

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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ABILENE DROPS BUSINESS GRANT

ABILENE
The Abilene school board voted unanimously Monday to cut off the money it has been taking from the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding and finance its Americanism education out of public school funds.

A "screening committee" of local citizens has been appointed to supervise the study and appraise the Americanism emphasis.

The Abilene and Sweetwater public school systems have been accepting \$10,000-a-year grants from T.B.E.U., an all-business Dallas group, to emphasize "Americanism" in the schools. As the Observer reported fully, eight "foundations" advocated by the business group were found in the programs being developed in both Abilene and Sweetwater.

As of Feb. 1, as a result of the board's action here, the extra money teachers were receiving at the Alta Vista elementary school for their work in developing an Americanism curriculum will be cut off.

Morgan Jones, Jr., board president, introducing a resolution to stop taking T.B.E.U.'s money, said, "There has been considerable controversy about the source of the funds. I think it will be to

our advantage to finance it with our own funds beginning next semester."

The American Heritage program is potentially very fine and should be kept clear of controversy, Jones added.

The board's resolution on the subject:

"The Abilene School Board is happy to announce the membership of the Screening Committee appointed to study and appraise the American Heritage course of study now under way at the Alta Vita School.

"As has been previously announced, Dr. Elwin Skiles has accepted the chairmanship of the committee.

"Twenty-five other fine citizens of Abilene, representing wide range of interests of the community, have consented to serve with Dr. Skiles.

"The school board appreciates these people accepting appointment to the committee for this important task.

"We feel that the program is of prime importance to the proper education of Abilene children in the American heritages so vital to our nation's survival.

"It is the wish of the school board that the program can be

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Patman on Money

(The Observer's intent in the series here beginning on Congressman Wright Patman and the banks is not to advocate nor evaluate Patman's ideas but to give them a full hearing. We invite disputation on the subject and trust our readers will agree that if Mr. Patman is right, the Congress has neglected a national scandal, while if he is wrong, he is very wrong. Mr. Patman himself holds forth in a guest column on page 5.—Ed.)

WASHINGTON

"Oh, it's cruel. It's highway robbery in broad daylight. Imagine the government paying that much for its own credit!"

In such language does the venerable Wright Patman, Congressman from Texas since 1928, condemn rising interest rates on money.

In 1945-'46, Patman said, the interest rate on short-term obligations of the government was three-eighths of one percent, but the rate has increased more than ten times. Long-term government interest rates are over four percent, and the bankers are "shooting for 4.5 percent bonds."

Patman favors a limit of 2.5 percent interest on long-term government bonds.

"This is a case of the majority needing protection from the minority—the bankers having all the privileges," Patman told the Observer in an interview in his Washington office. "The people who run the big papers are hooked up with them.

"We have no supervision over the banks. We can't get an independent audit—we haven't had one in forty-six years. They have enough power to stop any investigation!

"The people are paying interest of at least three and a half billion dollars a year they wouldn't have to pay. The total interest payments on the national debt are \$9 billion a year—the largest item in the budget except national defense, 50 percent higher than all payments to all veterans of all wars for all purposes.

'Run This Country'

"The Federal Reserve ought to be impeached," the Congressman said angrily. "They absolutely ought to be impeached. It's a dis-

grace to let a few fellas representing Wall Street absolutely run this country and have more power than Congress does."

Patman said the open market committee of the Federal Reserve System, a committee which buys and sells government securities in the open market but in secrecy, is composed of five members selected by banks and seven who are "supposed to be public members—but of course they're private bankers."

"The Federal Reserve Banks regulate no private banks now—they're just stuffed shirts, spending tremendous amounts of money. The open market committee makes the fundamental decisions," he said.

The people do not understand that the banks manufacture money, Patman declared.

"They're the manufacturers, creating money. The Federal Reserve Banks create dollars out of the government's credit when they issue Federal Reserve notes. They have 25 percent in gold behind it, but the gold belongs to the government. The gold is really a fiction; on the international market, some like to deal with gold."

The private banks, in relationship to their reserves, can then "manufacture as much money as



Hon. Wright Patman

they want to make—from their own greedy standpoint," Patman said. "They can put all their money in government securities and go fishing."

'A Scandalous Story'

He has been swinging, too, against what he regards as banks' evasion of financial responsibility for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

"The banks were supposed to pay one-twelfth of one percent of

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A Quiet Spring?

AUSTIN

A very fat lady fell down downtown the other day and a gentleman approached her and circled her two or three times. "I'd like to help," he said, "but I just don't know where to grab hold."

Will Wilson told that joke to the Kiwanians in Coleman, Texas, before his Tuesday night announcement he will run for a third term as attorney general.

His speech was short, solid, and direct; so short, the expensive radio time had to be filled in with music at the end. "Did you hear the band concert last night?" Austin pundits asked the next morning. The Attorney General had decided to fiddle while the lady floundered.

Waggoner Carr, the Speaker of the House who announced against Wilson evidently in the hope of

prodding him into a race against Gov. Daniel, said Wilson had been indecisive for weeks what to do and had finally muddled through to a decision to run for re-election, "hold onto his present office," so he can run for governor when Daniel steps aside in 1962.

The Dallas News celebrated Wilson's decision as praiseworthy, reasoning that "essentially from different angles," Daniel and Wilson "represent conservative Texas thinking," and bloodshed would have been wasteful. The News endorsed Wilson with "no hesitation."

In a speech in Houston, Carr proposed More Brains as the solution to Texas problems. "I believe," he said, "we need to bring in from business, labor, the professions, and our colleges and universities the best available brains" to develop solutions for state problems.

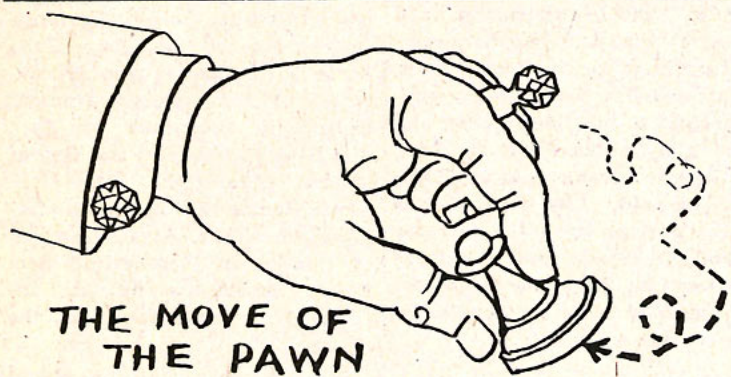
Liberals, naturally, saw an opening, two conservatives who must divide the conservative vote for attorney general, but while there seemed to be plenty of liberal kingmakers, the kings were sleeping late.

Talk that 1960 may be "an incumbents' year" for statewide officeholders was based on the odds favoring re-election for Daniel, Lt. Gov. Ramsey, and Wilson, as well as Sen. Lyndon Johnson.

Liberals Won Saturday

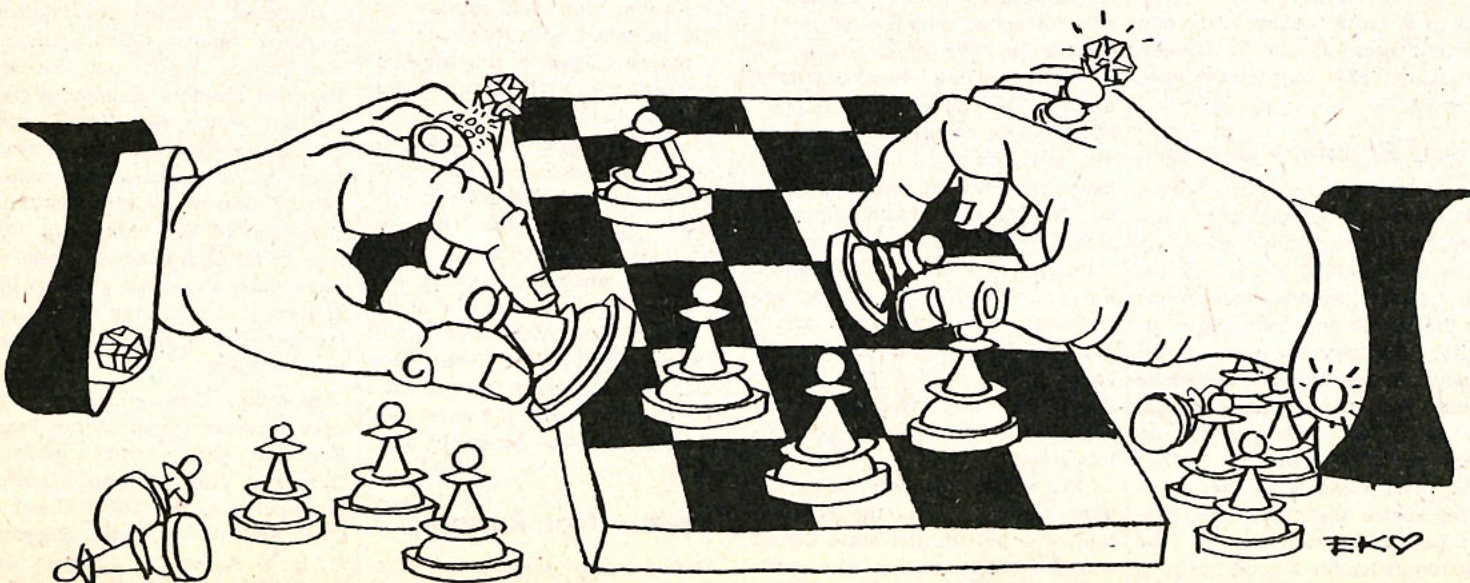
But liberals did surprisingly well in Saturday's special legislative elections, encouraging the suspicion that Daniel's vigorous opposition to a general sales tax may provide them a means of riding to greater strength in the legislature on his pants cuffs, if not his coat-tails.

A. R. (Babe) Schwartz, labor-
(Continued on Page 2)



Texas Chess

The game is played with 16 pawns. There are not exactly any sides. Any number of lobbyists can play. Each of the pawns has a different devious move. The object of the game is to get the first pawn to move, then each pawn moves into the place of the one that has just vacated. The game may be played for money.



ANY NUMBER OF LOBBYISTS CAN PLAY

LBJ WINS IN CAUCUS; RALPH VOTES 'NO'

WASHINGTON

Senator Yarborough's cold determination to hold aloof from Senator Johnson's Texas bandwagon is now unmistakable.

By his vote with eleven other Senate liberals in Democratic caucus Tuesday — a vote of clip Johnson's power in the Senate—he set off speculation which was not far-fetched that his aloofness might turn to support for some other candidate before Los Angeles.

The Senate liberals scuffled with Johnson for about ten days. The matter came to a head in Democratic caucus Tuesday called because of their challenge. The issue was whether Johnson should continue appointing members of the Democratic policy committee or whether, as Sen. Gore proposed, Democratic senators should elect them. Johnson won, 51-12.

Voting for election of the policy senators were Yarborough, Gore, and Sens. Douglas, Carroll, Clark, Hart, Humphrey, McCarthy, McNamara, Monroney, Morse, and Proxmire, the original Johnson challenger in the Senate. Surprise additions to the group for curbing Johnson were Yarborough, Gore, and Monroney.

"It is obvious," Douglas of Illinois said afterward, "that there are a number of senators at the moment who are not quite ready for democratic procedures, and instead prefer to live under political colonialism."

