

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

The Texas Observer

Cent-Liberal Weekly Newspaper

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

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'TEXAS WAY OF LIFE'

EDUCATION IN ORTHODOXY

(Third in a series)

HOUSTON

"The American way of life ... the Texas way of life ... conservatism ... Americanism ..." these are the things the conservative school board majority here are insisting "will be taught" the 150,000 youngsters in their supervisory custody.

Conversely, Houston's 5,000 teachers have been told clearly enough that their interest in the National Education Association, advocating, as it does, the officially-nixed idea

Ronnie Dugger

of federal aid to education, may endanger their job security.

If, say, the New Deal is an honorable part of the American heritage, if federal aid for school construction is even a conceivable solution for overcrowded school rooms, if teachers should be encouraged to participate in the professional organizations of their choice, Houston's pupils and teachers have been getting thorough brain-washings to the contrary.

The social philosophy of the present five-to-two board majority was illuminated during debate over the appointment of Citizens' Council charter member G. C. Scarborough, who had been principal at Lanier Junior High School here, as the acting superintendent of the entire system in April, 1957.

School trustee Kemmerer said that retiring superintendent W. E. Moreland had told him "he would never recommend Mr. Scarborough." Mrs. A. E. Vandervoort said she didn't think Scarborough was qualified. Kemmerer demanded of conservative trustee Stone Wells: "Give me one reason for selecting Mr. Scarborough."

"I think he is the best man in the system," Wells responded. "And I think he is the best man to carry out the intentions of the majority of this school board, and that is to run this school system in a manner in which the American way of life will be taught and the Texas way of life will be taught, and conservatism and Americanism will be taught. That's why we want Mr. Scarborough to do it."

Mrs. Dyer chimed in against Kemmerer: "You have certainly helped to solidify any support I might want to give to Mr. Scarborough by your own objections, because it is pretty obvious that the left-wing would rise up against a man who has stood for all he has stood for in this community."

Mrs. Maughmer, too, was candid about her thinking on the new acting chief of the school system. "He does know school curriculum and he does know schools," she said; "and, of course, his ideals are very much the same as mine."

A number of contests, observations, and practices in the schools suggest that anything much less than hundred percent laissez-

faire economic theory has become suspect.

"United States Day" is observed—as on last Oct. 23—under the sponsorship of the Houston junior chamber of commerce Americanism committee. Fred Smithwick, chairman of the committee, explained to the board last September:

"We have selected the school as a focal point because it is there that ideology is formed and nurtured. Our purpose is to see that our American ideology is tantamount [evidently, paramount — Ed.] in the minds of Houston students. Then, all of us can rest securely in the knowledge that our children will be able to withstand the tremendous pressures stemming from wholly un-American propaganda which surrounds every one of us daily.

"... we have found a booklet titled OLD GLORY which clearly sets forth the history, customs, and usage of the Flag ... we have offered enough copies (for) the entire instructional staff of the Houston schools. The Bank of the Southwest has graciously volunteered to provide this material ...

"We would like to sponsor several contests in the three-levels ... (1) editorial contest in the junior and senior high school newspapers on Americanism; (2) a news coverage contest ... of UNITED STATES DAY activities; ... (5) an essay contest."

Said an accompanying resolution: "... we are under constant threat of losing our freedoms and National Sovereignty by the usurpation of individual and States' rights and the surrender of our National Sovereignty to external interests and control."

The Americanism committee was given the go-ahead without a dissenting vote from the board.

So thorough is the schools' economic training program, Ben Belt, president of the Houston Chamber of Commerce, wrote Moreland in mid-1956.

"... the education committee of the Houston chamber of commerce unanimously voted to commend the Houston public schools for doing an aggressive, alert, and intelligent job through a comprehensive program of teaching the free enterprise system in the public schools."

Belt said the schools' program was so good, the committee had abandoned a plan it was working on "for teaching the free enterprise system in public schools."

"Invest in America Committee, Inc.," of Philadelphia, a group financed by large corporations, sponsors a free enterprise theme contest in the Houston high schools. The Houston Teachers' Assn. declined to sponsor the contest but does provide the judges. One theme subject was "promoting world peace through free enterprise." One of the judges says the contest is meant to teach the value "of saving and investment in stocks and bonds." The writer of the best theme wins a free trip to the Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge and the New York stock exchange, plus five shares of various stocks.

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Sewell Flails Price

HOUSTON

Dist. Judge James Sewell of Corsicana, who has been considering running against Gov. Price Daniel this summer, demanded here that Daniel now call a special legislative session to deal with spreading unemployment in the state.

He told 400 members of the Harris County Democrats, at their quarterly meeting, that Texas is entitled to an honest government and Texas Democrats to an honest party, and that a party registration bill would be a long step toward those ends.

Blind, but a political leader of keen hearing and long memory, Sewell told the crowd that the dogwood blooms a little later in Corsicana than in Houston. He spoke of "foxes being put to guarding the chickens" in Austin and Washington under Pres. Eisenhower, Ex-Gov. Shivers, and Daniel. Daniel and Shivers "have not

been fit to lead the Democratic Party or any other party," he said.

He was introduced by Robert Eckhardt, chairman of the Harris County Democrats and a candidate for the legislature. Eckhardt praised Sewell for his work as first chairman of the Democratic Advisory Council, to which he was appointed by Speaker Sam

Al Hieken

Rayburn to maintain the campaign for Adlai Stevenson in 1952 when the Shivers-controlled S.D.E.C. went over to Eisenhower.

Eckhardt said that as a member of the legislature Sewell had been skillful in bringing about agreement among adversaries but that he had never compromised basic principles to accomplish his objectives.

Before the meeting Sewell told reporters he had not decided whether to run. "I am getting a

tremendous amount of encouragement, predominantly from independent oilmen who are dissatisfied with the way they have been hurt by the administration," he said, Daniel and his administration, he said, "betrayed Texas in 1952 for a Republican administration that in their own words now has driven oilmen's backs to the wall, injured gas men, and harmed farmers and ranchers."

"We hear a lot about oil and how imports are affecting the industry," Sewell told the evening meeting, "but all the employment in Texas is not due to the oil industry. Unemployment is spreading throughout Texas. Men and women are walking the streets of Houston, walking the streets of Dallas. The Governor of the state should do something about this now—now is the time. They say people should buy. I don't know a man can buy his way out of this depression when he's getting only an \$18 to \$28 check and can barely
(Continued from Page 4)

THE CURIOUS 'VACATION'

AUSTIN

The collective bargaining contract agreement between the management of the General Electric Co. plant at Tyler and Local 782 of the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers provides that employees with one year of service are entitled to a one-week paid vacation upon completion of that year.

Last Aug. 2, the Tyler plant was shut down for three weeks. Most of the men in the IUE bargaining unit went to the local office of the Texas Employment Commission and filed claims for unemployment compensation. The local office ruled that for the third week of the shutdown, all claimants who were otherwise eligible should get unemployment compensation, since the third week of shutdown was for taking inventory. As for the first two weeks, however, the office held all the claimants ineligible because the two-week shutdown was for vacation purposes.

Approximately 125 of the claimants appealed the finding to the appeal tribunal—the second step in TEC's quasi-judicial system. The tribunal held that the two-week shutdown was not for vacation purposes and that, therefore, all the compensation claimants were eligible for a compensation check for the second week. The tribunal said that those claimants who would not be eligible for a vacation at any time during calendar 1957 (there were about 25 of these) were eligible for compensation checks for the first week, too. But those who would be eligible for paid vacation during 1957 after Aug. 2 were ineligible, it said. The remaining 17 appellants, the tribunal said, had already received one week's vacation pay and were, therefore, ineligible for compensation.

In effect, therefore, approximately 85 employees laid off through no fault of their own by the shutdown could not collect unemployment compensation on

an assumption that they would qualify for vacations with pay sometime later in the year and would then draw a week's pay to compensate for the earlier week's layoff.

This ruling was appealed to the TEC's "court of last resort"—the three commissioners of the Texas Employment Commission, S. Perry Brown, chairman and public

Lyman Jones

member, Maurice Acers, employer member, and Robert F. Newman, labor member. The commission, by two-to-one vote (Newman dissenting), upheld the findings of the appeal tribunal. Neither Brown nor Acers gave reasons for their votes. But Newman's dissent went into detail. He agreed with the holdings on the eligible claimants. "However," he said, "the appeal tribunal also

holds: 'After careful study of the provisions of the contract relating to vacations, it is quite clear to me that it was the intentions of the parties that all employees who qualified for a vacation during the calendar year should take such vacation at the time of the annual shutdown. The parties agreed that the vacation season for eligible employees should run concurrently with the shutdown period...'

"My study of the collective bargaining agreement leads me to a contrary conclusion.

"(The agreement's) essence is contained in the following language: 'Those works shutting down annually shall consider the vacation season for eligible employees to run concurrently with the vacation period.'

"The meaning of 'eligible employees' must be gathered from the terms of the agreement. ...
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200,000 JOBLESS TEXANS

AUSTIN

A spokesman for the Texas Employment Commission Wednesday "unofficially" estimated the state now has a total of 200,000 unemployed—an increase of approximately 19,000 over the last official estimate, made at the beginning of March.

Officially, TEC Wednesday had these other things to say: Initial claims for unemployment compensation for the first week of March totaled 9,615, as compared to 8,889 for the final week of February and with 3,963 for the same week of 1957.

Payments of unemployment compensation also increased for the week ending March 6 TEC said these totaled \$1,433,438 for the week, as compared with \$1,396,403 for the week ending Feb. 27. The previous high week was the one ending Feb. 21 when TEC paid out a

total of \$1,417,884. Payments for the week ending March 6, 1957, totaled \$696,464.

Total individuals filing for the week ending March 6 were 82,576 as compared to 77,232 for the week ending Feb. 27 and with 42,703 for the same week a year earlier.

TEC's spokesman declined to draw any conclusions from the new figures. However, Francis B. May, statistician for the University of Texas bureau of business research, wrote of the state economic situation this week:

"Even at the bottom of a business cycle, all indicators of business activity show irregular upward and downward variations which are not significant indication of a real change ... There is too much additional evidence of recession to warrant any conclusion that the forces of revival are reasserting themselves..."

Something Askew

What is the trouble with Texas liberalism? Something is askew; the policies of reform are not proceeding as simply as they should from clear perceptions of real maladjustments.

