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of composition is to  
speak the truth.

—THOREAU

# The Texas Observer

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will hew hard to the  
truth as we find it  
and the right as we  
see it.

Cent-Liberal Weekly Newspaper

Vol. 51

TEXAS, MARCH 11, 1960

10c per copy

No. 49

## 1. DALLAS: NAACP

# Negroes Militant

DALLAS

Negroes from Texas and four adjoining states met in a regional conference of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People here last weekend and by their openness and vigor conveyed a messianic determination to grasp a new place for Negroes in the Southern culture.

Rev. S. J. Sykes of Oklahoma City told stirred and affirming delegates, "Only people who are prophets can speak out. You may find one prophet in a town, you may not find one, white or black. You have to be willing to die for these young people. If you want democracy in America today, somebody's got to die for it. Here's one."

"Two," sounded from the audience, and then applause.

The region's NAACP leaders clearly were challenged by the student sit-ins which have spread

from Oklahoma City and North Carolina throughout the South and, within the last week, into Houston and Waco.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP national executive secretary, declared, "When a whole generation of young people decides that a thing is wrong, then it's dead."

U. Simpson Tate, until recently chief counsel for the NAACP in the Southwest, said, "If I'm going downtown and I want to eat, and there's a chair there, I can sit down—then I'm asserting my own right, in my own behalf, and I don't care what anybody else does or says."

More than 100,000 students are involved in the sit-ins across the country, said Herbert L. Wright, the polished national youth director of the NAACP.

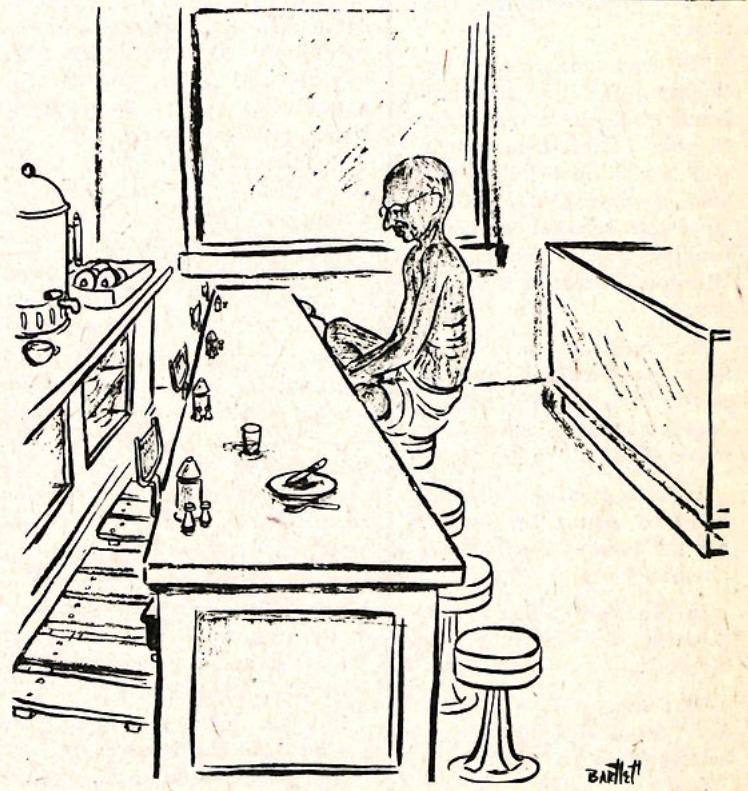
Telling of mass student rallies on an hour's notice, Negroes being struck but not striking back, and the jailing of the demonstrators in the South, Wright said the sit-ins are the most compelling development in U.S. race relations since Rev. Martin Luther King's first Montgomery bus boycott.

Said the former Houston youth who now works out of New York, "The most important thing to do is to be resolute in the knowledge that what we are doing is right."

Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP leader, declared, "I think when they walk into the stores, we should follow them. Many of us are afraid as adults, so we want to send the children out—but we can't send them any more, we must lead them."

The militancy of the delegates was illustrated by their rejection of an invitation from the New Mexico NAACP to meet in Albuquerque next year in the midst of the "freedom you do not have in the South" and their decision instead to meet in New Orleans, where, said a Louisiana delegate, "we don't have all those things," and work needs to be done.

Dr. George D. Flemming, president of the Fort Worth NAACP chapter, declared to the evening crowd of 1,500 gathered to hear Wilkins, "Boy—what do you want? If anybody ever asks me that again I hope God gives me strength to commit suicide if I  
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## 3. AUSTIN: PICKETS

# Protest at UT

AUSTIN

About thirty Negro students of the University of Texas met Sunday night at the University and decided against a sit-in strike at University-area restaurants and in favor of a protest against the University's policy of barring Negroes from intercollegiate athletics.

Negroes are served now at the University's cafeteria on campus, at Home Drug across the street from the student union, and, if they present evidence they are students, at the Night Hawk cafe. There are about 200 Negroes enrolled at the University at present. Anthony Henry, sociology student, presided over the meeting last Sunday. When a vote was taken, 14 present favored picketing a basketball game to protest Negroes being barred from intercollegiate athletics, eleven favored a sit-in, and five favored both.

Jenny Franklin, a major in foreign languages, opposed the sit-in demonstration with arguments that it might jeopardize present cafe rights and would antagonize the merchants and the student body and would seem imitative, and that it would be better to protest athletics discrimination, as this could lead to the integration of Hill Hall, the athletes' dormi-

tory at the University.

"It's unfair to ask the merchants on the Drag to open their doors when our own University doors are closed except classrooms and the commons," Miss Franklin told the Observer Monday.