"It means that Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson has the support of the Democratic senators," Gore said. But he said that his move "won a great deal. More attention will be focused on the need for democratic procedures in the Senate. We're moving, and they are giving."

Johnson said he had always told senators he would call caucuses at the request of any one of them. On the test vote he did not lose a single major committee chairman or Southern senator. The fact that those who voted with Gore included not only Yarborough, but also Midwestern and Northern liberals, however, was a dark omen for Johnson's prospects in the Democratic convention at Los Angeles, since liberal forces are usually dominant at these events.

Speaker Sam Rayburn was reported angry with Yarborough for refusing to join the Democratic Texas congressmen in backing Johnson. Rayburn endorsed Yarborough for the Senate and thought the favor should be returned. Yarborough friends made it clear he never promised to support anyone in return for Rayburn's endorsement.

"I couldn't be more disappointed in a man than I was in what he did," Rayburn said. (For more on this, see column, page 5.)

Rayburn stepped aside as chairman of the Democrats' national convention so that, as he said, he could work for his candidate, Johnson.

In a floor skirmish before the Tuesday caucus, Sen. Smathers accused Sen. Gore of "washing dirty linen" in public. Gore responded "This is not dirty linen," but "goes to the heart of our two-party system."

Johnson's position was that the present policy committee represents every part of the country and "every political philosophy I can visualize." Its members are Johnson, Mansfield of Montana, Hennings of Missouri, Green of Rhode Island, Hill of Alabama, Russell of Georgia, Kerr of Okla-

homa, Murray of Montana, and Hayden of Arizona.

Johnson said after the caucus that the committee was misnamed as a policy committee and he was considering proposing to rename it along the lines of a "scheduling committee."

Other Developments

On civil rights, this was the situation:

Sen. Johnson said he is supporting his 1959 bill for a federal conciliation service and will also back abolition of the poll tax in federal elections. Federal voting registrars will also be considered, he said. Debate is expected to begin about Feb. 15 in the Senate. Johnson, as a presidential candidate, is generally expected to be more liberal than before on civil rights.

Speaker Rayburn refrained from advocating signatures by House members on the "discharge petition" which would release a civil rights bill from the rules committee. He said those who want such legislation can sign the petition and get it; 219 signatures are the needed number. "I've never signed a discharge petition—I'm just pointing out that the easy way to get it up is to sign a petition," Rayburn said.

Liberal sources in Washington said the pending House bill "hardly deserves the name 'civil rights,'" but their hope is that it will be improved by amendment in the debates.

Yarborough took a stand beside, but at present somewhat advanced from, Johnson. "... a bill will pass this session," he said. "The one that Sen. Johnson has proposed has many meritorious points in it. When voting rights are taken care of, many of these other problems will take care of themselves." The administration is "very negligent" for not appointing voluntary groups to help handle racial conflict—"Some cities have them, and they work." Would he support federal registrars? He would back anything necessary to effectuate voting rights, he said.

Yarborough said in the first of his weekly radio reports from Washington that he will fight for his GI college bill, Padre Island park, a farm solution, more preparedness, lower interest rates, checking inflation, and improving school construction and teachers' pay.

Responding to the President's state of the union address, Johnson said the President should "recognize that cooperation is a two-way street"; Yarborough said it was mostly "glittering generalities" but expressed concern about high interest, about which Yarborough hoped the GOP would do something. Yarborough said Eisenhower admits the farm problem is getting worse but offers no remedy. Rayburn said Democrats will cooperate with Eisenhower on everything "to the advantage of the country," but "It isn't a question

of cooperation with the President but of working for good legislation."

Rayburn, honored at birthday parties in Texas and then in Washington, is reported to have decided to retire from the Speakership at the end of the term for which he begins this year.

Johnson's Candidacy

With so much policy, politics abated. Johnson told reporters political motives will be present in the Congress, but constructive legislation will be passed. Rayburn said Johnson has a "pretty fair" chance of getting the nomination. Rayburn denied talking to Harry Truman about Truman supporting Johnson.

Larry Blackmon of Mineral Wells, contractor and financial director of the Johnson for President clubs, said there is a club now in every Texas county. John Connally, oilman, was named temporary chairman of the Tarrant County club; other business leaders completed the group's temporary leadership.

Gov. Daniel said of Senator Johnson in Dallas: "He is a serious candidate and is a serious contender ... leaders of the nation will turn to him before this campaign is over."

The El Paso Labor Advocate—official paper of El Paso and Odessa unions—asked how Johnson really feels about labor, reprinting parts of the Aug. 22 let-

ter Johnson sent to business friends on his labor voting record. The letter "has risen to haunt his efforts and possibly defeat his chances to be president," said the paper.

Columnist Marquis Childs said Johnson "is out to put together a bloc of Johnson delegates." "On the score of his convictions, Johnson increasingly merits the label conservative," Childs wrote.

Yarborough held fast to his refusal to endorse Johnson or anybody for the Democratic nomination. Asked point blank if he would back Johnson as favorite son, he said he would support the party's nominee. Before declaring his choice, he said he would have to "wait and see who all the candidates are and the circumstances deciding the situation," an indication—his first—that he might support someone in advance of the convention.

Asked if Kennedy's Catholicism will hurt him, Yarborough said no. The GOP is trying to wreck Democratic hopes by this argument and by saying Johnson cannot be elected because from Texas nor Stevenson because twice defeated, Yarborough said.

In a radio broadcast, Yarborough said "Texans may take justifiable pride in whatever progress is made (this session) because you furnish the two men—House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson—upon whose leadership much depends."

Wilson's Decision Suggests 'Incumbents' Year'

(Continued from Page 1)

backed former state representative, and Maco Stewart, liberal Young Democrats' state president who also pulled in some aristocratic vote, together received 14,395 votes against a combined vote for the two leading conservatives in the race, Reps. Sam Bass of Freeport and Jerome Jones of Galveston, of 7,470.

Meanwhile, a liberal attorney and sometime political cartoonist, Neil Caldwell of Alvin, and a school teacher who is expected to lean toward the liberals, Ronald Roberts of Hillsboro, won their House seats. In Pasadena, usually a liberal district, a dry cleaner, J. E. Ward of Glen Rose, won a House seat.

Schwartz, winning the Senate seat he almost wrested from Sen. Jimmy Phillips in 1958, supported the auto liability insurance rating plan in the closing days of the campaign. Stewart opposed it and criticized Schwartz's role in passing the relevant insurance law. This was just about all they could find to fight about.

The vote in the Senate race: Schwartz, 8,274; Stewart, 6,121; Bass, 5,186 (retiring him from public life, since Caldwell replaces him in the House); Jones, 2,284; Ullman Kilgore, League City and a Republican, 1,367; W. H. Boeker, Bay City, 324; Jimmy Wilcox, Freeport, 231.

'Good Business Climate'

In Coleman, Atty. Gen. Wilson developed his conservative approach to taxing and spending. "More payrolls in Texas" is the goal, he said, "because there alone lies the key to an expanding prosperity." Industry "is a wonderful device, created by the capitalistic system. Hot demagoguery against businesses as such can dry up Texas payrolls." On the other hand, "The union is another wonderful device the capitalistic system has produced. One of the first requisites for a good business climate is a public officialdom whose members confine themselves to responsible statements about both management and la-

bor." But how are more payrolls to be attracted? "Something must be done to pull money into Texas," Wilson said, "and we can only look to increased manufacturing to do it ... It is a matter of holding down the total cost of state government if we are to compete with other states, who are also seeking new industry ... The money that circulates in a community as the result of an industrial operation affects every single person in that community."

In his radio introduction, Wilson chose to be identified as a crusader against "organized crime" in Dallas County; as a vigorous law enforcement officer at the state level "against gambling rackets, quack doctors, and loan sharks," and the Galveston brothels; as a lawyer and a law teacher; as a combat veteran; as "a scholar, a successful public official, and an outstanding executive."

Many friends urged him to run against Daniel, others to seek re-election, he said. "I am neither aligned with nor obligated to Gov. Daniel and am perfectly free to run for governor." He and Daniel had differed "many times" but cooperated when necessary "for the good of Texas."

He had decided in the South Pacific to spend his life in public service in "the hard end of it, which is holding elective office," he said. The challenge of his present office is "continuing," and he felt that "in this office I have made my greatest contribution so far." On the other hand, anyone is glad to be mentioned for governor.

Daniel, he said, "has accepted the responsibility of solving the financial crisis which has arisen during his administration"—perhaps serving notice that should Daniel want a fourth term, he had better be invulnerable by then on this issue.

"The central problem facing the next session ... is the elimination of a \$67 million state deficit and the determination of a realistic tax policy," he said.

"Upon a careful balancing of the two courses of action, we have decided to seek re-election

... upon a continuing platform of aggressive law enforcement," he said.

He then specified as his continuing tasks, suppressing anti-trust conspiracies with the powers of his office; investigating price-fixing in school construction and sales to cities and counties; completing litigation to clarify water rights and also to uphold the public's right to use the beaches; and battling down Texas loan sharks.

When he became Attorney General, he said, 1,500 loan sharks were "preying upon the working people of Texas," but now there are less than 800 of the companies left, and 300 cases are pending in the courts.

Teachers Waiting

Jack Cox, running against Daniel, accused him of "broken promises" to the teachers, with the school children "the losers."

Marshall Formby, still sounding the drums against Daniel to see how many echoes he gets, said "all past obligations need not be considered factors" in a third term bid, but he added, "I am not mad at Price Daniel." Formby suggested a public referendum to find out if the people prefer a general sales tax or a personal income tax.

Daniel toyed with the carrot for the teachers again during an Austin meeting of 1,200 school administrators. In a formal speech he told of the dangers of federal financing of schools. He told reporters that he "still hopes" teachers' pay can be raised "before the regular session," but he said, "It will depend on whether something can be worked out on finances ahead of time." Mrs. Mary Alexander, state president of the Texas State Teachers' Assn., said there is little hope for a pay raise if Daniel does not call a session promptly after Feb. 1.

Sanders Not Running

Daniel turned toward the legislative question during a Texas Press Assn. press conference in Dallas, saying there will be harmony in the legislature when the

people select legislators "who will speak for them."

Announcing for re-election were State Senators Bill Fly, Victoria; Bill Wood, Tyler; Doyle Willis, Fort Worth, (who may or may not be opposed by Rep. Don Kennard); Neveille Colson, Navasota, (to be opposed by Rep. Zeke Zbrank of Liberty, who is leaving the House); Hubert Hudson, Brownsville, (opposed by Rep. Jim Bates, Edinburg); and George Moffett, Chillicothe. One expected Senate race did not materialize when Rep. Alonzo Jamison of Denton, in Weatherford Sen. Floyd Bradshaw's district, announced for re-election to the House.

All six liberals in the House delegation from Houston drew opponents as expected. Jim Nugent, a Kerrville attorney, announced against fellow townsman Rep. Joe Burkett, who ran for Speaker in 1959. J. Evetts Haley, Jr., son of the right-wing Canyon individualist, announced against Rep. Ted Springer, the liberal from Amarillo. Reps. Jimmy Day, Brookshire; Bill Woolsey, Corpus Christi; Ben Sudderth, Comanche; and Obie Bristow, Big Spring, quit the House.

