

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

An Independent-Liberal Weekly Newspaper

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

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Democrats Argue; LBJ Seems Secure

AUSTIN
Senator Johnson at Big Spring last week spelled out his idea of the Democrats' program for the next two years—a program of more of the same rather than new ground-breaking. Promptly, from Washington, came sharp demurrers from Paul Butler, the party's chairman, and Clarence Mitchell, legislative director for the NAACP. Nothing more clearly demonstrated that the Democrats' national good fortune means trouble for Lyndon Johnson.

The senator's parliamentary skill, most valued when the Democrats had a teetering majority in the Senate, will be strained to the utmost now by the enthusiasms and expectations of a two-to-one Democratic majority there. At Big Spring Johnson exuded friendliness toward President Eisenhower, said the new Congress "has a mandate, but it is not a mandate to divide, to disunite, to destroy," and outlined a 12-point program which is essentially an extension of present Democrat-sponsored policies.

"The Democrats will give the President the same type of co-operation that he has received from us ever since he came into office," Johnson said. "We will meet him halfway—and perhaps even further if the circumstances warrant. We recognize that he has been selected as our President for two more years and that a nation cannot exist in the field of foreign affairs and defense when it speaks with two voices..."

He proposed a new farm program but gave no details. He called for legislation to help areas of chronic unemployment, which Eisenhower vetoed last congress. He advocated stepped up water development in the West, lowering of interest rates, "a bold new housing program," and an expanded airport building program.

He advocated a review of foreign policy, a "consistent policy" for Latin America, breathing new life into the newly created space agency and a program to

explore outer space, a program to develop the peaceful uses of the atom with emphasis on an atomic merchant marine, and a bill against labor racketeering.

This week Secretary of State Dulles announced he and the President agreed he should ask Johnson to speak before the UN on peaceful uses of the atom and that Johnson had agreed.

Butler said he had no reason to disagree with the 12-point program but he was sure more points would follow on decisions of the Democratic advisory council (which meets Dec. 7) and after Johnson consults with Democratic governors and senators he has not yet talked to.

Butler noted that Johnson said that "reasonable men would wait for the recommendations" of the federal civil rights commission. "I can only say that the civil rights commission is solely concerned with voting rights, and the House and Senate should act in other areas than voting rights," Butler said. He mentioned laws giving protection from personal violence and the strengthening of "certain" present laws.

NAACP 'Shocked'

Mitchell said he was shocked to see that Johnson's program avoided civil rights. "Utterly unrealistic," Mitchell said of ignoring the votes of all northern Negroes who voted for Democrats. "Because he comes from Texas it wouldn't be necessary to carry a banner for civil rights, but I have never felt that he was an opponent of civil rights," Mitchell said, specifically advocating a curb on the Senate filibuster.

Senate liberals also girded for a fight to curtail the oil depletion allowance.

The question of who gets credit for the Democrats' victory became embroiled in certain post-election remarks.

Johnson's victory statement had said: "Responsible leadership and responsible campaigning have won a great national victory. The American people have decisively endorsed the constructive and confident leadership of the Democratic Congress. They have made it clear that the people do not want a veto of the 20th Century."

Columnist William S. White said the Democrats won so largely because of a "record of true professionalism under highly professional leaders," Johnson and Rayburn. Holmes Alexander wrote in the Austin American that Johnson was "the national winner," "the peerless leader," and was decisive in the states in which he campaigned. Vernon Louviere wrote in the Dallas Times-Herald and other papers that Johnson and Senator Yarborough both campaigned in states in which Democratic upsets ensued. Marquis Childs wrote that Johnson "is going to have to cope with eager beavers taking new confidence from the liberal labor sweep." Dallas News said Johnson "will have his hands full." Christian Science Monitor said the big northern gains in the party mean "trouble for Senator Johnson." Jim Mathis of the Houston Post recorded the

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Why Barefoot Lost

DALLAS, AUSTIN

In the backwash of defeat, Barefoot Sanders this week must be pondering the perils of moderation. Results of his middle of the road campaign against Dallas Congressman Bruce Alger indicate that Sanders moderately antagonized his supporters so that many of them didn't vote and moderately failed to allay the fears of those skeptical about him so that they voted against him.

Out of the precinct voting figures from the heated Dallas County race, three facts emerge.

1. Heavily Democratic areas did not turn out in force, voting only 29 to 49 per cent of their strength.

2. Many conservative Democrats are conservatives first and Democrats second. Sanders could not hold the "silk-stocking" votes he got in his successful Democratic primary race against Joe Pool.

3. If interest of voters in firmly Democratic Dallas areas had been stirred to the point that 65 per cent of them voted, Sanders would be the Congressman. Alger areas voted 65 to 72 percent of their qualified strength.

Furthermore, since conservatives were voting heavier, any increase in total votes from liberal boxes would have been likely to contain proportionally more liberal voters.

Running as a "constructive conservative," Sanders thumped the ultra-conservative Rep. Joe Pool by 10,000 in the primary votes and ran surprisingly well in Dallas's potent District One, getting over 40 per cent of the vote in the area embracing Highland and University Parks, Preston Hollow, and Walnut Hill. In an effort to hold this "silk-stocking" vote in his showdown duel with Republican Alger, Sanders advocated right to work and a curb on the U. S. Supreme Court.

In 42 upper middle class and upper class precincts in Dallas, Sanders got 12,312 votes to Pool's 14,703. In the same precincts in the general election, the Sanders total dwindled to 10,450 while Alger piled up 29,810. Many voters in this area—roughly 9,000—didn't vote at all in the Sanders-Pool contest because they were busy voting for Alger in his Republican primary race against labor leader Grover Cantrell. Alger thus converted Sanders's 2,000-vote primary margin in "Town North" into a 20,000 vote margin, carrying all 42 precincts in the area, some by as much as 8 to 1.

This was enough to overcome Democratic majorities elsewhere. Every heavily Democratic area in the city had voter turnouts less than 50 per cent. Staunchly Democratic South Oak Cliff, with 20,414 qualified voters, gave Sanders 6,079, representing 65 per cent of the votes cast, but the South Oak Cliff turnout was 46 per cent of total voting strength. In Grand Prairie, which has a large labor vote, Sanders led more than two to one. Of Grand Prairie's 7,000 qualified voters, 49 per cent went to the polls.

Turnout was even lower in Negro boxes. Of 12,887 qualified voters in nine Negro precincts, Sanders polled less than 4,000 votes. He got 84 per cent of the vote, but only 37 per cent voted.

Lowest of all was the turnout

in West Dallas, a substantially Latin-American and Negro area. Sanders got six of every seven votes cast, but only 29 per cent of those qualified went to the polls.

South Oak Cliff, Grand Prairie, West Dallas, and the Negro precincts gave Sanders a majority of 8,000. The four sections cast 18,554 total votes out of a potential of 43,800 eligible voters. Alger won 63,636 to 56,567 out of 120,203 votes cast.

'A Mistake'

Cordye Hall, office manager of the liberal-loyalist Dallas County Democrats, told the Observer after an exhaustive study of precinct figures (used in this story): "In my opinion, Barefoot made a mistake emphasizing the word 'conservative,' which he had on his billboards. Immediately after he put the one on the Expressway, my office began to get calls, and Democrats were saying, 'Heck, if he is a conservative, I don't want any part of him.' Many of these people were what Barefoot would consider conservative, but the word is synonymous with Republican in Dallas County.

"I think he should have worked closely with our loyal Democratic precinct chairmen. He seemed to think the 'conservatives' would support him if he didn't associate himself with Dallas County Democrats or others who have fought this Drake machine (in the Dallas party). Not firing up our loyal people may have accounted for some of the precincts not voting more than 40 or 50 per cent. On the other hand you can review the lists comparing Barefoot's July and November vote and see that placating the 'conservative' precinct chairman does not cause him to work for you when someone who is more conservative is on the ballot."

Mrs. Hall also charged that "at least ten" Democratic precinct chairmen openly supported and worked for Alger and another 85 (out of a total of 184) did not respond to a request to endorse "the nominees of the Democratic

Police Chief Cleared In Negro's Killing

JEFFERSON

An East Texas police chief has been acquitted on a charge of violating the civil rights of a Negro prisoner by beating and then shooting him to death.

The federal indictment accused Ellis M. Stackpole, police chief at Hughes Springs, of beating the Negro while acting as a peace officer and then shooting him, after which he died. The indictment said there was no justification. The Negro was Jodie P. Holloman of Cass County, stopped for investigation Sept. 14, 1957.

Stackpole testified that he fired after Holloman threatened him with a knife. Hughes Springs constable Farris Williams, Jr., and night watchman Albert Henderson told the jury they saw no knife in Holloman's hand. Henderson said Holloman was backing away with his hands in the air as the police chief fired. Stackpole said he would not have shot had the prisoner's hands been raised.

A federal court jury acquitted Stackpole.

Party" in an ad or "refused flatly to allow their names to be used." She said the ten Democratic chairmen who supported Alger openly were Jack Gillespie (precinct 151), A. D. McKnabb (154), Ed C. Schwillie (209), B. H. Bishop (212), Lucien B. Holmes (213), James Thurman (238), Howard L. Allen (242), Lloyd Riddle (420), chairman of the Oak Cliff White Citizens' Council; C. C. Hayley (421), and T. M. Calhoun (425).

The request for the ad endorsement was sent out by Dan Patton, Jr., chairman of precinct 441, on Oct. 24. The proposed ad was included in the letter: "We, your Democratic precinct chairmen, united behind the nominees of the Democratic Party, are proud to urge you to vote Democratic on November 4th in order to promote sound, constructive government in all levels in Dallas County by electing Democrats from Commissioners to Congress." On Nov. 4 Patton had to return the contributions received from some of the precinct chairmen "due to the failure of securing a majority of the (county) committee's signatures prior to the ad deadline."

On Aug. 30, the loyalists tried another stratagem, a petition to Ed Drake, chairman of the Dallas county Democratic committee, to call a meeting of the committee to organize "a forceful, vigorous campaign to secure the election of all the Democratic nominees..." "We were able to get only 80-odd signatures out of 184 precinct chairmen," said Mrs. Hall in disgust.

Schwillie's Letter

One of the pro-Alger Republican precinct chairmen, Schwillie, sent out a letter Aug. 7 accusing Sanders of being hooked into "a liberal-socialist ticket" with Ralph Yarborough, George Nokes, J. Edwin Smith, and Sarah Hughes. Henry Gonzalez was included, too, along with mention of his NAACP citizenship award and "documented reports" that 54 NAACP "offices" have "375 or more citations of communist or subversive affiliations." The letter refers to "the GREAT, like Gen. McArthur, Forrestal, Dies, Jenner, McCarthy" and warns that "the communists" aim to make the U. S. a satellite in a "world union of socialist soviet republics." In the precinct in which Schwillie is the Democratic Party chairman, Sanders beat Pool 292-222, but in the general election, Alger beat Sanders, 634-215.

Mrs. Hall said that in the precincts of 89 loyal precinct chairmen and others contacted who agreed to support the Democratic nominees, Sanders got 31,475 votes to Alger's 19,159. But the total voting strength in these precincts was 107,053, and only 47 per cent of this number voted.

"It is ridiculous to expect Democratic nominees to be selected in Dallas County when the county Democratic executive committee and the county chairman are Republicans," she told the Observer.