She said the Negroes cannot participate at the University in

### BULLETIN

Friday at noon 20 University of Texas students—14 Negroes, six whites—began picketing against UT discrimination in housing, athletics, and dormitories. Negro students at Huston-Tillotson in Austin are considering sit-ins at restaurants downtown in a few days.

intercollegiate athletics, even track, where there would be no physical contact; that after the Barbara Smith case, in which a student opera was called off because Miss Smith, a Negro, had a leading role, "a policy was set that no Negro can appear on a stage with a white"; and that dormitories are segregated in fact, and that she was asked not to return to one girls' dormitory, S.R.D., after she had visited a white friend there, and was told this was dorm policy.

## 2. HOUSTON: A CUTTING

# T.S.U. STUDENTS' 'SIT-INS'

HOUSTON, WASHINGTON

White thugs, possibly hired to do their work, kidnapped, chain-whipped, and hanged a Negro in a tree by his heels in Houston Monday night. The letters KKK were carved into him twice, on his chest and his stomach. He was not seriously wounded and was treated and released.

The incident did not affect the Houston sit-in protests against segregation at public eating places. By Thursday five Houston lunch counters—at two Walgreen's drug stores, a Weingarten's supermarket, a Henke & Pillot supermarket, and a Mading's drug store—had been closed after the arrival of groups of young Negroes who took seats, asked to be served, and waited, sometimes for six hours. As the Houston sit-ins spread patrols of young Negroes visited the counters that were closed, presumably to make sure they had not reopened.

Dr. S. M. Nabrit, the president of the Texas Southern University in Houston, said the sit-ins were "kicked off" by the wave of other protests throughout the South and were reactions of citizens "to what they consider unsatisfactory community conditions." He said no university regulations had been violated, and there would be no punitive action against T.S.U. students unless too many classes are cut.

Meanwhile, in Waco, four blocks from Paul Quinn Negro College, groups of Negro students visited Pipkin drug store No. 7, but were refused service.

Incidents during the Houston sit-ins were minor. One white barber college student was arrested for possessing a razor, which witnesses said he stropped on his palm three times ten feet from a group of lunch counter demonstrators. A bomb scare at Henke & Pillot was checked out and found baseless. Outside the Weingarten store, a Negro (not one of the demonstrators) and a white youth had a fight; the Negro was cut on his back, not seriously, and taken to hospital for treatment. Two young whites visited the Weingarten's sit-in, endorsed what the Negroes were doing, distributed pamphlets, were told to leave the store, and were involved outside in loud arguments with other whites.

Police photographed demonstrators and spectators with movie

cameras and patrolled in police cars in surrounding neighborhoods with trained police dogs in the cars.

### Beat With Chain

None of these precautions, however, could have prevented the incident which captured national attention and led to statements from both Texas senators and one of the Houston congressmen.

Felton Turner, 27, an unemployed Negro awning worker, was walking alone when a car stopped and two whites carrying guns and masked with white handkerchiefs ordered him into the car, where two other whites waited with handkerchiefs over their faces.

"They said they were hired to do the job because those students at Texas Southern University were getting too much publicity with their sit-downs," Turner told police. "Tell this to the —dam NAACP," Turner quoted one of them.

He said he offered them his billfold but they refused it. He told UPI:

"... When I was in the car, they beat me with a chain. It was part of a tire chain and it had hooks on it... When we got to the field, the tallest man said, 'Give him the works.' That was when they beat me with a chain again, and the short man cut me with a knife. I was afraid they  
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## 5. AND ROME:

### 'Brutal, Deplorable'

The Associated Press reported from Vatican City in Rome that the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said the beating of a Negro by four masked white men at Houston was a "brutal and deplorable episode of racial intolerance."

## SOUTH SEARS SEN. JOHNSON

AUSTIN

Newsweek Magazine slammed Sen. Lyndon Johnson around this week in a report on whether he is alienating Southern support for the presidency.

The magazine quoted Rep. Williams (D.-Miss.) saying the South would vote for Adam Clayton Powell before Johnson. It also quoted Sam Rayburn as saying at a party—when told Johnson had denied running for president—that "Lyndon Johnson is a goddam liar."

The magazine printed the following headlines and excerpts from Southern newspapers protesting Johnson's present civil rights role:

Augusta Herald: "South is Betrayed Again by Johnson For the Sake of His Own Ambitions."

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News: "Lyndon Johnson, the traitor . . ."

Shreveport (La.) Journal: ". . . despised by the people he has betrayed."

Nashville (Tenn.) Banner: ". . . a political charlatan . . ."

Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch: "Just another office-hungry senator . . ."

Columbia (S.C.) State: ". . . the Texas Yankee . . ."

Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville): ". . . the Southern Benedict Arnold . . ."

Augusta (Ga.) Herald: ". . . the South . . . will not forget his treachery . . ."

Mobile (Ala.) Register: "Lyndon Johnson Becomes Eyesore in U.S. Politics."

Jake Pickle, organizer for the state Democratic Executive Committee, said some believe Johnson has hurt his position in the South, but "the average conservative understands."

# Negro Victory Near, Wilkins Says

DALLAS

Roy Wilkins, "Mr. NAACP"—the executive secretary of the 350,000-member national Negro organization—told the Observer here that Sen. Lyndon Johnson favors voting rights protections in the 1960 civil rights bill but opposes Title III, endorsement and enforcement of school desegregation, and protection of Negroes' job rights in government contract work.

"I think Lyndon wants to do something on civil rights with a voting bill," Wilkins said, "and he is jealously conscious of the fact that as majority leader he is going to give senators an opportunity to have these issues voted upon."

