

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

The Observer

Beaumont, Texas
Box 1590
Leslie Burnett

Independent Liberal Weekly Newspaper

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

Vol. 48

TEXAS, NOVEMBER 14, 1956

10c per copy

No. 30

City Vote Tells the Story

HOUSTON

The big city results in the Eisenhower - Stevenson re-match can be fairly well understood from a precinct-by-precinct analysis of the Houston trends. Houston, like Chicago and New York City, went to Eisenhower.

In 1952 Eisenhower carried Harris County 143,426 to 117,783. This year he carried it 153,226 to 93,246. Thus a Republican gain of 10,000 was accompanied by a Democratic loss of 20,000. In Houston as in some of the other cities the Democrats' two principal problems were apathy in the labor precincts and apathy and defections in the Negro precincts.

"Again and again our people said to me, 'What's the use, after all that's happened to us?'" Mrs. R. D. Randolph, Democratic national committee woman and Houston Democratic leader, told the Observer. She said the Fort Worth convention, at which Houston liberals were denied convention seats, was the grievance ranking most.

Stevenson carried the Negro precincts again, but his vote was cut in half in many of them, while the Eisenhower vote increased from almost nothing to a substantial fraction. Republicans concentrated on the Negro vote in Houston, arguing, "A vote for Stevenson is a vote for Eastland." The liberals' reply here was, "But a vote for Eisenhower is a vote for Shivers."

Even as the Democrats were losing ground in their traditional bailiwicks, they were gaining, comparatively, in the silk stocking precincts. And there were interesting developments in suburbia.

In Galena Park precinct 81, mostly working people, Stevenson won this year 535-485; but in 1952, not only was his margin of 1,503-1,171 wider, it was based on a much larger total vote. In another labor precinct, 163 at Jacinto City, Stevenson's 1,276-775 lead of 1952 was cut to 906-535 this year, reflecting some apathy on both sides.

In the Negro precincts, the pattern was almost unvaried. In 47, Stevenson's 1952 lead of 1,551-72 dropped to 480-333. In 48, a somewhat more typical precinct, his 1952 lead of 1,905-77 dropped to 472-150. Again, in 161, Eisenhower's vote went from 22 to 307, while Stevenson's dropped from 1,136 to 581. In 158, a Stevenson landslide of 488-9 in 1952 became an exceedingly narrow squeak of 217-214 for the Democrats this year.

In the largest Negro box, Sunnyside (No. 68), where Harris County Democratic workers concentrated much work, Stevenson held his 1,769 total of 1952 to 1,649 this year—but Eisenhower's vote increased from 189 to 639. In 157, Stevenson's lead dropped from 867-22 to 610-254. In 169, it dropped from 1,045-45 to 822-245.

In South End (silk stocking) boxes, the Democrats made progress. In 38, for example, an Eisenhower victory of 2,253-550 was reduced to 1,101-331 this year. In 60, an Eisenhower margin of 1,863-386 dropped about 300. In 135, the Republicans lost ground again—beating Stevenson 1,393-76

instead of 2,081-129 as in 1952.

Two suburban precincts—116, outside the city limits, and 179, just inside the city—turned in perplexing results. Eisenhower carried 116 in 1952, 1,060-530; this year he won it, 4,273-1,129. In 179, his 1952 margin of 1,269-514 was blown up to 3,555-1,065 this year. But note how the total vote is up on both sides and the Democratic vote doubled, even as the Eisenhower vote tripled and quadrupled.

President Eisenhower polled 1,075,954 votes, 55.3 percent of the total cast in Texas, compared to 1,102,878 for 53.2 percent of the total in 1952. Stevenson registered 854,827 votes compared to 969,228 in 1952.

In Texas as in many other states, the victory was viewed as evidence of Ike's personal popularity. President Eisenhower was able only to carry one Republican congressman from Texas into office, incumbent Rep. Bruce Alger of Dallas. Alger beat District Attorney Henry Wade 102,288 to 81,696 as Dallas County was once

more spotlighted as a Republican and conservative Democrat stronghold of the state with a 125,280 to 65,533 vote endorsement of Eisenhower. Otherwise the Republicans met with little success in Texas.

Constable Ike Is Reelected, Too

GALVESTON

Constable Ike Franks of Galveston County precinct 4, re-elected on a Democratic ticket, wasn't available to make his acceptance speech even though he beat his write-in opponent 638 to 274.

Franks, a seven-term incumbent, is on leave from his job while serving a three month federal prison term for violation of the game laws by selling wild ducks. He's scheduled for release in time to take the oath of office in January.

Lindley Beckworth of Glade-water (third district), Albert Thomas of Houston (eighth district), John Young of Corpus Christi (14th district), and J. T. Rutherford of Odessa (16th district), all of whom had Republican opposition, won their races easily.

Democrats won a clean sweep in state legislative races. Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio, Wilson Foreman of Austin, Jean Hosey of Galveston, Bill Elliott, Robert W. Baker, J. Ed Winfree, and Chris Cole, all of Houston, and Hubert Hudson of Brownsville, defeated Republican opposition generally by wide margins.

Price Daniel stacked up the expected lopsided win for governor, collecting 1,369,962 votes to 264,629 for GOP candidate William Bryant. About all W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel managed to do with his write-in campaign was to gum up the voting machines. County Judge Lew Sterett of Dallas complained that O'Daniel had advised his backers to first write-in his
(Continued on Page 4)

Angry Letter Scorches Brass

Johnson, Rayburn Hit By Houston Liberal

HOUSTON

A letter apparently intended to explode Lyndon Johnson out of the political current has been written by Dean Johnston here and mailed to all members of the Democratic National Committee. He also plans to send it to the Democratic senators.

"I do not believe that Senator Lyndon Johnson wants Stevenson to be elected President of the United States," Johnston wrote in a letter dated Nov. 5. "I believe Johnson's motives . . . are simple and selfish. He wants the nomination himself in 1960."

Johnston has been president of the loyalist Young Democratic Clubs of Texas twice and is at present secretary of the Harris County Democratic executive committee. He lost as the loyalist candidate in the recent election for county Democratic chairman.

His letter also takes Speaker Sam Rayburn to task. Rayburn, he says, has joined Johnson in the desire to control the party in Texas. "Rayburn's motives are apparently different, but equally selfish," the letter says. Rayburn is "in essential agreement with the right-wing philosophy which Johnson serves in Texas," Johnston says, but he adds he suspects "his main motive" is "that he fears that his, the smallest congressional district in the United States, will be redistricted into an area in which he might have a difficult time being re-elected."

Johnston says Rayburn has been cautious in taking stands on Texas elections because of this and "lined up with Eisenhower Democrat Price Daniel against the loyal Democrats simply because Daniel is the nominee for governor" with this in mind.

JOHNSTON'S LETTER tots off these grievances against Johnson: "He has made an alliance for party control in Texas with the mainstays of the 1952 defection to
(Continued on Page 5)

THE PEOPLE VS. GEORGE PARR

HOUSTON

A clerk, two maintenance men, a tool company inspector, a fireman, a printer, three truck drivers, an oil field supply foreman, an oil operator, a Negro cook—these men will decide whether George B. Parr will continue as a political king or become again a federal convict.

In a courtroom 350 miles from the empire where he is known as the Duke of Duval, Parr daily faces this jury of twelve men whose votes he may win but cannot control.

The small, florid-faced political czar and eight of his friends are on trial under a 20-count indictment charging them with conspiracy in using the mails to defraud the Benavides school district of \$173,000.

Parr sits next to his battery of attorneys which is headed by famed Houston criminal lawyer

Percy Foreman. In a semicircle half the width of the courtroom are the other defendants: Oscar Carillo, Sr., former secretary of the school board; O. P. Carillo, former attorney for the school district; Jesus Olivera, former board member of the Texas State Bank at Alice; Octavio Saenz, past president of the school

Bob Bray

board; Jesus G. Garza and Santiago Garcia, both former members of the school board; B. F. Donald, Jr., former cashier of the Texas State Bank in Alice, and D. C. Chapa, former school tax collector.

"The government," said U. S. District Attorney Malcolm Wilkey, "is going to show how a kingdom was built, and how it was used by one man to perpetuate himself."

Answered defense attorney

Foreman: "Mr. Parr has been charged with using the mails to defraud. That is the case we are defending him against and nothing else."

The government subpoenaed more than 100 witnesses. The first called to the stand was T. J. O'Connor, business manager of the Texas Education Agency. He testified concerning a prosecution exhibit listing more than 200 individuals and firms which had received funds from the Benavides school district.

Parr listened without changing expression as U. S. Assistant District Attorney Edgar O. Bottler spent 12 minutes reading to the jury a list of checks varying from \$155.68 to \$877.53 reportedly paid by the school district for construction work. The government contends that the checks were made out to fictitious persons and firms and used by the de-
(Continued on Page 5)

Individuals Pay Half the State Taxes

(Second of a series)

AUSTIN

Just more than half of the state's income from taxes and fees comes from the pocket-books of individuals.

Another two-fifths is paid by business and industry. Some of this, too, is passed on to the individual taxpayer in higher prices, but just how much cannot be measured with precision.

The property tax brings in only one-twentieth of the revenue, although it was a major source of income in the days when farming the land was the chief work of the people.

Even though total net farm income in Texas was more than \$700 million in 1955, the few fees collected in the agricultural area of the economy accounted for only one-thousandth of the revenue. The Legislature, still dominated by politicians from rural districts, exempts farmers from specific taxes for the support of the government.

These conclusions are based on the Observer's analysis of fiscal receipts of \$631,255,168.39 from taxes and licenses (\$613,808,793.99) and fees and permits (\$17,446,374.40). Other receipts are excluded.

The state is also landlord, businessman, farmer, manufacturer, retailer, publisher, even huckster. It operates cafes, publishes magazines that take advertising, sells its land and leases its mineral rights, rents out buildings and equipment, and sells farm, dairy and garden products, manufactured products, books, pamphlets,

maps, machinery, and equipment.

In fiscal 1956, for instance, Texas received \$80 million from land sales, rentals, and royalties; \$5 million from the sale of commodities and properties; \$1 million in court costs, fines, and suit settlements; \$20 million in interest and penalties; and \$3 million from miscellaneous sources.

The state also accepted \$172 million in federal aid, and the counties and cities sent another \$2 million to Austin. Including \$122 million in various non-revenue receipts with the total revenue of \$913 million, the state had

total receipts last year of \$1,035,836,238.24.

THE MAJOR ITEMS paid by individuals are the selective sales taxes on highway fuels, motor vehicles, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, radios, cosmetics, playing cards, together accounting for \$253 million, 40.1 percent of the overall total; the inheritance tax, \$8 million in 1956; fees for the registration and matriculation of students, \$5 million; the poll tax, \$3 million; and non-commercial hunting and fishing fees, almost \$2 million.

In fiscal '56, these assessments against individuals came to \$326,418,708.01, which was 51.7 percent of the total from taxes, licenses, fees, and permits. The taxes on highway fuels and motor vehicles alone accounted for \$232 million, 36.8 percent.

(Continued on Page 5)

Now Let's See

Two theories present themselves to explain the Texas vote for Eisenhower. One is that Allan Shivers, unjustly caluminate and slandered, rose up in a redemptive fury and smote his foes with a jackass, while Lyndon Johnson slyly gummed up his own works with the consummate skill and acumen for which he is so revered. The trouble with this is that despite the gleeful sophistries of the Shiverphiles to the contrary, Shivers is not only a lame, but also a dead, duck. We are therefore forced to the second explanation: that the leadership of Texas politics is so bankrupt and self-seeking, Texans ignored its clash and balderdash and voted like the rest of the country; that is to say, for Daddy.

The liberal community must now go on guard against the recurrence of the very errors which brought it to its present disorganized and dif-fused condition.

The last year—from the boss-dictated selection of Ben Ramsey as national committeeman at Waco to the collusion of Johnson, Rayburn, and Daniel in the open theft of the Fort Worth convention from its rightful winners—has given all of us a perfect opportunity to watch boss-run politics at its absolute nadir.