"What Dallas County needs is a candidate who is not afraid," she said. "He should take the truth and tear into buzzards on the Democratic executive committee whether they are bank presidents

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RALPH SENDS HAYS A FRIENDLY WIRE

AUSTIN

Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a moderate on racial questions, made public this telegram he received from Senator Ralph Yarborough following his defeat for Congress by write-in candidate and arch-segregationist Dale Alford:

"Warm congratulations to you on your stirring fight for democracy. All Americans know the tragic odds that you faced and the stand you took for Americanism in our time. I know that you would rather be right than be a congressman."

"I predict and hope that you will still render further and higher public service to the nation. With profound admiration."

1960 CONVENTION SHIFT Labor Troubles Stir; College Cuts Pushed

AUSTIN, HOUSTON

The most significant developments for 1960 Democratic conventions in this year's general elections in Texas are shifts in delegate strength from the major counties and the development of a strong likelihood that liberals will again win Harris County.

Conservative Dallas County and liberal Jefferson County gained sharply in proportional importance at the 1960 presidential and state conventions as the result of comparatively huge turnouts for a hot congressional race and a wet-dry election, respectively. Nueces County also gained strength in the conventions.

In Harris County, the candidacy of a Negro lady, Mrs. Charles White, for the school board, sent voting in Negro precincts zooming spectacularly while the traditionally conservative boxes fell off precipitously. This gives the liberal Harris County Democrats a new advantage in the contest for control of the county Democratic convention in 1960 and may cause some concern among advocates of Sen. Lyndon Johnson for president.

When the next conservative-liberal contest in May, 1960, is waged for control of the Texas delegation to the Democratic National Convention, new delegate strengths in the 16 largest cities will favor the liberals from a standing start.

On the basis of one delegate vote for each 300 votes cast for the Democratic nominee for governor in this year's general election and 1956 alignments, the 1960 big city lineup will show 582 liberals and 572 conservatives. In the recent "governor's convention," in which delegate strength was based on the huge turnouts in the 1956 presidential election, the lineup was 1,269 conservatives and 1,152 liberals. As in 1958, the deciding balance in '60 will be in the hands of the 238 small county delegations, which voted heavily conservative in 1958.

Dallas County increased its representation almost to the size of Houston's. Jefferson County voters, lured to the polls by a wet-dry issue (which was defeated), earned 120 delegates, more than the totals for four similarly sized areas, El Paso, Amarillo, Waco and Lubbock, combined, and more than San Antonio or Fort Worth.

Of the 120,000 who voted in Dallas, 88,000 pulled the lever for Price Daniel for Governor, giving the city 294 delegates in 1960, a close second to the 297 delegates for Houston, where voting was comparatively lighter. Harris County has 316,000 poll tax exemption holders. Dallas County has 223,000. Dallas could have taken a commanding delegate lead had not 25,000 Dallasites voted for Republican gubernatorial candidate Edwin S. Mayer.

Out of about 3,500 delegate strength to the 1960 Dallas county

convention, it appeared that conservatives would have about a 1,000-vote edge. Rep. Bruce Alger's candidacy brought to the polls many of his partisans who also crossed party lines and voted for Gov. Daniel.

The state as a whole stayed firmly in the Democratic column, though Dallas, in addition to returning Bruce Alger to Congress, piled up an imposing 50,445 votes for Republican Senatorial candidate Roy Whittenburg. Sen. Ralph Yarborough, making his first appearance on a general election ballot, received 61,493 votes to give him his only local success to date in Dallas. (Yarborough released a telegram he received after his victory from Adlai Stevenson. The text: "Hooray.") Republican state legislative candidates were convincingly defeated in all areas, although Houston Republican T. E. Kennerly ran a fair race, losing his bid in the newly-created 22nd Congressional district to Democrat Robert Casey, 20,508 to 37,272.

Naming Bruce Alger, Barry Goldwater and Vice-President Nixon as a starting point, Texas Republican chairman Thad Hutcherson said in Houston the election proved the GOP "must regroup and rebuild around strong, clearly identified personalities." He said Nixon was "head and shoulders about everyone else" for the GOP's 1960 presidential nomination.

● The Texas Commission on Higher Education recommended that state grants for student health programs and intramural athletics be discontinued at all state universities. University of Texas dean of men Jack Holland said the action would do "irreparable damage to both programs."

● Mothers in Houston began selling their blood at \$20 a pint to get up money to continue school bus service discontinued by the Houston school board.

● The Court of Criminal Appeals upheld for the second time the death sentence of an 18-year-old University of Houston freshman who admitted killing his 17-year-old girl friend when she tried to break up their courtship.

● An insurance agent in Dallas has sued Bankers Life and Casualty Co., charging he was paid an end-of-the-year bonus of \$10,000 in Confederate money. The company declines comment.

● Recognizing the "explosive nature of the issue" but asserting the "perils of cowardice in silence," the Baptist General Convention of Texas condemned bombings of synagogues and public schools involved in desegregation, added that devices such as private operation of public schools to avoid integration are "a grievous threat to the integrity of the public schools." The convention, meeting in San Antonio, elected Rev. Carl Bates of Amarillo as President and heard Ben Wooten, president of the First National Bank in Dallas state "tithing gives one courage... a sense of inner feeling that he is resting upon a substantial solid financial foundation." ... The United Church Women of Houston voted to merge with the Negro group of United Church Women.

● After months of negotiations which both management and union officials said offered little hope for a compromise, the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union called for a membership vote on a strike that would shut down 50 oil and chemical plants and idle 26,000 workers on the Texas-Louisiana Gulf Coast... In a dispute growing out of the company's refusal to accept an arbitration award favorable to the union, Dallas

Dist. Judge W. L. Thornton issued a temporary order restraining members of the OCAW from directly calling, inciting, or advocating any strike, work stoppage or slowdown at all plants of the Lone Star Producing Company... Calling strikes "a type of warfare" and asserting "I know of no greater service I can do as a judge than to keep you from cutting each other's throats," Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson continued his restraining order forbidding 1,800 MKT railroad employees to strike in four southwestern states, recessed further hearings until Nov. 15 in Dallas... Temco aircraft workers in Grand Prairie (UAW) voted 960 to 310 to accept a company offer of a five to 22-cent-an-hour pay increase with an additional three percent boost in eleven months... San Antonio bus drivers voted 401 to 6 to strike unless wage demands for 36 cents an hour increases to their base \$1.80 an hour scale are met by the San Antonio Transit Company.

The Week in Texas

● San Antonio city manager Lynn Andrews, involved in a rate squabble with the transit company, said the company had returned \$2.7 millions to its stockholders in dividends in 16 years on an original investment of 1.5 million and added the company would have ample money to invest in new buses if it hadn't made heavy investments in insurance companies and subsidiaries.

● Southern Methodist University and the University of Houston announced identical increases in student tuition from \$250 to \$325 per semester... Delaying action on Texas participation in the national defense education act which will supply over \$2 million in federal aid to education, the State Board of Education instructed education commissioner J. W. Edgar to submit plans outlining what part the state would play under the new law... L. P. Sturgeon of the Texas State Teachers Association said teachers generally appeared to favor increasing the school year from 9 to 9 and one-half months but were not sure about ten months, as recommended by the Hale-Aikin committee.

● Supported by representatives of 150 cities and 16 of the 17 counties involved and strenuously opposed by Mayor Lewis Cutrer speaking for Houston, the Trinity River Authority's master plan for development of the 250-mile watershed was subjected to a day-long debate before the State Board of Water Engineers in Huntsville... In Austin, Asst. Atty. Gen. Joe Carroll proposed that pollution of the Brazos river by oil field brine be curbed by a law requiring proper disposal of salt water by producers before their oil could be sold.

● Stressing the "definite relationship between education and crime," O. B. Ellis, head of the Texas Dept. of Corrections, said 20 per cent of his prisoners cannot write a letter home and 60 per cent have only a grammar school education, and pleaded with a Cherokee County audience to "support your schools all you can."

Ralph Sweeps Panhandle

BORGER

Senator Ralph Yarborough gave Roy Whittenburg a trouncing in the millionaire oilman and rancher's backyard. Yarborough won 30 of 33 Texas Panhandle counties and beat Whittenburg by 250 votes more than he did Dallas millionaire Bill Blakley in the July primaries.

Statewide Yarborough carried 250 of the 254 counties and won about 3 to 1.

Unofficial totals from 33 Panhandle counties listed Yarborough 26,011 and Whittenburg 14,078. Yarborough also beat Whittenburg in Amarillo's Potter County, 4,251 to 4,140, and in Borger's Hutchinson County, 1,939-to-1,137.

Whittenburg lists his home at Plemons in Hutchinson County and at Amarillo. He publishes the Borger daily newspaper, and his brother, S. B. Whittenburg, publishes both Amarillo dailies. Roy won in Plemons, where he cast his vote, 177 to 126.

Area counties Yarborough lost were Randall, Hansford, and Roberts, the latter the smallest population of any Panhandle county. These three also gave Blakley their votes in July, along with Hartley County.

Embarrassment was avoided by the Borger and Amarillo newspapers, however, as they abstained from making any direct predictions about Whittenburg's chances. Yarborough was criticized much less directly than he was when he ran against Blakley.

Borger editor J. C. Phillips, an ardent supporter of the late Joe McCarthy and a critic of the U. S. Supreme Court, boosted his publisher on Oct. 27 in the Borger News-Herald. He wrote:

"Assuming that Roy Whittenburg is elected... it will be because the people give serious thought to the need of such legislation to curb growing power of the U. S. Supreme Court. Once the voters have demonstrated such an overwhelming desire for

this needed change in our federal judiciary... others seeking office will follow suit..."

Amarillo Globe-Times editor Tommy Thompson wrote on the same day:

"I certainly don't plan on crawling on the Yarborough band wagon, and I'll vote for Roy Whittenburg. I think his stand is one of the most refreshing happenings in recent Texas politics."

Yarborough won 23 of 34 precincts from Whittenburg in Potter County. Ten of the eleven that Yarborough lost were the same precincts Blakley won from him in July. Blakley also took only eleven Potter County precincts.

No Panhandle resident has ever run for the U. S. Senate before. Unsuccessful in Democratic bids for governor twice were Gen. Ernest O. Thompson, former mayor of Amarillo, and the late State Sen. Clint Small, former mayor of Wellington.

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Why Barefoot Lost to Alger

(Continued from Page 1)

or oil executives or what. The idea of business men who are supposed to be leaders in their community setting an example for juvenile delinquents... They even sign an oath before a notary public that they will support the Democratic Party, then laugh in your face and tell you this is a free country when you face them with it."

Sanders would not say whether he might run against Alger again in 1960; he indicated he is not through with political life. Alger concluded from his victory: "I'm going to tell the Republican Party leadership, and I'm going to tell the President himself, that there is a great hunger in this nation for a return to sound, traditional constitutional principles."

McAshan-Elkins Case Appealed

AUSTIN

The celebrated McAshan-Elkins fight for a new bank charter in Houston (Obs. July 19 & Aug. 9 '57) has now been appealed to the Texas Supreme Court. The Austin court first held that both groups were entitled to charters; last month, the Court of Civil Appeals ruled that the Elkins group should get the charter; now the McAshan group has appealed for a review by the state's highest tribunal.