Johnson "has in mind the recruitment of all possible support for his candidacy, and is hoping to pick up a few Northern states," Wilkins said. Will he do so? "I don't know," the relaxed Wilkins replied.

He said Johnson "appears to believe that if he sponsors a voting bill and that only, he can defend that anywhere in the United States—that every man ought to have the right to vote."

In his speech to 1,500 civil rights partisans, mostly Negroes, at Dallas Memorial Auditorium, Wilkins harshly and angrily criticized not only white segregationists, but also Texas NAACP members who have been more meek, he said, than Mississippi members.

And he told them that while Johnson has been working to bring civil rights to a vote and supporting Negroes' voting rights, Johnson is opposed to broad powers on civil rights for the U.S. attorney general (Title III) and endorsement and implementation of school desegregation by the Congress.

Wilkins said that after Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd's prosecution of the NAACP in Tyler in 1956, "our Texas members were just as meek as lambs. In fact, they were more meek than NAACP members in Mississippi. I refuse to say that they lost their nerve (what a thing to say about a Texan!) or that they were afraid.

Let us just say they were bewildered for a little time. Or perhaps they were trying to fool the people of Texas—playin' possum. Well, if that's what you were doing, you can stop, because you've got 'em fooled."

NAACP members in Texas have "snapped out of their coma," he said, and the organization is looking up all over the South with the legal invalidation of legislation aimed at publicizing its membership lists. The U.S. Supreme Court "said they cannot persecute you," Wilkins said.

In commending 22 Negro school teachers in Elloree, South Carolina, who enlisted their NAACP memberships even though they knew they might be fired—which they were—Wilkins again dug into timid Texas Negroes, saying: "This sounds like Texans used to be, you know? Even if our old folks are afraid, the young folks are not afraid.—St. James African Methodist-Episcopal church choir is supposed to be up there (singing) tonight, but they can't come because there are some teachers there who are scared they won't have any job Monday morning."

**Only a youth choir had sung as scheduled; the choir Wilkins named had not appeared as programmed.**

"Those people (who had not come) are teaching your children!" Wilkins exclaimed. "I'm ashamed of my denomination. . . . How do you expect to be free if you don't think you're free?"

"Don't look down your noses at the Africans," he counseled. "They're way ahead of you. They don't have a lot of Cadillacs and Mercurys," but when they come to the U.S., they ask Wilkins why U.S. Negroes don't "do anything about" segregation. He was not saying, he explained, that U.S. Negroes are "cowards." "I'm talking about standing up and being counted for what you believe.—The little nerve it would take to sing at an NAACP meeting. They don't know it, but the white people would respect them for it," he said to applause.

Wilkins said that the NAACP got jobs for some and scholarships for others of the South Carolina teachers who were fired. Then he

began a state-by-state summary of NAACP progress:

Louisiana: The Supreme Court has ruled that 1300 Negro names stricken from the voting roles must be restored.

Georgia: The choice has settled down to integration or closed schools.

Alabama: The NAACP is still out of business—the only state where this is so.

Virginia and Arkansas: ". . . the white parents and the responsible businessmen found that closed schools were too great a price to pay for segregation."

### Dallas Integration

Dallas integration on a 12-year "stair-step" plan would be, Wilkins said, "too slow and too unfair," "twelve years of cheating." A four-to-six year program would be all right "if that's what you have to take," but a Negro child one year old in 1954 when the Supreme Court ruled for integration would still not have the rights granted him by 1972, Wilkins said.

Taking note of Texas statutes against "barratry" (soliciting lawsuits), Wilkins said the NAACP is tired of "the runaround" and is "announcing that the NAACP will assist Negro parents in lawsuits in Texas aimed at desegregating public schools." The NAACP has "the right and duty" to do this, he said. He argued that the cattle growers, oil men, farmers, and citrus growers have their protective associations, and he asked, "What is wrong with Negro citizens banding together in their NAACP and helping out in test cases and defense actions designed to attain and to safeguard the precious freedoms that belong to Americans? We say there is nothing wrong." This was handily applauded. "I'm clarifying it here and now—yes, we're going to help, and that's all," he said to more applause.

### Johnson Weighed

Turning to the present Washington filibuster, Wilkins said Sen. Johnson:

"Faithfully kept his promise to bring the civil rights bill before the Senate Feb. 15."

He sought to get the Senate to debate and finally vote upon a bill.

Favors a bill to "protect the right of citizens to vote freely."

It is true, Wilkins continued, that "when he gets beyond the question of the right to vote, Senator Johnson becomes a bit vague . . ."

Johnson is, Wilkins said, "opposed" to giving the U.S. attorney general authority to proceed with civil action in all cases of the denial of civil rights.

**He has "shied away" from recognizing in the bill the 1954 desegregation decision or calling for federal aid to localities which desegregate. "Mr. Johnson says—well, he's not so much on this school desegregation business, and he's opposed to any bill aimed at the South.**

"Everybody knows," Wilkins said sharply, "that every politician has to pay lip service to every citizen having the right to vote. But when it comes to, say, favoring legislation so that 35 years from now they can be good citizens, he's not for that."

"Nevertheless," Wilkins said, "in full credit to him it must be said that he is carrying out his duties as Majority Leader by seeking to give the Senate an opportunity to vote on a civil rights bill."

If the U.S. is a free country, he said, "why in Heaven's name are United States senators sleeping on cots in anterooms, answering quorum calls at 3:45 in the morning, coming into the Senate chamber in carpet slippers without ties on, and recording endless speeches by

Dixie members—all in an effort to pass a civil rights bill?"