The Democratic Advisory Council, itself a creature of Speaker Rayburn's benign but despotic will, swallowed Ramsey, even though he was the symbol of everything backward and know-nothing in Texas politics. They hoped Johnson and Rayburn would be nice to them at the Dallas convention in return.

One day there came the next commandment from Mount Bonham. Rayburn was for Johnson for favorite son. The liberals (but not all of them this time) swallowed again. Everybody knew perfectly well Johnson had no chance, and the more acute understood that Rayburn was not only foiling Shivers, he was also foiling the liberals. But again, argued many liberals, Johnson is a way to make sure we beat Shivers, so let's go along for just a little while.

The first real break came at the Dallas convention. The issue was the Shivers-Johnson-Rayburn determination not to replace the Shivers-appointed state executive committee. (Why didn't Johnson and Rayburn want it replaced? The answer the longer view now available suggests: they knew the liberals in control in May would have replaced it with tough Democrats all; they

figured maybe the September convention would be "better," that is, in their hands, as, indeed, it was.) By applying desperate pressure, Johnson and Rayburn cudged enough loyalist votes to join the Shivers group and preserve the Shivercrats. But almost 900 delegates voted No. That was, when it started. When Johnson tried to ram his personal choice down the convention's throat for national committeewoman, the delegates noted her husband's quotation in 1952 he couldn't back Stevenson and simply stampeded over Johnson.

After Chicago, at which Johnson's candidacy turned out to be isolate and self-seeking, the time came for the gubernatorial showdown. Johnson, by a veiled statement or two hinted he was for Daniel; Rayburn abstained from comment until the afternoon of the day of voting, when he said he was for Yarborough. If either of them had lifted a finger for Yarborough, he would have won.

Came the Fort Worth convention. With the liberal loyalists in a majority, Johnson, Rayburn, and Daniel acted together in a last, frantic effort to fight off the democratic forces in the Democratic party.

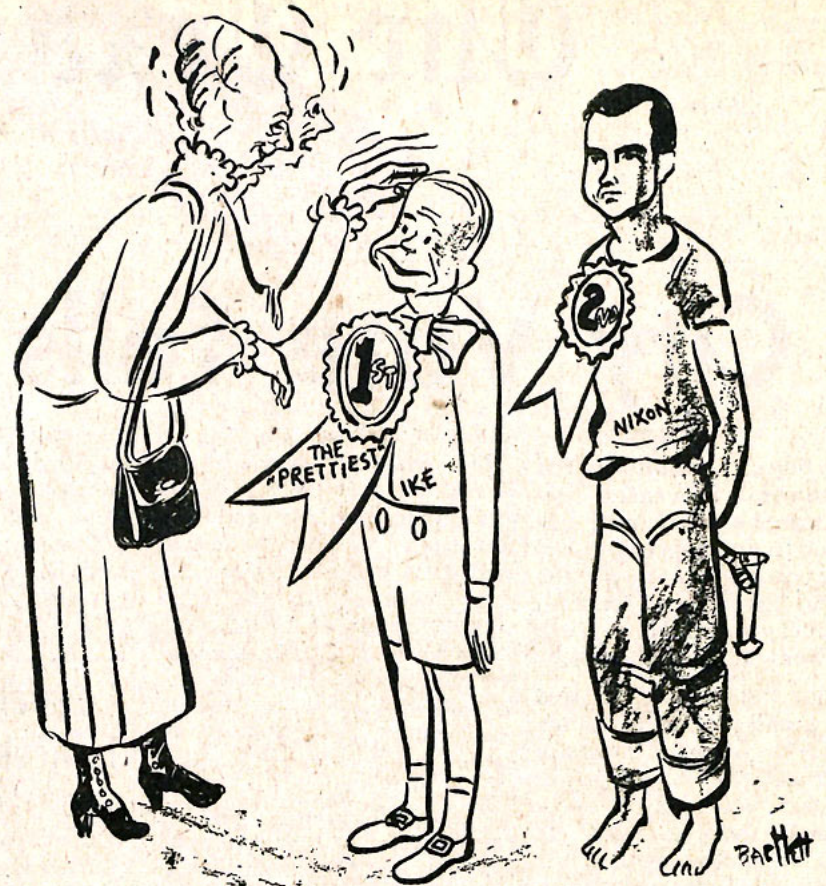
For the national nominees, Rayburn fought hard, as he always does, and Johnson fought with only occasional stint. But the deep division within the loyalist community and the dislike thousands of voters felt toward the Texas bosses could not have helped the situation.

The credit for the victory goes to Eisenhower. It goes to him so positively, no one gets the blame. But if the liberals of Texas have not learned from the past year that they must organize their own movement and find themselves new leaders, they never will.

Go to It, Boys

Henceforth the Republican party of Texas has no excuse for not campaigning for every state-wide office. Twice the GOP has carried Texas—twice in a row. Let the Texans who are Republican sweep out their bosses and organize grass roots sentiment, even as the Democrats are doing. There is a good case to be made that Texas is now ideologically Republican, not Democratic. Be that as it may, if the Republicans don't bestir themselves now and start to work on a Texas organization, we have shed our last tear for them.

'Why, Bless His Heart — Yea, Bless His HEART!'



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

WHAT NOW, LIBERALS?

AUSTIN
Isn't it possible that American liberals have been frozen between psychological tensions of the post-war era and their own feelings of defensiveness about the social institutions they helped create?

The "outs" are supposed to have time and peace enough to decide whether new conditions have engulfed their former stance and now demand a new one. Yet not only do American liberals, as concentrated in the Democratic leadership, have little originality or radicalism in their political thinking, one can also sense in them the unconflicted presence of intimidating symbols.

Are ideas for new experiments with social problems out of fashion? Think back on the Stevenson campaign, one must conclude they are. Except for his health insurance program, which was a back-down from Harry Truman's pioneering ideas in 1948, and his arguments in the military sphere, which were essentially arguments for adaptations of degree, he was trapped between his advisers' fear of new ideas and the monopoly Eisenhower has on the middle of the road.

The social acceptability of social services, government regulation of business, and civil rights was established in the elections of 1936, 1940, and 1948. Such doctrines have become respectable, and the Republicans have embraced them. If the Republican Party is a "me too" party, the Democratic Party has become a "me more" party. This is usually enough division for relatively close students of politics, but it is not enough to captivate the people at large.

The post-war fear of world communism made the American mentality relatively inflexible on issues of military and social policy, and the correlative emergence of an incredibly coercive devil-symbol—"socialism"—has deprived the liberal spirit of the will to think in any direction, without which it has been reduced to truisitic repetitions of decades-old slogans. On the other hand it has become defensive about the institutions it brought into meaningful being—unions and government.

Consider only a couple of the areas that the liberal does not even discuss. Conscientious objectors to unions are required by law to join them to keep their jobs. There is an excellent case for this being done; there is an excellent case against it being done;

but liberals do not engage in the debate.

For most Americans, individualism's present perimeter is defined by the mass media. Harper's says this month that between 60 and 70 million Americans—more than participate in the national elections—are watching TV every night at 10 o'clock. Yet the operation of the television networks for profit will surely continue to require the pandering to sadism and vulgarity and the mass presentation of pap and maudlin nonsense which already has been threatening to precipitate a full-scale degeneration of the American mentality. Even more corrosive is the media's daily dunning on the acquisition of material goods in a society supposedly struggling against its materialism.

The British worked out a solution long ago; as it now stands, it consists of a mixture of publicly financed and regulated broadcasting, entirely non-political, and private broadcasting under commercial sponsorship. Political parties get equal time, so money can't buy elections. But is the British example even debated? Why not? Because it would be called "socialism."

Consider too what has happened to liberal criticism in foreign policy. Until the campaign the liberals usually clubbed the Republicans for reducing military expenditures. When Stevenson proposed substituting technology for manpower to the extent possible, the liberals fell silent while Eisenhower's speechwriters accused Stevenson of naivete and irresponsibility. Where is the traditional liberal desire to find ways and means to reduce militarism and avoid the human waste of needless standing forces?

And where is the liberal love of mankind at large? Where is the insistent, undeniable outcry for friendship and assistance for the underprivileged peoples of the world? American liberals have, by and large, become isolationist, provincial progressives, hoarding for their fellow natives the know-how and abundance that could turn the world's loaf into a bakery of loaves.

As long as the Democratic Party is a coalition of interests instead of a home for ideals, liberals will be hard put to find within it the kind of inspiration they need for the forging of a program for the country's future. In the wake of the defeat perhaps they will return to the rudiments of the liberal ideal and seek again for the liberation of the Individual from the pressures of his institutions.

RONNIE DUGGER

The Texas Observer



Incorporating The State Observer, combined with The East Texas Democrat

NOVEMBER 14, 1956

Ronnie Dugger, Editor and General Manager
Bob Bray, Associate Editor
Sarah Payne, Office Manager
OBSERVER MAILING ADDRESS
504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE
SJA Associates

P.O. Box 2246, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas
Published once a week from Austin, Texas.
Delivered postage prepaid \$4 per annum. Advertising rates available on request. Extra copies 10¢ each. Quantity orders available.

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

Staff correspondents: Ramon Garces, Laredo; Clyde Johnson, Corsicana; Mike Mistovich, Bryan; Jules Lob, Central Texas; Jack Morgan, Port Arthur; Dan Strawn, Kenedy; Al Helken, Houston; and reporters in San Antonio, Dallas, El Paso, and Big Spring.

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

Staff cartoonist: Don Bartlett, Austin. Cartoonists: Bob Eckhardt, Houston; Etta Hulme, Houston.

We will serve no group or party but will hear 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.

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

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

TELEPHONE in Austin: GReenwood 7-0746.

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

Where Do Democrats Go from Here?

(The Observer asked one of the best political minds in liberal Texas politics—Creekmore Fath—to give his views on where we go from here. He suggests a Texas Democratic political organization similar to the California plan. We welcome reactions from our readers.—Ed.)

Texas Democrats, for the second time in four years, woke up the morning after election with the sour taste of defeat in their mouths. Unbowed ... but no question about all that blood.

It is always time for a political party to stop and take inventory of its ideals and its assets. It has been too long since this was done by the Democrats themselves; Texas Democrats have accepted the analysis made by politicians holding office, without questioning whether there might be some self-service going into the analytical process.

After a series of attempts to salvage something from the Stevenson-Sparkman campaign organization in 1952, some 296 Democrats from 76 Texas counties met at Lake Buchanan on May 16, 1953, to discuss the problems facing the 970,128 Texans who voted the Democratic ticket in November but found themselves a political group without a voice. They organized the Texas Democratic Organizing Committee. The aim of the D.O.C. was stated simply: "to return the Democratic Party of Texas to the Democrats." The D.O.C. had no official recognition by any politician or political leader or by the Democratic National Committee.

Once it began organizing, some politicians became worried that a statewide political organization which they didn't and couldn't control was in the making. After a series of skirmishes and much back-room mudslinging about personalities, Stephen Mitchell, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was dispatched to Texas to set up the Democratic Advisory Council and scuttle the D.O.C. The D.A.C. was established under the personal auspices of Speaker Rayburn, who maintained veto power on the membership of all its members at large and who, on occasion, tried to steer local district elections for membership on the D.A.C. away from leaders who were personally obnoxious to him.

Those Democrats who believed in 1953 that the D.A.C. wouldn't be the answer to Texas's long range political problems were vilified at the time. All but two of the members of the State Committee of the D.O.C. who voted to dissolve it in favor of the D.A.C. have acknowledged since the May Democratic convention this year in Dallas, that it was a mistake to do so.

While the D.A.C. did perform a very useful function while the state Democratic executive committee was in the hands of the Shivercrats, its demise, announced following the Sep-

Fath Suggests Clubs On California Plan

tember state convention, makes it imperative that some sort of organization be created to fill the vacuum.

