

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

—THOREAU

The Texas Observer

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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Hunt's New Forum

ABILENE
H. L. Hunt, the Dallas oil multimillionaire whose money kept the right-wing "Facts Forum" broadcasts and magazine going until he pulled out, is now the money behind the success of the "radio preacher," Wayne Poucher, and his "religious and patriotic" broadcasts, "Life Line."

The Observer learned this by questioning Poucher after he had delivered an address to about 400 West Texas public school teachers in Abilene under the sponsorship of the "West Texas Heritage Project," part of a well-financed effort to influence the teaching in public schools in cooperation with the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding and the Texas Educational Assn., both private groups.

Asked if Hunt was the bank-roller of "Life Line," Poucher said he is "one of the sponsors." Poucher's broadcasts are heard over 100 stations. "He sponsors it in some of the markets—that is, his companies sponsor it." How many of his companies? "About 60 of the 100," Poucher said.

"He's not a member of the board," Poucher said, evidently wishing to avoid the implication that Hunt was running the show. "He is very much interested in it."

"Life Line" is not like Facts Forum, because "Life Line is not

Sponsors 60 'Life Lines'

interested in both sides of the question—we are interested only in the right side," Poucher said.

Life Line Foundation, Poucher said, is financed by commercial sponsors who pay for advertising during Poucher's broadcasts. The Foundation also has a book club and a newspaper.

Poucher's broadcasts are mixtures of religion and right-wing politics. He proposes the abolition of foreign aid to all countries and teaches an economics which says that government is parasitic and produces no wealth.

He is heard, he said, on 15 Texas radio stations. "In Texas you can hear it five times here in this town (Abilene). Just about every city in the state of Texas has it—it's all over—15 different stations in the state of Texas," he said.

Is the program run "sustaining" (un-sponsored) anywhere? No, "it wouldn't be nearly as effective if it was sustaining," he said.

Hunt's Promotion

The Observer has received, from a wealthy reader, some of H. L. Hunt's mail-outs supporting Life Line. In one, for instance, under the stationery, "H. L. Hunt,

700 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas" and the date March 31, 1959, Hunt wrote:

"Dear Friends:

"You may recall me for my oil operations in your part of the country.

"I am assisting and wish to call to your attention to a movement which I think is showing excellent results in halting the trend toward socialism. You will note that Life Line is planned so that it can be supported through public relations expense and formal advertising by Patriots who are willing to put up a battle to save freedom.

"After looking this over I hope you will call it to the attention of friends.

"With best wishes,
Constructively,
(signed)

H. L. Hunt."

Enclosures with Hunt's promotional letter include a brochure on Life Line, a sheet with pictures of Poucher and his family, and letters of endorsement from religious and business figures.

Dr. W. R. White, President, Baylor University, writes, under Baylor University letterhead, "Life Line calls us back to basic fundamentals in faith and life. The subtle creeping 'isms' of our day threaten not only the fabric but the very foundations of free-

(Continued on Page 2)

Board Explains Auto Rate Plans

AUSTIN

Acting administratively, the State Board of Insurance put into effect Friday a drastic revision of automobile insurance rates which reduces the rates by one-fifth for drivers with spotless records the last three years and as much as doubles the rates for drivers with more than one moving traffic violation or an accident on their records since 1957.

The Observer interviewed Insurance Cmsr. William Harrison, Insurance Board chairman Penn Jackson, and board member Joe Gibbs to obtain a careful report on the new "safe driving insurance plan." In response to charges from Sen. Grady Hazlewood, Am-arillo, that the plan is unfair and "insurance companies will get filthy rich," the board has scheduled a public hearing Jan. 14. Gibbs and Jackson emphasized that they have open minds on the plan and are anxious to hear any and all citizens, including Sen. Hazlewood.

Under Texas law drivers are not required to carry bodily injury and property damage on their cars, but if they do not and they get in an accident, their drivers' licenses can be taken away from them unless they can meet very stiff "financial requirements." Under the circumstances many drivers think they are required to carry car insurance.

The new plan applies to these types of semi-mandatory car insurance and also to medical payment and collision policies on cars.

The state's insurance officials assert that the insurance companies will get the same total income under the plan, provided loss experience continues about the same. They say the plan will take \$20 million of premium income away from careless drivers of 27 percent of the state's private passenger cars and give it, as safety bonuses, to careful drivers of 57 percent of the cars. Rates will not change for 16 percent of the drivers if the sample of driving records on which the plan is based correlates with reality this year.

This means in Austin, for example, that the minimum car policy which cost \$32 in 1959 will cost, in 1960, between \$26 and \$64. A combination bodily injury, property damage, medical payment, and \$50 deductible collision policy which cost \$85 in 1959 will run between \$68 and \$170 in 1960.

The plan is mandatory for all such insurance. It was made effective as of Jan. 1, 1960, not by law but by an Insurance Board Order dated Oct. 1, 1959. The board held one public hearing, on April 9, but almost nobody was interested then but the insurance companies. As Gibbs said to the Observer, the Jan. 14 hearing "is the first time that anyone other than the insurance industry realized how far reaching it is and how much it will affect them personally."

Gibbs guesses that 90 percent of the industry favors the plan. The Observer understands from good sources among insurance agents that principal industry opposition



Sen. Grady Hazlewood
Precipitates a Jan. 14 Hearing

has come from the "selective writers"—mainly All-State, State Farm, and Farmers Exchange—which do not accept policies on drivers with backgrounds of frequent traffic violations and thus are able to rebate ("dividend") part of a driver's premium back to him. Under the new plan, drivers with spotless records can get a 20 percent reduction from any company.

A Trap

Sen. Hazlewood, in his widely publicized letter criticizing the new plan, charged that:

"The deputy constable becomes the judge, jury, and executioner" in destroying safe driving insurance benefits.

The insurance companies will get "filthy rich."

The retroactive features penalize drivers for accidents which took place before the plan became effective Jan. 1.

Traffic cases will stack up for trial "because no man in his right mind will ever hereafter pay a fine when he knows he is walking into a trap of this kind."

There will be "a field day for the lawyers and insurance companies and a 'Pearl Harbor' for the poor devils who drive the automobiles."

A driver who "accidentally straddles the stripe on a one-way street" has his insurance rate increased 20 percent not just for one year, but for three years.

There will be wholesale cancellation of policies by the very drivers the commission contends should be carrying insurance.

People living in cities where the police write a lot of tickets will have to pay more for their insurance than people in cities where traffic enforcement is more lax.

It is "simply not true" that every moving traffic violation is a threat to the public safety. "I do not believe the driver lives," Hazlewood said, "who does not drive as fast as 23 m.p.h. in a 20 mile zone every morning he comes to work. Try it for yourselves."

Hazlewood proposed eliminating moving violations from the plan and letting a man guilty of negligence in an accident pay the extra insurance premium.

(Continued on Page 3)

A.C.C.'s Role Told

(Related Stories, Pages 2, 5.)

ABILENE

Dr. John Stevens, assistant president of Abilene Christian College, is a friendly, articulate historian whose efforts on behalf of the business-financed Americanism education programs in West Texas public schools have been up-stage from the start.

He was present when the superintendents from several West Texas counties met to discuss the subject in 1958. He and R. H. (Bob) Lawrence, executive director of the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding which is putting up much of the money for the projects, made the offer to finance the Abilene project, according to Abilene Supt. A. E. Wells. Stevens teaches American history in the summer school courses at A. C. C. to which scholarships are given to public school teachers by the Coe Foundation and the Texas Educational Assn. of Fort Worth, the latter group working closely with T.B.E.U. in the Americanism program in Texas schools. And Stevens was master of ceremonies this fall when Rev. Wayne Poucher—under T.B.E.U. and Texas Educational Assn. sponsorship—told 400 or so area teachers that socialism is a growing threat in the U. S. and that neither political party espouses the Jeffersonian idea of constitutional government any more.

"Of course," Stevens told the Observer in an interesting interview in the A.C.C. cafeteria, "the public schools of Abilene are running their own program."

Dr. Stevens's political philoso-

phy was indicated by his quoted remarks before the Texas Federated Women's Club board in Abilene Oct. 8, in which he warned of "creeping socialism" in the U.S.; advocated flat-rate taxation ("If it is one-sixth of the income, let the man who makes \$60,000 pay \$10,000 and the man who makes \$6,000 pay \$1,000"), and said he intended to be suspicious of every political candidate who spoke too much about the "common man" and what is good for "the masses."

Target: the Schools — III

Apart from the course in American history Stevens teaches in the A.C.C. summer school, courses are offered in the history of American oratory, the American educational heritage, and the American economic system. The 100 teachers on scholarships may sign up for any two of these four courses for college credit.

Stevens said guest speakers have included such persons as W. P. Webb, Allen Nevins, and Joe Frantz, chairman of the University of Texas Department of History, but academic economists are not often invited. In economics, Stevens said, he prefers to rely on businessmen, professional men, educators in business administration, and others.

He said Dr. William Wright, who teaches the economics course, has his Ph.D. "more in accounting than economics" and is "not exactly a Keynesian." (John Maynard Keynes is generally identified with government investment as an answer to depressions.)

"All of us here in this program

would be inclined to the more conservative economics," Stevens said. He illustrated his attitudes by saying *Road to Serfdom*—reactionary anathema to liberal economists—is "a brilliant thing."

What, he was asked, does he think are the essential elements of Americanism? "I wouldn't know," he replied. "This country was built on the basis of God-fearing men and women. I believe in faith in God, but that includes freedom not to believe. And I think the principles as stated in the Americanism program—private property, the profit motive, and whatever they are—are good."

What would he say to a charge that the Americanism program is a cloak for right-wing propaganda in the schools? "Naturally we don't consider it propaganda at all," he replied. "But on the other hand, we feel that a lot of people in their previous college work have never seen what you might call the right-wing point of view."

The dinners which A.C.C. sponsors under a co-financing arrangement with T.B.E.U. and the Texas Educational Assn., Stevens said, are merely an exercise in free speech. "If somebody else wants to give a dinner and give a speech on the other side, they have a right to do it. We have no control over the teachers. We do not even get the names of the teachers who come."

Would it be correct to say that the purpose of the Americanism program is to affect what is taught in the public schools? "Well," Dr. Stevens replied, "perhaps so."

TEACHERS GET FREE FOOD, FREE THEORIES

ABILENE

In general the "Americanism" dinners at which teachers from multi-county areas have been free-loading guests are characterized by good food, general talk in favor of Americanism, and a principal speaker whose gut-punches are reserved for liberalism, government welfare policies, and, in the same brackets, socialism and communism.

Representative of these events was a dinner in Abilene this fall which the Observer covered for these special reports. Between 300 and 400 teachers and superintendents from the public schools of nine West Texas counties met in the school cafeteria of Abilene Christian College and heard the Rev. Wayne Poucher, the radio preacher for the H. L. Hunt-subsidized program of right-wing politics and religion, "Life Line" (see related story on this phenomenon).

