

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

—Thoreau

The Texas Observer

An Inter

Weekly Newspaper

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

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No. 5

Three Men Who Cracked an Empire

Place a Bet-- Take a Note

TEXAS CITY

"You feel like you are a hell of a long way from home."

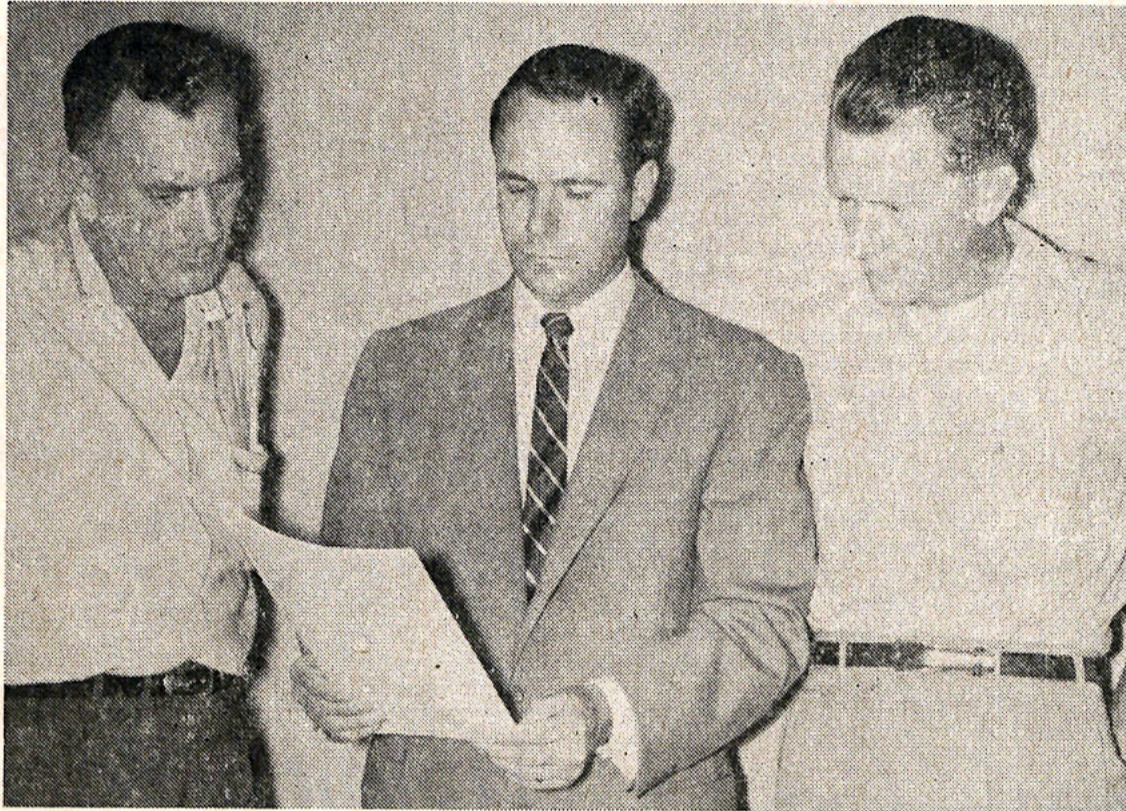
That is the tense, nervous reaction Carroll S. Yaws, 37, Alta Loma, and Jimmy Givens, 33, LaMarque, felt as they repeatedly went unarmed into the Maceo gambling syndicate's plush Balinese Room casino gathering evidence for Atty. Gen. Will Wilson.

Yaws recalls: "You go through

Bob Bray

six doors from one street to the gambling room as you walk 75 yards out over the water. It would be a long way to have to come back in a hurry."

Givens, Galveston County Democratic chairman and president of the Galveston County Young Democrats, said that his closest call of the eleven-weeks investigation was not at the Balinese Room but at an establishment known as the Ranch House near Kemah. An employee of the place was within two feet of a notepad which would have given them away.



Carroll Yaws, Jim Simpson, and Jim (Buddy) Givens

Two Oilworkers and an ex-FBI Agent Who Worked Together to Break Up the Games

Givens and Yaws, both married men, were selected by Special Asst. Atty. Gen. Jim Simpson of Texas City to take the lead in the exceedingly touchy task of gathering evidence against Galveston County's illegal operations.

Simpson, who lacked only eight votes winning the county attorney's office while campaigning for cleaning up gambling, knew that both men were opposed to "open county" operations. "I knew they were deeply dedicated to ridding the county of organized

crime, and I felt they had the intelligence and judgement to do the job," he said. "But I was not sure they would do it. Not many men will agree to accept such a responsibility and take the physical risk and abuse that goes with such an investigation. I talked

to them individually, not even telling them who his partner would be, and after careful consideration, both accepted the task."

After a careful briefing from former FBI agent Simpson, the two citizen investigators, both of whom are regular employees of oil companies on the mainland and members and former officers of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers International Union Local 499, started infiltrating gambling joints, saloons, and bawdy houses. They worked two weeks in the smaller places before moving in on the more cautiously operated Maceo syndicate establishments.

"We wanted to get a bit of experience, learn how to act and how to get information, before we started after the B-Room," explained Givens.

In the course of the investigation they spent more than \$3,000 furnished by Atty. Gen. Wilson, secured hundreds of pages of information on illegal operations, and poured out dozens of glasses of whisky. They would map each night's program of visits, hitting all the places in a given geographical area. On their busiest night they visited 17 establishments. Sometimes they would be in a place only a couple of minutes, other times for a couple of hours.

(Continued on page 5)

DEATH-THROES OF A WIDE-OPEN ERA

Wilson Slams Dice, Bawds

GALVESTON COUNTY

For more than 20 years, Rev. Harry Burch, a slender, scholarly, soft-spoken man, has been a leader in the fight against gambling and other

illegal operations in Galveston County.

He and members of his Paul's Union Church in LaMarque forced gambling czar Sam Maceo to pull his slot machines out of their community. They have been participants in every crusade that has sprung up since; and there have been several.

Last Sunday Rev. Burch paused

in his sermon for an announcement which made him "very happy."

"Never," he said, "during the long fight to rid the county of organized crime, have I told you the victory was in sight. I now have reason to believe that we are 'round the corner.' Next day even the skeptics had to agree that he might well be right.

Atty. Gen. Will Wilson, in a decisive blow which Galveston County will never forget, proved once and for all that when he said he would close down Galveston it was not "campaign ballyhoo." When his ten assistant attorneys general, headed by Cecil Rotsch, head of the law enforcement division, and James P. Simpson, appointed specially to help out with the Galveston cleanup, filed nearly 50 injunction suits, it was too late for the gamblers even to sneak a look at their hole cards. The game was over.

Word spread like wildfire from the courthouse and along Market Street that the suits were being filed, and even as Rotsch and his men were still working with the petitions, dozens of groups of men congregated to talk of the crack-down in hushed, funereal tones.

The largest group of gamblers and others involved in similar activities gathered in front of the Turf Grill, the famed Maceo syndicate headquarters. Inside Joe Maceo and other officials of the organization scurried about.

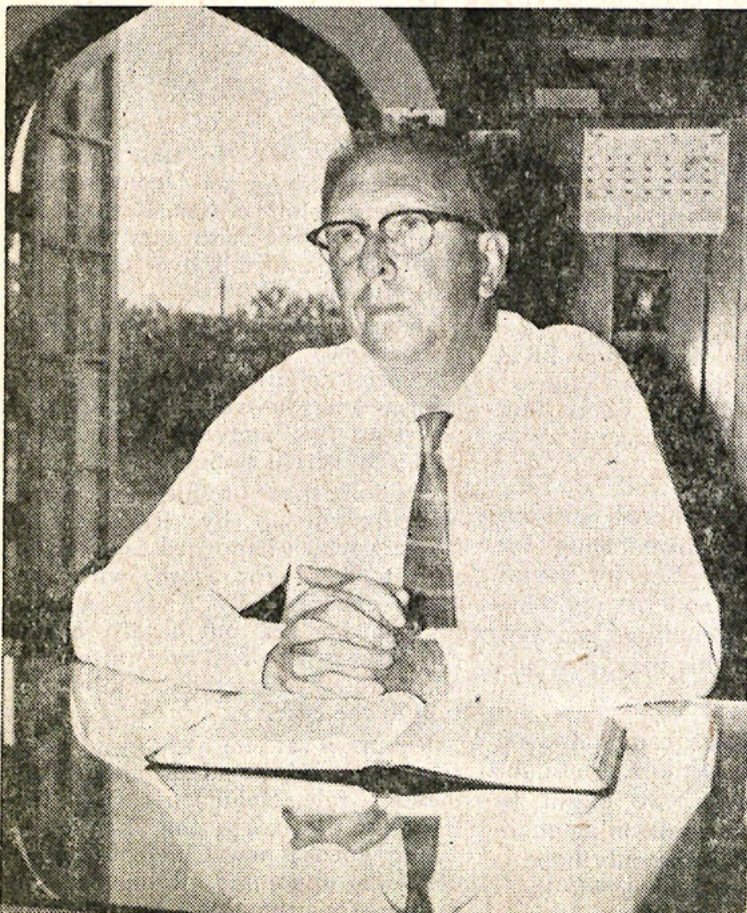
As reporters walked along the street they were beset by politicians (Police Commissioner Walker Rourke, County Commis-

sioner Jimmy Vacek, and others) and club owners wanting to know "which places" were named in the suits. Islanders were plainly shocked and a little frightened by a series of lawsuits which one man complained will "knock out businesses worth several million dollars."

