land from Shuffield directly for \$30,000.

## So Near the Surface

*THE HOPE OF REFUGE*, by Sikes Johnson (Little, Brown and Company, \$3.50).

Thoughtful Texans should read this book. It reminds us how close to the present surface are the hate, fear, intolerance, and stupidity which made Texas so important to the revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the '20s.

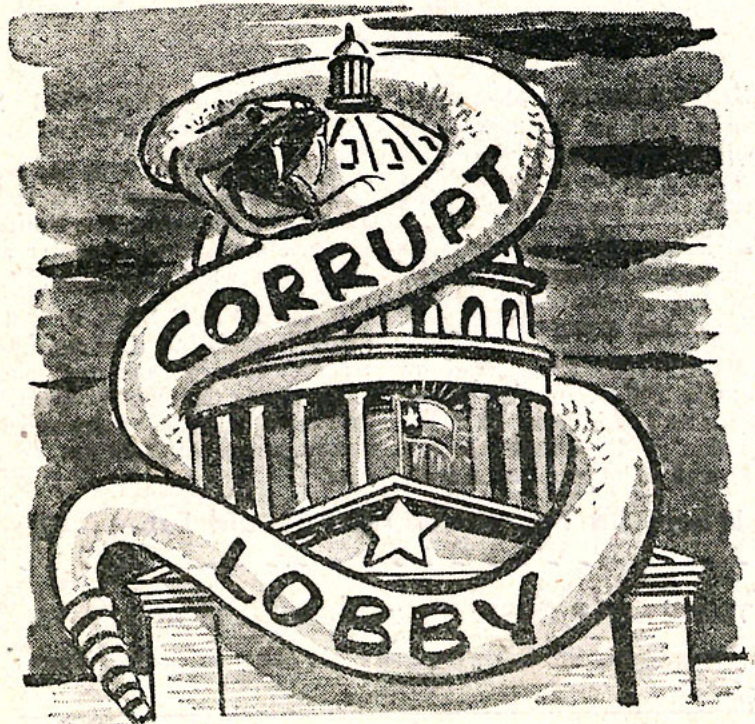
Sikes Johnson (better known as Dick Johnson, a liberal who has just been given the assignment of reporting labor for the Dallas News) wrote a gripping tale of how the everyday insanity of a handful of men ruined five lives.

Perhaps his best trump comes from making his protagonist a typical Texan, not an egg-head. The Texan is at home in the Piney Woods, on shrimp boats, in the Pandandle wheat fields, or at a West Texas crossroads, and still he defies the crusading conformists.

Only Hamp Taylor of the novel's characters comes alive, but he is in 3-D. You may be three or more generations removed from the farm and small towns, but you can't help first admiring, then loving Hamp.

E. H. Jr.

YOUR VOTE WILL HELP BLAST THEM OUT!



**Government By Corrupt Lobby Influence Must Go!**

When the calendar was taken from the Senate, Texas liberals were effectively disenfranchised and the Lobby assumed dominance. John Lee Smith will restore the Senate calendar and favor adequate Lobby-control legislation.

**Vote JOHN LEE SMITH for LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR**

*Paid Political Advertisement*

# THE WEEK IN TEXAS

- The President's committee on government contracts announced that Houston firms with government contracts will be subjected to annual review to measure progress in the elimination of racial and religious discrimination in employment and promotional practices.
- Dallas County's seven criminal court judges backed a move by Dallas County criminal bar association designed to make it harder for bondsmen to "practice law."
- In Harris County there have been 81 polio cases and four deaths this year as compared to 108 cases and two deaths during the same period last year.
- State Agriculture Commissioner John White says the area from Austin to Alice is the worst drought disaster section he has seen during his four-year term of office.
- Mayor Farrell D. Smith of Corpus Christi says that construction of the Wesley Seale Dam is about six months ahead of schedule and may be completed by July, 1957.