The teachers and administrators were served pickle-and-olive appetizers, salad, filet mignon in bacon on toast, baked potato and melted cheese, creamed peas, orange slice and cherry, pecan pie, and tea and coffee.

A teacher beside the Observer reporter said that he had heard the sponsors of the affair were "right wing." He also said, "If I'da known they feed so well I'd have come to the first one they asked me to."

When the filet mignons ran out, Dr. John Stevens, asst. president of Abilene Christian, said from the head table, "We trust that those nice sirloins you're getting will make up for the absence of the filet mignons." A moment later he joked, "Someone suggested that dinners like this may be part of the fringe benefits that teachers sometimes enjoy. That may make up for the special session of the legislature" (not having been called yet).

Stevens then introduced R. H. (Bob) Lawrence, "whom most of you know. He's our faithful friend and dependable associate in all of these endeavors." Lawrence is executive secretary of the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding. He said nothing.

Delegations of teachers and administrators then rose in groups from different counties: 25 from Callahan, ten from Shackelford, 35 from Eastland, 30 from Jones, seven from Fisher, four from Throckmorton, two from Stevens, 30 from Nolan, and the balance from Taylor County.

"This is a great work," Stevens said. "Real progress is being made in many ways. It's a pleasure to see that people are awakening to the need to appreciate their heritage."

He noted that the superintendent of Sweetwater schools, Olaf South, had reported at an earlier dinner meeting on the heritage program there, and he called on A. E. Wells, superintendent of the Abilene schools, to report on the program in Abilene.

'Revision' Needed

Wells said the teachers had been doing a good job without the special program—"Of course it's a responsibility assumed by the classroom teachers. I have nothing but praise for the work you are doing," he said—but he had felt that the Americanism curriculum "needed revision."

His idea, he said, was to teach Americanism as examples for its teaching occur in teaching materials and books already in use.

"Let's pull out of that third grade reader things we can use

in our Americanism program. What's in that arithmetic that we might use in the Americanism program?" he said. "The time to begin the Constitution is in the first grade."

Americanism can even be taught in conjunction with holidays like Hallowe'en, he said. "How? By teaching them respect of the rights of others, respect for private property, and all of the things that have made our nation great," the superintendent said.

"Our main objective in this program is just to make better Americans out of our boys and girls," Wells concluded. He did not allude to the \$10,000 grant from the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding with which the program is being financed.

Don Morris, president of A.C.C., then introduced Poucher, the "Life Line" radio minister, as "really a great man with a great message" (see related story).

Poucher began by complimenting the teachers. "When you get right down to it, the responsibility for freedom in the future rests with you, teachers who teach the minds of our young children. How those minds are educated depends upon you," he told the hundreds sitting before him.

Two documents are "of supreme importance" in deciding whether Americans will have "freedom or enslavement," he said: "the Holy Bible and the Constitution."

"That we are losing more and more of our freedoms, day after day, none can deny," he said. He warned of "what is happening in our own America . . . The time has come when Americans must pray and pass the ammunition."

"Why is the mistaken philosophy of socialism enjoying so much success in this land of ours?" he asked the teachers. Because, he said, "communism is the most virile religion on the face of the earth—the religion of evil and the devil, if you please." More people are under communist enslavement than ever before.

"I have been sneeringly called

reactionary, mossback, sometimes a fundamentalist, flag-waver, and other less complimentary names, because I believe in these documents," the Bible and the Constitution, Poucher said. "But if to love my flag and my God is the offense, I take the epithets as the greatest compliments that can be bestowed upon me."

'Both Parties' Wrong

He developed the thought that Jefferson favored limited government while Hamilton wanted "a strong federal government" and tried to get the United States "into the banking business." Jefferson was a strict constructionist of the Constitution, Hamilton "a loose constructionist," he said. As for the present, he said, referring to Hamilton's idea that "nothing not prohibited" in the Constitution is permitted, "Both political parties champion the one idea in our day and time."

The teachers sat silently through this—they did not applaud. And none of them left.

In recent years, Poucher said, "the Hamilton philosophy has been stretched far beyond what even Mr. Hamilton would have approved . . . The wisdom of more than 100 years of liberty was discarded." Federal power has grown, and "individual liberty and dignity have been lost."

Poucher said the federal government is the largest electric power producer, insurer, lender, borrower, landlord, grain operator, ship owner, and truck fleet operator in the country. The national debt is \$7,000 for every American family. "Even Alexander Hamilton would turn over in his grave."

"The anti-freedom mistaken forces of communism . . . will succeed in America in exactly the degree that we permit Christianity to fail," he concluded. "We have surrendered to the governmental welfare state our sacred responsibility to love our neighbors as ourselves . . . we are a nation which worships at the shrine of sex, sadism, and brutality."

Poucher then turned to the Holy Bible. "There are many young men in the pulpits of this nation who no longer believe the Bible is the Word of God," he said. There is "the loose constructionist idea" of the Bible. "Many even say that Jesus was not the son of God."

In this manner Poucher effectively associated his doctrines of politics with his doctrines of religion.

He concluded that as teachers his audience had a duty "to investigate every attempt to propagandize the minds of the students in this nation."

'Check Every Textbook'

"You teachers must check every textbook. You must check everything that comes on for the children you teach, which comes at us from every direction. We live in a time when nothing can be taken for granted."

He said that the U. S. S. Nautilus "was sabotaged," and the FBI was investigating, "Yet some folks will say there is no communist threat in this country."

He concluded to 15-second applause from the teachers. There was no movement for a standing ovation.

Stevens then commended the Poucher broadcasts to the audience; said they could be heard on stations and at times which he specified; and said he hoped the teachers would listen, "and you'll get this line of thought amplified day after day."

Thus ended one of many typical dinner meetings which have been fostered throughout West and Central Texas by the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding of Dallas and the Texas Educational Assn. of Fort Worth.

Earlier in the fall about 400 Abilene-area teachers heard Leonard Read, identified as the president of the Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-Hudson, New York, and editor of The Freeman, declare that inflation is the first in a line of steps which will lead to socialism or a

welfare state. He said workers in the U. S. do not begin working for themselves until 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday each week. He was introduced by Lawrence as one of the foremost "libertarians" in the U. S., according to the Abilene Reporter-News.

Officers of the West Texas Schools Americanism Heritage Project are Orval Filback, chairman of the education department at Abilene Christian College, project chairman; Wendell Siebert, superintendent, Eastland, vice chairman; John C. Stevens, asst. president, A.C.C., secretary, and an executive committee made up of school superintendents—Olaf South, Sweetwater; T. E. Green, McCauley; Mack Fisher, Merkel; George Beard, Eula; C. O. Hunt, Anson; James Bramlett, Albany; and A. E. Wells, Abilene.

Mrs. Lucy Strong, resource teacher who is in charge of the Alta Vista elementary school pilot project, was asked if she had noticed anything untoward at the Americanism dinners she has attended. "So far I have not noticed anything. I think they are interested in preserving our country. I don't think any of it is ever done from a controversial standpoint," she said.

Officials of A.C.C. mail out invitation "quotas" for each of the dinners to superintendents in the West Texas area, Stevens said. The superintendents then allocate the invitations among the teachers in their system. In this way attendance is held to an average of 300 to 450 a dinner.

The fact that two businessmen's groups are putting up the cash for the dinners (and presumably also for the speakers) is kept in the background. During the program on which Poucher spoke, for example, Abilene Christian officials were prominent on the program, and while Bob Lawrence, executive director of T.B.E.U., was introduced, there was no acknowledgment to the teacher-guests that they owed thanks for the feed to the two business groups.

Hunt Backs 60 'Life Lines'

(Continued from Page 1)

dom. This broadcast could be the turning point in the fierce battle of ideologies. Dynamic conservatism in faith and government is our only hope of survival."

W. A. Criswell, pastor, First Baptist Church of Dallas, the segregationist leader and a cousin of Gov. Price Daniel, declared he was "convinced of (Life Line's) patriotic and spiritual values" and its ability to strengthen "your love for Christian principles that have made America great" and to combat "the terrible erosion of secularism, materialism, and communism."

Other endorsements were included from John F. Anderson, First Presbyterian Church, Orlando, Fla.; Guy D. Newman, President, Howard Payne College in Brownwood, who said Life Line impresses with "our American Way of Life" and concluded, "We must . . . use weapons that are calculated to offset the tremendous power of Communism"; and A. W. Goodnight, secretary of the Dragert Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., Dallas.

It is explained that books now being mailed to members of "Life Line Books" include "The Great Giveaway," "No More Comrades," "Yankee G-Man," and "Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace," by various authors.

Other persons who have "issued letters of endorsement," according to the brochure, include "U.S.

Senators James O. Eastland, Styles Bridges, Herman E. Talmadge, Strom Thurmond, Karl E. Mundt, Milton R. Young, Andrew F. Schoepel; former Sen. Wm. E. Jenner."

Poucher's Background

During one Life Line broadcast, overheard by the Observer on a car radio from WFAA in Dallas, Poucher said "the one worlders" say that "patriotism is morally evil." "UNESCO specializes in brainwashing." Foreign aid is filled with "waste and extravagance," and Poucher had "a worthwhile suggestion for foreign aid—and that is to end it." Government activities are "never backed by actual production, for government is nonproductive . . . The government debt is what we have to fear."

Then came a religious hymn and a Christian sermon about "the forgiving spirit." "The Christian seeks to reproduce Christianity in his daily life," Poucher preached on this part of the program.

At the dinner for the teachers, Don H. Morris, president of Abilene Christian College, introduced Poucher, who he said had talked to the A.C.C. student body in the morning. He said Poucher "preaches part time, at different times, for churches in Arlington, Va., Falls Church, Va., and Manassas, Va." He said Poucher was elected to the legislature of South Carolina but did not serve. "He served as campaign manager for

J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina in his successful campaign for U.S. Senator on a write-in vote."

"Wayne Poucher is really a great man with a great message," Morris told the teachers. He gave the stations on which Life Line could be heard in West Texas.

At the end of Poucher's speech, John Stevens, who is assistant president of Abilene Christian and a pusher of the Americanism project in West Texas schools, said, "I hope that he (Poucher) has picked up a lot of new fans this evening." Stevens told the teachers they could tune in on KWKK at 6:45, "and you'll get this line of thought amplified day after day."

Poucher said that he was ordained in 1957 and was minister of the Owen's Chapel Church in Franklin, Tenn., in 1957-1958. This, he confirmed is the only church he has had.

Why had he not served in the legislature when he was elected? "There were not enough seats," he said. "This is South Carolina politics in 1952," he said. "There were eight seats, and nine people were elected." But he, Poucher, was not seated. "Local politics is controlled by a machine," he explained.

"I am a preacher now, not a politician," he said. "I had fought this battle of creeping socialism."