Up on the second floor of Gal-

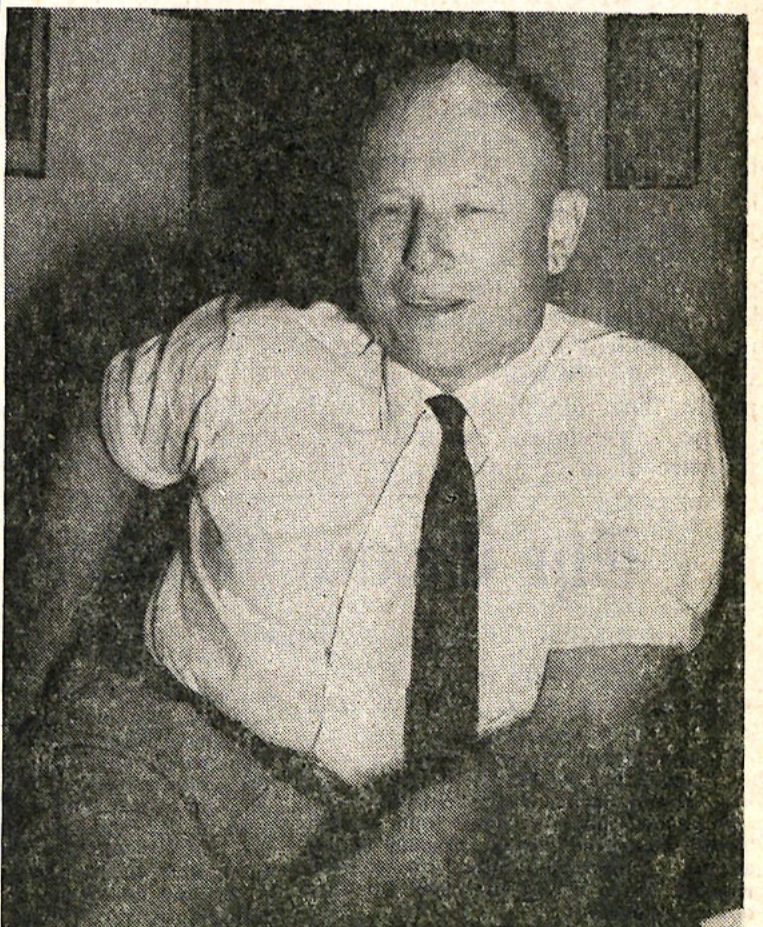
veston County's ancient courthouse, District Clerk H. H. Treacac surveyed the scene with awe. "I've been in this office nearly 20 years and I've never seen this much activity before." As he talked his four clerks had formed a sort of assembly-line operation for fast processing of the petitions

(Continued on Page 4)



The Rev. Harry Burch in his Study

Sam Maceo Came With Gifts, and He Left With Them
Photos by Bob Bray



Attorney General Will Wilson

He Did Exactly What He Said He'd Do

Oil Price-Fixing

A House small business subpanel recommends that oil producing states like Texas "regulate production of crude (oil) to enforce conservation, rather than proration to market demand." As the oil sensitive Dallas News correctly observed, this "strikes at the heart of the proration plan." But in so observing, the News concedes editorially what is rarely breathed in the unofficial journals of Texas commerce—that "proration fundamentally results in price fixing."

No one quibbles with the oil industry's right to state-administered conservation regulations which prevent the uneconomic taking of oil from beneath the ground. This is the proper meaning of conservation. But a massive deception has been fostered, and has become a part of the myth-complex disseminated by much of the daily Texas press, that it is also conservation to let the oil companies limit how much oil is produced on the basis of how much they want produced.

This the Texas Railroad Commission does. It apologizes that if its monthly "proration" figures vary from what the oil companies recommend, the companies institute

"pipeline proration"—that is, the pipelines simply refuse to accept the unwanted oil from the wells. Thus the commission simply serves as a production control agency for the oil industry.

One of the primary methods of monopoly, as any student of anti-trust litigation knows too well, is limiting production to keep prices up. Now comes the usually cautious Dallas News to admit that "proration fundamentally results in price fixing." The proposition of the House committee is simply that production should be based on the real economic demand for oil: this would result in lower prices for consumers. Replies the industry and the Dallas News: proration by "market demand" prevents "evaporation overground." Even the simpleton can see that such evaporation does not occur abnormally under production in response to demand: that it can only occur under such circumstances when the companies resort to artificial restraints on distribution to maintain artificially high prices.

But in Texas, 1957, Oil is still King, don't forget it; reason and the general welfare have nothing to do with it.

Threatening Silence

The Galveston school board has tentatively called off its plans to integrate the first grade until it gets an opinion on the effect of the legislature's law requiring a local election before integration can be accomplished. The Houston school board has petulantly refused to submit a plan to federal court for compliance with the law of the land. Thus the two cities in East Texas in which the prospect for a breach in the racist South seemed good for a time have retrogressed. The rest of East Texas, like the rest of the South, is blanketed by threatening silence.

In Washington Texas Reps. Dies and Dowdy are helping the South-

erners fight their battles against the Eisenhower civil rights program. Speaker Rayburn's integrity as the House's presiding officer was reaffirmed when he overruled a dilatory point of order by the Southerners and permitted the bill to be debated freely by the committee as a whole. But House passage of legislation to secure the liberties of minorities, followed by decisive Senate obstruction, is a story frayed from the retelling.

The Negroes of the South stir gently, the white men of the South watch them, wondering. How long will they follow such men as Reverend King and the doctrines Gandhi preached? How long before the change, and then, at what cost?

Ike Backs Down Again

A fortuitous revelation of a \$2,500 offer to a senator that looked suspiciously like a bribe is all that saved the nation's consumers from higher natural gas prices through the natural gas price-raising bill last year.

As the current session of Congress moved along it appeared, as it has appeared occasionally before, that President Eisenhower was going to fight for safeguards for the public. The administration insisted on two amendments to preserve a measure of price authority for the

Federal Power Commission.

Sunday, however, as has also happened before, Eisenhower simply backed down; crawfished; reneged; scurried off to the golf course with the utility companies. The amendments had been offered by the administration "as of possible desirability, but do not represent my fixed conclusions," he said.

Thus the bill to lay as much as a billion a year in higher costs on the consumers of the country goes to the House for approval again, sans (Continued foot of next column)

'Clean It Up!'



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

Helping Pore Sidney

WASHINGTON
Anything for a Pal—Robert B. Anderson, the new Secretary of the Treasury-to-be, is in hot water even before taking office. It's all because he tried to help out a fellow-Texan.

The man-in-need turned out to be Sid Richardson, the multi-millionaire Texas oilman, one of the richest men in America with a net worth estimated at \$500,000,000. Richardson was hopping mad because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers wanted to acquire full title and rights to some 1,207 acres of land Richardson owned at a flood control project near Fort Worth.

Money wasn't the issue. He was willing to let the government have the land under an "easement rights" arrangement for \$1. The Engineers offered to buy it outright for \$162,000.

What Richardson objected to was letting commonfolk cross his land to fish at Benbrook reservoir or hunt in the vicinity of his property or simply picnic around the place. He wanted and got the reservoir as a "private lake."

All this information was brought out at hearings of a House Government Operations subcommittee, headed by Rep. Earl Chudoff of Philadelphia. Chudoff apparently didn't realize what a powerful man Richardson is supposed to be—or he wasn't impressed. Anyhow he is one of the few men in Congress who dared to tackle the oil tycoon.

What Chudoff discovered was

that Richardson, never one to deal with underlings, took the case all the way up to the White House and made a "personal complaint" to the President.

The President personally intervened, ordered an investigation; eventually the Corps of Engineers had to reverse its land acquisition policy. It agreed to take land extending only 300 feet from the "private lake" shoreline. But this didn't satisfy Richardson entirely, and the matter is now lingering in a federal court.

Anderson's role is a bit mysterious.

The Army Corps of Engineers was not under his jurisdiction while he was Deputy Secretary of Defense. By statute it was under the Secretary of the Army, who was then Robert T. Stevens. He was going along with Richardson, too, in his own leisurely manner.

This apparently was not quick enough for Anderson, who stepped in and, in effect, superseded Stevens.

Put It Up to Ike—Anderson, according to the former Deputy Chief of Engineers, May. Gen. Bernard L. Robinson, went with him to The White House to talk over the Richardson case.

"We had a meeting with him (Anderson)," Robinson told the Chudoff committee, "in which he informed me he was personally opposed to two features of the new land acquisition policy."

Chudoff then produced a document drawn up by Richardson's lawyers which happened to coincide almost word-for-word with the views expressed by Anderson. After pointing this out he also asked the witness if he had ever raised the point about Anderson's intervention in the case.

Robinson said he was "in no position" to raise questions about Anderson's role. Robinson carried the fight for the corps on his own. Later when a new Chief of Engineers was appointed, Robinson was in line for the job, but he was passed over.

ROBERT G. SPIVACK

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We will serve no group or party but

will hew hard to the truth as we find it and the right as we see it. We are dedicated to the whole truth, to human values above all interests, to the rights of man as the foundation of democracy; we will take orders from none but our own conscience, and never will we overlook or misrepresent the truth to serve the interests of the powerful or cater to the ignoble in the human spirit.

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the Eisenhower-fostered, Eisenhower-abandoned amendments for the common weal. But for a stiff Senate opposition and the improbability of Senate committee hearings on the legislation this year, it would become law.

If the Democrats can stall long enough to get a Democrat into the White House again, we might be spared this profits-ballooning monstrosity. Otherwise the only hope is that the President will decide he is for impossible undesirability, or undesirable possibility, or desirable undesirability—or something.

A VERY RISKY STRATAGEM

AUSTIN

By now perhaps it has tacked its way into the labyrinthine intelligences of the state's "secret bosses" (to use the phrase of the liberal-laborite Reader's Digest) how risky was their stratagem to have the Texas Senate increase the proposed pay hike for legislators to \$7,500.

Underfed members of the House of Representatives set the sum at \$4,800. Liberals who have never been known to order a \$2 steak when paying their own bills voted against \$7,500 a year; and they expected the Senate to come back with something like \$3,000, so maybe a compromise of \$4,000 could be worked out.

The Senate, by a vote of 18 to 12, decided on the higher figure. Probably the House should have insisted on \$4,800, the voters being as leery as they apparently are; but the prospect of a living wage so overwhelmed them, they accepted the Senate amendment.

Considering the complexion of the august upper chamber (Carlos Ashley of Llano, president pro tempore), the only plausible explanation of its uncommon generosity is Machiavellian. We have therefore since adjournment posted in the Forest Rangers' tower and scanned the horizon for clues.

The first one came from Houston, where Gov. Price Daniel, although committed in advance to annual sessions and annual salaries, implied he might not "campaign" for the amendment in 1958 unless the October special session passes certain other reforms.

This is a tenable position for him to take, all right. If the legislators won't require themselves to register when appearing, appropriations knife tucked unobtrusively under the belt, before state boards and agencies, why should they be given a pay raise? If they won't require the lobbyists to register and tell what they spend, why should they be rewarded by the people? Or so, apparently, went the Governor's thinking.

There is, however, a discrepancy. The point of annual salaries is not to reward the legislators; it is to protect the legislators from the lobbyists who are so willing to supplement their salaries. The point of annual sessions is not to bring the legislators into Austin to peddle influence; it's to give them time to think their way out of the miasma the influence-peddlers diffuse.

One wonders, therefore, on second, or third, thought, whether

Daniel's hesitancy is not the whistling before the hurricane.

NOW COMES Sam Kinch of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. The amendment might save money on annual budgeting, but it would cost \$1.7 million a year, he muses. It might tempt legislators to stay in town peddling influence; it might even cause some ne'er-do-wells to run for office!

"Many," says Kinch, "fear the \$7,500-a-year salary may encourage those not worth that much in any other endeavor to spend full time campaigning for the jobs. That might mean defeat of some of those present members who consider service in the legislature an honor not measurable in dollars and cents."

In other words, dear friends, plain people might run for office and, worse luck, win. What then would become of the Austin Club set who "consider service in the legislature an honor not measurable in dollars and cents" because they've

forgotten the value of a dollar, to say nothing of a cent?

You see? It's dawning on them. Good Old Sam nevertheless concludes, "In all probability, the final answer is worth \$7,500 a year in salary, plus expenses for a 120-day session in odd years, a 60-day session in even years, and 30 days for any special session." If you read carefully, you will detect an approving sniff of the idea at the nose of the shaggy dog. But Sam's rather cool walking-around of the idea is another lift in the gathering storm.

ADOPTION of the annual salary amendment would be a much more fundamental reform than the defeat of Ben Ramsey, the passage of the lobbyist control law, or the incarceration of Bascom Giles.