Because, Wilkins answered, "To put it bluntly, they are white people persecuting Negroes because they have the power to do so."

Negroes favor added powers for the attorney general as strongly as they do protected voting rights, he said. The school desegregation sections of the civil rights bill are "necessary," as are anti-bombing and anti-job-discrimination-in-government sections, he added.

Wilkins said that Eisenhower has spoken about freedom in India and Chile, and Negro people wonder "why can't we have some freedom here, why Santiago, Chile, and New Delhi?"

### 'Then H's Dead'

Wilkins said the lunch-counter sit-ins "signal a new day" and serve notice that young Negro students "are through with the old order of segregation and racial insult."

He said whites are helping the Negro cause. "I can tick off white people that are going to the barricades every day on this question, quietly, loudly, day after day," he said.

"The minute Negro young people agree spontaneously that they will go to jail rather than submit to the old practices, then those practices are dead," Wilkins declared.

**"It does not matter how many police they bring in, or how many fines are levied, or how many different charges are sworn to, or how many new laws they pass overnight. It does not matter that for a time the evil practices continue. When a whole generation of young people decides that a thing is wrong, then it's dead. The white people can go on pretending if they choose to do so. They can be 'tough' or not, as they please. It will not affect the final income: which is that segregation in public places must go."**

This drew extended applause. "We don't believe in violence. We don't wanta kill anybody. We just want to sit down and have a hamburger or a sandwich and a cup of coffee," he said.

The NAACP supports the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE) and Rev. Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference in the sit-ins, he said.

Harking over to British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's speech in South Africa that "winds of change" are blowing across the continent, Wilkins concluded:

". . . those winds of change are blowing also across Alabama and Mississippi and Georgia and South Carolina—and East Texas—and across all the rest of Dixieland . . . Victory, my friends, is just over yonder."

## Cloture Move Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

Thomas, Casey, Ikard, Kilday, Kilgore, Rutherford, Thornberry, Young, and Wright. Rayburn did not vote; the others voted against considering the legislation.

Sen. Johnson and the liberal Democrats split wide open earlier

this week as Johnson worked on an area of compromise between Republicans and Southerners. Johnson not only opposed the cloture motion; he also worked behind the scenes for a bill providing voting guarantees, anti-bombing provisions, and schools for military personnel when necessary, and omitting school desegregation enforcement, Title III for attorney general's powers, and job nondiscrimination in government work.

The Republicans rejected Johnson's package in caucus.

Four Texas congressmen favored, and 15 opposed, an amendment in the House to add \$50 million for slum clearance and urban renewal to an appropriations bill. Voting aye—Brooks, Kilgore, Patman, and Poage. Not voting—Burlison and Teague and Rayburn. The rest from Texas voted no.

## Longview Attempt Was Turned Back

DALLAS

A Negro tried to enroll his daughter in a Longview school "in the heart of East Texas" and was refused—three or four years ago.

S. Y. Nixon, Texas NAACP president, said that Agnes Sue White, daughter of I. S. White, was rejected for admission in the white Longview junior high school. There was no publicity at the time.

The girl, now 16, said her father was told the admissions person had not been given instructions to admit Negroes.

"This year they (the whites) built a junior high for Negroes," the girl said. Until this year in Longview, she said, Negroes went to the elementary school through the eighth grade and then entered the Negro high school.

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## A Byplay

DALLAS

There was a little byplay about Southern sexual customs during the NAACP conference here.

A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, a light-colored Negro, said that the cab driver who took him to the Negro church where the conference was to be held "thought I was making a mistake."

A white-skinned lady identified as a Negro then rose to say she was once asked if she "believed in socializing," and she had replied, "my color is a result of a white man socializing many years ago."

J. L. Thomas of Bryant, Texas, which he said was "off da Brazos River," said that "a white man don't mind you marryin' his daughter, but he don't want you marryin' his wife's daughter."

# NAACP DISCUSSES PLANS Texas School Official Also Paid by Teague

(Continued from Page 1)  
don't answer him in a way to let him know I'm not a boy."

The Texas president of the NAACP, Rev. S. Y. Nixon of the Jerusalem Baptist Church of Longview, said, "We are organizing, and we have filed several law suits. We are trying to fight in every area. This is not a racial fight, but a fight against Negroes, because we have all the races of the earth in America, and those individuals are being let into all walks of life—even those people who have fought this country, when the war was over they were able to get into the country and take top jobs. We believe we are Americans and we will not stop until the last man in the last camp in the last ditch is free for full freedom," he told applauding delegates.

He said that during the state's prosecution of the NAACP in Tyler, a court tried to collect a \$250-a-day fine from him for refusing to turn over NAACP membership records, "and I say I'll be damned if I'll pay a penny of it!—they threw it out of court."

The struggle, he said, is "not for school but for life. We are not in here fighting for our schools and ourselves and so forth—but we are fighting for life."

The delegates at a general matter employed diction which contained few traces of the dialectical traditions of Southern Negroes. Mrs. Clara Luper of Oklahoma City, explaining that the Negro Youth Council in that city studies correct English and holds spelling bees apart from the regular school curriculum, said, "I think we are becoming educated. At least we aren't as ignorant as we used to be."

## Negro Teachers Blamed

A bitter feeling that Negro school teachers as a group are letting down the Negroes' cause cropped up several times in the conference.