In the original state banking board imbroglio, Atty. Gen. Will Wilson and Treasurer Jesse James sided with the Elkins group, while Banking Cmsr. J. M. Falkner sided with the McAshan group. James Elkins is president of the largest bank in Houston (First City National), while McAshan led a group identified with Texas National Bank and including R. D. Randolph, husband of the Democratic national committee-woman from Texas.

Wilson voted for both charters but 24 hours later called a closed meeting of the board and reversed his vote, siding with the Elkins group only. In an Observer interview at the time he said, "I know it looks like there mighta been some wirepullin'—but there wasn't." He said he had balanced the equities on reconsideration and found them "slightly tilted" for the Elkins group.

Falkner refused to take part in the executive session, calling it "asinine" and "juvenile," and adding, "The banking board has become the laughing stock of the state and I don't appreciate it."

Discussing the case with the Observer this week, Falkner laughed and said, "There was a smell of politics about that case, wasn't there? But you know we're making history, too—we never had to settle a case like this before."

He explained that in 1946 the board set a rule that the first qualified applicant for a bank charter would get it. One of the points being contested in the litigation is whether the McAshan or Elkins group filed the first qualified application.

DEMOS ARGUE; LBJ IS SECURE

(Continued from Page 1) general belief Johnson will continue as majority leader.

Speaker Rayburn's remarks dovetailed with Johnson's. He said there will be no "bad blood" between Eisenhower and the Congress. He said he does not think the South will bolt the Democrats in 1960. He discussed a farm program, a labor reform bill, and some reclamation and power projects.

It seemed clear that Johnson and Rayburn would continue to be powers in the Congress but that they would be hearing a great deal from the new liberals.

A strange controversy developed over whether Johnson has invited the new Democratic senators to his ranch early in December. Johnson has invited the new Democratic senators to his ranch early in December. Johnson said he had issued no blanket invitation, but Sens.-elect Hartke, Indiana; Hart, Michigan; Moss, Utah; McGee, Wyoming; and McCarthy, Minnesota, said they planned to visit Johnson early in December. Hart, for instance, said he had received by telephone an invitation to meet with others at Johnson's ranch Dec. 6-7.

Sales Tax Forces Eye Education Link

✓ Basing his stories on the research of the Texas industrial and occupational safety study commission, Felton West writes in the Houston Post that "industries in Texas are unnecessarily killing or maiming many workers each year ... (in) considerable numbers..." The commission estimated 997 workers are killed in industrial accidents annually in Texas, and 402,000 are injured or sickened because of their work.

✓ Hank Brown, Texas AFL-CIO educational director, noted in a release that four million voted no, 2,500,000 yes, in the six-state right-to-work elections Nov. 4... Evidence in Austin is that the AFL-CIO will seek to negate the state right-to-work laws by repeal of the federal sanction of them in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Political Intelligence

✓ Reports reaching the Observer from conservative sources indicate the forces for a general sales tax in the next legislature will seek to hook it up to spending for education. Daniel is reported adamant against a sales tax, though he may go along with more selective sales taxes.

✓ San Antonio Light reflects that businessmen, "who hold all the seats on all the state's 140 governing boards for state agencies," are bringing in their biggest spending requests in history, hardly confirmation of the theory that businessmen in government cut down state spending.

✓ Elton Miller, in the White Rocker (Dallas), writes that because of the Citizens' Charter Assn., "the Penthouse Gang," "we have in Dallas a city government that is run without the consent of the governed. No good and honest man who has reasonable responsibilities to the down town banks would dare oppose them. ... Was there much difference in the Pendergas rule of Kansas City?"

✓ An anonymous ad in the Fort Worth Star-Telegram advocates approval Nov. 18 of the proposed bond issue, and rejection of the city income tax, to finance various city improvements.

POLICE CAMERA MAY EYE DWI'S

AMARILLO

The Amarillo City Police Department is attempting to install a movie camera to photograph persons arrested for drunken driving as they are led through the police station entrance. This procedure was devised after the National Safety Council recommended that Amarillo police increase convictions of drunk drivers.

The movies would first serve as a prod to get persons to plead guilty to drunken driving charges rather than force their cases into court. Persons who would not submit the guilty plea would find the movies used as evidence against them in court.

It has been proposed that the movie camera be mounted and focused on the prisoner entrance door, to be used only for persons arrested for DWI.

The plan was recommended to the city commission by the Amarillo traffic safety commission.

✓ San Antonio Express and Houston Post advocate Texas get out of the ad valorem tax field, which would deprive the state of \$34 million, part of which is allocated for textbooks. Texas Research League's sixth report presents evidence in support of the same idea. Dallas News says it might be all right except that the state needs money from "every available source." The News advocates "simply cutting down on future increases in spending." The Express advocates the legislative budget board plan to pool the paper work connected with issuing licenses to 19 professional groups in Texas, saving \$1 million a year.

✓ The widow of Jesse Jones presented Gov. Price Daniel a portrait of President Eisenhower. It will hang in the new state library and archives building.

✓ In a story on aviation Nov. 10, Time Magazine noted, "Braniff International Airways is already on a subsidy of \$700,000 a year." Aficionados will recall the allegations and denials on this point during the recent Yarborough-Blakley campaign.

Texan's Action Said Progressing

NEW YORK

A Texan in New York, John Henry Faulk, the CBS performer who has spun many a Texas-accented story for national audiences, is making headway in his lawsuit against "Aware, Inc.," the self-designated monitor of loyalty among radio and TV entertainers.

Faulk led efforts in the New York local of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists to condemn "Aware, Inc.," for what he has alleged in court was "racketeering" and "terror" and "the extortion of moneys in consideration for the 'clearance'" on loyalty.

After the appearance of an "Aware" Bulletin attacking Faulk, he began to lose sponsors, and CBS told him, he maintains, that the attack was the reason. He sued, alleging Aware had libeled him by accusing him of being a Communist or a pro-communist and a fellow traveler.

The courts held the first answer from "Aware" was insufficient and forced the filing of a second answer. Now the New York Supreme Court has ruled that "Aware" must produce all germane correspondence, files, evidence of any kind, and its total membership list, which the organization has resisted doing.

The decision, Faulk wrote the Observer, "cuts the ground out from under those who indulge in smearing by innuendo and sly hint and then attempt to wrap themselves in Flag and Motherhood."

The case likely will not be tried for a year.

Mrs. White Challenged; Urges Calm Approach

HOUSTON

A cross was burned in her yard this week, and a small group of voters have challenged her election on grounds that the voting machines might have been set up incorrectly, but Mrs. Charles White, a Negro housewife, does not expect a serious drive to develop against her taking her seat on the Houston school board.

Mrs. White's name was immediately under the Democratic column on the voting machines, separated by white space. The school board race was not a party contest.

In addition to Mrs. White's election by a margin of about 7,000 votes, voters re-elected Dr. W. W. Kemmerer, a liberal member, and Mrs. H. W. Cullen, a member of the Minute Women and an advocate of segregation.

Mrs. White, the wife of an optometrist and mother of five children, drew the bulk of her votes from the precincts in which Negro voters predominate. Her plurality over Dr. John K. Glen, ultra-conservative, was more than 6,000.

But her victory would not have been possible on the basis of these votes alone. She drew the additional support from many precincts in which labor union members are numerous and other votes from some precincts that often are middle-of-the-road or even conservative. The River Oaks and other "silk stocking" areas went solidly for the segregationist slate of Glen, Cullen and Aubrey Calvin, who ran second to Kemmerer.

Hart Stilwell, liberal free lance

writer, lost by about 2,300 votes, running second in the six-man race won by Mrs. Cullen. Kemmerer beat Calvin by 8,000 votes.

When the returns came in from the first boxes, Mrs. White ran behind. About 11 p.m. the victory trend set in and continued thereafter to the final count. There was cheering at the office of the Harris County Democrats, where Mrs. White stopped for a brief visit. She then returned to her headquarters to receive a roaring ovation.

Mrs. White said on her election: "I feel this is not a personal victory but a victory for good will. This is a real victory for tolerance and good will. I pray that all of us will be drawn closer together in a concern and love for all of the children of Houston..."

"I did not run for this position in order to represent only the Negro children of Houston... Gov. Faubus and Little Rock have shown the people of Houston that violence and strife are not the means of working out this problem. I feel the integration problem is being solved in our courts and hope we in Houston can follow the fine examples of such cities as El Paso, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi—without evidence of hard feeling."

The Dallas News editorialized: "Mrs. White will give no more than proportionate representation to Houston Negroes on the board. If she carries out her campaign pledges, her service may allay the fears of some whites on the outcome of having Negroes take more part in public life." A. H.

DALLAS CASE REJECTED

DALLAS

The Dallas integration dispute, moving desultorily through the courts amid remarks that "we're spinning our wheels," appeared as far from decision as ever following the latest round this week. State court Judge W. L. Thornton dismissed a suit by the Dallas school board seeking clarification of conflicting state and federal laws.

Thornton, agreeing with Atty. Gen. Will Wilson's argument that the state cannot be sued without consent of the legislature, said, "I see no escape from the fact this court is without jurisdiction." School Board President Edwin L. Rippey, who had previously been directed by a federal court to file the case in a state court, said Thornton's decision "puts us right back where we started."

The Dallas school district, under a federal court order to desegregate, is seeking relief from state

laws calling for loss of accreditation and state school funds and possible fines for school officials of any district integrating without voter approval.

In giving notice of appeal from Thornton's ruling, school attorney Andrew Thuss said "the legislature does not have the right to interfere with the declaration of a federal court. Whether we like it or not, the federal courts have ruled on schemes and devices to avoid integration and the court says the law must be obeyed."

Judge Thornton said the legislature is "apparently the only tribunal that can undo what's been done. To use some slang, if they messed things up they can unmess it."

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

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BOW WILLIAMS

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'Would He Not?'

In 1902 the warden of the Cook County jail invited Clarence Darrow to address the inmates. Darrow accepted and, in his speech, took the side of the prisoners against the more sophisticated and skillful criminals "outside." He said:

"See what the law is: when these men get control of things, they make the laws When your case gets into court it will make little difference whether you are guilty or innocent, but it's better if you have a smart lawyer. And you cannot have a smart lawyer unless you have money. First and last it's a question of money The laws are really organized for the protection of the men who rule the world

"Let me illustrate," he said to the prisoners. "Take the poorest person in this room. If the community had provided a system of doing justice, the poorest person in this room would have as good a lawyer as the richest, would he not? Your case would not be tried in 15 or 20 minutes, whereas it would take 15 days to get through with a rich man's case.

"Then if you were rich and beaten, your case would be taken to the appellate court. A poor man cannot take his case to the appellate court; he has not the price If the courts were organized to promote justice the people would elect somebody to defend all these criminals, somebody as smart as the prosecutor—and give him as many detectives and as many assistants to help, and pay as much money to defend you as to prosecute you."

Darrow's indictment against the system of law stands 56 years later against the Texas courts and lawyers.

Within the month a man was released from prison after serving three years of a longer term for a burglary to which another man belatedly confessed. They had picked him up, he looked like a likely enough crook, since it wasn't a capital case the court did not appoint him an attorney; he pleaded Not Guilty and Have Mercy on Me, and they gave him seven years. He was innocent.