- U. S. Commissioner Billy Costa of Houston, former professional baseball player, threatened to bar news reporters from preliminary hearings in his court because of their refusal to delete a statement he made during the hearing of a narcotics case.
- Robert L. Klotz was arrested by FBI agents when officers said he went to a Houston printing office to pick up 1,000 fake draft registration cards he had ordered. He told officers he planned to sell the cards to other 18-year-olds.
- Thirteen Houston Negro surgeons and physicians have been accepted into the Harris County Medical Society, and seven Negro physicians at Dallas have been admitted to the staff of St. Paul's Hospital.
- A Corpus Christi directory proclaims the Gulf Coast city (with population of 166,571) to be the seventh fastest growing municipality in the nation.
- The Jesse H. Jones-created Houston Endowment, Inc., has assets totaling \$31,995,999 and an annual income of \$7,196,349 and disperses nearly \$500,000 yearly to educational, religious and charitable institutions, the Houston Post reported.
- The Duval County Commissioners court, on a split vote, rescinded its order releasing George Parr and friends from liability in civil suits for recovery of Duval County funds.
- The cruiser U. S. S. Galveston, which was about 90 percent constructed when World War II ended and was immediately mothballed, is being converted into a guided missile carrier.
- Farmers Home Administration head Robert B. McLeish, declaring he is neither a "habitual or casual drunkard," quit his post in the wake of a Civil Service Committee hearing.

- Houston Police Chief Jack Heard has proposed that the city council pass an ordinance to stop competing ambulance firms from "body chasing."
- Two Kerrville men, Probation Officer Jack Roe and Tivy Elementary School Principal Tom Daniels, proposed before the State P-T. A. legislative committee a law to make parents financially responsible for the vandalism of their minor children.
- Police Officer W. P. McLemore says he doesn't know who threw a live skunk into the lobby of Houston's Texas State Hotel at 2:46 the other morning. "Whoever it was, he pulled a stinking trick," he said.
- Officials of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company asked the El Paso city council for an increase in rates totaling \$840,000 annually.
- Attorney General John Ben Shepperd says hundreds of Texans are writing letters to Congress urging the preservation of states' rights.

## LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
 TO Ashford B. McGill, Edward S. Giles, Charles E. Henry, James Rogers, Rachel Rogers, Sarah Jane Burditt, Minus C. Burditt, Isaac V. Jones, Thomas H. Jones, William N. Hardeman, Mary E. Hardeman, B. T. Gault, Nancy L. Gault, Ed H. Rogers, Joseph B. Rogers, E. A. Hudson, J. D. Hudson, Le Roy B. Henry, John Wahrenberger, Caroline Wahrenberger, Neumann, James Wahrenberger, Mary Wahrenberger, Josephine Wahrenberger, A. B. Neumann, W. H. D. Carrington, C. C. Carrington, William D. Patton, Mary Patton, Thomas F. Burns, Samuel G. Powell, Thomas B. Power, John O. Johnson, Bettie L. Johnson, Orange Hancock, Caroline Hancock, John Hancock, Omie Hancock, Rhoda Hancock, William Hancock, Thomas Hancock, Pauline Hancock Jackson, Cal Jackson, Jim Hancock, Reuben Hancock, Emma Hancock Weeks, Elijah Weeks, Wash Hancock, Docie Hancock Edwards, Mitchell Hancock, Tom Hancock, Lewis Hancock, Louise Hancock Clay, Edmund Clay, Pearl Marie Knight, Mamie Hancock Brown, Willie Orange Hancock, Mamie Hancock Horton, Wade Henry, Mary M. Henry, Sarah Hancock and Luvina Hancock, if living, and if dead, the legal representatives of each of the above named persons; and the legal representatives of the heirs of each of the above named persons, and the legal representatives of the heirs of each of the above named persons, and the legal representatives of the heirs of each of the above named persons, in the herein numbered and entitled suit:

You (and each of 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 23rd day of July, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiffs in Cause Number 104,351, in which W. F. Morrow and wife, Doshie Morrow are Plaintiffs and each of the persons heretofore named as defendants are Defendants; filed in said Court on the 6th day of June, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants for title to and possession of the following described three tracts of land, to-wit: 18.4 acres of land out of the F. G. Secret Survey No. 23 in Travis County, Texas; 1.493 acres of land out of the F. G. Secret Survey No. 23, Travis County, Tex.; and 172.36 acres of land, 91.49 acres out of the F. G. Secret Survey No. 23 and 80.87 acres out of the James Rogers Survey No. 19, in Travis County, Texas; all as more fully described by metes and bounds in Plaintiffs' Original Petition:

Plaintiffs allege that on April 1, 1955, they were and still are the owners in fee simple of the above described three tracts of land and that on said date Defendants unlawfully entered upon and dispossessed them of such premises and withheld from them the possession thereof and the record title.