'Promote Americanism'

The brochure in Hunt's mail-out said that Life Line is "a religious and patriotic educational movement incorporated as a charitable foundation . . . a non-profit, non-denominational organization which belongs to all Freedom-loving and all truly religious people."

"Life Line recognizes the political action but Life Line, being a purely educational organization, will not participate in political action and should not be confused with groups of that nature," the brochure says.

The radio programs run six days a week, 15 minutes a program, and are produced in Washington, D.C. "The first half of the program is devoted to those public affairs and trends which endanger Christianity and the Church. The second half of the program, unrelated to the first half, is a non-denominational, wholly religious sermon," explains the brochure.

"Life Line is proving that it is good business to advertise goods and services through programs that promote Americanism." It is stated. "Life Line has shown businessmen that it pays to demonstrate their burning desire to be Patriotic."

The brochure argues that "Business" pays too much attention to "its very, very small percentage of highly vocal Mistaken customers, Mistaken stockholders, Mis- (Continued in adjacent column)

State Officials Say Rate Plan Promotes Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

'Classes of Drivers'

In the Observer interview—in which the state's insurance officials described their positions on the plan before they called the Jan. 14 hearing—Jackson said that the board does not have the right to regulate or set fines for traffic violations but that the law (Article 5.01 of the insurance code) charges the board with the duty to adopt "any rating plans designed to encourage the prevention of accidents," giving "due consideration to the peculiar hazards and experience of individual risks, past and prospective."

"We're not punishing them a second time for it," Gibbs said. "We're putting them in a class of drivers whose past driving record would reflect that they will not be such good risks in the future."

Would it be double jeopardy? No, because the higher insurance rate is not a penalty but an extra charge for insurance "in accordance with the reasonable cost of his insurance," Jackson said.

"What the board has done is establish different classes or groups of drivers. Statistics clearly show that people who have accidents and traffic violations are more prone to have accidents than people who do not," Cmsr. Harrison remarked.

The driver with accidents or violations on his record is "getting a thing that costs more," Jackson said. "If you take an individual and say it's not just to him, why, that would apply to any classification system. . . . That would violate every principle of insurance."

The board proceeded with its plan on the basis of a Department of Public Safety study of 40,365 randomly selected Texas drivers' records. The announced results:

A driver having no convictions for moving traffic violations in a three-year period has a nine percent chance of having an accident during that period. The driver with one such conviction (paying a fine is considered a conviction in the plan) has 28 percent chance of an accident; two convictions,

41 percent; three, 51 percent; four, 53 percent; five, 69 percent; and the six-conviction-or-more driver has a 79 percent chance of having an accident in the three-year period.

Put another way, Jackson said this means that a driver with one moving traffic violation is more than three times as likely to have an accident as the driver with a spotless record; two violations, nearly five times as likely; three, six times; four, six times; five, eight times; and with six or more moving traffic violations, a driver is nine times as likely to have an accident as the driver with no such violations.

"People don't realize that one point means anything. 'One little old stop sign in three years doesn't mean anything.' But it does, statistically," Jackson said.

"Could we be justified going back and saying that a person who is nine times as likely to have accidents as the person who has none should pay the same rate?" the state insurance chairman asked.

But Jackson allowed that there will be "lots of beefs," especially from the twelve percent of Texas drivers who will have to pay between 140 and 200 percent of their 1959 insurance rates.

Same Profits Predicted

Where did the board get the plan? "It's being done in a number of states," Jackson said. "The National Bureau of Casualty Underwriters . . . it follows pretty well their plan," said Gibbs. The Bureau is an association of companies. "There are variations" from the Bureau's plan, Jackson said.

Gibbs emphasized that the plan will not increase premiums for insurance for years before 1960.

Jackson observed that as a general matter, while the board realizes that law enforcement is stricter in some areas than in others, rates in more strictly policed areas will decline as the board adjusts them accordingly to experience.

Would insurance companies' profits go up or down or stay the same? the Observer asked. "The

same," Jackson said. "It was actually designed to produce the same total income for the companies." Gibbs added: "Provided the drivers' performance is the same as the last three years."

Jackson said he hopes the effect would be to decrease accidents. If this happens, "the average rates can then be reduced." He said the program is "the only alternative to higher automobile insurance rates. This is our effort to try to reverse the trend of rising insurance costs."

'To Reduce Accidents'

Dr. Robert W. Strain, the third member of the Insurance Board, set out his position on the plan in a speech in Fort Worth in December.

"Critics would do well to study the plan before submitting pointless suggestions, many of which we discarded months ago after careful scrutiny," he said. The program can be improved "from use," but "Its purpose is sound, quite sound, for the people of Texas," he said.

The plan "does not increase premium income of the insurance companies," he insisted. Out of 23 insured auto vehicles, 13 will get a 20 percent discount, four will get the same rate, and six will pay higher rates, he said.

He said the three-year experience period was made retroactive "to provide an immediate discount from the 'average' rate. A prospective experience period would postpone for three years the benefits to the Texas public inherent in this plan."

"It is time to quit coddling the small minority of careless drivers," Strain said. "Let the heaviest burden fall where it belongs, on those who cause high insurance rates."

"This Plan is also designed to reduce accidents. . . . Anyone who undertakes to prevent this Plan from working must ultimately accept the responsibility for forcing the majority of automobile insureds to pay at least \$20 millions more in insurance premiums than they will pay under this Plan."

How It Works

To understand how the plan will work, readers must bear with a few details.

In general, drivers are given "points" for different kinds of traffic violations. Drivers with no "points" in the last three years get a 20 percent rate reduction. Drivers with one point pay what they would ordinarily. Drivers with two points pay 20 percent extra; three points, 40 percent extra; four points, 60 percent extra; five points, 80 percent extra; six or more points, 100 percent extra.

In evaluating his own safety record each driver will have to count up his "points" for a three-year period ending three months before the effective date of his new insurance policy in 1960.

Accidents in which total damage to all parties exceeds \$25 cost two points each. Moving traffic violations of most kinds cost one point each. DWI, failure to stop and render aid or disclose identity, negligent homicide, murder by DWI, or aggravated assault with a car cost four points for each such offense.

"It is not right to charge a person points for an accident that wasn't his fault," says Jackson. On this principle the rules of the plan except, from the infractions costing a driver points, certain accidents and traffic violations.

Excepted are accidents in which medical payments coverage only is involved, a car is damaged while legally parked, a driver is reimbursed (in which case he is

not charged points, though the other driver is), in which a car is struck from the rear, in which a driver's car is struck by a hit-and-run driver, or in which Driver A is not convicted of a moving traffic violation but Driver B is, in which case Driver A is not charged points.

Excepted traffic violations are inadequate muffler; defective equipment, except brakes; failure to display license plates; failure to possess a drivers' license, provided one is in existence; parking violations.

Citizens can get their records for the last three years by sending 50 cents to the Department of Public Safety, Austin.

It is not possible to say exactly what will happen to the rates themselves, since for rating purposes there are now, in Texas, ten different geographical territories, each with five classes and seven sub-classes. There are a total of 350 rates for the state.

However, if a driver will take his rate for 1959, figure his points, and apply the relevant percentage of reduction or increase, he will be able to predict the plan's effect on him.

He will need to consider, however, that as of Aug. 1, 1959, the board reduced automobile insurance rates, on an average, ten percent.

Drivers who had not had an accident or a moving traffic vio-

lation placed on their D.P.S. record in the last three years constituted 72.92 percent of those studied, Jackson said. Since each car is used on the average by 1.46 drivers, this means 57 percent of the cars in use should get the 20 percent discount, Jackson said.

The percentage of insured vehicles which will fall into the different categories, according to a board study Jackson cited:

"Points" In 3 Years	Percentage of Vehicles	Percentage Change in Rate
0	57.1	Minus 20
1	15.9	Same
2	14.7	Plus 20
3	5.1	Plus 40
4	3.6	Plus 60
5	1.4	Plus 80
6 or more	2.2	Plus 100

If a family has one car, all the points of all the drivers in the family are assigned to the car in setting its insurance rate. (Exception: a son or daughter who owns a car, to which its driver's points are assigned.)

If a family has two cars, points charged against the driver who principally uses a given car are charged to that car only.

If a family has two cars and the drivers in the family do not regularly drive any certain car, all the points of the drivers are charged to one of the cars, and the reduced 80 percent rate is applied to the other car, Cmsr. Harrison explained. R.D.

A Minister on Death

HOUSTON

T. Robert Ingram, rector of St. Thomas Episcopal Church here, who led prayers at the leaders' conference of "Freedom in Action" this year, has been having recent sermons mimeographed and distributed.

Rev. Ingram's philosophy of hostility to social reform was set out most clearly when he said, "No man or woman is required to change anything about himself or the world in order to receive the greatest gift that any creature can have—eternal life in the presence of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. And all his life in Christ must be a blazing witness to this eternal and unchanging truth."

In another sermon against "organized covetousness," Rev. Ingram said that covetousness includes such attitudes as, "If I cannot send my child to a fine school, then there should be no fine schools. . . . If I cannot own and operate a factory, then nobody else can. . . . This is the ultimate passion of all levellers, all who strive for perfect equality, all so called egalitarians."

In a recent sermon on capital punishment and the vision of a warless world, he said, "God is the God of battles. . . . it is clearly the nature of what we call civil government that it is the power to kill. . . . Kings and temporal governments are established by God for the purpose of waging wars and executing criminals; their power is the power to kill."

"Only last year," Rev. Ingram said, "our own House of Bishops, after wallowing for weeks in the

socialist passion of the British Bishops at Lambeth, came home with a program for the abolishing of capital punishment. . . . Anyone who listens to this pap is himself denying Christ and is worse than a fool. . . . at one with the spirit of the anti-Christ. Is the movement Communism? Of course it is. . . . And the elimination of capital punishment is one of the last straws for these fanatics to reach for."

Unwilling for his meaning to be mistaken, Rev. Ingram continued:

"In our own State of Texas today we are paying dearly enough for this foolishness. Sob sisters have shamed us into mortal weakness, so that criminals of all sorts are not punished but kept at your expense and mine in air conditioned prisons long enough to learn more about crime and then be turned loose on us for more mischief. The murder capital of the nation. That is Houston. And hardly a hanging in the lot."

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 3 Jan. 1, 1960

"BOW" WILLIAMS



Automobile and
General Insurance
Budget Payment
Plan
Strong Stock
Companies

Greenwood 2-0545

624 LAMAR, AUSTIN

Let's Abolish the Poll Tax!

Hunt's New Forum

(Continued from Page 2)

taken employees, some of whom may have skillfully intrigued their way into sensitive positions."

" . . . two percent or less are in the ranks of the Mistaken, dedicated to destroy business, Patriotism, and all Freedom," the brochure says. " . . . it is better economics to risk losing a customer from among the few Mistaken than to lose with certainty the entire business."