We here in the free state of Texas are not inheritors of anyone's limping leftist legacy: we have no excuses. Our humanitarians, our liberals, are fresh and on the scene.

We cannot plead that mere ideas are not strong enough to overpower the elements with stock in the past. Scandinavia, Britain, New York, California: areas and nations attest that the ever-young strength of the free way of life is its responsiveness to ideas.

No war saps us of the capacity for sustained attention; no police authority knocks on the doors of the damned at 4 a.m.; nor has this vibrant still-open country grown undergrowths of gnarled experiment.

We think of ourselves yet as a Republic. We merely cooperate with Americans; we negotiate with Mexicans; we boycott the United Nations. We preen ourselves a culture and feather it with neglect.

If a thing has not been thought of in the East, well, we do not venture. If a thing has been done in the East, well, it's already been done. So we do nothing.

Worse, we say nothing. Do county Democratic chairmen have no responsibility to speak out against the arms race? Do liberal churchmen have no responsibility to demand Christian principles be applied through foreign aid to the needy of the world?

How long does Democrats of Texas think it will hold the attention of the people with a dessicated program of party reform? With a sales tax threatening; with the danger of serious disorder in some school districts in September; with several hundred thousand Texans out of work; with Senator Johnson needing support for his public works program; with Senator Yarborough needing support for his income tax exemption bill; with Nixon opposing any public works program; with Ben Ramsey running for re-election for term number five in the state's most powerful job—surely it is time soon for DOT to come forward with ideas.

Judge Sewell touched in Houston on the desperate needs of our public schools. But have we really understood how desperate those needs are? We have not; we have not.

We do not have a clear idea of how much more money the state government will have to spend on education if the schools are to receive and train well the growing numbers of children coming of school age each year; we suspect no-one really knows. But the need is a magnitude of many tens of millions, and there is no reason why the state government should not put it up.

If we believe the figures we read and the warnings and importunations of the well advised we know we are criminally neglecting our children's educations. But the fact that Gov. Daniel has done a dramatic nothing, (to discount a marginal assist to teachers akin to his skinflint increase of \$2 for the aged's pensions,) that in joining the right-wing hounds' bound at federal aid to education he has left the school children packed into classrooms, somehow has not evoked from liberals, citizens, parents, a response, an attitude, much less a program, commensurate to the disaster.

Really, do we not care if our children are poorly educated?—if they do not get enough personal attention because there are not enough teachers, and not enough classrooms? Really are we not willing to spend what we must to give our children knowledge?

We do not hear enough from the intellectuals of this state. They are all very busy with their gardens; or their offices; or their organizations.

Here the liberal people have paid their poll taxes as never before. It is the liberal year in Texas politics—no doubt of it. We are not even sure what we want to win for.

Whose fault is this?

Ours? Certainly.

The fact we are "provincials"? Possibly; possibly we are eight million, or nine million, strong, but not bright; loud, but not original.

The fact our political leaders find symbols more successful than matters of substance? The fact our political gatherings are more and more blocked-out and partisan, with the responses so habitual we have long since dispensed with the cheer leaders?

'You Wouldn't Pick on a Mother With a Small Child, Would You?'



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

Eat Hearty, Men

AUSTIN

I used to believe (along with Howard Keck and Sam Rayburn and Lyndon Johnson and Ralph Yarborough and Price Daniel) that the most magnificently underdeveloped sense of political timing in Texas belonged to Elmer Patman.

But I've changed my mind. I now feel that this honor—if that is what it is—belongs to the fertile-minded genius who dreamed up the idea of holding a "Texas Food Conference" in Austin Feb. 25, as part of a national celebration of "Food Comes First Week."

As of that date, if we may have faith in the Texas Employment Commission and the Texas Department of Public Welfare, approximately 180,000 Texans were out of work and an additional 109,000 were eating from federal breadlines.

Bearing these figures in mind, read this from the organ of the Texas Farm Bureau and see if you do not agree that Patman has more than met his match:

"While Americans are blessed with the finest food supply on earth, many of our citizens are actually undernourished because they eat without plan or purpose," Gov. Price Daniel told the Texas Food Conference Feb. 25 in Austin.

The conference was a highlight of "Food Comes First Week" in Texas, Feb. 23-March 1. It followed by one day the national conference at which President Eisenhower spoke on the need for better balanced diets.

Farm Bureau was in charge of coordinating the "Food Comes First" activities on state and national levels. Many county Farm Bureaus in Texas, as well as over the nation, also sponsored the event on the local level.

Gov. Daniel explained that the state and national conferences had an identical objective: "...to stress to our people the need for a balanced meal-time diet—not only for the sake of each individual and family, but also for the sake of our state and nation which depend so much upon a healthy and vigorous citizenship."

Other speakers at the Austin conference were Agriculture Commissioner John C. White, (and) Director of Public Health Education L. E. Bracy. . . .

White pointed out that staple foods are lower priced now than at any previous time in the history of our nation, based on numbers of hours of work required to buy groceries for one week.

"Isn't it strange then," he asked, "that many of our citizens are going hungry—nutritionally speaking—in a land of plenty?"

The agriculture commissioner declared that modern methods of processing and merchandising foods sometimes take essential food values out of things we eat. He said that because owners of pets demanded a truly healthy product for their pets to eat, the manufacturers of pet food concentrate on producing just that.

"Therefore, when the housewife reaches up on the shelf and takes down a can of food for the dog and another for the children—chances are that the dog is getting the best of the deal," he stated.

White said that if all people in the United States ate an adequate diet, "there would probably be no surplus of farm products—and we would have a healthier nation."

Bracy told the group that to get the essential nutrients one should have milk, meat (dried peas, and beans or nuts as alternatives), vegetables, bread or cereals.

"Good nutrition promotes normal growth, maintains the best of health, gives greater resistance to disease and has a leading role in restoring the ill to better health," he said.

I know what my Welsh grandmother would have said of Messers. Daniel, White, et al. Do you know how the Welshman curses those who misdirect him:

"May they wander stage by stage
Of the same vain pilgrimage,
Stumbling on, age after age,
Night and day, mile after mile,
At each and every step, a stile;
At each and every stile, withal,
May they catch their feet and fall;
At each and every fall they take,
May a bone within them break;
And may the bones that break
within
Not be, for variation's sake,
Now rib, now thigh, now arm, now
shin,
But always, without fail,
THE NECK."

LYMAN JONES

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bove 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.

MYSTERY OF THE SLASHED IKE PORTRAIT

AUSTIN

The churl who slashed the Eisenhower portrait so recently installed in the Houston Club must have been watching the TV when the school board banned the books it didn't like. How could he have hoped to do any good that way, any more than the patriots can abolish the UN by banning the UN theme contest? A thousand dollars is little enough for the members of the Houston Club, and obviously the President has all the time in the world (which, of course, may not be very much more) to sit for another portrait, say, between the 36th hole and bridge-and-brandy with George and Sinny.

Who could have done it? We hardly think one of the porters: with five million out of work, even an employee of the posh Houston Club would blanch at the prospect of the boot. Conceivably an itinerant seeking a job was passing from the kitchen to the street, thought swiftly to vent his anger, whipped out his camping kit and scratched the painting with the jagged lid of a can of pork and beans; but surely he would have been apprehended, they don't let unsavory characters wander around in the Houston Club unobserved.

We think it more likely 'twas a member—yes, a member of the Houston Club. Grave as we know it is to impute to a member a disregard for the finer things, sensible as we are that we have not been on the scene, still, from the signs, the coarser clues of the time, we have so concluded.

You will note, Watson, that the news dispatches record that a note "had been placed on the picture frame." This is too civilized a touch for a tasteless interloper; the knave

had been to art shows. Nor does this detail fail to suggest preparation in advance, which suggests in turn foreknowledge that the portrait was there: this was no sudden slash by some scurvy idler.

Ah, (Watson might reply,) there is a difficulty to this theory. The elevator to the club was self-operated, it could very easily have been an outsider. You will note that a spokesman for the club, naturally concerned by the likelihood of just such speculations as yours, remarked that the note was written in pencil on a plain white envelope. "The envelope with the pencil printing is not a Houston Club envelope," he said. "That strengthens our belief that the vandal was a person who came in from the outside—possibly someone who didn't even know the portrait was there until he stepped from the elevator and saw it on the wall."

Now really, my dear Watson! Since when have nondescript characters begun to presume to ascend private club elevators during daytime hours with white envelopes and pencils handy in their pockets? You mean to say this interloper leaned the envelope on a table or couch and there scribbled down his complaint, in plain view? Or, to carry the matter a step further, who would really expect a member of the Houston Club to use a club envelope? The provocations have been severe, severe enough to shatter a political loyalty—but not a loyalty to the Club!

Furthermore, the note is a hint of the kind of catharsis the rogue achieved by his despoilation. "We don't like Ike in Texas," it said—we don't after all, though we said we did—you see? He was, possibly, one of the inside trust who dreamt up that ingenious slogan, upon whom its iron-

ies, in the light of recent events, had been gnawing.

FIRST there had been the natural gas bill. How Eisenhower could have permitted a \$2,500 bribe to influence his judgment on that fine measure must surely have escaped the members. But when he went further and called the attempts of representatives of the free enterprise system to pass the bill "arrogant," thus not only maligning the upper class but alluding albeit opaquely to the finer sensibilities by which one knows who is what, and how much, well.

We Houston Clubbers have always stood together for the tidelands, expending much of our high-paid attention, not to say a goodly stash of bullion, for the welfare of Texas kiddoes (one can imagine one of them saying, Wodehouse fashion). For that outrageous oaf now to sue our state for these very lands he promised us, and to blame Price Daniel (a person of excellent background) for a certain vagueness in the legislation assuring us our heritage... well, once more.

So a certain—we shall not call it hostility, hostility is an emotion too exposed, appropriate for persons in need, say, or unable to find work, but hardly for gentlemen—so a certain impatience had been gathering among the members toward the portrait so benignly resting there.

A handsome young executive, still in his early forties, yet already tycoon-in-chief of one of the state's strongest oil companies, pauses in his confident pace to light his cigar: his hand hesitates a moment as his eyes fall on the likeness of a man toward whom he now must feel so equivocal. He knits his brow, imperceptibly

clamps down on his cigar, returns to lighting it...