Plaintiffs are claiming title to said land by virtue of the three, ten and twenty-five year statute of limitation;

Plaintiffs further pray for costs of suit and 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 for all intents and purposes;

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 the 7th day of June, 1956.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,  
 Clerk of the District Courts,  
 Travis County, Texas  
 By Geo. W. Bickler, Deputy

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
 TO Ashford B. McGill, Edward S. Giles, Charles E. Henry, James Rogers, Rachel Rogers, Sarah Jane Burditt, Minus C. Burditt, Isaac V. Jones, Thomas H. Jones, William N. Hardeman, Mary E. Hardeman, B. T. Gault, Nancy L. Gault, Ed H. Rogers, Joseph B. Rogers, E. A. Hudson, J. D. Hudson, LeRoy B. Henry, John Wahrenberger, Caroline Wahrenberger, Neumann, James Wahrenberger, Mary Wahrenberger, Josephine Wahrenberger, A. B. Neumann, W. H. D. Carrington, C. C. Carrington, William D. Patton, Mary Patton, Thomas F. Burns, Samuel G. Powell, Thomas B. Power, John O. Johnson, Bettie L. Johnson, Orange Hancock, Caroline Hancock, John Hancock, Omie Hancock, Rhoda Hancock, William Hancock, Thomas Hancock, Pauline Hancock Jackson, Cal Jackson, Jim Hancock, Reuben Hancock, Emma Hancock Weeks, Elijah Weeks, Wash Hancock, Docie Hancock Edwards, Mitchell Hancock, Tom Hancock, Lewis Hancock, Louise Hancock Clay, Edmund Clay, Pearl Marie Knight, Mamie Hancock Brown, Willie Orange Hancock, Mamie Hancock Horton, Wade Henry, Mary M. Henry, Sarah Hancock and Luvina Hancock if living, and if dead, the legal representatives of each of the above named persons, and the heirs of each of the above named persons, and the legal representatives of the heirs of each of the above named persons, and the legal representatives of the heirs of each of the above named persons, in the herein numbered and entitled suit:

persons, and the legal representatives of the heirs of the heirs of each of the above named persons, Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded to appear before the 126 Judicial 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 Monday the 23rd day of July, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiffs in Cause No. 104352, in which M. L. Morrow and wife, Aramita Morrow, are Plaintiffs, and the persons heretofore named as defendants are Defendants, filed in said Court on the 6th day of June, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants for title to and possession of the following described three tracts of land situated in Travis County, Texas, to-wit: Tract No. 1, consisting of 0.345 acres of land out of the G. G. Secret Survey No. 23; Tract No. 2, consisting of 5.5 acres of land out of the F. G. Secret Survey No. 23; Tract No. 3, consisting of 96.41 acres of land; 28.15 out of the F. G. Secret Survey No. 23 and 68.26 acres out of the James Rogers Survey No. 19;

Plaintiffs allege that on April 1, 1955, they were and still are the owners in fee simple of said above described land and that on said date Defendants unlawfully entered upon and dispossessed them of such premises and withheld from them the possession thereof and the record title; Plaintiffs are claiming title to said land by virtue of the three, ten and twenty-five year statute of limitation;

Plaintiffs further pray for costs of suit and 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 the 7th day of June, 1956.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,  
 Clerk of the District Courts  
 of Travis County, Texas  
 By Geo. W. Bickler, Deputy.

### NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS

OF  
 HOME LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.  
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Home Life and Accident Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas, was placed in receivership by order of the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, and its affairs turned over to the Liquidator for the Board of Insurance Commissioners on March 14, 1956.

The Court has ordered that all policies, contracts, and agreements under which Home Life & Accident Insurance Company was in any way bound as an insurer are cancelled as of 11:10 A. M. March 14, 1956, save and except, however, those policies and contracts of insurance on which Western Republic Life Insurance Company and Bankers General Life Insurance Company assumed liability by virtue of their respective contracts with the Receiver dated March 30, 1956, and April 6, 1956.

All persons having a claim against Home Life & Accident Insurance Company are notified to present the same with legal proof thereof to me at my office in Austin, Texas, within one hundred eighty (180) days from March 14, 1956.

Blank proof of claim will be furnished on request.

J. D. WHEELER, Liquidator for the Board of Insurance Commissioners

P. O. Box 13  
 Austin 61, Texas

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Sharon Lee Day, Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of 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 23rd day of July, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 104, 327, in which Fredrick Donald Day is Plaintiff and Sharon Lee Day is defendant, filed in said Court on the 1st day of June, 1956, 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 toward plaintiff 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 was accumulated. Plaintiff further prays for costs of suit and 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 the 4th day of June, 1956.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,  
 Clerk of the District Courts,  
 Travis County, Texas.  
 By Eli Greer, Deputy.