Dr. S. W. Williamson, president of the Oklahoma NAACP, said teachers have been fired there when schools have been integrated. Tate, now living in Oklahoma, said that in Oklahoma "our teachers are our greatest enemies to social rights," and several delegates exclaimed excitedly, "It's true everywhere!" Mrs. Luper said that the children for the Oklahoma City sit-ins came from "the lowest economic class" and not from the families of professional people. "We don't have 'em," a person in the audience agreed, and Gloster Current of the national NAACP said, "Thank God for the common people." Mrs. Luper was asked how, as a public school teacher, she could risk firing by leading the sit-ins, and she replied:

"I have always felt sure for myself. This is the way I feel. You're born, you live, you die. But since I go this way but once I better get up and do something. As a history teacher if I can't demonstrate what I teach then I'm a liar. What would be the importance of my job considering my kids losing these rights?"

A division of opinion appeared among the delegates over whether white liberals are much use any more in the Negro cause.

Wright told a group of about 100 youth leaders from the five-state region that while he believes whites have important contributions to make, "I argue that no white person, regardless of how he might feel, can speak for me with the same emotional impact. Nobody can speak for how I feel when I go to Oklahoma or Ar-

kansas and am discriminated against."

Tate said he did not expect many whites to go to hear Wilkins (the audience was predominantly Negro, as it turned out) because they would fear the implication that "they were going to help us."

"When you get free, you gotta tote your own load," Tate said.

Mrs. Bates said, "The time has passed when we need white men to speak for us."

On the other hand, Wilkins told the final rally that whites are going to the barricades in the Negro cause in the South every day.

Mrs. Luper pointed out that in her absence from Oklahoma City, the continuing sit-ins there were being directed by a white medical doctor.

## The Legal Situation

L. C. Bates of Little Rock, (the husband of Mrs. Daisy Bates,) said that "Just about all we have in Arkansas today is hope." State laws have harassed them, he said, and church leaders have not helped much. "Most of our work is going to be underground," he said, because Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, now running for governor, has refused to accept the Supreme Court ruling against requiring NAACP membership lists as the prevailing law, and in 28 Arkansas cities NAACP members will be arrested and fined.

Horace Bynum, speaking for the Louisiana NAACP, said legal fights have been won for equal rights on public carriers, voting, and the privacy of NAACP membership lists. A court ruling is being awaited on whether to start desegregation in New Orleans schools; all state colleges have been integrated, he said.

The legal situation was reviewed in a lawyers' panel. The consensus was expressed by A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, who said, "Legally you're in a hell of a fix."

Francis Williams of Houston said that with the executive and legislative branches cold to Negro needs, "we have been looking to the judiciary, and we have been looking at the judiciary a long time."

Desegregation suits have been pending in Dallas since 1955 and Houston since 1956; one was filed recently in Galveston; but, said Williams, "it seems that the courts have slowed down . . . and we are at an impasse."

Attorney Kenneth F. Holbert, Dallas, deplored the legal situation:

Houston, federal court has ordered the board to produce a plan to integrate, "the school board has brought in no plan." Galveston, suit filed last June, "no hearing has been held." Dallas, four appeals have been taken to New Orleans since 1955, no integration. Fort Worth, a desegregation case was filed in November, 1959, and in March, "there still hasn't been a hearing."

"You see," Holbert said, "we have frustration. The judges are just busy."

Holbert said the solution is the effective use of the ballot by Negroes. "It's easy to win a lawsuit . . . but they pass a new law," and the only answer is officials responsive to Negro rights, he said.

Tate, formerly of Dallas, now retired in Oklahoma, took up this theme enthusiastically. "The laws are straight," he said. Court orders have been flaunted—not obeyed—in Mansfield, Texas; Tex-

arkana, for the junior college; Dallas; and Houston, he said.

"What is the matter?" Tate asked. "We simply have public servants who don't pay us any attention. And what is our answer? Go to the ballot and vote the scoundrels out of office . . . to wrench ourselves free from the exploitation of our public servants."

Dr. Everett Givens of Austin had asked Tate at another meeting if NAACP should not thank Sen. Lyndon Johnson for his part in passing civil rights legislation. "Now that he is only occasionally making believe he's doing something for me, should I thank him? No! What I ought to do is vote him out of office for not doing more!" Tate said. "He ought to thank me!—he asked for the job."

## Other Fronts

Resolutions adopted by the conference deplored the U.S. Senate filibuster and asked Vice President Nixon to "speak out" against it, urged Negroes to vote, criticized evasions of the 1954 school desegregation decision, opposed juvenile delinquency, urged equal job rights for Negroes, and called housing "ghettoes" "un-American and morally wrong."

E. L. Boyd of the New Mexico NAACP told the delegates that with schools integrated and restaurant privileges assured, the problems which persist in his state are housing and job opportunities.

A staff member of the Federal Housing Authority in Dallas, A. Maceo Smith, said Negroes should prove they are good home owners who keep property values up.

A Rev. Cooper from Waco said that Negroes are being moved out from their present residences in the shadow of Baylor University across to a "ghetto" in East Waco to make room for an urban renewal development.

Employment was discussed by Clarence Laws, NAACP regional field secretary in Dallas. He said more Negroes should be entering skilled trades, not so many education and medicine. Jobs for Negroes should be sought, he said, in all tax-supported activities, and in groceries, department stores, and other places where Negroes do most of the buying.

In Dallas, he said, tens of thousands of people are on the public payroll, "and almost no Negroes—not one uniformed policeman, not one fireman, not one garbage collector." Texas is receiving \$15 million for its Army National Guard program alone, "but there is not one Negro Guardsman," Laws said. "We've got to do something about that."

A. Maceo Johnson stated that racial prejudice and utter incompetence are the only things preventing Negroes from getting and holding jobs.