A luncheon group, three young men of fifty or so and a lady leader in the campaign for a school curriculum purged of all New Deal impurities, amble abreast slowly forward, sharing insights into the pandering opportunisms of the leftists. "Why—" one of the men, vice president in charge of advertising slogans for a local hoodie outlet, is saying, "Why, the truth is, one third of the people of this country are supporting the other two-thirds—" but he stops short, and there is an awkward silence as they pass the portrait.

EVEN SO, all might have passed off well enough had it not been for the Porter calamity. They'd all gone to the Martin dinner in good faith; there had been a special appeal for funds, imprudent, perhaps, but singular for its aristocratic realism. Even a person who rose to social prominence through the military might have been expected to avoid so grievous a mis-step as the President then committed: the repudiation of those who had delivered a state into his camp, a repudiation much the more humiliating since he had already reneged on most of the promises which had made the delivery possible.

Too much! Too much, I say... and so, stealthy, after hours... Ah! Serves the blighter right!

Police said they had no suspects, of course. R.D.

ON FERREE

AUSTIN

Frank Ferree and his work are not simple to respond to or understand. A naive and unlettered man, his conscience, his sense of others' suffering, wincing at the spectacle of Mexicans abused by the hundreds of thousands with next to no one caring, goes to work by himself to help them. He collects the wastes of the Valley's economy, without pride collects them and carries them to the poor. Knowing nothing of Spanish at first, and nothing of medicine to the present day, he goes among them with confidence, and they come to believe in him. Over the years, more than a decade now, he has given them food, clothing, some Christmas parties, some relief from pain, and the feeling that someone is paying attention to the fact that they are in need.

One may, with Hart Stilwell in last week's Stump, flame up with hostility toward this chariteer, this seeker after the satisfactions of giving. One may pour contempt over him for being so simple that he enjoys helping his fellow man, and does not seem to have understood along the way of his 63 years what all us smart intellectuals know, that people are good very often because it makes them feel good to be good.

One may, also with Stilwell, turn away from the very story of Ferree angrily, insisting that the wrong point is made, that the HEB's and Valley Canning Companies and ministers and all the rest have been wringing their riches out of the sweats of the helpless. Which of course is true; which any man of civilized judgment knows; which HEB and Valley Canning Company and the ministers know.

One may choose, too, to think of the Valley's phenomenal responses to Ferree's pleas for gifts as a collective catharsis, confession en masse, penitential orgy disguised as community generosity. That would not be an inaccurate response, either.

But after thinking about Frank Ferree for three years, since the summertime day we first rattled along the Valley's main highway a passenger in his used-up bus, we have decided to consent to admit that he is important, not only for these other things, but because he is a reproach to the more skillful men and women who, capable of doing so much, do so little, who, so proud of what they do do, forget what they do not do; you, and I. R.D.

LBJ'S PLAN

WASHINGTON

At the east end of Pennsylvania Avenue Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas moved with amazing efficiency to ram a series of public works, housing, highway measures through the Senate. They include:

1. A new housing bill totaling nearly \$2 billion to pump new life into the construction industry. It should become law within a matter of days. Another housing bill will follow shortly.

2. Two resolutions urging speed on civil and military public works. Though it was a Democratic resolution, 18 Republican senators climbed aboard, ten of them candidates for re-election.

3. A new speed-up highway bill, which will concentrate highway construction in 13 years instead of more than 20 years as desired by the administration.

4. A farm bill refusing to take Secretary Benson's farm price cuts. This will probably have enough votes to overcome a White House veto.

5. A reclamation bill, though still in Senate committee, will be passed soon.

Johnson, a past master at parliamentary procedure, is determined that most of the above legislation will speed through the Senate within a week or ten days. It will be the biggest filip to the over-all national economy this year.

... The State of Texas, biggest of the union, has only one Republican congressman. He is Bruce Alger and he comes from Dallas where many Texans register Democratic, then vote Republican. Alger is seldom seen or heard in Washington. But back in Texas, his attractive wife is often seen, though not heard.

Her picture has been adorning the landscape on huge billboards advertising "Gladiola Cake Mix."

"I love to serve Gladiola cake and coffee," says beautiful Mrs. Bruce Alger, on billboards which meet the eye along Texas highways.

Some congressmen remark that if Bruce Alger was seen as much around Washington as his wife is on the billboards of Texas, Dallas would have a real congressman. DREW PEARSON

Banks for Small Business

Special to the Observer

WASHINGTON

A new frontier of opportunity for competent and ambitious Americans may be opened before long. It is not a land frontier, but a mobilization of the financial resources of small business to provide greatly needed capital to those who have demonstrated business ability but are not able today to obtain adequate financing from established sources.

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic leader of the Senate, and Rep. Wright Patman, chairman of the House select committee on small business, have introduced identical bills for the establishment of a small business capital bank system, designed to provide capital financing for the little man. They could go a long way in beating the economic recession—some say the word "depression" right out.

The bill is not the brain child of any individual, although its father might well be recognized in Patman, who for years has given study to the problem of finding adequate capital for small business. His House committee has consulted bankers, administration financial authorities, and businessmen, small and large, and has finally come up with a measure it believes meets all objections.

Patman, veteran Democratic liberal, told his colleagues how it wouldn't cost the government one cent. "The Treasury won't have to borrow any money to set it up, or pay any interest upon the capital provided, yet everyone will benefit," he said.

To begin with, \$120 million would be transferred from the surplus of the Federal Reserve banks to a small business capital bank board of 13 members in Washington. This money is not now earning interest. Officials of the Federal Reserve Banks have testified that it could be transferred without difficulty. They don't want it, anyway.

There is a small business division of the Federal Reserve System which makes loans to small business, not available from commercial banks, but it has not operated on a large scale.

This type of business is outside the usual operation of the Federal Reserve System.

Commercial banks cannot make high-risk investments because of laws which protect depositors. The various federal agencies set up to aid small business since the beginning of World War II have been restricted in what aid they can give. Small business going into the capital market for funds generally has to pay through the nose.

Under the Johnson-Patman measure, in addition to the Federal Reserve money that would be subscribed, \$27.5 million surplus funds set aside for small business operations of the FRB, but mostly idle, would be turned over for immediate working capital.

In addition, the bill authorizes the small business capital bank board to sell bonds up to \$1.2 billion. These funds would be used to purchase bonds of twelve regional small business capital banks established in each of the Federal Reserve districts.

The money thus received by the capital banks would be used to purchase securities of small business investment associations, corporations wholly owned by local groups of small businessmen, many of whom would be clients of these associations. But these small business financing associations would have to put up half of the initial capital themselves.

This would mobilize local investment in local enterprises, with the federal money acting merely as a catalytic agent. In time, all of the federal money would be paid back to the Treasury out of earnings of these local associations. Each association would have a paid-in capital and surplus of at least \$500,000 before it could commence business, but the small business capital bank of its region would be authorized to invest up to \$250,000 in its shares. The association could also borrow from the capital bank.

The system in many ways would follow the pattern of the federal land banks, now wholly owned by the national farm loan associations, all federal money having been paid back.

BARROW LYONS

Sewell Discusses 'Vision of Texas'

WEEK IN TEXAS

(Continued from Page 1)
exist on it and that's what they are getting.

"Our highway traffic death toll is still going up. Our governor seems to like special sessions of the legislature. Why doesn't he call the legislature together and do something about death on the highways and unemployment?"

"It has been said we will need \$100 million, but it will be more than that. It will be \$148 million more we must raise—that many more dollars than now expended and we are going to have to find ways to raise it in taxes. The Texas Research League has a program, another case of letting the foxes guard the chickens. If they finance the research you know they aren't going to recommend that they themselves be taxed.

"When we have a better Texas, we'll have a better America, and I am an American first."

Money for Education

Sewell called for more spending for public education in Texas.

"I have a vision of a great Texas, where we have a great system of education for all boys and girls regardless of their creed or color.

"We need a great university; our university is fairly good but it doesn't rank among the top and it can't rank among the top because of the meager appropriations under the guidance of our Governor."

Sewell deplored the salaries of university faculty members in Texas. For instance, he said, at the University of Virginia a full professor gets \$10,200; at the University of Texas the salary is \$7,800. "To me that's a shame; certainly we ought to be among the top half (of universities in the American University Association)."

There are only about six top flight researchers at the University of Texas, and without top flight research a university can't be first rate, Sewell said. "They have talked a lot about not believing in accepting any federal funds for education," he added.

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"but three-fourths of the money for research at the University comes from the federal government.

"We need well paid university professors and we need well paid school teachers..."

"We are going to have to have an adequate program to take care of our old people," he went on. "It's a tragedy the way our old people are treated here in Texas... it's a tragedy the way we treat our mentally ill. The people of Texas have more of the milk of human kindness than this, and in the long run it's also more economical to take care of them properly."

Sewell also applied his Truman-like oratorical club to Texas Republicans.

"You have a great Democratic leader, here in Houston," he said. "She is working for the best interests of all the people and she is going to be a leader of the Democratic Party here in Texas for a long, long time... a great national committeewoman, Mrs. R. D. Randolph.

"But you also have here a national committeeman of another party, Jack Porter, and I can't say that he is so interested in the welfare of all the people in Texas. The people he is interested in center in a few special industries, particularly oil."

Referring to the Republican embarrassment over the \$100,000 fund raised by Porter and rejected by the G.O.P. national committee, Sewell said.

"Don't you know he was surprised when Meade Alcorn refused to take this dirty old Texas money?"

All these years, said Sewell, Texans have been warned by "the reactionary commentators" and the editorialists against the corrupting influence of money from Washington, "and now Washington doesn't want that old filthy Texas money."

But Thad Hutcheson, G.O.P. state chairman, says he is glad to take it and that Porter is a

great man who has been done a great injustice, said Sewell. Democrats don't have to worry, though, about Hutcheson and Porter, said Sewell, because he "had heard on Feb. 1 (at the state Democratic executive committee meeting) our Gov. Price Daniel say the Republican Party is dead in Texas. If memory serves me well, I also heard Porter say he and the Republicans elected Mr. Daniel governor of Texas. And I remember he and his crony, Allan Shivers, were running around Texas urging 'Be Texan—vote Republican' in 1952..."

Shivers, said Sewell, headed an administration that was "the most corrupt we have had in Texas... I could smell it in 1951..."

