

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

—THOREAU

The Texas Observer

An Independent Weekly Newspaper

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

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FOR JOHNSON

A FREE RIDE

(Related stories, page 3)
AUSTIN

Sen. Lyndon Johnson drew a free ride back to six more years in the United States Senate Monday when no one filed and paid up to run against him. Thus he is freed for a free-wheeling drive for convention strength for the presidential nomination at the Democrats' Los Angeles convention.

Up to the last hour liberals engaged in anguished debate whether Johnson should be opposed.

In the last analysis counsels prevailed which warned that a liberal's bad loss to Johnson would hurt liberalism in the state more than might be gained by opposing him.

On Monday an application was filed for the candidacy of Paul S. Rogers of Amarillo, who listed his occupation as real estate. He enclosed no filing fee, and Jake Pickle said at state Democratic executive committee headquarters that Rogers had not been heard from after having been advised what the fee was (\$1,125).

Organized labor's political leaders are to meet in Austin Feb. 12-13 to decide what to do about various elections. The Democrats of Texas Clubs hold a state convention Feb. 20 in Houston with Sen. Wayne Morse as the speaker.

Without a candidacy against Johnson for the Senate seat, liberals opposed to Johnson will probably resort to a standoffish attitude with respect to his candidacy, holding out a threat of "blowing his convention" should events occur of which they do not approve.

On the other hand, Johnson's friends will argue that the failure to oppose Johnson for the Senate is a confession of weakness by anti-Johnson forces.

In Dallas, Robert Clark, secretary of the Johnson-for-President clubs, said that signatures on petitions for Johnson now number 5,500 and active clubs are working for Johnson in 40 precincts, with clubs extant in each of the 187 precincts. Liberal and labor people were still holding off from the Johnson clubs. In San Antonio pro-Johnson county chairman Jimmy Knight won approval of his nominees for twelve vacancies for precinct chairmen by a 52-36 vote, strengthening Johnson's hand in Bexar.

Congressional Quarterly reported that Johnson continues to gain strength among members of Congress. A year ago he had only 14 percent of the first-place votes among Democratic members of Congress for the presidency; his total in the current poll, 37 percent, gave him first-place, ahead of Symington (21 percent) and Kennedy (16 percent). C. R. said three-fourths of Johnson's votes came from the South and border states; he also led the West. The poll included answers from 170 Democratic members of the House and Senate, 49 percent of the total Democratic membership.

In Austin, Sen. Johnson told about the help of his wife, mother, and Mrs. R. Max Brooks in his political ascent and said a Texan can rise from shoe shine boy to the Senate "if he has a lot of girls to help him."

He said it is not a detriment to be from Texas. "Texas didn't hurt the Democratic ticket in 1932. And Eisenhower was born in Texas. Ike was a wonderful baby," he said.

In Houston, Congressman Bob Casey said Johnson has "an excellent chance" for the presidency. John Kennedy's forces "have suddenly realized," Casey said, "that Johnson has made amazing gains and have started a stop-Johnson movement."



Don Yarborough

'DAVID' TWIRLS A SLINGSHOT

AUSTIN

"I feel this is a David and Goliath race. I've got the slingshot. I will use my youth and zeal to give us a better state government." So said young Houston attorney and civic leader Don Yarborough as he announced against one of the most formidable politicians in Texas, Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey.

Is Yarborough a liberal or a conservative? He disapproves of labels—many of his friends "say I'm a middle-of-the-roader."

Does he subscribe to his namesake U. S. senator's philosophy? "I don't subscribe wholly to any man's philosophy of government," he said, but Sen. Yarborough is "a close personal friend" and "a fine man." The young attorney campaigned for Sen. Yarborough when he was a candidate against Gov. Allan Shivers.

Yarborough's basic line will be an attempt to identify himself in the public mind with Gov. Price Daniel and to dissociate Ramsey from Daniel. Daniel considered running against Ramsey himself before announcing for re-election as governor.

Daniel, he said, has done "a marvelous job" as governor and "has taken a sound approach to state government." His opposition to a general sales tax has been "exceedingly courageous." Don Yarborough campaigned for Ralph Yarborough when Shivers, not Daniel, was the foe, the candidate noted.

Yarborough said that unless there is a new lieutenant governor, "I feel like you are going to have a lot more special sessions"; the office should be "returned to the people"; the incumbent "has not supported the ideas of the people of the state."

"The governor and the legislature can't do it alone. No chair can stand on only two legs. I propose to be the third leg."

As for his own program, Yarborough mentioned teachers' pay, attacking tax problems on every front while keeping in mind the need to "retain a favorable tax climate for industry," water conservation, and constitutional revision.

Yarborough was born in Louisiana, went to Houston at 12, graduated in law at the University of Texas in 1950, and campaigned for Yarborough in 1952 and 1954. A bachelor, Yarborough and Miss Kay Edwards, a Houston Press reporter, will be married Feb. 25.

Bank Probe Asked, Killed

(Final in a series of articles, this one traces Rep. Wright Patman's demands for an investigation of the banks, charges of a \$10 billion bankers' theft from the taxpayers in 1958, crusade against high interest rates, and finally, the standing of his ideas with some Democrats in the Congress.—Ed.)

AUSTIN, WASHINGTON

Patman first proposed an investigation into the nation's money and debt systems in 1955. The Republicans made a party issue of the matter and defeated the resolution with the help of some Democrats. Only one of the 203 Republicans in the House voted to investigate.

In 1957, Patman tried again. Speaker Rayburn stepped down to pay tribute to Patman and ask the House, "Why should not the great House committee on Banking and Currency be given the authority to make this study?" The House voted no, 225 to 174. Only two Republicans voted to investigate; only 38 Democrats opposed investigating.

Last year Patman contented himself with putting his arguments in the Record. "This administration has mobilized all of its forces to prevent an investigation," he said.

Federal Reserve chairman William McChesney Martin refused, Patman said, to let him inspect certain "crucial" parts of the System's internal audits. "These," Patman said, "are the portions of the reports dealing with the conduct of the officers and directors of the banks, their financial interests

and, if any, their speculations in the bond and securities markets. Nevertheless, those portions of the audit reports dealing with more routine operations of the banks and with the conduct of the lower echelon personnel revealed some almost unbelievably shocking things."

Scouring through the Federal Reserve's audits of its own banks, Patman alleged extensive waste and some fraud. Out of taxpayers' money, he said, the banks have developed welfare programs, subsidized cafeterias, and "amusements, entertainment of all kinds, and banquets. They pay for gifts to people who are not even employees of the bank; they send employees to school and pay for their training."

His indictment of the Federal Reserve on the basis of the audits he had examined ran to 30 legal single-spaced typed pages. His point was simple: an investigation was justified.

"The last time there was a full investigation and study of our monetary system," he said, "the Federal Reserve System was set up. Nearly half a century has passed since that investigation was made . . . new types of financial institutions have come into being. Other types which then handled only unimportant amounts of savings and investments now handle gigantic sums. Many of these, such as the insurance companies, the investment trusts, and the savings banks appear to have close working relationships in and among themselves, and with the commercial banks and the investment bank-

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Proxmire's for Ralph As Texans' President

AUSTIN

Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin thinks that Ralph Yarborough would be a fine candidate for president of the United States from Texas.

Someone sent Proxmire a copy of the Observer for Jan. 15 which included a column by Franklin Jones entitled, "Nick the Knife vs. L. B. Brownroter," (a speculation on the prospects for a presidential race between Dick Nixon and Lyndon Johnson) and a column by the editor on Sen. Yarborough's vote with Proxmire and ten other senators for the Gore resolution which would have clipped Johnson's Senate power.

Proxmire, on January 23, sent the Observer a letter, which he has subsequently approved for publication. He wrote:

"Thanks for sending me the copy of your wonderful 'Texas Observer.' I especially liked

your editorial entitled, 'Nick the Knife vs. L. B. Brownroter.' I also enjoyed your personal report on Yarborough. I think that Ralph is the real hero in all this. He deserves a world of credit for standing up to what must be tremendous pressure. It is easy for those of us in the North to make this kind of a fight, but for Ralph Yarborough it takes the strongest kind of courage, dedication to his conscience, and his convictions. There's a Texan who would make a great President of the United States.

"Sincerely,
"Bill Proxmire."

Proxmire told his Wisconsin constituents in a newsletter that he will go on with his fight against Johnson's power over the Senate for as long as necessary. "By long I mean several years—perhaps 10 years or more (Wisconsin voters willing)," he said.

Corpus Rejects Disputed Money

CORPUS CHRISTI

Corpus Christi has become the second school district in the state to reject the money of Fort Worth-Dallas business groups for "Americanism" education in the schools.

The trustees of the public schools of the city voted Monday to give up the local share of the \$5,000 check received from the Texas Educational Assn. of Fort Worth to help finance an American Heritage teaching program.

"Speaking as one member of the board," Ted Browne, board president, said, "I hope that in the future the school board will not accept any money from any source outside of regular school district revenues for developing the curriculum."

R. L. Williams, superintendent, who asked T.E.A. for the money in the first place, recommended that the Corpus portion of the check be rejected. He said he decided on this course "after conferring with local teachers, principals, central office administrators, and superintendents of the other schools involved."

The Corpus trustees acted in the

context of a mounting controversy in the city. Alan Lohse, geologist, had protested before the board, and the Corpus daily had editorialized against accepting the money. In a letter to the Caller, Lohse declared, "The fundamental principle that no private organization should be allowed to buy its way into the public school system has been violated in Corpus Christi," and another correspondent had suggested that the board move its next meeting to a huge hall, "because a great many more citizens are going to be there." By the time these letters came out, the board had rejected the money.

Williams said he did not know the plans of the other five districts which were to cooperate with Corpus Christi in the use of the \$5,000 for Americanism plans. The districts are Bishop, Orange, Wichita Falls, Lubbock, and Amarillo.

Williams recommended that the director of instruction be told to "delete erroneous acknowledgments, if any, in the American Heritage guides." These guides, prepared with the financial help

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\$10 Billion 'Giveaway' Charges Ignored

(Continued from Page 1)
ers. Just what are their interconnections?"

In 1935, he said, the Congress put the five bankers' representatives on the open market committee, which "has all the resources of the Federal Government—all of the gold at Fort Knox—at its disposal and discretion." It trades in secret with a portfolio of \$25 billion in government securities to the tune of about \$10 billion a year with a small group of "private dealers and speculators." Trading with foreign central banks totals \$5 billion and is also secret.

The trading, Patman said, "runs to fantastic amounts," and is "under the counter." There were only 17 dealers in 1956; the ten biggest ones account for 88 percent of the trading. Since the trading is considered secret, there is no way the Congress or citizens can find out what a few men are doing with the government's securities.

"The biggest dealers," Patman declared in his Aug. 27, 1959, newsletter, "are the top New York and Chicago banks, and these banks help finance the other dealers . . . Five of the largest New York banks jointly own the biggest 'dealer.'"

He called the secret trading in government securities "Wall Street in Action" and said that it helps speculators make huge profits. In the first half of 1958, he said, "amateur" investors lost \$500 million, "but one man's loss is another man's gain—the 'professionals' cleaned up."