Gloster Current of the NAACP office in New York told the delegates:

"I want to come to Dallas and stay in the Sheraton hotels. . . . If I can use the Waldorf-Astoria there is absolutely no reason why the best hotels in Dallas ought not to be open to us."

Negro professional people who belong to integrated associations should refuse to leave hotels during association banquets, he said.

"The colored brother is rising all over the world. We've been too passive in the U. S. The Negroes in the South must cease cooperating with Jim Crow," Current said. R.D.

AUSTIN, WASHINGTON  
Congressman Olin Teague paid the full-time assistant school superintendent of Robertson County \$400 or \$531 a month in January and February for what the school official said was "confidential work" for Teague in Teague's home district, the Observer has learned.

Sam Hardy, the school administrator, told the Observer by telephone from Franklin, Texas, that he did some work for Teague "of a confidential nature" in Teague's district in January and February. He said he drew \$418.19 per month from the U.S. government; an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, listing Texas congressmen's aides and their salaries, said Hardy was paid \$531 in January.

"I have been running errands—doing things for him all along," Hardy said. He said the work has been concerned more with veterans' benefits than anything else. Was he full-time on Teague's payroll? "I don't know," Hardy said. Was he full-time with the Robertson County school district? "Yes," he said. And what was his salary with the school district? At that point Hardy broke off and said— "I'm afraid you're trying to put us in a bad light."

Told the only question was what the facts were, Hardy said his school salary is \$4,200 a year.

Hardy said in 1955 he worked for Teague in Washington on the staff

of the veterans' affairs committee. Had he done political work for Teague? "Well, now," he said, "I've always put in a plug for him any time I could," but he said he was not paid for such efforts.

The Observer's Washington correspondents asked Teague about the matter. Teague said he took Hardy off the payroll because "I knew the issue would be raised." Teague presumably was referring to his present re-election campaign, in which he is challenged by Sen. Bill Moore, Bryan.

Teague said Hardy was a part-time worker for him at between \$400 and \$500 a month for "a number of months of work." He said Hardy had no official title and that his job was to contact people who wrote to Teague with special problems, such as inquiries about social security and old age benefits. He did this work "on week-ends, during the Christmas holidays," Teague said.

The Observer asked Teague if he thought there was some question of propriety in hiring a full-time county school administrator, and Teague replied, "I know he's connected with the schools in some way, but who else can I get to do this kind of part-time work for me?" Teague also said it was perfectly proper for congressmen to have staff workers in their home districts and added, "I have always turned back money to the government each year" from his payroll allocation.

## The Houston 'Sit-ins'

(Continued from Page 1)  
would kill me. So I acted as if I was unconscious. But I could tell they were cutting some kind of design on me . . . The tall man climbed onto the tree with a rope. They tied my hands and knees and pulled me up until I was resting on my head and shoulders. They tied my hands with a piece of rope, but not tight."

When they left, Turner said, one of them said he had better not try to escape or he would be killed. He got loose easily and hid in the brush until they left. Then he went to a nightwatchman's shack and called police.

"KKK" had been cut twice into his chest and into his stomach, in letters one-sixteenth of an inch deep and three and a half inches high. Evidently a pen knife was used.

Officers said his wounds could not have been self inflicted. He took officers to the scene, and they found his hat, rope, and evidence that a body had been dragged along the ground. Turner said one of the whites had red hair and they were between 18 and 22.

Sen. Ralph Yarborough issued a strong condemnation of this episode. On request of newsmen he stated:

"The mutilation gang in Houston which carved letters and symbols into the living flesh of a human being, and otherwise tortured and beat him, is a disgrace to Texas, America, the Christian ethic, and Western Civilization. I hope they are caught. If caught, I have no doubt that the Houston Grand Jury will demonstrate their obligation to indict, the District Attorney to prosecute, and the trial jury to do its duty.

"Texas is a civilized mid-twentieth century state. The isolated criminal act of violence at Houston does not truly depict the character or ideals of the people of Texas.

"Carving up living human beings with knives to see them suf-

fer is not a part of the Texas way of life. Texas will leave no stone unturned to catch the torturers, and to diligently enforce the laws to protect human beings from inhuman gangs."

Sen. Lyndon Johnson said, "I don't know any of the details, but of course I deplore violence in any form."

Rep. Bob Casey was "deeply shocked at the disgrace brought upon the city of Houston and the state of Texas by the violent actions of four irresponsible persons who beat and cut the man last night." Casey was confident the authorities in Houston would track down the guilty and prosecute them.

Clarence Laws, NAACP Southwest regional field secretary, said in Dallas the event was "horrible and shocking," was "bestial intimidation to frighten Negroes" into stopping sit-ins, but would have the opposite effect.

Laws said the time has come for President Eisenhower to make some good will tours in the South now that he is through "preaching democracy and brotherhood in South America."

## Dallas Papers Alarmed

The Dallas newspapers opposed the sit-ins. The Times-Herald in a front-page editorial said it hoped "sound Negro leadership" would resist "this passive but potentially dangerous method of attracting attention."

Dallas, the paper said, is a city of "common sense and deep tolerance" and her leaders are "working ardently to avert difficulties that would scar our city."

The Dallas News called the sit-ins "lawless" and said the NAACP which is supporting them is "infiltrated" and "supported" by communists.

# The Chilled Sunlight

I

AUSTIN

Just after noon Friday there poured forth down the steps of the University of Texas Y into the chilled sunlight about twenty students, Negroes and whites, bearing to the sidewalks their signs of protest.