Beyond that, how many men have

we jailed for years—laid them astride a hard iron cot, there to rot and ingrow on their rot—who would not have been jailed had they been adequately defended? Who can soon forget that the week before Bascom Giles was convicted, a Negro in East Texas was sentenced to 40 years for having stolen \$40; the same week, a lady in Houston was sentenced to seven years for stealing two cartons of cigarettes; but Giles, for stealing hundreds of thousands and agreeing to \$74,000 in bribes and betraying thousands of veterans and his public trust, was sentenced to six years. He could pay the lawyers. Is one to conclude then that the smarter way to be a thief in Texas is to steal enough to pay the lawyers? Yes—that is essentially true.

The "legal aid clinics" at the law schools are well and good but what, really?—law students volunteering to give advice to charity cases. No one could maintain that's "equal justice under law." The court-appointed attorneys (when they are appointed) are too often inadequate. Recall the recent case where a West Texas conviction was reversed when it was proved the court-appointed lawyer had not paid his bar association fees, and the case not long before in which the competence of a court appointed lawyer was called into serious question. Even when the lawyer is competent, how much of his monied time is he going to give to a charity case? How much of his imagination, research, passion? There are not many Clarence Darrows in a generation, do not look for them in Midland or Dallas.

The solution is a system of "Public Defenders." For each district attorney you have a public defender, for each prosecuting investigator, a defending investigator. Until Texas adopts such a system we shall stand justly indicted: Money Buys Verdicts in Texas Courts. Or, to return to the attorney for the damned, "There is no very great danger of a rich man going to jail." "First and last, people are sent to jail because they are poor."

How It Works

From the discussion of how "right to work" actually operates in Texas (page seven this issue) it is clear that the "right to work" means the right to break the union. TMA lobbyist Ed Burris himself says it makes it harder to organize a union through the organizational strike. Four labor leaders say it discourages union organizers and makes breaking an existing union easy for management. As an editorial sup-

Again?

College students were soaked by the oil-dominated 1957 legislature, which doubled college tuitions rather than enact a natural gas tax. Now the Texas Commission on Higher Education recommends abolishing state support for college medical services and intramural programs. At the University of Texas alone this would reduce the state support \$300,000 and divide up that amount among the students. The lobbyists go too far.

plement, we pass along the observations of Sen. Henry Gonzalez of San Antonio during a brief visit in Austin.

"In San Antonio," he said, "stringent labor laws, plus a lack of tradition, have produced an intolerable situation where the minimum becomes a maximum and pretty soon the workers are content to shoot for that one dollar an hour, which then tends to become a ceiling. You find that in a tremendous number of San Antonio factories not engaged in interstate commerce, the old minimum of 75 cents an hour is considered very good. In San Antonio the net result of right-to-work type labor legislation has been that where you had seven union shops in one given line of industry ten years ago, you now have only three, and the other four don't have such benefits anymore as health clinic facilities, guaranteed vacation time, and piece rate minimums over the federal minimums. Oh, the way they cheat those poor people—it's tremendous."

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TEXAS AND POLITICS

(One way to approach a broad subject for a provincial journal is to try to get everybody on the record about it. Another way is to talk to people on the record, but not for attribution, as we did for the May 23, 1955, edition on bribe-passing in the legislature. This latter way Larry Goodwyn uses now in frank interviews with assorted politicians, scholars, civic leaders, optimists, and misanthropes, all of whom knew their names would not be used. The subject is Texas and Politics.—Ed.)

I

AUSTIN

Texas is a struggling giant without a comfortable niche in tradition. For over two centuries diverse cultures have competed for the prairies, and the changes, though deep, have not been broad; Texas today is neither Mexican nor Southern nor Western, neither cosmopolitan nor provincial. The different intruding cultures have succeeded only in fragmenting the whole into distinctive parts, each part responding in its own way to different visitations from the past, each maintaining its own customs and values, each looking to the future through its own very special lenses.

In East Texas stand the piney woods, fertility and shelter within easy reach of the plow and the ax, so that survival is not a desperate thing. There is time for procrastination and docility, time to incubate habit into custom, time for the sudden flashing of unreasoning violence that is a talent of some idle Anglo-Saxon provincials.

In West Texas are the men, and the children of the men, who stepped out onto the plains, surveyed the miles, wrangled over the railroad routes, erected the court houses, all in the last half-century. There has been the struggle to avoid intimidation before the treeless land. In those who have continued to plot against the dry clouds, the sand, and the omnipresent wind, there is a heartiness and a thin braggadocio that has found a place in the legends and myths of the nation.

In South Texas, a hinterland of orush, a semi-tropical feudalism supported by Mexican labor where "vaquero" means a small measure of dignity and "migrant" means none.

On the upper Gulf Coast, a bristling industrial complex conceived in the oil

of Spindletop, nurtured by the new bonanzas of sulphur, natural gas, and water. Here the Texas Manufacturers Assn. and the CIO match angry glares and the word both understand is "organization."

Today, there are nine million Texans—black and white, Anglo and Latin, rural and urban; their habits and thoughts sharing in the folkways of Atlanta, of Detroit, of Mexico City, of the weary blacklands of the Mississippi Delta. Some, with names like Sepulveda, Garcia, and Ruiz, spend half their lives in the stooped posture of the farm laborer and want to learn the language. Some, with names like Washington Carver Brown, Jefferson Jones, and John Smith know the silent humiliations of the unadmitted; they want status. Some, with names like Anderson, Clayton, Florence, Murchison, Richardson, Hunt, and Brown see a pattern of life honored and traditional, passing from the contemporary scene; they want to hold what they have and regain what has been lost.

Yet the Garcias, the Browns, the Richardsons are not the people; rather they are symbols of what divides the people. The people are the surging, sometimes inarticulate four million who live in Texas' major cities, and a like number, less organized, flung out in the towns and hamlets and crossroads. They are southern people and western people and, in many cases, people with no sense of the past at all.

II

All this diversity puts cruel strains on the state's politicians.

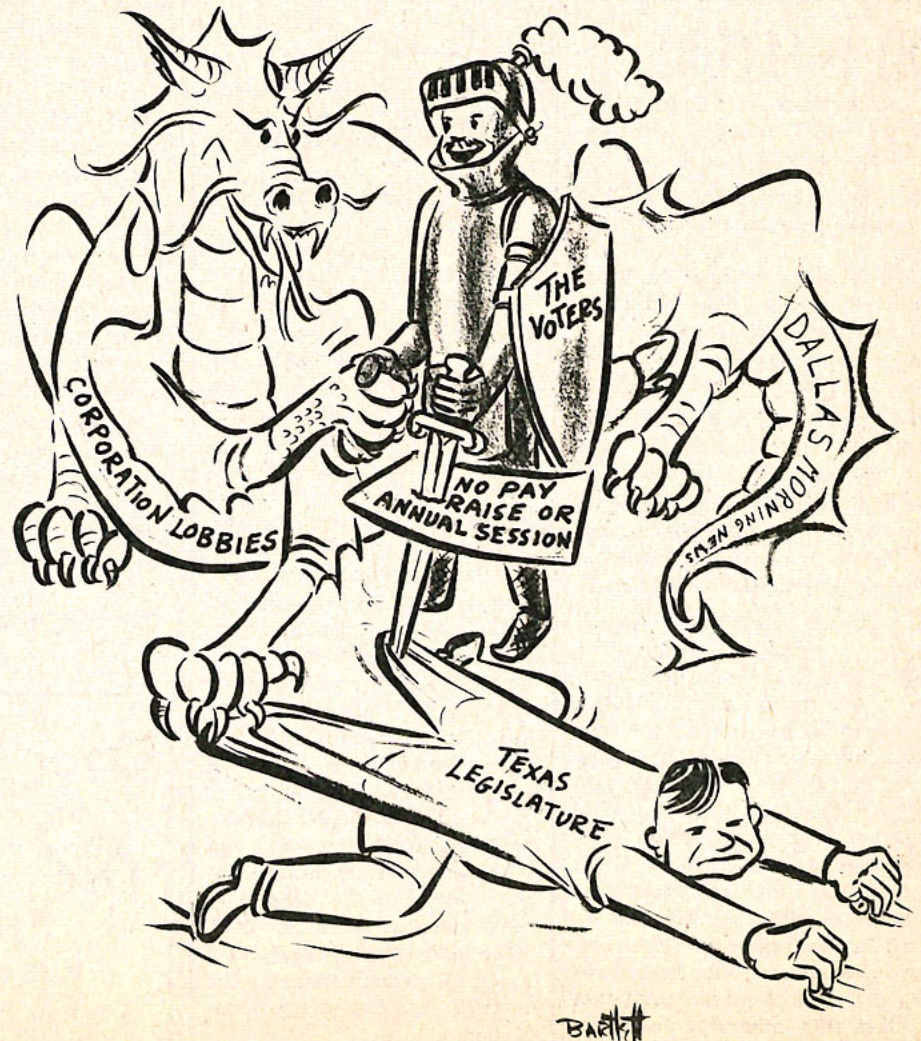
In the sapping 100 degree heat of last summer's election campaign, a frazzled reporter breathed out the fact, "The state is too damn big for one man to cover in a campaign, and the people are too different. You have to keep running, running and shifting gears, shifting gears. And last year's gear shift doesn't fit this year's election."

And the conservative politician: "If he just keeps talking about Reuther and the niggers, he'll win." Then, after a pause, he adds, "I think."

And the liberal politician: "Of course you can't use the word 'liberal.' The newspapers have ruined it. I can remember back in the thirties, a man

(Continued Next Page)

'Now What, Friend?'



Barth

... THE OLD AND THE CHANGING WAYS

(Continued from Facing Page)
had to be a liberal to run for office. Even old Alf Landon didn't criticize Roosevelt for being a liberal. He just said he thought a man could be a liberal without being a spend-thrift. In those days, 'conservative' meant Hoover, Wall Street manipulators and depression and liberal meant the people, the CCC and hope."

And the lobbyist: "The liberals got to elect themselves a governor and then re-elect him. Towards the end of his second term, they might get enough appointees spread around to put a liberal stamp on things, on the employment commission, the university regents, that sort of thing. But you still won't have the Senate, boy. The Senate, now, that belongs to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Sixteen little old votes and they can stop anything."

And the labor leader: "The most unorganized thing I know in Texas is organized labor. But we're coming. It's slow, but we're coming."

Larry Goodwyn

And the businessman: "People do the things they do because they don't know any better. Remember that, it'll help you understand Texas politics."

And the college professor: "The young people are thinking more, and that's good, but I'm not so sure they're thinking about things that are really important to them."

And the public relations man: "It isn't a question of the hard sell or the soft sell. Its gotta all be hard sell. But you got to sell different things. On the Gulf Coast, you call your man a Democrat. In Dallas, you call him a conservative. In the German counties, you whisper that your opponent is a dry and is gonna take the beer away from 'em. In East Texas, you gotta talk about states rights, I mean you gotta talk about it all the time, except maybe for a few minutes when you talk about farm prices. In West Texas you talk about water. In San Antonio, that's a real jungle and I'm not sure what's the best approach. Talkin' about 'Good Government' is best, but mainly, you gotta make deals in San Antonio. From San Antonio south to the border you gotta make deals. Money, not theory, that's what those people understand."

And the oilman: "People around here are self-reliant. They want to run their own things. They don't want somebody up in Washington telling them what to do. Just between you and me, they don't want anybody down in Austin telling them what to do either. They just want to be left alone."