"The open market committee of the Federal Reserve has more power over our economy than Congress has," he said. Now and then, "we should investigate what they have done. But there has never been an investigation of the Federal Reserve Banking System or of its open market committee. It has handled hundreds of billions of dollars of our printed money, and yet we have had no audit."

Why not investigate? Patman asked. "What objection can there be to making the facts known?"

\$10 Billion 'for Free'

Patman's theories led him inevitably to his charges of a \$10-billion theft in the year 1958.

That year the Federal Reserve decided to increase the money supply by \$10.5 billion. Patman has explained that if this is accomplished by the purchase of government securities, the money supply is expanded but the interest returns to the Treasury. If the "reserve requirements" of the banks are changed to let them create the money, they get all the interest on it.

In November, 1957, the banks had a total of \$57 billion in government securities. As part of its antirecession program, the Federal Reserve, on three different occasions, made available more reserves to the banks—that is, gave them the power to create more money, ostensibly to increase loans and thus increase business activity. The new reserves came to a total of \$1.5 billion, which let the banking system create new money up to \$14.5 billion.

"The official reason" for giving these reserves, Patman said, was "to help the banks meet business needs for credit. Actually, there was no expansion of business loans during the year, but rather a reduction of \$1.5 billion. The money which the banks created was, as I have indicated, substantially all used to acquire interest-bearing obligations of the United States."

The \$10.4 billion thus given the banks, Patman said, was a great deal more money than the cost to the government of all the farm

price-support programs in the whole quarter of a century such programs have been in effect.

The banks, he said, will be able to collect between \$300 and \$400 million annually on the bonds they were in effect given, "without any additional investment, not a penny."

Federal Reserve chairman Martin testified, Patman said, that the Federal Reserve made available enough money in 1958 for the banks to extend credit amounting to about \$10.5 billion. "Mr. Martin did not know himself," Patman said, that the banks did not use the money to extend credit, but instead bought government bonds with it.

Patman charged that two or three percent of the banks received about \$7 billion worth of bonds. Eighteen New York City banks got \$2.3 billion worth.

Last year Patman also rose to warn the Congress that he believed a friendly-looking little bill was going to give the Federal Reserve permission to give the private banks about \$15 billion worth of government bonds which the government had already paid off but had not yet cancelled. He quoted Alvin Hansen, a Harvard professor, warning that most of the "windfall," which Hansen estimated at \$9.8 billion, would go to the major banks.

Managers of the challenged bill assured the Congress it would not be used to give the bonds away, and it passed. Patman regarded the assurance as a victory.

'It's Your Money'

The fight, though, which has taken up most of Patman's time has been rising interest rates. He has unremittably opposed the Administration's demand that Congress repeal the 42-year-old four-and-a-fourth-percent interest rate ceiling on long-term government bonds. He reasons that the bankers will not buy bonds at the present rate simply because they expect the rate to go up; if the government would announce it will not raise the rate, the bankers would buy at the going rate.

Robert Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury and another Texan, argues that the government cannot control interest rates. All the long-term ceiling is doing, he says, is forcing money into the short-term bonds market.

Patman argues that government creates the interest rates by its massive influences on the money market.

High interest is a leading political issue this year, and defenders of high interest are taking to the press. For instance, UPI's financial editor on Jan. 29 quoted "the money experts" to the effect that high interest rates "benefit many more people than they hurt." Who?

"The American Bankers Assn.," said UPI, "lists the beneficiaries of high interest rates as the 87 million owners of savings accounts in banks, the 23 million owners of shares of savings and loan associations, the approximately 40 million persons who own U. S. savings bonds, and the 112 million who own life insurance."

Patman's—and the Democrats'—argument takes two directions. High interest, they argue, causes economic contraction as businessmen draw in and invest less. As Patman says:

"The farmers are in a depression. They have been suffering from a situation largely caused by tight money since 1951. . . . The home builders are in distress and, more important than that, the people who want to build homes are unable to get the money with which to build these homes because of the hard-money-high-interest policy. This will eventually cause a shortage in housing units and an increase in rents. So we

have these groups: Small business, farmers, and home builders, who are really in distress . . ."

The second argument is that high interest falls hardest on consumers, home-owners, and taxpayers.

"When the federal, state, or local government issues bonds to build highways, schools, and other facilities and pays a 4 percent rate, the cost of the facility to the taxpayers is doubled if the money is borrowed for 17 and a half years," Patman has said. "When a family buys a home and pays 5 and a half percent interest, the cost of the home is doubled in only 13 years."

In 1959, he says, farm income ran about \$12 billion while personal income from interest ran \$22 billion. "Naturally, wealthy people like the Administration's high interest policy."

In his newsletter this week—dated Feb. 4—Wright Patman carried on his feud with the bankers. "It's your money they're after," he began. He quoted Gov. Pat Brown of California "that a rise of one percent on an FHA home mortgage of \$15,000 means a whole year's income of the average home-buyer. In other words, it means one whole year of a man's productive life will go to pay increased interest just to buy a home, and it's probable that he will devote one or two more years of his productive life to pay the added toll on autos, TV sets, and other durables, to say nothing of higher grocery bills."

Just how higher grocery bills crept into the picture, one cannot be sure; but one can be sure Patman will go on flaying the moneyed interests until he dies.

Reforms Get Support

Though Patman did not get the House investigation of banking he wanted, an investigation was authorized by the Joint Economic Committee of the Congress into employment, growth, and price levels. On January 27 this year the reports were in, Sen. Paul Douglas reporting for the Senate side, Patman reporting for the House members of the committee. Controlled by the Democrats, the committee's report gave an idea of Patman's influence on his party.

The committee agreed that the Federal Reserve has been decreasing the money supply in relation to the gross national product and that price increases have flowed more from the decisions of eco-

omic giants than from an excess of money in circulation. Interest rates are too high, the committee reported. The Federal Reserve should institute competitive bidding in the government-securities market. The Treasury should depend on its own staff instead of on financial groups in deciding interest rates and securities issues. To create new money, the Federal Reserve should buy government securities, not reduce reserve requirements.

Patman disagreed with some of the report—mainly where he did not think it went far enough. He advocated abolition of the open market committee and a maximum interest charge program by the Federal Reserve. He wanted the trading in government securities distributed around the country instead of concentrated with 17 New York dealers. The government securities market itself should be placed under government supervision, he said. Bank reserves should be, not merely held steady as the committee recommended, they should be increased, Patman said, for merely holding steady "will not return to the government the tens of billions of dollars in government securities which the Federal Reserve has given away since 1951 as a part of its program of reducing required reserves."

Over on the Senate side, Senator Douglas, the Illinois Democrat, was presenting the same report.

"I have played my part in trying to help the banks prosper," said Douglas. "I am ready to let them have five-sixths or six-sevenths of the gain to be made through the expansion of credit and money."

"I am not advocating that the federal government should take all of this (the new money). My good friend, Representative Patman, points to the fact that the Constitution gives to the Congress the power 'to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof.' Those are the exact words. The coining of money carries with it the creation of money. The creation of money is a public function which we have delegated to the Federal Reserve Board, which in turn has delegated to the banks.

"I am not proposing to disturb that relationship," Douglas said. "Let me make that clear. I am not proposing 'green-backism,' or 'credit-backism,' though I think Representative Patman has a case

for which his critics have not given him due credit. I am simply proposing that at least we do not lower the existing reserve ratios, and that from future increases the Treasury and the people should get from one-sixth to one-seventh of the money assets and collect the interest for delegating this constitutional power to the private banking system. Is that not moderate? I am not even proposing that the reserve ratio be increased. I am simply saying, 'Hold steady. Do not lower it still further.'"

Douglas seemed to mean that he was asking for less than it was reasonable to ask for in the public interest. Finally he said this as plainly as he could, without undercutting his own position:

"Let the banks expand credit by \$80 billion . . . I am simply proposing that we should allow the banks to have \$67 billion of that expansion instead of the full \$80 billion. All I am asking is that the people receive \$13 billion."

"My friend, Representative Patman, would want to have the people get more than that. I do not think he should be denounced for that. On the contrary, I think he is a pretty brave man. In many ways I admire the position he takes. But I am not advocating that."

Patman does not often express his disillusion with his own party on the subject of money policy, but last summer he let it slip into his column. "Control of money" has been the basic difference between the two parties since Andrew Jackson's first term, he said, "Yet, somehow, the historic difference between the two parties seems suddenly to have disappeared."

"There is hardly a murmur of protest from any Democrat," he said. The Administration asks for a new interest ceiling. "No protest." The old J. P. Morgan & Co. merged with the second biggest Wall Street Bank—an event which must have Democrats of old standing up in their graves—but today there is little notice of it; all the committees of Congress are too busy even to investigate and the Justice Department refuses."

"All the Republican money policies," Patman said, "are being accepted with hardly any dissent, except a very few feeble voices including my own." R.D.

(End of Series)

Episcopalians Vote Integration

● Integration of the day school at St. Stephen's Episcopal school outside of Austin was approved by a standing test vote of about 500 to 50 during the council of the Episcopal Diocese of Texas in Houston. The 1,000 or so delegates rejected a move to withdraw support from the Texas Council of Churches—a complaint based on the council's activities in the political realm.

● Houston schools have announced an experimental variation on the pre-school English classes authorized by state law in 1959. Non-English speaking students living in the region of a public housing development (Clayton Homes) will be offered pre-school English classes at facilities made available by the development. If it works out, the schools may establish similar centers elsewhere in the city.

● In San Antonio, the conservation society stunned the city council by announcing purchase, for \$37,500, of the Navarro House where lived one of the only two Texas-born signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence, Jose Antonio Navarro. The council and county officials had

been inclined to tear down the house for street widening and a new county jail; the purchase by the militant conservationists broke that plan up. The conservationists announced they will establish a tourist center at the house.

The Week in Texas

● Major oil companies—Atlantic, Mobil, Sun, Continental, Texaco, Seaboard, and others—told Duval County officials their properties are taxed at 40 percent, compared to 20 percent on other county properties, and are preparing to go to court.

● With about two-thirds of the legislators filing, A P reported, nine of 23 senators filing under the "code of ethics" said they were either officers or directors in banks or owned stock in banks. Senators who have not filed include Sens. Crump, Dies, Hazlewood, Harde man, Lane, Moore, Weinert, and Wood.

● The Headliners' Club in Austin announced press rewards to David Brown of the Star-Telegram and Ernest Morgan of the

Caller-Times for news reporting; Cliff Blackburn, Houston Post, for policy impact; Seth Kantor of the Fort Worth Press, signed article; special award, four reporters of the Houston Press for a report on the Poe school bombing. The club also gave awards to Sen. Johnson for statesmanship, John Wayne for acting, and others.

● Ken Towery of the American Statesman told Texas publishers meeting in Tyler that they "subsidize their own destruction" and help the destruction of freedom when they "fail to attach proper significance" to who their legislators are and "to the selection of those who write and interpret the news" from Austin.

● In San Antonio, the Falstaff Beer distributor was organized on a union vote of 29-18.

● Rep. Don Gladden announced intent to go to court on behalf of nudists' right to a state charter. He said that laws cited against a charter by Secretary of State Zollie Steakley included provisos that exposure, to be in decent, has to occur in a public place and must be calculated "to disturb the person or persons present at such place or house."