They were well dressed, they knew the law about picketing fifty feet apart, they had decided not to take anyone on, and of struck, not to strike back; they were asking, by their signs and by the simple testimony of their presence, that Negroes at the University of Texas be permitted to play intercollegiate sports, to appear on the stage with whites in drama productions, and to live in integrated dormitories. All these rights they are still denied.

The moment they left the Y and came into the open air to say their piece as human beings, they became a part of the South-wide movement for the rights of Negroes to go where others can go and do what others can do. All over the South just such groups of students, moved by the same ideal, the nonviolent resistance of evil, are meeting and going to the places Negroes "cannot go."

"Why Isn't UT Housing Completely Integrated?" "Why Can't All Qualified Students Participate in UT Athletics?" "All the World's a Stage' But Negroes Can't Participate in Drama at UT." Let the Regents, let President Logan Wilson say all they wish about progress that has been made—these wrongs persist, and should be stopped. "We want total integration in the University—equal opportunities for all qualified students," said a Negro, Dallas senior physics major Lewis Woods. A white senior math student from Harlingen, Wayne Emrich, said, "I want Negroes to receive their full and equal rights." Bill Beare, a white San Antonio pre-med major, said, "Well, to me, I'm just following Christ's teaching. I believe it's the Christian attitude." Anthony Henry, Negro senior sociology student from Houston, said, "We want to make the Regents aware that we believe there should be improvements made." With students across the South they joined in the simple insistence on justice.

There will be prices to be paid. One was paid by Felton Turner, an unemployed Negro in Houston, who was kidnapped, chain whipped, carved with two "KKK's," and hanged from a tree upside down by white hoodlums who said they were paid to beat up a Negro. Another is being paid now in Nashville, where students are being expelled from college, taken to jail, sentenced to the county workhouses. Another is being paid by the United States all over the world because the South is refusing to honor the rights of human beings who live there.

II

"I'm for the Negroes, for equal rights, but . . ." Oh, how long the Negroes have heard that! Now, suddenly, the hesitant liberals are irrelevant. They do not matter. The students are saying, "This is wrong. We do not care what anybody says. We know this is wrong." "I know this is wrong. I am going to protest. This is wrong!" And so the plain, confronting

force of a moral idea: the dignity of a person: sweeps all else before it. The nation is called by the single conscience: and they become many: they speak from many places: they become a brotherhood of protest. That which we have all known, that Negroes are not free in the Southern United States, is now insisted on, not in lawsuits and editorials, nor only resolutions, but in the somehow awesome presence of *persons who demand justice*. They are there, at the lunch counters in Houston; they are there, in the jails of Nashville; they are there, on the sidewalks at the University of Texas.

And if you will say, "but it might hurt their cause"; and if you will say, "but there will be violence"; and if you will say, "but not right now"; and if you will say, "but they should not defy the law"; and if you will say, "but they should not be so emotional"; why, you do not matter; you are hanging back, as you wish to, and they are passing you by. The NAACP has come along, but did not start it; the ADA approves, but so what?; the NSA has a Southern Project, but what can it do but watch and agree?; because the point is, the students are just doing it—and they will not strike those who strike them, and they will fill the jails, and their judges will be judged.

Martin Luther King took from Gandhi the seeds of passive resistance and planted them in the soil of the South, and now they have bloomed, and all upon the wrongs left still, the agitation of guilt appears. Negro students from South Carolina wrote the Negroes of Huston-Tillotson in Austin: "And where the hell are you?" Well, who can answer that without acting? There was also the time when Thoreau refused to pay taxes to a government supporting slavery, and was placed in the jail, and Emerson came to visit and said, "Henry David, what are you doing in there?" "But Ralph Waldo," Thoreau replied, "what are you doing out there?"

What are you doing out there, Ralph Waldo? What are you doing out there? Why are you buying in stores too cowardly to serve Negroes? Why are you going to places your brothers cannot? Why are you saying, "but, but, but"? What are you doing out there? R.D.

## Items

Item: The Dallas News editorializes that NAACP is "infiltrated" and "supported" by communists. Don't they know J. Edgar Hoover writes that NAACP is militant against communists? Are they such dull hacks they can wield no sharper axes than the ones McCarthy used?

Item: Speaker Carr says labor is backing Atty. Gen. Wilson and asks, "why, why?" Labor support elected Carr Speaker of the House. Why, why, is Carr such a hypocrite?

Items: The Alabama Public Service Commission ordered Southern Bell Telephone Co. to refund to its subscribers \$25,000,000 collected under a rate increase that went into effect five years ago. AT&T earned more than one billion dollars in 1959 for the first time. Texas does not even regulate telephone rates.

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.

Published once a week from Austin, Texas. Delivered postage prepaid \$4 per annum. Advertising rates available on request. Extra copies 10c each. Quantity prices available on orders.

EDITORIAL and BUSINESS OFFICE: 504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas. Phone GREENWOOD 7-0746.

HOUSTON OFFICE: 1010 Dennis, Mrs. R. D. Randolph.

## Passive Resistance in the Senate



BARTLETT

Bartlett Appears Exclusively in the Texas Observer

## SLOWLY CHANGING

SAN ANTONIO

The other day as I walked through Romana Plaza I saw a Negro youth and his girl sitting intimately on a bench, talking. A simple pleasure, but not one so simply enjoyed all over the South today, and not in many towns in Texas.

It brought the question to mind, is Texas really basically changing, or is there more window-dressing than activity in the striving for social freedom?

I also thought particularly of two experiences the poet Langston Hughes had while traveling through Texas as a young man.

A teen-ager, returning to Cleveland after a summer in Mexico, Hughes had entered the dining car while the train roared through Texas. He sat down. A white man subsequently came in, sitting opposite Hughes without paying attention. Looking up, Hughes found the man staring almost bug-eyed at him.