"Now he is trying to get his friend William Blakley to run for the U.S. Senate against Ralph Yarborough."

'Treachery'

Back in 1952 ("you probably don't study American history here in Harris County") Shivers and Daniel "were running around telling you if you elected Ike the

Republicans would do three things: reduce taxes, end corruption, and get our tidelands back for the Texas schoolchildren... they haven't reduced taxes, and as for corruption, why, to a Republican a deep freeze is a mere trifle—they're giving TV stations away.

"Price did go on to Washington but he didn't frame his bill on restoring the tidelands just right, and now Ike has said if it hadn't been for Price's action fumbling the tidelands bill, there wouldn't be all this uncertainty... now here we have the same man back in Texas trying to tell you what to do... Price and Jim Lindsey in Fort Worth said 'all you good Democrats, if you're for Texas, you'll follow us and elect good men'... they said 'the DOT under the leadership of Mrs. Randolph is not for Texas, but we are.' Are these men for Texas? Look back five years and you'll see they've harmed the farmer and the rancher, the working man, and other people.

"Why should we follow them? I say they're trading on treachery and they're not fit to lead the Democratic Party or any other party. I say we ought to have a better Texas when real Democrats take over. Your organization is an example. I can remember when the state Democratic executive committee was being used to advance the Republican Party.

"I see a vision of a better Texas... a better America... when we have an administration here in Texas which will believe in Texas and give us honest government... I am ashamed of what has gone on there in Austin, under Shivers and Daniel.

"The leader in Austin sets the example. If the Governor flies off in a gas company's plane today, tomorrow the Insurance Commissioner will fly off in somebody's plane..."

"I have the vision of a new government—an honest government—and I believe that we will see it in Texas," Sewell said.

Workers' Safety Panel Organizes

AUSTIN

The new Industrial and Occupational Safety Study Commission has organized and promises a report Dec. 1. Gov. Price Daniel told the first meeting that Texas has 600 to 700 deaths yearly among workers covered by workmen's compensation and more than 240,000 injuries on the job a year. Specialists have indicated 98 percent of these can be prevented, he said.

Ex-civil appeals judge Mallory B. Blair of Austin was designated chairman and R. B. Latting, safety supervisor of the oil and gas division of the labor department, secretary. Other members are E. C. McFadden, vice president of Employers Casualty Co., Dallas; J. Ed Lyles, state legislative representative of the order of railroad conductors and brakemen; Reps. D. Roy Harrington, Port Arthur, and Joe Pool, Dallas, and Sens. Crawford Martin, Hillsboro, Hubert Hudson, Brownsville, and Doyle Willis, Fort Worth, the vice chairman.

Blair said the commission study should include occupational diseases as well as accidents.

Texas AFL-CIO released figures based on industrial accident board figures that 111 Texas workers were killed by accidents on the job in Texas the first two months of this year, compared to 122 for the same period last year.

INVIDIOUS

AUSTIN

In Hartford, Conn., last week Gov. Abraham Ribicoff asked a special session of his state's legislature to vote a \$410 million public works and highway construction program to create 12,000 new jobs.

Connecticut's unemployed total is 92,000, about half the number jobless in Texas. In addition to public works, Ribicoff asked for an increase in the unemployment compensation ceiling from \$40 to \$45. The Texas ceiling is \$28.

VIEWPOINT ON LBJ

HOUSTON

Ed Ball, Harris County labor leader, told the quarterly meeting of the Harris County Democrats, "Lyndon Johnson is the leader of the opposition—he has taken over where Allan Shivers left off."

Ball said Johnson has said he will stay out of the precinct conventions this year but that Johnson leaders are trying to capture the conventions and if successful "would use it for the same purposes they used it for before."

He said he had seen Johnson recently in Washington and that Johnson told him he (Johnson) was "the most liberal person you ever saw—he was only sorry he couldn't vote that way because he couldn't get elected down here in Texas if he did. The issues haven't changed a bit, just the slogans and some of the faces have been changed."

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● An oil portrait of Pres. Eisenhower, on loan from the state to the posh-plush Houston Club was slashed three times by a knife-wielding Ike-disliker. The first cut, about a foot long, ripped across the upper part of the face. Two smaller V-shaped cuts ran downward from the corners of the larger one. The vandal left a note tucked into the portrait's frame. It read: "We don't like Ike in Texas." Houston police said the picture was worth more than \$1,000. Artist Boris Gordon, who painted it, said it was worth \$6,500.

● Fort Worth police reported juveniles in that city are forming "vandalism clubs" which require would-be members to smash car windows to prove their eligibility.

● Mayor Lewis Cutrer of Houston said he does not believe municipal employees should belong to unions. The remark was made as the AFL-CIO State, County and Municipal Employees Union said it intended to organize Houston city workers.

● The Internal Revenue Service filed a tax lien of \$754,645 against ex-Duval County boss George Parr, alleging he owed that amount on income taxes for 1949 through 1956.

● Mrs. Agnes Kirk, operator of a rest home at Cleburne, was left property valued at \$5 million by a former patient, J. E. Sexton. The will cut off four Sexton nieces and a sister with \$100 each.

● Bexar County sheriff's deputies raided a cockfight, seized five gamecocks and arrested four men. An unusually large number of cars parked near a suburban nursery tipped off the lawmen.

● Vic Horn, Titus County Democratic chairman, said there'll be a dinner March 18 at Mount Pleasant in appreciation of Gov. Price Daniel and party and elected officials of the first senatorial district.

● For the first time in ten years the weekly morbidity report of the state health department did not contain a single Texas polio case. "The impact of Salk vaccine is implicit," said state health commissioner Henry Holle.

● The House investigating committee's probe of Empire Standard Life, Tyler, and its president, Arlin Anderson, took a novel turn when Anderson charged Rep. Joe Chapman of the committee had a conflict of interest serving on the committee at the same time, that as owner of 59 shares of Empire standard stock, he was taking a leading part developing a battle over proxies. Chapman dropped out of the proxy fight and was commended for this by Speaker Waggoner Carr. B. G. Hendon, Empire Standard secretary-treasurer, said he declined to write a \$2,500 check to Anderson to retain Looney, Clark & Moorhead, having been told by Anderson "this firm of attorneys is very powerful politically." Rep. Reagan Huffman, Marshall, asked if it was thought powerful enough to stop the investigation. It was Hendon's impression it could "suppress unfavorable publicity, at least."

● Asst. Atty. Gen. Larry Jones outlined a year-long anti-usury campaign to county and district attorneys meeting in Austin. It included injunction suits and thorough handling of all complaints of sharks.

Ramsey Runs, Wants Curb on New Taxes

SAN AUGUSTINE

Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey Tuesday announced for reelection to the office he has held since 1951. The act made him the first major statewide officeholder to make clear his 1958 political plans, although it is widely assumed that Gov. Price Daniel and Atty. Gen. Will Wilson plan to seek reelection.

Ramsey's announcement won him immediate editorial praise from one of the state's major daily newspapers, the Houston Post. The Post, Wednesday morning, said:

"Texas will be lucky to get Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey for a fifth term. ... He is economy-minded and conservative, actively opposed to government extravagance."

Ramsey said the chief plank in his platform is a plan for submission of a constitutional amendment which would require a two-thirds vote of the legislature for passage of tax bills. "Now," he said, "with a bare quorum of two-thirds of the membership present, it is possible for 11 of the 31 senators and 51 of the 150 representatives to vote any kind of a tax bill."

"The amendment I advocate would require the vote of 21 senators and 100 representatives to put a state tax on our homes, wages, activities and businesses. We now require such a vote to propose even a minor change in our Constitution. It seems that a big tax bill ought to have the

same serious consideration. Such an amendment would protect our farmers, working men and businessmen against unjust levies by an actual minority of legislators."

The second plank in the Ramsey platform calls for adequate support for schools, hospitals, roads, public health, safety, and welfare. Other planks, from the announcement:

Completion of the state water program, legislation to outlaw loan sharks, law enforcement to stop juvenile delinquency, continued vigilance in the insurance field.

Ramsey said:

"The coming years will be crucial. In addition to the national tensions and problems of a sagging economy and a 'space race,' Texans also face a financial squeeze in their state government

"As everyone knows, our expected state revenue has been sharply reduced by cutbacks in Texas oil production. The oil market is glutted with foreign oil. Moreover, living costs are still rising, unemployment is mounting, and high interest rates add to the squeeze on the average citizen. At next year's legislative session, there will be a real premium upon experience and calm, unhurried judgment. While doing what we can to help in the national emergency, we must maintain essential state services and at the same time make a fair and equitable appraisal of any and all proposals to increase taxes."

Texas Unionization is 39th

AUSTIN

Hank Brown, educational director of Texas AFL-CIO, says Texas ranks 39th among the states with only 17 percent of Texas workers in AFL-CIO unions, and for this he blames the Texas "compulsory open shop law," also called the "right-to-work law."

He told an educational conference held by the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, launching a national labor campaign against such laws, Texas has 14 union-restrictive measures on the law books, nine of them including the right-to-work law, passed in 1947.

Texas has many firsts in natural resources but "has long abused its human resources," he said. First among the states in carbon black, cattle, sheep, goats, chemicals, cotton, farms and ranches, oil and gas, sulphur, and tin smelting, he said, Texas is 39th in educational facilities, 41st in old age pensions, 26th in per capita income, 31st in teacher's pay, 36th in unemployment compensation, 26th in workmen's

compensation, and has neither a state workers' safety law nor a state minimum wage law.

In 1954 only six states surpassed Texas in new investment; Texas ranked tenth in the nation in value added by manufacturing. But Texas per capita income is below the national average (\$1686 in Texas against \$1940 in the U.S. in 1956).

"It is (the) industries engaged in intra-state commerce where the right to organize is not protected by state law that the substandard and starvation wages can be found—retail, restaurants, cab drivers, residential construction, white collar workers, hotels, etc.," Brown said. Federal laws protect workers in interstate commerce but don't apply to strictly in-Texas industries, he said.

The low rate of union organization in Texas is "to a large degree the result of compulsory open shop, for, of the 13 states that are less than 20 percent organized, ten have the compulsory open shop," he said.