A land suffused with contradictions and changing political concepts that challenge analysis.

III

In the maze, are there any discernible long range trends? "There are some changes taking place," says one high-up Texas officeholder, "but there are also some facts of life that aren't changing. I don't see any pronounced trend toward liberalism. That is, short of a depression. Now a depression would bring a shift in a hurry, but in the present climate, dominated as it is by suburban conformity, economic liberalism does not stir the popular imagination as it once did. The point is that conformity, not liberalism, is the dominant social and economic pattern in Texas, and America, too, for that matter. The biggest single change of political significance in Texas has been the move to suburbia. And suburbia is conformist."

Does the impulse toward conformity always work to the political benefit of the conservatives? "No," comes the reply, "it works to the political benefit of the incumbent, and almost all the incumbents in Texas are conservatives. But it can work both ways.

It worked for Yarborough when he ran against Blakley. He ran better in suburbia than he ever had. But remember, he was the incumbent, not the image he once was, that of the fellow always running for office but never winning."

There is by no means general agreement on the significance of such abstractions as suburbia and conformity. One conservative businessman in Dallas told the Observer gloomily that it was not suburban conformity he was worrying about, but rather the aggressive liberalism emanating from Houston. "Boy, they've turned that town around in five years. It's gone now, you might as well forget about it. And what worries me is the bigger Houston gets, the bigger the liberal majorities are going to be. The whole political history of America proves that. For years the Democratic Party existed as a coalition of the solid South and the northern big-city Democratic machines. Well, Houston is getting to be a big city. And it's Democratic as hell. Five years ago, Shivers stomped Yarborough in Houston. Couple of years later, Yarborough nosed out Price Daniel in Houston by 2,000 votes. Now look what happened this time. Yarborough came out of Houston with a 20,000 vote lead over Blakley. Now think what it'll be in 10 or 15 years when Houston has two million people—why they'll be piling up liberal majorities of 300,000." The businessman shook his head sadly. "This state's going down the same trail that Michigan took. I can see it coming. Dallas is the only town I feel comfortable in any more."

IV

To others Texas is still too complex to admit of this simplification. One gray-haired politician stared out of his window and mused, "The first thing you have to understand about Texas is that it has three distinct cultures, East Texas which is southern, South Texas which is Mexican, and West Texas which is western. And one of these—East Texas—can be further subdivided into the pro-labor farmers and the anti-labor farmers."

"In southeast Texas, the traditional farmer antipathy for labor has been watered down a lot in recent years. With all those new factories going up along the coast, a lot of farm boys are going to the big city. They write home about their work, about the union, invite the folks into town to see the new home, the car, the deep freeze. When poppa goes back to the farm, he's not so worried about Walter Reuther. Now further north, up in the Tyler, Longview, Kilgore area, it's a different story. All that oil money is staunchly conservative, and so are the papers and your country folks up there don't like the idea of 'these here labor bosses.' Of course, you got to realize about East Texas, north or south, that the dominant issue is integration." The man spoke slowly, emphasizing his words. "Remember, they look around and see all those colored people on the streets, the blacks outnumber the whites in some of the counties near the Louisiana border, and the whites just can't see integration in the public schools. No matter how much explaining is done to them, they can't understand Johnson's and Yarborough's vote on the civil rights (voting) bill. It really shocked them."

A young liberal politician was asked the difference between the Blackland farmers around Waco, who vote liberal two to one, and the farmers of East Texas, who incline toward conservative candidates. "No difference on the race issue, it's the same in both places," he replied. "The difference is in the oil, gas and timber interests in East Texas which have become the controlling economic forces and are, of course, rabidly Republican. Arch-conservative. They have changed the entire political climate of East Texas."

What about South Texas and the Rio Grande Valley? One and all, of

every political hue, agree, "That is a world all its own." Alleges one politician, "Money is the biggest political factor in the Rio Grande Valley. Money talks down there. For years the going rate for delivering a vote has been \$2.50. During that wild slug-ging match this summer, I heard the managers of one candidate were complaining the other side had raised the price to \$4 late in the afternoon of election day, and then up to \$7 before the polls closed. The protesters thought it was very unfair. Not in buying votes, you understand, that is sort of a built-in feature of the mores down there, but because they were over-paying them."

A Valleyite agrees that "any intellectual concepts of government have a hard time existing in such an environment. But," he says, "it's easy to oversimplify. For instance, in the more sparsely settled counties, where money doesn't talk in such stentorian tones, it can be a matter of personal friendship with the local leadership."

The importance of "local leadership" was stressed by several political students. Said one: "Do you know you can take two counties, side by side, with the same background, mores and beliefs, and have one county with a big civic leader taking an active part for the liberals and the other county with the local leadership for the conservatives, and the liberals will carry one county and the conservatives the other? Local leadership is that important. Counties, quite similar, will take diametrically opposed voting positions, solely because of the local leadership."

Politics on the plains, how different is West Texas? "Out there," says one drawling west Texan, a lawyer who dabbles in politics, "the people aren't afraid of the Negra question. I'm not so sure they care particularly one way or another. I've got a buddy in a little town out there where they integrated the schools. I asked him about it. He said there were only ten Negras of school age in town and one of them was a six-foot two-inch lad who could run the hundred in 9.9. Coach said he'd make a fine halfback. So we integrated. Frankly," he laughed, "I think football has got more of a hold on the people out here than the Supreme Court. Integration is sure not an issue held in terror as it is over in the piney woods. But I'll tell you, a man can make a little hay fighting labor. Ever since that Port Arthur story. Boy, that one hit home. But all in all, I think West Texas is leaning to the liberals."

He continued, "I think there is more personal independence out here. I think the women are frank and bolder politically. They sure pitched in behind Yarborough in those dark days after the Shivers '54 campaign. They sat on the platforms with him and introduced him around."

"And say," he said, warming to the subject, "while we're talking politics, I think you can't overlook the question of energy, getting out and meeting the people. That's why Yarborough is a senator today. Why he came out here in '55, an off-year, and he talked wherever he could, on courthouse lawns, in cafes, filling stations. Sometimes five people. Sometimes no people. Sometimes he'd get in a car with some rancher friend and drive from county to county. And, fella, it paid off. In the Blakley race, why the South Plains and Panhandle belonged to Ralph."

For each section, a different slant, or a dozen different slants. And there are cross-currents too. Deep East Texas, slowly but steadily getting more conservative as it is pressed on the race issue. The R.E.A., once strongly (and strangely) conservative in its leadership, now getting more liberal. And Latin-American voting stability crumbling the moment Henry Gonzalez announced for Governor in 1956.

One Valley politician confided he had never seen anything like it. "The

jefes couldn't hold their people in line in the Governor's race. They were pledged to Daniel but the rank and file were determined to vote for Henry come what may. And once the ranks broke in one race, it's sort of a cumulative thing, it tends to break in all races. Yarborough picked up a lot of votes from people who went to the polls to vote for Gonzalez. That's the Valley for you."

V

And finally—after the piney woods, the plains, the brush-country, after even the cross currents and the race issue—there is the enigma, the cities.

Dallas, in the consensus, is the most articulate conservative city in the South. Its ultra-right wing congressman, Republican Bruce Alger, has successively defeated an ultra conservative, a moderate conservative, and a moderate. Says one Dallas newspaperman, "The only thing they haven't thrown at Bruce is a simon-pure liberal of the Hubert Humphrey variety and I don't think there's one around with guts enough to run in Dallas County."

What is Dallas? Some answers: "A town without feeling"; "A real American city"; "A dung-heap"; "A very conservative community"; "The most reactionary city this side of Madrid."

Whatever it is, why is it that way? "Because the bankers run this town"; "Dallas is conservative because it is an East Texas city"; "The town has been brainwashed by the Dallas News"; "Because the people here can think and they're real Americans"; "Because the liberals haven't organized their own precincts"; "Because the conservative machine is the best one in the country."

Indelible though it may be, the arch-conservative stamp of Dallas is not the dominant political image in 1958 Texas. The forthcoming legislature, the most liberal in years, is a more accurate index of the state's changing political stance. A general sales tax, similar to the one O'Daniel tried to power through the legislature a generation ago, would, it is generally agreed, have no chance in 1959, would not even require the last-stand posture of an "immortal 56" to block it. Conservative legislative programs, to be effective today, must be subtler.

The fact points up the growing political awareness of a people whose sensitivities have been dulled by years of straight Democratic ticket voting. Traditional hostilities are still present, and when played upon by the metropolitan press, for example, can result in the defeat of such measures as Amendment One. Texas still has a rural population that balks at paying "that young feller from the next town" \$7500 for a 12-month stint in the legislature.

Yet the same rural population can join with the urban liberal movement to put Ralph Yarborough in the Senate and create an overall political climate that compels conservatives in self-defense to strike a more moderate public pose. Thus 1958 sees Price Daniel in the statehouse and Will Wilson standing impatiently in the wings. However unpalatable to liberals, each is a long call from Allan Shivers.

Liberal strength, reflected in growing grass-roots representation in Democratic Party conventions, has elected a liberal national committee-woman from Texas and forced conservative leadership, however reluctantly, to accept the principle of free senatorial district caucuses, to be violated at the risk of widespread disfavor.

The somnolent Texas liberalism of the forties and early fifties, which could not stir itself before such as the "Texas Regulars," the "Dixiecrats," "Democrats for Eisenhower," and "Shivercrats," has emerged from the long sleep of Southern tradition.

Another Book About Texas 'ALL THE ELEMENTS,' AND THAT'S THE RUB

I'LL TAKE TEXAS, Mary Lasswell, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1958, 376 pp. \$5.

AUSTIN

Mary Lasswell, born in the Rio Grande Valley and educated at the University of Texas, lived in Newport, Rhode Island, most of her adult life before returning to rediscover her state and write a book explaining it.

It is difficult to be gentle with the result. Mrs. Lasswell's effort is a curious blend of surface observations, cliches, emotional romanticism, and unrefined prejudices. The book would have been more accurately entitled **I'll Take Brownsville and the Big Thicket**, to which she devotes 150 pages. Mrs. Lasswell, who calls herself a "reactionary," also does her book with such a strong nostalgia for the past that it might alternatively be named, **I'll Take Texas As It Used To Be**.

In Brownsville, says Mrs. Lasswell, "Sad-eyed men on bicycles, ironically known as Good Humor Men, trundled little carts ahead of them peddling tasteless ice cream bars to the monotone jangling of a little bell. How different the joyous shriek of the raspa man... who still operates in the less sanitary and more interesting sections of Brownsville." The author's attitude toward "shaved ice in dirty streaked glasses" perhaps should prepare the reader for her views on social problems. "Wetbacks? like the poor, they are always with us. There is nothing new in that situation." (Except that there is: they are called braceros.)

After a brief reference to valley political machines and the buying of votes, the writer says, "Many of the schools, colleges, and highways were the work of the old Hidalgo County (political) Ring. True enough, they cost considerably more than they should have, but I have observed no measurable lowering of the taxes since the Bolies Good Government League got in."

On states rights, "When President Eisenhower vetoed the Natural Gas Bill after signing the Tidelands Bill, the cry was quickly taken up: 'He didn't do right by Texas.'" And again, "the cool heads, those true conservatives who want to preserve all that is good of the past while adopting the best that the future promises, see to it at the polls that the fire-eating doesn't get much beyond the speechifying stage."