In Dallas, Ex-Rep. Joe Pool announced against GOP Congressman Bruce Alger, but Ex-Rep. Barefoot Sanders announced himself out of the race. Joe Kilgore, the conservative Congressman from McAllen, drew an unheralded opponent in John Westburg, professor of Pan American College in Edinburg, whose press releases have indicated militant liberalism, and who says he will run the best race he can "with my own meager funds."

Associate Justice Robert Calvert drew an opponent for Texas Supreme Court chief justice—Robert G. Hughes, who is associate justice of the Third Court of Civil Appeals at Austin. Supreme Court Associate Justices Joe Greenhill and Clyde E. Smith, and Judge Lloyd W. Davidson of the Court of Criminal Appeals, announced for re-election.

Patman Charges 'Robbery in Broad Daylight'

(Continued from Page 1)
their deposits" to FDIC, he said, "but during the 80th Republican Congress the law was changed so that the FDIC board can get \$3 billion from the U.S. Treasury any time they want it, direct. This is a government obligation for which they (the banks) pay nothing—a bonus to the banks. And then they began cutting the one-twelfth of one percent contribution, until they can subtract 60 percent of that one-twelfth.

"It's a scandalous story!! scandalous!" Patman exclaimed. "The United States Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. has 81 cents to protect every \$100 on deposit." In the event of a run on the banks, he

★ KEY POINTS ARE LISTED ★

TEXARKANA

In a statement of points which "should not be overlooked" in the Observer's report on the monetary situation, Rep. Wright Patman said:

"Over forty years the government interest rate on long-term bonds has been fixed at not exceeding four and one-fourth percent. During this time we have gone through depressions and inflations and the rate was maintained at approximately two and a half, seldom over three percent, with no demand to increase the overall of four and one-fourth percent, until President Eisenhower demanded it recently.

"During twelve years, from 1939 to 1951, the Federal Reserve maintained the long-term rate at two and a half percent, and bonds did not go below par. During a part of this time the federal government was spending a quarter of a billion dollars a day in World War II. During a part of this time we had the greatest inflation threat caused by the holdup of purchasing power at a time when goods were not available and people holding this purchasing power all wanted to spend it at one time after the war was over. Notwithstanding this most trying time in history for our fiscal policies, the government long-term rate was maintained at two and a half percent, and these bonds did not go below par.

"If such rates can be maintained as indicated, they can be maintained any time if the Federal Reserve Board and the Open Market Committee will cooperate. The truth is, the Open Market Committee is composed of five members who are selected by the banks, with the other seven Federal Reserve Bank presidents. Seven members of this board are selected for 14-year terms by the President and the other five are selected by the commercial banks who profit from their operations. This is a weakness right here. The people who profit from high interest rates are fixing them.

"On the national debt we are paying one billion dollars more in interest in 1959 than in 1958. We are paying four billions more in 1959 over roughly the same debt in 1952. Our President is forcing an extortionate interest rate policy by allowing Federal Reserve to be independent. It is robbery in broad daylight.

"One of these days the people will get the truth about how our money system is manipulated by a few, and a change will be made. It is difficult to get the facts over when only one side is carried in the press or included in news information by other means of communication."

said, "the government would just print the money."

The national debt ought to be paid off to a certain amount, "but we've got to have a national debt," Patman believes. To pay it off quickly and abruptly would cause "the worst depression in history." As long as the private sources of capital will not provide enough funds to keep the economy going, the government must do so, and this means the national debt, he reasons.

Patman believes bankers should be removed from the Federal Reserve Board. "It's scandalous! It's shocking! It's so shocking—the people won't believe it," he said, handing the reporter some Congressional Records.

"You won't find debates. Because they won't challenge me. They keep it out because they know damn well what I can do to them," he said.

Pressures from the bankers and the frequent charges that reforms bankers oppose would be inflationary intimidate many persons on the subject of money, he said.

"It hasn't intimidated you, I notice," the reporter observed. "No, sir. It will not," he said.

'The No. 1 Money Man'
Patman is not just another congressman.

He is second-ranking member of the Texas delegation in tenure. Only Speaker Rayburn has served longer.

He is chairman of the House small business committee. Every other Congress he is chairman of the Joint (House-Senate) Economic Committee. On the powerful House banking and currency committee he is the third-ranking member.

Born near a railroad siding named Patman's switch (for his family, who settled there, near Texarkana, after the Civil War), Patman was graduated from Hughes Springs high school and earned his law degree from Cumberland University, Tennessee. ("I only got involved in banking and finance because I had to," he says.)

He served in the Texas legislature from 1921 to 1924, was district attorney for the fifth judicial district of Texas, and was elected to Congress in 1928.

Bankers all over the country know about him, and some fear him. The Associated Press said in a story from Washington Dec. 28, 1958, that his ideas about money and credit "in some outraged quarters" earn tags like "sawdust floor economist," "cheap money," and "funny money."

But, said AP: "Money, like the weather, is something everyone talks about, but few really understand it. Patman is one who does. In spite of the controversy over his economic philosophy, the solemn Texan probably rates as the Number One money man in Congress because of his knowledge of this complex subject."

When a man of this standing declares, as Patman did, for instance, in a letter to the Observer on Dec. 19, 1959, that "The Federal Reserve Board now is guilty of wilful misconduct and gross malfeasance in office. They are doing what is equal to highway robbery in broad daylight by imposing extortionary interest rates upon the people and permitting a few to make their millions overnight through the free use of the Government credit" — then one would expect the nation to take notice.

But it has not.

'Take the Floor'

His views have made no real impression on the Congress. The Democratic Party does not take them up—in fact, does not, as a general matter, discuss banking, except for occasional rhetorical abuse. And Patman charges that the press blankets out a discussion of his field and his ideas.

Last Congress, arguing against what he said would have been a bigger giveaway than all the Teapot Domes, Dixon-Yates deals, public land grabs, timber steals, and defense contract riggings put together, Patman said:

TMA Acts in Colleges

AUSTIN

Texas Manufacturers' Assn. is endeavoring to advance conservative economics in the Texas colleges.

John Hinds, director of public relations for TMA, wrote in his column in "Texas Industry," the TMA house organ:

"A fallacy exists in modern educational process which allows a student to obtain false impressions, ideas, and theories from reading books that are socialistic or through a misinterpreting of super intelligence from listening to lectures by theoretical professors in social study courses in college . . .

"TMA is attempting to fill this void in the educational background of college and university students in Texas by sponsoring College Town Hall Programs. (In 1958) more than 10,000 students attended programs in 30 Texas colleges. During the 1959-'60 academic year more than 15,000 will attend programs designed to create a better understanding of business and industry.

"TMA members from all over the state . . . travel hundreds of miles to participate. . . .

"Students are permitted to ask any question affecting business and industry in the fields of economics, labor-management relations, politics,

government, and the private-enterprise system. Town Hall Programs afford the students an opportunity to learn first hand the real views of management on these vital issues. . . .

"The College Town Hall provides a company, whether it be large or small, an opportunity to speak effectively to large audiences of receptive students," Hinds wrote in the TMA journal.



Abilene Drops the Grant

(Continued from Page 1)

kept above controversy. "For that reason, the board has decided that as of mid-term, the program will be financed entirely with Abilene school funds.

"Some questions have been raised about the program, with the principal objections, it appears, being that it was financed by an outside grant.

"So that the program can be developed without any extraneous issues becoming involved—either political or religious—and in the hope that the citizenry can unite behind it, the school board is taking this action.

"We do wish to express appreciation to the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding for its assistance in inaugurating such a program.

"The school board plans to work

"The reason is, the people generally are not informed about it and enter no protest. The Members of Congress have terrific pressure from the banking lobby that will profit so handsomely from this giveaway. Our exposes are scandalous and shocking but they are only printed in the daily Congressional Record, which is read by few people."

Last March, Patman made a speech to the U.S. House charging that the Federal Reserve System and the Republicans in 1958 "gave"—literally "gave"—the banks \$10 billion in 1958. His reasoning was complex and required some sophistication about banking. He had just finished charging that in fact, the \$67 billion of interest-bearing U.S. government securities the commercial banks hold have all been acquired by money "created on the books of these banks."

Then he asked the House:

"Is there a Member within the sound of my voice who will dispute what I have said about that? Of course there is not. There is not a person in the Government who will dispute it, because it is an inescapable fact. It cannot be disputed. So, here we are, 436 members of the House, sitting right here on the sidelines seeing this happen in broad daylight and feeling helpless to do anything about it. That is the reason I complain."

But a member did rise to the microphone. The Congressional Record reports the colloquy:

"Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?"

"Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

"Mr. GROSS. How did the gentleman vote on raising the debt limit?"

He had voted no, Patman replied.

He tried again in April. Market trading in onions is regulated by the government, but market trading in government securities is totally unregulated, he declared. The interest rate had just gone to 4.26 percent on long-time securities "for the first time since the early twenties." Pleading for attention, Patman continued:

"The Federal Reserve Board last year furnished the banks enough free reserves, absolutely free, without a penny cost, for them to go into the market and purchase \$10,400 million in U.S. Government securities. That was manufactured money. That was money created on the books of the banks. Every dollar of that money must be paid. By whom? Every bill says 'U.S. Government will pay on demand, so many dollars.' That is how. That is you. That is the people. In other words,

it is a mortgage upon all the property and upon all the incomes of all the people of the United States to pay that money which was created by the flick of a pen on the books of the banks in 1958 in order to buy these bonds totaling \$10,400 million.

"If any Member of Congress can justify that," challenged Patman, "I wish that Member would speak out and I wish that Member would take the floor of this House and say it can be justified. I know now that no Member will do that because no Member will try to defend that policy. It cannot be defended. But we have remained silent. We have not done anything about it. Now it has overtaken us in a devastating, ruinous way. We must immediately pay some attention and see if we cannot do something about it."

The next entry in the Congressional Record that day reads:

"THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN C. KLECZKA

"(Mr. ZABLOCKI (at the request of Mr. Daniels) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

"Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to report to this House the passing away of . . ."

The Observer, interviewing Patman and studying his speeches, news releases, magazine articles, and committee debates and reports, undertakes now to explain what he is saying. R.D.

(To Be Continued)

Tributes Paid To Allred

WASHINGTON

Sen. Ralph Yarborough said to the Senate here that the late James Allred, "loving of mankind," is justly mentioned in the same breath with Sam Houston and Jim Hogg."

"Not often through the mists of Texas time has a man risen from the masses who at once had a heartfelt and soulful concern for life's 'have-nots' and possessed with that concern the iron and fire to fight unjust economic and political power whenever he found it," Yarborough said.

"He had the most sincere concern for the rights and welfare of the individual of any man I have ever known . . . Texas has not seen his like in the past 60 years; Texas may not see his like in the next 60."

Yarborough inserted into the Congressional Record newspaper stories and editorials on Allred, including "Allred Revisited" (Obs. June 27 '55), "Tax Fight Is 21 Years Old" (Obs. July 4 '55), and "James Allred," an editorial (Obs. Sept. 25 '59).

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Congratulations, Abilene

We congratulate the Abilene school board for its good judgment upon second thought in breaking off its acceptance of private business funds to finance its development of a revised "Americanism" curriculum.

We trust the Sweetwater school

district will follow suit, and other Texas public schools will refuse these propaganda-tainted grants if and when they are offered.

The Observer is gratified if its reports on the program were a cause of the Abilene board's reconsideration.