U.S., Texas Legislators Challenged

AUSTIN
The legislature—from lieutenant governor, the Senate's presiding officer, through the Senate and the House—plus a goodly portion of the members of the Texas delegation in the Congress stand challenged to vigorous contest in the wintertime elections now beginning.

A 34-year-old Houston lawyer, Don Yarborough—former president of the Houston Jaycees, champion speaker and college debater, friend and supporter but not relative of Sen. Ralph Yarborough, and an utter political novice—announced against Ben Ramsey, the Lieutenant Governor (Page 1). Marshall Formby, Plainview, said he thought Gov. Daniel could be defeated, but it would take a bitter campaign he did not want to conduct, and he wished Daniel and his only opponent, Jack Cox, well. Cox, campaigning in Abilene, said he played the guitar in a hillbilly band in high school and might start playing again. He told Kiwanians he is in favor of the family, against communist brainwashing, and believes the only common denominator which can bring families closer together is God.

Bob Looney, son of the prominent Austin attorney, announced as a darkhorse for attorney general in the race already including incumbent Will Wilson and challenger Waggoner Carr. Looney said he is going to campaign through the state on his black horse, Shoelace. An attorney, formerly special counsel on Sen. Johnson's preparedness subcommittee, Looney is given only an outside chance.

Unopposed state office-holders are Sen. Lyndon Johnson; Agriculture Cmsr. John White; State Treasurer Jesse James; Railroad Cmsr. Ernest O. Thompson; and associate justices Clyde E. Smith and Joe Greenhill of the Texas Supreme Court.

In Houston, state GOP chairman Thad Hutcheson said the Republicans will have candidates for U.S. senator and governor in the November general election. He said the GOP could not in good grace fail to nominate someone against Johnson.

Other statewide races: for land commissioner, Bill Allcorn, the incumbent, vs. Rep. Jerry Sadler, Palestine; for comptroller, incumbent Robert S. Calvert vs. Rep. Bo Ramsey, Beckville; for chief justice, Supreme Court, associate justice Robert W. Calvert vs. Robert G. Hughes, associate justice, Austin court of civil appeals; for judge, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, incumbent Lloyd W. Davidson vs. Jim D. Bowmer, Temple, and W. T. McDonald, Bryan.

Congressmen Opposed

A brace of challengers, some of them serious threats, lined up against Texas congressmen. Behind this development in part was the determination of organized labor's forces to exact some political penalties for the passage of the Landrum-Griffin labor law.

Dudley Tarlton, Dougherty, Beeville oilman and rancher who once opposed Sen. Johnson, will probably have labor support against Congressman John Young of Corpus Christi, even though Dougherty is generally regarded as a conservative. He announced for election against Young on a platform of water conservation. Dougherty recently bought and became publisher of La Prensa, a San Antonio newspaper.

State Sen. Bill Moore, Bryan, announced against Rep. Olin Teague, Bryan, after having decided not to make the race against Ben Ramsey. Moore is certain to get labor backing.

A Baptist minister, Bill Crook

of Nacogdoches, is opposing John Dowdy of Athens; a Pan-American college professor, John Westburg of Edinburg, is opposing Joe Kilgore of McAllen; a district manager of Financial Industrial Fund, a mutual fund investment company, Roy Skaggs of Abilene, has announced, on a conservative platform, against Omar Burlison of Anson; and Walter Rogers, Pampa, Albert Thomas, Houston, and Bruce Alger, Dallas, also have

Strickland, Rep. Strickland favors a general sales tax.

Rep. Zeke Zbrank, Hull-Daisetta, has announced on a water conservation platform against Sen. Neveille H. Colson, who seeks reelection on a platform of the good roads legislation she has sponsored. Of course this is a liberal-conservative fight.

A brawl between two liberals—Sen. Doyle Willis and Rep. Don Kennard of Fort Worth—failed to

car D. Salinas, farmer and engineer, was to oppose Sen. Abraham Kazen, Jr., Laredo. Sen. Floyd Bradshaw, Weatherford, drew the scheduled opposition of Thomas Creighton of Mineral Wells.

In the House, too, many members faced challenges for re-election. In Fort Worth, in fact, two beatniks filed. They seemed to have authentic credentials. One, "Big Mike" Callaway, 23, resides in the rear of a coffee house, "The Kismet," where he reads poetry. The other, "The Hero," Peter Gill, has a beard, works at "The Cellar" (poetry reading, bouncing, and greeting the tourists), and has written a poem which goes, "I am nothing/ You are nothing/ Everything is nothing."

Poll Taxes; DOTC Meets

The people seem to want to vote for some reason this year—perhaps presidential politics.

In Houston more than 400,000 have paid their poll taxes, and the total is not complete; in Dallas, the tentative figure is 300,000; in Bexar, 155,000; in Fort Worth, 150,000; in El Paso, 52,000. These are record figures. There is no race for U.S. senator and few think the contest for governor is serious, but politics seems to have some attraction to the voters this year, even so.

Labor's COPE meets in Austin Feb. 12-13 to discuss politics.

The liberal-labor Democrats of Texas Clubs convene to hear Sen. Wayne Morse and others in Houston Dec. 20. About this meeting Mrs. R. D. Randolph, chairman of DOT and the national committee-woman, said, "Despite some premature obituaries which have appeared in the press concerning DOTC, we anticipate the largest statewide meeting we have ever had. DOTC has continued to grow and is here to stay."

HONESTY IN POLITICS

CORPUS CHRISTI
They almost had a Republican candidate for the Democratic nomination for state representative down here—and it might have been a lark of a campaign.

Roy Scott, a local attorney, announced for a House seat, saying: "If elected, I promise I will do absolutely nothing, because everything they do up there in Austin costs us a lot of money. When Coke Stevenson retired as governor we had about \$25 million in the Treasury. Now we are about \$80 million in the red."

"As to politics," Scott said,

"I've run as a Democrat in the primary in order to have a voice in local government, and I'll vote the Republican ticket in November as I have done ever since Franklin Delano Roosevelt ran for a second term."

However, Scott withdrew. His explanation was as straightforward as his announcement. He said:

"I asked a prominent Republican friend of mine to lend me \$75 for my filing fee. He wouldn't lend it to me. Therefore, I am withdrawing from the race for representative."

opponents. So it may be a hot time in the old Texas delegation.

Two Stricklands

In the State Senate, too, some races sure to heat up the frosty winter air are in the books.

In San Antonio, ex-Sen. Ozzie Latimer and two R. L. (Bob) Stricklands, including the state representative, have announced against incumbent Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez, whose motto is, "Vote for Gonzalez and avoid the confusion." The second Strickland said he is against a general sales tax and wanted to get in the race against Representative Strickland to say so, since, said the second

materialize when Kennard filed for re-election. The young Kennard was stymied by Tarrant County labor, which pledged to Willis on grounds that Willis has voted with them. Kennard has too, but he is not the incumbent.

The son of Congressman Wright Patman of Texarkana, Bill Patman of Ganado, has leaped into a race against the conservative Victoria senator, Bill Fly. Patman is married to the daughter of the late Sen. Fred Mauritz.

Sen. Bill Wood, Tyler, drew an opponent from Tyler, Galloway Calhoun, Jr. Sen. Hubert Hudson, Brownsville, has been filed against by Rep. Jim Bates, Edinburg. Os-

Lone Star, Union Stop Talks

LONE STAR

As foreseen from Lone Star Steel president E. B. Germany's recent denunciation of the big steel settlement (Obs. Jan. 22), a serious impasse has developed between the company and the steelworkers' union here. The company says it sees no further point in negotiations with the union. The possibility of another bitter strike immediately presented itself—but was not discussed openly by either side.

Germany denounced the "agency shop" aspect of the U. S. steel agreement whereby, in right-to-work states, non-union members working in union steel plants will not be required to join the union, but will be required to pay the same dues and assessments union men pay.

Howard Jensen, a vice president of Lone Star, said the company offered the union two plans, one along the line of the big steel settlement plus seven cents an hour more, another for ten-cents-an-hour plus union financing of half the cost of the insurance program. The union rejected both plans, asking for abolition of preferred seniority for men who did not strike in 1957, a contract termination date of June 30, 1962, (the national date), and the payment of union dues by non-union men in the bargaining unit.

"Lone Star is not willing to begin negotiations all over again. If the union persists in rejecting our offers, there is no point in continuing talks," Jensen said.

The union has been working without a contract since last Sept.

7. J. E. Ward, representing the steel workers' international, and Jim Smith, coordinator for the local here, said the company "broke off negotiations" and "told us there was nothing further to discuss." They said it is hard to understand why "the most profitable steel company of 1959" would not grant the union the same benefits as other U. S. steel companies

have granted. Smith said the issues are seniority, working conditions, and job assignments.

Smith and Ward expressed confidence that "Lone Star, at some future date, will be willing to agree that East Texas steel workers are entitled to equal rights with big steel," but they did not say what was going to change the company's mind.

Corpus Rejects Cash

(Continued from Page 1)
of the Texas Bureau for Economic Understanding last summer in Corpus Christi, include acknowledgements of "thanks" and "obligation" to T.B.E.U. "for providing materials and for financing certain aspects of this study."

Williams emphasized that Corpus schools had paid the expenses of their own teachers in preparing the guides. T.B.E.U. financed the travel and other costs of teachers from other districts who converged in Corpus Christi for the planning.

T.B.E.U. is an all-business group. T.E.A. of Fort Worth is a group financed by a few conservative men. They work together in encouraging and assisting with money the development of "Americanism" or "American Heritage" education in Texas public schools.

T.B.E.U.'s executive director, Bob Lawrence, has boasted that "we are getting into the curriculum," and late in 1959 Lawrence said that 205,000 Texas students have been reached by the efforts of T.B.E.U. A T.B.E.U. circular earlier in 1959 had stated that

8,047 teachers had been included in T.B.E.U. projects.

Abilene public schools withdrew from the T.B.E.U. program at mid-term, rejecting thereafter the un-received portion of a \$10,000 grant with which supplements to teachers' salaries had been financed.

The state commissioner of education, J. W. Edgar, endorsed the activities of the Abilene schools financed by T.B.E.U. in an interview with the Observer before Abilene decided to cut off the program.

Sweetwater public schools continue to accept \$10,000 from T.B.E.U.

Learning of the Corpus decision, private citizen Lohse told the Caller-Times:

"I believe the board certainly did the right thing, as I knew it would when this matter came to their attention. And I hope they will continue to investigate how this special interest group was able to get into the curriculum in the first place, so as to avoid any repetition of it from any other group in the future."

In his letter to the daily, Lohse

No Opponent 'Boosts' LBJ

Allen Duckworth, in the Dallas News, said Sen. Johnson's renomination without opposition gave his "national prestige" a "big boost" for president and leaves him "free to line up support in the June state convention."

The Corpus Christi Caller-Times, arguing against "states' rights on the poll tax," said the poll tax limits the rights of Negroes to vote and declares: "It cannot be said that one of the most fundamental of democratic rights, the right to vote, can be left to the discretion of any group of men or any state. . . . If states are unwilling to guarantee the right to vote . . . then the federal government eventually will intervene."