THE STATE Committee is composed of Democrats who will support all nominees of the Democratic Party. But the committee, as set up at the Fort Worth convention, has a dozen or more members who were not the choice of the legally elected delegations in senatorial district caucus.

A majority of the present state executive committee members' primary loyalties are to Senator Johnson, Governor-nominate Daniel, or Speaker Rayburn.

The committee thus is a relic of the personal political system which is on the way out in Texas. The urbanization of most of the population of Texas and the rise of the county Democratic organizations in the large counties brought into being a new force in Texas politics which Johnson and Daniel and Rayburn only forestalled at the Fort Worth convention. They are trying to hold back the tide of political development in Texas.

This situation is not unique. California Democrats have been through almost the same experience and they have developed a pattern which Tex-

.... Mail arriving at Ralph Yarborough's law office urging him to run continued as steadily the week after the Eisenhower victory as before. This is taken by Yarborough followers as evidence that the Texas swing to Eisenhower was response to the man, not his party, and does not affect Yarborough's prospects.

.... For subjective but palpable reasons, the Observer is now convinced that Yarborough will announce for the Senate seat.

.... This week "Behind the Scenes," the AFL-CIO column, took another look at the Senate race and said:

"The way the special Senate election stands now, Yarborough is considered a fairly certain candidate. The conservatives have their strength split between U.S. Rep. Martin Dies, State Sen. Searcy Bracewell, and Thad Hutcheson, the Houston Republican. James P. Hart of Austin will draw some votes from both the conservative and liberal sides of the street. In Austin, his home town, he is certain to be the favorite of the big conservative precincts which have always gone for Shivers and Eisenhower. And his liberal stand on school integration will get him the votes of the Negro precincts."

If Allan Shivers should decide to run, says the column, it "would certainly be" on the basis of getting Dies,

ans would do well to study. In California after the 1952 election, Democrats began organizing a series of Democratic clubs in California, combined into a statewide council, with about 40,000 members who ring doorbells, pay dues, and collect funds from others for Democratic organizational work. It is an 'open-end' organization: anyone can join it or leave it, and no politician has a veto power over officers or membership.

We have to face up to the fact that so long as Texas politicians attempt to boss the people instead of the people bossing the politicians, we will have a repetition of the Fort Worth "Big Steal." And this will be the case so long as Democrats stay in their traditional position of being members of "no organized political" party" but just Democrats. Rank and file democrats need a voice to speak to the state Democratic executive committee and an organization which can build a fire under politicians when they need a little roasting to remind them that their power comes from the people. Politicians in Texas are too apt to interpret their elections to public office as anointments to prescribe and proscribe for the Democratic Party.

We also need continuing organization to keep the people informed and alerted as to what their representatives in Congress, in the Legislature, on the state executive committee, or wherever they may be, are up to—and

to see to it that their representatives are kept advised of what rank and file Democrats are thinking.

There is much work to be done in Texas if the Democratic Party is to achieve majority status again at the polls in national elections. But the work must start at the bottom in the precincts. Successful organization can not start at the top and trickle down, it must start at the bottom and work up.

AS A STARTING place for discussion, adapting the California experience to Texas would call for Democratic clubs at the precinct level, with a county council composed of one representative elected by each precinct club. The county council in turn would elect representatives to meet with other county council representatives in their state senatorial district to compose a senatorial district council, and the senatorial district council would select a committeeman and committeewoman to sit on the state council.

With the county organizations we now have in Texas, a temporary state steering committee could set up a time-table and get the ball rolling for continuing Democratic organization in Texas within 90 days. This has to be done if Texas democracy is going to get off of dead center and move forward.

CREEKMORE FATH

The Listening Post

Bracewell, and Hutcheson to withdraw and Hart to stay in "to split votes away from Yarborough."

.... A poll of the students, staff, and faculty at the University of Texas Law School resulted in this vote on the Senate race: James P. Hart, 198; Thad Hutcheson, 81; Ralph Yarborough, 69; John Ben Shepperd, 38; Martin Dies, 31; Searcy Bracewell, 21. (In the presidential balloting, Eisenhower led Stevenson, 247-208.)

.... Two Houston newspaper reporters who voted for Stevenson in precincts that went roughly 20-to-one for Eisenhower have announced they are organizing an Association for the Protection of Disappointed and Disgusted Democrats, obviously a minority group.

.... Barbecued armadillo, sometimes known in Texas as Hoover hog, was served up to patrons of Miller's Tavern near Kountze in the wake of Ike's re-election. Adlai's supporters allowed it was a meal they might have to learn to eat frequently before 1960.

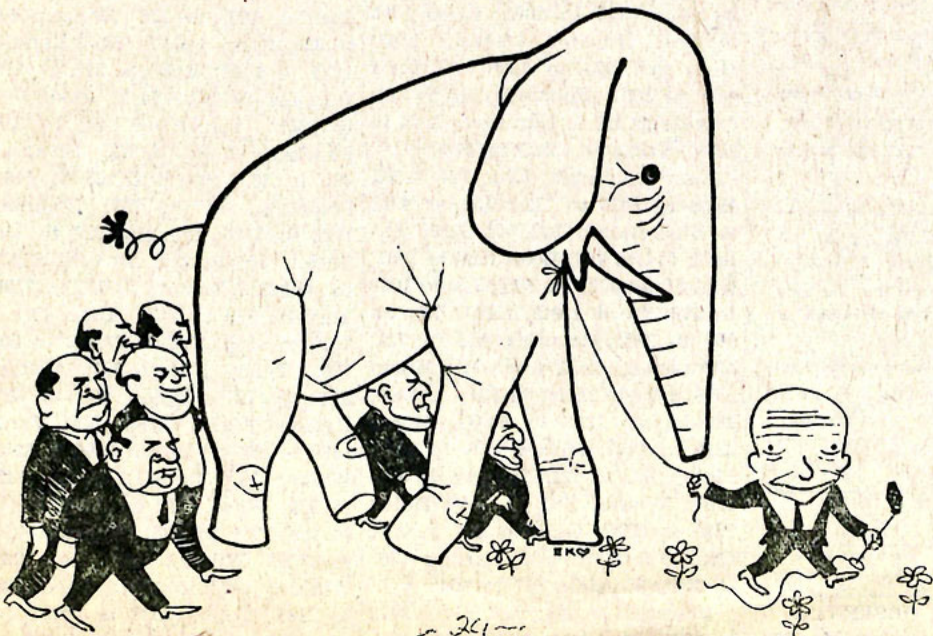
.... In his column, "From A to Izzard," Wes Izzard of the Amarillo News said: "A few obvious implications of the election are ...

"Most Americans vote for people, not parties ... Most Americans do not 'recoil at the possibility' that Richard Nixon might become President in less than four years ... Texas is still dominantly conservative, despite indications last August to the contrary ... Allan Shivers is not the defeated, frustrated politician his enemies make him out to be."

.... The Corpus Christi Caller Times declared in an editorial, "Texas stands today at one of the crucial political crossroads in its history. The Republican victory emphasized the fact that 1952 was not just an accident, but a forceful reminder that the state is now ready for a true, two-party system of government ... There are many Texans today who would gladly join the Republican ranks if the party itself (in Texas) would become dynamic, rather than static ... Of all the men on the Texas scene today, Gov. Allan Shivers offers the Republican Party its brightest hope."

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 3 Nov. 14, 1956

Here We Go Again



.... The Olton precinct in Lamb County has 992 eligible voters, and 972 of them, nearly 98 percent, cast their ballots. Troy Martin, publisher of the Olton Enterprise, has challenged any precinct of comparable size in the nation to show a better voting percentage. Stevenson carried Olton five to three.

.... H. M. Baggarly, in his "Town Topics" column in the Tulia Herald, wrote: "As this is written, it appears that the election will result in a Republican victory. And frankly, we think it best for the Democratic Party although it will not be best for the people ... If the GOP is returned to power, it will have the same effect on the Democratic party that Hoover's victory did in 1928. Did you ever consider how Al Smith's defeat in 1928 was a blessing in disguise to the Democrats?"

"... It was Hoover's victory that taught the nation a lesson it didn't forget for 20 years. Almost every Democratic victory has resulted only after the nation has its back to the wall as a result of Republican bungling."

.... Re last week's item on the December, 1951, meeting between Governor Shivers and a group of Texas Regulars at the Governor's Mansion, Austin Report said at that time that Lamar Fleming, Arch Rowan, J. E. Price, Tom Sealy, and Clint Small were present.

As Small had recalled it, Shivers had told them he was going to run for re-election and Price Daniel for the Senate. At a press conference following the meeting, Shivers said the situation was "still fluid" and he thought he could run for either one. Shivers announced for re-election Jan. 13 and Daniel for the Senate Jan. 21 of 1952.

.... Early-week rumors on the Senate situation: that Shivers may run himself; that he will call the election for next April. Meanwhile, an important person in the situation declared privately Shivers could not accept Daniel's resignation Jan. 15, call the election, and appoint Daniel's successor because the law says these steps are to be taken by the governor when the vacancy occurs. In this situation when the vacancy occurred, Daniel would be governor.

WEEK IN TEXAS Ike Picks Up New Votes in Texas

- The trial of Pharr Mayor R. S. Bowe on charges of altering public records in connection with tax valuations was scheduled for Dec. 17.
- An unemployed 33-year-old Houston man was jailed at Dallas by county officers on a charge of being drunk and disorderly after he chewed up and swallowed two razor blades. He was put in a cell after receiving hospital treatment.
- R. D. Jolley, 54, a guard at State Prison Farm number two near Sugarland, was fired in connection with the shooting of Eugene Davis, 28-year-old inmate who is serving a four-year term for possession of marijuana. Prison general manager O. B. Ellis said his investigation failed to show justification for the shooting.
- Farmers in the 20-county area of the South Plains are now expected to harvest and gin 1,518,000 bales of cotton this year. That is 44 percent of the entire Texas cotton crop and 11.4 percent of the national yield.
- U. S. Deputy Marshal Henry White seized 20 cartons of a material called "radium stone" from the J. R. Hogan Radium Water Co. in Dallas. Literature claims the material has "healing powers." The Pure Food and Drug Administration seeks permanently to impound the stone.
- Blaine Dunbar, a Longview oil operator, was fined \$9,000 in federal court at Tyler after pleading guilty to a 30-count indictment charging him with interstate commerce of contraband oil.
- Gov. Allan Shivers settled the question of where he intends to live when he purchased the picturesque, 103-year-old Pease mansion in Austin, a property valued at an estimated \$100,000. But he left unanswered the question of what business he will enter. There had been reports he was offered the presidency of a Houston bank.
- Petitions calling for local option elections in portions of Dallas and Harris counties

- were filed with county officials. The Oak Cliff Loyalty League turned in petitions signed by 12,000 persons calling for an election to ban beer sales west of the Trinity River. Four thousand persons signed petitions for an election to ban sales of alcohol in Baytown, Crosby, Cedar Bayou, Highland, Channelview, and Cloverleaf (all Harris County).
- The Hidalgo County Commissioners voted unanimously to raise the salaries of all elected officials, including their own, to \$11,000 per year, despite the fact the county has been operating at a deficit for several years.
- Houston B. Henderson, 32, Houston, on trial on a morals count, had a surprise for both the prosecution and the defense attorneys. While they were selecting a jury to hear his case he slipped unnoticed from the courtroom.
- Six Beeville attorneys presented evidence to a Bee County grand jury concerning alleged irregularities in voting and poll tax payments.
- University of Texas Regent Lee Lockwood of Waco listed Arkansas Razorback Coach Jack Mitchell among those who have been "suggested" to him as possible successors to Longhorn Coach Ed Price.
- The McAllen city council is considering a petition asking for the ouster of City Judge T. W. Kelly on grounds he is not qualified "judicially" or by "temperament" for the job.
- The new ball point pens at the Dallas postoffice proved so popular that Postmaster W. B. Hudson says the office can't keep them. Several have been stolen despite the fact they anchored to a desk by a heavy chain.
- Joe Douglas Nance, 35, La-Pryor, and Harold Seago, 35, Odessa, both ex-convicts, entered pleas of guilty to the \$17,000 robbery of the Sabinal State Bank, and Federal Judge Ben Rice, Jr., sentenced each to 35 years in prison.