Justice in Cuba

Nothing is more sickening than the steady flow of reports from Cuba that Fidel Castro is as fanatic and punitive against his critics as any tinhorn Latin-American dictator. Reporters are jailed because they refuse to betray their news sources. Cubans who peacefully withdraw from the government, saying merely that they do not approve any more, are attacked virulently and neurotically by Castro and put in jail for 25 years. The murders of the Batista

sympathizers after Castro came to power (without fair trials, in an atmosphere of hysteria) were disgusting; their similarity to the murders during Batista's reign do not mitigate them, they make them more horrible. We approve of many of Castro's reforms, but if he does not stop his paranoiac persecutions of his critics, he cannot hope for the support of liberal America. If he has no more regard for the rights of human beings than this, his very humanitarianism is called into question. Let him try a little democracy, and run the risks of freedom as he promised!

Swastikas

The Swastikas and hate-the-Jews signs which appeared in Germany and Europe frightened but did not seem really to threaten us. Now they appear on a Dallas synagogue and inside two Corpus Christi public schools. Let those who indulge easy hostilities to racial or ethnic groups reflect on the implications. And who can fail to see an analogy with the sign which still obscenely straddles the main street of Greenville, Texas: "The Blackest Land and the Whitest People"!

McCarthyism

McCarthyism, firmly planted during years of fear, grows now in our native politics with the tenacity of mesquite. Liberal New Orleans mayor DeLesseps Morrison was smeared the last few days of the campaign for governor because a secretary of his once belonged to an organization listed as communist by the House Un-American Activities Committee. Such sordid plays are always carefully fenced off from the candidates they benefit. We hope the voters now generally reject them, but the Louisiana returns were not reassuring.

Dryness

In a speech in Coleman, Atty. Gen. Wilson says of more payrolls in Texas, "there alone lies the key to prosperity," and that therefore we must hold down the costs of state government. What does he propose to cut? Aid to the aged? Appropriations for Gatesville school for boys, which needs increases? Or would he return the state hospitals to their previous conditions—human warehouses? Will Wilson should say what he means. There is a dryness to his economics—a frightening, inhumane dryness.

East Texas

We would like to hear from our readers on the subject of the treatment of Negroes in East Texas. We have a feeling that liberalism in the state has not confronted its responsibility for East Texas.

We have not yet accepted our collective guilt. The worst official act of Gov. Daniel, his signing of the 1957 segregation bills, has passed as expedient. Professional Texans like to have the Cadillac-and-oil myth rub off on them, but not this use of people as animals. Even the University of Texas, which has made progress on the issue, bars Negroes from college sports with other teams, setting a bigoted example for the hundreds of thousands of Texas fans and necessarily accepting guilt in the ugly Cotton Bowl incidents.

If the liberal community of the state refuses to address the realities of East Texas, how can moderates and state universities be held to account?

No Session

We commend Gov. Daniel for deciding not to call a special session before the elections. If the teachers will work for progressive taxes and not sales taxes this summer as well as higher pay for themselves, perhaps Gov. Daniel will be able to conclude that a special session in the fall will be justified.

Mrs. Clayton

Mrs. Will Clayton of Houston, a very wealthy woman, worked loyally and fearlessly for the poor. In her handwritten will, she left part of her estate "to my beloved country, the United States of America, to be used for the retirement of the national debt." For her goodness and for her patriotism she will be long and well remembered.

'My Mind Is Open But My Heart Is Closed'



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

NICK THE KNIFE VS. L. B. BROWNROOTER

MARSHALL

Back around Dec. 20 of last year, the Gallup Poll showed Mr. Rayburn's presidential candidate to be running like a house afire—in the South (31 percent). In the East, he had a thundering three percent vote; in the Midwest, seven percent; and in the Far West, five percent. Now there's a horse for you. The only area offering him colors to carry—For Old Dixie, Sah!—finds itself slapped in the face by Pussyfoot Johnson, who must needs be a Westerner, or a Far Westerner, or even a hairy-eared mountaineer—anything save a Southerner. From such ironies are political victories fashioned, if Pussyfoot is also fleet of foot.

There are signs that the old Master is headed for evil days, and that hissing noise you hear is the air escaping from the trial balloons that were the Johnson-for-something-or-other clubs. They have been created and viewed, by and large, with a sense of raging apathy. Oh, the political opportunists may seek to breathe vigor into them, but when the Texas-shaped steaks made by the anointed and the free barbecue played out, Pussyfoot began to look like William Arvis Blakley. He may yet hold the whole wide Texas in his hand—but not the political world.

The liberals, who are the only true democrats, are beginning to wake up to where Leaderless Lyndon took them during the last session of Congress, and they want no more. Likely that three percent vote from back East represented the membership of the National Association of Manufacturers of the area. If there was a liberal in it, he probably was caught during pre-holiday celebrations.

ALL OF WHICH brings us to a point of importance. Recently that harum-scarum firebrand, David Lawrence of U.S. News & World Report, editorialized on the presidential candidates to be. Contrary to all expectations, he turned out to be a Nixon man on the Republican side. On the other hand, he picked Our Lyndon for the Democrats. Now there would be a race, Nick the Knife and Lyndon Brownrooter. Granted, this ticket would be a safe one, McKinleywise; but what of its effect on the immediate prosperity of the country, say through the 1960 campaign?

With Nick sporting the colors of

his California slush fund contributions, and Lyndon those of a rooty brown sack, what a pageant of the commonplace! Both might plan to spend on the race, but they would have no funds. Fancy with me the approach of either to the wells of conservatism, Nick first:

"Our candidate merits your support, Sir, as did Saint Ike against that Socialist Stevenson," would be the opening. The closing would be the tart reply that the worthy member of the N.A.M. could see not one whit of difference between Nick and Lynn, and he didn't give a hang which went in. The fund solicitor would sadly go his way, remarking that indifference will not loosen purse strings.

When the money seekers for either should approach Labor, the response would be another "no." For Lyndon, the stalwart knifer of the Kennedy-Ives labor bill? The man who chose the ranch of the worst labor bairer of all time for his heart attack? Impossible. Why, Nick-the-Knife has more claim on Labor's vote. After all, he got credit for putting the squeeze on Big Steel in that memorable strike when St. Ike refused government intervention—until the country economy had suffered a sufficient blood letting. Alas, Labor's only move in this sad eventuality would be to wear the 600,000 buttons that Papa McDonald had made up for the pending strike vote in the Steel affair, and which bear the one word, "NO." Come to think of it—I want one of those for election day, if it sadly comes with the Gold Dust Twins monopolizing the ballot.

Aside from there being no place for the independents to go, think of the shock to our economy. No money pumped into the various localities for the organization of clubs, such as Crop Dusters for Dick, or Librarians for Lyndon. No school teachers leading their little flocks in chanting "Dick's a Dear"; no "Democrats for Dick." Funds shut off. TV without fodder, failing to exude the quarts and quarts of sticky political honey that the Republicans usually give us. No canned interviews with Ike and Dick, where rigged questions and answers are given as though spontaneous.

THE THOUGHT is too horrible to pursue further. Why, we might as well be on the beach—or wouldn't we be?

FRANKLIN JONES

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HIGH INTEREST IS A U. S. SALES TAX

TEXARKANA

If Congress passed a stiff sales tax—one which would take a big bite out of every dollar consumers spend for groceries and everything else—many people would be up in arms about it. It is no wonder, then, that many people resent the Administration's high-interest policy.

For 98 percent of the people the high-interest policy amounts to the same thing as a sales tax, except there are two notable differences. First, the tax is somewhat hidden and the uninformed consumer does not recognize it as one of the things causing his dollar to shrink. Second, this hidden tax is not going to pay the cost of government nor reduce the federal debt, but does fatten the incomes of a few families of great wealth, plus, of course, the incomes of the big bankers and Wall Street money dealers.

Consider what high interest has done just to the cost of owning a home. The present rate on FHA guaranteed mortgages, compared to 1952, means that the typical home buyer today—one with a \$13,500 mortgage—is paying out an extra \$4,500 in interest charges. The chairman of the House subcommittee on housing recently computed the cost this way: This average family purchasing a home today could have an added bedroom and an added bathroom, and perhaps a garage also, for what it is paying in extra rates on most other things. The increase in FHA rates is relatively modest—a mere 35% since 1952! The total cost of high interest to the average family would come to a staggering amount if anyone could compute it. It takes a huge bite out of the budget of the family that buys an auto, a washing machine, or anything else on time.

More than that, it shows up in increased prices, because business firms—retailers, distributors, manufacturers, and so on—must all have credit. Increased interest rates have increased business costs. Today the average American family is paying \$200 a year in interest charges just to carry the federal debt, and this is being rapidly increased as old bonds issued at lower rates are being retired and replaced with new, high-interest bonds.

THERE is nothing new about the Republican high-interest policy, nor about the cry that high interest fights inflation. This is an issue between the two political parties

About the Author

AUSTIN

Our guest columnist this week is the Hon. Wright Patman, member of Congress from Texarkana since 1928, chairman of the House small business committee, in alternating terms the chairman or vice-chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, and third-ranking member of the House committee on banking and currency.

Lyndon's Letter

WASHINGTON

There is no doubt that Lyndon B. Johnson wants very much to become president of the United States. Inspired stories appear in the papers that Speaker Sam Rayburn is trying to line up Harry S. Truman for the Senate Democratic leader. In other ways Johnson has made his ambitions as clear as a man can, short of announcing himself as a candidate.

Johnson has violated one of the basic principles that any smart politician might be expected to live by; that is never to write letters. John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers Journal has dug up a letter Johnson wrote last Aug. 22, and it could knock Johnson out of the race. In it he made clear that he is one Democrat who has little sympathy for organized labor.

"Throughout my public life," he wrote, "I have favored strong, effec-

as old as the Republic itself. Oldtimers will well remember that when the great depression was at its worst—when factories were closed down, ten to twelve million were unemployed, the men were standing in bread lines all over America—the Republican policy-makers were crusading against "inflation" just as much as today, if not more so. Actually, this crusade was continued even during World War II.

To illustrate, recently I found in my files a letter written to me in early 1942 by the late, great Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, in which he said this: "Inflationary" has become an epithet of denunciation for any expansion of credit. It is used as a financial ghost to frighten the unintelligent." (Senator Owen, I might add, was long-time chairman of the Senate committee on banking and currency; he helped draft the law setting up the Federal Reserve System and was one of the all-time great experts on our money and banking system.)

Despite all the talk about inflation when interest rates are at issue, Republican policy has been anything but good when real inflationary issues have been at stake. A few years ago I had tabulated all of the rollcall votes in the House between the beginning of World War II and the end of 1954 on measures where inflation was directly and plainly involved. There were 36 such rollcall votes in this period, having to do with such questions as whether we should have price controls during World War II, whether we should have more taxes to pay more of the cost of the war, and so on. There were 7,000 votes by Democratic House Members and 6,600 votes by Republican Members. These Republican votes were 76% for inflation and only 24% against inflation. The Democratic votes were 32% for inflation, and 68% were against inflation.

Incidentally, the letter from Senator Owen which I just mentioned was concerned with an issue which is with us again today. The issue was, and is, this: "When the Federal Reserve decides to increase the Nation's money supply, which method should it use?" The Federal Reserve has two methods. It may itself acquire more Government securities, in which case the interest payments on the securities are returned to the Treasury and the taxpayer is saved this cost. The other method is for the Federal Reserve to change its regulations so as to permit the private banks to create the money with which to acquire more government securities. In this case there is no cost to the banks, but the interest payments go into bank profits.