Able men could run for the law-making offices without fear that their financial losses would disable them and their families. The low-pay bias in favor of wealthy men who don't need to worry about

broth and books for the family would be reduced. The extra 60-day session in even-numbered years would give the legislators the time they need to conduct their own studies of state taxation—a prospect which paralyzes the TMA with dread and sets Ed Clark off to talking engagingly of what a mess Eisenhower's making of it and wouldn't it be nice if the labor boys would begin behaving like gentlemen...

We have lately been treated to the best performances of the state's "modern conservatives," Texans all, men who want "No Help from Washington" (except for drought and floods and things like that there, you know). But they are now wondering whether their conservatism isn't getting a little bit too modern. We mustn't start treating the legislators like ordinary citizens—they are, after all, or ought to be, well-bred sorts, like Lord Shaftsbury, devoted to the people in a genteel sort of way.

We fear that George Brown, and Herman Brown, and Judge Elkins, and their agents in the legislature, will have to be "dragged shrieking into the Twentieth Century" like the "modern Republicans" themselves. R.D.

Names Pop Up in Political Pot

.... Atty. Gen. Will Wilson may now be considered the No. 1 prospect for opposition to Gov. Price Daniel next summer. He has been cagy about this, but he has also (in his decision against the bill to register integration advocates and his Galveston crackdown) attracted considerable attention. Reliable reports drift into the Observer office that Congressman Jim Wright, Weatherford, may also be considering the race; he would have Lyndon Johnson's blessing. The Dallas News said Daniel told a closed meeting there last week he has no ambitions beyond his present job.

.... The News, incidentally, said Wilson's Galveston crackdown was "overdue," continuing: "As long as the laws are on the books they ought to be enforced. Texas can't have one set of vice statutes for 253 counties and another set for one."

.... Who will run against old Ben Ramsey? The assumption now is that the Lieutenant Governor will seek his fifth term. (The News hints now that interim Sen. William Blakley may be urged to oppose Sen. Yarborough.) Names pop up as possible contenders for Ramsey's job have included Sens. Bill Fly, Jarrard Secrest, and Ottis Lock, but their consideration was predicated primarily on the idea that Ramsey wouldn't seek re-election. More realistic speculation involves Sen. Charles Herring, Austin, and Rep. Barefoot Sanders, Dallas. Herring, visiting Yarborough (at lunch) and Lyndon Johnson (in a conference) in Washington, was asked about his plans and said: "I am only running to be a private citizen although I have enjoyed my work in the State Senate." Sanders hasn't fed any fuel into the flames, but he is "coming due." He is a conspicuously successful legislator on his own terms, and the question is, where does he go from here?

.... With the legislators gone, parking spaces on the Capitol ground have been reassigned. Price Daniel got one space; Ben Ramsey got three. For actual power over the legislature, that's about the right ratio between the jobs the two men hold.

.... Elton Miller, writing in his weekly White Rocker in Dallas, says Sen. George Parkhouse "has voted against the people on just about everything that came up in the Senate."

.... Rep. James Turman, Gober, who pushed the teachers' pay raise through the House, has accepted a

job as assistant to the president of Texas Women's University (formerly TSCW). Turman, a doctor of philosophy in educational administration, will be back for the special session but won't seek re-election. Rep. W. S. Heatley, Paducah, a floor leader for Speaker Waggoner Carr, is also reported quitting the legislature.

.... Rep. Joe Pool, Dallas, will run against GOP Congressman Bruce Alger if he gets any encouragement. Rep. Leroy Saul, Kress,

The Listening Post

plans to run against Sen. Andy Rogers, Childress.

.... Sen. Henry Gonzalez, San Antonio, says he commuted a total of 23,000 miles between his home town and Austin during the last legislative session without missing a day. He is considering opening an import business, possibly boning up on his law books and taking the bar exam he skipped after graduating from law school.

.... Lyndon Johnson's June 5 newsletter to constituents begins: "If you want to have a friend, be one."

.... Business Week's startling cover feature on George and Herman Brown of Brown and Root ("In front as builders, backstage as

politicians") was a straightforward review of their business interests; but politics was handled gingerly. They have "actively backed and financially supported" Allan Shivers, Democrats for Eisenhower, some conservative Southern senators; "they have also backed Lyndon Johnson." "Every Texas governor for at least the past 20 years has sought their counsel and support," said Business Week.

.... H. M. Baggarly, tough Democratic editor of the Tulia Herald, says that the new Secretary of the Treasury, Bob Anderson of Vernon, called himself a "conservative Democrat" and was highly critical of Roosevelt and Truman, changed to a "Democrat for Eisenhower" in 1952. When Eisenhower appointed him Secretary of the Navy it was called "bipartisanship," just as when Oveta Culp Hobby was named welfare secretary. Then, moving to Connecticut, "he registered as a Republican!" Baggarly explodes.

"Why didn't he pose as a 'conservative Democrat' in Connecticut as he did in Texas? ... It isn't that he changed his political philosophy. (He) knew that there is no need for two political parties in Texas as long as the Republicans can participate in Democratic primaries, conventions, and otherwise sabotage the traditional party of the state."

On Teachers' Pay

AUSTIN

There has fallen into our hands (curiously, immediately after the appearance of the June 7 issue containing Mr. Sherrill's article on teacher's pay) a copy of an estimable research document, "Survey of Teachers Salaries, 1956-1957," published by the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, in Chicago.

This document, most of which is made up of tables and graphs, is a state-by-state, city-by-city survey of teachers' pay patterns.

It notes that while only nine-tenths of one percent of U.S. teachers make \$10,000 a year or more, the figure for physicians and surgeons is 41 percent; for lawyers, 28 percent; for dentists, 25 percent; for architects, 18 percent; and for a category called "authors, editors, and reporters," 10 percent.

Teachers in big city high schools "should be paid \$9,400 a year in order merely to have the same buying

power that their salaries had in 1904," says the study. Big-city rates in Texas (before the \$399-a-year hike approved this spring): Houston, \$3,400 to \$5,700; Dallas, \$3,500 to \$5,900; San Antonio, \$3,450 to \$5,525.

National income per capita has increased 55 percent between 1939-40 and 1953-54, but the average teachers' salary is up only 12 percent for the same period, a graph records. The number of teachers teaching with substandard certificates last fall in the U.S.: 89,400.

Texas teachers might not be able to join the American Federation of Teachers, if they would, because of the absence of a law securing teachers' tenure rights in Texas. Many of them also apparently feel that teachers as professional people ought not to join unions like ordinary working people.

DREW PEARSON
on
The WASHINGTON
MERRY-GO-ROUND

WASHINGTON

To most city people, farm parity is about as important as last year's baseball scores. However, Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas recently issued some figures on parity—the relation between a farmer's income and his outgo costs—that may help to explain tooth-gnashing in the farm belt.

The Texas senator noted the following price increases to farmers since 1947, the first back-to-normal peacetime year after World War II:

Gasoline is up about 19 per cent; autos, 56 per cent; tractors, 40 per cent; ten-gallon milk cans, 70 per cent; steel fence posts, 48 per cent; 4-point barbed wire, 51 per cent; poultry netting, 54 per cent.

Senator Johnson then pointed out the following price declines (since 1947) in what farmers sell:

Wheat is down 25 per cent; corn, 45 per cent; potatoes, 41 per cent; hogs, 42 per cent; beef cattle, 20 per cent; eggs, 30 per cent; milk, 8½ per cent. DREW PEARSON

TWO SICILIANS STARTED 30 YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 1)

which Wilson's men had brought in for filing.

One of the first processed was for the Maceo Syndicate's Balinese Room, and there were nearly a dozen others aimed at padlocking Maceo establishments. The suits, Rotsch said, were aimed at knocking out all kinds of organized crime in the county—gambling, prostitution, and liquor by the drink joints. His staff still has information on which to file cases against other establishments. The petitions just had not been drawn yet, he explained.

Wilson's men rounded out their evidence with a quick raid on the Maceo syndicate's headquarters over the Turf Grill to get information from the firm's books regarding ownership of various clubs and their operating revenue. The books were turned over after investigators presented a "letter of visitation," a legal document which empowers the Attorney General to examine the records of any corporation licensed to do business in the state.

Details of what information was gained in the "visit" to the Maceo records were not released, since the private books of a corporation are not privileged news material. Under the law, the AG can examine but not disclose to the press the result of his findings unless a legal action is filed.

Simpson appeared before the Galveston County grand jury. He was closeted with the body for more than half an hour but refused to comment.

District Attorney Louis Benson promised complete cooperation if the state moved for criminal complaints. He said, "I am prepared to take Wilson's anti-gambling evidence before the grand jury for its deliberation on such evidence which can or might be the basis for the returning of indictments for any violations of our criminal laws."

Sheriff Paul Hopkins and Police Commissioner Walter B. Rourke, Jr., both promised complete cooperation with Wilson. Hopkins said, "I will clean up what few scattered vice operations Will Wilson may have missed and I'll try to keep an eye out for any operators who try to reopen at new locations."

District Judges Donald Markle and William Stone went over the laws pertaining to injunctive proceedings with state attorneys and agreed that the petitions were

firmly grounded in law. They began reading the individual petitions and issuing restraining orders Tuesday evening. Both are involved in trial of other cases, and it may be several days before they can work their way through the hundreds of pages of material.

Rotsch and Simpson said the brunt of the investigation and injunctive effort was aimed at the Maceo syndicate, which is now headed by Anthony and Vic Fertitta. There are no recent figures on the firm's operations, but a crime committee hearing in 1952 brought out that the syndicate grossed \$4 million a year, had 600 employes on a \$1 million payroll, owned over a thousand slot machines, and operated at least a dozen gambling halls.

Among the places filed against in the civil action aimed at padlocking them permanently were the Balinese Room, Cedar Oaks, Western Room, Club C, Beckman's, Moulin Rouge, Mint Club, 419 Club, Sportsmen's Club, Cozy Rooms, Ace Rooms, Esquire Club, Bamboo Club, Pirate Club, Mary Russell's place, The Ranchouse, The Howl Club, Stork Club, the Bandbox Club, Ciro's, Rainbow Club, Imperial Club, Metropole, Omar Khayam, Reno Club, Clock Club, Gulf Towers, Melody Club, Club 88 Keys, Rod & Gun Club, Anchor Club, Idle Hour Club, Tradewinds Club, Jean Davis House, Ricksha Room, Hurricane Club, Alamo Club, Circle Club, Beach Club, Embassy Club, Palace Club, Streamline Club, Lucky Club, Acme Rooms.

Among owners named in the petitions were the Fertitta brothers, Mike, Pete, and Joe Salvato, Jr., Edwin Earl Llewellyn, Johnny Johnson, Horace Beckman, Vic A. Maceo, Kevin Foley, Dorothy Tyler, Harry Alexander, Jessie Elliott, Dotty Malone, Doris Summerline, Mrs. Pat Cotton, Louise Vird, Mary Russell, Mrs. D. A. Jones, Betty Richardson, Alf F. Delpapa, William T. Dennis, Jack O'Toole, Joe Slemensky, Joe T. Hansen, Dorothy R. Graham, Rudolph Cervera, Patsy DeCarlo, Vivian Licata, C. K. Swearingen, Dan Torres, Mrs. Pat Stokes, William Gooding, Lee Woodson, John F. Moriarty, William J. Hoover, Buster Davis, Diamond S. Athanasiou, Abe Rosenthal, Elwood Talbot, Van O. Martin, Gus L. Sabanovich, and Phil Barbara.