(Continued from Page 1)
name, and then pull either the Democratic or Republican voting lever. Sterett said when this procedure was followed the machine jammed as it did in at least 40 machines in Dallas during the first few hours the polls were open, and brought more trouble shooting complaints than any previous election. Pappy's vote over the state: 115,677.

All eight of the constitutional amendments passed by wide margins.

Despite the fact that Eisenhower won the Texas vote by a higher percentage than in 1952, he lost six counties during his term. Four years ago he won 139 counties but his lead over Stevenson dropped to 133 this year.

Twenty-two counties, principally those in West Texas, made the shift from Ike to Stevenson. These included Hartley, Dallam, Oldham, Armstrong, Collingsworth, Parmer, Castro, Briscoe, Childress, Hardeman, Foard, Wilbarger, Motley, Floyd, Hale, Lamb, Bailey, Dawson, Scurry, Midland, Runnels and Jones.

But 16 other counties, among them two "large city" counties, changed from Stevenson to Eisenhower. The two major city counties which lined up for Ike for the first time were El Paso and Nueces (Corpus Christi). It marked the first time in history that Corpus Christi has voted for a GOP candidate and this time only by a margin of 57 votes with 39,893 cast.

The other 14 counties which swung to Eisenhower were even more of a surprise to many political observers since all were East Texas counties long regarded as Democratic strongholds and never expected to swing to a GOP candidate. These included Wood, Camp, Upshur, Cass, Marion, Rusk, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Angelina, Jasper, Polk, Montgomery, Walker and Panola counties.

Among reasons given for the Democratic reversal by observers in the area were that many loyal Democrats simply stayed away from the polls because they were not sold on Stevenson as a candidate; because of bitterness toward Senator Lyndon Johnson engendered at the May and September conventions; and because of the GOP cutting into the Negro vote mainly as a result of a televised

appeal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, New York Negro Democrat, who came out in favor of Ike.

Reaction to the Eisenhower victory ranged widely. Gov. Allan Shivers, who hailed Eisenhower's win as a great boost for the two-party system in Texas, characterized Stevenson as the only man who ever blew himself up with the H-bomb. "The American people realized the seriousness of the world situation and indicated they did not want to trust inexperienced hands," he said.

Senator Johnson said: "In a moment of peril, the American people voted to back up their president and to demonstrate to the world that America is united. Every other issue faded into insignificance..."

H. J. (Jack) Porter, national GOP committeeman from Texas, said the vote for Eisenhower showed that Texas voters "want no part of socialism.... Americans who believe in sound government and the private enterprise system have done their duty by going to the polls and reelecting a great American. I am proud of the people of Texas for showing they want no part of socialism and that a party label cannot be crammed down their throats."

William O. Cooper, Dallas County Democratic leader of the liberal-loyalist faction, said the Eisenhower-Alger victory gave the county two-party status. He said the time has come when the conservative Democrats will have to decide whether they are really Democrats or Republicans.

For Stevenson

Those counties which went to Stevenson and his vote margin: Archer 10,067 to 825; Armstrong 422 to 372; Atascosa 1939 to 1769; Bailey, 1274 to 871; Bastrop, 2504 to 1531; Baylor 1047 to 715; Bell 8413 to 3800; Borden 240 to 127; Bowie 7463 to 6570; Briscoe 671 to 378; Brooks 1103 to 803; Burleson, 1726 to 1173; Burnet 1422 to 1163; Caldwell 2513 to 1747; Callahan 1199 to 1167; Camp 1053 to 958; Castro 1305 to 697; Childress 1503 to 1268; Clay 1813 to 990; Cochran 923 to 599; Coke 630 to 548; Collin 5280 to 3822; Collings 1229 to 815; Comanche 1962 to 1900; Coryell 2372 to 1509; Cottle 1138 to 329; Crane 707 to 626; Crosby 1804 to 704; Dallam 1074 to 1018; Dawson 2049 to 1615; Delta 1362 to 605; Dickens 1203 to 551; Donley 903 to 826; Duval 1373 to 420; Ellis 5119 to 3537; Falls 2666 to 1788; Fannin 5005 to 1854; Fisher 1664 to 673; Floyd 1767 to 1445; Foard 687 to 243; Franklin 1082 to 556; Freestone 1813 to 1627; Frio 853 to 785; Gaines 1527 to 1244; Garza 786 to 628; Gonzales 2266 to 1768; Grayson 8915 to 7432; Hale 3848 to 3804; Hall 1492 to 687; Hardeman 1281 to 1149; Hardin 2319 to 2182; Hartley 448 to 353; Haskell 2205 to 945; Hays 1917 to 1873; Henderson 3065 to 2379; Hill 4200 to 2488; Hockley 3175 to 2001; Hood 1095 to 751; Hopkins 3113 to 2145; Houston 1981 to 1928; Howard 4406 to 3051; Hudspeth 368 to 316; Jim Hogg 617 to 282; Jones 2594 to 2074; Kaufman, 2889 to 2800; Kent 618 to 219; King 177 to 46; Kleberg 2436 to 2121; Lamar 4202 to 4154; Lamb 3325 to 1840; LaSalle 574 to 449; Leon 1269 to 1097; Limestone 3023 to 2079; Llano 1033 to 672; Lynn 1800 to 861; Martin 903 to 318; Maverick 820 to 721; McLennan 16,181 to 15,561; Milam 2969 to 2488; Mitchell 1911 to 1095; Montague 2358 to 2003; Moore 2219 to 1837; Morris 1594 to 1447; Motley 502 to 412; Navarro 4683 to 3195; Newton 1042 to 1040; Nolan 2536 to 2232; Oldham 294 to 284; Orange 5901 to 5501; Parmer 1362 to 1028; Presidio 517 to 494; Rains 524 to 427; Red River 2476 to 1951; Rockwall 920 to 657; Sa-

bine 913 to 801; San Augustine 1086 to 900; San Jacinto 755 to 565; San Patricio 3728 to 3302; San Saba 1381 to 791; Scurry 2693 to 2250; Shelby 1727 to 997; Starr 2727 to 549; Stonewall 829 to 306; Swisher 1802 to 876; Terry 2050 to 1546; Throckmorton 656 to 466; Titus 2155 to 1831; Trinity 950 to 835; Van Zandt 2919 to 2142; Webb 5821 to 2744; Wheeler 1252 to 1178; Wichita 12,568 to 12,111; Wilbarger 2353 to 2230; Williamson 4402 to 2947; Wilson 2149 to 1519; Wise 2443 to 2058; Yoakum 989 to 923; Zapata 461 to 440.

For Eisenhower

Those counties which went to Eisenhower and his vote margin:

Anderson 4176 to 2710; Andrews 1131 to 1068; Angelina 5210 to 4717; Aransas 575 to 425; Austin 2501 to 1215; Bandera 1083 to 336; Bee 2401 to 1929; Bexar 63,101 to 45,424; Blanco 902 to 676; Bosque 1654 to 1630; Brazoria 9535 to 7134; Brazos 4952 to 3410; Brewster 837 to 479; Brown 3674 to 3191; Calhoun 1912 to 1031; Cameron 11,952 to 8829; Carson 1046 to 969; Cass 2970 to 2395; Chambers 1526 to 858; Cherokee 4023 to 2912; Coleman 2204 to 1561; Colorado 2691 to 1648; Comal 3397 to 1140; Concho 574 to 567; Cooke 4155 to 2272; Crockett 702 to 305;

Culberson 234 to 213; Dallas 125,280 to 65,533; Deaf Smith 1685 to 1361; Denton 5350 to 4972; Dewitt 3381 to 1391; Dimmitt 701 to 423; Eastland 3580 to 2512; Ector 8796 to 5181; El Paso 18,532 to 15,157; Erath 2774 to 2367; Fayette 3513 to 2241; Fort Bend 2876 to 1963; Galveston 17,477 to 15,606; Gillespie 3070 to 240; Glasscock 224 to 174; Goliad 902 to 338;

Gray 5047 to 3034; Gregg 9441 to 4881; Grimes 1281 to 1079; Guadalupe 4291 to 2106; Hamilton 1685 to 1115; Hansford 919 to 545; Harris 155,321 to 95,012; Harrison 5140 to 2569; Hemphill 614 to 404; Hidalgo 13,270 to 9804; Hunt 4513 to 4288; Hutchins 5549 to 4591; Irion 252 to 178; Jack 1327 to 997; Jackson 2259 to 1571; Jasper 2430 to 1856; Jeff Davis 239 to 165; Jefferson 30,102 to 25,057; Jim Wells 3343 to 2752; Johnson 3649 to 3560; Karnes 1753 to 1620; Kendall 1362 to 302; Kenedy 125 to 10; Kerr 3555 to 1025; Kimble 821 to 494; Kinney 368 to 289; Knox 4170 to 4088; Lampasas 1308 to 1134; Lavaca 2519 to 2351; Lee 1200 to 1059; Liberty 4129 to 2318; Lipscomb 806 to 345; Live Oak 1077 to 521; Loving 55 to 36; Lubbock 13,970 to 12,537; Madison 733 to 713; Marion 1116 to 712; Mason 987 to 535; Matagorda 3879 to 1883; McCulloch 1292 to 1258; Medina 2668 to 1516; Menard 614 to 318; Midland 8285 to 3468; Mills 912 to 735; Montgomery 3348 to 2555;

Nacogdoches 3285 to 2767; Nueces 19,975 to 19,918; Ochiltree 1109 to 512; Palo Pinto 2818 to 2369; Panola 2538 to 2225; Parker 3390 to 3165; Pecos 1290 to 875; Polk 1679 to 1333; Potter 11,911 to 8562; Randall 4609 to 2764; Reagan 669 to 384; Reeves 1492 to 1355; Refugio 1315 to 1084; Roberts 279 to 118; Runnels 2419 to 1442; Rusk 5940 to 3381; Schleicher 471 to 336; Shackelford 849 to 555; Sherman 481 to 383; Smith 12,255 to 6463; Somervell 467 to 309; Stephens 1832 to 1126; Sterling 223 to 150; Sutton 546 to 290; Tarrant 66,329 to 43,922; Taylor 9509 to 7199; Terrell 350 to 217; Tom Green 9070 to 4916; Travis 23,498 to 20,178; Tyler 1734 to 797; Upshur 2727 to 1977; Upton 999 to 834; Uvalde 2449 to 994; Val Verde 1660 to 1598; Victoria 5596 to 3280; Walker 1508 to 971; Waller 1426 to 929; Ward 1772 to 1638; Washington 2981 to 933; Wharton 4541 to 3305; Willacy 1661 to 1261; Winkler 1475 to 1287; Wood 2508 to 2199; Young 2083 to 2028; Zavala 739 to 459.

WILCO'S SICK LEAVE PLAN

Protects You On AND Off the Job!

Available to small groups of employees—
from five to fifty—

To large groups—up to thousands—
And to individuals!

Wilco

WESTERN INDEMNITY LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Affiliated with



Home Office: 5011 Fannin, Houston, Texas
AGENCIES THROUGHOUT TEXAS

... can give you
dependable
delivery of



THE
CHRISTIAN
SCIENCE
MONITOR

an
international
daily
newspaper

Housewives, businessmen, teachers, and students all over the world read and enjoy this international newspaper, published daily in Boston. World-famous for constructive news stories and penetrating editorials. Special features for the whole family.

The Christian Science Monitor
One Norway St., Boston 15, Mass.

Send your newspaper for the time checked. Enclosed find my check or money order.