Reports reaching the Observer confirm that Speaker Waggoner Carr will have a surprisingly well financed campaign for attorney general. Much of the money is coming from gas pipeline sources.

Political Intelligence

The Texas Manufacturers' Assn. ("Confidential Letter, Not for Publication," Jan. 21) has distributed a map of legislative districts in Texas showing the districts whose members' votes it disapproves "shaded," those with middling records "striped," and those which voted as T.M.A. approved more than 60 percent of the time "white."

As far as the Observer has been able to see, only four Texas newspapers supported Senator Yarborough's vote on the Gore motion, the Tulia Herald, the Kountze News, the Observer, and the St. Mary's University Rattler. Dailies which have commented generally have criticized Yarborough. The Lubbock Avalanche-Journal condemned Yarborough's alignment with "other left-wing dissenters." The Tulia Herald could not recall any obligation Yarborough owed Johnson and asked who was demanding "conformity and even compromise."

Johnson-for-President headquarters have distributed a news release and a matted cartoon for Johnson. It says volunteers working for Johnson's candidacy are businessmen and housewives . . . Larry Jones, formerly an assistant attorney general, is working full time for the Johnson headquarters.

Rudolph Bannow, president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers, said in Dallas there has been little change in federal governmental philosophy since the Republicans won in 1952 and urged businessmen to enter politics.

Texas AFL-CIO, in a news report to its labor papers, has asked why Gov. Daniel, in specifying his "unfinished program," failed to mention an industrial safety law, "which you will recall was one of the seven reasons he said he wanted to run for governor four years ago."

had criticized the school board for not having "inquired sufficiently" into the nature of T.B.E.U. and the superintendent for agreeing "with the special interests of that organization." He said that "the liaison between these two groups (T.E.A. and T.B.E.U.) was reported in at least one Texas newspaper in November and December, 1958."

The Observer disclosed the activities of the two North Texas business groups in a series of articles at that time.

Money and Banking

While reserving judgment until there has been full investigation and debate, no careful reader of Congressman Wright Patman's thoughts on money and banking can fail to be alarmed by the possibility that the public are being stolen blind by the bankers.

The Federal Reserve System, Rep. Patman avers, has become the tool of the bankers. The vital open market committee of twelve members is set up, by law, so that private bankers designate five of the members! Billions of government securities are traded behind the public's back by this bankers' committee, acting for the government.

Mr. Patman takes a straightforward approach to the government's debt financing. The source of the strength of the money system is the government's credit; the Constitution specifies that Congress has the power to issue money; why in the world doesn't the government issue its own credit, instead of (1) creating debt bonds, (2) giving the bonds to the banks, and (3) paying the banks interest on the government's own credit! Unless this cycle of reasoning can be broken, it is essentially true that the government gave the private bankers ten billion dollars in 1958.

The bankers are now inundating the public with propaganda in defense of high interest. It is obvious to students of modern American economics that high interest inhibits investment, home building, and consumption—thus brakes economic ac-

tivity—thus slows down economic growth. The bankers clean up; the economy stalls out. Russia's economy is growing now at seven percent a year; we grow two percent a year! This trend, too, Mr. Patman and other classic monetary liberals fight valiantly, and without success.

We are appalled and disgusted by the implications of Time Magazine's Feb. 1 report on Lyndon Johnson's secret meeting with New York bankers. Said Time:

"Johnson . . . told the bankers and financiers in private session that he knew they were for Vice President Nixon for President but reminded them that Senate Leader Johnson would have to play the major role if interest-rate ceilings are to be lifted on long-term Government bonds, as President Eisenhower has requested."

There has been no denial of this from Johnson's office. He has voiced platitudes against high interest—but where does he stand on the issue of the long-term government bond interest rate? This is the Democratic majority leader of the U. S. Senate? This is the man loyal Texas Democrats are supposed to support for President, on pain of ostracism from the Republic? We are called back to the time of Sam Houston, when he told the Texas jingoists Go Hang.

The people do not entirely realize—though many dimly guess it, and many believe it as a matter of basic suspicion—that the election of the Republicans to run the country means the bankers, run it, and plain people, small businessmen, consumers, homeowners, are drained of buying power as a direct result.

Wright Patman represents the best in the Democratic Party's heritage on this issue. Let us hope the national Democrats, too, are smart enough, and bold enough, to take up money and banking as an issue of the first importance in their Los Angeles convention and carry to the people the fight for fair interest and an investigation of the Federal Reserve System.

Ah-Ha

The Abilene Reporter-News had better run a Texas loyalty check on its copy desk staffers. The Sunday morning Reporter-News, carrying the AP story on Headliners Club awards to Senator Johnson and John Wayne, headlined it:

HEADLINER AWARDS
TO LYNDON, ACTOR

THE TEXAS OBSERVER



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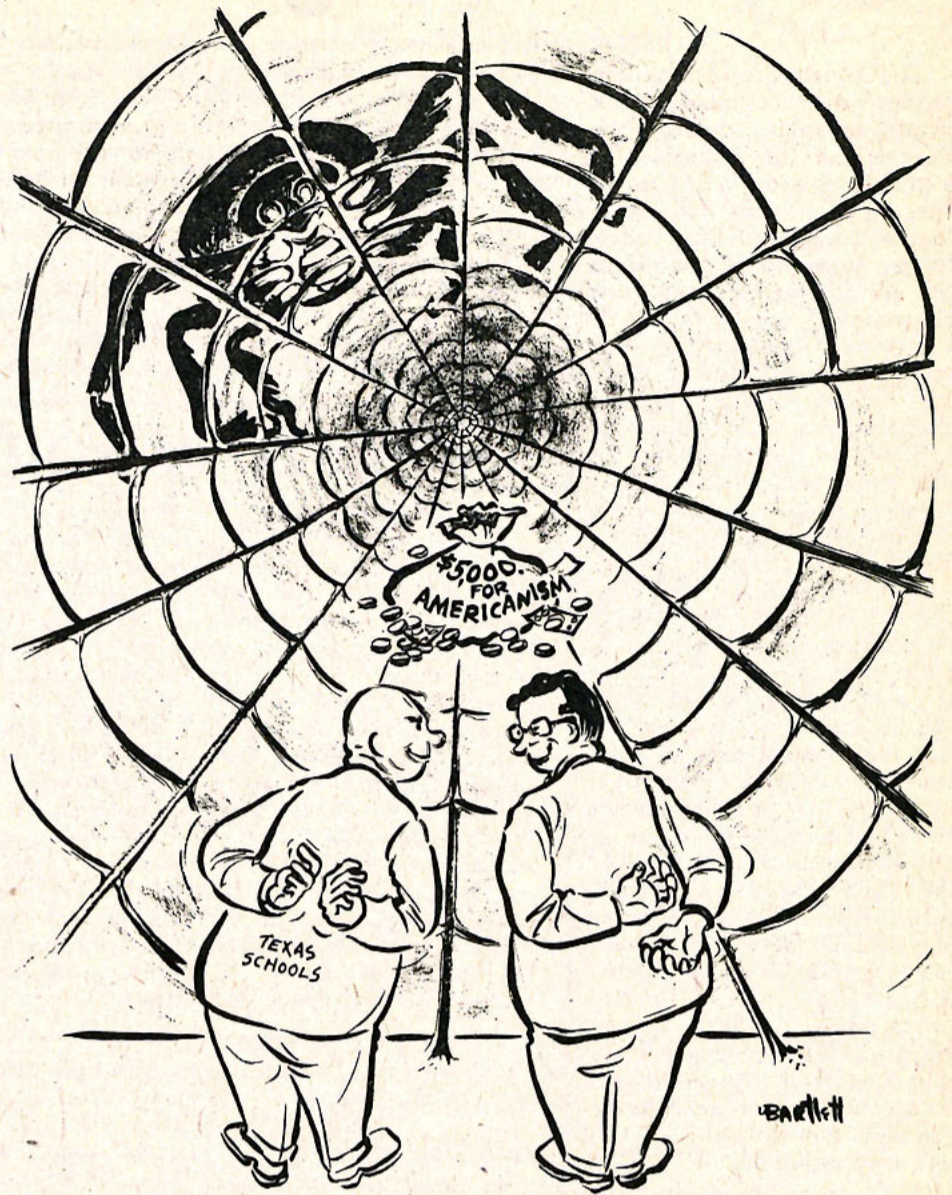
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We will serve no group or party but will hew hard to the truth as we find it and the right as we see it. We are dedicated to the whole truth, to human values above all interests, to the rights of man as the foundation of democracy; we will take orders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

'I Don't See Any Strings, Do You?'



Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

Judge Lynch's Gavel

One would not think it possible for the human mind to justify the failure of a system of customs against a lynch mob which grabbed a man from jail and, strong in its numbers, dragged him, shot him to death, and threw him in a river.

The Marshall News-Messenger, however, has published an editorial entitled "Usurpation" which commends the judges and juries of Mississippi who have refused to indict anyone in the Parker lynch case.

The editorial said:
"While the taking of a man's life by a lynch mob is one of the most heinous of crimes, the usurpation of the people's rights by the federal government is an equally grave crime.

"It is in this light that the Mack Charles Parker lynch case in Mississippi can be viewed. After a much publicized FBI investigation, a state grand jury failed to return an indictment. After much more political talk from Washington by Atty. Gen. Rogers, a federal grand jury was convened in Biloxi.

"This grand jury also failed to indict anyone. The jury said, 'on the basis of evidence presented, we were unable to arrive at any true bill.' Such action must come as a great blow to the huge, powerful justice department.

"Citizens everywhere should rejoice that there are still federal judges and federal grand juries who refuse to knuckle under to government prosecutors no matter how much control they may appear to have over some federal courts."

The celebrated plaintiff's attorney and Observer columnist, Franklin Jones, has been planning an Observer column about the Parker case, but the editorial provoked him, instead, to write the editor of his home town newspaper. His letter:

"The Marshall News Messenger
Marshall, Texas
Dear Editor:

"Your editorial that gloated over the fact that two Mississippi juries had failed to indict in the Mack Charles Parker case is viewed more

in sickness than in anger. It could not have been written, I will always believe, had not the facts divulged by the FBI last summer been overlooked.

"They were that the Federal Bureau had solved the case, and turned the names of ten killers over to Gov. Coleman. These, the report said, were selected by lot from a mob that gathered for the primary purpose of finding a way to prevent a cross examination of the white rape victim by a Negro lawyer on Parker's coming trial. The three who entered Parker's cell to drag him out by his heels were named, and identification was made of the car in which Parker was driven to the river, where he was shot while in a prone position. The fact was established that under threats of the gang the jailer left a key readily available for it and went home.

"When the grand jury in the State Court was convened, its attention was not even specifically called to the case, but it was delivered a diatribe against the National Supreme Court, and the prosecuting attorney stated he would not present the FBI report to it; nor did he plan to subpoena any witnesses or in any way push the investigation. The writer is without knowledge of the evidence submitted the federal grand jury at Jackson, but it is fair to assume that it had the benefit of the facts developed by the FBI.