Among the subjects "currently considered appropriate" for the political half of the program are listed "Supreme Court's Decision on Communism," treaty-making power, inflation, foreign aid, "lower taxes," "United States and U. N.," "State Department," "Racketeers in Unions," "Sweat Shops," balanced budgets, "Continue Investigation Committees," "Disclosure of F.B.I."

The book club, the brochure says, tries to be effective in "the opposite direction" from the "Left Book Club" of Britain. "Many of the Patriotic books offered by Life Line might have been best sellers except for having been given unfavorable reviews or the 'silent treatment' by biased critics," it is remarked.

Plans include a television program, a daily syndicated newspaper column, a movie, and "anti-

Mistaken broadcasts" in foreign countries.

C. H. Dragert of the Dallas wall-paper firm is president and Edward R. Maher of the Ford Motor Co. in Dallas is secretary and treasurer of Life Line Foundation, the booklet states. Other directors are not named; Poucher said they are all Texans. The advisory committee includes the chairman, B. A. Hardey, Shreveport, La.; Robert E. Wood, Chicago; A. C. Wedemeyer, Washington, D. C.; John Wayne, Beverly Hills, Calif., and others.

At the time of Hunt's mail-out, "Life Line" was being broadcast in Texas on stations in Abilene, Corpus Christi, Dallas, Denton, El Paso, Harlingen, Houston, Longview, Lubbock, Marshall, Mount Pleasant, Odessa, Paris, San Antonio, Sherman, Tyler, and Victoria.

Other stations on which Poucher's broadcasts were being heard—many of them, evidently, with Hunt as sponsor—were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., New York State, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, North Dakota, Louisiana, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, California, and Washington State.

'Safe Driving' Rates

The principle that a man should pay the fair cost of his insurance is beyond any challenge. Leaning heavily on this principle for moral justification, the State Insurance Board has administratively proclaimed into law a "safe driving" insurance plan which will not even approach fair play. The manner in which the well meaning insurance commissioners have reasoned themselves into this corner, from which they propose to shake up insurance rates for 85 percent of the state's automobiles without any responsibility for injustice to individuals, is a study of the abuse of administrative authority which should concern liberals much more than it will, as a matter of course, concern conservatives.

We have long resented, as many have resented, the sneaky way in which the legislature coerces people into buying automobile insurance without actually requiring them to do so. Of course it would be unconstitutional to require the insurance; to effect the unconstitutional purpose, the law uses the police power to deprive people of their drivers' licenses—often, therefore, of their livelihoods—if they have an accident and cannot then measure up to unreasonably strict financial requirements. Technically, this insurance is not mandatory; actually, it is coerced insurance, and for all ethical considerations it is mandatory.

The coerced aspect of automobile insurance is the bug under the chip of the commission's new schedule of rates.

In essence, the commission is granting a one-fifth premium reduction to people without moving traffic violations or accidents on their driving records for the last three years. On the other hand, 27 percent of the state's cars will be more expensive to insure—anywhere from 20 to 100 percent more expensive—because their drivers have had moving traffic violations or accidents in the last three years.

Is this *ex post facto*—a retroactive law, penalizing drivers for offenses committed before the law became effective Friday? Is it double jeopardy, fining drivers a second time, in the guise of increased insurance premiums, for traffic offenses for which they have already paid their debt to society? Where does the Insurance Commission suddenly get the authority to enact penalties for traffic violations?

These are reasonable questions. And the commissioners thought of them, too. They reasoned it out very neatly.

Insurance, you see, (they explain,) is a coming together of persons in a "class" with the same kinds of characteristics affecting the probabilities of insurance losses. These persons agree to pay enough into a plan to guarantee them all against loss. The new rating-schedule is not *ex post facto*, it is not

double jeopardy, because insurance premiums are not fines, not penalties; they are payment for a service the drivers are buying.

They forgot that automobile insurance in Texas is, for all practical purposes, mandatory, and that therefore, from the point of view of equity instead of the technicalities, they are, by requiring the insurance and then hiking the price because of traffic violations, passing an *ex post facto* law and placing citizens in double jeopardy.

Another serious objection must be urged. We know a lady who has had her car seven years, has paid almost \$1,000 insurance on it, and has never gotten a traffic ticket, but one night backed into a parked car, and paid the \$30 damages. This is all she has gotten for her \$1,000 insurance in seven years. But she had an accident involving more than \$25, so she is charged two points, which means, roughly, an extra penalty, in her insurance premiums, of \$60 to \$75 over the next three years.

Under the plan's rules, another person can be involved in a wreck totally demolishing two cars and killing four of five people—and fall under exactly the same two-point penalty!

When we asked the chairman of the Insurance Commission, Penn Jackson, what about this problem of individual unfairness, he replied: "If you take an individual and say it's not just to him, why, that would apply to any classification system . . . That would violate every principle of insurance."

Commissioner Harrison observed that statistically, people with such and such records are likely to have so many accidents in such and such a time, and the rate is set by classes, not by individual cases.

But people are not statistics. When the state in effect requires car insurance and varies its cost according to "safe driving," it has a responsibility for fairness to individuals and cannot hide behind "the principles of insurance."

The state either has undertaken to vary rates on the basis of individual fairness, or a program has been launched under which the people, good drivers and careless ones, will chafe and rebel for many, many years.

We recommend:

1. That the Board hold their horses, and give up the retroactive idea, proposing, instead, to put a program into effect on the basis of driving experience in the next three years. This would be just as good in stimulating careful driving, and the sound tradition against penalizing people for offenses which were not offenses when they were committed would not be offended.

2. That the program, itself, be refined much more than it is, with the principle of individual fair play replacing the indefensible "classification" (See foot of next column)



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

EGGHEADS SINGLED OUT

WASHINGTON

The notion has somehow gotten abroad that there is something suspect about American college students. It's not that they cheat on their exams or grow maudlin about Charles Van Doren or have lost interest in baby-sitting for the professor's wife. The general idea is that their loyalty to this country is in doubt. And they must say under oath that they are "loyal" or they will not be permitted to receive any federal scholarship funds.

If the idea were not so insulting it would be laughable. When I was a youngster in college we did have a wide variety of radicals; some were noisy "revolutionaries" who said they were communists and some were sensitive souls who called themselves socialists. We also had a number of other rebels who belonged to no particular group but were pretty fierce in their criticism of our "decadent" society.

Compared to those days, the present generation of rock-and-rollers, beatniks, and young Republicans are a tame bunch, indeed. It's hard to find a full-fledged radical on any campus. The communists wiped themselves out and the socialists are rather quiet.

Under the National Defense Education Act, which went into effect when the Soviet "sputniks" persuaded us that American education was lagging, no student may accept a government "loan" or "payment" until he: "... has executed and filed with the Commissioner an affidavit that he does not believe in, and is not a member of and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods..."

(This provision was supported by Sen. Johnson and opposed by Sen. Yarborough in 1959.—Ed.)

Some professional patriots ask, "What's wrong with taking such an oath?" Others say "it's no worse" than the oath you take on a passport application form. Or is it?

Let President A. Whitney Griswold of Yale answer the questioners:

"A natural reason for the position of the colleges and universities is that no one enjoys being doubted when everyone else is trusted. Yet this is the way the colleges and universities are made to feel by the disclaimer affidavit. The affidavit originated in the Taft-Hartley Act. . . . In 1959 it was dropped out of the Taft-Hartley Act. This means that the only recipients of federal benefits to whom it now applies are students and teachers in colleges and universities."

This makes them feel as if they were receiving "the short end of the stick."

I doubt that the "egghead," so-called, desires special treatment. It's simply that he does not feel he deserves worse treatment than, let us say, the oilman who gets that 27 and a half percent depletion allowance, or the farmer who is paid not to raise crops, or the manufacturer who enjoys the benefits of a protective tariff.

But, Griswold points out, there is some irony in the oath. The idea was to beat the Russians in the field of science by stimulating federal school aid. The government was saying to the scholars, "We need you—desperately." Then it turns around and gives them what, in effect, is a vote of "no confidence."

That's what passes for statesmanship these days. ROBERT G. SPIVACK

(Continued from preceding column) tion" idea, and that, to this end, the Insurance Board establish an appeals division to which citizens who believe their rates are not fair under their circumstances can apply for relief; and thence, if necessary, to the courts.

3. That the coerced-insurance law be reviewed by the legislature when it next meets.

4. That the legislature also assert its rightful authority over an area so vital to all the people of the state

and, if it sees fit, enact a merit rating program for which the people can then hold someone politically responsible.

As a general matter we believe it is a fair idea to charge people more for insurance if they have careless driving records, but if the state is going to require car insurance, it must accept the responsibility for individual fair play in the rates.

If the task is too great—the state should not have undertaken it.

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We will serve no group or party but will hew hard to the truth as we find it and the right as we see it. We are dedicated to the whole truth, to human values above all interests, to the rights of man as the foundation of democracy; we will take orders from none but our own conscience, and never will we overlook or misrepresent the truth to serve the interests of the powerful or cater to the ignoble in the human spirit.

A WATCHFUL PEOPLE--THE ONLY SAFETY

SAN MARCOS

In the teaching field, we are periodically assigned the task of writing up courses of study in our particular area which are supposed to tell someone what we teach and why. All too often these writings are merely plagiarized from textbook prefaces and tables of contents; in any case, they contain objectives usually couched in euphistic, educationist jargon that edifies no one and satisfies most anyone whose tastes and talents veer in that direction.

The writer is a teacher of high school civics (national, state, and local government) and U. S. history, which the professionals have, for some reason, dubbed *social science*.

Let us look at civics. Why do we teach it? What are we driving at? Is it to teach that the Constitution was written in 1787? Is it to teach that the President's term is limited by the Twenty-Second Amendment? Is it to teach that the general elections are held in November in even numbered years?

We must present a wealth of factual information. Facts about governmental mechanics are necessary to these young people because they must soon function as voting citizens. They must know when elections are held. They must know about primaries and conventions. They must know about voting procedures.

However, our task goes much further than teaching about the routines of government. If the great constants of liberty are to survive, they will survive only as they are experienced. The ink on the paper gives them no force whatsoever.

Citizens-to-be should become acquainted with Thomas Jefferson and understand his consummate expressions of the essence of liberty. They must come to see that the vital breath of free institutions is the freedom to receive and express ideas, to question, and to challenge those in authority if need be. They should come to realize that fallible men and their laws and establishments are not to be viewed "with sanctimonious reverence... too sacred to be touched."



Thomas Yoakum

About the Author

Our guest columnist this issue is Thomas P. Yoakum, a teacher of history and government from whom Observer readers have heard once before—Feb. 7, 1959, in a fantasy, "Where is the spirit that made us in the image of the gods?"

A native of San Marcos, Yoakum received his BA ('37) and MA ('40), at Southwest Texas State Teachers' College there. In World War II he served in the field artillery in Europe. He is chairman of the social sciences department at San Marcos high school, where he has been teaching since 1947; some summers he teaches in college in San Marcos. He co-authored (with Dick Smith and Stuart MacCorkle) a high school government textbook, *Texas Civics*. He has a wife and two children.