1 year \$16 6 months \$8
3 months \$4

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

_____ PB-15

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

Page 4 Nov. 14, 1956

The People Pay Half of Taxes

(Continued from Page 1)

The oil and gas industry led payments in the business and industry sector. Allowing for \$136 million from the crude oil tax, \$41 million from natural and casinghead gas, \$2 million for financing oil and gas regulation, and \$1 million on oil and gas well servicing, the industry paid \$180 million, or 28.6 percent of the total. Taxes of \$6 million on sulphur and \$2 million on cement brought the percentage from natural resources to 29.3.

Insurance, the state's second largest industry, supported the state government with \$22 million in occupation taxes, \$2 million for the maintenance of the Insurance Commission, and \$15,000 in policy registration fees, a total of \$24 million—3.7 percent of the \$631 million.

General corporate charges earned the state \$33 million, or 5.3 percent. Taxes on other businesses—telephone, telegraph, utility, pipe line, motor bus, commercial fishing, coin machines, and others—bring the total paid by business and industry to \$263,361,043.03, or 41.7 percent.

The taxes on cosmetics, playing cards, and radio and TV sets are charges against gross receipts, but the designation of the consumer items as the basis of the taxes causes them to be included as taxes on the individual. The assumption is that the retailer makes a direct adjustment in the prices of the items.

The state charged fees on certain processes involving farm products—weights and measures, nursery and vegetable plant supervision, feed testing, seed and citrus inspection, and farm and health remedies—but these, together with the motor fuel tax refund filing fees, added up to a mere \$891,104.22 in 1956. This was .14 of one percent of the total.

Ad valorem taxes of \$30,521,892.18 accounted for another 4.8 percent, and unclassified taxes and fees for \$10,062,420.95 and 1.6 percent. Unclassified items include fees for support and maintenance of non-indigent patients, certificates and copies of documents and records, office fees, and other miscellaneous fees and licenses.

Thus the end result of the labors of legislature after legislature is a tax system that bears heavier on the individual than on industry and leaves farmers virtually untaxed.

THIS FAR we have been able to avoid burdening the reader with tables of figures, but that happy circumstance comes to an end next week, when begins the touchy inquiry into the relationships between the taxes in force and the various segments of the total economy.

RONNIE DUGGER
(To be continued)

Angry Letter Scorches Brass

(Continued from Page 1)

Eisenhower; the same people for the most part, and the same philosophy almost entirely. A victory for Stevenson this year would postpone Johnson's ambitions for eight years, and reduce his prestige."

"Johnson's behavior at the September state convention, as well as at the national convention, alienated most of the people who were loyal to the party in 1952. In the May ... convention, he had offered a Shivercrat lady for national committeewoman. He was defeated in this ..."

(Johnson favored Mrs. Lloyd Bentsen for this position. Ex-Congressman Bentsen repudiated as inaccurate a news story from a Texas daily in 1952 quoting his as saying he could not vote for Stevenson because of his tideslands stand.)

Johnston says Johnson kept Mrs. R. D. Randolph, the committeewoman elected over his objections in May, out of the convention hall in September.

Noting the main question at the September convention was the seating of the Harris County delegation, he attached as an exhibit a photostat of a 1952 Houston newspaper advertisement announcing a "Giant Eisenhower Rally" at which Governor Shivers was to speak. It was signed by Hall Timanus as a vice-chairman of "Harris County Democrats for Eisenhower."

Timanus, Johnston said, "led the floor fight for the seating of the Shivercrat delegation" from Houston. He relates this episode from the September convention:

"I took one of these photostats down to where Sam Rayburn was sitting. At that very moment, Mr. Timanus had the microphone and was babbling about party unity. I showed Mr. Rayburn the ad, and pointed out the name of the speaker as it appeared on the Eisenhower rally ad. He saw it; he adjusted his glasses and read it; Rayburn was fully aware of the implications of what I was showing him. I said, 'Mr. Rayburn, the man who sponsored this ad is now on the stage asking a Democratic convention to seat him and his delegation.' Mr. Sam looked at the ad again, and squinted at the

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 5 Nov. 21, 1956

The People vs. Geo. Parr

(Continued on Page 6)

endants as a means of defrauding the school district.

Texas Ranger Joe Bridge of Falfurrias said he had been unable to locate any of the persons named as receiving the checks. Seven postoffice workers from the Alice area also testified that they did not recognize the names of any of the persons or firms allegedly receiving the checks.

Foreman succeeded in blocking Wilkey's attempted introduction of a four-by-five-foot map of the

Duval County area of South Texas as an exhibit to "show the area covered by Ranger Bridge" in his search for recipients of the Benavides school checks.

Foreman objected to the map "because the word DUVAL in large red letters is lurid and inflammatory." He added that "even the word Duval, because of the way it has been bandied about in the press, is prejudicial," and that on the map "undue emphasis" was placed on the name.

Wilkey charged that "Mr. Foreman objects to this exhibit be-

cause it clearly shows the matter." Judge Allen B. Hannay sustained Foreman's objection. The argument was one of many punctuating the opening days of the complex trial. Estimates are that hearing of the case will require anywhere from three weeks to three months.

The government is presenting witnesses to trace the handling of the checks as they were written, signed, and cashed at the Parr bank.

Diego Heras, former acting secretary of the school board, testified that he made out the checks on Parr's instructions and that Parr countersigned many of them. Heras also said he would take the checks to Parr's bank and cash them and then take the money to Parr. Three bank tellers, Carl Williams, Mrs. Edna Fitch, and Mrs. Christine Ray, all told of cashing the checks brought in by Heras.

Foreman showed no sign of being worried or crestfallen. "Thanks for the use of your hall," he told the janitor as he and Parr left the empty courtroom at the end of a long day's debate.

Parr, asked if he was surprised that he had been re-elected as sheriff of Duval County, replied, "Not a bit. They couldn't even steal it from us ... (although) they kicked out one of our supervisors."

stage. 'Isn't it a shame,' he said. When the vote came, Mr. Sam voted for the 'shame,' shamelessly."

(Johnson and Rayburn voted their delegations with the pro-Daniel groups against the seating of the Harris County liberals. The vote was 1,006 to 869 against the liberals.)

JOHNSTON ALSO enclosed a copy of a story from the San Antonio Light saying Johnson and Rayburn-led campaigners "just don't get around to mentioning Adlai and Estes very often" and that Johnson didn't mention Stevenson or Kefauver at a big campaign rally at Lockhart. The story, by "Don Politico," also said the fact that only "those anointed by the Johnsonites" could lead in the campaign had

"led to the crippling of the efficient state liberal organization."

Johnston refers to an Observer editorial criticizing Johnson and an Observer story quoting a conservative Harris County delegate at the September convention subsequently lauding Eisenhower.

Johnston closes:

"Rayburn and Johnston are not worthy of holding their high places in the Democratic Party. I fervently hope ... the influence of these two Texans can be diminished. Certainly those of you who have Democratic senators in your states could suggest to them that there might be a better man than Senator Johnson for majority leader ..."

He said Mrs. Randolph "knows of this letter" and "can elaborate."

It's NEW... It's BROADER...
It gives MORE protection at
No Increase in Cost

ICT's LABOR FAMILY AUTOMOBILE POLICY

You and your family deserve this new, broader protection found in ICT's Labor Family Automobile Policy. It gives you

BETTER PROTECTION

- Against Bodily Injury and Property Damage Liability
- Against Damage to Your Car
- For Your Family in Case of Injury or Death in an Automobile Accident

Ask your ICT agent about this new automobile insurance coverage. He'll be glad to explain in detail its many features that mean extra protection for you and your family.

NEW 6-HOUR CLAIM SERVICE

Every merited claim (other than personal injury) that reaches one of our branch offices or the Home Office is paid within six hours!



ICT INSURANCE COMPANY

ICT Building

Dallas, Texas

IF YOU BUY A CAR, A HOUSE;
If any of your policies expire—CALL



'Bow'
Williams
Automobile and
General Insurance
624 Lamar
GR 2-0545
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Represents ICT Insurance Co. and
other standard stock companies
LET'S ABOLISH THE POLL TAX!

How Texas Cares For Her Injured Workers

This study of Texas's workmen's compensation act and its administration seeks the answer to this question through interviews with the injured workers and analyses of district court and Industrial Accident Board records.

Copies can be obtained for \$1.00 from Sam B. Barton,
Box 6015, N. T. Station, Denton, Texas.

(adv.)

The Movie Version

AUSTIN

Having just seen George Stevens's production of "Giant," which surely must be showing in every city across the state, I can only say, in a badly mangled misquote, "If this be treason, then what's all the fuss about?" Stevens has said in his beautifully tooled movie nothing more startling or heretical than that Texas has a race problem, that intolerance is cruel and groundless, that people who care for nothing in life but money are bound to be frustrated boors, that great stretches of this state are culturally and physically arid, and that any girl who comes from Maryland to West Texas is in for a shock. A sounder, more succinct assemblage of aphorisms cannot be found this side of a geometry text.

It is understood that Miss Edna Ferber in her novel of the same name said all this and quite a bit more, but I really wouldn't know. I got to that point near the beginning where the wife of some billionaire had her husband drive rather than fly all the way across the state merely to indulge her penchant for seeing bluebonnets in bloom, and I thought that would do me for a while. I tossed Miss Edna into a fairly large receptacle I keep nearby as a final resting place for all that which offends my sense of reality. (Miss Edna landed directly atop Truman Capote, good enough, I thought, for one whose conception of Texans had obviously been patterned upon those loathsome, drawling things one sees all too often representing this state on television quiz shows.)

"Giant," as released by Warner Brothers, is the exclusive property of producer-director George Stevens and can only be faulted for not probing deeper into such highly sensitive areas as urbanization, the growing pains of labor, the wrenching shift from an agricultural to an industrial economy, and the dominance of Northern industry with its local representatives among the big rich. As set forth here, Texas is populated exclusively by mean-tempered scions of cattle barons who dabble in oil, gas, sulphur, and the like, and down-trodden Mexicans who have hearts of gold, live in absolute squalor, and endure discrimination with dampened eyes. Freshman students of sociology have been failed for less, and it might as well be admitted there have been a few sophomore creative writers who could unite this facile social commentary into a more coherent, dramatic whole.

Writers Fred Guiol and Ivan Moffat probably should not be held entirely accountable for the general shapelessness of their script or its emphasis on the picturesque instead of the realistic. For the most part, they are concerned with one Bick Benedict (played by Rock Hudson), a rancher whose spread apparently includes everything east of El Paso; his wife Leslie (Elizabeth Taylor), a daughter of the Old South who has managed to acquire from parts unknown both a social conscience and a liberal outlook; and Jett Rink (James Dean), a ranch hand turned wild-catter who strikes it rich, builds a horrendous hotel, and winds up a besotted wreck.

They and their descendants endure a lot, making money and all, but for all their variations, they cannot be considered representative of this state. Nor can their misadventures be adjudged successful either as drama or life

since all the crises are frequently trumped up and leave them comparatively unchanged. Only in scenes where it holds up the sacrosanct depletion allowance to be something less than an act of God or shows the brutality of discrimination or presents the clash of the new and the old in a family argument does "Giant" become for a reel or two what its makers thought it was: both an allegory and Life, itself.

THOUGH IT SAGS as drama and sociology, "Giant" towers as cinematic art. This man Stevens may well be unequalled in his mastery of the techniques of the medium, as those who have seen his previous work well know. The use of off-screen sounds and the placement of the camera as if it were eavesdropping were only two strands that wove the magic

Harris Green

spell of "A Place in the Sun"; the trick of cutting from an event to an oblivious bystander and the feinting and circling of the camera itself in and out of a fist fight which gave such a sense of immediacy to "Shane"; and the continuity of opening scenes that set immediately the time and place of even such a blighted effort as "Something to Live For" are all present and accounted for in "Giant." Working with the Guiol and Moffat script which, for all it lacks, is an expert condensation of the significant, Stevens, by cutting, camera set-up, and razor-sharp editing, establishes so smooth a flow that whether he spends fifteen minutes spanning twelve years or devotes the same amount of time to continuous action, the result is one even, on-rushing surge. In his capable hands, even the basso ostinato beat from a juke box can underline the action. A sudden breeze can embody all the upward surge of love in a brief wordless passage. And sounds can be amplified until they set the very heart beat of a scene. Stevens has almost managed to tell his story by the use of technique alone, and a more singular accomplishment has not been recorded in motion picture annals since—well, since 1951, when he made "A Place in the Sun."