"Now if, as your editorial says, there are citizens everywhere who should rejoice that there are federal grand juries which will fail to indict under these circumstances, our country is far sicker than we think. If your vaunted 'States' Rights' are to be nurtured on unpunished mob murder, some will doubt their purity. True, Parker was a Negro, a member of a race that some can never seem to forgive for having at one time been enslaved by the South. But mistake not the virus that produces mob violence. It can be color blind, as evidenced by the New England mobbing of a white dairyman some two years back. Ask not for whom Judge Lynch's gavel bangs in Mississippi; it bangs for thee.

"Franklin Jones"

WHAT MAKES DALLAS THE WAY IT IS?

DALLAS

A coalition of Republicans and "conservative Democrats" has controlled the policies of the Dallas County Democratic executive committee for many years, and its tactics have frustrated attempts of loyal Democratic precinct chairmen to re-establish integrity based upon the principles and beliefs of the national Democratic Party.

The Democratic county chairman, Ed Drake, has never voted for a Democrat for President in his political career. In 1952 this Democratic county chairman's picture appeared in a half page ad requesting funds for the election of candidate Eisenhower. Drake's predecessor, Wallace Savage, stated in an open meeting of Republicans and "conservative Democrats" that while he was Democratic chairman not one cent went to the national Democratic Party. His audience gave him a big hand for this double-dealing.

Allen Wight, one of Drake's key precinct chairmen, in answer to the question, "What is the difference between Democrats and Republicans?" answered: "In Dallas County, I can't see any difference between Democrats and Republicans." He then stated: "This county is to be congratulated because the right people are in control of the Democratic Party."

IN ATTEMPTING to hold control of the Democratic Party, Drake and his followers have resorted to astonishing tactics for reputable businessmen. Only after loyal chairmen brought suit in the commissioners' court against his illegal practice of "choosing" precinct judges to hold elections instead of using judges elected by the people did he conform to the rules of the Texas Election Code. In times past, elected loyal chairmen found their defeated opponents holding elections while elected chairmen were ignored.

In 1956, after the Democratic primary, precinct lines were redrawn, and loyal precinct chairmen found to their dismay that they no longer lived in the precincts in which they had been elected. Three loyal chairmen were reprecincted into the same precinct. Lines were drawn resembling a peninsula to include a Drake chairman, while they traced the map down an alley to eliminate a loyal chairman.

In 1956 Drake was contacted for cooperation in an Adlai Stevenson rally. He ridiculed the person who contacted him. He reacted similarly when contacted for help in the Dollars for Democrats drive and the Truman rally. His refusal to call a meeting of the county Democratic executive committee to assist congressional candidate Barefoot Sanders was an example of his use of the office of Democratic county chairman to block the election of Democrats in favor of Republicans. At least ten of Drake's conservative precinct chairmen openly participated in the campaign to elect Republican Bruce Alger with yard signs, newspaper endorsements, and public statements. A majority on the Democratic executive committee refused to help Sanders.

The working arrangement between conservative Democrats and Republicans is so close in Dallas County that in 1958, Drake appointed a Republican precinct chairman to hold the Democratic primary election. To add insult to injury, the Republican precinct chairman was attending a Republican county executive committee meeting the very night Drake ap-

About the Author

AUSTIN

Our guest columnist this week, Mrs. Cordye Hall, bears the credentials of a good and conscientious citizen. In highly conservative Dallas, Mrs. Hall is the most active—one might say the most relentless—Democratic precinct worker of all. She kept open the office of the Dallas County Democrats in times when there was some doubt whether there were any Dallas County Democrats.

pointed him to the Democratic county executive committee.

Chairman Drake refuses to call a meeting of the executive committee for any purpose except to fill vacancies. It is his established custom to allow his prospective appointees to come to the meetings and vote on their own seating.

County conventions are railroaded in the same manner. In 1958 George Darr (one of Lyndon Johnson's Special Committee at his 1957 dinner), chairman of the meeting, introduced one resolution after another insulting minority groups. Orval Faubus was commended for his contempt of the Supreme Court. C. B. Bunkley, precinct chairman from South Dallas, having reached his limit of endurance, went to the microphone to defend himself and his people. Drake had the speaking system cut off so Bunkley could not be heard. Eighty-four percent of the votes cast in Bunkley's precinct were for the Democratic congressional candidate—88 percent for the Democratic senatorial candidate. In contrast, Darr's precinct voted 13 percent for the Democratic congressional candidate and 18 percent for the Democratic senatorial candidate.

A CENTER not so much in manufacturing as in distribution and finance, Dallas County is topheavy with executives and junior executives and is basically Republican (it gave the Republican nominee a startling county margin in 1952), but the Republicans do not present serious slates of candidates because, as one of them said to me, "Conservative Democrats are the best Republicans we could find anywhere."

Democrats were heartened by the activities of Republican county chairman Maurice Carlson, who made statements that he really wanted a Republican Party with a full slate of candidates in Dallas County. After two years, Carlson resigned from his Republican chairmanship with a statement that the pressures because of his desire for a two-party system were more than he could bear. The Republi-

can county executive committee, dodging its responsibility to give Republicans a full slate of candidates in a Republican primary and the right to help choose a Republican presidential candidate, invade the Democratic primaries and vote with Drake and his machine in return for Drake's support of a few Republican candidates in the November election. It is a vicious circle for voters who respect fair play and honest government.

At the usual meeting of conservatives and Republicans the wolf song is that labor unions, the CIO-PAC, are "about to take over." This is one reason why an experience I had in 1958 is most interesting. I went to Drake's office to make a list of candidates who had filed for precinct chairmen. In making the list, I noticed the same business address, Box 900, RI 2-4131, on the application of several candidates. My curiosity was aroused. When my list was completed, I counted the candidates from this one company—Magnolia Petroleum—and found 16 people from that one oil firm, most of them from the tax department. I screened these candidates and found that only one of them would support Democratic candidates. (He is no longer with the company.)

Pressures are such that business and professional people file for precinct chairman, then ask that their names be taken off the ballot before the election. One young lawyer said to me: "I'd like to run (for precinct chairman), you know I share your ideals, but my income would be jeopardized" (he works for a Dallas bank). One precinct chairman who visited the office of the loyal Democrats and made an extravagant statement against the Drake machine then voted with Drake on a roll call vote.

IT IS DISCOURAGING to have Democratic officeholders attempt to absolve themselves of responsibility by referring to the deception as "Democratic factions." Senator Ralph Yarborough, Mrs. R. D. Randolph, and Judge Sarah Hughes

are among the few elected Democrats who have not contributed to the success of these hypocrites in Dallas County either by endeavoring to placate them or by lending credence to the deceit by associating with them.

It is perfectly obvious that conservative and "moderate" Democrats in Texas politics have arrived among themselves at certain understandings about Dallas County. Their interlocking acknowledgements extend from city hall under the Citizens' Charter to the courthouse under Judge Lew Sterrett on to Austin to Gov. Price Daniel and thence to Washington and Sen. Lyndon Johnson. In essence, these Democratic politicians accept the benefits of the Republican-conservative Democrat liaison in return for their own silence about the deceit.

Lawrence Melton, political boss of the Citizens' Charter and the Drake machine, was one of the key men on the committee at the Lyndon Johnson appreciation dinner in Dallas in 1957. Many of Johnson's key men "for president" in Dallas now have been on the record for Republicans. Nothing can more frustrate working Democrats than this kind of unprincipled liaison.

Only during the last two years have loyal Democrats had any sustaining, hard-hitting, liberal leadership holding the line on party integrity.

The party structure of precincts and precinct conventions is designed to allow every citizen, from the richest to the poorest, to participate in government on an equal basis. Belief in and adherence to the two-party system gives us competitive candidates and helps to root out graft.

Politics is government and Government is my Country! It is alarming to see businessmen and professional people practice systematic deceit to win a small, unpaid political office in a party they do not believe in. Are not political parties more obligated to offer to the public candidates of vision and character, even though they lose, than to settle for fence-straddlers because they might have a better chance?

CORDYE HALL

An Event That Didn't Happen

AUSTIN

The "if . . . then" kind of history never settles anything, but the failure of any serious candidate to announce against Senator Johnson is a event in its own right.

There is, in Texas, widespread distrust of the man who resisted an investigation to find out whether his 1948 election had been stolen, who has teamed up with "moderates" to grab a state convention from the liberals, and who has become the principal conservative contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Yet, in a state of nine million, no one saw fit to test Johnson's strength with the people.

Conservatives considered it. They decided not to do so.

Liberals considered it. They decided not to do so.

The Republicans, anyway, intend to oppose him—and good for them!

The several men who considered filing and decided not to do so each suffered the weighings of many factors, and the pull of the heroic sacrifice that was called for; each decided not, and for several kinds of reasons—

Too much to risk personally;

Too much to risk for the liberal movement, that is, for friends in liberalism;

Too little prospect of impact.

One did not run because, as a conservative, he could not get assurance of liberal support. One did not run because, though a liberal, he could get no backing from labor or encouragement from others he respected. One did not run because he was convinced, in the hour he had to decide, that his filing would be, in the modern translation of a line from Shakespeare, "a perilous shot from a popgun."

The net result is a reflection on the people of Texas and on democracy

itself. Even people half way for Johnson would agree that in a democracy, the people ought to have a choice for every major office. Instead, Johnson gets a free ride. Something careless, vital, and rebellious seeps out of Texas politics for 1960.

THE DEVELOPMENT of a liberal movement in the state, accompanied by liberal organization, has involved many of the ablest and most conscientious liberal leaders in the idea of the collective welfare of the liberal movement.

It was this idea more than any other which inhibited filing against Johnson. The fear, plain and simple, was that a bad loss to Johnson, which was a possibility, though an arguable one, would hurt the whole liberal movement and the ideals it represents.



—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

'Are You Sure He's Stopped Swearing?'

Yet there lurked in the background the suspicion that many Texans—perhaps enough of them!—would respond to a protest candidate; and there was always, also, the question, did not Texas liberals have a particular responsibility to define the issues against Johnson in this presidential year?

A gray silt of caution settled. The Observer will not mislead anyone about the implications of that fact. It was a confession of weakness. It foretells three months which will be extremely difficult for liberals. With liberalism and labor as an organized force likely adopting a standoffish attitude toward Johnson, individuals will be left to persist for their ideals and the liberalism of the country, as individuals.

Every Texas liberal who might have run shares the implications of the failure of all to file against Johnson.

GOOD PEOPLE differed on whether to oppose Johnson, as they will on every close question. People of good faith who believe in the rights of man still and will long continue to exist in Texas in large numbers.

And the game is not over. Senator Johnson must still answer to the delegates of the June convention. He must be much fairer than he has been in certain previous conventions, or the situation could blow up on him.

Individuals are free to support whom they wish for the presidency—the Republican dailies' hysteria for a Texan will not infect thoughtful men and women of the state.

A moment in state, and perhaps in national history, has passed with a depressing silence.

The year is young. R.D.

CARRY ME BACK YONDER Abilene Schedules 'Community Think'

I

AUSTIN

When I was fifteen and going through one of the more horrid phases of adolescence, but not going through it nearly fast enough to suit my parents, I was shipped off for a year to a high-toned boarding school in Virginia, where, it was hoped, I would acquire a polish or lose some attitudes: either way the cause of civilization in Texas stood to gain.