MANY OF THESE students, seventeen- and eighteen-year-old high school seniors, are intelligent young people with a surprising capacity to comprehend problems of the adult world. It is heartening to see how quickly they understand that no governmental authority should draw a line and say, "Beyond this point, you must not explore. To search for meanings beyond this line is forbidden." They readily abhor the idea of coercion of thought and perceive that the suppression of it is infinitely more dangerous than the freedom of it.

They see that uniformity is neither possible nor desirable and understand Jefferson's words to the effect that after a hundred generations of coercion, "We have not advanced one inch toward uniformity," and such imbecility has served only "to make one half of the world fools and the other half hypocrites."

Sometimes they are a bit aghast when confronted with instances of successful or attempted thought suppression in our own state. They understand that some misguided fanatics

and overzealous enthusiasts would destroy the system they seek to preserve by thoughtlessness. They understand how demagogues would destroy it by design.

They are keenly interested in the legalized corruption from whence comes the stench of state politics. They deplore the parsimonious salaries of our legislators, the retainer fee system, the freeloading, the bigotry and political opportunism associated with the race issue. They see that our state government is an organizational monstrosity. They rally to standards of integrity in government "to which the wise and honest can repair."

ARE WE un-American in teaching these things? Are we lunatic fringers with affinities for communists? Are we unfairly exploiting young and impressionable minds? Is it dangerous to teach these things?

Of course it's dangerous—for the teacher. Sensitive and explosive issues are always dangerous. We would be remiss in our responsibility to these young citizens if we did not unsettle their minds a bit, perhaps disturb

them, or occasionally inspire them.

It is axiomatic that where the people are indifferent to their government, their government will be indifferent to them and privilege and corruption will grow in every soil. Any ignoramus can scratch a ballot and a good many of them do, but the first obligation of the citizen is to be interested and informed in government. This is the only effective guarantee of good government. Over the entrance to the state house of Nebraska are inscribed these words, "The watchfulness of the people is the salvation of the state." It is to this concept that the teaching of civics in Texas must be dedicated. This should be our rationale for a course of study.

Through the teaching of government, a transformation can be wrought in Texas. When one sees the reaction of these young people to these ideas, he begins to grasp the faith of Jefferson in the common sense and common decency of the common man. With these few things in mind, perhaps our conservative friends will smile indulgently if we occasionally show our liberal coattails.

THOMAS YOAKUM

The Most Important Citizens

ABILENE, SWEETWATER

The superintendents, principals, and teachers in Abilene and Sweetwater were genuinely worried when the Observer questioned the propriety of the \$10,000 their systems each had accepted from a business group to teach "Americanism."

Supt. A. E. Wells of Abilene was puzzled, he said, and thought first that the business group was suspected of being subversive. Supt. Olaf South of Sweetwater was stunned; when asked about the "eight foundations" admittedly copied for the program in the schools, he saw that they involved controversial hostilities to the New Deal.

The principals at the pilot schools in the two cities defended their independence as educators. The "resource teachers" whose salaries are being paid by the business grants, Mrs. Lucy Strong at Abilene and Mrs. E. J. Woodward at Sweetwater, believe sincerely in what they are doing and detest the thought of outside influence.

But there, carefully lettered on a huge board in Mrs. Strong's cubbyhole office for the Americanism project, were the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding's "eight foundations of freedom," including "Our Government does not owe us a living—but protects us in our freedom to earn a living," and "Free enterprise—profit motive!"

(In emphasis superior to the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence!)

And there, in the middle of Mrs. Woodward's splendid displays on

early patriots in American history and the basic documents of the Republic, were the eight "foundations" again!

It is depressing to suspect that these intelligent public school people are being used—that they did not realize the implications of taking funds from a group of propagandizing businessmen—that they are unaware of the dangers of carelessly "copying" off the principles of a one-sided group on such a vital subject as the American heritage. But this seems to be the case.

PRINCIPAL Jerry Smith of Southeast Elementary in Sweetwater is an earnest young administrator. He was shocked that there might be a question about the program, staunchly denied any question of outside influence, and conducted a tour of the classrooms, freely showing everything.

Mrs. W. E. Blewett said in her second grade room, "There's not anybody telling us how to teach! We each have our different interests as teachers." On her classroom's walls the students' exhibits were displayed: "Our American Heritage of Religious Freedom." "All People Have Rights for Brotherhood." "Freedom of Speech." "People Have Rights to Vote Like They Want to." "We Have Rights."

In a fifth grade the students had carried out a theme, "I'm no puppet!" "We Are Free to Speak or Right, Have Privacy, Worship, Vote. In America, everyone is important." There was one exhibit which read:

"Freedom to advertise, freedom of selling, freedom of owning pets, freedom of medical care, freedom of banking, freedom to expand, freedom to borrow money, freedom of ownership, freedom of owning homes, freedom of farming." As in almost all the rooms, large pictures of Eisenhower and Nixon graced the walls.

A sixth grade exhibit emphasized "Just Payment for Property—Right to Trial by Jury—No Illegal Loss of Liberty—Freedom of Worship."

A horn of plenty on another sixth-grade classroom wall was surrounded by these words:

"We are thankful for our freedom
"I can worship God
"I must obey laws
"I can live where my parents want me to
"I can watch Television
"I can vote for leaders in my class
"I can own my own things
"I can read what I want to
"I am innocent until I'm proven guilty
"I can go to school
"I can go to church
"I can pledge the flag
"I can say what I want to as long as I do not hurt my neighbor
"I can get a good education
"I can go to the shows
"I can play
"I can write what I want to as long as I do not hurt my neighbor."

MRS. WOODWARD is a happy, intelligent woman, energetic, concerned, and devoted to the public schools. She is the kind of teacher a school boy would love; she would care about him.

This is the first, and perhaps it is the only defense against the propagandizers who try to infiltrate the schools: the teachers themselves; the liberal American heritage as it is manifest in the habits of the teachers.

They are the most important citizens. They, not the superintendents, educate the young. They, not the principals, pass on their sense of the heritage, the knowledge of the race, to the generation coming. They must answer first and last for the young men and women the schools produce.

May they be preserved from influences too reputable for them to suspect and too subtle for them to resist.

R. D.

ROCKEFELLER AND CUBA

NEW WAVERLY

"... mainly Cuba." That's what the man said when he was urging that we improve our relations with the Latin American countries. Now don't be too hard on him. Probably you would have said the same thing or even more if your Cuban "interests" had amounted to more than a million acres of land. That is what Farm Research reveals about the Rockefeller interests in their study of Castro's land reform plans. Not, you understand, up and above board ownership in Rockefeller names, but disguised in the names of several companies—Atlantica del Golfo Sugar Co., 617,000 acres; American Sugar Refining Co., 340,000 acres, plus 224,000 on two unused islands; Punta Alegre, 116,000 acres.

It should be here stated that no study of Rockefeller land holdings in

general was being made by Farm Research. The study was concerned with Castro's land reform plans. Figures on large blocks of holdings affected by these plans are given in the December number of Facts for Farmers.

Houston trade interest in Latin America is great and well publicized. Could that be the reason the wily Governor of New York waited until he arrived in Harris County before tackling the thorny problem of desegregation—to divert conversation?

Solomon said, "the way of a man with a maid is strange..." Kipling added, "Yet simple and tame compared to the way of a man with a horse when selling or trading that same." Does some modern-day wise man wish to go further and delineate the way of a statesman with "backward" nations when settling or "developing" the same?

M.F.C.

San Antonio, Seen Again

HOUSTON To find poetry is a gazetteer is an astonishing thing. Yet Charles Ramsdell, a writer and scholar of immense talent, has brought this miracle to pass in his definitive, evocative and wholly delightful "San Antonio: A Historical and Pictorial Guide" (University of Texas Press, 1959).

The work fills a void in the literature of the city J. Frank Dobie has called every Texan's second home. The situation was limned for this reviewer by a librarian long ago. "No writer has ever done justice to San Antonio," she said. One has now.

No other could have accomplished this, I feel. Only Ramsdell could synthesize those qualities which, proportioned properly, can make San Antonio live engagingly in cold print. Ramsdell is a unique amalgum of researcher, historian, cynic, and subjectivist. It takes a rare faculty to write a love letter with tongue in cheek, and this is Ramsdell's particular art.

He would rather die than pen a bromide. Thus his San Antonio book sings in a voice so fresh you'd vow you were reading poetry if you didn't know you were reading a guide book. He has consulted original sources throughout, and if his conclusions belie those uttered by hack historians for generations, so be it. I have seen him spend a solid week snooping out a single fact for his book—indeed, I have seen him spend a solid week snooping out a single photograph to illustrate a single fact. This tidy perfectionism gives "San Antonio" an authenticity utterly lacking in previous works on the city. "You can be sure if it's Ramsdell" would make a splendid slogan for any teacher bent on leading her students of Texas history in the direction of truth.

But let us not overemphasize Ramsdell's souped-up sense of actuality. What else, after all, could we expect of one who is directly descended from "the babe of the Alamo" and the noted historian, the late Charles W. Ramsdell of the University of Texas? The kudos belong to Ramsdell's singular artistry, his knack for scoring words like music. One must thank the people at University of Texas Press, as well, for they have designed a book which perfectly complements Ramsdell's pungent narrative. Nor would one wish to ignore the delightful photographs.

Lord knows where Ramsdell found them all, but the historical pictures and prints and the fresh photos made specifically for the book by Fred Schmidt, who is a sort of shutterbug Renoir, comprise the most valuable single collection of San Antonio art this reviewer has come upon.

Ramsdell's tour de force is sometimes a tour de farce if your sense of humor is sufficiently sensitive, for he writes with a sly, roguish touch when he is moved to. I can see him chuckling over his typewriter as he plays the neat, aseptic iconoclast in such a matter as the apocryphal San Jose Mission Rose Window legend, which ever has been a burr in his side.

Do not imagine that he is all iconoclast, for he debunks the debunkers with similar verve. In his chapter on the fall of the Alamo, on which an interpretation

he has done for American Heritage is based, Ramsdell puts the battle back in the perspective most Texans intuitively have felt is its true and proper one. With cold, hard facts Ramsdell paints the Alamo defenders as exactly what they were—brave men who detested despotism.

The book is beamed more or less at tourists but its appeal will be great among all who have ever loved San Antonio, visitors and residents alike. When you've seen San Antonio from one of Ramsdell's bridges, a charming device he uses to bring history dramatically to life, you've been guided by a master. He takes your hand and says, "This is San Antonio," and there is no question but that this is so. KEITH ELLIOTT

(Until recently a columnist on San Antonio dailies, the reviewer now reports for the Houston Chronicle.—Ed.)