Though she does not pause to quote statistics on infant diarrhea

deaths among the Mexicans living in the "less sanitary, more interesting" parts of Texas, this is not to say Mrs. Lasswell is without charity. There are, for instance, the Mexicans "swallowed up by the Falcon Dam... who with no choice but Hobson's had to pull themselves up by their two-century-old roots, watch the bulldozers move in, and the Rio Grande roar down on them, drowning memories and hopes, all they held dear, in the name of progress... The dam, a masterpiece of construction, looked like a menacing monster to me... the piper with his little barrel of water mounted on wheels is out of business."

MRS. LASSWELL emphatically states and restates her case—old things, even if problems such as wetbacks and political machines, are not too bad; new things such as the Falcon Dam "drown the hopes" of the people. When she deals with "family" and "blood," her veneration of the past takes on the startling qualities of Southern Shintoism that Hamilton Basso described in **The View From Pompey's Head**. Clearing up some loose ends about "Originals, Types, Texicans and Texians," she says that the types are the herd, bores who "go right on fulfilling their stereotyped destinies." Opposed to the "types" are the "Originals... Simon-pure, double-dyed..." who in Texas are largely of "aborigine stock." "Those who came to Texas before the revolution in 1836 are privileged to call themselves Texicans. Those men and women were Originals of purest distillation. Almost without exception, their descendants are true to form. Those who followed, and were here in time for the Civil War, are called Texians, and they too assayed a very high percentage of Originals. The plain Texan, whose people came along after the Civil War, is likely to show an impressive number of Originals among his scions. No matter when or how their forebears got here, it is safe to say that at least 75 per cent of the genu-wine Texans are Originals."

The book includes a whirlwind aerial tour of west Texas summarized in Gunther-like observations. In her haste Mrs. Lasswell often misses the point, as when she says the Spanish "understood the value of the land for range and grazing and encouraged the early colonists by granting them large parcels of land." This in spite of prevailing historical opinion that the Spanish never

understood the plains and their colonial efforts on the range were dismal failures leaving a vacuum unfilled until the Americans came with their windmills, barbed wire, and cattle drives.

Her tour through North Texas leaves us with the conclusion that "from Wichita Falls to Texarkana, I was impressed by the feeling of prosperity and thrift all around me... the farms, clean, modern, and well-tilled... tight, snug barns, fruit trees with white painted trunks."

Something perhaps should be said for a writer with the good sense to include a chapter on J. Frank Dobie, Walter Webb, and Roy Bedicheck, but even here Mrs. Lasswell does not penetrate surface impressions. She tells us of the books they wrote and their physical appearance, but almost nothing of what they think, what they are, why they are important in a land experiencing change.

Instead, we are offered emotionalism served up as cliches: "Texas is all things to all men." "The state of Texas certainly sold the Panhandle short." "The weeds in Texas are artistic," and in the next paragraph, "There is an old saying in Texas, everything sticks, stinks, or stings (but) I do not find it true." We pick up a few colloquialisms: "financial stringency is known as being on 'short grass.'" There is even the old chestnut about "one riot, one Ranger."

Near the end of her book, Mrs. Lasswell says "Texas is literally a land of caviar and clabber. With the prevalence of pasteurization and the advent of the cream separator, caviar is easier to find than clabber. Most chain stores in Texas carry caviar. In the next bin, there will very likely be bundles of sassafras roots for sale... The sophisticated and primitive side by side. That's Texas."

MRS. LASSWELL has a sort of exuberant sensitivity, but it is a prejudiced thing responding erratically. She stands thought-deep in tradition and her unrestrained emotions keep her there, rooted in contradictions she does not fathom about the land she loves. The Texicans and the Texians, if they ever existed outside the persistent imagination of the professional provincial, are certainly no dominant factor in Texas. Mrs. Lasswell dimly perceives there is change here, but she is uncertain of the direction of the change and, in any event, is prone to dismiss any change as unfortunate. The Negroes she lovingly describes are all Uncle Toms. Requirements for teacher's certificates she denounces as an injustice to the old-line Latin American school marm who got along quite well, thank you, without silly things like degrees and credits and certificates.

Her chapter of the Big Thicket is the book's saving virtue. Her love of uncorrupted nature is sincere, her indignation at the systematic destruction of the forest by oil and lumber interests is genuine. Her conversations with naturalist Lance Rosier and hunter John Knight in the Thicket are the book's high points.

At the outset, Mrs. Lasswell had admitted to a doubt as to how Texas forms would impress her "after a decade of awareness of the architectural purity of New England, after long familiarity with the Victorian palaces on the Ocean Drive at Newport."

In this respect, **I'll Take Texas** is a remarkable accomplishment—a singly unique blend of Newport, nostalgia, and frontierisms. As the Texan said, "That ain't hardly easy." It ain't hardly Texas either. **LARRY GOODWYN**

THE MESKIN HOUND, "A Novel of the Texas Hill Country," by John H. Latham, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1958, 191 pp. \$2.95

AUSTIN

The Meskin Hound is a comfortable little dialect-filled novel with the built-in equilibrium of plot-resolutions which prevent any painful or tense experience from lasting too long or hurting too much. The prose is steeped in a compound of Fred Gipson humility and Hollywood virtuosity, and the reader knows that no one is going to get out of line too far, that righteousness and floppy-eared-dog virtues will prevail. And, gosh, the scenery is sure pretty.

All of which is too bad in a way. While Fred Gipson, whose style, content, and locale, faced the facts of life in his novel, Latham has treated them glancingly or avoided them. The book glows with hokey warmth, which is not necessarily to say that Latham doesn't feel genuinely about some of the things he writes; he just doesn't sound genuine. The style gets in the way throughout: "She reckoned men were all the same—sweet talk a woman to death till they got her. Then lose interest in her right away and go off gallivanting about the country, leaving her to worry and wait and be scairt all night."

Sugar Barnett, one-armed partner of the boy hero and owner of the Meskin Hound, is a repository of cliché response and speech, with the idiomatic words clanging: "Dog-taked scogie's fixing to git himself kilt." Sugar says as a buck jumps over the car hood. "Git an old dear fear-rattled like that and he ain't got the brains of a blind goose in a hail storm."

Barnett is a great one for saying "idjit," which rings about as true to Texas Hill Country speech, at least to this observer, as his "scogie," which is to say not very. It is rare that he comes up with the Texas rancher's eloquence as he does with "bunch-quitter." It is not that he doesn't use a lot of Hill Country language, it's more a case of overdoing it, of having heard it with an imperfect ear. When understatement might have got you verisimilitude, you get burlesque when you make a character say: "You corner a boogery old range hog and he can dang nigh do anything except maybe play a pianner."

And Latham's slick-writer technique (which may or may not be related to his statement he has published 300 stories and articles) shines through phonily when he is presumably writing from the point of view of the rustic at hand, and says, in the case of Sugar: "He sized up a clump of autumn-red oak down the draw and moved toward it, slow and careful." The slick inappropriate term slips into the following passage, which pretty well gives you the tone of the whole book: Jim Tucker, an 18-year-old underprivileged ranch youth, "stod thinking about it now. He saw his father running through the night, wading some desperate river ahead of the trail cries of the bloodhounds."

THE ONLY TIME Latham transfixes, it seems to this reviewer, is when he writes fast, tight action, such as the rope-torture of Jim Tucker by Hershimer, the sheriff; the fight between Jim and the sheriff, and the arrival

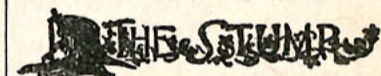
of the posse at Sugar and Jim's shack.

We recognize a sensitivity of Latham's to the Mason country and the country way, but he seldom makes us feel this material. His book has little impact, partially because it is schematized, rather than felt. It has "all the elements": the wild James River country around Mason, Texas, back in Model-T days; a boy who wants to be a man, on his own; a sadistic sheriff; a roving fisherman-hunter type rake with a good heart; a little adultery; a mean step-father; a father falsely-imprisoned through the step-father's testimony, and rumored to have escaped; two pretty girls who both like the hero; wild, savage hogs with long tusches, and a "no-good" but eventually helpful dog of the kind apparently bred in Hollywood to appear in movies and save the script.

The curious thing about Felipe, the half-hound, half-Airedale who has the title role, is that he hardly emerges beyond a shadow who performs an occasional faux pas or semi-rescue. His biggest faux pas is to get mixed up with the wild hogs, who do in one of his legs. This does not add much fillip to the book, but Felipe should be a sensation on the screen, hobbling around on that driftwood crutch.

IN GENERAL, THE MESKIN HOUND would probably profit by a transfer to the screen. Whether this fits in with the author's plans, we can only surmise.

WINSTON BODE



Paragraphs

Sirs: You fellows are doing a wonderful job. I wish I could get something like it going over here. Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala.

Sirs: I want to congratulate you on the Oct. 17 issue. It was the best yet. I think your editorial on right to work laws and Al Hieken's article on labor smear artists were masterpieces. S. W. Nichols, Rockdale.

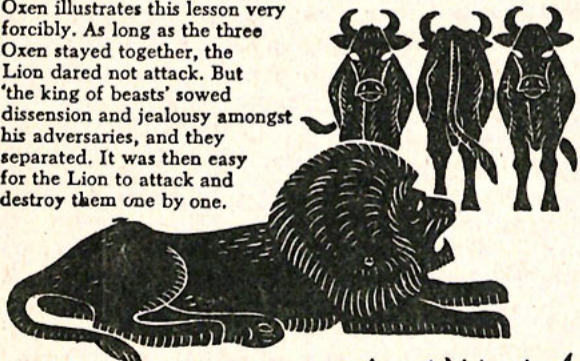
Sirs: I wish that a copy (of the Observer) could be stuffed in each of the Dallas daily papers. They have rocked the complacent people of Texas to sleep... If you had not written about the state Democratic convention at San Antonio, few people over the state would have really known the Truth. Your paper is certainly read from cover to cover. Ava I. Humphreys, Box 72, Hitchcock, Tex.

Sirs: At times you have commendable logic, and facts to support some of your discussions. Then again, as in your report on the Houston meeting, oilmen, etc., (Obs. Oct. 21), some of the rest of us who have lived far longer, are inclined to laugh at you. F. G. Swanson, Tyler.

Sirs: Please accept a long overdue compliment upon the excellence of the Observer. It is an invaluable source of information as well as a pleasant recess from the banality and puppetry of our leading daily papers. Charles N. Wilson, Lt. (jg), USN.

The Lion and the Oxen

In union, there is strength. The fable of the Lion and the Oxen illustrates this lesson very forcibly. As long as the three Oxen stayed together, the Lion dared not attack. But 'the king of beasts' sowed dissension and jealousy amongst his adversaries, and they separated. It was then easy for the Lion to attack and destroy them one by one.



In Sun Life, also, there is strength. When you become a policyholder of this great international company, you become one of a group of farsighted men and women—the holders of two million policies and group certificates in 25 countries—who protect their families and themselves against an uncertain future through the medium of life insurance.

Why not discuss your life insurance problems with me today? You will be under no obligation.

MARTIN ELFANT
201 Century Building Houston, Texas
CA 4-0686
SUN LIFE OF CANADA

Texans Discuss 'Right to Work' Law Results

AUSTIN; HOUSTON

The defeat of the so-called right-to-work law in five of the six states in which it was an issue Nov. 4 provides a backdrop for an inquiry into how the law actually operates in Texas labor-management relationships.