Daniel Approves

In a press conference at Austin,

Wilson and Ranger Chief Homer Garrison announced that gambling had been shut down along the entire Gulf Coast.

The way in which it was done was interesting in itself. A force of nearly 100 men, including Rangers, Department of Public Service investigators, and assistant attorney generals, had rented a Youth League hall in Houston to prepare for a big surprise raid on Galveston.

While the meeting was in progress and the would-be raiders were getting last minute briefings, a scouting party of investigators moved in on Galveston County clubs. They phoned Houston in time to call the whole thing off because the gamblers obviously had gotten the word of the big raid and had quickly ceased operations. Observed Garrison, "They (the gamblers) just folded up."

Both Wilson and Garrison made it plain at their press conference that the gambling crackdown would not be confined to Galveston. It was applicable to all counties in Texas. "Since the gambling operations are closed down," said Wilson, "we are going to do our utmost to keep them that way."

He also stated he was adopting a policy of giving help to any local law enforcement officers who needed assistance in stamping out "organized crime." He said that the moves against Galveston were with the knowledge and approval of Governor Daniel.

The officials were aware closing down Galveston would be a big job. Garrison said he was 47 and "they had gambling in Galveston before I was born." Wilson had just finished reading a book about the 1900 storm in Galveston which described gambling conditions in those days.

Asked by the Observer if the crackdown meant the end of that long era of gambling in Galveston, Wilson answered unequivocally, "I certainly intend it to be, and I believe it will."

Although county gambling had been closed down several days, virtually everyone in Galveston County was amazed at the scope of the crackdown when it came. Simpson and his two citizen investigators had caught the gambling interests completely off guard.

The Texas City attorney and former FBI agent and Wilson had

discussed the crackdown even before Wilson was elected Attorney General.

"Back when Judge Wilson was on the Supreme Court we became acquainted and I told him of my interest in cleaning up the county," Simpson recalled. "Judge Wilson expressed interest and told me of his experiences in fighting the Dallas gamblers when he was district attorney there."

Simpson said that after Wilson was elected, he wrote him congratulating him and "offering him my assistance." Within a few days, the Attorney General wrote back saying he wanted Simpson's help and asking him to come to Austin. They first met to talk over plans for the cleanup in February. It was decided that Simpson should select some undercover men and make definite plans for an extended investigation.

There had been growing unrest and apprehension that something was in the wind for several weeks. For one thing, the July 1 date for trial of the first of four Maceo syndicate bosses on charges of income tax evasion was drawing near. A. J. Adams, the man who held the key job of figuring the odds, is slated to go to trial in Austin under a three-count indictment of evading \$87,027 income taxes for 1948-50. Others under indictment on similar charges include Sam (Books) Serio, Frank Maceo, and Vic C. Maceo.

While the federal income tax cases had no direct bearing on the state crackdown, the Attorney General's assault on Galveston gambling was timed to give the syndicate a haymaker when it was already reeling. The syndicate has closed down the Balinese room and cancelled out contracts with entertainers for months to come, and gives every indication of squaring off for a summer of legal defense rather than summer tourist dollars. Whether they will be able to weather the storm is open to debate on most any street corner.

Sicilian Barbers

No one knows better than those pressing for permanent cleanup just how hard it will be to accomplish in Galveston County. Men who have grown old fighting gambling here have seen such operations continue on as big a scale as ever.

The Maceo syndicate, started more than 30 years ago by two Sicilian barbers, Rose and Sam, prospered during the days of prohibition when they were running rum from Mexico.

After only a short term of bootlegging rum and whiskey into northern and eastern states, the Maceo brothers discovered it was lucrative to operate "speakeasies" of their own on Galveston Island. Prohibition and gambling went together, and soon the brothers Maceo were expanding their interests at a fast clip.

They were a great combination, according to the old timers. Sam was the suave, smart, expansive front man. Rose was the enforcer. They soon ruled Galveston with an iron fist in a velvet glove. The island had its gang warfare, and the Maceos emerged with the spoils.

Down through the years the syndicate had many tiffs with the law and crusaders. There was the time Governor James V. Allred shut down the swank Hollywood Club with a lone Ranger. He simply assigned the lawman, guns, boots, hat, and all, to sit at the front table drinking coffee and

watching the floor show. His presence was fatal, because they couldn't gamble and customers wouldn't even stay around for dinner with the Ranger present.

True to form, the syndicate applied a lot of pressure and got the Ranger reassigned, but Allred was not to be denied. He called the Ranger to his office and gave him absolute orders to stay at the Hollywood Club no matter who tried to send him elsewhere. With that the Maceos tossed in the towel, agreed never to open the club again, and didn't. But other operations continued unmolested.

About ten years later the Rangers made another pass at the syndicate, this time temporarily knocking out the Balinese Room, which by then had replaced the Hollywood as the plush gambling joint. As the Rangers stormed the casino with axes, according to legend, the band struck up "The Eyes of Texas Are Upon You." This made Sam Maceo so mad he fired the band leader on the spot for "humiliating these officers who are only doing their duty." Of course, with Rangers chopping up and carting off the furniture, Sam wasn't likely to be in need of a bandleader for some time, anyhow.

Ironically, many of the club's plush carpets, drapes, and some furniture were confiscated and carried up to the courthouse. Part of it was used in the office of District Judge C. G. Dibrell. In a few months the B-Room was refurbished and the syndicate was operating as usual, its main take coming from more than 1,000 slot machines.

'Every One'

It was 1949 before the Maceos suffered another real setback. They ran headlong into Rev. Burch and a thoroughly aroused citizenry at LaMarque. The syndicate, with mainland lieutenant Joe Salvato in charge, had saturated the unincorporated town with slot machines. Rev. Burch and his fellow citizens decided they would have to go. It was an eight-month fight which was finally won when Rev. Burch began personally visiting establishments collecting information on slot machine operations and going to justice court and filing charges. "These things are against the kids and we won't have them in LaMarque," he said.

Several syndicate men called on Rev. Burch, offered to make cash contributions to him and/or his church. But he only wanted the machines moved, "every one of them." Finally Sam Maceo called up and then dropped by; and after their talk he drove away to tell his colleagues to move the slots out of LaMarque. He did, and they have never been back.

After that there were state House crime investigating committee hearings, indictments against 22 gamblers of whom many were members of the syndicate, and finally organization of the Galveston County Citizens Committee for Law Enforcement. All were efforts to clean up Galveston, but none was successful.

Rev. Burch, Simpson, and others say the various crusades weren't lost, either. They say the constant publicity has helped swing public opinion away from the "open county" philosophy and finally has resulted in drawing the attention of Wilson and Daniel.

Even the crusaders are willing to bet that the current crackdown will be effective, and that is one bet the gamblers aren't taking.

BOB BRAY

LOAN SHARK FIGHT CONTINUES

AUSTIN

New Insurance board chairman Penn Jackson, the Cleburne judge who takes over July 1, Joe Gibbs of Seguin, who will be reappointed to the board, and the third member yet to be announced by Gov. Price Daniel will have the loan shark problem to cope with as soon as they get started under the reorganized setup.

Joe Roberts, director of the

credit life division of the board, told the present commissioners, outgoing John Osorio and Mark Wentz and Daniel-appointed Gibbs, that under the terms of credit insurance regulations of the board, "usurious (small loan) rates are still being used, although they seem to have technical ways of getting by."

Osorio asked Roberts and Atty. Gen. Will Wilson to try to draft new restrictions and regulations for the board's later consideration.

The Observer has received indications that anti-loan shark forces are rallying for an effort to force action at the special session of Gov. Daniel can be induced to mention the matter in his special call.

Rep. Tony Koriath of Sherman is making one such request of Daniel. Daniel said in an interview in Houston he doubts small loan regulation could be accomplished in a 30-day session. Wales Madden, Jr., of Amarillo, president of the Texas Junior Bar, is

also requesting that he mention the matter so the special session can consider it.

Meantime, Osorio said 80 firms had to put up more than a million dollars in proven assets to replace or shore up bogus assets before they were relicensed.

District Judge Charles Betts in Austin ruled the board could not interfere with the operations of Time Life Insurance Co. of San Antonio (which it has not relicensed) until a formal hearing is held at court on the subject. The board is likely to appeal Betts's decision.

Tarrant County D.A. Howard Fender said the legislature was so busy "reshuffling the Insurance Commission to make it a board composed of Price Daniel appointees they didn't do an adequate job of revising our basic insurance laws." He cited a company there doing business with Negroes and Latin-Americans which has been reneging on claims on the basis of "the small print."

RENEW

To the Texas Observer
504 W. 24th St., Austin

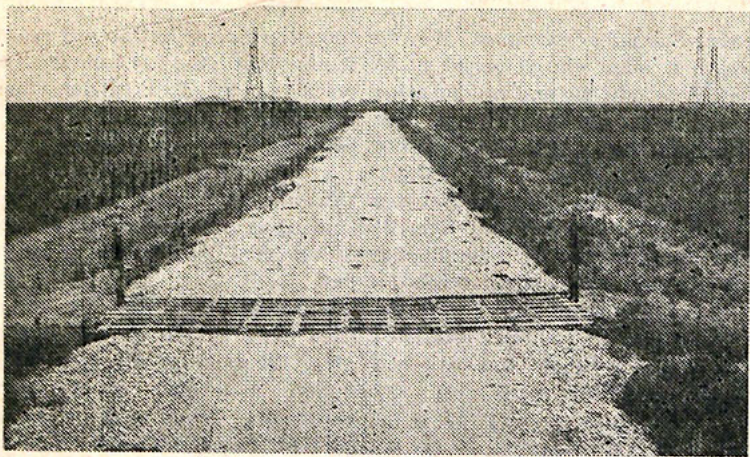
Name:

Address:

City:

One year, \$4; 2, \$7.50; 3, \$11

Shelling Out for the Girls



At the End of the Road, a Brothel

LAMARQUE Galveston County Commissioner R. W. (Bob) Palmer confirmed to the Observer that he had county workers build a shell road to a bawdy house a mile south of here and explained, "It was just another dedicated road as far as I was concerned."

The shell road stretches a quarter mile across a lonely prairie to a neat, ranch-style house that was recently closed down because of prostitution activities there. It cost the taxpayers more than \$1,000.

County Engineer D. V. de

Pasquale estimates that at the current \$1.30 per yard price on mudshell, the materials alone cost \$1,000. That doesn't figure in the county labor and machinery costs on the job.

After Sheriff Paul Hopkins closed down the establishment and filed charges against Mrs. Grace Cooper for operating a bawdy house, Palmer said he "didn't know what the house was going to be used for when I built the road." He explained that the roadway had been dedicated in a plat for Causeway Park addition more than 40 years ago.