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Robert R. Schwabe Defendant, in the hereinafter 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. Monday the 16 day of July, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 104,295, in which Alice Schwabe is Plaintiff and Robert R. Schwabe is defendant, filed in said court on the 29 day of May, 1956, 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 abandonment by defendant of her for a period of more than three years, with the intention of making such abandonment permanent; Plaintiff further alleges that three children born of said union are now with plaintiff, two of whom are under the age of 16 years and that defendant should be required to contribute the sum of \$50.00 per month for the support of said children; 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 the 1st day of June, 1956.

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

By Geo. W. Bickler, Deputy.

### 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 Stephen M. Stullken, N.C.M.

No. 5994, County Court Travis County, Texas. C. W. Webb and Emma S. Webb, Independent Executors of the Estate of J. E. Stullken, Deceased have filed in the County Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 15th day of June A.D. 1956, the Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said Stephen M. Stullken, N.C.M. together with an Application that J. E. Stullken, the deceased Guardian 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 9th day of July, 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 the 20th day of June, A. D. 1956.

EMILIE LIMBERG,  
 Clerk of the County Court,  
 Travis County, Texas.

By M. EPHRAIM, Deputy

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

TO Raymond Hayes, Defendant, in the hereinafter 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 6th day of August 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 93,908, in which Dora Hayes is Plaintiff and Raymond Hayes is defendant, filed in said Court on the 7th day of Nov., 1952, 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 her 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 change of name and 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;

tiff'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 the 19th day of June, 1956.

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

By GEO. W. BICKLER, Deputy.

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Ruth Ann Huffman, Defendant, in the hereinafter 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 6th day of August, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 93,354, in which W. D. Huffman is Plaintiff and Ruth Ann Huffman is defendant, filed in said Court on the 14th day of September, 1954, 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 was 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 the 19th day of June, 1956.

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

By GEO. W. BICKLER, Deputy.

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Rodger D. Chrisman, Defendant, in the hereinafter 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 6th day of August, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 104,469, in which Nola Chrisman is Plaintiff and Rodger D. Chrisman is defendant, filed in said Court on the 20th day of June, 1956, 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 toward plaintiff 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 was accumulated; Plaintiff further prays for costs of suit and 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 the 20th day of June, 1956.

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

By ELI GREER, Deputy.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

\$2.00 HOURLY possible doing light assembly work at home. Experience unnecessary. CROWN Industries, 7159-Y Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles 36, Calif.

### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that William J. De Lancy and his wife, Gladys De Lancy, doing business as De Lancy Electronics Manufacturing Company, of Fort Worth, Tarrant County, Texas, intend to incorporate such business without change of the firm name, after the expiration of thirty days from the date, June 8, 1956.

DELANEY ELECTRONICS  
 MANUFACTURING COMPANY  
 by William J. Delaney

# From a Village to a City

## ARANSAS PASS

Aransas Pass used to be little more than a fishing village on Red Fish Bay up the Texas coast a few miles from Corpus Christi. What city government it had was as casual as the pole fishermen on the piers in the afternoon sun. When Ted Bigelow became the city secretary and tax assessor-collector in 1942, he recalls, about 4,000 people lived there. He had picked up a little book-keeping at school, and that was the extent of his training; but he kept things going, more or less, at the low white frame building they called city hall, and that was about all the townfolk expected.

As the years passed, Aransas Pass became a shrimpboat base, and oil, carbon black, and aluminum plants sprang up on the flat coastal plains around the town. Population increased to 7,900. The city fathers finally bestirred themselves and ordered a full-scale audit of city finances.

Corpus Christi certified public accountant Reuben J. Beaman reported

## Checks Were in the Attic, Rat Poison in the Vault

that mismanagement of the city's finances since 1942 had caused a direct loss to the city of \$98,568.04.

HE FOUND cash, checks, postal notes, and water deposit receipts in desk drawers, safes, cartons in the attic, and on the floor and shelves of the water department vault. They dated back to October 11, 1943. For fiscal 1955 he found a grand total of undeposited checks of \$122,572.12. He wrote off worthless checks totaling \$1,241.59 as a result of this "inexcusable carelessness."

Fred Phillip Robbins, the city finance officer who replaced Bigelow, says that they also found a few other irregular items in the city's safes, such as rat poison and miscellaneous automobile supplies.

Beaman discovered that \$30,000 of state aid bonds for construction pur-

poses had been issued but never sold. Cost to the city: \$30,000.