We addressed the same questions about the law to Ed Burris, executive vice president of the Texas Manufacturers' Assn., who consulted with his staff several hours and then answered comparatively briefly, and to Jerry Holleman, president, Texas AFL-CIO, who brought along three associates for an interview over lunch.

Burris, the chief spokesman for Texas industry, says union membership in Texas has increased from 110,000 in 1939 to 374,000 in 1953, while national membership rose only 192 percent the same period, which he takes as confirmation of claims that the right-to-work law has reduced Texas union membership. He does not have figures on union growth since the passage of the first Texas union-restricting laws in 1947 to the present. (Present Texas union membership is estimated by union officials at 400,000.)

Has the right to work law affected bargaining relationships in Texas? Burris says it has not had "any material effect upon what you might term the legitimate union operations." In evidence he says that "12 or 14 years ago we were below the national average in wages, and today we are above the national average." The Bureau of Labor Statistics, Burris adds, says that as of Sept., 1958, manufacturing average wage in Texas was \$86.74, compared to \$85.17 for the U.S.

Does the law make strikes less likely? Not economic strikes, Burris says, but organizational strikes are definitely more difficult. "The organizational strike is designed to force an employer to unionize his employees. These are less likely in right-to-work states. You can't force a man to join a union in right-to-work states, and therefore they (organizational strikes) are illegal."

Burris, after consulting with his industrial relations consultant, said that management tactics and the quantities of labor complaints submitted to arbitration and the NLRB have not increased under right to work.

Sell It If Can

Generally he addresses himself to the subject thusly:

"The right to work statute in Texas does not subject management to forced organizational strikes, and the evil effects stemming therefrom. We feel that it enables management to have a freer hand in selection in employing their workers, and as a matter of fact, disposing of the type worker who is not qualified to do the job.

"Secondly, we feel that it serves to cause union leaders to be more alert and more responsive to the needs of their members, and consequently in a better position to truly represent their members than they are their own views... and as a result management is more inclined to listen to them than they would be if that union leader had a dictatorial hand over his workers.

"We in management feel that a person should be free of his own volition to join a union or not to join and that a union's growth as such should be dependent upon the services rendered the members, and if they can't sell a member on that basis then they should not expect him to be a member of the union.

"In other words, they have a service to sell. If it's a good service they can sell it; if it isn't, they can't. They should pitch their organizing on that basis, and we think that right to work laws protect the individual workers against that compulsion of forcing them to join a union that he does not feel worthy of his support."

The participants in the lunch discussion were Holleman, Hank Brown, educational director of Texas AFL-CIO; Don Ellinger, area eight director, labor's Committee on Political Education (for Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska); and Marcus Loftis, business manager, electrical workers union local 520, Austin, and president, State Association of Electrical Workers.

Excerpts from the interview:

Holleman: "It's almost impossible to measure the effects of the law because it has a negative result. You can't measure how many businesses would have been organized." Since the Brown-Olds decision (NLRB, 1957) illegalizing pre-hiring hall arrangements and invalidating dues collected under contracts including them, which became effective this Nov. 1, "Texas unions have had neither pre-hiring authority nor any union security."

Fear Organizing

Loftis: Since Nov. 1 hiring halls are based, not on union membership, but on experience only. This weakens unionism. On a building construction job, before the right-to-work law, the "building trades idea" prevented parts of the job from going non-union, "we had the threat of pulling the union people off. But now the contractor says, 'Hell, we don't have to be union,' and you can't do anything or you'll be sued for picketing for an illegal purpose, the closed shop." This has had "a tremendous effect" on the contracting business. In Austin from 25 to 30 percent more construction is non-union than right after the war, and this holds true roughly for the rest of the state except for two or three unionized areas. "Most of the men going into business, too, say 'This is a right to work state, we don't have to be union.'"

Brown: "Labor representatives themselves are almost discouraged from any efforts at organizing because of the anti-trust provisions of the state laws. There's a \$1500 a day penalty."

Holleman: "The law has caused union representatives to be very fearful of doing anything for fear of violating it. They could do more than they do legally but they don't understand it, they're not lawyers, there is so much fear of violating it they're almost ineffective." Another thing: without union security it is necessary for unions to take almost every grievance to arbitration in order to keep all the members happy, "to hang onto membership." "This causes tremendous cost to the union and the company, and a constant foment among employees," with the direct costs of arbitration of each case to a final conclusion ranging from \$1500 a case upward.

Brown: "With 17,000 employees in Convoir at Fort Worth under the bargaining unit, there are 6,000 free riders. When the union representatives go to the bargaining table, they do not get anywhere near the settlements they get in California because the company says, 'If you strike, we have 6,000 loyal people.'"

Holleman: "Fort Worth always has to ride the coat-tails of California." (The San Diego Convoir plant is a union shop.)

(There was a prolonged and

violence-touched wildcat strike at Lone Star Steel Co. in Daingerfield, Texas.) Holleman: Lone Star President E. B. Germany "decided he was going to take every single grievance, there were 300 or 400 of them, to arbitration, and then he refuses to comply with every judgment. Each case costs \$4,000 or \$5,000 to the union—the members' money. The union has already spent over \$100,000 on the Lone Star situation and the overall cost of this dispute to the union is expected to go to a quarter of a million dollars. This is a result of a union's insecurity. If we have the closed shop the officers can say to a member, 'That's tough, but under our contract you don't have a case.'"

Ellinger: "All it takes is one guy to say the union's crawled into bed with the company. It can even be a stooge of the company to say they turned him down, 'What did he (the union official) get out of it?'"

'Dumping' Union

Holleman: Machinists local 776 in Fort Worth had 23,000 workers after the war but has only 9,000 to 11,000 now, partly because of a reduction in force. "A union that size ought to have five million dollars in the treasury, but they don't because they've spent it contending cases involving members. It's a cost to the members, and all cost to the company is part of the cost of production."

How many members has right-to-work cost Texas unions? Holleman: "Any guess would be a wild guess. But we have not been able to do anything in Texas, largely because of right-to-work, with retail trades, office employees, hotel and restaurant workers—that category. Potentially in Texas there are half a million in this category in intrastate trade. If the right to work law kept only ten percent

from the union, that would be 50,000. Certainly it has kept out some. Take Scarbrough's Department Store as a case (an example only). They are in intrastate commerce. Say you try to get them signed up. Most of their workers are semi-skilled; almost any woman in Austin with personality can replace them. Say 100 percent sign up. Say then the company says no. The workers have two choices, forget it or strike. They strike. Scarbrough's can fire them and hire others—there is no protection of the striking workers in intrastate commerce. Suppose, though, they sign the contract. Turnover is heavy and you have to keep getting new members. And there's no certification. If they get tired of the contract, they dump the people under it and hire new people—no more contract. They just say to hell with the union. There is no law that they have an obligation to bargain with a majority of the workers... If we had a little NLRB in Texas, a majority could vote for a union, and then management must bargain in good faith with the union as the bargaining agent."

Ellinger: "In the garment industry, as an example, there are any number of chances for favoritism." You can give a worker in the union a different color of thread and thus require him to change it; since a worker is not paid for this changing time, a union member can be penalized \$2.50 to \$3 a day this way. "Every union we've got, we earned—nobody gave it to us."

Holleman: "The whole issue is whether collective bargaining is an individual or a majority right. The right to work says it is individual or collective. But in 1954 Parkhouse's S. B. 45 said that to use any of the traditional weapons of the employee, the workers must have a majority—they cannot strike or picket without it. It's the

individual's right—but to use the weapons, it's a majority right! Individual rights are fine until it comes to enforcing them."

Ellinger: Right-to-work "weakens labor's ability to defend itself. One of the big objectives of the proponents of the law is to keep us so tied up we can't be effective organizing."

Brown: If, say, carpenters on a construction job refuse to work with "cheap labor," they can be sued under the Texas breach of contract law for interrupting a work project where their grievance is not with the employer, but the employer does not come under the breach of contract. "In 1948 or 1949, W. J. Hamilton of Hamilton Plumbing Co. in San Antonio tore up the union contract in my presence, and there was no recourse for our union against him. The new contract had been signed by the association he belonged to with plumbers and pipefitters' local 142. I can tell you four or five others like that—Christie Plumbing Co., in San Antonio, in 1948, and Favella Plumbing Co., in 1949. The association they had given their power of attorney to negotiate with the union agreed to a 12.5 cent wage increase, they just went open shop."

Loftis: "That's the psychological effect of the right to work law. These non-union people who are working under right to work law benefits, it's costing them from \$4 to \$10 a day to work non-union. The benefits of the right-to-work law..."

Ellinger: "The right to work—for less."

Brown: "The main things are the employers' resistance to unions since the law became effective; and the fact that the representatives of the unions are not proceeding to organize with the strength they had before." R.D.

Van Cliburn on Art and Politics

¶ Van Cliburn, in a Dallas press conference, criticized the State Department for restricting the movement of Russian artists about the U. S. "It is always bad to me when the world places art in the same category as politics," he said. "It seems to me that the United States and Russia are playing cat and mouse. Well, we can see why the Russians are doing it. Their revolution is comparatively new, and they are nervous. But it seems to me, since our own revolution is almost 200 years old, that we should be more sophisticated about those matters than the Russians."

¶ An honorary degree of doctor of humanities was conferred on Van Cliburn at Baylor University (he did not go to college but studied at Juilliard school of music). Returning the compliment, Van Cliburn played Tschickowsky's No. 1; he and his father gave Baylor \$10,000 for a symphony fund, and he returned his \$4,000 musician's fee in four scholarships, one each honoring his great-grandfather, who taught math at Baylor; his grandfather, a Baylor graduate and legislator; his grandmother, an actress; and his mother.

¶ Dallas Civic Opera Co., threatened, then called off a gambit into New York for a stand in an off-Broadway theater with opera star Maria Callas, fired by the Metropolitan Opera Co. The singer, in the midst of performances in Dallas, said the Metropolitan director, Rudolph Bing, wanted her to sing two performances of "La Traviata" between two of "Macbeth." "I cannot switch voices like an elevator," she said. Dallas opera officials said they might

challenge New York someday—but not just yet.

¶ University of Texas put on the air Austin's third hi-fi radio station with the first half of an Austin Symphony Orchestra concert.

¶ Forty Austin people formed the Austin Professional Artists group, named seven committees, and set a discussion session on "The Client."

The Way of Life

¶ Texas Company announced that its 175 scholarships include one to St. Mary's University in San Antonio. The \$1500 grant will be used in St. Mary's Great Teachers Program.

¶ Mary Matthews, describing the jazz dancing her dancing school offers, told the Houston Post: "You see, in jazz... well, you sometimes push your hips forward and exaggerate your movements. You might say it's a combination of everything, only exaggerated... Some people say you wiggle too much this way. But then some people oppose any kind of dancing."

¶ Clark Kinnaird, San Antonio Light book reviewer, is contemptuous of Nobel Prize winner Boris Pasternak's *Dr. Zhivago*: "more an expression of what Pasternak wanted to be than what he was"; "Zhivago is Pasternak playing Walter Mitty"; the book was printed as a result "of an Italian communist's courage, not Pasternak's."