RAYBURN RULES IN D.C.

Cities Pause on Integration

AUSTIN

Galveston, Houston, and Austin school boards are slowing down on integration. In Galveston, the school board president said the state law requiring local option elections on integration has to be ruled on before the board goes ahead with its plans for integration of first-grade students in September. In federal court in Houston, lawyers charged the Houston school board with deliberately failing to outline a program for integration. In Austin, school authorities decided not to integrate junior high schools on schedule because of the fire which destroyed Allan Junior High, creating serious overcrowding. (Austin high schools are integrated.)

The Texas Conference of the Methodist Church in annual conference in Houston approved a provision to allow conferences within white jurisdictions to accept Negro congregations as member units. The board of directors of the Lakeview Assembly Methodist encampment near Palestine recommended to the annual conference that a committee be appointed to study racial integration of the camp.

IN WASHINGTON, Texas Congressmen Bruce Alger, John Dowdy, and Martin Dies joined Southern Democrats and a scattering of Republicans in opposing the Eisenhower civil rights bill in the House.

Dies challenged supporters to name any place where a citizen had been denied the right to vote. He said the bill was a pitch to Negro voters. He accused Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., a House floor leader for the bill, of favoring trial by jury in labor cases 30 years ago but now opposing it in civil rights cases.

Dowdy held the floor for about half an hour castigating the bill. He said it would "deprive the American people of the trial by jury," prostituting them "to the whims of a politically appointed attorney general," "a despot . . . with a large corps of enforcers under him . . . just as Hitler's min-

Givens recalled another night he and his family went to a neighbor's for dinner. He had to duck out early with the explanation he was going home to get some sleep "for a hard day tomorrow." Actually he went home, crept out the side gate, and met Yaws for an evening of investigation. His eight-year-old youngster and the neighbors' child went to the house for something, discovered he was gone, and went back and told the folks at the party that he "rushed off someplace." Givens' wife was still at the party and tried to explain that he probably had been called out to some political meeting. He still hasn't had the chance to apologize.

They inadvertently flashed big rolls of money where they worked or around people who didn't expect them to have \$100 bills. Several times they were seen going over their evening's notes over a cup of coffee in the wee hours of the morning. Once a fellow plant employee of Yaws was headed fishing about 4 a.m. and spread word around the plant Yaws was out running around all night long.

Both of the state's citizen investigators breathed deep with relief when the job was over. "I'm sure glad it's finished but I'd do it again if I thought it would help knock out organized crime in the county," Givens declared. Yaws said he would "do it all over again if necessary. But I'd want a little rest before we started."

ions coerced and subjected the German people." This would be "vicious and evil," he said.

Dowdy said the Declaration of Independence contained an indictment against the English King for "depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury."

"The civil rights issue is merely a conflict between those who believe in forcing all citizens to conform to the dictates of a minority group in such matters as personal associates and employees, and those who believe in free choice by the individual in those matters," Dowdy said.

Alger, the only Republican from Texas, said the bill wasn't racial but political; noted he had not signed the Southern Manifesto; and speculated, "So I probably am a misfit on both sides of the aisle to some degree." He said the bill "looks more like a violation of civil rights than it does a solution to the civil-rights problem."

Obviously, he said, the federal civil rights commission the bill would establish would have "God-like wisdom." He warned it could accept and use services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel. "When a man is in jail and has not had a jury trial, what about his civil liberties?" Alger asked.

Defenders of the bill said that Southern juries will not convict whites guilty of offenses against Negroes.

SPEAKER SAM RAYBURN was the focus of a heated argument over a Southern point of order against the bill.

Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia

Daniel Signs New Legislation

AUSTIN

Statehouse news, tapering off drastically, came to little more this week than the routine signature of interesting bills by Gov. Daniel.

He added his signature to Nov. 5, 1957 constitutional amendments for the \$100 million state bond program for local dams and increase of old age pension maximum to \$60 a month and the state welfare ceiling from \$42 to \$47 million.

He also signed the Nov., 1958, public ballot issues for annual sessions and salaries for legislators and medical payments for state welfare recipients.

By the Wednesday night deadline he had also signed bills expanding bribery statutes to include government employees and agents, creating a state tax study commission, doubling the tuition for Texas college students, creating a Texas council on migratory labor, increasing workmen's compensation maximum payments from \$25 to \$35 a week, and relieving the Texas Electric Co. of \$250,000 in state taxes next year.

He vetoed \$4 million for repayment of old state bonds; seconds later Comptroller Robert Calvert certified the \$399-a-year teacher pay raise bill, and he signed it into law. (In Austin the figure will be about \$375 unless local funds are added because of the higher proportion of special teachers.)

Calvert also certified, as covered by available state funds, \$148,600 for the Texas Water Development Board, \$185,500 for the State Building Commission's building, \$20,000 for the migratory labor council, and \$400,000 for teachers for mentally retarded children in public schools.

argued the judiciary committee had sent the measure to the House with a report that did not cover all the contemplated changes in present law. He said the report did not specifically explain how the bill modified present statutes.

The question, or parallel questions, has been raised many times. The rulings of the Chair have been uniform," Rayburn said.

Hayburn then read the rule in question. He reviewed earlier precedents which had held that the rule does not apply unless a bill repeals or amends the statute "in terms." "General reference to the subject treated in a statute without proposing specific amendment is not sufficient," held one precedent.

"The chair . . . must hold that the committee did comply in substance and in fact with the rule," Rayburn ruled.

Had the Smith motion prevailed, the bill would have been sent back to the committee and would there have perished for the session.

As it was, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole to consider the bill

MOODY HEIR SELLS SHARE

GALVESTON

In the largest court-approved settlement lawyers here could recall, Mrs. Libbie Moody Thompson, wife of U. S. Rep. Clark W. Thompson, and her two children received \$8.5 million from the estate of her father.

The money was paid her in settlement of her \$30 million claim and has no bearing on the suit filed by her brother, William L. Moody III. His suit to boost the \$1 his daddy left him to several million is still pending.

Under terms of the agreement, Mrs. Thompson sold her interest and the interests of her children, Mrs. Libbie Thompson Walker and Clark W. Thompson Jr., to the W. L. Moody, Jr., estate for \$5.1 million. She received \$2.3 million, her daughter \$1.4 million and her son \$1.3 million.

In addition the Thompson family received 300,000 shares of American National Insurance Co. stock which has a current value of around \$10 per share.

JOHNSTON BOOSTS OBSERVER SCOPE

HOUSTON

Dean Johnston, former University of Houston faculty member and a leader of the Harris County Democrats, has been named circulation and advertising manager of the Texas Observer, Mrs. R. D. Randolph announced in Houston.

Johnston's first step in an intensive circulation campaign is the designation of agents to represent the Observer in each of the major Texas cities on a commission basis. He also plans to make Houston a test area for several new subscription-getting procedures.

Johnston will be touring the state during the summer working on Observer business. Persons interested in helping with the drive can contact him at 2501 Crawford St., Houston.

The Investigators

(Continued from Page 1)

5 Dice Tables

Their work day started around 8 p.m. and would usually run until 2 a.m., sometimes much later. "They put in more than 30 such nights and yet carried their regular work loads at their company jobs. It was a tremendous physical effort aside from the nervous strain," Simpson declared.

The primary target, Simpson said, was the Maceo operations, which are the "principal syndicate" both on the island and the mainland.

Givens and Yaws visited the Turf Grill and Western Room headquarters of the syndicate within two weeks after they started their work. "The Western Room was the key to the Balinese Room," said Yaws. "We became acquainted with the receptionist there and one night after gambling at the Western Room we told her that we and our wives would like to go out to the Balinese Room for dinner. It was," Givens grinned, "Yaws's birthday and me and my wife's wedding anniversary. That was the truth. It really was."

The receptionist phoned the Balinese Room and made reservations for them, and they were in the heart of the Maceo gambling empire. "The service was excellent and the food was fine," Yaws said. He also noted that the gambling room had five dice tables, four of which were operating, three roulette tables, two blackjack tables, half a dozen slot machines and room for 150 players. They tried them all, conservatively; and on that score Yaws had a complaint.

"I put \$5 in a quarter slot machine before I finally won two quarters," he said. "That's a pretty rough return on your money, or I should say the state's money." He had put \$5 in the machine because he had instructions to play it until it paid off so he could complete slot machine evidence. The meals and gambling for the two couple ran \$62.

The investigators soon learned that a good way to get into the joints was to flash money. They carried clips with \$100 or \$50 bills on the outside of the roll and

would sometimes pay for drinks with large bills. This frequently prompted the bartender to inquire if they "didn't want to try a hot crap game tonight?"

The system got them into plenty of gambling halls, but it almost led to their identity being discovered. They had flashed a big bill in a club at Kemah, and the bartender invited them to a "big game." They quickly accepted. The bartender climbed in his car, told them to follow, and roared off with tires screeching.

Givens recalled: "We had to keep up so we started up and followed. The only hitch was we had our leather notebooks with all information on our investigations in the glove compartment of the car. It was unlocked and we couldn't lock it because the key was in the ignition switch. When we arrived at the gambling house a Negro attendant and guard approached the car, told us to walk on in and they would park our car. We had to leave the notes unlocked in the car glove compartment," recalled Givens.

Yaws said, "You can be sure we made our bets there in a hurry and left as quick as we could. I just knew that attendant was going to take a peek in that glove compartment just to see what he could find. My old heart boomed every time the telephone rang or someone came in the door. But nothing happened and we got out without question."

Ah-Ha!

Aside from the gruelling hours of night life and day work, both investigators said the worst part was embarrassing incidents growing out of their frequenting the places. Both had been known by close friends as staunch opponents of gambling and vice operations. For them to start frequenting such places overnight was bound to cause talk.

One time Givens attending a political meeting, was seated next to a minister who was a very close friend. "About halfway through the session I discovered that I had been lighting one cigarette after another with a book of matches I'd picked up at the Balinese Room," he said. "I'm sure he thought it quite strange."

A TEACHER'S ANSWER TO MR. SHERRILL

COLLEGE STATION

This is in answer to "A Teacher on His Racket," by Bob Sherrill, published in the Observer for June 7. I am writing because this piece does a disservice to teaching in general and to the English department of Texas A. and M. in particular. I shall say at the outset that I hold professor's rank in that department, because I wish to confess that I am intimately involved and because I want the reader to understand why I have access to the facts about stories which Mr. Sherrill reports inaccurately.

I don't wish to quarrel with the assertion of Mr. Sherrill's friend that college teachers are "by and large a bunch of peanuts." "Peanut" I take to mean here someone not endowed with first-rate intellect or aesthetic sensibility. I admit that in our department it is more important that one have patience and tolerance for non-verbalism, that one be immune from the hopelessness and depression that ought to set in from reading hundreds of pages of writing certain to be undistinguished and fairly certain to be illiterate. In the seventeen years that I've taught at A. and M. College, I have had as colleagues several men first of all involved in themselves as "creative" writers or as sensitive readers and scholars. Invariably they have found our atmosphere unpleasant. Some of them have suffered intensely. And even when one of these men did not come up to the

high opinion of himself which is one of the roots of such suffering, I have had sympathy.