'Hide and Seek Among Banana Trees'

SAN ANTONIO

What a happy occasion for us that Charles Ramsdell's guide to San Antonio is off the University of Texas Press! I walked all the way home from Rosengren's bookstore with my newly acquired copy in hand, risking life and limb just leafing through it, wanting to gulp it down all at once.

And now, when I open it, the pages part at 151 and I do know why. This picture of Scholz's Garden opened up long overgrown recollections of my earliest youth when my mother took my brother and me downtown to see the circus parade, or a military one, or that of San Jacinto Day. No matter what the occasion in a parade mad city, all terminated with a session at Scholz's Garden across from Joske's. There my father* met us for the much-needed rest and a glass or two of beer. With this, on such days, a free hot lunch was served. This might consist of a generous slice of ham with kraut and potato salad on the side, or perhaps sausages similarly flanked. Even we children were served a plate.

The indoor garden consisted of a hollow square of iron grill galleries on three levels accessible by iron stairs; and all around the center railing there was a wilderness of greenery—large palms and other bushes in huge tubs, vines twined all over the place. No doubt the waiters walked miles daily to accommodate the customers on these three levels to serve us—a free lunch on parade days!

* (He was editor of the German daily newspaper: Freie Presse Fuer Texas. News in those placid days was almost non-existent and had to be replaced by substantial comment.)

This large emporium with the staid clientele was open at night, and then the effects of the newly installed electric lights rendered the place magical. I fail to recall, but there must have been music, too, for with Germans it takes music and beer for real Gemuetlichkeit. We children romped and chased one another up and down those lethal stairs and played hide and seek among the banana trees.

If the economic status of the proprietor worries you in lieu of these give-away tendencies—I'll have you know that he married the boss's stately daughter and retired early to a fine home on King William Street (pages 154-158).

When I turned to page 283 I had another nostalgic twinge as I remembered one night when one of my friends (335 King William, p. 156) and I were being escorted home from an "American" party by Beau Worthington. As was usual the refreshments had been too dainty for our more robust appetites, and all three of us agreed that we were just plain hungry. Beau suggested we stop at the Chili stand on Alamo Plaza (p. 283) and have what Charles in his book, p. 277, calls a brimstone bowl. As we were relishing it, my friend said, "Look, there's cousin Willie (314 East Commerce, p. 152). Now mother will hear of this and won't we just catch it!" (Let me remark as an aside that I was widely envied for having not one single relative, our family being a foreign import.)

The next day, when we had walked home from Main Avenue Hi, then our only high school, we saw from a distance the huge black coach from East Commerce stopping in front of 335, and it was but a delaying tactic to go to the tennis court and start a brisk game; for as soon as the coachman had turned the horses, we were summoned upstairs and really "caught it." Beau was to get a double dose later, as he was considered more blameworthy for having taken our kind of girl to eat chili at the public stands at midnight. He should have been excused for not knowing the mores of Sauer Kraut Bend, as our area was called by outsiders, for he was the sole un-hyphenated American in our midst, related to us only by marriage.

Charles's book has substance for newcomers as well as old timers. The pictures are well chosen and beautiful. So is our dear city, e'en if it is doomed should Peace break out suddenly.

GRETCHEN GOLDSCHMIDT



—Photo by Winston Bode

A Creek's Scoured Pool in the Brushland

Hamilton's Pool

HAMILTON'S POOL Water in western country, like snow in South Texas or heat in the thin mountain air, startles. Go thirty miles west from Austin into the scrub hills of cedar and oak and you will not soon forget Hamilton's Pool. A creek trickling green and sunlit across the pebbled land drops slow-motion a hundred silent feet into a green cavern-lake banked by its own fallen ceiling. On a Pacific Island, perhaps, or in a Central American jungle, one could take such beauty of form, color, and motion as a just reward for travel and risk; Hamilton's Pool is an unearned boon, an easy drive's almost unnatural reward. Not anywhere in Texas have I seen a better site for a new Texas park than this deep, fresh, geologically fascinating pool, the land around it, and the valley below it.

B. J. Reimers, a young cowboy, was herding cattle through the brushland in 1898 when he rode up to the edge of the cavern below him. Two years later his father bought the land, grumbling about the hole in it.

You descend the canyon wall now, sinking into the treetops, by a steel catwalk-stairway. The lake, oval, milky green, 45 feet deep in the middle, receives the slowly moiling falls from the creek above. When the weather lets you you can swim out and see the power of a little over time, the strength of the sun in a turning drop of water, receive yourself a gracefully falling thing.

One easily imagines a pool forming below falls, and in floods, larger and larger eddies scouring out a larger and larger cave until it becomes, in size, monstrous.

An entire layer of the limestone

has collapsed, so the banks are this thick slab rock, slanting into the water, as though to form a giant's bath. Water seeping through the overlying rocks has

Texas Campgrounds-VIII

formed cones from which it drips to the lake below; one cone reaches from the ceiling to the bank of the lake. As the roof of the cave recedes into darkness smaller caves are suggested. The water overflows in small stream down the valley then, past nobly standing cypress, elm, and sycamore. The walls of the canyon, like the falls, are a hundred feet high for a short way. A mile below, the creek joins the Pedernales.

Reimers rents inner tubes; there is an unmoored barrel in the pond for the swimmers; apart from picnic tables and a lookout contraption at the lip of the plateau above there is no other equipment. Reimers said he has been hesitant to sell the place to a private buyer, though he has had three offers, because "overnight they'd jack it up to six bits a person." For forty years this good man has been charging 25 cents a person, no more, for the college lovers who come to his place, the swimmers, picnickers, families. He would like to sell the pool and twenty acres therearound—he wants the people to have it, if they will—a wonder of nature as Texan as the Natural Arch is Virginian, Carlsbad New Mexican, the Redwoods Californian—for not only, what else so wonderful could occur in these modest, scrubby hills, but also, how can we fail to preserve our gifts from an eccentric Nature? R.D.

Joiner Abandons Ralls

AUSTIN

Editor Ernest Joiner is giving up on the Ralls Banner and joining a less interesting enterprise. He advised his readers of his plans in his column, "It Sez Here":

"It isn't easy to pick up my hat and walk out of an office where my heart has been hung for 14 years without feeling all kinds of regret; and it isn't easy to pat this old Royal typewriter farewell without a surge of sentiment. But that's what is brewing. On Dec. 26 the little Tripacer will head west to Santa Barbara, Calif., which will be home for the Joiners after Jan. 15. The Ralls Banner is being leased to Marvin Tomme, head printer for the past several years, who may be able to get along much better with the conflicting forces of local society than I did. I am becoming associated with a nationally circulated trade journal, a temptation that has eaten at my mercenary vitals ever since the offer was extended following our story in Time Magazine....

"Looking about, I can't say for

sure that the little progress that greets the eye has been worth the effort, but at least it was an old college try!

"In Santa Barbara it is going to be nice to fall asleep at night knowing there's a policeman on the beat, and that the full forces of law and order are only as far as a telephone. It'll be something new to have the kids in fine, modern schools where teachers actually draw more salary than the janitor, and where a superintendent is worth more money, honor and attention than a football coach. I feel the community there won't ever be divided into warring camps over the question of whether hogs and cows shall be penned up in town, or that embattled proponents of open-pit toilets shall stand at ready musket to defend their evil smelling and unsightly link with the past. I do not for a minute believe that in our new 'home town' friends will fall out, and residents threaten open insurrection, just because somebody tries to pave a city street."

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THE WONDERFUL COUNTRY,
by Tom Lea; a review of the movie
and the novel.

DALLAS

I had to see the movie because I liked the book and I had just spent several weeks in Chihuahua and Sonora. "It's not like the book."

Tom Lea is an artist who knows his material and handles it skillfully. The movie is just another western, with Robert Mitchum for the ladies, Satchel Paige as colored U. S. Cavalry, and chili for flavor.

You wonder why Tom Lea called that squalid, corrupt, primitive land wonderful. Well, you just can't crowd years of experience in a timeless land, motionless sunset splendor and raging howling sandstorms, privation, hunger and suffering, thousands of horseback miles, into an hour's viewing time, even on a wide screen in full color. There is no substitute for going there. Except possibly reading the book.

The town is of course El Paso, less than a century ago. Fort Jefflin is really Fort Bliss, back when

'SOUTHWEST' REVIEWED

the soldiers slept in tents. The occasion is the coming of the railroad from El Paso south through Chihuahua, and the final defeat of the fierce Apache Indians. The Castro family is really the Terrazas family, who for generations said "Chihuahua is mine" and in a later era had a town house with forty bedrooms, each bedroom with a grand piano.

They say that before the turn of the century Don Luis Terrazas went to Mexico City to sell some cattle. One buyer said he would take fifty thousand head. Terrazas replied, "You tell me what color you want them and I'll ship them to you." No Texas cattle baron ever remotely reached the wealth and power of the Terrazas, absolute rulers of Mexico's biggest state, five hundred miles long and equally as wide.

TODAY, of course, rolling tumbleweed no longer frightens horses on El Paso's Main Street.

At the El Paso airport tumbleweed is a problem, and blowing dust. The same mountains still loom on each side of the pass. But Juarez claims 300,000 inhabitants and El Paso is even larger.

Some 250 miles of absolutely nothing and you arrive at Chihuahua City and its hundred-odd thousand people. This is a West Texas town with rather more than the usual percentage of Mexicans, and some old Mexican architecture. On down through Delicias and Camargo you find wide straight streets full of American cars and trucks, farm tractors and implements; there are cotton gins and grain elevators, neon signs, movie houses.

Over in the mountain valleys Mormons have settled, transplanting intact, it would seem, their homes and barns and schools and apple orchards from their Utah and Colorado homeland. They

speaking English and Spanish. In between, range upon range of rocky mountain and desert floor and pasture land, with here and there an irrigation ditch lined with eucalyptus and cottonwood and salt cedar, and maybe a patch of corn, peppers, beans or cotton, a corral and ranchhouse.

Up in the high Sierras in the tall tree country you still find Indian women in long full skirts of cotton print, the rebozo and the braided hair, cooking on a campfire by an adobe hut.

And over in Sonora descendants of the Mexican Revolution's General Alvaro Obregon are the biggest ranchers, the leading businessmen. They have renamed the old town of Cajeme, calling it Obregon City, built public buildings on the grand scale. As if to say, "Sonora is mine."

The Terrazas are still around, many of them.

THE DALLAS AUDIENCE, with colored people in the second balcony, laughed at Satchel Paige as the sergeant and spokesman for the small heroic detachment of colored troops which waylaid a group of arms-transporting warriors, depriving the main band of much-needed rifles.

In the picture one can see the strength of the anti-defamation people. The book makes it plain Isaac Sterner is a Jew, though no longer devout. Hollywood makes him out, to the average moviegoer at least, as a German immigrant. He is given the unsavory role of smuggler, merchant, gunrunner, and money grubbing tool of the Castros.

No particular pains were taken not to offend Mexicans who might see the picture.