¶ The Corpus Christi "Fish for Dollars" program is under way! The Texas game and fish commission has tagged 1,087 fish with tags of from \$10 to \$500—\$20,000 in all. To win the money you have to catch the fish in Corpus Christi Bay—and be registered in a local hostelry—and not work in Nueces, Kleberg, Aransas, or San Patricio Counties.

¶ The director of curriculum in the Corpus schools, George Broad, said: "We don't offer 'frill' courses such as fly-casting and baton-twirling in Corpus Christi schools. And we don't consider such subjects as homemaking, art, music, industrial arts, or speech as frill courses. They are an integral part of the curriculum and have a tremendous value to the students." In fact, he said, speech is required of every high school student.

¶ Fort Worth Star-Telegram announced its annual Christmas "Goodfellow Fund" for needy children: "There are many school children in Tarrant County who never would have a new pair of good winter shoes were it not for their (Goodfellows') gifts. Also, there are many boys and girls who are dependent upon the Goodfellows for new jeans, dresses, socks, jackets, sweaters, and other apparel..."

¶ The first of four Nike bases ringed Fort Worth-Dallas was dedicated at Alvarado. The others will be near Denton, Mineral Wells, and Terrell. The mayor of Alvarado declared "Nike Day" in his little town.

LEGALS

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Irving Mayer of San Antonio, Texas, heretofore doing business as Dial-A-Pick Co. has incorporated such firm under the same name, effective October 1, 1958.

Irving Mayer

THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

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

NOTICE is hereby given as follows:

TO: Josephine Williams, James Williams, James W. Williams, Margaret Graham, Stella Spence, Dorothy Parker and Mrs. Fredonie H. Bland, and the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers, and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to Plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit: All that certain lot, tract or parcel of land lying and being situated in the City of Austin, County of Travis and State of Texas, known and described as follows: Lot One (1), Block Eleven (11), Outlot Thirty-seven (37), Division "B", C. R. Johns Subdivision in the City of Austin according to the map or plat of said subdivision recorded in Book 1, page 3 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas, together with all improvements thereon situated.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$191.77, exclusive of interest, penalties and costs, and there is included in this suit in addition to the taxes all said interest, penalties and costs thereon, allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein.

You are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the City of Austin as Plaintiff, against the above named persons, and the State of Texas and the County of Travis and the Austin Independent School District, as Defendants, by petition filed on the 3rd day of October, 1958, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Josephine Williams, et al for collection of the taxes on said property and that suit is now pending in the District Court of Travis County 53rd Judicial District, and the file number of said suit is 111,827, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

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

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

of those taxing units above named who may intervene herein, and set up their respective tax claims against said property.

You are hereby commanded to appear and defend such suit on the first Monday after the expiration of Forty two (42) days from and after the date of issuance hereof, the same being the 22nd day of December A. D., 1958 (which is the return day of such citation), before the Honorable District Court, 53rd Judicial District of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse thereof, then and there to show cause why judgment shall not be rendered for such taxes, penalties, interests and costs, and condemning said property and ordering foreclosure of the constitutional and statutory tax liens thereon for taxes due the Plaintiff and the taxing units parties hereto, and those who may intervene herein, together with all interest, penalties and costs allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein, and all costs of this suit.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of said court in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, this 4th day of November, A.D., 1958.

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

THE STATE OF TEXAS

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

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO all persons interested in the above numbered and entitled estate, filed on the 3rd day of November, 1958 her verified account for final settlement of said estate and requests that said estate be settled and closed, and said applicant be discharged from her trust.

Said application will be heard and acted on by said Court at 10 o'clock A.M. on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of publication of this citation, the same being the 1st day of December, 1958, at the County Courthouse in Austin, Texas.

All persons interested in said estate are hereby cited to appear before said Honorable Court at said above mentioned time and place by filing a written answer contesting such application should they desire to do so.

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

Given under my hand and the seal of said court at office in Austin, Texas, this 5th day of November, A.D., 1958.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Pauline Alice Leonard Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 22nd day of December, 1958, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 112,053, in which George Harold Leonard is Plaintiff and Pauline Alice Leonard is defendant, filed in said Court on the 30th day of October, 1958, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

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

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

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

WITNESS, O. T. MARTIN, JR.,
Clerk of the District Courts of Travis County, Texas.
Issued and given under my

hand the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 6th day of November, 1958.

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

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that J. E. Miller and Bruce Inman, a partnership, composing the firm of J. E. Miller Drilling Company, of Abilene, Texas, intends to incorporate such firm without a change of firm name after the expiration of thirty days from this date, save and except, said name shall be J. E. Miller Drilling Co., Inc.

Dated this the 8th day of November, 1958.

J. E. MILLER DRILLING
COMPANY
(by) BRYAN BRADBURY
Attorney of Record

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Fay Beidleman, Beulah Beidleman and Wynn H. Beidleman, a partnership, composing the firm of Oil Well Service Company, of Abilene, Texas, intends to incorporate such firm without a change of firm name after the expiration of thirty days from this date, save and except, said name shall be Oil Well Service Co. of Abilene, Inc.

Dated this the 8th day of November, 1958.

OIL WELL SERVICE COMPANY
By BRYAN BRADBURY,
Attorney of Record

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership and Intention to Incorporate Firm without change of name.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between James E. Ryan and Constance B. Ryan was dissolved on the 31st day of October, 1958, A.D. All debts due said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged to James E. Ryan, at 709 Avenue B, San Antonio 2, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that said partners named above dba Texas Neon Advertising Company intend to incorporate after the expiration of thirty (30) days from this date under the firm name of Texas Neon Advertising Company, with principal office and place of business in San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

This notice is given under the provisions of Article 1307, Vernon's Revised Civil Statutes of Texas and is dated November 6, 1958.

TEXAS NEON ADVERTISING
COMPANY

(s) JAMES E. RYAN
(s) CONSTANCE B. RYAN

THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS:

Notice to the creditors of the Estate of Houston Heath, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the Estate of Houston Heath, Deceased, were granted to the undersigned G. B. Heath on October 1, 1958, by the County Court of Travis County, Texas. All parties having claims against said estate are hereby required to present the same to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law at Room 1005, Capital National Bank Building, Austin, Travis County, Texas.

G. B. Heath, Independent Executor of the Estate of Houston Heath, deceased.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INCORPORATE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that R. L. Lynd, M. S. Watson and W. M. Benson, partners, composing the firm of Frio Production Company, intend to incorporate such firm without a change of the firm name.

Frio Production Company
By R. L. Lynd, M. S. Watson
and W. M. Benson, partners.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To Tom Moore, if living, and, if dead, the legal representatives of the said Tom Moore, and the unknown heirs of the said Tom Moore; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of the said Tom Moore if the unknown heirs of the said Tom Moore are dead; the unknown heirs of the said Tom Moore, if the unknown heirs of the said Tom Moore are dead; and Glency Moore, if living, and, if dead, the legal representatives of the said Glency Moore, and the unknown heirs of the said Glency Moore; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of the said Glency Moore, if the unknown heirs of the said Glency Moore are dead; Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis

County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A. M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 15th day of December, 1958, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 112,044, in which W. E. Linder is Plaintiff and the above named Defendants are defendants, filed in said Court on the 29th day of October, 1958, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendants for title to and possession of the following described property situated in Travis County, Texas, to-wit:

Lots One (1) and Two (2), Block Six (6), Eastfield Addition to the City of Austin, Texas, according to the map or plat of record in Vol. 4, p. 80, Travis County Plat records.

Plaintiff alleges that on October 25, 1958, plaintiff was and still is the owner in fee simple of said above described property and on such day he was in possession of such premises, when defendants unlawfully entered upon and dispossessed him of the same and withhold from the possession thereof;

Plaintiff further prays, in the alternative for a partition of said property; Plaintiff alleges that he and defendant Glency Moore, or the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of Glency Moore, if she is dead, are owners of undivided interests in said property, the reasonable value thereof being estimated by plaintiff to be Eleven Hundred Dollars (\$1,100.00). Plaintiff alleges that he owns an undivided one-half (1/2) interest in said property and defendant Glency Moore, or her unknown heirs or legal representatives, own the other undivided one-half (1/2) interest in said property; Plaintiff further alleges that said property is not subject to partition in kind and that same should be ordered sold and the proceeds thereof divided one-half to plaintiff and one-half to defendant Glency Moore, or, if she is dead to her unknown heirs or legal representatives; that to effect such sale a Receiver be appointed; Plaintiff further prays for costs of suit and relief, general and special;

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

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 29th day of October, 1958.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Margie (Clark) Messner, Johnny Speir, Marjorie Speir, James Shirley Hall, and the unknown heirs of Martha A. Speir, Deceased, Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 53rd District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 15th day of December, 1958, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 112,019, in which

Norman B. Clark, individually and as Administrator with Will Annexed of the Estate of Martha A. Speir, Deceased, is Plaintiff and A. B. Clark, M. T. Clark, R. M. Clark, Lois Hemphill, Margie (Clark) Messner, Leona Nash, Nell McDonald, John Layton Eppler, Miles Eppler, Billy Marcos Eppler, Ruby North, Annis Young, M. L. Speir, Emory Speir, Jim Speir, Johnny Speir, Marjorie Speir, Jessy Lee McKinley, Marc A. McKinley, Laura Haynes, Elaine Earnestine White, Robert Earl Hall, Edwin M. Hall, Donald N. Hall, Delores Marie Hill, Jenna Lee Morris, Larry Wayne Hall, James Shirley Hall, and Oscar C. Garner are defendants, filed in said Court on the 24th day of October, 1958, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being a suit by Norman B. Clark, individually and as administrator with will annexed of the estate of Martha A. Speir, Deceased, for a declaratory judgment to construe the terms and provisions of the last will and testament of Martha A. Speir, Deceased, dated September 23, 1944, to determine the parties entitled to receive the properties of said estate; and to determine and ascertain the heirs of the said Martha A. Speir, Deceased, entitled to receive said properties, and the interest that each shall take thereof.

If this citation is not served within 90 days after date of its

issuance, it shall be returned unserved.

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 27th day of October, 1958.

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

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Henry C. Meyer, of Bexar County, Texas, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Henry C. Meyer Plumbing & Heating, in the City of San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas, has incorporated such firm under the name of H. C. Meyer Plumbing & Heating Co., effective October 31, 1958.

HENRY C. MEYER

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Arthur James Olsen, Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A. M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 8th day of December, 1958, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 110,878, in which Delores Joan Gray Olsen is Plaintiff and Arthur James Olsen is defendant, filed in said Court on the 23rd day of June, 1958, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; Plaintiff alleges cruelty on the part of the Defendant of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that no children were born as issue of the marriage of Plaintiff and Defendant, and that they own no community property; Plaintiff prays for judgment of divorce, for restoration of her maiden name of Delores Joan Gray, for cost of suit and for such other relief as the Court may deem proper.

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 20th day of October, 1958.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,
Clerk of the District Courts,
Travis County, Texas.
By Mrs. CHAS. KOHRS, De
By MRS. CHAS. KOHRS, Deputy

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To Viril Lynn Sisco Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

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 date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 8th day of December, 1958, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 111,993, in which Iris B. Sisco is Plaintiff and Viril Lynn Sisco is defendant, filed in said Court on the 22nd day of October, 1958, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

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

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

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 24th day of October, 1958.

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

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
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