There are a few times when his old two-reel training returns to cheapen the comedy, especially in that appalling bit where the young husband is stultified to discover that his partnership with his wife has resulted in an impending offspring.

He even pulls the ridiculous boner of making his actors, merely because they are now grandparents, sport enough electric blue that to qualify them for an old age pension. But for the most part, he keeps a firm hand on the show and nowhere is it more obvious than in the molding of the actors. Elizabeth Taylor and Rock Hudson, whose previous roles have required little more of them than the ability to stand up without falling over the extras, now give graceful, consistent performances. The late James Dean, who was all too often allowed to disport himself as if he were a neurotic epileptic, is continually restrained and right and quite frequently brilliant. Chill Wills, Jane Withers, and Mercedes McCambridge are fine as some of the more improbable Texas fauna. And such youngsters as Carroll Baker and Dennis Hopper have been polished 'til they gleam.

"GIANT" is George Stevens' show. Better see it because of

Mrs. Rapp was frying steak in the kitchen when Lurlene came in the front door, slamming it.

"Where you been?" came the muffled, gruff voice of the boy, Arthur. He was in the front room lying on the couch.

"None of your business," said Lurlene, walking through. She came into the kitchen in clacking white shoes and a beret.

"Hello, baby doll," said Mrs. Rapp. She was putting biscuits in the stove and did not look up. The little kitchen with the high small window over the sink was heavy with heat from the stove.

And from the weather. The summer afternoon sun pressed down outside.

"Mama, Shirley and Jo Ann want me to go to the show."

"Oh honey," said Mrs. Rapp without expression. She had a wooden voice. It was partly her country way, and a family trait, but partly it had been caused by an illness that nearly killed her. Her brown mottled face was as firm and untroubled and sad as an old campaigner's.

"And I need 40 cents," said Lurlene.

Tall, shock-haired and barefoot, Arthur came flying into the kitchen.

"Mama, you said I could buy them gloves!"

He turned to glower at his sister. He was thinking of the half-dollar on the dresser, the only money in the house besides his earnings. And his earnings weren't enough to buy the gloves.

"You go to the show almost every day," said Arthur.

"Oh shut up, Arthur," said Lurlene.

Arthur had been working with a produce man, helping deliver chickens around the South Side. He had been working since 7 that morning. His faded khakis were limp with sweat. His shirt was open down the front. The tail was out and his rolled-up pants had smears of chicken dung on them.

"Please, Mama, the next show starts in 30 minutes."

"Honey, can't you go to the show tomorrow?"

"No, Mama, it won't be on tomorrow." Lurlene's voice got shrill.

She was turning 17. She had small eyes that always seemed to show the effects of sleep. Her cheek bones were high, and her long light hair sprang with life when she walked.

She wore a short black pleated skirt her mother had made over that belonged to the older sister, Fay, and a too-formal pearl-grey satin blouse with ballooning sleeves. Her old white pumps were freshly polished.

She was a big girl, and going to be bigger. Her posterior was full, hard, and protruding, very womanly. Her black beret was at a precise angle. She didn't spare the lipstick.

She carried her arm in such a way it was hard to notice it was limp. It had grown considerably—but not enough—since it was paralyzed. She had no use of it whatsoever, but she had a way of adjusting it quickly with the other hand.

"Baby, he wants to get him some gloves," said Mrs. Rapp. "... Arthur! that's for supper!"

"I hadn't had anything to eat all day."

"You and Daddy are going to eat just as soon as he gets home."

"Mama, he don't need no gloves. He's gonna get his eyes knocked out by those old Mexi-

him. As a portrait of Texas, it is frequently caricature, but in its conception and execution it reveals the work of a master and, like any work of art, must be seen for itself, alone.

can boys. Mama, they box in back of Lee School and they fight MEAN! He's getting just like them. He boxed Bobbie and split Bobbie's ear way open."

Arthur's wooden horse face that was like his mother's shone all at once, and with his Rapp eyes shutting automatically he gave a hoarse chortle.

He was suddenly very sunny and devilish.

"He shouldn't have such big ears." He laughed hoarsely with his eyes shut. "Did you lick it for him?"

Lurlene went for him where he was standing in the door and he leapt away with a croak and a slap of bare feet, shaking the house. It would have been a vicious kick if she had landed it.

She turned back quickly.

"Mama—can I have that 50 cents on the dresser?"

"No she can't have that 50 cents Mama!" Arthur was back and furious with his small blue

Winston Bode

eyes blazing at Lurlene. "You said next change you got was mine."

"Let Arthur have it, honey, and maybe Daddy can let you have some money when he comes in."

"They're waiting for me now," said Lurlene and she strode straight-backed and woman-hipped into the bedroom, tossing back her head with the beret on it.

When she moved extra fast you could see beneath her blouse the withered arm, a slim bone wagging.

She went to the dresser in the cluttered bedroom and picked up the fifty-cent piece coated with pink powder. She pocketed it.

"Don't you take that," said Arthur, charging in wild-eyed. He reached for the coin in her pocket.

"Get your hands off me," said Lurlene in a high, barking voice, and she slapped him in the face. The flesh turned red from the blow, and he clenched his teeth grabbing her good arm.

Mrs. Rapp brought up the rear like a crippled bear. It was a

scene that had played before her since the boy and the girl had learned to walk.

Arthur was bending Lurlene down with his grip on her arm, and he was standing over her, telling her to drop the money.

Lurlene was tremblingly silent, looking skyward with her eyes shut, her face red, and her mouth pursed in a sign of great pain.

Finally she was able to gasp, "Mama, he's breaking my arm, and Mrs. Rapp shouted, "ARTHUR PIERCE! Let go that girl!"

Arthur sat snuffing at the kitchen table where the window showed elephant ears growing sluggish green in the little shaded plot of Bermuda grass out back.

It was 3:10 in the afternoon and very quiet in South San Antonio. The sun was shining and the grasshoppers were rasping drily in the heat.

Arthur snuffed and began to spoon up beans from a bowl. Mrs. Rapp turned from the stove with a plate of steak, French fries and string beans, and carried it carefully to Arthur.

"You want a glass of milk, son?"

"Yes."

Lurlene fairly skipped as she walked up the sidewalk between Jo Ann and Shirley in the block where the theatre stood. The plaster building was cream-colored and cracked.

The orange, shoddy-looking neon sign out front said, "Best Theatre." The sullen Mexican girl with the small face and great head of hair sat in the ticket box twitching unhappily, like a bird.

"That boy wears his cap just like Bobby," said Jo Ann. The squat sailor with his head sunk between his shoulders was approaching the theatre with a civilian buddy. The sailor gave a squinting glance upward at the billboards as if to make sure this weren't some gyp place.

"He's cute," said Shirley. "Not as cute as Bobby though."

"Bobby's taller," said Lurlene. They went in.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

Page 6

Nov. 14, 1956



FOR XMAS

GIVE THE OBSERVER TO A FRIEND

SPECIAL RATE:

\$4 for first gift subscription

\$3.50 for second gift subscription

\$3 for each additional

THE TEXAS OBSERVER Subscription Blank

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

Name _____

Address _____

Enclosed find \$4 check (), money order (), cash ().

Mail the subscription to Texas Observer, 504 West 24th Street, Austin, Texas.

ELECTION EXPENSE FINALE

AUSTIN

The cost of elections, like the cost of living, continues to rise in Texas, a check of candidates' campaign contribution and expense reports shows.

Governor-elect Price Daniel listed expenses totaling \$342,324 for his entire campaign through both primaries and the general election. He noted in his latest supplemental report that virtually all the expenditures were made before the second primary.

On the other hand, W. Lee (Pappy) O'Daniel, who came out campaigning strong as a write-in candidate, listed expenditures of \$41,525 prior to the general election, making his campaign total \$82,869. He apparently footed the bill for most of his campaign himself, since he listed only \$7,135 in campaign contributions.

Daniel listed total contributions of \$336,147 received from several thousand contributors, some of whom gave more than \$1,000 to help foot the senator's campaign bill.

Among those listed in late reports as giving \$250 or more to Daniel's campaign are the following: In Dallas—Theo P. Beasley, \$500, B. F. Biggers, \$1,000; Marguerite Biggers, \$1,000, Floyd B. Ford, \$250, G. M. Pavey, \$500;

In Fort Worth—L. E. Brown, \$350, Raymond E. Buck, \$500, Ira

Butler, \$300, Joe R. DeGrabier, \$500, Mrs. J. R. DeGrazier, \$500, Joe Day Jr., \$250, Eldon M. Hyder, \$250, Harry N. Harris, \$500, W. O. Keller, \$250, L. F. Peterson, \$250, Mimi Schaefer, \$500, Roy O. Schaefer, \$500, Webb Walker Jr., \$500, Marshal R. Young, \$250, George M. Young, \$530, Carol R. Young, \$529, Marshal Young Jr., \$529;

In Houston—L. T. Bolin, \$500, Brown Booth, \$500, Max Clairfield, \$500, F. L. Dohlstrom, \$500, Herbert Frenslay, \$500, Ben H. Powell, Jr., \$500.

In Midland—Calvin A. Campbell, \$300, E. J. Carstone, \$400, H. E. Chiles Jr., \$250, Leland Doan, \$400, Mrs. L. I. Doan, \$400, Alden S. Donnelly, \$250, Carl A. Gerstacker, \$300, Mark E. Putnam, \$400, Tom Sealy, \$250, C. J. Strosacker, \$400.

In Abilene—M. A. Grisham, \$250, Ray Grisham, \$250, Elbert Hall, \$250, L. F. Hooker, \$250, Jack Hughes, \$250, Malcolm Meek, \$250, L. G. Rhodes, \$250, Sam L. Robertson, \$250, A. P. Beutel, Freeport, \$600, J. P. Bryan, Freeport, \$600, E. V. Boyd, Devers, \$250, C. B. Harrep, Mission, \$1,000, J. H. Milam, Lubbock, \$350, J. E. Pate, Hidalgo, \$400, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robertson, Burnet, \$250, Ben Rogers and Vic Rogers, both Beaumont, \$250 each.

Daniel's report lists many pages of advertising, publicity, clerical, travel, and communication ex-

penses. Among major payments reported include \$3,000 to the Fort Worth firm of Read, Petty, and Poland for advertising and publicity; \$2,853 to Southwestern Bell Telephone Company; \$6,683 to the Whitley Printing Co., of Austin for stationery and printing, and \$899 to the Austin State Bank for clerical and stenographic expenses.

Among Pappy's major expenses in addition to radio and television time, was \$14,714 spent in paying his hillbilly band and holding meetings.

Cafe Segregation Case Appealed

FORT WORTH

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit here is studying a case expected to preserve or erase a statewide custom. The question is whether Negroes have the right to be served in eating places leased in public buildings. The case involves W. F. Derrington of Houston, a cafeteria lessee who has been enjoined from refusing to serve Negroes in the Harris County courthouse.

Henry E. Doyle, NAACP attorney, argued: "We pay our taxes there, serve on juries there, practice law there, but have to go out of the building for a cup of coffee."

Federal Judge Ben C. Connally of Houston issued the injunction

Houston School Board Conservatives Elected

HOUSTON

A court fight over integration of the Houston public schools is being predicted here in the wake of the election which saw conservatives win firm four-year control of the school board.

Elected to give the conservatives a five-to-two majority on the board were Dr. Henry A. Peterson and Mrs. Frank Dyer, incumbents, and Stone Wells and

Mrs. Earl Maughmer, Jr., James M. Delmar was a conservative holdover.