The movie flubbed again in handling the period of Brady's stay at the Santos ranch in the mountains, which in the book is a truly beautiful portrayal of the attractions of the simple life. This portion counter-balances the negative Castro episodes with something Mexican that is fine and good. The movie has him taking a siesta in a pigpen, with a servile peon for a host.

In the book, good and gentle people take him into their family circle. He shares their pleasures and simple comforts, and admires their skill as horsemen and cowboys, does his part of the herding and branding.

Days and weeks go by. All things are governed by tradition, by the rhythm of the seasons, by the flow of years and generations. Here is contentment. Here, really, is the author's "wonderful country."
R. N. JONES

AUSTIN

Blue winter days are one of the blessings of living in Texas, and green creeks running between layered limestone flats, one of the blessings of living around Austin. Sarah Payne, for five years a partner in the Observer work, and my family, Jean, Gary, and Celia (who is now a year and a half old), one noon drove out the dipping, curving road beside Lake Austin and turned up Bull Creek, along which Indians lived, Tennesseans settled, generations of college students loved, and now, spottily, real estate developers buy, subdivide, and erect houses for sale, making of once open land a riverside suburbia.

We turned into a grove beside the river. The sun was shining warmly through the clear cold air, and the green river formed its shadows below us. As we sat to our picnic a couple, the owners, drove up in a pickup; they had come for their fifty cents.

I asked of one could camp overnight, and the lady, a large, happy person with a full-volumed voice, said, "Yes—you can go up the creek—right down thataway—and there's a place under a ledge, if it's still not drippin' after the rains, you can get right under there and sleep at night."

When I complimented them on their land, she said they owned everything from the middle of the mountain back there to the middle of the creek. She has five brothers who also had land in the valley, and they have all sold out. "We're gonna hold out. They won't meet my price—wanta give \$4,000 for the river front, and leave us the rest!" she said. The man spoke up from behind the wheel. "Those real estate people—they all work together, you know. They call each other on the telephone. 'I offered him so much—don't you offer him no more.'" Together they speculated how much money developers could make out of their land, building tourist courts, covering the mountainside with "\$25,000 homes."

"If I had the money to develop it," she said, "they wouldn't get it! If I could develop it I'd put it in acres—not little ole lots. As it is we'll hold out and go on charging 50 cents a car and show the people—we've been charging the same, 45 years." She said the ridge across the creek was named Walden Ridge, for her family, who "moved into this valley from one just like it in Tennessee."

If I had it, I said, giving her the fifty cents, I would wait for someone rich to sell it to, so he would keep it all together, and she said,

"To love it like we do." Her mother died last March at 90, and was buried in the old cemetery. "That was the last of the old people. You know, the ones from the old days." Was I German? No—Irish, English, and French. "I'm Scotch and Awrish, too," she said; "I've got a little German in me, and I'm mighty proud of it." "I would be too if I did," I said. "That's what makes good people, all different kinds of blood," she said, laughing, and they drove away.

Sarah and Jean toted and toted Celia down the creek then, and Gary and I walked upstream. He dropped out pretty soon to wet his fishing line. The limestone banks follow along the creek about half a mile before it curves through brush back toward the road. With the trees bare, the hills had the color of the leaves brown on the ground. I felt existence

with "an overwhelming sense of its reality."

Together Gary and I had counted four small fish darting through the green water; and we saw coiled in the sun a blackish snake which, when captured, turned out to have been, not asleep, but dead.

I took pictures of the others beside a naked root growing from rock by the water. As the warmth passed from the blue bloom of the day, we went on.

"Why don't we buy some land here, Daddy?" Gary asked as we left the valley. "Well, it's getting crowded, and besides, a lot of college lovers come out here, and you go out coon huntin' some night, you might step on a couple of 'em," I said. "Who cares about steppin' on some old coons?" he asked.

"Let it go at that," Jean said.
R.D.

LEGALS

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO I. O. Blackmon 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 25th day of January, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,314, in which C. W. Blackmon is Plaintiff and I. O. Blackmon is defendant, filed in said Court on the 11th day of December, 1959, 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 that defendant began a course of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff; that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their further living together insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that no children were born of this marriage, and that no children were adopted by them; Plaintiff alleges that no community property was acquired during marriage to Defendant.

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office, and 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 11th day of December, 1959.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By A. E. JONES, Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Warnette Carter 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 18th day of January, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,000, in which Jolly Mae Carter is Plaintiff and Warnette Carter is defendant, filed in said

Court on the 6th day of November, 1959, 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 that defendant began a course of unkind treatment toward defendant by abusing, beating and outrageous conduct toward her, making their living together insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that there were two children, Warnette Carter, Jr., a boy, and Jolly Loretta Carter, age Three, a girl, born of their marriage, and plaintiff prays for custody of these two minor children; there was no community property acquired as a result of this marriage; Plaintiff further prays for a reasonable amount of Fifty Dollars for attorney's fees to be paid to her attorney, Mr. Victor Gleckler, a practicing attorney; 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 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 2nd day of December, 1959.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By A. E. JONES, Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Guadalupe Jimenez Haws 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 18th day of January, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,208, in which Glenn Haws is Plaintiff and Guadalupe Jimenez Haws is defendant, filed in said Court on the 2nd day of December, 1959, 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 that defendant began a course of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff; Plaintiff further alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their fur-

ther living together insupportable. There were no children born of this marriage, and none were adopted, and no community property was acquired; Plaintiff further prays for relief, general and special;

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office, and 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 2nd day of December, 1959.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By A. E. JONES, Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Jesse C. Tannehill, Jane C. Burleson, Aaron Burleson, L. W. Simpson, Mary E. Simpson, and Olga Gehren, if living, whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiff, and if dead, the legal representatives of each of said named defendants, are the unknown heirs of each of said named defendants; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of each of same named defendants, if the unknown heirs of said named defendants are dead; the unknown heirs of the unknown heirs of said named defendants if the unknown heirs of the unknown heirs of said named defendants are dead;

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 18th day of January, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiffs in Cause Number 116,183, in which Orange Bell, Jr. and Eliza Bell McDade, a married woman, joined herein by her husband, Isaac McDade, are Plaintiffs and each of the aforementioned Defendants are defendants, filed in said Court on the 30th day of November, 1959, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiffs and against said defendants for title to and possession of the following described property and premises, to-wit: A certain 0.183 acre tract out of the J. C. Tannehill League, in Travis County, Texas, a part of that certain tract conveyed to Orange Bell, Sr. by Olga Gehren, and described by metes and bounds as follows:

A certain 0.37 acre tract out of the J. C. Tannehill League,

Travis County, Texas, a part of that certain tract conveyed to Orange Bell, Sr. by Olga Gehren.

Plaintiffs allege that on June 1, 1959, they were and still are, the owners in fee simple of the above described lands and premises;

Plaintiffs allege that they and those whose title they have and hold have good and perfect title to said lands under and by virtue of the ten-year land statute of limitation of the State of Texas; plaintiffs further pray for costs of suit other and further relief as they may show themselves entitled to upon hearing of this cause, whether legal or equitable, general or special;

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

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 1st day of December, 1959.

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 J. C. Capps 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, 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 1st day of February, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,341, in which Georgia Emma Capps is Plaintiff and J. C. Capps is defendant, filed in said Court on the 14th day of Dec., 1959, 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 alleged that defendant commenced a course of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff and continued with slight intermissions until plaintiff and defendant separated; plaintiff further alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff as to render their living together insupportable; plaintiff further alleges that no community property was acquired as a result of their marriage. but that three minor children were adopted by defendant and plaintiff, namely, Michael Douglas, age 12 years, Oscar Leon, Jr., age 9 years, Guy Dennis, age 4 years, and that said children are now with and in custody of defendant, and plaintiff prays that custody of said children be awarded to the defendant; 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 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 21st day of December, 1959.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By A. E. JONES, Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Oscar Leon Rawlings 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, 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 1st day of February, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,396, in which Muriel Virginia Rawlings is Plaintiff and Oscar Leon Rawlings is defendant, filed in said Court on the 21st day of December, 1959, 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 alleged that defendant commenced a course of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff and continued with slight intermissions until plaintiff and defendant separated; plaintiff further alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff as to render their living together insupportable; plaintiff further alleges that no community property was acquired as a result of their marriage. but that three minor children were adopted by defendant and plaintiff, namely, Michael Douglas, age 12 years, Oscar Leon, Jr., age 9 years, Guy Dennis, age 4 years, and that said children are now with and in custody of defendant, and plaintiff prays that custody of said children be awarded to the defendant; 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 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 16th day of Dec., 1959.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By A. E. JONES, Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Oscar Leon Rawlings 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 February, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,396, in which Muriel Virginia Rawlings is Plaintiff and Oscar Leon Rawlings is defendant, filed in said Court on the 21st day of December, 1959, 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 alleged that defendant commenced a course of unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff and continued with slight intermissions until plaintiff and defendant separated; plaintiff further alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff as to render their living together insupportable; plaintiff further alleges that no community property was acquired as a result of their marriage. but that three minor children were adopted by defendant and plaintiff, namely, Michael Douglas, age 12 years, Oscar Leon, Jr., age 9 years, Guy Dennis, age 4 years, and that said children are now with and in custody of defendant, and plaintiff prays that custody of said children be awarded to the defendant; 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 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 21st day of December, 1959.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By A. E. JONES, Deputy.

Readers Continue Some Controversies

A Liberal Is . . .

Sir: The recent articles by Charles Ramsdell and Hart Stilwell reveal to us that once again we find the paradox facing us when we begin to try and label people. A liberal is an elusive person to catch and label. Mr. Ramsdell would surely agree that the sons of many liberals turn to rigid conservatism. Mr. Stilwell would also agree that many of the great liberals of the ages have been people who were not adjusted to their society. Samuel Adams of revolutionary fame was certainly a misfit in his society. The Rev. Martin Luther King of our day is a square peg in a round hole as far as adjusting to the demands of the society of Alabama. The Rev. Das Kelley Barnett of your own city has not adjusted to the mores of Austin in his stand on the race issue.

A recent issue of Progressive Magazine brings this paradox closer home to us. An article reveals that a certain governor could be labeled a liberal except for one issue. The governor, Orval Eugene Faubus. No person that knows the Progressive would accuse them of approving Gov. Faubus or trying to whitewash him. The recent rumblings of President Truman toward our present President's attitude in showing a willingness to negotiate with the Russians are not the rumblings of a liberal person of 1959. The same issue of the Progressive also shows that the Grand Old Lady of Liberalism has dealt with Senator John Kennedy in a fashion other than liberalism. She based an accusation against him on hearsay only.