Now, Mr. Sherrill was with us a year and a half and suffered. His little piece in the Observer is something fired over his shoulder at a place he has quit and does not expect to see again. But my point isn't that what Mr. Sherrill has done is slightly less than heroic; my point is that what he is doing is, in part at least, rationalizing the reasons for a sad year at College Station.

MR. SHERRILL'S subjectivity ought to be obvious on the sur-

Fred E. Ekfelt

face. He tells us that he remembers "with relish" his friend's appraisal of most teachers as "peanuts." His generalized picture of first-grade teachers is one of a "self-righteous biddy" who teaches kids not to step on crayons. The story of the man who was kept in a department because he had built a house Mr. Sherrill uses to illustrate the illogical ways that heads operate to keep "mugs" on the payroll. Just what is a mug?

But if the subjectivity isn't readily apparent, let me give the straight of some of Mr. Sherrill's stories. For all of the examples are local to College Station; this I cannot believe Mr. Sherrill will deny.

1. I begin with the story of the mug. Mr. Sherrill says he knows of a professor who was

told by his chairman "if you hadn't bought a home here, I'd fire you." Well, we once had a department head who communicated his small displeasures to us by notes. For example, he once wrote me, "I can't praise your mathematics without reservation" after I turned in my totals of A's, B's, C's, etc., for a term, along with some bad addition. Almost all of us got such notes. The story began going around that one of us who had had some trouble with students had received a note telling him not to be in a hurry to build. But no one of us has ever said he saw the communication or can imagine the man who supposedly received it showing it.

The same department head made us initial interdepartmental communiques as sign that we had read them. He was strict, and what communiques included was a little difficult to assess. The story goes that an enthusiastic novice among us was found with a jackknife initialing a toilet seat in our restroom. If Mr. Sherrill heard this one, he probably believed it. While he was with us here in the country, we should have taken him snipe hunting.

2. Mr. Sherrill writes, "I know another professor who was fired from State College No. 1, passing on to State College No. 2, from which he was canned a year later, only to bounce back to the payroll at State College No. 1 again—at an upgrade in rank and a salary boost to better than \$5,000!" This corresponds to a local case as much as the average of

Mr. Sherrill's examples. We do have a man who returned to us after he quit us, and he did come back with just such a raise. The only difference is that he was not fired from either place. I have two reasons for thinking that this is the man to whom Mr. Sherrill refers: first, for Mr. Sherrill, the similarities are striking; second, a colleague tells me that during the school-year Mr. Sherrill persisted in believing that the man had been fired from these jobs.

3. Mr. Sherrill gives the "sample case" of a man who except for three hours taught only speech and thus had few papers to grade. I give three pertinent pieces of information here: One, the departmental files, which I examined yesterday, show no such schedule for either term of '56-'57. One man did in the second term teach only five hours which were not speech. In the first semester eight of his hours had been composition. Two, the speech class here meets more class hours than are indicated by credit-hours—a man who, to take Mr. Sherrill's hypothetical case, taught nine hours of speech would hold class for at least twelve hours. Three, it is not necessarily true that there are no papers in speech classes.

4. Mr. Sherrill says that professors in small schools throw away half the papers ungraded. Come now. There are bank clerks who embezzle. I suppose, though in 20 years of teaching I have never heard of one set anybody ever tossed out, that somebody

sometimes does. But do you really think that the percentage of teachers who do is higher than the percentage of clerks who embezzle?

5. Mr. Sherrill says that two fifteen-minute conferences per student is an unheard-of amount of tutoring—but, shucks, why go on?

I AVOIDED calling Mr. Sherrill's piece names at the beginning. I'll end by calling it emotional, malicious, irresponsible, and callow. There is also a disregard for exactness and even plain truth which doesn't often go with the humility one learns in facing up before fact.

I am sorry; I wasn't going to get mad.

LEGALS

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS
TO Jesse Gonzales, 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 22nd day of July, 1957, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 107,230, in which Sarah Gonzales is Plaintiff and Jesse Gonzales is defendant, filed in said Court on the 5th day of June, 1957, 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 was acquired; Plaintiff further prays for the restoration of her maiden name of Sarah Amezcuita, 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;

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 6th day of June, 1957.

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, exclusive of the date of publication, 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 Guy Ellsworth Fuller, Deceased, No. 17,448, County Court, Travis County, Texas. D. M. Fuller, Administrator with the Will Annexed in the above numbered and entitled estate, filed on the 3rd day of June, 1957, his verified account for final settlement of said estate and requests that said estate be settled and closed, and said applicant be discharged from his trust.

Said application will be heard and acted on by said Court at 10 o'clock A. M. on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of publication of this citation, the same being the 1st day of July, 1957, at the County Courthouse in Austin, Texas.

All persons interested in said
(Continued on Page 7)

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 6 June 14, 1957

....AND A TEACHER'S SON'S ANSWER

AUSTIN

As a normally intelligent product of a pair of pedagogues, I feel particularly qualified to attempt an answer to the article on the teaching "racket" in last week's Observer. I was somewhat at a loss to understand the viewpoint of Mr. Sherrill, the author. I tried at first to discover his tongue in his cheek, but his cheek is empty so far as I can ascertain from perusing his article. The only conclusion I can draw is that he is a very candid peanut.

The implied argument of Mr. Sherrill is that college professors should be paid on an hourly basis. This is sheer nonsense. A professor must be paid enough to live and support his family, regardless of the number of hours he works. Wiser persons than Mr. Sherrill or myself have set a standard of 12 hours per week as the maximum effective lecturing rate on the college level. And, although I have known some to hold part-time outside jobs, most faculties frown on such. It is ob-

The Stump

Friendly Letters

"You are doing a marvelous job You amaze me with the breadth and depth of your coverage. How do you pay for the newsprint and postage? And where do you find reporters who will write the sort of honest material on the side of the angels you are printing? God bless you, friends."—Aubrey Williams, The Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Ala.

"The longer we read the Observer the more we need it!"—Mrs. D. E. Smith, Bellaire, Tex.

"Keep up the fine work on The Texas Observer."—Sheaffers and Lorna Bath, 20 Calcutta Djalang, Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia.

vious that the only persons who would work 12 hours per week on an hourly basis at, say, \$4.00 per hour, are those who patently would not be in the least bit qualified to hold such a position.

Although I am not acquainted with the eminent author of "The Effect of Blue Stage Lighting on a Small Audience," I would like to cite the experience of my male parent. At 47 years of age, after 30 years in the teaching "racket," while feeding, clothing and housing a wife and four brats on salaries from \$95 to \$300 per month, my aforesaid parent became the author of a simpleton's bedtime story called "The Principal Rhetorical Conventions in the Renaissance Personal Elegy," for which

Dave Bennett

he was handsomely rewarded with a PhD degree and several holes in the wall of his stomach. I will admit that I don't understand even the title (as probably Mr. Sherrill won't), but I defy anyone to deny the scholarliness of the dissertation. The above mentioned subject, now 52 years old and with 35 years experience in the field (and usually regarded as a good teacher), earned last year a salary approximating that of his eldest son, only three years out of school. And, after all, is not everything relative?

Instead of saying that teachers enjoy a three month vacation each year, it is much more accurate to state that they face the probability of a three-month period of unemployment each year. By the very nature of their profession, most are denied the chance to earn a living one-fourth of their time. As a child during the depression I came to dread summer as meaning a diet of armadillos and sweet potatoes rather than anticipating it as the time of vacation from school.

Mr. Sherrill complains of the "self-righteous biddy who teaches

the ... child how to color pictures without stepping on the crayons," the "bunch of peanuts," and other undesirable types in the profession, and his whole argument seems to be that the presence of these types is sufficient reason to deny to the entire profession the right to a good living. However, is it not the fact that such unde-

sirable types are the effect, rather than the cause, of universally low salaries? Or, once the salaries are raised to the comparable levels of the other professions, that better qualified personnel might step forward to compete with the peanuts for the positions?
(Mr. Bennett is an Austin attorney.—Ed.)

DIFFUSION

"To the dozen or so good reasons that have been suggested for our having no new major novelists in America I should like to suggest the addition of one more. America now maintains so many areas in which a creative talent can find room for exercise that a writer whose gifts at one time would have assured us a long series of good fictions is now invited to divert his energies in a dozen different directions. And for an example of what happens to solicit some talents I would offer the case of James Agee, who had a great gift and could, one suspects, have written some fine novels.

"Agee died in 1955 of coronary occlusion at the age of forty-five leaving one book of poems, *Permit Me Voyage*; one book about sharecropping, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men*; and one short novel, *The Morning Watch* The craftsman wrote articles for *Fortune*, *Time*, and *Life*, movie reviews for the *Nation*, and movie scripts he published as well as those which were filmed in Hollywood.

"Conventionally, if one writes a book of poems which 'show promise' then one must go on and write another book of poems or the promise is not 'kept.' But Agee lacked, even more than other writers of our time, the traditional respect for genres For Agee, if not in theory at least

in his practice of writing, the presence of an obstacle, in any kind of writing job whatever, was enough to give the job the status of a literary art

"Admittedly, Agee was an extreme case—but just how much American talent is diverted in this way from the traditional literary forms? And how many novels have gone unwritten in our time because writers have satisfied the urge-to-write by writing which we do not label literary?

"If he had wanted to pour his prose—and his almost embarrassing, indiscreet honesty—into, first, a novel about Harvard, then a novel about working for the *Luce* magazines, perhaps after that a novel about sharecroppers, and finally a novel about his family, he might have died at forty-five a well-known man and a 'loss to American letters.' But the truth is that with all the different possibilities open, he did not want to choose one and put the rest aside. So long as America invites talents to disperse as he did, fewer and fewer writers will be likely to face up to such a choice.

"In other words, the men who could be our major novelists may be going ... elsewhere."

—Compressed from "James Agee: The Question of Unkept Promise," W. M. Frohock in the current issue of *Southwest Review*.

LEGALS

(Continued from Page 6)

estate are hereby cited to appear before said Honorable Court at said above mentioned time and place by filing a written answer contesting such application should they desire 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 5th day of June, A. D. 1957.

EMILIE LIMBERG

Clerk of the County Court,
Travis County, Texas
By M. EPHRAIM, Deputy

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF FIRM AND INTENTION TO INCORPORATE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Robert H. Smith, sole owner of the business firm of Robert H. Smith & Co., located at 1915 Kolfahl Street, Houston, Harris County, Texas, intends to dissolve the same without a change in the firm name thereof, the corporate name to read Robert H. Smith & Co., Inc., said business dissolution and incorporation to take place after the expiration of thirty (30) days from this the 1st day of June, 1957.

ROBERT H. SMITH
Sole owner of Robert H.
Smith & Co.

THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas:

Notice is hereby given as follows:

TO: Kattie L. Walker, Mattie Lawson, Houston Lawson, Irene Lawson whose residences are unknown, Matrua Lawson, Matrua Lawson Harrison and husband, Mr. Harrison, whose first name is unknown, who reside in Caldwell County, Texas, and E. A. Wendlandt, Edward Wendlandt, Emma Wendlandt Savage, Walter G. Wendlandt, Charles W. Wendlandt, Henry Wendlandt, Jr., Margaret Wendlandt Howard, Jimmie Evans Wendlandt and Ted Wendlandt, who reside in Travis County, Texas, and the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers, and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit: All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, known and described as follows: Lot No. Seven (7) in John Clough subdivision of a part of Outlot Sixty-one (61) in Division "B" of the government tracts adjoining the original city of Austin, according to the map or plat of said subdivision recorded in Volume 1, page 32 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$447.25, exclusive of interest, penalties and costs, and there is included in this suit in addition to the taxes all said interest, penalties and costs thereon, allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein.

You are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the City of Austin as Plaintiff, against the above named persons and the State of Texas and County of Travis and the Austin Independent School District, as Defendants, by petition filed on the 3rd day of May, 1957, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Mattie Lawson, et al, for collection of the taxes on said property and that suit is now pending in the District Court of Travis County 53rd Judicial District, and the file number of said suit is 107,007, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to the suit are NONE.

Plaintiff and all other taxing units who may set up their tax claims seek recovery of delinquent ad valorem taxes on the property hereinabove described, and in addition to the taxes all interest, penalties, and costs allowed by law thereon up to and including the day of judgment herein, and the establishment and foreclosure of liens, if any, securing the payment of same, as provided by law.

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants, and intervenors, shall take notice that claims not only for any taxes which were delinquent on said property at the time of this suit was filed but all taxes becoming delinquent thereon at any time thereafter up to the day of judgment, including all interest, penalties, and costs allowed by law thereon, may, upon request therefor, be recovered without further citation or notice to any parties herein, and all said parties shall take notice of and plead and answer to all claims and pleadings now on file and which may hereafter be filed in said cause by all other parties herein, and all of those taxing units above named who may intervene herein and set up their respective tax claims against said property.

You are hereby commanded to appear and defend such suit on the first Monday after the expiration of Forty two days from and after the date of issuance hereof, the same being the 22nd day of July, A. D., 1957 (which is the return day of such citation), before the Honorable District Court, 53rd Judicial District of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the Courthouse thereof, then and there to show cause why judgment shall not be rendered for such taxes, penalties, interests and costs, and condemning said property and ordering foreclosure of the constitutional and statutory tax liens thereon for taxes due the Plaintiff and the taxing units parties hereto, and those who may intervene herein, together with all interest, penalties and costs allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein, and all costs of this suit.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of said court in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1957.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.

Clerk of the District Court,
Travis County Texas
By Geo. W. Bickler, Deputy

THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas:

Notice is hereby given as follows:

TO: G. M. Brass and wife Amelia Brass, Martin C. Guarino and Earnest Warden, who reside in Travis County, Texas, and Pauline Albert, who resides in Bexar County, Texas, and Adeline Bezanilla, G. M. Brass, Jr., Pauline Zigenhals, Pauline Zigenhals Cobbs and husband C. N. Cobbs, Adeline Zigenhals, Adeline Zigenhals Cone and husband, Mr. Cone, whose first name is unknown, Edward E. Brass, Vivian Franklin and Marguerite Franklin, whose residences are unknown, and the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to Plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit:

Tract No. 1. All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas known and described as Lot number Thirteen (13), in Block Five (5) of Boulevard Heights an addition to the City of Austin, according to the plat of said Boulevard Heights addition recorded in Volume 2, page 144 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

Tract No. 2. All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas known and described as Lot number Twenty-five (25), in Block number Four (4) of Boulevard Heights an addition to the City of Austin, according to the plat of said Boulevard Heights addition recorded in Volume 2, page 144 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$133.19, exclusive of interest, penalties and costs, and there is included in this suit in addition to the taxes all said interest, penalties and costs thereon, allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein.

You are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the City of Austin as Plaintiff, against the above named persons, and the State of Texas and the County of Travis and the Austin Independent School District, as Defendant, by petition filed on the 1st day of May, 1957, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Amelia Brass, et al for collection of the taxes on said property and that

suit is now pending in the District Court of Travis County 53rd Judicial District, and the file number of said suit is 106, 984, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

Plaintiff and all other taxing units who may set up their tax claims seek recovery of delinquent ad valorem taxes on the property hereinabove described, and in addition to the taxes all interest, penalties, and costs allowed by law thereon up to and including the day of judgment herein, and the establishment and foreclosure of liens, if any, securing the payment of same, as provided by law.

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants, and Intervenor, shall take notice that claims not only for any taxes which were delinquent on said property at the time of this suit was filed but all taxes becoming delinquent thereon at any time thereafter up to the day of judgment, including all interest, penalties, and costs allowed by law thereon, may, upon request therefor, be recovered herein without further citation or notice to any parties herein, and all said parties shall take notice of and plead and answer to all claims and pleadings now on file and which may hereafter be filed in said cause by all other parties herein, and all of those taxing units above named who may intervene herein and set up their respective tax claims against said property.

You are hereby commanded to appear and defend such suit on the first Monday after the expiration of Forty two (42) days from and after the date of issuance hereof, the same being the 22nd day of July, A. D., 1957 (which is the return day of such citation), before the Honorable District Court, 53rd Judicial District of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse thereof, then and there to show cause why judgment shall not be rendered for such taxes, penalties, interests and costs, and condemning said property and ordering foreclosure of the constitutional and statutory tax liens thereon for taxes due the Plaintiff and the taxing units parties hereto, and those who may intervene herein, together with all interest, penalties, and costs allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein, and all costs of this suit.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of said court in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, this 4th day of June, A. D., 1957.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.

Clerk of the District Court,
Travis County Texas
By Geo. W. Bickler, Deputy

NOTICE OF SALE THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

By virtue of an order of sale dated and issued pursuant to a judgment decree of the 53rd District Court of Travis County, Texas, by the Clerk of said Court on said date in a certain suit, No. 105,788, styled Mollie Gregg, et al and to me directed and delivered as sheriff of said County, I have, on May 28, 1957, at 1:24 P. M., seized, levied upon, and will, on the First Tuesday in July, 1957, same being the 2nd day of said month, at the courthouse door of said County, in the City of Austin between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of the defendants in such suit in and to the following described real estate levied upon as the property of said defendants, the same lying and being situated in the County of Travis and the State of Texas, to-wit: All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, described as follows:

Lot number One (1) in Block number One-hundred-sixty-four (164) in the Original City of the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map of the City of Austin on file in the General Land Office in the State of Texas; the same property that was conveyed by C. R. Puckett to Nellie Gregg by Deed dated June 1, 1878, and recorded in Vol. 40 page 518, in the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas.

or upon the written request of said defendants or their attorney, a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy said judgment, interest, penalties and costs, subject, however, to the right of redemption, of the defendants or any person having an interest therein, to redeem the said property, or their interest therein, at any time within two years from date of sale in the manner provided by law, and subject to any other and further rights to which the defendants or anyone interested therein may be entitled under the provisions of law.

Said sale to be made by me to satisfy the judgment rendered in above styled and numbered cause, together with interest, penalties and costs of suit, and the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction thereof, and the remainder, if any, to be applied as the law directs.

Dated at Austin, Texas, this the 29th day of May, 1957.

T. O. Lang, Sheriff,
Travis County, Texas
By Henry Kluge, Deputy

NOTICE OF SALE THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

By virtue of an order of sale dated and issued pursuant to a judgment decree of the 53rd District Court of Travis County, Texas, by the Clerk of said Court on said date in a certain suit, No. 105,874, styled Lizzie Rabb, et al and to me directed and delivered as sheriff of said County, I have on May 28, 1957, at 1:24 P. M., seized, levied upon, and will, on the First Tuesday in July, 1957, same being the 2nd day of said month, at the courthouse door of said County, in the City of Austin between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder all the right, title and interest of the defendants in such suit in and to the following described real estate levied upon as the property of said defendants, the same lying and being situated in the County of Travis and the State of Texas, to-wit: All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, described as follows:

West Thirty-four (34) feet of Lot number Fourteen (14) of the Burchard Subdivision of Outlot One (1) in Division "B", of the government tracts adjoining the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the plat of said Subdivision recorded in Volume 2, page 134 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas, and being the same property conveyed to Bertha Rabb, Willie Rabb and Bessie Rabb by L. L. Campbell by deed dated October 12, 1901, and recorded in Volume 183, page 195 of the deed Records of Travis County, Texas.

or upon the written request of said defendants or their attorney, a sufficient portion thereof to satisfy said judgment, interest, penalties and costs, subject, however, to the right of redemption, of the defendants or any person having an interest therein, to redeem the said property, or their interest therein, at any time within two years from date of sale in the manner provided by law, and subject to any other and further rights to which the defendants or anyone interested therein may be entitled under the provisions of law.

Said sale to be made by me to satisfy the judgment rendered in above styled and numbered cause, together with interest, penalties and costs of suit, and the proceeds of said sale to be applied to the satisfaction thereof, and the remainder, if any, to be applied as the law directs.

Dated at Austin, Texas, this the 29th day of May, 1957.

T. O. Lang, Sheriff,
Travis County, Texas
By Henry Kluge, Deputy

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO PATSY KELTON, 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 15th day of July 1957, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause No. 107,197, in which Robert G. Kelton is plaintiff and Patsy Kelton is defendant, filed in said Court on the 31st day of May, 1957, 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 one child, Diana Lee Kelton, a girl, 2 years of age was born as issue of this marriage and plaintiff requests the court to award the custody to defendant. 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 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 seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 31st day of May, 1957.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Earnest Hewitt, 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 8th day of July, A. D. 1957, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 107,150, in which Grace Hewitt is Plaintiff and Earnest Hewitt is defendant, filed in said Court on the 24th day of May, 1957, 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 marriage contract 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 insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that one child was born during said marriage and that plaintiff should be awarded its care, custody and control and that defendant be required to contribute a reasonable amount of money for support of said child until it reaches 18 years of age; Plaintiff further prays for general relief;

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 24th day of May, 1957.

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 Mary Norton Stockwell, 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 8th day of July, 1957, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 106,829, in which Harold W. Stockwell is Plaintiff and Mary Norton Stockwell is defendant, filed in said Court on the 9th day of April, 1957, 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 plaintiff for a period of more than three years, with the intention on the part of defendant of making such abandonment permanent; Plaintiff further alleges that one child was born of said union; that defendant should be awarded its custody and that the sum of \$77.10 is a proper allowance for the maintenance and support of said child; plaintiff further alleges that no community property exists; Plaintiff further prays for relief, general and special; All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office;

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 21st day of May, 1957.

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

WASHINGTON

The two senators from Texas had a lot to say this week.

The senior senator, Lyndon Johnson, said Congress has cut nearly half a billion dollars from the President's budget, "and we have just barely started." He also called for "an open curtain for full discussion" between the U.S. and Russia via the television airways of both countries.

Ralph Yarborough, the junior senator, delivered an outspoken attack on the GOP and went further to call on the Democratic Party to quit "tiptoeing down Timidity Street" and return to the bold traditions of Franklin Roosevelt in a speech to the national Democratic women's club.