Naturally, many bankers oppose the first method. It not only denies them an opportunity to pick up more government securities free of charge, it also tends to reduce interest rates generally. When interest rates on government bonds go down, all interest rates go down. The present Federal

tive, regulatory legislation to protect Americans from improper labor practices . . ."

If he had stopped there no one would have objected. Hoodlumism and Hoffaism are still unpopular. But Johnson went further and made it clear he has always favored restricting labor's right to organize. He said that he had voted for the Vinson bill, the Smith-Connally Act, the Taft-Hartley Act, "and, in the last two instances . . . voted to override a Democratic president to make these measures law."

Could it be that somehow Johnson has become convinced that the National Assn. of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce are choosing delegates to the Los Angeles convention? Or is it simply that he did not expect his letter to fall into the wrong hands?

ROBERT G. SPIVACK

Reserve Board is siding with the private bankers; but during World War II and up until the present Administration, the board sided mostly with the public.

Perhaps I should point out that the nation's money supply is not fixed, but is increased when and as the Federal Reserve decides it should be increased. Generally, the money supply should be increased along with increased production of goods and services, otherwise a money "pinch" will tend to prevent an increase in production from taking place.

DURING World War II the Democratic Administrations managed the federal debt without raising the interest rate on long-term Government bonds above two and a half percent. This was also true in the postwar years—up until mid-1951—even though there were shortages of materials and no price controls. Naturally, many bankers did not like the low-interest policy and set up cries of "inflation," but not quite for the same reason they are crying "inflation" today. The present Administration has raised interest rates on long-term government bonds to four and a fourth percent, and at this point it is stopped by a law passed during Woodrow Wilson's Administration, in 1918, which sets a ceiling at this level.

During the past session of Congress the Wall Street bankers and Administration brought all kinds of pressures to get this ceiling repealed, but Congress refused. The great "crusade" against inflation now being intensified, with the help of new recruits

from the Advertising Council and many national organizations, is aimed at stirring up "grassroots" support for repealing this 40-year-old law. If this succeeds, all interest rates will continue upward and the average family will be even harder hit.

PLAINLY, the tight-money and high-interest policies have done none of the good things claimed for them. These policies brought on the great recession of 1957-58, yet even then, when industry was operating at low gear, the big unions obtained wage increases and the big corporations raised prices to cover the increased wage costs, and then some. High interest comes out of the economic hides of the unorganized and less powerful, namely, the consumer and small-business man and the farmer. To illustrate, farm income has gone down from \$15 billion in 1952 to about \$12 billion in 1959. But personal income from interest has gone up from \$12 billion in 1952 to about \$22 billion in 1959. Not more than two percent of the families profit, on balance, from high interest. For example, U. S. savings bonds are the most widely held kind of interest-bearing obligation. By law only individuals can own them, and they are aimed at small investors by being issued in small denominations and made available on payroll savings plans. Yet a recent Federal Reserve survey shows that only five percent of the American families own 87 percent of the \$42 billion savings bonds outstanding, and 73 percent of the families own none.

WRIGHT PATMAN

Yarborough's Vote

AUSTIN

Senator Yarborough struck a courageous blow for freedom of conscience in the Texas delegation in Washington and for liberalism by his vote for election of Democratic senatorial policy committee members by the Democratic senators, instead of appointment by Senator Johnson.

His vote was as brave as anything he has done in his public life, although he has done many brave things. Consider the headline of the front page of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram Thursday morning, in very black type: "YARBOROUGH THREAT TO DELEGATION UNITY."

"This was a matter wholly impersonal with me," Yarborough said. "I have always been a firm believer in sound and firm principles of government."

He voted as he voted because he is an honest man and because principles are more important to him than politics.

Is it true?—it seems so—that bravery is doing something difficult you believe you must, but honesty is more, doing something difficult you believe you should. Yarborough, then, is more than merely brave; he is honest.

By this course of principle, by this rejection of the intellectually trashy arguments for "delegation unity," (which can mean only—delegation conformity), he once again earned the respect of the liberals whom he respects. He became worthier as a vice-presidential candidate for the Democrats.

SAM RAYBURN, who thinks his rebuke ought to be enough to crush any member of the House or Senate, said, "I couldn't be more disappointed in a man than I was in what he did. And that is on the record," by which he meant to deliver the crumpling blow.

And Yarborough replied, "I regret Mr. Sam is disappointed in my vote but I would be more disappointed in myself if I had not voted my convictions and beliefs for basic democratic procedure."

Rep. Olin Teague of College Station contributed the argument he thought most telling. "It is unfortun-

ate that another Texan can't support Lyndon Johnson on an organizational matter when many of us feel he has a chance to be nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States."

For Mr. Teague it was merely "an organizational matter" whether the Majority Leader dictates or the Democratic senators elect members to the senators' own policy committee.

But what was really buried in "Tiger" Teague's—and the rest of the delegation's—indignation was the idea, "another Texan" not supporting Texan Johnson! Patriotism has become provincial. State pride has become jingoism.

For once we were grateful for Bruce Alger, who said, "For myself I don't believe you have to go along to get along, and possibly Senator Yarborough feels the same way."

YARBOROUGH SAID ALSO:

"It has nothing in the world to do with personalities, but was a vote on rules of procedure in the Senate. I was voting on the principle of whether or not I would have, as a senator, a voice in its operation . . ."

"I do not believe the people of Texas elected me to shun my responsibilities or to surrender my status as a senator to any other person."

That is correct—they did not. Nor did they elect the members of the Texas House delegation to take orders from Sam Rayburn. Now that Rayburn, for example, is reported favoring higher interest rates on government bonds, are all the Congressmen—in the name of venerating Rayburn—supposed to favor soaking the American people with even higher interest rates?

Texans should be grateful they have such a man as Yarborough in Washington. They should write and wire him to tell him what they wish—but to tell him by all odds, we trust, that they are proud he is the people's, and not Senator Johnson's, senator.

R.D.

PRESS PAYOLA

HOUSTON

The lofty moguls of the Scripps - Howard newspaper chain have sent out a directive to the effect that every newsman and columnist working for the organization must sign an affidavit that he is not guilty of participating in the game currently known as payola.

Since the press generally has taken a holier than thou attitude toward TV and radio in playing up the payola game, chances are that similar affidavits will be presented to newsmen and columnists on other newspapers.

So there is anguish in the land. The newsmen and columnists are, in some instances, sweating it out. A few are doing more than that. They're hustling around to the payola source, trying to work out an "understanding" about those checks that might be difficult to explain.

All of which is, in my opinion, unfair.

Press payola is as old as the press. And it begins at the top. The minute a publisher sends a "Business Office Must" into a newsroom, he relieves every working newspaperman on the sheet from any obligation to be objective and honest.

For the publisher is indulging in payola of the sorriest kind. The B.O.M. is a degrading thing in a newspaper. In the early days of my newspaper career we had a different name for it. We called it a knee-pad. The B.O.M. is a story that is not worth running but which any publisher who ever sends a B.O.M. into the newsroom has no right to bitch about an underpaid reporter taking the little payola that comes his way.

The truth is that payola is a basic part of our entire way of life, which is not surprising, considering the fetish we make of selling—of forcing people to buy things they do not want or need.

We have made a commodity out of good will, now we scream to high heaven when we see it sold over the counter.

Texas Ranks Low In Voting Level

AUSTIN

Texas ranked forty-second—just six states from the worst record in the country—in the percentage of civilians of voting age who cast ballots in the 1956 presidential election.

Idaho led the states with 77.3 percent. Mississippi was last with 22.1 percent. Texas was 42nd with 38.1 percent. The national average was 60.4 percent—three out of five voting age civilian Americans voted.

According to the 1960 Information Please Almanac, the five states with the poll tax ranked this way: Arkansas 41st among the states, 39.9 percent; Texas; Virginia 44th, 34.2 percent; Alabama 46th, 28.5 percent; Mississippi.

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There is fee-splitting among doctors. The minister prays hardest for the parishioners who give most. The legislator votes along lines dictated by those who financed his campaign. To single out the disk jockeys or working newspapermen is unfair and a bit silly.

On newspapers the best opportunities for payola are in my field (the great outdoors); in sports promotions such as wrestling, boxing, horse shows (always for charity), and so on; and in the gossip columns, since many eager junior executives of big corporations employ publicity agents who are happy to indulge in payola to get the young genius mentioned.

DOWN THROUGH the years I have steadfastly refused to be bought. I've stood and watched other newspapermen rake it in. I'm no holier than thou, but I bitterly resented the idea that some two-bit jerk could buy me for peanuts.

Hart Stilwell

But have I avoided participating in the payola game?

I have not. In fact, it's almost impossible to do so, if you place a strict definition on the term payola. An airline invites me on a trip to some fishing hotspot way down in Mexico, all expenses paid. I have an understanding before I accept the invitation that there is no obligation on me. I will write only what seems worth writing. That's fine—everybody is in agreement.

It isn't fine at all. I try hard to repay the airline—and the hotel operator and boat owners, etc.—by giving that fishing spot some space in print.

So I'm guilty of payola.

And who isn't, if you want to stretch the point fine enough? Sure, I turn down offers of swanky boats and motors—offers made on condition that I take photos of the rig and get them in print. I have never taken a dime cash in my life from the "outside" for anything I wrote.

I won't even write a commercial, an advertisement, no matter how much I might be offered.

Yet when I permit myself to be entertained as a deadhead guest of people trying to promote a fishing spot, then write about it, I'm no different from the reporter who takes \$50 a week to promote wrestling.

THERE ARE TWO WAYS to reduce press payola to an absolute minimum. The first is to forever abolish that shameful B.O.M. No advertiser should ever be given news space when the story does not justify such space.

The other thing necessary is to pay newspapermen a living wage. The average wage for working newspapermen in Texas now is around \$100 a week, maybe a shade less. The newspaperman is required by the code to live in the style of suburbia. He can't possibly do it on \$100 a week.

So his wife works. Or he does outside work, holding down two jobs. Or he takes payola.

Pay newspapermen what they're worth, \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year, and you'd notice the difference in no time.

The Forest Was Flooded Now

LAFAYETTE, Ind.

This morning at three o'clock I left with two friends on a hunt. It was cold and dark, but there were stars and there was warmth and good food at the roadside joint we stopped at. We were to hunt with Will Stanton, a trapper and fisherman who lives on Bayou Sorrell. When we arrived his shack was dark and locked. We saw a light at the next cabin a hundred yards over the meadow and walked to it. I looked in the window and saw a khaki clad leg and a booted foot and a pile of bedclothes, and at the other end of the bed which I could see plainly a touseled fair haired woman's head. There were snores coming for the shack and a bare bulb hanging on a taped wire from the ceiling. Probably a man and his girl sleeping off a winter night's drunk.

We saw lights flashing beyond the Bayou in the trees and drove down as far as we could and stopped the car and called again into the night for Will Stanton. A lamp was lighted in a small canvas sided houseboat, and a voice called out and acknowledged us. He had a loose fleshed, stubble face, iron grey hair cut in a Buster Brown. He said he'd dress and be right out. The lights went off and a light came to us through the night. Will recognized Don and they shook hands. Don introduced us, George and

me, and we all shook hands. Will apologized for the light in our faces; he had the lamp on his hat. He spoke in a soft friendly voice and seemed well spoken. He was a big man.