Cut Federal Spending: Blakley

DALLAS

Ex-interim U. S. Sen. William Blakley continues to disavow any intent to run for a full six-year Senate term against Sen. Ralph Yarborough this summer. At the same time, Blakley continues to make speeches laying out his concepts of government, hewing hard to a conservative line. He made two such speeches in Dallas recently, one to a convention of the Independent Bankers Assn. of America, one to a luncheon meeting of the Dallas Committee on Employment of Physically Handicapped.

Blakley told the bankers: "The issues are already drawn and every American will be required to stand for one side or the other, the state or the individual, a free

society or regimentation, democracy or communism, economic security or poverty."

To the committee luncheon, Blakley said:

"No society can long endure if any large segment of its population is permanently and totally dependent upon charity or gratuitous support, whether from government or private sources." He said the U. S. has more than 2,000,000 handicapped adults capable of rehabilitation to a self-supporting status. "Think for a moment," he said, "what it is costing, what a terrific burden it is to our economy, to support over 2,000,000 people who without rehabilitation are unable to contribute anything." He encouraged employers to hire the handicapped.

HOW TO PRIME THE PUMP

WASHINGTON, AUSTIN

The Eisenhower Administration — speaking through Vice-President Richard Nixon — Monday dashed chill water on Sen. Lyndon Johnson's pump-priming, anti-depression plans (Obs. March 7). Nixon said the administration opposes any "massive new" program of public works like the one laid out in the Senate last week by Johnson and other Democratic leaders. Instead, said the vice-president, the White House favors a "substantial" across-the-board tax cut and will propose such a cut if the national economy has not improved within the next few months.

Specifically, Nixon said:

"As far as the future is concerned, when we come to the question of what further action might be taken if necessary, when the choice is between massive new public work spending—as distinguished from the President's acceleration program (of public works for which money already has been appropriated)—and a tax cut, I personally favor a tax cut.

"As between the two, the tax cut is the fastest and best method of providing jobs and stimulating production."

Nixon said that after very heavy pump-priming by the federal government in the years from 1932 to 1940, there were still 10 million unemployed.

Sen. Johnson told the Senate public works committee there should be a speedup on the program announced last week by Pres. Eisenhower — \$4 billion worth of civil construction projects (post offices and other government buildings) for which the money is available.

Johnson said that as of Dec. 31 there was not quite \$7.1 billion appropriated but unspent for civil and military construction. He introduced two resolutions calling for quicker spending of this money. A report by Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.M.), accompanying the Johnson resolutions, called for spending at once

'Naturopathy and Bluebonnets Carry On'

SAN ANTONIO

Dr. Howard Harmon, key naturopath in the Rep. James Cox bribery trial, has dropped naturopathy, now runs a "health service" in San Antonio with another ex-naturopath, Tom Baker. Incensed by a San Antonio news story calling his new business "a beauty parlor" and quoting him that naturopathy is dead in Texas, he wrote the Observer he hadn't spoken to a reporter on the matter in months and added:

"When naturopathy is dead in Texas all the natural beauties of the state will be dead. The bluebonnets will no longer bloom and the dogwood will no longer bud to grace our hillsides. The science of nature, little understood, and the art of its practice will be with us for all time to come."

Atty. Gen. Will Wilson has accomplished the illegalization of naturopathy in Texas through court actions.

of \$330 million on reclamation projects, including \$44 million on a dam at Harlingen and \$5 million on a dam and irrigation system at San Angelo.

Johnson ordered what Washington reporters called an "unparalleled Senate speed-up" to get action on a two-point anti-depression program appropriating new federal money. The program:

1. A \$1.8 billion housing act. Johnson estimated it would provide 500,000 new jobs.

2. A farm bill freezing price supports at their highest 1957 levels. This cost has not been estimated.

Johnson asked quick action on an aid to education bill and a highway construction bill. He said he wants both bills passed before the April 3-13 Easter recess.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough introduced a bill raising personal income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$800, thus carrying out a promise he made from the stump during last spring's Senate campaign. Said Yarborough:

"Economists tell us that one of the quickest and most effective moves we could make to end this recession or depression—this era of Americans without food—is to cut income taxes. Cutting taxes would have the immediate result of boosting purchasing power, building consumer demand, and, thereby, putting workers back to work. ... This bill is an act of delayed justice. The big corporation taxpayers got a tax cut in 1954. It is time for the people to have a tax cut."

Sen. Johnson joined in the Yarborough fight against importation of foreign oil. In a letter to Pres. Eisenhower, Johnson proposed:

1. A mandatory reduction of 20 percent of oil imports under authority the President already has from Congress.

2. A system whereby imports can be further cut back from month to month on a basis comparable with the cutback in the domestic industry in those states where prorationing is in effect.

Yarborough closed last week with a speech to a statewide dinner for Maryland Democrats, sketching for his audience what he said were basic differences between Republicans and Democrats. He said:

"... We became (under Roosevelt and Truman) the nation where most families have a car, a refrigerator, a home. But most is not enough.

"Our goal is plenty for all people. Today, in a land of great food surpluses many hunger. In our land of vast wealth, nearly one-third of our people live in dank, wet, unhealthy shacks. Thousands need for warm clothing. Three basic physical needs of

man are food, clothing, shelter. Millions now lack at least one of these three ...

"In a religious society which knows that God notes even the sparrow's fall, we Democrats know that we will never quit fighting as long as a child is hungry. ... Democrats believe in people; Republicans put their trust in ledger sheets ..."

As though in answer, Dallas Republican Chairman Maurice Carlson told a meeting of the Highland Park Republican Women's Club that the Democrats, led by former Pres. Harry Truman and Sens. Lyndon Johnson and Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), are trying to talk the nation into a depression "for cheap political effect."

"Confidence," said Carlson, "confidence in our American system of free enterprise is the key to prosperity. And despite the deliberate efforts of the Democrats to undermine confidence ... and talk us into a depression, the American economy never faced a brighter future." Johnson-Gore support for a PWA-type program, Carlson said, "is nothing more than warmed-over Franklin Roosevelt claptrap."

WORD IS OUT

WASHINGTON

The word is out at least in some quarters, reports the New York Times, that Sen. Lyndon Johnson, despite his denials, is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Says the Times:

"On Capitol Hill the word is beginning to get around among doorkeepers in the Senate's public galleries.

"One keeper has taken to herding tourists in with a cordial: 'Senator Lyndon Johnson for President!'"

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Seeking Freedom in a Mechanized Economy

(An address, "The Spirit of Roosevelt," by State Sen. Henry Gonzalez, San Antonio, to the Roosevelt Day Dinner in Dallas Feb. 22, excerpted from the text Gonzalez typed out.—Ed.)

My first desire tonight is to thank the committee that in Dallas has the chosen task of commemorating a great national leader whom we all revere and honor. When I consider that such eminent and illustrious persons as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt have been chosen to speak before this group not too long ago, I find it hard to divorce myself from a heavy feeling of responsibility.

In fact, so much have I felt this responsibility, I have for the first time since I sought public office in San Antonio in 1953 written and formally prepared a speech. I always feel better and more natural when speaking my heart and mind freely and with no prepared text to distract my attention, but on this auspicious occasion I found myself constantly thinking of the event and fearing the possibility of disappointing. If I stray, please forgive me, but I beseech you to try to understand that like an old reformed drunk, an occasional relapse or temptation is to be expected.

I am grateful to have the chance to say a few things concerning Franklin Delano Roosevelt and what he symbolizes. In these days of aimless floundering, oh how we need his inspired leadership.

What a constant and never ceasing struggle this is: to preserve liberty, economic as well as political. Great humanitarians like FDR did not content themselves with talking a fight: they fought a fight. He and such men as George Norris and other stalwarts were no lip-service liberals but men of deep convictions rooted in the basic traditions of the homespun American. These bed-rock principles, so revolutionary in concept, escaped America for intervals of time; when they returned in the principles and actions of such men as Norris and Roosevelt they were suspect, were they preached today they would bring down the concerted wrath of the Eastlands and McCarthys.

We can analyze and study some of the present day nettlesome problems and attempt to conceive how a Franklin Roosevelt might approach their solution.

'Plan for Freedom'

Regardless of the carping critics and one hundred percent Americaners, we must plan for freedom. Why? Destiny and fate have conspired to catapult America into world leadership, following the suicide of Europe. We must admit three major developments in the last half century that have profoundly affected America: (1) The completion of the conquest of the frontier and continent. (2) The growth of industrial capitalism, which has caused widespread economic insecurity and a corresponding increase in the power and responsibility of government, resulting in a shrinking of personal liberty and equality of opportunity. (3) The geometric progression of growth of the danger of international conflict, putting an end to the doctrine of isolation.

I believe FDR would have said that these new problems could be met only by studied and deliberate effort, guided by the over-all purposes and ends to be achieved as well as by the compelling consideration of the available means. In no event would he believe that the problems could be solved by allowing events to take their course, willy nilly, such as our present Republican leadership thinks.

He would have said that the immediate problems are practical, though the implications of these problems are spiritual and philosophical, and that to deal simply with obvious dilemmas, a la Ike, without serious thought and study of the ultimate objectives, means being carried by the current; and in the mid-20th century, that means being carried into the vortex of the totalitarian state.

Now in the ability of the American people to deal successfully with this dilemma depends not only the fate of America but the entire world: for the modern world is divided between two rival systems of philosophy and social living. One is based on the ideal of personal freedom and the other on the ideal of totalitarian collectivism.

And while the Western World



SEN. HENRY GONZALEZ

may prefer and value personal freedom, it is conceivable that it may choose collectivism if it should ever come to the conclusion that the choice is between genuine freedom only for a few and economic insecurity and exploitation for the majority. Look what has already happened in Germany, Italy, and other so-called Western countries.

'Manifest Destiny'

Men everywhere are waiting for a convincing demonstration of the maintenance of a free way of life in a mechanized economy. To do this is the manifest destiny of the American; it is his inescapable fate. For if we in America fail in our attempt to maintain freedom, resulting in chaos and regression, or if we should surrender to some form of totalitarianism, then it is improbable that liberal ideals can be preserved by smaller and much weaker nations anywhere else.

What is needed, it has been said, is not only a program of economic reform, but also a reasoned philosophy of freedom and faith. As the poet Whitman said, the preservation of the American ideal depends on the growth of the "appropriate religious and moral character beneath the political and productive and intellectual bases of the states."