Only liberals left on the board are Mrs. A. S. Vandervoort and Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, both of whom still have two years to serve. Since terms of those elected are for four years, barring unforeseen circumstances the conservatives are assured a majority until 1960.

Federal officials told reporters that the election of a conservative majority would probably lead to court action aimed at forcing integration. So long as liberals controlled the board some steps were being taken toward eventual integration, but the conservatives are expected to stop all attempts to adjust the schools to the Supreme Court ruling.

Those defeated, Board President Mrs. Olon Rogers and her running mates, E. Pliny Shaw, A. J. Tucker, and James B. Giles, had said that they considered the Supreme Court ruling on desegregation to be the "law of the land" and that Houston must take steps to comply. Conservatives pledged to work for continued segregation for the "welfare of both races" and to block integration.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

Page 7 Nov. 14, 1956

CLASSIFIED

AGING ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, nostalgic for joys of his youth in beautiful countryside of Kent, but fearful of returning to war-torn Britain, desires to purchase three-speed English Raleigh bicycle. He regrets that because of the sterling shortage attendant upon the defensive activities of the Commonwealth forces in the Middle East, he must specify that it be a used specimen. Write BICYCLE, The Texas Observer, 504 West 24th, Austin, Texas.

LEGALS

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS
To Marshall (Max) Howell 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 17th day of December, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 105,473, in which Eve Seeley Howell is Plaintiff and Marshall (Max) Howell is defendant, filed in said Court on the 26 day of October, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

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

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

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

Witness, O. T. Martin, Jr., Clerk of the District Courts of Travis County, Texas.

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 29th day of October, 1956.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE
BY VIRTUE of a certain Execution issued by the Clerk of the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 9th day of October, 1956, in a certain Cause No. 99,382, wherein John Plasky is Plaintiff, and B. A. Hodges and wife, Gladys Hodges, are Defendants, in favor of the said Plaintiff for the sum of Eighty-seven Thousand Sixty-nine and 34/100 (\$87,069.34) ... Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the 28th day of May, 1956, together with all costs of suit, that being the amount of a judgment recovered by the said John Plasky, Plaintiff, in the 98th District Court of Travis County, on the 28th day of May, A. D., 1956.

I, on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1956, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., have levied upon, and will, on the 4th day of December, 1956, that being the first Tuesday in said month, at the Court House door in the City of Austin, within legal hours, proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title and interest of B. A. Hodges and wife, Gladys Hodges, in and to the fol-

lowing described property, levied upon as the property of B. A. Hodges and wife Gladys Hodges, and said property pointed out to Sheriff for levy by Plaintiff's attorney, to-wit:

3.97 acres of land out of the James B. Rogers Survey No. 19, in Travis County, Texas, and being also a portion of that 69 acre tract described in deed from Addie Shults et al. to Roland Helge, recorded in Book 765, Page 311, Travis County Deed Records, described by metes and bounds as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron stake which is on the W. line of the T & NO Railroad Spur tract, and which is on the above mentioned 69 acre tract, said iron stake being N. 29 deg. 52 min. E 707.18 feet and N. 20 deg. 19 min. W 1215.91 feet from a set stone which is the S.E. corner of the above mentioned 69 acre tract, said set stone being also the S. E. corner of the James B. Rogers Survey No. 19, the N. E. corner of the James P. Wallace Survey No. 18, the N. W. corner of the George W. Davis Survey No. 15, and the S. W. corner of the John Applegate Survey No. 58 as recognized and used upon the ground, said set stone being also the N.E. corner of a 26.84 acre tract out of the James P. Wallace Survey No. 18 as described in deed recorded in Book X, Page 552, Travis County Deed Records; THENCE N. 72 deg. 58 min. W. 538.07 feet to an iron stake on the East line of Farm to Market Road No. 1325, and from which stake a concrete monument placed by the State of Texas on the E. line of said Road bears S. 17 deg. 02 min. W. 154.13 feet;

THENCE with the E. line of said road N. 17 deg. 02 min. E. 540 feet to an iron stake in the curving S. W. line of the T & NO Railroad Company Right of Way as conveyed by deed recorded in Book 688, Page 512, Travis County Deed Records; THENCE with the curving SW line of said Railroad Right of Way 25 feet distant from and parallel to the center line of said Right of Way an arc distance of 336.58 feet, said curve having a radius of 548.7 feet and a chord of which runs S. 37 deg. 54 min. E. 331.44 feet to an iron stake at point of tangency;

THENCE with the W. line of said Railroad Right of Way 25 feet distant from and parallel to the center line of said Right of Way S. 20 deg. 19 min. E. 439.72 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.97 acres and being the same property conveyed by Roland Helge et ux. to B. A. Hodges by deed dated November 21, 1955, recorded in Book 1696, Page 330, Travis County Deed Records, together with all improvements thereon.

THE ABOVE SALE to be made by me to satisfy the above described judgment for \$87,069.34, in favor of John Plasky, together with the costs of said suit, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction thereof.

T. O. LANG, Sheriff,
Travis County, Texas,
By HENRY KLUGE, Deputy
Austin Texas, October 31, 1956.

NO. 14,278
IN THE COUNTY COURT AT LAW OF TRAVIS COUNTY, TEXAS.
Cabaniss-Brown, Inc. vs. Bobbie Joyce Jackson et vir.

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Thomas Jackson, Defendant in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause: You are hereby commanded to appear before the County Court at Law of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the Courthouse of said County in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before ten o'clock a.m. the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof: that is to say, at or before ten o'clock a.m. on Monday, the 3rd day of December, A. D. 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff, Cabaniss-Brown, Inc., in Cause No. 14,278, in which Cabaniss-Brown, Inc., is the plaintiff, and Bobbie Joyce Jackson and husband, Thomas Jackson, are defendants, filed in said Court on the 3rd day of October, A. D. 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows: For foreclosure of four chattel mort-

gage liens executed by and for the defendants as follows:

1. Dated 24 June, 1955, in the principal amount of \$174.26.

2. Dated 25 June, 1955, in the principal sum of \$320.17.

3. Dated 9 July, 1955, in the principal sum of \$61.54.

4. Dated 24 June, 1955, in the principal sum of \$97.91.

and secured by chattel mortgage lien on various items of furniture and household equipment, and that the amount is now unpaid on said chattel mortgages in the sum of \$569.85, with interest from July 3, 1956, at the rate of 10 percent.

WITNESS:

EMILIE LIMBERG,
Clerk of the County Court
Of Travis County, Texas.
Issued and given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, this the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1956.

EMILIE LIMBERG
Clerk of the County Court at Law,
Travis County, Texas
By L. BARNES, Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO John A. Glass, W. A. Glass and Sallie E. Glass, and each of them if living, and if dead, their unknown heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of the unknown heirs of the said John Glass, W. A. Glass and Sallie E. Glass and each of them, if their respective unknown heirs are deceased, Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 53rd 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 3rd day of December, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 105,362, in which Darrell Frick and wife, Jessie M. Frick, are Plaintiffs and Myrtle E. Manlove, Samuel A. Glass and wife, Annie Glass, John A. Glass, if living, and if dead, his unknown heirs and legal representatives, the unknown heirs and legal representatives of W. A. Glass, Deceased; the unknown heirs and legal representatives of Sallie E. Glass, Deceased, and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of the unknown heirs of the said John A. Glass, W. A. Glass and Sallie E. Glass, and each of them, if their respective unknown heirs are deceased, are defendants, filed in said Court on the 9th day of October, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants, and each of them, for title to and possession of the following described tract of land, to-wit: All of Lot No. Six (6) and the East one-half of Lot No. Five (5) in Block No. Four (4) of the Subdivision of Outlot No. Eighteen (18) in Division "O" in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas; Plaintiffs allege that on April 9, 1946, said lands and improvements thereon were sold and conveyed by defendants Myrtle Manlove and Samuel A. Glass and wife, Annie Glass to plaintiffs as reflected by Deed recorded in Book 791, Page 602, since which date Plaintiffs have used and occupied said lands and improvements, claiming the same as their own; Plaintiffs are claiming title to said lands and improvements by virtue of the three, five and ten year statute of limitation; Plaintiffs further allege that as part consideration for sale and purchase of said property they executed and delivered to defendants, Myrtle E. Manlove and Samuel A. Glass their one promissory note in the sum of \$1633.34, bearing even date of said deed of conveyance, payable to order of Myrtle E. Manlove and Samuel A. Glass, bearing interest from maturity at the rate of 5% per annum, said note being due on or before Oct. 9, 1956; payment

of same being secured by a vendor's lien on said property; that contemporaneously with execution and delivery of said deed of conveyance of said property and said vendor's lien note on April 9, 1946, they entered into a written contract with said Myrtle E. Manlove, and Samuel A. Glass and wife Annie Glass, but that due to the wording and effect thereof, plaintiffs are not certain as to whom payment thereof should be made and Plaintiffs tender into Court and the Registry thereof the sum of \$1633.34 in cash to be disbursed by Order of Court to the defendant or defendants adjudged to be the owner or owners thereof; Plaintiffs further allege that they were on April 9, 1946, and still are the owners in fee simple of said land, premises and improvements but that on April 9, 1946, defendants unlawfully entered upon and dispossessed Plaintiffs of said premises and withhold from them the possession thereof; Plaintiffs further pray for costs of suit and relief, general and special;

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiffs' 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 15th day of October, 1956.

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS
To any Sheriff or any Constable within the State of Texas—GREETING:

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To all persons interested in the estate of Shirley A. Routon, a minor.
No. 13,205, County Court Travis County, Texas. The Austin National Bank, Austin, Texas, Guardian thereof, filed in the County Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 5th day of November A. D. 1956, its Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said Shirley A. Routon, a minor, together with an Application to be discharged from said Estate.

Said Final Account and Application will be heard and acted on by said Court on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of Posting or Publishing this citation, the same being the 26th day of November, 1956, at the Courthouse thereof in Austin, Texas, at which time and place all persons interested in the Account for Final Settlement of said Estate are required to appear by filing a written answer and contest said account and application should they choose to do so.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Austin, Texas, this the 8th day of November, A.D. 1956.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Morris H. Wilkinson, 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 24th day of December, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 104,957, in which Bette Anne Wilkinson is Plaintiff and Morris H. Wilkinson is defendant, filed in said Court on the 10th day of August, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; Plaintiff alleges cruel treatment on the part of Defendant towards her of such a nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife altogether insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that no children were born of said union and no community property accumulated; Plaintiff further prays for restoration of her former name of Bette Anne Warren, 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 November, 1956.

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

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 24th day of December, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 104,957, in which Bette Anne Wilkinson is Plaintiff and Morris H. Wilkinson is defendant, filed in said Court on the 10th day of August, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; Plaintiff alleges cruel treatment on the part of Defendant towards her of such a nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife altogether insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that no children were born of said union and no community property accumulated; Plaintiff further prays for restoration of her former name of Bette Anne Warren, 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 November, 1956.

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS
To any Sheriff or any Constable within the State of Texas—GREETING:

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To all persons interested in the estate of George Shafia Saber (Shafie G. Saber), Deceased.

No. 16,824, County Court, Travis County, Texas. J. E. Harrison, Sr., administrator thereof, filed in the County Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1956, his Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said George Shafia Saber (Shafie G. Saber), Deceased, together with an Application to be discharged from said Estate.

Said Final Account and Application will be heard and acted on by said Court on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of Posting or Publishing this citation, the same being the 26th day of November, 1956, at the Courthouse thereof in Austin, Texas, at which time and place all persons interested in the Account for Final Settlement of said Estate are required to appear by filing a written answer and contest said account and application should they choose to do so.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Austin, Texas, this the 9th day of November, A. D. 1956.

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS
To any Sheriff or any Constable within the State of Texas—GREETING:

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To all persons interested in the estate of George Shafia Saber (Shafie G. Saber), Deceased.