I got off the train at a small town and was met by a hireling of the school with a station wagon which took me, along with several other boys and their bags, a dozen miles to an imposing brick edifice on a hill, where we were deposited at the base of four Roman columns that fronted the entrance and rose to a classic pediment above the third story.

I could not have been more utterly lost. I knew nothing about the school, little about the state

Charles Ramsdell

of Virginia. I proceeded to blotch my incipient scholastic year with a dreadful gaffe. We recent arrivals were being assigned to rooms by the matron, a motherly old martinet, who paired us off until only two were left, myself and one other. I turned impulsively to the quiet, pleasant-looking boy beside me—he had hardly spoken a word, after a first polite greeting, to any of us, and it had occurred to me that he was abnormally shy—and I suggested to him, not without a glow of condescension, for I felt I was doing the poor tongue-tied thing a good turn, that we room together.

The astonishment on those two faces was as chilling as if I had offered to bunk with the old lady herself. They refused to believe their ears. I—a commoner, an outlander, a Texan, a nobody—had offered to bunk with all the First Families of Virginia elaborately rolled, through three centuries of meticulous inbreeding, into one glorious, living, and breathing (if not exactly animated) genealogical chart, into the person of Carter Randolph Smith, the boy who stood beside me. He was, of course, a gentleman, so when he could speak he let me down gently. He said he was waiting for a friend, who would arrive later. This was a lie, but what else could he do?

There were not, alas, enough aristocrats to come out even, and Smith finally had to accept a room-mate who was Virginian, all right, but tainted with Carpetbagger blood on his father's side. I didn't mind; Smith was so quiet, the boys from North Carolina, who were mostly new-rich, energetic, and brash, called him, among themselves, "Sleeping Jesus," because he seemed to be wrapped in a wordless beatitude. Now and then he would smile beatifically, but he would no more laugh aloud than he would make any other unseemly animal noise. His state of chronic bliss, I now think, was owing to a constant communion with the spirits of his ancestors, who evidently kept reassuring him that, since they had done so much, there was no reason why he should exert himself to do anything at all. Sure enough, he became a bishop, but not one of those Episcopalian bishops who occasionally takes a stand on some question and so becomes news.

Smith's room-mate, dubbed by the rowdy Carolinians "Creeping Jesus"—he was quiet in rather a furtive manner—got caught cheating and was expelled from school.

The last I saw of his somewhat rodent-like face, it showed for a moment, twisted with malice, at the third-story window above the classic entrance. He was unwinding a roll of toilet paper. A lengthening pennon of flimsy little squares caught the breeze and fluttered and flicked obscenely between the Roman pillars. Carpetbagger blood!

II

In Texas it has always been considered impolite to ask a person questions about his forebears—you might as properly ask him questions about his diseases, and I was unprepared when the headmaster's wife, at one of those awful receptions, lost no time in getting down to my heraldry. I committed another gaffe of telling her one of my ancestors came from Virginia. She demanded the name, and when I gave it, returned an icy stare. Never heard the name, she said, dropping the conversation and me. It was as if I had tried to fob off a counterfeit bill.

I think now my ancestor did come from Virginia, but from the wrong side of the state, from the Shenandoah Valley. A few years ago I had occasion to study the records of that epic land, which was the great corridor of America, the highroad to Kentucky and to Carolina, in the Eighteenth Century, and I found there, along with the Boones, the Lincolns, and the Bryans, the Houstons, the Hayeses, and the Wallaces, who came to Texas; I found there some of my own family names, together with the uncommon names of intimate friends who did not arrive in Texas until my day. Quakers, Baptists, Presbyterians, Dunkards, Huguenots, Catholics, Church of England people. From every corner of Western Europe.

I read now in old documents where a governor of North Carolina who inspected his "Western frontier" in the middle of the Eighteenth Century found it inhabited by families with not less than "5 or 6 to 10 children in each family, each going barefooted in their shifts in warm weather, no woman wearing more than a shift and one thin petticoat; They are a colony from Ireland removed from Pennsylvania, of what we call Scotch Irish Presbyterians who with others in the neighboring Tracts had settled together in order to have a teacher of their own opinion and choice; besides these there are families of Germans or Swiss. . . ."

After the French and Indian War poor people, forbidden to move westward beyond the heads of the rivers, and unable to find unoccupied lands in Pennsylvania or Virginia, trudged south to the Carolinas where they could get small tracts free, as many as 1000 families in a single year, "driving their cattle, hogs and horses overland before them." Meanwhile, in the northern counties of Ireland "the spirit of emigration seized the people to such a degree that it threatened almost a total depopulation. Scarce a ship sailed for any of the plantations that was not crowded with men, women and children."

"The principal planters living on the margin of these rivers," said a clergyman of the Church of England doing missionary labor in North Carolina about this time, "look upon the poor White People in a Meaner Light than their Black Slaves, and care less for them. . . . It would be a Great Novelty to a Londoner to see one of these Congregations—the men with only a thin shirt and pair of breeches or trousers on—barelegged and barefooted—the women barcheaded, barelegged and bare-

foot with only a thin shift and under petticoat—yet I cannot break them of this—for the heat of the weather admits not of any but thin clothing—I can hardly bear the weight of my wig and gown, during service. The young Women have a most uncommon practice, which I cannot break them of. They draw their shift as tight as possible to the body, and pin it close, to shew the roundness of their breasts, and slender waists (for they are generally finely shaped) and draw their petticoat close to their hips to shew the fineness of their limbs—so that they might as well be in Puri Naturalibus . . . rubbing themselves and their hair with bear's oil and tying it up behind in a bunch like the Indians—being hardly one degree removed from them. In few years, I hope to bring about a reformation. . . ."

Reformation in a pig's eye, Reverend! Quit slaving at the young woman and see that she gets properly married. Fast! She is going to have six to ten children who will climb the mountains and battle the wilderness. Leave her fetching womanly tricks alone. You are talking about one of the great-grandmothers of Texas.

Variety Reviews Johnson Situation

AUSTIN

Variety magazine, using the Observer's December report on the Lyndon Johnson family's radio and television holdings, has published a report on the one-TV-station situation in Austin.

The headline is "Boxed In' Austin and the Lady Bird—One-Channel (Mrs. Lyndon Johnson's) Status Leaves Town's Populace Puzzled." The writer was Winston Bode of Austin.

One Austin station manager, not named, is quoted citing data that Austin ranked 108th in the largest 115 TV markets and that among these markets, 19 markets larger than Austin have one TV channel and 20 markets larger than Austin have no channel.

PICKING MAGNOLIAS

HOUSTON

The two shining gems in the late, lamented Texas Spectator were the cartoons of Bob Eckhardt and the brilliant little essays of H. Mewhinney.

No one who followed the course of that charming little paper should underrate what Harold (Kewpie) Young wrote in it. For Kewpie was one of the most enlightened and able writers of those days, in the middle and late Forties.

But Kewpie labored under a handicap—he insisted on trying to be fair. It's an old-fashioned idea—guaranteed to get you no place.

Well, I was talking recently to Bob Eckhardt, a man we should elect governor of Texas if we have enough sense to get in out of the rain, and he started mulling over those cartoons that he drew for the Spectator.

He even toyed with the idea of some day assembling them in book form, which I think would be fine. Few sharper political cartoons have ever run in this country.

But nobody except Kewpie Young and Hubert Mewhinney knew what an ordeal it was to get a cartoon out of Bob Eckhardt on time. Bob has the knack of making a virtue out of laziness—that is, a certain charming kind of laziness, not shiftlessness.

★ Frank Ferree, "God's beggar" for the impoverished along the Mexican-Texas border, has been hauling fruits and vegetables across the border into Matamoras and Reynosa and has just completed the distribution of a large quantity of clothes. He continues to visit jails and hospitals with medicine and fruit.

★ The Texas Institute of Letters announced establishment of a \$1,000 Jesse H. Jones Award for the best Texas book of fiction. The Carr P. Collins \$1,000 award has been converted to non-fiction Texas books. The Institute meets in Houston March 4.

★ University of Houston's KUHT educational TV station is offering, for high school students this spring, chemistry lectures, "how to study" programs, talks on great literature, an introduction to plane trigonometry, and lessons in safe driving. KUHT calls these programs "telecourses."

The Way of Life

★ The Abilene chamber of commerce has sponsored a month-long "community think," which is supposed to produce ideas and plans for the city's development during the 1960's. School children, bank customers, and college students will be given suggestion blanks. Civic clubs are having "brainstorming sessions," and neighborhood "thinks" are encouraged. The climax: Feb. 29, when citizens will be asked to gather in twos and fours, to think.

★ The National Cowboy Hall of Fame now includes Sam Houston among its members. Trustees of the Hall met in Fort Worth and voted into the honored group Houston and Mifflin Kennedy, one of the first big South Texas ranchers. The Cowboy Hall of Fame is now under construction in Oklahoma City. Other Texans among the 82 mem-

bers are Dan Waggoner, Stephen F. Austin, Oliver Loving.

★ An 81-year-old Tyler Negro has been filed against in court by a bar grievance committee to stop him from "holding himself out to the public as an attorney."

★ Two Negroes and a Mexican National were arrested in Fort Worth in connection with a suitcase filled with raw marijuana worth about \$6,000 on the market. . . . In El Paso, the Herald-Post flatly charged that a Mexican woman, "La Nacha," is the principal source of heroin in the El Paso-Juarez area but has never been caught long enough to be indicted.

★ The Game and Fish Commission received reports indicating that 557 bowmen took out hunting permits, got twelve deer, and hit nine which got away last season.

★ Mrs. Roy Bedichek, wife of the late naturalist, divulged to Lorraine Barnes of the Austin American-Statesman that a book on which she is working about her mother, "Waco and Mrs. Greer," will include a portion criticizing the late W. C. Brann of the Iconoclast. Bedichek wrote an introduction, a favorable one, to a biography of Brann, and Mrs. Bedichek differed with him vigorously at that time. "I went down the margin and annotated the thing line after line. Bedi wouldn't change his mind, he never was one to change his mind. 'All right,' I told him, 'when I write my book I'll have MY say.'" Mrs. Bedichek's father, as acting president of Baylor, persuaded some Baylor boys "not to hang Mr. Brann," she said.

★ Some banks and stores in Austin are sending new employees to Employment Advisors for half an hour on a lie detector machine. Some old workers are also given lie tests. The idea: to find out if they are stealing or would steal. "If the thief is fired, that's the employer's business," said the owner of the lie detector-employer service.

So when everything was set to bring forth an issue of The Spectator, there was always the problem of getting that cartoon. Kewpie and Hubert would go find Bob and sit down with him and practically force him to turn out a cartoon.

Among the sharpest of Eckhardt cartoons was one showing Coke Stevenson, then governor of Texas, sitting under a magnolia tree in full blossom, picking the petals from one of the flowers.

Hart Stilwell

As I recall it, the cutline ran, "She loves me . . . she loves me not."

Coke was trying to decide whether to run again for the governor's office, which he held at that time—a tribute to utter lack of judgment on the part of Texas voters.