We climbed into his boat—a long, flat-bottomed square prowed cypress craft—and pushed out into the stream. Will shined his light from bank to bank, picking up the familiar landmarks. The channel was invisible itself, we were aware of it by the forests on each side. We droned on into another slough, which we followed for thirty minutes, then turned abruptly into the swamp itself.

The entrance to the cut was jammed by flood-borne driftwood, but Will revved up the motor and the boat slid over. Now the channel narrowed to just a few feet—at times we were brushed by branches and moss—but Will picked his way with the sureness of a thousand journeys, and we progressed farther and farther back into the woods. Only the stars and the beam from Will's lamp reflected from the white trunks broke the darkness. After an hour we emerged into a long lake.

We passed through three more until we reached the largest one where we were to shoot. The first light of dawn touched the sky when we finished setting out.

The ducks came in in singles, pairs, flights. We had beautiful ac-

tion for more than an hour. There was a keen pleasure in hitting a black at an extreme range and hearing the professional say someone is doin' some good shootin'. Don and I hit a pair clean on another long passing shot one-two and Don jumped up and down in the boat in pleasure. It is a good thing to see a grown man jump up and down in pleasure. The trees formed fantastic gold reflections in the mirror of the swamp.

We shot until we passed into the bright morning, and then sat and talked to each other. We passed the bottle of brandy around and told stories of past seasons.

Then we picked up the decoys and lapsed into silence thinking our own thoughts and looking at the greatness and wonder of the swamp. It's hard to describe passing through a forest which lies under water, laced with river-like passages where the flood flows fastest and the trappers and hunters travel—the forest was flooded now and the water flowed in a swift brown torrent through the sloughs—yet the surface of the swamp seemed absolutely flat. No trace of wind, no hills, no relief from the sameness and infinitude of the swamp except for the changing perspectives and the spaces of the passages.

When we arrived at our jumping off point, having seen no one else for six hours in the forest, the Bayou seemed like civilization.

JOHN W. HILL

REASONS BEHIND PARTY PREFERENCES

SAN ANTONIO

Why are people in Texas Democrats—why are they Republicans? Faculty and students of the government department of St. Mary's University here have polled 900 San Antonians, selected to represent a cross-section of racial and economic neighborhoods, and produced some answers for this complex, cosmopolitan city.

Dr. Kenneth Carey, chairman of the department of government, and Bill Crane, another member of the faculty, supervised student surveying of every fourth house in selected neighborhoods.

Sixty-eight percent of the people polled were Democrats, 32 percent Republicans. Tradition played a part in the Democratic advantage, since 63 percent of the persons who have lived more than half their lives in Texas were Democrats, only 56 percent of those people in Texas less than half their lives. But this did not explain the Democratic advantage entirely.

The Democrats had their widest lead among middle-years voters aged 30 to 50, among whom they enjoyed a 70 percent majority. In the 20-30 age group they had only 57 percent of the voters; among those older than 50, they had 56 percent. (The non-committal persons were taken out of the percentages, so the Republicans had the rest of 100 percent.)

It did not seem to make much difference in party choice whether the subjects were male or female, nor whether they were married or single. But race had a distinct relevance.

Among Anglo-American San Antonians, 58 percent were Democratic; 42 percent were Republican. Latin-Americans were Democratic, 70-30 percent; Negroes were Democratic, 77-23 percent.

"Many inferences can be drawn from these figures, many of our preconceived notions were substantiated," said Carey. One partly upheld preconception: the poorer a person is, the more likely he is to be a Democrat; the richer, the less likely.

In the San Antonio poll, persons

earning \$2,000 or less a year were 65-35 percent Democratic; between \$2,000 and \$5,000, 66-34; \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year, 60-40; more than \$15,000 a year, 37-63.

On the other hand, many Democrats like to think that more educated people are Democrats than Republicans, but the St. Mary's poll indicates that they are wrong.

The St. Mary's group classified party choice among their census by education, and they found these relationships:

Grammar school or less, Democrats, 66-34 percent;

Less than high school, Democrats 71-29 percent;

High school, Democrats, 64-36 percent;

College (no degree), Democratic, 51-49 percent.

College graduate, Republican, 58-42 percent.

A final stereotype somewhat anti-climactically confirmed: business and professional people tend toward Republicanism in San Antonio, labor people toward the Democratic Party.

Grouped by organizations to which they belong, the persons polled fell into these patterns:

Business, Republican, 56-44 percent.

Professional, Republican, 59-41 percent.

Labor, Democratic, 70-30 percent.

The poll was taken late in 1958 and tabulated last year.

A Circle of Beat-down Grass

BUFFALO GAP

Buffalo Gap is a gap in the Calhahan Divide about twenty miles southwest of Abilene. At the foot of Big Chief Mountain near Tuscola and the town of Buffalo Gap, they say there once was a grove of more than four thousand pecan trees where the Tonkawa Indians lived. Buffalo wore a clear trail, and Loving and Goodnight drove their cattle through.

In 1933 Abilene gave the state five hundred and seven acres of land, including the grove. The Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal made the park, and it was dedicated as Abilene State Park in 1934.

Says a State Parks Board pamphlet, there are pecan, live oak, post oak, hackberry and mesquite; groups can picnic and reunion; and,

The visitor can camp just as the early Texas travelers did in the shade of the trees, but the present day visitor has the added advantage of modern sanitary facilities, concrete units with fireplaces, water, and lights,

about which Mr. Bedichek would have his say, was he still among us. There is a swimming pool, too, and playground equipment, a miniature golf course, and "a large dance terrace, seldom unoccupied." Nevertheless, the shades of

color in the mountains, and the great trees, some still bearing the markings of the Tonkawas, are said to be very stirring.

One cold night I drove through the trees to a place enclosed by trees and brush, laid out my sleeping bag, and slept, waking only to feel the cold on my face

Texas Campgrounds—IX

and see the sky of stars and where the moon had moved to. There is a dollar fee, but I left too early to pay it. All I know about the park is what I read, and this warm circle of beat-down grass where I slept coldly, and returned nights later to find with a flashlight the glasses I had thrown there on the ground.

R.D.

"BOW" WILLIAMS



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Houston, Texas

HAROLD E. RILEY

Vice-President and Director of Agencies

Formby Weighs Ramsey Race

Houston Has T.S.U.

Sir: I am surprised to find this statement in the Observer (Jan. 8): "The city of Houston, with one out of nine Texans, has no state supported college." Is the editor under the impression that Texas Southern University is supported by manna from heaven? Or by the missionary zeal of the Hottentots? ... The city of Houston does have an integrated, affiliated, state-supported university (considerably more than a college in status) ...

M. Jourdan Atkinson, associate professor of history and geography, Box 33, Texas Southern University, Houston.

(Sorry.—Ed.)

Think, Then Spout

Sir: I want to take issue with you on the safe driver insurance plan adopted by the Insurance Board. In my estimation it is an excellent plan and is designed to save lives (who knows, it might be yours), not to make the insurance companies rich. I know it will save lives, as there is such a howl by those who have to pay more by virtue of their bad driving record. The facts prove beyond a doubt that the fellow who continually speeds and runs stop signs, weaves in and out of traffic, has the most accidents.

The case you referred to might have been different. Aunt Susie, who is so good an operator, might have bumped into a big truck moving down the street at 30 miles an hour and been killed herself if she bumped someone's parked car.

You need to think a little more before you spout off about this problem. I have been in the insurance business for some 16 years, and I am sure I have a better insight to the problem of how to get people to drive better than the average fellow.

For your information, in our office about 80 percent of the people will get a 20 percent savings. The vocal minority seem to be trying to kill a program that will save hundreds of lives and millions in property damage.

Steele M. McDonald, Arnett, McDonald, & Herbert Insurance Agency, 12 North Gilliard St., Baytown.

GALVESTON

Where the land limits the oceans and the oceans the land the imagination sometimes finds his soul and takes flight from the crevice. Coastal rain drenches as none other, lifts the sense of ocean wet into the sense of being, and it was raining like this on the Galveston boardwalk. The dining room in the Buccaneer is worthy, in its view upon the Gulf, its food, and its prices, of Riviera styles, and there I waited, eating slowly my omelette, and nursed by the too solicitous Negro, until the rain relieved. The still of a room upon a rainy ocean cannot be unset by the sounds of forks on plates or talking. I ate with the silence my company, "and the sea set bounds to the heavens and the heavens to the sea," as for the Kierkegaard I echo.

I, standing on the bluff, on the seawall, on the bluff, a sunny noon, in a white shirt blowing, and the shined black shoes, am a Texas man.

She, walking, scuffling along the beach below, alone along the long beach, looking down, her feet stirring the foam, stumbling willlessly, her hands at her sides, her woman's shape young and ripe in the pink black suit, her sensuous dignity, and her black hair blowing, is a Texas woman.

The soft sweetsalt sea saying, listen. R.D.

Report in Austin at mid-week: that **Marshall Formby**, former senator and highway commissioner, may run against Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey. Formby was being encouraged by some liberals, hopes to put together enough conservative and liberal support to announce. This possibility accounted for Formby's continued political statements during the week, even though he is not likely to run for governor.

Sen. Jacob Javits, acting on a conversation with a U.S. Civil Rights Commission lawyer, used Harris County as an example for **federal voting registrars**. Harris County's tax-assessor-collector, Javits said, "has started to use a long-standing practice of registrars in Louisiana—it requires those paying poll taxes to swear to their identity and place of residence, and upon challenge, to produce witnesses whose qualifications are to be determined solely by the local registrars." Javits call this a small straw in the wind. There have not been any charges of Negroes not being allowed to vote in recent Houston elections.

The Houston Chronicle defended the auto insurance rating system adopted by the Insurance Board (and debated in open hearing Thursday). The Chronicle blamed misinformation and demagoguery for opposition; said the system will benefit safe drivers. The Chronicle also favored "a compulsory insurance law."

Some liberal leaders are now engaged in decisive caucuses about **whether to oppose**, and if so with whom, Senator Johnson and Lt. Gov. Ramsey.

Sen. Johnson's campaigners are actively **discouraging any opposition** to him for renomination. Some of them are saying that he cannot be defeated, but that he could be hurt nationally by a tough campaign and a large protest vote.

Political Intelligence

There is **not much sentiment** in opposing Gov. Daniel from the liberal side, though a liberal candidate could probably get many liberal votes because of Daniel's conservatism on the stump and in the state party.

Daniel did seriously consider **opposing Ramsey**. At one point he had decided to do so. This shows how concerned the Governor is about what the Senate's critics regard as its consistent orientation toward the tax positions of big business.

Daniel's re-election as governor would make the debate about the general sales tax somewhat irrelevant during the next two years, since he would **veto a general sales tax**. At the same time, the legislature might enact a general sales tax on all items priced above a certain level—say \$100—and whether Daniel would veto a bill containing such a compromise could be an open question. Such a "\$100 deductible" plan

to get the foot in the door had surprising support during the 1959 session's tensest moments as a bargaining concession in return for some taxes on business.

The **minefield issue** of the 1960 legislative campaign is the automobile merit rating insurance plan. Most candidates are coming out for revision. Daniel's cautious reference to removing "any inequities" was implicit admission that the issue is dangerous for him, too, for the Insurance Board members are his appointees.