A liberal then is not someone who is free from prejudices. I for one would classify your paper as liberal, but I think your recent rambling remarks about the Christian Faith-and-Life Community in Austin are the remarks of a person of some prejudices toward the Christian faith. A personal acceptance or rejection of the Christian faith does not concern me, only let's deal honest with it. If we attempt to judge its message let's make an effort to understand what it is saying. Saying the message of the Community does not propose a great deal more than Norman Vincent Peale is the remark of a person who has failed to understand what this message is. If I said Ronnie Dugger proposes nothing more than Freedom in Action I would be as far wrong as your statement.

Paul Tillich's "concern" is an effort by the most penetrating mind of our day to give some meaning to the meaningless life we live. Certainly the Community is saying face life and go on, but it is also saying that in facing life you must make a decision to face this life realistically and not escape from the demands of life by any form of activity—e.g., the meaningless activity of our churches or the hurrying to and fro in liberal politics. The Community would say, I believe, that we do go on in faith, but would also say that only a fool or madman can claim faith for certain.

I write from a prejudiced viewpoint, as is apparent; colored by an attachment from afar to the Community in Austin; colored by a great admiration for Paul Tillich and what he is trying to say; and probably blinded by an attachment to the Christian Faith. Also I would say that I wear the same colored political glasses of those who look upon your paper as an oasis in a journalistic desert. Knowing the above to be true I'm

still called upon to make a decision to life, a decision colored by all my prejudices, but a decision that must have some responsibility in it, and if you please a decision of "concern."

What is a liberal? I would like to say a liberal is one who is lovingly called a liberal by a liberal.

Carl Murphy, Box 97, Nederland, Texas.



LBJ and Adlai

Sir: In the Stump department of the Observer an issue or two ago I noticed a letter to the editor (from Dave Shapiro!) in which it was suggested that Lyndon was lukewarm or worse in his support of Adlai and it was charged that Lyndon got out of Texas in order to keep from campaigning for him.

In the interest of helping the Observer to live up to the slogan on its masthead I offer the following as an eyeball witness:

In 1952, Lyndon met Adlai's plane in Fort Worth, where Adlai first landed in his campaign across Texas. Lyndon introduced Adlai there, and he introduced him in Dallas. Lyndon accompanied him to San Antonio and to Uvalde, where we passengers on the Stevenson train had breakfast with Mr. Garner, Speaker Rayburn, Adlai and Lyndon. During this trip Adlai spoke on the Fairgrounds in Dallas on October 17th, just a couple of weeks before the election.

Earlier than that, on August 27, I think it was, Lyndon celebrated his birthday by announcing from his Pedernales Ranch his unqualified support of Adlai. He was joined in the statement by Sam Rayburn and Wright Patman.

In 1956 Lyndon made a lot of speeches for Adlai in Texas, including personal appearances, radio and TV talks.

As an original Adlai supporter, I kept in close touch with both campaigns. I think that in the interest of accuracy, Lyndon's part in the Texas effort should be recalled to the attention of the readers of the Observer.

W. H. (Bill) Kittrell, Commercial Bldg., 1104 Main St., Dallas 2.

Only Two Areas

Sir: I write in protest to the nonsense which appeared in the Observer Dec. 4. In the letter by Don Hammill we see a typical example of misrepresentation and lack of information being applied to the bogus issue of church and state in this country. This is similar to the debate on birth-control created to throw confusion into the 1960 presidential campaign.

When the charge that Catholics believe in a state religion is leveled, it implies that they are not loyal to the United States. The United States Constitution, first amendment, forbids the Congress to pass any law "respecting an establishment of religion." This I believe is good and proper, and I am a Catholic. Is Mr. Hammill saying that American Catholics are in favor of a state church? We are not. Is he charging that the Catholic Bishops are lying when they say that the Church does not wish to have a state church in this country? They do not lie, they merely state a fact.

Mr. Hammill asks: "Sir, do I merely imagine that there are anti-birth control laws in New England . . .?" I might ask if the Baptists are, or were, suggesting a state church in their rather frenzied advocacy of prohibition? Both implications are silly. A group in our society may support any proposal they wish, if within

the law, whether it pertains to politics, morals, economics, prohibition, or birth control. That is their right. Hammill makes reference to nuns teaching in public schools. Could they do so without the invitation of the local school boards? Hardly. It is a fact that these nuns are asked to help in a struggle to find teachers for the students in the public schools. These nuns are paid, as they should be, and the money goes to their order, as it should. Would Mr. Hammill close these schools for lack of teachers?

Catholics owe no allegiance outside of the United States, if we are speaking of man and his laws. I doubt that this differs from the Protestant position. Catholic faith and morals, the only area in which the Church asks conformity, have no bearing upon anything in this fake issue. If Mr. Hammill is so interested in what we Catholics think of a state religion why doesn't he ask us instead of rattling on about nuns and mayors, Der Fuehrer and Mussolini, encyclopedia and Romans, most of the latter being dead for a few years already.

Evidently Mr. Hammill does not think it right that the peoples of other states (meaning nations or countries) have the right to run their own business in their own way. If most of the states of the world wish to send diplomatic representatives to the Vatican I should think that would be their business. No one has denied that the Vatican is, within certain limitations, a political unit, very comparable to others in the family of nations. So is Great Britain, where Queen Elizabeth III is the head of the Anglican Church. Does Mr. Hammill suggest that we break diplomatic relations with Britain until the poor, ignorant people of that island do away with this intolerable situation? He may. When will these people understand that adherence in one area of thought does not necessarily mean adherence in other areas?

Mr. Hammill speaks of "Catholic parties" in France and Germany. He obviously does not know that these are not "Catholic parties." The political organizations to which he refers are the MRP of France and the CDU of Germany. Each has many leaders within its ranks not Catholic. Even if they were "Catholic parties," what of it? The existence of the British Labor Party does not mean that the people of Britain want a union of state and labor. I ask Mr. Hammill if he really thinks that the policies of Franco in Spain are the result of pressure from the Catholic Church or measures intended to aid in the control of that dictatorship? If they be Church policy why does this happen in Spain and not in France and Italy?

I get a particular thrill out of Mr. Hammill's claim that American Catholics talk separation of church and state because the "patriotic" Protestants force them to. I believe he assumes a great deal of influence which does not exist. This compulsion is in the name of "this heritage" in America. Now the preservation of "heritage" is equated with loyalty to the United States. Now American Catholics really want to change the customs and traditions of the United States to conform with demands of some "foreign potentate." This is the party line of the "Know Nothings." It is symptomatic of the popular opinion that anything foreign is automatically dangerous to this country.

American Catholics believe, as does Mr. Hammill, that we have a great nation and people; that our customs and traditions are ours and are desirable; that we

must have fought, bled, and died for something.

But, American Catholics, as a group, do not believe in the use of suspicion and unfounded attacks upon our fellow citizens, former Senator McCarthy notwithstanding. . . . We do not believe in using religious arguments to further political aims. I certainly speak for no Catholic except myself, but I have seen in Texas that the educational institutions which were years ahead of the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decision were Catholic. I know that among educational institutions, those supported by Catholics are usually the most liberal in thought, word, and deed. This is especially true when the issue is one of civil rights or academic freedom. I know that the vicious persecutions of the KKK, the Native American Party, and the White Citizens' Councils were not Catholic in origin.

I do not wish this to sound as if all these things constituted some great exception. These are the things supported by any person who believes in liberty, who believes in humanity for the sake of humanity, and who has any high regard for personal dignity.

It is time we cast our thoughts away from the carping pip-squeek who is "hell-bent," to use Mr. Hammill's words, on finding something indecent or disloyal about religious, racial, or political groups whose views do not agree with their own.

Kenneth J. Carey, Department of Government, St. Mary's University, San Antonio.

Carpets of Asphalt

Sir: I recently read an article in your newspaper about the present status of the Pan American Highway, which I thought was needlessly gloomy. . . .

Last June I decided to drive my car into Guatamala and decided not to resort to putting it onto a flatcar to get there. I read certain biased reports of the progress of the highway in Guatamala, most of them from Mexican sources, and needless to say, the Mexicans never have had much good to say about the Guatamalans. I was confronted with reports that the connecting link south of the Mexican Guatamalan border was so beset with landslides that it was rendered practically useless as a highway. . . .

I know I hurt the pride of the Guatamalans when I asked about the condition of the road ahead, but they politely informed me that the road was open and that I could easily reach Huehuetenango, 80 miles further on, in 3 and a half hours and that I would find the comfortable Hotel Zacalue waiting for me at 7,000 feet elevation in the Highlands of Guatemala. Frankly, the trip over the "difficult" section respectively known as "El Tapon" (Spanish for plug, stopper) was a gross disappointment. Actually, as I proceeded through the black night of the Cuchumatanes Mountains and the Selegua River Canyon, I never was aware of any difficult roadway. I was so pleased with

having negotiated "El Tapon" that when I reached Huehuetenango on schedule, I had a good meal there and continued on over the fabulous road to Quetzaltenango, Guatamala's second largest city. The next morning I was attending a market at Totonicapan seeing Indians in costumes that have changed little in the last 1,000 years. I drove along leisurely so spellbound by the exotic scenery that I had no desire to rest. I arrived at the indescribably beautiful Lake Atitlan early in the afternoon. . . . The next day I drove back to the actual Inter-American Highway and then onto a spur road to Santo Tomas de Chichicastenango to witness the kaleidoscopic spectacle of the Sunday market there. . . . That afternoon I drove down the Inter-American Highway and onto a carpet of asphalt to Chimaltenango and on to the old, old earthquake ruined city of Antigua, which was a bustling, cultured city when our Pilgrim forefathers were chopping down pine trees near Plymouth Rock. I went on down to Esquintla on the Pacific coast in the lowlands "where there's coffee and bananas and the temperature's hot." Then I went over Guatamala's wonderful paved RUME (Ruta Militar de Emergencia) to Retaluleu, then back up into the Highlands again and through a very good highway tunnel and back to Quetzaltenango. I could have driven hundreds of miles south, to San Jose, Costa Rica, if I had liked. . . .

There is very little publicity or interest in the present continuous road to San Jose, Costa Rica, and most of what little information that does creep out comes from people who have never ventured beyond Mexico City. The Pan American Union in Washington even sends out bulletins that are several years old. . . .

The time is here for looking toward travelling to Central America by personal car. The Hotel Tzanjuju at Lake Atitlan is ready and waiting, the Hotel Antigua with a glassed-in wall framing the volcano Agua is ready. There is even bus service all the way from Laredo to San Jose, Costa Rica, via "El Tapon," and the trip could be made for less than \$100 for all expenses.

Chester G. Buchanan, 840 Daffodil Dr., Mesquite.

LBJ and Nixon

Sir: To paraphrase an old saying—"The Shallowater (Star) runs deep" when it says Johnson vs. Nixon is a case of Death vs. Pestilence. Carl Brannin, 5614 Ridge-dale, Dallas 6.

At Last

Sir: We now know why the Houston Board of Education refused to televise their so-called hearing of union teacher Charles Strange. Could it be that they didn't want to be accused of putting on a rigged TV show? L. T. Gray, 7426 Southway, Houston 17.

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