Idle funds in two city accounts had been left uninvested since 1942. Beaman computed the interest the city would have realized had they been invested at the minimum two percent and came up with a cost to the city of \$65,282.08.

A loss of \$1,641.09 was caused by failure to mail matured government bonds and reinvest the proceeds promptly. Bank interest charges on overdrafts caused by failure to transfer funds to accounts where they were needed cost another \$403.28.

Beaman said the assessor-collector had given the collection of delinquent taxes little attention for many years.

More than \$13,000 has since been collected in taxes and penalties, some from as far back as 1919.

Taxpayers' addresses were out of date; some of the city's real estate wasn't included on its financial records; "there were so many old bills

owing ... the credit of the city was being impaired"; some of the bank statements had never been opened; some of the minutes of the city council's meetings were missing; unpaid fines were simply dropped by the corporation court if they weren't settled by the end of the month, and the court had no control over cash receipts.

Concluded Beaman: "Inefficient management and the fact that the office has been understaffed have been responsible for the condition of the records ..."

AS FOR the failure to collect delinquent taxes, Robbins says: "They just never got around to it. I don't know how to explain what's gone on. It's beyond me. It's just unfathomable." It got to the point that the city was having a hard time getting credit. "I know of one case," said Robbins, "where Beaman had to personally guarantee payment of a bill for tax accounting supplies."

Bigelow, still working for the city as chief police radio dispatcher, seems to have been hurt by the press attention attracted by Beaman's report. He says he hasn't read the audit but doesn't "agree" with what he's read about it in the papers.

Howard McCalla, the city manager fresh from four and a half years under city manager L. P. Cookingham in Kansas City, explains it all this way:

"This was somewhat of a sleepy fishing village. It just kind of grew up before it knew it, and there it was. Like a lot of towns, it suddenly woke up to the fact that it had a lot of problems it didn't know it had."

MAINSTAYED by the shrimpers along the waterfront and the tourist trade, Aransas Pass is becoming a progressive little city. McCalla persuaded the council to require all city employees to be current in their taxes. The city is refusing to do business with anyone delinquent or indebted to it. McCalla plans to make up a delinquent tax list July first and turn it over to the city attorney for collection. He has filed an application for federal planning funds for storm drainage and street improvements, and he hopes that Aransas Pass may come under the urban rehabilitation aspect of the federal urban renewal program. Within two or three months Aransas Pass will have its first zoning ordinance.

Beaman's basic audit (April 1, 1941-to-March 31, 1955) cost the city about \$30,000, but his report for the audit year ended March 31, 1956, cost only \$450. He concluded his 1956 report to Mayor Pat Kindle and the city councilmen of Aransas Pass: "Your accounting records are in competent hands, bills are paid promptly, funds are properly invested, all of which will add to the credit standing of the city." The days of rat poison in the vaults and loose checks in the attic seem gone forever.

RONNIE DUGGER

## RACE VOTE DISPUTE GROWS

### AUSTIN

Kleberg and Refugio counties have joined the protests against the racial referendum ordered onto the July 28 primary ballot by the Shivers-controlled State Democratic Executive Committee.

The Kleberg executive committee voted to leave the referendum off the ballot. Chairman D. A. Barber said public opinion in and around Kingsville supported the decision almost 100 percent.

The Refugio committee condemned the three questions of the referendum as "based upon race hatred and injustice" and "bigotry"; ordered them on the ballot "under threat of prosecution"; and urged Refugio County voters to vote against them.

Confirmation of the refusal of Harris and Bexar county committees to place the issues on the ballot was expected late Tuesday but word had not yet been received as this issue went to press.

Dallas County and most others in the state placed the issues on the ballot without ado.

## Probe Continues

### BRADY

The investigation of the car bombing of Sam McCollum III, Brady lawyer, continued this week with a gubernatorial candidate's statements and B. R. Sheffield's position on lie detector tests sidelighting the sensational case.

J. J. Holmes told newspapers he had been telephoned three times by a person who said he knew about the case. Holmes said the man was "probably" the one who placed the bomb. Holmes offered \$10,000 for information leading to the culprit's conviction, but the offer expired midnight Saturday. He met a lady informant, but nothing came of it.

B. R. Sheffield wired D. A. Bill Allcorn of Brownwood earlier last week that he would pay expenses, "if it is within my means," of a nationally-known lie detector authority, Alex Gregory, to give tests to himself, McCollum, and L. V. Ruffin of Brady.