It seems that Magnolia Oil had been encouraging Coke to run again in several ways.

So Kewpie and Harold were on hand, pressing Bob to draw that doggone cartoon. But Bob insisted that he ought to see a magnolia tree in bloom—he ought to have a magnolia flower to look at while making the drawing.

Fine, let's go look at a magnolia, the three decided.

So they took off for South Austin, where several huge magnolia trees were in bloom. It was midnight, a poor time to get a good view of magnolia blossoms. Eckhardt insisted that they cut a branch with some flowers on it and take this back to his office.

The branches were way up high. But Kewpie helped Mewhinney up on Eckhardt's shoulders, and Mewhinney managed to cut off a branch with some flowers on it.

The magnolia cartoon appeared on schedule.

It was out of such little events that one of the bright publications in the history of Texas made its mark.

For the little sheet had the light touch—the touch of men who considered it important, and perfectly sane, to go forth in the middle of the night to cut a branch from a magnolia tree.

It is sad that we find that light touch so seldom—it is not conducive to success.

**Do You Think
Some Friend
Who Thinks
Might
Want
The Observer?**

Equal Opportunity For All Discussed

AUSTIN

A subject not often discussed in Texas, "equality of economic opportunity for minority groups," was explored by Dr. S. E. Warren, professor of economics at Huston-Tillotson College, before the Sunday morning forum of the Unitarian Church of Austin.

Warren obtained his doctorate from Howard University with a study of Negroes' participation in labor unions. He began by remarking to the all-white audience that Sunday morning at the church hour "There is more segregation than at any other time of the week."

His predicate was the idea that people should get jobs on the basis of skill, knowhow, and aggressiveness, not color. "To leave (alone) these choices, which are in themselves free, but which are shot through with prejudice, we are wasting our most precious resource—person or personality," he said.

"There is a release that a person gets by his free association in the world of basic training . . . When one has access to training in its broader ways, there is a greater chance that whatever abilities are locked in that yellow, or black, or brown, or white skin will be developed and used."

Negroes are often the hewers of wood, maids, cooks, the renderers of services, he said, but seldom find open to them the jobs

which call forth the mental stimulation and the faculties of imagination which produce new ways of doing things, he said.

He read from a verse, the gist of which was: If I wash dishes, treat me as you would a white dishwasher; if I scrub floors, let me walk on them as a man; if I dig ditches, let me earn the same as a white ditch-digger; if I am a good chef, don't think of me as a black, grinning lackey; if I write poetry, respect it as a measure of human possibility; if I have a spark of genius in science, give me the same rewards you would a white scientist.

As it is, Warren said, "there are so many customs, strengthened by so many laws, enforced by so many decisions, and so many policemen," it is difficult for a Negro to rise, struggle though he will "for a chance to use his ability—for a role in the collective life—for recognition of his human worth."

He said that with many jobs to do in "the great world of work," jobs should be open to those with the skills required without regard to color, sex, nationality, or religion.

"Ascribe more dignity to a piece of work, and the person behind the performance," he said.

"Make choices resolve on matters of worth."

LEGALS

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: John Whitt, Georgia McCowan and husband, Fayette McCowan, Lizzie West and husband, John West, Belle Priest and husband, Bill Priest, Jesse Whitt, William Whitt, Henry Whitt, Wiley Whitt, Patrick Whitt, Nancy Kirk and husband, George Kirk, Polly Smith and husband, Henry Smith, and T. J. Whitt, and to the unknown heirs and legal representatives of such of the above named persons as may be dead.

GREETING:

You are commanded to appear by filing a written answer to the plaintiffs' petition at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance of this citation, the same being Monday the 7th day of March, 1960, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. before the Honorable District Court of Travis County, at the Court House in Austin, Texas.

Said plaintiffs' petition was filed on the 20th day of January, 1960. The file number of said suit being No. 116,631.

The parties in said suit are: John L. Carlile, Ophelia Smith, joined by her husband, C. J. Smith, Jim C. Carlile, Cecil Carlile, and Ilva Carlile by her guardian, John L. Carlile, as Plaintiffs, and the persons to whom the citation is addressed and their respective unknown heirs and legal representatives as Defendants.

The nature of said suit being substantially as follows, to-wit: Suit in Trespass to Try title wherein Plaintiffs seek to recover from defendants one tract of land in Travis County, Texas, containing 254 acres of land out of and a part of the Martha G. Morrow Survey No. 16, and being fully described by metes and bounds in plaintiffs' petition on file herein and described by metes and bounds in a deed from Connell Carlile and wife, Maybelle Carlile, to J. C. Carlile dated July 3, 1952, and recorded in Volume 1274, Page 420, Deed Records of Travis County, Texas.

Plaintiffs allege that defendants have no interest in said lands, and plaintiffs plead the five, ten, and twenty-five year Statute of Limitation.

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

Issued this 20th day of January, A.D., 1960.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, at office in Austin, Travis Co., Texas, this 20th day of January, A.D., 1960.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk, 53rd Dist. Court, By A. E. JONES, Deputy, Travis County, Texas

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INCORPORATE

Notice is hereby given that the partnership between Dave Marks and Ellis S. Marks under the firm name of "Dave Marks Butchers' Supply Co." was dissolved as of January 1, 1960, and that the partners intend to continue the business and to incorporate under the corporate name "Dave Marks Butchers' Supply Co., Inc." All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid and those due from the same discharged at 910 South St. Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas, where the said business will be continued under the name Dave Marks Butchers' Supply Co., Inc.

Dave Marks, Ellis S. Marks

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,

Beer Threatens Abilene

ABILENE

A couple of wits with most serious intent have laid careful plans to set up an independent municipality outside the city limits of Abilene under which beer could conceivably be sold.

Abilene is dry. The Observer understands that the nearest "wet" spot is 55 or 60 miles away.

Dallas Perkins, Abilene PR man, and Dan Sorrells, attorney, presented to the Taylor County judge a petition bearing 29 names of persons who live within a small tract of land in North Abilene. Each name was accompanied by a poll tax receipt or exemption certificate number.

The petition calls for an election Feb. 13 at Perkins's home. Only 20 signatures of persons resident in the area for the previous six months are required. The incorporated town would be called "Impact," the name used by Perkins and his PR office.

Perkins said the purpose of the incorporation is securing conveniences which are not now offered by Abilene. Every house in the area, he said, has its own water well and sewage system. Some of the residences have to use butane.

The small tract for which incorporation is asked is a part of an addition which has never been taken into the city.

Perkins was one of the Abilene citizens who protested the "Americanism" grant of \$10,000 which had been accepted by the public schools here.

Perkins had no comment on rumors in Abilene that a beer or liquor local option election might come right after the incorporation election. County Judge Reed Ingalsbe granted the request for the election.

THE GUILD IN TEXAS

AUSTIN

The American Newspaper Guild, which reached its zenith in Texas in 1936 and 1937 when all the Houston papers were organized, now has pending two organization efforts which could expand the number of unionized editorial newspaper staffs from four to six.

Ken Byrd, Texas organizer of the Guild, told the Observer here that the union "has won" the Houston Chronicle staffers' election held Oct. 15. That election was announced, 55-54, against the union. The union challenged five votes, which would have given the election to the union, 54-50, were all the challenges upheld. The Houston office of the National Labor Relations Board upheld two of the challenges, and the final outcome now depends on the N.R.L.B.'s final decision on the matter.

The Guild has also requested a union unit of 90 editorial department workers at the Dallas Times-Herald. An N.R.L.B. order for an election is being awaited.

In the local city council, the city attorney, John Crutchfield, told commissioners that there is nothing they can do to stop the election. He said that the city cannot annex the area now because the incorporation petition was filed first.

Byrd said that organization campaigns, incipient or advanced, are proceeding among editorial-side workers on "every major paper in the state except the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and the San Antonio Express and News," whose managements Byrd regards as "hopelessly anti-union."

The Guild has had rough going in Texas in recent years. The Port Arthur local was disbanded in the early 1950's; the Beaumont guild was broken up in 1955.

At present the editorial departments of the El Paso Herald-Post and the El Paso Times, the San Antonio Light, and the Houston Press are unionized. Byrd says that the starting salary for journeymen—that is, journalists with at least five years as working newspapermen—is \$118.75 at the Light, \$117.50 at the Press, and \$95 in El Paso.

However, union members in El Paso are working without a contract. Their old one expired four years ago, and they have been trying to get a new one since then, Byrd said.

AUSTIN

Language must ever defer to the experience which happens. Thoughts take form in words, but feeling is an event, which words, though also events, come after. "So far as a man thinks, he is free," thought Emerson, but so far as he feels not, he does not really occur. I do not believe I can tell you what I mean by the perfect awareness of life, though this is what I have named life's best moments for me.

There can converge some times, when the mind is peaceful and not concerned with itself, the elements of circumference into an animal knowing, as a deer must know, stock still on a ridge as the first smell of rain bears through the leaves on the wind.

Several days at noon, heated and sweaty from walks on the rocky, vegetated land, I went with an old philosopher man to a cold, leafy water tank, shaded in a ravine by a caressing sycamore, and we bathed, talked, lay out, and fell silent, knowing that this was a well formed hour alive.

So vaguely I cannot specify I know a time or two while walking above Rome; and a morning when we woke on top an island to touch with a blue day and the blue sea reaching the opposite horizons in the whistling quiet.

A clear black cold night driving from East Texas I walked a clearing in the pines, spoke aloud and left nothing unknown to the absorptive silence of the listening stars; till I fell silent, too, under them.

But more often, or perhaps more memorably, these times come upon one and another as when green quiet has embraced them, and they can exist in the open world with a completion of self, other, and nature each a part of the purest idea.

Nothing precious, breakably fragile, tenpous, can pretend to the unqualified, tranquil, living knowing, beyond panic, within reality, and nothing can exceed, nor words embrace, the perfect awareness of life.

R.D.

Billy Graham, Clyde S. Graham, Carol Graham, Nettie Graham, Pearl 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; if the unknown heirs of said defendants are dead; the unknown heirs of 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 Court House of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 22nd 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 of Plaintiff and against Defendants for title 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. 2003.33 from the intersection of the South line of West 12th Street and the West line of Winsted 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 Southwest 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 Winsted 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 11th 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 Winsted 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 Winsted 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 Winsted Lane;

THENCE N. 29 38' E. 52.2 feet to an iron pipe for corner, set at the Southwest intersection of Winsted 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 Winsted 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 Winsted 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 in the North line of West 11th Street for Southwest corner of this tract;

THENCE S. 60 deg. E. along the North line of West 11th Street 105.37 feet to the place of beginning.

Plaintiff alleges that on Novem-

ber 17, 1953, he was, and still is, the owner in fee simple of the 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 6th day of January, 1960.