The AFL-CIO Dispatch in San Antonio reports that "anti-labor propaganda" of the National Assn. of Manufacturers has been "**found recently in San Antonio schools**," including a pamphlet called "Union Power and Labor-Management Retaliations."

Labor's **Committee on Political Education** for Texas will meet in closed session Feb. 12-13 in Austin to decide whom to support in state elections. The decision of most interest generally: what labor will do in Texas about Sen. Johnson's presidential candidacy.

Electric Consumers Information Committee, a national newsletter published in Washington on behalf of public power, has excerpted the Observer's reports on the "**Americanism**" program in Texas schools under the heading, "Private power, other utility money at work feeding 'Americanism' to Texas school kids." The

extended excerpts close with a suggestion that a subscription "to this exceptionally fine weekly newspaper costs just \$4 a year."

Judge **E.D. Sallinas** of Laredo has stated that Byron Skelton, the Democratic national committeeman from Texas, and Robert Anderson, the Republican Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, have recommended him as the late federal judge James Allred's replacement.

Crossword Puzzle

AUSTIN
Last issue, by error, the last lines of Hart Stilwell's column got wrapped into J. Frank Dobie's column. While suspecting that most of our readers could sleuth this out for themselves, we thought Stilwell's closing thoughts inflammatory enough to justify a second publishing. Having concluded his definition of liberalism, Stilwell wrote:

"This definition is broad enough to fit the winged liberals as well as the horned liberals. And it is unfair and unsound of Charlie (Ramsdell) to write scornfully of those winged liberals.

"Some day we will realize that it is not necessary for a person to attend precinct conventions or carry a banner to be a liberal. All he needs do is be one. He doesn't have to do a damn thing for the CAUSE. He just wears his wings comfortably—and, oddly, he can not keep from influencing others, no matter how quietly he lives."

LEGALS

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To Thomas Melvin Ricketson, 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 115,277, in which Ruby Green Ricketson is Plaintiff and Thomas Melvin Ricketson is defendant, filed in said Court on the 31 day of August, 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 cruel treatment on the part of Defendant towards her of such nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife altogether insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges that no child was born of said union and that no necessity exists for the partitioning of any community property; Plaintiff further prays for costs of suit and for general relief;

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office and to which reference is here made 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 GEO. W. BICKLER, Deputy

NOTICE OF Dissolution of Business and Intention to Incorporate Firm Without Change of Name

Notice is hereby given that business owned and operated by James V. Cross under the assumed name of Rio Grande Egg Company is to be terminated within thirty (30) days from date or as soon thereafter as is practical. All debts due said business are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged at 110 North 18th Street, McAllen, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that the said James V. Cross, d-b-a Rio Grande Egg Company intends to incorporate after the expiration of thirty days from this date under the firm name of Rio Grande Egg Company Inc., with principal office and place of business in McAllen, Hidalgo County, Texas.

This notice is given under the provisions of Article 1307, Vernon's Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, and is dated the 28th day of December, 1959.

JAMES V. CROSS

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 alleges that said marriage was that of Common Law and that plaintiff and defendant have lived apart and without cohabitation for a period of more than 10 years; plaintiff alleges that one child was born of their marriage and that defendant have custody of said child, Billy Ray Capps, who was born on Sept. 6, 1954; plaintiff further alleges that no community property was accumulated during said marriage; 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 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

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF OSCAR C. CARLSON, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given that original Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of Oscar C. Carlson, Deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, on the 14th day of December, 1959, by the County Court of Travis County, Texas. All persons having claims against said Estate are hereby required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law. My post office address is P.O. Box 896, Austin, Texas.

WILLIAM EUGENE SWENSON, Independent Executor of the Estate of Oscar C. Carlson, Deceased.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To D. L. Graham, Ada White, Eddie Johnson, sometimes known as Edgar Johnson, Jasper Phillips, R. Parr, Guy L. Graham, Arnette C. Smith and wife Gladys Smith, Billy Graham, Clyde S. Graham, Carol M. Graham, Lilly Graham, Ada White Howell, Aaron Howell, Anderson Washington and wife, Birdie Washington and Chas. Wendlandt, Jr.; if living, whose places of residence are unknown to Plaintiff and the legal representatives of each of said named defendants and the unknown heirs of each of said named defendants; the legal representatives of each of said named defendants, if the unknown heirs of said defendants are dead; the unknown heirs of said named defendants if the unknown heirs of said named defendants are dead; party Defendants in the hereinafter numbered and styled 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 10:00 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 22nd day of February, 1960, and answer the Second Amended Original Petition of Plaintiff in Cause Number 114,379, in which Nelson Puett is Plaintiff and each of the above named parties and William A. Brown, who resides in Houston, Harris County, Texas, Marjorie Jones and Walter George Wendlandt, who both reside in Austin, Travis County, Texas, and Charles William Wendlandt who resides in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas, are Defendants; filed in said Court on the 6th day of January, 1960, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for

judgment in favor Plaintiff and against Defendants for title to and possession of the following described property and premises, to-wit:

FIRST TRACT:

The East 2/9ths of a one (1) acre tract of land out of the George W. Spear Headright Survey, in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, said 2/9ths of an acre being described by metes and bounds as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the South boundary line of West 12th Street, which beginning point is N. 60 deg. W. 2008.33 from the intersection of the South line of West 12th Street and the West line of Winstead Lane;

THENCE with the South line of West 12th Street N. 60 deg. W. 46.6 feet to a point in the South line of West 12th Street for the Northwest corner of this tract.

THENCE S. 30 deg. W. 209.72 feet to the North boundary line of West 11th Street for the Southeast corner of this tract.

THENCE with the North line of West 11th Street S. 60 deg. E. 46.6 feet to a point in the North line of West 11th Street for the Southeast corner of this tract;

THENCE N. 30 deg. E. 209.72 feet to the Northeast corner of this tract, in the South line of West 12th Street, and the point of beginning.

SECOND TRACT:

A portion of the Geo. W. Spear League, in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, described by metes and bounds as follows, to-wit:

BEGINNING for reference at an iron pipe at the intersection of the North line of West 11th Street with the West line of Winstead Lane;

THENCE with the North line of West 11th Street, N. 60 W. 128.46 feet to a fence and place of beginning of this tract;

THENCE along said fence as follows: N. 27 30' E. 127.8 feet to a corner post, N. 66 13' W. 64 feet to a corner post, N. 24 25' E. 89.4 feet to the South line of West 12th Street for corner;

THENCE with the South line of West 12th Street, N. 60 W. 1.3 feet to an iron pipe at the Northeast corner of a 2/9ths acre tract for corner;

THENCE with the East line of said 2/9ths acre tract, S. 30 W. 209.72 feet to an iron pipe at the Southeast corner of said 2/9ths acre tract for corner;

THENCE with the North line of West 11th Street S. 60 E. 79.2 feet to the place of beginning, according to a survey made Nov. 4, 1953, by James T. Watson, Licensed Surveyor.

THIRD TRACT:

Part of the Geo. W. Spear League in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, described by metes and bounds as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pipe at the intersection of the North line of West 11th Street with the West line of Winstead Lane according to the plat of Marlton Place Section No. 2, and from which iron pipe a concrete monument at the Northeast corner of Lot 1, Marlton Place Section 2, bears S. 29 30' W. 50 feet;

THENCE with the West line of Winstead Lane, N. 29 30' E. 103 feet to an iron pin for corner; from which an iron pipe bears S. 61 53' E. 2.2 feet;

THENCE N. 61 53' W. 102.4 feet to an iron pipe for corner;

THENCE N. 300 East 52.13 feet to an iron pipe for corner;

THENCE S. 61 47' E. 104.37 feet to an iron pipe set in the West line of Winstead Lane;

THENCE N. 29 38' E. 52.2 feet to an iron pipe for corner, set at the Southwest intersection of Win-

sted Lane and West 12th Street; THENCE N. 61 56' W. 103.97 feet to an iron pipe;

THENCE continuing along the South line of West 12th Street, N. 60 W. 103.07 feet to a fence for corner;

THENCE along said fence as follows: S. 24 25' W. 89.4 feet to corner post, S. 66 13' E. 64 feet to corner post, S. 27 30' W. 127.8 feet to the North line of West 11th Street for corner;

THENCE with the North line of West 11th Street, S. 60 E. 128.46 feet to the place of beginning, save and except the property conveyed to Forest Gathright, Trustee by Mrs. Lilly Graham by warranty deed on the 11th day of November, 1952, and recorded in Vol. 1299, page 549-550 of the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas, and described as follows, to-wit:

The Southeast portion of that certain one (1) acre tract of land out of the George W. Spear League in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, conveyed by Robert Johnson to D. L. Graham by deed recorded in Vol. 258, Page 42 of the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas, and said tract herein conveyed being more particularly described by metes and bounds as follows:

BEGINNING at an iron pipe set for Southeast corner of this tract, said point of beginning, being at the intersection of Winstead Lane and West 11th Street, and said point of beginning being located N. 29 deg. 38' 50 feet from a concrete monument set at the Northeast corner of Lot No. One (1) of Marlton Place, Section Two (2), a subdivision in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of said subdivision of record in Vol. 4, Page 13, of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas;

THENCE N. 29 deg. 38' W. along the West line of Winstead Lane a distance of 103.05 feet to an iron pipe for Northeast corner of this tract;

THENCE N. 61 deg. 51' W. 104.67 feet to an iron pipe for Northwest corner of this tract;

THENCE S. 30 deg. 00' W. 99.60 feet to an iron pipe at the North line of West 11th Street for Southeast corner of this tract;

THENCE S. 60 deg. E. along the North line of West 11th Street 103.37 feet to the place of beginning.

Plaintiff alleges that on November 17, 1953, he was, and still is, the owner in fee simple of and above described property, and premises, holding and claiming same by virtue of the three, five, ten and twenty-five year statute of limitation; that on or about April 9, 1959, Defendants entered said premises and ejected Plaintiff therefrom and now wrongfully and unlawfully withhold from him the possession thereof; Plaintiff further prays for such other and further relief as he may show himself entitled to, whether legal or equitable, general or special;

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

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 6th day of January, 1960.

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

By A. E. Jones, Deputy

Moonbeams on the Brazos MISSISSIPPIANS SEEK INDUSTRY IN TEXAS

AUSTIN

When I was writing for the San Antonio Express Sunday Magazine some years ago, I ran upon a story that appealed to me as having both pictorial and human interest: It was the story of an old house.

This house, in a region fairly dotted with historic houses, was like no other. It had been built by a pioneer businessman of San Antonio who came from the North before 1840. As he was passing through Ohio—he was then a stripling of 19 or so, with scarcely a dime in his jeans—he saw a big stone house sitting on a hilltop. There was a verandah around the four sides; a flat roof edged with a stately parapet held a cistern from which pipes carried water; a fountain played before the broad steps leading to the entrance between two circular drives bordered with flowers; gaily appareled people strolled about.

"Some day," the young man vowed, "I am going to build me a house exactly like this one."

And he did. He was a successful merchant in San Antonio; he acquired immense tracts of land; he was one of the first to bring merino sheep to Texas. And when he was middle-aged, corpulent, and wealthy, he sat in his chair at the summit of a hill, a great knob of solid red sandstone that he owned, and directed his men as they blasted out the native rock and raised it into walls of undressed stone nearly three feet thick that would keep out heat in summer and cold in winter. The excavation where the rock had been blasted out became the basement, really an air-conditioned lower floor. Above this rose, rock on rock, two massive stories, topped by a stately parapet and a water tank.