The motivating ideal and principle of American nationality has been the belief that the average man can be trusted with freedom and responsibility, that the people cannot be protected against themselves. It holds in error the idea that "some men are sent to the world booted, spurred, and ready to ride on the saddled backs of less fortunate mankind." This belief, derived from the Christian-Judaic faith in the infinite value of the individual soul, constitutes the greatest moral and spiritual resource of the American people. It is the spirit that characterized FDR.

Although this faith has been the hallmark of the American, it has never been accepted by all Amer-

icans. Much of American history has been the conflict between the American ideal and the European attitudes of class privilege and government by elite. And when America has failed it has failed in direct proportion as it strays from its ideal and adopts or has been too much influenced by the doctrines and precedents derived from Europe.

For instance, one example of European influence in the twentieth century has been provided by the radical movements ideologically rooted in European collectivism. For while the collectivism of the Left pretends to believe in Democracy, in reality it is led by men who distrust the capacity of the ordinary citizen and who hold that the average man is always swayed by propaganda and indoctrination, and its real tendency is toward the formation of a new elite of radicals who will assume responsibility for the guidance of the masses.

When Americans have been too receptive to undemocratic doctrines, it has been because they have not considered and thought sufficiently in American terms. And for the very same reason, they have too often been corrupted by racial prejudice and doctrines of racial inequality at variance with their national ideals.

As T. B. Macauley foresaw, as American society became less mobile and more static, if there was to be no growth of a genuine social idealism, then it could be predicted that America would finally become totalitarian. For, as we know, totalitarianism is a method of enforcing order upon a people who have lost a genuine sense of unity.

Therefore, the primary purpose of our economic and social institutions should be to maintain the dignity of the individual, to extend his freedom, and to provide means for the fullest and most harmonious development of the human personality. This is what I believe FDR thought and stated.

'Radical Changes'

I believe FDR would, if living today, have restated vigorously that the main objective of a free economy is the widest possible diffusion of ownership; and that while this means sustaining of independent private ownership where it still exists, in farming (despite Ezra Taft) and in small business enterprises (despite Charles Wilson), it should involve radical changes in the organization of large-scale production.

The position of the wage earner in the larger corporation, having no security of employment, no control over the conditions under which he works, and no share of responsibility in determining the policies upon which his livelihood depends, is a denial of American ideals of individual freedom and initiative. He is not a free man but a hireling.

Even, as it has been said, when the wage earner has no specific economic grievances, he still suffers from a sense of alienation from the full rights and responsibilities of manhood; and for this reason economic readjustments alone are unlikely to prevent conflict.

Whether by legal redefinition of the meaning of property rights, by industrial statesmanship, or by trade union leadership, wage earners should be able to acquire job security, a participation in management, and a fairer share both in profits and risks of the corporation for which they work. Such changes are naturally to be expected to be resisted by some, exclaiming (as in the time of John Taylor) "against the invasion of property and against levelism." Yet their purpose would be to maintain those principles in which American capitalism professes to believe: individual freedom, private enterprise and initiative, and the American way of life.

Certainly, the present aimless

drift of events leaves much to be desired. I think FDR, if living, and confronted with our present day headaches, would already have recognized the necessity for action, and would not wait until the deluge is upon us. He would be free from the superstition that any new, or even any formulated economic responsibility of the government necessarily means a step along the road to serfdom.

He would be aware of some advances made in economic theory since the 1930's, such as the development of the input-output analysis and linear programming. These techniques, almost indispensable in our economic milieu, would serve the purpose of clarifying the interdependence of industries, the optimum combination of production factors (for instance, under what conditions it may be better to produce a required quantity of electric energy from conventional sources or through nuclear fission). Mathematical economics has supplied the United States with better tools of economic planning than the Soviet Union possesses, since the latter is prevented, by Marxist bias and prejudice, from availing itself of the achievement of Western economics. Thus, FDR would not sit twiddling his thumbs while permitting the Russian economy to be growing much faster than our own.

Other areas of present-day social development, now unnoticed and unchallenged, would have been attacked. Is universal military service really up to date or should it be re-examined? I believe that some of the wasted time that we force our youngsters to suffer could be eliminated.

Franklin Roosevelt was always loyal to the spiritual core of Americanism, the beliefs in human freedom and equality. He would ask us to have, at this crucial junction, stronger faith in ourselves, a fuller understanding of our own Americanism, and, above all, a sense of direction.

AUSTIN - SANTA FE: 1841

THE TEXAN-SANTA FE PIONEERS, By Noel M. Loomis. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla., 1958. \$5.

What and why was it—this tortured trek of some 300 or 400 men and boys from Austin, Texas, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the year 1841? Was it the ill-conceived, foredoomed-to-failure military filibuster that Sam Houston, then possessed of an overweening desire to be President of the Republic of Texas, held that it was? Or was it an intelligent attempt to try to jack Texas out of its gathering financial crisis as Mirabeau B. Lamar, who was then President of the Republic, said that it was?

Loomis, all of whose previously-published work has been in the hoss-opera genre, says that, no matter what may have been the original intent, it was a successful expedition, leading almost directly into the Mexican War and the subsequent acquisition by the United States of a land area bigger than the Louisiana Purchase, equal to one-third of the continental United States, almost one million square miles.

The book divides roughly into three parts, the first third being given almost entirely to the expedition itself: its conception, gestation and birth, the setting out from Austin north and west into uncharted wilderness, the first white man's crossing from east to west of the bone-dry, gyp-water Llano Estacado, entries from the log book:

"It was now discovered that two of our men (30 in all were lost before Santa Fe was reached) were missing, unable ... to keep up with the main body ... We could only hope that they might be able to follow our trail ... it was impossible to go back in search of them (and they were never glimpsed again)."

At the foot of the Caprock, the Pioneers split into two main parties. The first of these, generally known from its leaders' names as the Sutton-Cooke party, numbered 100 men. The second group, about 180 men, came to be known from its leader as the McLeod party. The Sutton-Cooke group went up the Caprock and across the Llano to San Miguel, N. M., not far from Santa Fe, where it was met by a military force of New Mexicans sent to intercept them by the Spanish Governor of New Mexico, Manuel Armijo. Ditto the McLeod party. Both groups laid down their arms without firing a shot—proof, says Loomis, that they were not filibusteros.

Armijo made them prisoners and sent them on a 2,000-mile *jornada del muerte* to Mexico City via El Paso and Chihuahua City, although by slightly different routes. On the way to Mexico's capital, about 40 died, from hunger, disease, exposure, thirst, or New Mexican lead. The ears of the dead were cut off and strung on thongs—for the record.

In Mexico City those who had

survived the *jornada* were imprisoned, set to cleaning streets of human excrement, chained tandem to Mexican felons, housed in pest houses for lepers and small pox victims.

Most survived both *jornada* and prison and returned to Texas, able to fight again for the Lone Star Republic. At least 20 fought in the series of actions ending in the Mier Expedition. Many went on to fight for the U. S. in the Mexican War and for the Confederacy in the Civil War.

The second third of the book—some 60 pages—contains Loomis's commentary and opinions. The final third is given to appendices: rosters, biographical sketches, a chronology of the expedition up to San Miguel and the capture by Armijo, a list of Mexican prisons in which the Pioneers were kept, a list of the ships on which they came home to Texas—and the like, things especially useful to the scholar, but of interest as well to even the casual reader.

The book has many fine maps, including tipped-in map of Texas showing its western boundary extending to the Rio Grande where that river bisects New Mexico from north to south, and several maps of the expedition.

So far as this reviewer is concerned this is the definitive work on the Texas-Santa Fe expedition.

LYMAN JONES

Labor Uses Sales Tax as Alarm



✓ Texas AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education is using headlines in Texas papers reporting businessmen's advocacy of a general sales tax to raise COPE dollars. Warning that 33 states now have a general sales tax and "Texas can be next," a COPE handbill says such a tax would cost workers \$35 to \$70 a year.

✓ Editorializing for ordinary morality in politics, "Texas Ecumenical Action," published by the Texas Council of Churches, says the commandments against stealing and false witness "habitually are broken in Texas Democratic conventions from precinct to state..." whichever faction wins. "Plain honesty and integrity" in conventions are called for.

✓ "Texas Businessman" writes: "Apply Washington's Dr. Schwartz standard—that it's a felonious offense to accept expense money for a speaking trip to a trade group—and 80 to 90 percent of official Austin would have to resign." Adds the busi-

nessman's advisory: "It is doubtful that these items produce bad state policy in Austin."

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Employer Group Warns Of 'Reuther Delegation'

AUSTIN
The Texas Assn. of Employers (Obs. Feb. 7-14) has sent out new messages designed to warn or alarm Texas conservatives. "How," one asks, "would you like a Walter Reuther delegation from Texas in 1960? Well, that exactly could be the result of the organization effort (of) DOT..."

The purpose of "Mrs. Randolph, the DOT President," says the employers' association, is to replace the state Democratic committee with persons pleasing to "the labor-liberal, NAACP, and ADA groups."

Porter Whaley, president, says Sen. John Kennedy's bill on unemployment compensation would increase employers' costs under the program 25 times. He says an attempt is under way to abrogate "Texas' MAGNIFICENT LABOR LAWS" (capitals Whaley's). Conclusion: "Send \$25 if convenient; if not, send a smaller amount" to Whaley's association.

Legislative candidates introduced, whom Mrs. Randolph said were "inspiring and idealistic" and should be elected, included Johnston, place 1; Eckhardt, 2; Bill Kilgarlin, 4; Otis Scruggs, 6; and Charles Whitfield, 8.

✓ E. Pliny Shaw, Houston businessman and longtime Republican worker, resigned as G.O.P. chairman of precinct 142, convinced, he said, that "the so-called conservative (reactionary) Democrats" still run the Texas GOP and, he believed, were discouraging GOP opposition to conservative Harris County Judge Bob Casey.

✓ State Highway Commission Chairman Marshall Formby gave a friend permission to introduce him for a speech to the U.S. Highway 87 Improvement Assn. as "the 1960 governor of Texas."

✓ The Houston Post reported that Atty. Bill Bryant of Sherman likely will be appointed a federal judge to succeed the late Lamar Cecil of Beaumont.

✓ The Fort Worth Star-Telegram editorialized for a sober second look at the need for annual sessions of the legislature and higher legislative pay. Kansas, where the legislature meets in even-numbered years to enact budgets and levy taxes and in odd-numbered years to enact (spending) legislation, has found its annual-meeting system a failure, the newspaper said.