Sheffield expressed concern about "implications" that have resulted from the case. "My name continues to be mentioned in news reports during the investigation of the case," he wired Allcorn.

McCollum has been employed as an attorney by both Ruffin and Sheffield.

THE TWO major cities and the state committee came into direct conflict on points of law last week, with Attorney General Shepperd siding with the state committee.

Shepperd was asked for an opinion by D. A. Ramie H. Griffin of Beaumont. He ruled that the county committees have no authority to make their own decisions on such matters and can only carry out the decisions of the state committee. He said it is an offense for a county party officer to refuse to discharge any duty imposed on him under the law. (The law he cited specifies a fine of \$500.)

J. Edwin Smith, leader of the Harris County Democrats, said it would be illegal to print the three propositions on the primary ballot. He cited Section 189 of the Texas Election Code (also designated as Article 13.11), which says no primary ballot can carry any printed matter "except a uniform primary test." Smith said the courts have held this section to be mandatory.

Defiance of the state committee also continued from San Antonio in spite of the Shepperd decision. James Knight, the Democratic chairman for Bexar County, said he would face a jail term before he would disobey an order from the county executive committee to omit the referendum from the ballot. He indicated then that word from the courts or reading some more law might change his mind.

Robert Cargill of Longview presented the petitions signed by 153,868 names which the state committee says make submission of the issues mandatory under the election code provision requiring such action if 10 percent of the voters in the preceding party primary petition for it. The number 153,868 is greater than ten percent.

Last week Cargill said that "a willful few shall not gag the voices of the many." He said the referendum group would go to court against any attempt to omit the questions from the ballot and would "make investigations and urge prosecutions" of any election law violators in this connection.

The policy statement adopted June 18 by the Harris County Democratic executive committee made five points against what it called "the Shivers Referendum" by which it said the Shivers state committee "is again trying to confuse and mislead the people."

The referendum does not submit demands for specific legislation as required by Art. 13.33 of the election code, so the vote would have "no legal effect whatsoever," said the Harris committee.

Marriages of Negroes and whites are null and void in Texas and punishable by two to five years imprisonment, continued the committee; "interposition," if it has any meaning, would be armed rebellion against the United States of America; school segregation is a problem of each school district "under the supervision of the courts"; and "the signatures on the petitions ... have not been verified as true signatures of qualified voters of the Democratic Party."

SAN ANTONIO Express, which has supported school integration, announced in an editorial Sunday that it had studied the statutes and consulted "with the best election-law authorities in the state" and had securely concluded that county committees "are both legally safe and morally right in leaving the race-baiting referendum" off the ballot.

As for Shepperd's ruling, the Express said: "He's been flat wrong on related issues before, and he's wrong on this."

The editorial said that Article 13.33 establishing the petition procedure has never been tested for constitutionality, "and there is serious question whether it is enforceable even if properly followed." Even granting that the petitions are "adequate in number and authenticity," it went on, the issues proposed do not pertain to specific legislation as required by law, "though they use the term."

The Express concluded that the suggestion that leaving the issues off county ballots endangers the validity of the primary election votes there is "just bluff stuff."

## Towery Sees Bell Defeat

### AUSTIN

Kenneth Towery, the Cuero Record reporter whose news stories on suspicious happenstances in the Texas veterans' land program won for him a Pulitzer Prize and led to the imprisonment of Land Commissioner Bascom Giles, was "rather surprised" by his publisher's endorsement of Congressman John J. Bell for re-election (Observer, June 20).

Towery, released from a year-long stay in a veterans' hospital recently, returns to his position as managing editor of the Record the second week in July. He told the Observer that he has told his publisher, Jack Howerton, that he will not vote for Bell. Howerton, in an editorial June 13 entitled, "I Will Vote for John J. Bell," said that if Bell's role in the veterans' land program was not legally wrong, it was at least morally wrong. But he personally favors Bell

because he has worked hard for the district, Howerton said.

Bell conceded he accepted \$27,000 or \$28,000 from veterans' land deal promoters while he was in the State Senate. He was indicted in Guadalupe County on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the state of \$154,000, but the charge was thrown out on a technical question about the qualification of a grand juror.

Towery thinks Bell's vote will be down in Cuero and that surrounding areas will be "strongly against him." Judge John Young of Corpus Christi is opposing him. Towery says he does not think Bell has a chance of being re-elected.

Last summer Towery told the Rotary Club in Corpus Christi that he didn't think Bell could get elected justice of the peace in Cuero