There were pipes through the house, to a showerbath on the top floor, to a tub in the basement (I am not sure, but I believe the water was pumped up from the river far below, and this was in 1856!). A most impressive feature of the place, when I saw it, was the barn, a long low curving structure of stone, shaped to fit the crest of a hill; here too was water running through troughs, and a pair of huge fireplaces would keep the lambs warm in freezing weather.

There was to be a fountain at the front of the house, between the circular drives, but it was never built. The Civil War made an end of superfluities; death soon thereafter made an end of the planner. I think he died broke. His family was forced to sell everything, but the place was bought by a nobleman from Europe, and then by other prosperous folk; it was famed in the nineties for fashionable parties, and Richard Harding Davis was entertained there; on week-ends gaily appareled people strolled about the verandahs.

The planner, though he is not remembered nowadays, was a remarkable man who conceived any number of enterprises, all of them on a grandiose scale. He showed better taste than is common any time, but in his magnificence of plan and steadfastness of purpose, he was the arch-American of his epoch, a dreamer, a pioneer, a builder.

When I visited the house to write my story, it had been bought by a modern businessman. It had been "done over": a ruthless (and expensive) attempt had been made to alter the character of the place, tearing out monumental walls, adding porticoes ...

To what purpose?

"My wife wanted to have a house like the one in 'Gone With the Wind,'" the businessman told me. He chewed savagely on his cigar. "I'll never try to remodel another old house, that's for sure. This place was built to last forever."

HERE, I thought, was one more instance of a tawdry legend, a moony fiction, effacing an honest work of art, a poem in stone, the monument to a rugged life.

The picture of the Old South that persists in the popular imagination is so shopworn, so obviously phony, indeed it would seem silly to attack it.

Charles Ramsdell

And yet, an image, no matter how phony, that is treasured in the popular mind will have its effect on history. The argument of Mark Twain in *Life on the Mississippi* that the rapid chivalry of Walter Scott's heroes was responsible for the Old South's self-immolation in the Civil War infuriates the academic historians, who are almost illiterate and so recoil from the idea of giving any weight to literature as a factor in history. There is a good deal to be said for Mark Twain's point of view, just the same. Only the question may be raised here, whether the Old South was literate enough to be much influenced by any book.

We are familiar, of course, with the popular picture of Ole Massa ensconced in his library, where he reads Herodotus in the original Greek. Leisure produces culture. They tell us. We may also be familiar with the authentic heart-cry of a Southern poet:

Alas for the South; her books have grown fewer;
She never was much given to literature.

Since the influence of the Old South was strong enough to toll Texas into the Confederacy, there

Teacher Status Is Discussed

SAN ANTONIO

With a group singing of unionism's "Solidarity Forever" opening the program, Carl J. Megel, president of the American Federation of Teachers, Tuesday presented the AFT charter to Local 1357, representing the Edgewood independent school district. In his principal speech he told local teachers that they and other teachers must enter politics and assume community leadership.

Megel met with San Antonio Superintendent of Schools Thomas Portwood earlier in the day. Portwood reiterated an earlier promise to remain neutral to unionization moves. Megel quoted Portwood as saying, "Oh, I'm not opposed to a teachers' union, but it's not going to do them any good."

Megel criticized those who claim unionizing damages the professional stature of the teacher, at the same time spelling out the differences between professional teachers and members of various traditional professions.

"Except in educational requirements, there is no relation between a teacher and a doctor or lawyer, who sets his own hours, fees, and even selects his clients," he said. He pointed out that the teacher has his hours set and his salary fixed and is given his assignment of work.

"Sure they are professional people, but they are professional employees," he said.

can be no doubt that it had considerable force in this state, and especially in the region of the cotton plantations along the lower Brazos and Colorado Rivers. Let us take a look at a successful cotton planter of Fort Bend County, which covers the Brazos bottoms just west of Houston (accepting the data given by the late Clarence Wharton).

This planter came from North or South Carolina in 1840. He had "small means, but tremendous energy, and began planting cotton." By 1850 he was the owner of an entire league of bottom land, the largest sugar and cotton plantation in Fort Bend County, and he built a brick mansion on it.

"On down through the '50's he went working with feverish haste, increasing his wealth, driving his slaves and his mules from dawn to dark. At the first light of day he could be seen riding up and down the plantation turn-rows on a splendid black stallion and often at twilight he had changed mounts and was still going. It was the talk up and down the Brazos that he overworked mules and men, and himself as well, and it was also told that he never fed his Negroes anything but cornmeal mush cooked in huge boilers. Since he had more than five hundred Negroes it took a great quantity of cornmeal mush to keep them going."

This planter had a quarrel about some land with a neighbor, "a boisterous fellow," who declared he was not afraid of the great man and would, if provoked further, kill him and throw his heart on his wife's lap. The planter and a few friends went over to the neighbor's house where they found him unarmed and slew him in the presence of his wife, according to the Houston Telegraph of March 15, 1847, which said the details were too horrible to be printed.

"Plantation splendor in Texas" (says Wharton) "reached its high tide in his farms as they were maintained at the beginning of the Civil War. In 1860 he was the richest man in the County." He died, broken in fortune and in health, a few years after the war.

Here we have plantation culture in Texas at its apogee. But somehow the picture of Old Massa ensconced in his library, reading Greek, does not seem to fit in.

IF THERE WAS any leisure under this system in Texas, it did not produce a single book that anyone can remember today, a single poem, a single line. Unless you want to except the poetry of Mirabeau B. Lamar, second president of the Republic of Texas, who was not actually a product of plantation life, but came to live in Brazoria and Fort Bend counties when he was not, as a professional bureaucrat, seeking or holding office somewhere else.

Here is a specimen of Lamar's verse, which he dedicated to "Bonnie Jane," the beautiful widow of the unfortunate "General" (or "Doctor") James Long, who for some years ran a hotel in Brazoria:

The moon, the cold, chaste moon,
my love,
Is riding in the sky;
And like a bridal veil, my love,
The clouds are floating by.
Oh, brighter than that planet, love,
Thy face appears to me;
But when shall I behold its light,
Through bridal drapery?

We owe our gratitude, my love,
To Sol's enlivening ray;
And yet I prize the moonlight,
love,
Above the glare of day.
O Bonnie Jane, thou art to me
Whate'er in both is best—
Thou art the moonbeam to mine
eye,
The sunbeam to my breast.

Lamar got mad at Mrs. Long and inscribed the same poem to at least one other lady. This is a fair sample of his style, and a fair

● Sen. Jarrard Secrest asked abandonment, Sen. Grady Hazlewood changes in the auto insurance rating plan, while Sen. George Parkhouse called Rep. Charles Whitfield a liar after Whitfield had argued with him Thursday. The House chamber in Austin was packed for the Insurance Board's hearing. Principal objections: retroactivity and inclusion of moving traffic violations.

● Mississippi's segregationist governor-elect, Ross Barnett, the new lieutenant governor, legislators, and businessmen from Mississippi flew into Houston and conferred several hours with Humble Oil officials on how to get new industry to Mississippi. Barnett said that the football team at Ole Miss will be better next year than this year—"and this one could beat anything in the nation—including Syracuse."

● Speaking of Syracuse, University of Texas President Logan Wilson asked the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. to investigate "irresponsible, false, and slanderous" charges of "dirty football" by U.T. against Syracuse in the Cotton Bowl. Wilson said television, news, and sports reports "were accepted as bases for derogatory comments in influential newspapers and magazines."

The Week in Texas

● Protesting a case in which two policemen window-peeped into the home of a Negro man before raiding a party there New Year's Eve and another in which a fleeing Negro theft suspect was shot by a policeman, Francis Williams, president in Houston of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said to Houston city council that it's "shameful" when some graduates of the police academy "indulge in flagrant violations of civil rights."

Firing Strikers Is Threatened

KERRVILLE

"Thanks to the Texas right to work laws," said a Kerrville aircraft executive threatened with a strike here, "employees who want to may continue to work in the event of a strike. Those who continue to strike will be replaced."

Members of the International Machinists Union voted to call a strike whenever necessary. They work at Mooney Aircraft. They want 30 cents more an hour—their average wage now is \$1.70 an hour—two weeks' paid vacation after a year's work, as well as other benefits. If they strike they will allege unfair labor practices.

Herbert Anderson, vice president of Mooney in charge of manufacturing, made the statement about replacing striking workers.

"... we have enough non-union employees to keep up production," he said. He said that the union's demands, amounting to 45 cents an hour more, would make it impossible for Mooney to produce aircraft competitively and stay in business.

sample of Old Southern style poetry in general. If you do not believe me, I have discovered quite a large anthology of the very best Old Southern poetry and am willing to read it aloud to any challenger, as long as the challenger remains on his feet.

● Attorneys for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People sued for integration of an all-white elementary school at Reese Air Force Base (Lubbock) on behalf of 15 Negro children. Attorneys included W. J. Durham of Dallas and Thurgood Marshall of Washington.

● The Texas Commission on Higher Education recommends that faculty members in the state-supported colleges and universities should be paid 12.3 percent more in 1962 and 18 percent more in 1963 than they are paid now.

● A federal grand jury indicted the Southeast Texas chapter of the electrical contractors' assn., local 716 of the electrical workers' union, and officials of both in Houston on a charge that since 1948 they conspired to fix prices and monopolize electrical jobs in Houston, with the contractors designating one low bidder among them for each job and the union agreeing not to furnish labor to other contractors, or to supply only inferior or incompetent workers, and to instigate work stoppages unless contractors cooperated.

● Back to work after a strike that lasted almost 200 days, oilworkers at American Oil Co.'s Texas City refinery have won a new contract providing for improvement in holiday pay and funeral leave, a severance plan of cash payments, and other benefits. The dispute started over job classifications and work assignments.

● Schepps Grocery Co. of Houston filed a \$145,000 damage suit against the Houston teamsters local alleging damages because of an illegal secondary boycott. The company's union drivers walked out Nov. 3 upon the breakdown of contract talks that had lasted six months. The suit charges union pickets threatened and coerced small grocery stores which the company supplied.

● Just a rehash of charges from a few minority stockholders, the president of Columbia General Life Insurance Co. said in Houston of a federal grand jury's charges that he and the president of Columbia General Investment Co. watered stock in the two firms by selling their personal stock at steadily increasing prices.

● State Auditor C. H. Cavness said in Dallas that there is very little dishonesty among state employees. The most frequent misuse of public funds, he said, occurs in padded expense accounts.

● Cities and private utilities are hailing the Texas Supreme Court decision upholding a state law which requires the state to pay them the costs of moving utility lines out of the way of interstate highway construction. The Attorney General's department tested the law, alleging it provided for the "donation" of public funds.

● Atty. Gen. Will Wilson filed a long-awaited test suit against fencing Gulf beaches. The defendant: a Galveston West Beach development, the Seaway Co., Inc., which has fenced its beaches.

● Don Mahoney, the Houston TV entertainer who was fired with implications of "payola," sued KTRK-TV for \$2.5 million damages. The station replied that he, not the station, released the letter dismissing him.

● Mrs. W. L. Clayton, the wife of the co-founder of Anderson, Clayton & Co. and lifelong Democrat, liberal, and philanthropist, died in Houston. She was a leader for woman's suffrage and, more recently, for slum clearance in Houston.