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 Jim Baladez, 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 29th day of February, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,567, in which Irene Baladez is Plaintiff Jim Baladez is defendant, filed in said Court on the 12th day of January, 1960, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; Plaintiff alleges that defendant began a course of harsh, unkind and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff and plaintiff did not do any acts to bring on this conduct toward plaintiff; plaintiff further alleges that defendant abandoned plaintiff on December 18, 1952, for a period of more than three (3) years to live in adultery with another woman, and since which time they have not lived together as husband and wife, and such conduct did result in separation of the parties and rendered their living together as husband and wife insupportable; Plaintiff alleges that there were five children born of this marriage, Eleonora Baladez, age 13 years, Sammy Baladez, age 11 years, Frances Baladez, age 9 years, Dora Baladez, age 8 years, Henry Baladez, age 6 years, and plaintiff prays that she be awarded custody and control of said aforementioned minor children; Plaintiff alleges that defendant is able to work and prays that the Court set an amount of money to be paid by defendant monthly to plaintiff for the care, support and maintenance of said minor children; plaintiff further alleges that there was no community property acquired as a result of 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 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 15th day of January, 1960.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas, By ELI GREER, Deputy.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF BIRDIE E. PORTER, DECEASED.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF TRAVIS COUNTY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Birdie E. Porter, deceased, were granted to me, the undersigned, on the 25th day of January, 1960, by the County Court of Travis County, Texas. All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present the same to me within the time prescribed by law. My post office address is 1208 Norwood Road, Austin, Texas.

HATTIE PORTER RICHEY, Executrix of the Estate of Birdie E. Porter, Deceased.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that Gabriel C. Trevino, Ernesto G. Lerma and Fred B. Lozano, doing business under the firm name of East Side Grocery & Market, Inc., intend to incorporate such firm without a change of firm name.

GABRIEL C. TREVINO, ERNESTO G. LERMA, FRED B. LOZANO

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 12th day of January, 1960.

(SEAL) 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 William Cullen Bryant, 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 29th day of February, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,566, in which Pearl Bryant is Plaintiff and William Cullen Bryant is Defendant, filed in said Court on the 12th day of January, 1960, 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 abandonment by defendant of her for a period of more than three years, with the intention on the part of Defendant of making such abandonment permanent. Plaintiff further alleges that no children were born of said union and no community property was accumulated. Plaintiff further prays for costs of suit and relief, general and special;

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's original petition on file in this office, and to which reference is here made.

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 15th day of January, 1960.

O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas, By ELI GREER, Deputy.

Poll Tax Hit, New Dam Asked

WASHINGTON

With Sen. Lyndon Johnson again—for the second time in three weeks—casting his influence toward moderate change involving the South, the U.S. Senate Tuesday voted to submit to the voters in the states a constitutional amendment to abolish the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections. The House must concur by two-thirds vote and three-fourths of the states agree before the change can become law.

Sen. Jacob Javits, New York Republican, proposed a substitute plan simply abolishing the poll tax by statute. This would have required only majority votes in the Congress and no further action, were it held to be constitutional legislation by the courts. Johnson argued against the Javits motion, and it was tabled, 50-37. All the Senate presidential aspirants except Johnson—that is, Humphrey, Kennedy, and Symington—were in favor of Javits's plan.

Johnson and Yarborough of Texas voted aye on final passage of the proposed amendment, which carried 70-18. The states with the poll tax are Texas, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Virginia.

Johnson said he has long been opposed to the poll tax; "I have

done everything I know to repeal the poll tax in my state," he told the Senate. He said the constitutional amendment route would result in the abolition of the poll tax soon and that he was interested in getting results rather than issues.

Johnson opposed including primaries in the clean elections bill three weeks ago.

A seventh dam on the Colorado River, downstream from the six dams which now make up the Lower Colorado River System, has been proposed by Sen. Lyndon Johnson as "an excellent investment for the federal government."

Johnson told the Congress that the dam would provide 180,000 acre-feet of conservation storage and would yield, even in the driest years, between 100,000 and 125,000 acre-feet of water for municipal and industrial use "which would otherwise be wasted in the Gulf of Mexico."

Meanwhile, Sen. Ralph Yarborough said, in his weekly radio report, that a group of senators, including Yarborough, met and appeared to agree that the three areas which should be established as new national seashore areas are Padre Island, the Oregon Dunes on the Pacific Coast, and Cape Cod Peninsula in Massachusetts.

Yarborough commended many groups supporting the seashore area on Padre and condemned the Valley Morning Star in Harlingen, "one of the Hoiles chain of chained newspapers," for "printing distorted accounts of the National Park Service's report on the proposed development."

Yarborough said in a newsletter that Texans needed the "clean elections" bill passed by the Congress "because certain large interests for years have exerted undue influence through unlimited money power in political campaigns."

He had argued on behalf of an amendment permitting detailed state reports in lieu of the federal reports that Texas did not need the law, since Texas laws are already very strict. His amendment was accepted.

However, in his press statement, he said the bill extends federal campaign reporting requirements to primaries; includes state and local committees which spend more than \$2,500; and places a \$10,000 overall limit on the amount an individual can contribute in a year.

Speaker Sam Rayburn was presented the Cordell Hull award of the Committee for a National Trade Policy in Washington.



On 'Bank Robbery'

Sir: I thought you'd be pleased to hear that the Dallas AFL-CIO Council unanimously adopted a motion commending you and the Observer for your usual fine job of reporting, but especially for the series just started, "Bank Robbery in Broad Daylight." This is the story that, to the best of my knowledge, has appeared only in the Congressional Record and in your paper. Congratulations!

Allan L. Maley, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, Dallas AFL-CIO Council, 1727 Young, Dallas 1, Texas.

A New 'IQ' Test

Sir: Mr. Carey asked if I favored a religious test for public office, and I will say that such a test would be undemocratic, unconstitutional, and besides, not cricket. Instead, I would favor an IQ Test—that is, IQ for Independence Quotient. Every citizen should be encouraged to evaluate a candidate's freedom from domination and influence by not only a church but any other pressure group.

Most of our presidents would rate a pretty high IQ concerning religion, but how well would a Catholic do? One would have to ask what kind of a Catholic are we talking about? Mr. Carey says that a "good" Catholic President would necessarily conform to church law on faith and morals. How would a Catholic deal with a conflict between church law and civil law? Consider the matter of birth control. Most Americans consider birth control primarily an economic problem, while the Catholic Church says it is a religious matter. Should a Catholic President be allowed thus to thwart our laws?

Furthermore Mr. Carey assures us that there is no compulsion for Catholics to obey church law. I may be mistaken, but is it not true that if a Catholic supports a law, say favoring birth control, he would be committing a mortal sin, and unless he repented and received forgiveness from a priest he would be denied the sacra-

ments and would thus incur excommunication? This is one of the most insidious forms of coercion that I can think of. Is it any wonder that Catholics rarely ever fail to conform to their church's domination, unless they are willing to leave their church? I'm afraid that I'd have to give a "good" Catholic an IQ rating of zero!

D. J. Norton, 323 Timberlane, San Antonio.

A Herculean Job

Sir: Your recent articles in which Mr. Wright Patman sets forth his views on giving the people's credit to the banking interests and saddling the people with billions of debt make me boil.

I opposed the method of financing World War I as a great betrayal of the masses, and especially the men who fought that war. . . . Millions had gone to their banks during the war, under pressure, mortgaged their property and bought "Liberty Bonds," and . . . these bonds went back into the hands of the powerful rich at a discount. . . . Then the big dailies set up a howl about us not honoring our national debt and pressured Congress into passing a stabilization act. Then bonds shot up above par, and how the fat boys did clean up. . . . Mind you, these same newspapers had built up a case of near treason if one did not buy or sell bonds during the war. . . .

You doubtless know how the big banking and business interests financed Dick Nixon to run against Jerry Voorhis, and smeared him as a Pinko, his crime being that he wrote a book about this same stuff that Patman has been telling us about. . . .

Those big boys have such a death grip on the sources of information and its distortion, it seems a herculean job to get the masses to read and study means to make this country function as an economic Democracy.

Joe E. Webb, attorney at law, Madisonville, Tex.

Paul Douglas, 'The Oilman's Friend'

WASHINGTON

Lyndon Johnson continued to play his guessing game this week as the February 15 showdown on civil rights legislation in the Senate neared.

Johnson has issued a number of vague statements about a "good" bill, but has given no specific indication of where the leadership will stand on the various proposals. His principal reassurance to civil rights advocates has been a prediction that Congress would pass "adequate and sound legislation" to protect voting rights.

Senator Humphrey and other liberals reportedly have urged Johnson to take a firm stand in favor of the federal registrar plan.

Johnson's reluctance to assume the lead, many believe, is leaving the Majority Leader open to a renewed charge from the liberals that the Democratic Party is lacking leadership on important legislative questions.

NAACP Moves Meeting Away from Texarkana

DALLAS

The NAACP in Dallas has announced that the five-state Southwest regional conference has been re-scheduled. Originally it was to have been held Feb. 13-14 in Texarkana, Tex.; now it will be March 4-5 in Dallas. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, will be the principal speaker. The re-scheduling was due to inconvenience the first date would have caused, and "Dallas affords superior transportation and other facilities," NAACP said.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

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The Republicans stepped in with their federal referee plan and seized at least some of the initiative in the civil rights fight.

Washington Post columnist George Dixon reported that Mrs. R. D. Randolph, Texas's liberal national committeewoman, informed Democratic leaders at the recent \$100-a-plate dinner in Washington that she was not for Lyndon Johnson for president. When reporters inquired why she wasn't backing Johnson, she replied, "I didn't know he was running."

Proposals for a reduction in the oil depletion allowance gained new impetus here in the report of the Joint Economic Committee headed by Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois.

The report urges that percentage depletion rates allowed on oil and gas be progressively reduced. Percentage depletion, the report says, permits the taxpayer to recover his investment in a property many times over. The cumulative total of these deductions is limited by the income from the property and not by the taxpayer's investment in it, the report continues.

"These provisions are grossly unjust. In addition, they encourage a wasteful rate of investment in these properties and discourage sound conservation practices."

A complete elimination of the 27.5 percent depletion rate would add between \$1 billion and \$1.2 billion in federal receipts, the report predicted. A more limited approach, which would retain the present depletion rate for small oil and gas operators and reduce the rate to 15 percent for large firms, would add about \$400 million to federal revenue.

In presenting the report, Doug-

las indicated he intended to push for some type of congressional action on the long-standing depletion controversy. He said he was proposing a method which would reduce the allowance from 27.5 percent to 15 percent on those having incomes of more than \$5 million a year and to 21 percent on those having a gross income of from \$1 million to \$5 million. Those with a gross income of less than \$1 million would not be touched at all under Douglas's plan.

"It would only reduce the advantages which go to the big boys, to the colossi, so to speak," Douglas said. "But they are very influential in trying to convince everyone who owns a share of stock in an oil or gas company that I am out to scalp them; or to convince every farmer who owns a royalty right that I am trying to hurt him."

"I find that when this issue is presented to the people, when it can really be gotten to the people and they see the essential justice of what we are trying to do, the popular result is most unfavorable for the prophets of gloom and doom, and they realize it."

Douglas predicted that if the proposal for a limited reduction of the allowance is turned down, "then in the long run, the storm of popular indignation will be so great that instead of the mild measure which I am proposing, there will be a much more stringent measure."

"I am really the best friend the oil industry has," Douglas said, "but as is true in so many instances, my friendship is not acknowledged by the oil journals or by the oil associations or by the gas associations."

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