LEGALS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that temporary Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John L. Stover, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, on the 4 day of December, 1957, by the County Court of Travis County, Texas. All persons having claims against this estate are hereby required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law. My post office address is Box 1132, Austin, Texas.

W. S. BIRDWELL, JR.

Temporary Administrator of the Estate of John L. Stover, Deceased.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a certain Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Travis County, Texas, 98th Judicial District, on the 12th day of February 1958, in a certain Cause Numbered 107-010, wherein William M. Meacham, is Plaintiff, and R. K. Abbrat, Vincent Caltagirone, and W. A. Thomas, are Defendants, in favor of the said Plaintiff for the sum of Fifty-nine Thousand Five Hundred Seventy-six and no/100 (\$59,576.00) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the 20th day of January 1958, together with all costs of suit, that being the amount of a judgment recovered by the said Plaintiff, in the 98th Judicial District Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 20th day of January 1958, and for the foreclosure of Plaintiff's equitable lien.

I, on the 12th day of February 1958, at 3:31 o'clock P. M., have levied upon, and will, on the 1st day of April 1958, that being the first Tuesday in said month, at the Courthouse 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 R. K. Abbrat, Vincent Caltagirone, and W. A. Thomas, as said equitable lien existed on the 30th day of November 1955, in and to the following described property levied upon as the property of R. K. Abbrat, Vincent Caltagirone and W. A. Thomas, to-wit:

that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in Travis County, Texas, and more particularly described as follows, to-wit:
BEGINNING at an iron pipe at fence corner at the Northeast corner of that certain 7 1/4 acre tract conveyed to William H. Meacham by deed recorded in Volume 236, Page 135 of the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas, for the Northeast corner of the tract herein described;
THENCE with the fence along the East line of the said Meacham tract, S 29 deg. 56' W. a distance of 1495.82 feet to an iron pipe set at fence corner for an angle point in the East line of this tract;

THENCE continuing with the said fence, S 30 deg. 17' a distance of 1074.08 ft. to an iron pipe set in the center of Little Walnut Creek at the Southeast corner of the said Meacham tract for the Southeast corner of this tract;

THENCE with the center of Little Walnut Creek N 19 deg. 04' W. 632.57 ft. to an iron pipe set for the corner from which an Elm 12" in dia. marked "X" bears N 87 deg. 05' W 35.85 ft., and a Willow 14" in dia. marked "X" bears S. 8 deg. 50' W. 44.5 ft;

THENCE continuing with the center of Little Walnut Creek with its courses and distances as follows: N. 19 deg. 39' W. 426.97 ft., N 45 deg. 30' W. 320.0 ft., N. 6 deg. 01' E. 321.79 ft., N. 59 deg. 20' E. 292.92 ft., N 13 deg. 18' W. 1144.22 ft., to an iron pipe drilled on rock in the East line of the Manor Road for a corner of this tract;

THENCE with the East line of the said Manor Road as follows: N 54 deg. 55' E. 189.89 ft., N 51 deg. 02' E. 222.19 ft., N 42 deg. 53' E. 70.49 ft. to an iron pipe set at fence corner for a corner of the tract herein described;

THENCE S 54 deg. 51' E. a distance of 620.29 ft. to an iron pipe set for an inner corner of this tract;

THENCE N 27 deg. 26' E. a distance of 198.30 ft. to an iron pipe set for a corner of this tract in the North line of the said Meacham 7 1/4 acre tract;

THENCE with the fence along the North line of the said Meacham tract, S 50 deg. 45' E. a distance of 1116.85 ft. to the place of beginning, containing 71.25 acres of land, being 70.3 acres in the J. C. Tannehill League and 0.95 acre in the J. A. G. Brooke Survey, as surveyed November 14, 1955, by Claude F. Bush Jr., Licensed State Land Surveyor.

THE ABOVE SALE TO BE MADE BY ME to satisfy the above described judgment for \$59,576.00, and for foreclosure of Plaintiff's equitable lien, in favor of Plaintiff, together with all costs of suit, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction thereof.

T. O. Lang Sheriff, Travis County, Texas,
By HENRY KLUGE, Deputy, Austin, Texas,
February 18, 1958.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of a certain Order of Sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Travis County, Texas, 98th Judicial District, on the 17th day of February 1958, in a certain Cause Numbered 104,103, wherein Austin Discount Corporation Inc., is Plaintiff, and Wilbur B. Allen and wife Winnie Allen, jointly and severally, are Defendants, in favor of the said Plaintiff for the sum of Two Thousand and no/100 (\$2,000.00) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from the 15th day of February 1958, subject to all right, title interest and equity of the Mutual Savings In-

stitution, and the further sum of \$48.75 (1/2 of Court Costs), that being the amount of a judgment recovered by the said Plaintiff, in the District Court of Travis County, Texas, 98th Judicial District, on the 16th day of January 1958.

I, on the 17th day of February 1958, at 21:07 o'clock A. M., have levied upon, and will, on the 1st day of April 1958, that being the first Tuesday in said month, at the Courthouse 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 Wilbur B. Allen and wife Winnie Allen, as said implied vendor's lien existed on the 15th day of January 1958, subject to all the right, title and interest and equity of the Mutual Savings Institution, in and to the following described property levied upon as the property of Wilbur B. Allen and wife Winnie Allen, to-wit:

Lot No. Three (3), Section One (1), Block "C", Bellaire Heights Addition, a subdivision of the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat thereof as recorded therein Book 7, Page 81, Plat Records of Travis County, Texas; together with all improvements thereon situated.

THE ABOVE SALE to be made by me to satisfy the above described judgment for \$2,000.00, subject to all the right, title, interest and equity of the Mutual Savings Institution, together with the sum of \$48.75 Original Costs, and the proceeds applied to the satisfaction thereof.

T. O. Lang, Sheriff, Travis County, Texas,
By HENRY KLUGE, Deputy, Austin, Texas,
February 18, 1958.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO N. A. Dawson, Jr., Robert Caudle, Lena Caudle, Harry Lenord, Alton Lenord, Perry Lenord, Blanche L. Douglas, and husband Joseph J. Douglas, Ada Lenord, William Lenord; if living, whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiffs, and if dead, the legal representatives of each of said named defendants; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of each of said named defendants, if the unknown heirs of said named defendants are dead; the unknown heirs of said named defendants, if the unknown heirs of said named defendants are dead; whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiffs, Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th 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

'Untrue'

To the Editor:

Members of the Democratic Women of Dallas County who are subscribers to the Observer were surprised and shocked that you would print an untrue statement reflecting upon their integrity and democracy, such as was carried in your Feb. 28 issue regarding the contemplated visit of Mr. Truman to Dallas.

It is pointless at this time to go into the various details of the matter. If you had been interested in the facts you most certainly would have contacted our organization, which, incidentally has worked hard in the past to help build up your circulation in this area, before printing a derogatory statement about us. Your Dallas correspondent is either grossly uninformed or maliciously mischievous, neither of which is a credit to your publication.

MRS. MARGARET MILLER

(Mrs. Miller is president, Democratic Women of Dallas County. See Political Intelligence for comment.—Ed.)

✓ "Now why," asked Publisher Archer Fullingim of the Kountze News, does Gov. Daniel want to abolish precinct conventions? Fullingim provided his own answer: "Daniel wants to fix it so the precinct delegates must be elected at the ballot box—where all the money will be on his side."

date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 21 day of April, 1958, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 109,570, in which Joe J. Dawson, Walter C. Schwarzer and wife, Lena Mae Schwarzer are Plaintiffs and each of the above named Defendants are defendants, filed in said Court on the 4th day of March, 1958, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against Defendants for title to and possession of the following described tracts of land, to-wit: TRACT NO. 2, All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, described as Lot No. 7, in Block No. 9 of South Heights Addition to the City of Austin, County of Travis; according to map or plat recorded in Plat Book 1, Page 112 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas; TRACT NO. 3, All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in Travis County, Texas, described as follows: Lot No. 3 in Block "N" of the James E. Bouldin addition to the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of said addition recorded in Plat Book 1, Page 71, of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas; and being the same property conveyed by N. A. Dawson to N. A. Dawson, Jr., by deed dated April 29, 1928, and recorded in Vol. 225, page 540, Deed Records of Travis County, Texas;

Plaintiffs allege that Plaintiff Joe J. Dawson was the owner in fee simple of said two tracts of land and that on Oct. 3, 1955, Plaintiffs Walter C. Schwarzer and wife Lena Mae Schwarzer, became the owners in fee simple of said Tract Two by deed from Plaintiff Joe J. Dawson; that heretofore on Feb. 25, 1958, defendants unlawfully entered said premises and withhold from plaintiffs the possession thereof, to which plaintiffs allege they were and are legally entitled; Plaintiffs further pray for costs of suit and for 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 for all intents and purposes;

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 5th day of March, 1958.

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

ANTI-NEA CRUSADE PAYING OFF

(Continued from Page 1)

When the conservatives, in 1957, moved to abolish the adult education program because of its cost, they inadvertently struck out \$5,200 for "Americanization classes." Scarborough hastily transferred the funds from another account so the classes could go on.

During Oil Progress Week, "instruction kits of refineries and field equipment" are presented to individual schools by representatives of the industry. In 1956 Moreland advised his principals and teachers, "Some schools may wish to plan an assembly or classroom program during which the representatives could make the presentation."

The Daughters of the American Revolution sponsor the organization of the Junior American Citizenship Clubs in the elementary and junior high schools.

William R. Archer, vice president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, wrote Mrs. Olon Rogers of the school board in 1955, "You will no doubt be interested in the much needed simplified economic enlightenment being made available to our schools by The American Economic Foundation.

Although the Houston fat stock show is a private enterprise and the proceeds do not go for charity, the Houston schools last February observed a paid holiday to let pupils and teachers "participate in the opening day program." Outgoing Moreland made the recommendation about the show, "representing as it does basic industries of the southwest."

Moreland said in the 1955-56 report of the school system that in-service activities for teachers included this event:

"In cooperation with the industrial department of the Houston chamber of commerce, a seminar on the industrial growth of the Houston-Gulf Coast area was presented. Five night meetings were held on these subjects: orientation to industry in general, refineries, industries based on organic chemistry, industries based on inorganic chemistry, and the metal industry. Representatives from the Houston Lighting & Power Co., Shell Oil Co., Dow Chemical Co., Diamond Alkali Co., and Cook Heat Treating Co. participated."