"When the Democratic Party quits tiptoeing down Timidity Street and boldly as Roosevelt proclaims its faith and beliefs in men over money and machines, then will America again place her faith in the party of Jefferson and Jackson, and of Wilson, of Roosevelt, and of Truman," Yarborough said.

Yarborough also told a reporter for Labor, the national newspaper of the railway brotherhoods, "I intend to put human rights above the big money. It's the working people—the farmers and union labor in the cities—who have been my strongest supporters right along," he said.

Johnson noted the President asked for \$5.5 billion for four agencies and that the House and Senate cut this \$446 million. This was not an "anti-Eisenhower" move but "purely a dollar-and-cents proposition," he said.

Johnson said Tuesday he will support the \$3.7 billion foreign aid bill reported out by the Senate foreign relations committee "right down the line." Sen. William Knowland, D., Cal., the Republican leader, seconded the sentiment, so it appeared the Eisen-

SENATORS SPEAKING

Lyndon Tells of Budget Cuts; Ralph Asks for Return to a Fighting Party

hower foreign aid program would clear Congress with only minor cuts.

Johnson also backed up the President's program, which he advocated before the President did, to convert foreign aid gifts to foreign loans. Johnson said loans to needy allies had been repaid regularly and the Treasury had reaped \$127 million in interest payments on them.

The senior senator also suggested the communists be asked to let the U.S. present its side of the disarmament dispute on Soviet television, as Nikita Khrushchev used American TV recently.

He called it an "open curtain" policy. "Let the Russians say what they wish . . . I do not believe that there will be any communist converts," he said. But the program ought to be reciprocal, he emphasized.

'A Grain of Truth'

Yarborough told the Democratic club there was a "grain of truth" in the criticism of recent years that the Democratic Party is not bold and aggressive enough between elections to win the big ones. This, he said, is attributable more to the status of the party, a "whole atmosphere or climate," than to the personality of personnel "viewed either individually or collectively."

Democrats lack a more vigorous opposition to Republicanism because the people are well off, he said; the leaders hesitate to press legislation if its defeat seems likely.

"It's difficult for those in power to lead a revolution against themselves," he said. "The fact the Democrats hold part of the government power seems to have im-

mobilized them, to a degree, in what would otherwise certainly be an all-out war of righteous indignation against the studied financial injustices and inequities at home and the dull fumbling of foreign policy abroad of the administration."

It is, he said, going to take "resolute men and women to turn the nation back to the idealism of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. We need a modern Jeremiah in every state and every city. We need at least 200 women's Democratic clubs . . ."

The administration, he said, under a "cult of dollar worship," has "reached down into the pockets of the taxpayer and taken \$778 millions in tax write-offs and given these to the big power companies."

"The discount rate is the greatest filching of the public purse done by this administration," he said; on a \$10,000 housing loan, total interest over a 25-year period is about 20 percent, he maintained.

Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson wants a system like Russia's collectivized farms, he said, with small farmers pushed off the farms. "Benson thinks small farmers can be cared for easier in bread lines than on the farms. We cannot let a million of our small farmers leave the farms," he said.

Yarborough also attacked Republicans for failure to lower taxes for the lower income groups.

Democrats, he said, "must quit worrying over whether some potential large contributor will be offended." The party "will show us out of the night that now shrouds us" as it has in the past. He mentioned Johnson's leader-

ship in foreign policy and commended the conscience Democrats are displaying in inquiring into radioactive fallout.

"The human race is willing for leadership to be intelligent enough to put a stop to the nuclear explosions before our children and our children's children are doomed by a polluted earth and air," he said.

Speaking to the brotherhoods' publication, Yarborough said:

"I've put human being above big profits in all my campaigns for office. That's my basic philosophy and I'm too old to change it now."

"Each state has its own definition of a 'liberal' or a 'conservative,'" Yarborough said. "What a man votes for is a better criterion than any such tag. As for me, I call myself a Democrat. I pretty well support the Democratic national platform of 1956."

Yarborough told the publication the railway brotherhoods "have been my most consistent supporters of all. They've been a bulwark in every campaign, ever since I became a district judge back in 1936."

Asked his plans in the 1958

elections, he said he hadn't decided what to do yet. He told the Democratic women he is adjusting to a "changed way of life" in Washington where there was a kind and generous attitude after five years of political strife in Texas "where every force of greed and avarice were aligned against us to destroy us."

Sen. Tom Connally introduced Yarborough at the speech as a truly loyal Democrat.

Thad After Three

Thad Hutcheson, GOP leader in Texas, attending the Republican national conference here, said he would like to see Texas Congressmen Sam Rayburn, W. R. Poage, and Wright Patman defeated. "We feel their views are farthest from that of Texas conservatives and what our party believes in," he said. But he conceded the GOP had no candidates to oppose them and they would probably be re-elected.

He said the GOP is hopeful of taking another seat in Congress by virtue of the second congressman Houston has been accorded by the legislature.

He said widespread criticism of the Eisenhower budget has hurt the GOP cause in Texas but this can be turned to advantage "if we can get across the idea that we are for cuts in the budget and for less federal government."

DOT Expands Plans: Price Spurs His Troops

AUSTIN

Democrats of Texas, assessing its work after its successful May 18 state meeting, has decided to work to help raise funds for the national Democrats next October as it goes about its work of beefing out its county-by-county organization for the party control fight next year.

Meanwhile Gov. Price Daniel has been traveling the state—he has visited Dallas, Houston, San Antonio, Mineral Wells, and Nacodoches recently — holding private meetings with conservative leaders urging them to organize to combat DOT.

Daniel has been warning of labor's rising influence in Texas and has been calling to the attention of leading conservatives the success of the DOT effort. It has been under steady criticism from Daniel and state Democratic executive committee.

Daniel is urging an urgent organizational effort and the fulfillment of the executive committee's \$80,000 budget. Daniel aide Harold Winters is anxious to get organization going in South Texas. SDEC chairman Jim Lindsey says work will have to be done in each of the 31 senatorial districts before the summer doldrums begin.

DOT has accomplished the shift of its headquarters from the San Antonio office formerly maintained by Mrs. Kathleen Voigt to an Austin office in the Littlefield building office of Creekmore Fath.

Fath told an executive board meeting in Austin Saturday, (which was declared open to the public) that Mrs. Voigt and Mrs. Mimi Steinert "did a fine job of getting records in shape for moving to Austin."

Some of the records were first removed from the San Antonio office by Mrs. Laverne Redwine, a San Antonio loyalist. Fath says they include data on from 20,000 to 25,000 Texans.

Mrs. R. D. Randolph, chairman of DOT, reviewed plans for organizing in counties not now represented in DOT — she said if volunteers are not found, organi-

zers may be sent in—and she discussed plans for organization "workshops" to be conducted around the state in August.

Chris Dixie, Houston labor lawyer, was elected state finance chairman. A draft of a 24-page booklet on the May 18 convention was reviewed; Fath says from five to ten thousand will be mailed out initially.

Albert Pena, newly elected director of the Bexar County Democrats of Texas at a stormy meeting attended by 200 Democrats, moved at the Austin meeting that the executive board instruct DOT's county-based steering committee to prepare a strong statement of policy at its September meeting. He accepted an amendment that the committee study a statement, and the motion passed. The issues were whether the May 18 meeting's resolution settled the matter for a year or whether the broad-based steering committee would have the authority to adopt other resolutions. The committee probably will have recommendations ready in time for the next full meeting of the DOT.

Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, New Waverly, moved the DOT ask Daniel to include party registration in his special session call, and this was agreed to.

After extensive discussion, the group resolved to advise the Democratic national committee and the state Democratic executive committee they want to aid and support the October "Dollars for Democrats" campaign. ("We will be willing to do anything we can to help out," Fath says. "The group's feeling is that the important thing is to see that the national quota for Texas is raised.")

An organization insignia—a star with a large dot in the center—was adopted. It was decided proxies would be limited to persons from a board member's district or, for members at large and officers, to any person designated, except that no person can have more than one vote at a board meeting.

The Week in Texas

● "El General," Rudy Gomez, 17-year-old chief of a West Side gang in San Antonio, got ten years in the state pen after admitting shooting a 23-year-old man in the back and then shooting an 18-year-old boy while out on bond in connection with the first shooting.

● One of the three Negro boys from Sherman charged in the rape of a white girl has been committed to Gatesville; he is 15. The other two, both 17, will be tried by Judge W. C. Dowdy of the 59th District Court, it was announced from Sherman.

● A Houston FBI agent urged sheriffs in convention in Galveston to make public the names of juvenile delinquents.

● The state has asked the Court of Criminal Appeals for a rehearing in the vet land case of B. R. Sheffield which the court reversed on certain technicalities.

● Rep. Joe Kilgore has told the Valley Chamber of Commerce the U.S. Department of Labor has temporarily rescinded and is reconsidering its recent order raising the bracero pay scale for harvesting black-eyed peas for canners from three-fourths of a cent to a penny a pound. The Texas Canners Assn. had protested.

● Oil, Chemical, Atomic Workers at Port Arthur with the Texas Company, Shell Oil's Pasadena refinery, and Consolidated Chemical Co. have all obtained a six percent wage increase. OCAW workers at Humble Oil and Refining Co.'s Baytown refinery and Crown Central Petroleum Corp. union workers (on strike for four weeks) have not yet reached agreement on new contracts.

● The State Board of Education increased the number of teachers for a 12-grade school from seven to eight at the minimum and tightened up high school graduation requirements. A high school graduate hereafter has to have three years of English, one unit of world history, one of American history, a half in government, two in math, and two in laboratory science. Students can substitute two years of a foreign language or two of vocational courses for one year of science, but then the other year of science would have to be biology, chemistry, physics, or applied science.

● A 20-year-old Latin-American Goliad County farmhand was found hanging from a windmill on the farm of his father.

● The State Bar Assn. has asked judges over the state to bar from their courtrooms 1800 attorneys who haven't paid their bar association dues (\$12 a year). Some attorneys objected to the requirement they pay these dues—before they knew judges would be asked to enforce them—as providing "a closed shop union rule."

● Texas NAACP has appealed the Tyler district court's permanent injunction limiting its activities.

● The Stockdale watermelon festival is June 22 and the Luling watermelon thump will be June 28-29, although the crop is a bit later than expected.

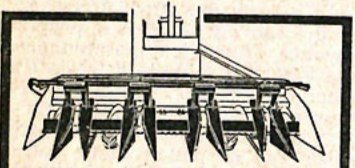
● Wets beat dries in a county-wide Orange County election, 6097-4443.

● J. Evetts Haley has opened state headquarters of "Texans for America" (Texas branch of "For America") in Fort Worth. Other chapters are located in Austin, San Antonio, and Cleburne.

● Glenn McCarthy has a deal going with Tennessee Gas Transmission, Union Oil and Gas (La.), Murphy Corp. (Ark.), and Lion Oil of Monsanto Chemical (Ark.) to buy out his 970,000-acre oil venture in Bolivia for \$1.5 million flat and \$1.5 million if the buying syndicate hits oil.

● Governor Daniel told Boys Staters the U.S. Government is based on faith in God, the individual, and local self-government.

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