No. 16,824, County Court, Travis County, Texas. J. E. Harrison, Sr., administrator thereof, filed in the County Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1956, his Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said George Shafia Saber (Shafie G. Saber), Deceased, together with an Application to be discharged from said Estate.

Said Final Account and Application will be heard and acted on by said Court on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of Posting or Publishing this citation, the same being the 26th day of November, 1956, at the Courthouse thereof in Austin, Texas, at which time and place all persons interested in the Account for Final Settlement of said Estate are required to appear by filing a written answer and contest said account and application should they choose to do so.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Austin, Texas, this the 9th day of November, A. D. 1956.

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

Workmen's Compensation in Texas

AUSTIN

Every year six to nine hundred workers are killed at work in Texas; nearly a quarter of a million are hurt on the job. Yet, according to a study by an economist at North Texas State College, the state's Industrial Accident Board "merely processes the administrative decisions of the employers and insurance companies."

An 81-page report, "How Texas Cares for Her Injured Workers," by Sam Barton, professor of economics at Denton, reaches startling conclusions about the plight of maimed workers in the state.

In 1933 the Legislature passed a law assuring injured workers 60 percent of their pay or a cash maximum during the period of disability. Since then the cash maximum has come to be the rule, and the average injured worker gets only a third of his regular pay—\$25 a week at the most. Sometimes there is a cash settlement added by the Board.

Barton's conclusions:

Because of "an extreme reluctance or even complete unwilling-

ness" of some employers and companies to fulfill their legal obligations, coupled with the Board's policy of accepting the employer's or company's estimate of the facts about an injury, "many individuals entitled to compensation under the Texas law are being denied compensation until they appeal to the courts."

"The statistical evidence very strongly indicates the dominance of the insurance companies in Board decisions."

"The state fails to maintain and finance an adequate system of administration," penalizing conscientious firms and employers and rewarding those who will slant the facts to save themselves compensation payments or higher insurance premiums.

"The final settlements obtained (by injured workers) after filing court suits are substantially more generous than the Board award." On the average, the court settlements in a random sample Barton took were nearly three times as large as the Board's earlier awards.

Many reports on injuries are made out late by the employer. And "many reports are not sent directly to the Board, but are routed through the insurance company, thus permitting the underwriters to decide which cases to forward to the Board." Both practices are contrary to the law.

In many ways Barton's most startling conclusion:

"The frequency and the degree of disagreement, and the consistency of the doctor's bias toward the person paying his fee, make the role of the compensation doctor appear to be as partisan as that of the compensation attorney. This, despite the fact that the doctor is supposedly objective and the lawyer frankly partisan."

STUDDING HIS ANALYSIS with case after case of workers maimed and disabled, yet practically helpless in the toils of the present system for getting compensation, Barton reviews actual cases, court records, and the laws of other states before advancing ideas for strengthening the Texas law.

The injured worker may have to cope with much more than his physical suffering. He loses in-

come, his expenses increase just as his ability to meet them decreases, his employability decreases, his living routines are upset, his status in his family may deteriorate, his self-respect may suffer shattering blows. If there has been installment buying, the goods are often repossessed; family savings disappear; a child pulls out of school to watch the young ones while the mother works. In short, a falling plank can split life wide open.

For the average wage earner, Barton reports, the direct financial loss amounts to about 65 percent of his wage multiplied by the length of his disability. For the average factory worker, that is about \$200 a month. In many cases there is a much longer period of partial disability which may mean reduced earnings for life. A job with a future vanishes, is replaced by a "dead-ender."

Barton finds that some form of employer irresponsibility is a factor in one-sixth of the cases he examined—the report wasn't sent in, or was sent in late; medical service was delayed; the report was sent to the company instead of the Board, and so on. In about one-fourth of his interviews with workers, dissatisfaction with the quality or duration of medical service was expressed.

Sometimes the Board ends disability payments before the disability is over. Barton makes the point that some workers interviewed "did not know that they were being paid under a state law." Thinking the payments from "a benevolent employer with general disability insurance companies," they didn't realize termination of payments is subject to appeal.

Back injuries, as is well known, are sometimes simulated and are other times genuine. The malingerers who simulate such injuries "constitute a small, but well publicized element, in the compensation picture," Barton says. "Doctors, representing the economic interests of the insurance companies, being aware of these possibilities, appear prone to discount the seriousness of some injuries which are neither simulated nor exaggerated."

It may surprise some readers to know that when a worker goes to court over a Board award, the disability payments terminate.

This obviously increases the economic pressure on the worker at the very time he has undertaken the expense of a law suit.

TAKING A RANDOM sample of 145 cases of workmen's compensation in the Dallas courts, Barton found that 50 of the claimants had been denied any compensation at all by the Industrial Accident Board. Yet the court settlements averaged around \$1,000 and eight exceeded \$2,000. "One may legitimately wonder on what basis the Board denied compensation to these workers," Barton concludes.

The Board had denied the workers' pleas in most cases because the claimant had not proved that the condition was due to "compensable injury" or that it happened "in the course of employment." Nine of the cases were rejected because the hurt worker had not filed claim within the six-month limit or proved good reason for delay. "In five instances the Board's action, if any, was not clear from its records."

The employers and insurance companies are "the real administrators of the act" in uncontested cases; in contests, the lawyers and judges take over, Barton says. He cites some attorney contempt for the board—even quoting one company lawyer claiming personal knowledge of cases that had been "bought for a case of whiskey" before former boards.

Forty-six of the 50 denials by the Board in the Barton sample had been preceded by failure of the insurance company to pay pre-award compensation. Barton takes this as strong statistical evidence of company domination of the Board. Inadequately staffed and financed, the Board, he says, cannot investigate the merits even of the contested cases and accepts the company estimate of the injury.

OF THE DOCTORS in what he calls "compensation medicine," Barton says:

"Normally, the Board appears to accept the diagnosis of the employer or company - employed doctor regarding the severity and compensability of the injury. This seems generally to apply to all the 50,000 cases of compensation claims each year, yet, only in the contested cases are these diagnoses normally subject to the check of an independent estimate

by a physician paid by other than the employer or insurance company. Thus, thousands of injured workers each year are granted or denied awards on the diagnoses of doctors paid by parties interested in minimizing the cost of the compensation."

Barton is aware of the explosive nature of the medical area, so he takes it up with some care. He interviewed attorneys and "some doctors" on both sides; they said most doctors avoid compensation practice because they may be called into court to testify. He goes on:

"Doctors who accept industrial accident practice tend to be employed exclusively either by the insurance company and employer or by the claimant and his lawyer. Thus, the system tends, first, to select the physicians who are to practice compensation medicine; second, to force them to choose sides; and third, to subject them to pecuniary pressure to bias their diagnosis and testimony in terms of the economic interest of their client"

"Attorneys mention cases of outright perjury by doctors, but insist that more frequent are instances in which medical testimony is stretched to fit the economic interests of the client.

"The economic pressure may be subtle, as when insurance adjusters telephone a young doctor every time they send him a patient, the doctor being left to judge what sort of diagnosis will keep the business coming. The pressure may be more pointed, as when an insurance company withdraws its patronage from a doctor because he diagnosed a worker's disability as more serious than the company thought necessary.

"Most lawyers appear to think that doctors who engage in compensation practice soon develop a bias toward one side or the other. More frequently the affiliation is with the insurance company or employer, with whom the practice is reputedly more lucrative and 'respectable.'"

One suggestion Barton received: that if all doctors were paid by the board, or if diagnoses were subject to appeal to a panel of doctors, the situation might be improved.

(Next week: some of the specific cases Barton discusses.)

Absentee Ballots Are Studied By Federal Agents

ZAPATA

Economically, things are always quiet in sparsely populated Zapata County. The majority of the people are farmers who migrate north and return home to spend their money. But politically, the county is dynamite.

Things began to blow up last week when opponents of County Judge Manuel B. Bravo, accused of running a political machine similar to ones in Webb and Duval counties, called the federal government in to look into charges of fraud in absentee ballots cast in the Nov. 6 national election.

Out of about 1,600 ballots cast, 683 were absentee.

Besides the presidential election, there were six local county posts at stake, including the important tax assessor collector's office. Judge Bravo's men, as the Democratic candidates were called, were opposed by a group running under a Republican banner.

"Most are not really Republicans," said Zapata lawyer V. G. Roel of Laredo; "it's just tactical, so they can get on the ballot."

All of Judge Bravo's men won except one, but the absentee ballots were never counted. U.S. Deputy Marshall Joe R. Davis of Laredo seized them as the counting started and brought them to Laredo.

U. S. Attorney Malcolm Wilkey filed an application in federal court in Houston to seize the ballots. His application came at the request of Zapata G.O.P. chairman John Rathmell and other Republican leaders. Rathmell claimed that his party was denied an alternate judge at the absentee ballot counting and claimed non-residents and aliens had cast ballots.

Judge Bravo said that the outcome of the absentee ballot count would probably not change the outcome of the election, but Roel said he believed it would. The tax assessor-collector and county treasurer won re-election by about 100 votes, but other posts were decided by smaller margins.

Stevenson took the county 461 to Eisenhower's 440.

RAMON GARCES

The Baptists Take Their Stands

CORPUS CHRISTI

Four thousand Texas Baptists in general convention here came out for integration and against liquor, crime, accidents, and stores staying open on Sundays.

The convention unanimously voted to "heartily commend the Christian Life Commission of the Baptist General Convention of Texas for its reports and recommendations on race relations . . ."

The Christian Life Commission recommendation on integration:

"In view of the current tension in race relations we recommend that our people consistently refuse to take part in lawlessness, mob rule, and the resistance of constituted authority and that they commit themselves unreservedly in this racial crisis to the Christian attitude of non-violence and to an insistence that the due processes of law be observed by all citizens.

"We urge our people to seek a true interpretation of the

teachings of the Bible pertaining to race, rejecting those misinterpretations of certain Bible passages which are used to justify race prejudice.

"We further recommend that our people accept the Biblical truth that man is his brother's keeper, and that they subscribe to this theory and accept and practice the Christian principle that every man, regardless of race, color, creed, or any of the superficial barriers that divide men, is of infinite worth before God."

On intoxicants, the Baptists declared:

"In view of the menace of alcohol to our entire way of life and the excesses to which the liquor interests have gone in their deception of our people, we strongly urge that every Texas Baptist home and church give emergency attention to this increasingly tragic situation by proclaiming the importance of abstinence . . ."

The following resolution was adopted on crime and accidents:

"In the face of alarming increase in the crime rate and the fact that accidents resulting from careless living cost approximately \$12 million each day, and at a time when churches throughout the United States have 100 million members, we urge Southern Baptists in Texas to dedicate their lives and material possessions to the teachings of Christ and to not be satisfied with nominal Christian living but to seek by precept and example to follow our Lord in maximum living."

The Baptists also resolved that "we decry the ever-increasing practice of using Sunday as a day for commercial activity. We commend the practice of those Christians who regularly patronize businesses that refrain from opening on the Lord's Day."

The convention approved an all time high missionary budget of \$10 million, an increase of \$1 million over last year. Approximately \$4.5 million of the money will be spent for missionary work in Texas.

Senate Election To Be Next Year

AUSTIN

Governor Shivers has accepted Senator Daniel's resignation effective Jan. 15 but says he is without authority to call an election until the vacancy occurs. A reference in a letter he sent Daniel Monday to the opportunity "each of us" will have Jan. 15 "to do what you promised would not be done," i.e., appoint Daniel's successor, suggests Shivers may be ready to compete with Daniel on the fifteenth for that prerogative.

Under the law, when a vacancy occurs and Congress is in session, the governor must call an election within ten days, dated not less than 60 or more than 90 days from the date of the vacancy. This means the election will occur between mid-March and mid-April, 1957, unless Daniel re-submits his resignation.

Senator Daniel says he will be in Washington Jan. 3 to vote with the Democrats to organize the Senate. He said from Washington he tried to get an agreement from Shivers to call an election before Jan. 3 but failed.