Un-American

Early last year the new board discussed federal aid for school construction. Mrs. Vandervoort said Houston does not need federal aid, but other sections might. Kemmerer said he did not think federal aid will bring federal control. But Peterson said he is opposed to "federal aid in all fields." Wells said "federal aid is just the first step toward national education. Then you get into your real socialism, and you really get into the pitfalls of what the economists would want us to get into." Mrs. Dyer said federal aid "is an un-American principle."

The board majority will not accept the federal free lunch money available to local schools, depending on the United Fund for the funds, instead. Mrs. Dyer, an ex-Minutewoman, complains that many parents whose children get free food have TV "or a new radio, or a new car." No one wants a destitute child to go lunchless, she says, "but ... on the other hand, there is a principle involved and the function of the public schools is to educate the children and not to do social welfare work."

The same anti-social-work strain has weakened the "visiting

teacher" program. "Visiting teacher" is the somewhat misleading name for social workers in the schools. The conservatives have employed a school psychiatrist, Dr. Irvin A. Kraft. Kemmerer charges, however, that Kraft's employment "resulted in this board's refusing to replace visiting teachers." As of last October, the system had only 19 of these teacher-social workers, compared to 32 a year before, Mrs. Vandervoort says.

A case in point is that of visiting teacher Mrs. Laura Lunn. She was granted a leave of absence for the 1956-57 school year to obtain her second year of graduate study, which was prerequisite to her masters' degree in social work. In July, 1957, the board abolished her position. She wrote board member Delmar declining the board's offer of employment as some other kind of teacher. "I feel you can appreciate my reason for not wanting reassignment to a position which I could not use my professional training," she wrote. She added, "Who can feel secure in his job with such inconsistent moves by the school board?"

Target: NEA

The National Education Assn. is a 600,000-member organization of educators in the United States. In 1954, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the Houston teachers responding to its questionnaire, the NEA investigated the Houston school system. It concluded that there was a condition of unrest. A number of recommendations were made. From that day the NEA has been a primary target of the conservative school faction of the city.

Mrs. Maughmer told the Observer the NEA's executive director is "a one-worlder" and that a bulletin for principals from NEA says, "We must teach that we must have a world government and we must subjugate our sovereignty." She said that Dr. James Conant, president of Harvard, was appointed to his presidency "politically." She meant the Harvard presidency was a political job? "Well, I imagine so," she replied. "It was not because he was an educator." "Much of this fuzzy thinking has come down through the NEA," she said.

Early in 1956 Mrs. Dyer began assailing an NEA affiliate, the national council for social studies, with an ideological evangelism suggestive of the bottle-busting days of Carrie Nation. The board had voted to spend \$715 for the expenses of three Houston teachers to the council's national meeting. Mrs. Dyer obtained the reports from the meeting, and she was "disturbed and amazed." A committee at the convention had advocated a series of concepts which should be taught in American schools. Hear Mrs. Dyer on them:

"The first one was, 'The Reciprocal Adjustment of Man and Nature,' and I am sorry I wasn't there to hear how nature has become able to reciprocate in adjusting to man." [Oxford Universal Dictionary, 1955, defines Ecology as "The branch of biology which deals with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment ... Sociol. Study of the spatial distribution of a population in reference to material and social causes and effects."] "Now," Mrs. Dyer continued, "this is one that I also would like to have a little information on, 'The Intelligent Responsible Sharing of Power in order to Attain Justice' ... I wonder what they mean. Do they mean that we have things in America we should share with

others to make things more just in the world? ... And then we go down here, 'Achievement of Adequate Horizon of Loyalty' ... maybe he wants us to teach loyalty to other countries than our own ... and 'Cooperation in the Interest of Peace and Warfare,' and so on. ... No longer," Mrs. Dyer complained, "is the emphasis upon the political and historical events of the past; it is on the modern relations of man. I think this is the sort of thing that American people today are objecting to—these peculiar expressions that no one understands and they can't explain to you ..."

Petersen agreed, he didn't like this "very nebulous and fuzzy sort of thinking." Mrs. Dyer threw in that Benjamin Fine, education editor of The New York Times, "had admitted to having been a member of the Communist group," and he spoke on some of those "programs in the East for this sort of thing."

In December, 1955, Mrs. Dyer served warning about NEA meetings: "I would like to ask," she said, "that the board be furnished, before we vote to send people to these meetings, with some idea of what the program for the meeting will be once they get there ... I think the board of Education is entitled to know what we are sending people to, who their speakers are going to be, and what they are going to cover, more or less."

Kemmerer did not think the board had a right to censor national teachers' meetings. "I for one, want no part of telling anybody else to whom they might listen ... what book they may read ... It is the practice in Russia—the thing we don't line here. I, for one, am willing to trust our teachers ..."

At year's end Mrs. Dyer was at it again, but by this time the ma-

majority had shifted to the conservatives. Mrs. Dyer, who was soon to be elected chairman of the board, spoke the mind of the board.

Nelda Davis, social studies director for the Houston schools, had been proposed for a trip to the social studies council's convention. Mrs. Dyer said she had recognized two of the convention's speakers "as men reported to have worked with Communist front groups."

"As an ex-teacher," Mrs. Dyer said, "I am very interested in teachers' security; and in return I expect loyalty from our teachers to our own school system and the city that supports them, not primarily to the NEA or to any of its departments, including the national council for social studies."

Houston teachers could reflect on what she meant. NEA membership in Houston has dropped from 900 in 1956-57 to 400 in 1957-58.

The matter came to a decisive conclusion last October, when the board majority set a policy against paying teachers' expenses to any meeting of the NEA or any of its thirty-odd subject area councils.

The dues from Houston teachers to any of the subject-area councils would find their way into the NEA, Mrs. Maughmer said, "and they are going to use that money to step up their activities for the campaign for federal aid to education ..."

"You have only to read these association bulletins," she said; "for instance, the one for the secondary principals that I have here in my drawer, which points out how through every subject area ... we can teach international social democracy, or, otherwise, United Nations or UNESCO."



MRS. FRANK DYER

(Mrs. Maughmer is against the United Nations.)

"I'm ready to be counted; to rule out the NEA as a whole," Delmar agreed. "We have that power—we have the votes here if we want to vote it." They did, indeed; and they did. Mrs. Vandervoort said, as she and Kemmerer voted sadly no, that the list of associations had been "completely emasculated."

"We wonder why our teachers are intimidated," says Mrs. Rogers, the board chairman when the liberals had the majority. Mrs. Vandervoort believes that, because of "the climate," Houston schools are "certainly" having difficulties in recruiting teachers.

Kemmerer says the board's policy "cuts our system off from the things that are being done nationally" and gives the teachers "a feeling of distrust, of not knowing whom they can trust." The former president of the University of Houston says he was told by one teacher:

"Well, I'll just stay in my own room, I'm not going to talk to anyone about something, and just wait and see."

(To be continued)

THE CURIOUS 'VACATION'

(Continued from Page 1)

Briefly, an employee who is eligible for a vacation is an employee who has completed 52 weeks of service before Jan. 1 of the year in which he is to receive a vacation. In this case there was no single employee of the company who had completed 52 weeks of service before Jan. 1, 1957 ...

"... It is plain to me that the provisions of the agreement contemplate a situation wherein a plant has been operating long enough to permit the employer to fix the vacation periods of eligible employees in advance of the annual shutdown ..."

"I think it cannot be denied, under any interpretation of the agreement, that no employee-claimant who had not completed 52 weeks of service at the time of the shutdown could possibly be said to be an employee eligible for a vacation at the time of the shutdown. Therefore, no such employee's 'vacation season' could possibly 'run concurrently with the shutdown period.' ..."

"The appeal tribunal decision which the majority affirms holds that 'all employees who qualified for a vacation during the calendar year' 1957 must be considered to have had their 'vacation period' during the first week of the shutdown period and must therefore be held ineligible for benefits during that week. It has already been stated that some employees took their vacations even prior to the shutdown period. Certainly they do not fit into the appeal tribunal holding. Furthermore, the record shows conclusively that other claimants to whom benefits were denied resigned after the shutdown period

and before they had completed 52 weeks of service. In other words, they never did become eligible for a vacation season even under the appeal tribunal's interpretation of the terms of the agreement; but they were nevertheless denied benefits as being on vacation during one of the shutdown weeks. Still other employees left the employ of the company during the shutdown period without ever completing 52 weeks of service.

These undisputed facts demonstrate clearly the impossibility of validly predicating a decision upon the basis of a contingency which may never happen ..."

Three days after the TEC decision, Sam Houston Clinton, Jr., attorney for the state AFL-CIO and the affected members of Local 782, filed a motion for rehearing with the commission. At the same time Houston formally requested that Acers disqualify himself from acting upon the rehearing motion.

Houston said that he had taken a deposition from Acers in connection with another case (Huey et al. vs. Texas Employment Commission and Nardis Sportswear, Inc., of Dallas) "in which Acers admitted mailing out certain documents to a number of people over the state, executives of 60-65 trade associations and to a number of other people, including the 12 district directors of the TEC. These documents related directly to the same issue involved in the GE-IUE case, and made it clear that Acers already had an established position on the issue: that is, that employees on vacation should not receive unemployment insurance, regardless of the circumstances." On March 5, the TEC refused

the motion for rehearing, Acers taking part in the decision. Acers and Brown wrote:

"... The Commission has considered the motion for rehearing and is of the opinion that its decision rendered on Feb. 3, 1958 was proper. Accordingly, a rehearing is denied."

"I DISSENT," wrote Newman, in capitals, at the bottom of the Acers-Brown writings. His written dissent gave these reasons for the action:

"The claimants' motion for rehearing should be granted and the following action should be taken:

"1. The claimants' motion that the commissioner representing employers be disqualified in this case should be sustained and said commissioner should not participate in the decision of this appeal ..."

"The statute simply does not support the appeal tribunal decision."

CANDIDATES

☆ Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey announced for re-election to his fifth term.

☆ Dist. Judge Graham Purcell filed for the Court of Criminal Appeals place Judge K. K. Woodley holds.

☆ L. J. Dimmitt, Dallas, has filed for land commissioner.

☆ J. D. Givens, Galveston county Democratic chairman, has announced for the House seat held by Rep. Jean Hosey.

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