"Why, you're a nigger, ain't you?" Hughes reports the man said as he leaped to his feet. The white man, presumably a Texan but not necessarily so (could have been from New York, you know), left the diner immediately, extremely agitated.

Hughes wondered: "As many Negroes as there are in Texas, what could there be about just one at a table in a public dining car that could so startle a white man? The colored waiters who saw the incident laughed, and so did I."

Another time, Hughes cut across Texas from Houston to San Antonio to El Paso while on one of his poetry-reading safaris, and at the latter city he distinguished himself, in his own words, by becoming "the only Negro poet who has ever given a program in the frontier town." But more interesting are his musings over the differences north and south of the Rio Grande.

## Un

Most interesting headline of the spring: The Dallas Times Herald for March 1:

"Doctor Says—  
Women Fall  
In Categories"

"In El Paso it was strange to find that just by stepping across an invisible line into Mexico, a Negro could buy a beer in any bar, sit anywhere in the movies, or eat in any restaurant, so suddenly did Jim Crow disappear, and Americans visiting Juarez, who would not drink beside a Negro in Texas, did so in Mexico. Funny people, Southerners!"

Have things basically changed in Texas since the few decades ago when Hughes observed this? In places perhaps, changing the face of Texas little more than a few haphazard freckles here and there—mostly in the western parts from San Antonio and Austin to the Valley and west.

School integration, which would have been unthinkable then, is quietly going on in a number of Texas districts, and slowly the tide is moving in the direction of social justice. And political justice for Texas Negroes is nearer reality than it was then. There is a great deal more hope for achieving the ideal than there was one, two, or three decades ago.

Only last weekend, while tension spread over the South during the sit-in moves of Negroes at lunch counters, I happened to notice a Negro girl sit down at a San Antonio chain store lunch counter and get served without undue concern from anyone. This at the same time that a lunch counter in Houston was closed when Negroes sat there.

Within the past month, accidentally because I happened to be there just as they occurred, I have seen two downtown parades, one in Del Rio, one in San Antonio. In each parade, racial integration in the schools represented was obvious, for the bands were integrated. Here the band members, Anglo, Mexican, and Negro, marched downtown, shoulder to shoulder, playing their school songs and the traditional marches, and I doubt that few onlookers worried much about it, one way or another. These were Texas children, but back in the days Hughes was speaking of, you wouldn't have seen them together.

And in East Texas, in most of our metropolitan areas, and over a vast area of North and West Texas, you are not likely to see this sight, either.

That, too, is Texas. Like spring freckles on a winter-shielded face, Texas is changing slowly. But we are a long way from what we should be and could be.

JIM PRESLEY

## THE TEXAS OBSERVER



Published by Texas Observer Co., Ltd. Entered as second-class matter, April 26, 1937, at the Post Office at Austin, Texas, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

MARCH 11, 1960

Ronnie Dugger  
Editor and General Manager  
Sarah Payne, Office Manager

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

# A NEGLECTED AREA FOR TEXAS LIBERALS

AUSTIN  
In 1958 the largest delegation in Congress from the old Confederacy and the sixth largest in the whole nation faced the people of Texas seeking re-election. In that year only Lindley Beckworth of Gladewater and John Dowdy of Athens drew any opposition in the Democratic primary. The famous Stevenson Republican, Grover Cantrell, gave Bruce Alger token primary opposition in the Republican primary. Four candidates fought it out for the open, newly created 22nd seat in south Harris County. Alger was opposed in November.

Actually 18 of the 22 seats were filled again by their incumbents with no opposition of any kind. The public was offered no choice, the candidates made no public commitments, the issues were not debated, and the powerful Texas bloc gained another year in seniority and further widened the gap between themselves and the people. And few people seemed to care. In the excitement of the Senate race and the governor's race and the sheriff's race and the precinct chairman's race and the lieutenant governor's race and the commissioner's race, the congressional seats were ignored. Liberals and labor people who insisted that a

## About the Author

AUSTIN  
W. Don Ellinger, our guest columnist this week, is the director of Area No. 8 of the Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO, which embraces five states—Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

bad legislator be challenged or that a Shivercrat county chairman be opposed felt little compulsion to seek friendly candidates for the Congress.

In 1960 a few more seats will be contested, actually seven including the Tweedledee-Tweedledum race in Dallas, out of 22 Congressmen. Fifteen men who make the laws of the land, who determine the amount of the social security checks, the price of cotton, the funds for REA, the tax rate, the housing interest rate, the cost of a postage stamp, and the issues of war and peace return to Washington without even a murmur. Among these Democrats are some who have opposed their party and betrayed the people of Texas on every crucial vote for a decade. There are some whose record is a credit to our state and a tribute to their innate decency.

Some liberals in Texas who were tearing out their heart seeking an opponent for Lyndon Johnson, who had a ten to one good record in 1959 on the AFL-CIO scoreboard, were willing to see Bob Casey of Houston go back unopposed despite his one to nine bad record on the same issues. Liberals, who will rally to the school board meeting to defend a decent educational program, seem unaware or unconcerned that it was the Texas delegation to Congress which killed the federal aid to education bill in 1957. The bill lost 208-203 and Texas cast 21 votes against federal aid.

The states'-righters seeking to weaken the federal government won a signal victory in the House in 1959

when H.R. 3, sponsored by Smith of Virginia, passed 225-192. Only one Texas congressman, Jack Brooks of Beaumont, stood up against the tide. Had the Texas vote been reversed, the bill would have been defeated. Even on measures which have overwhelming support in the House, we find the great state of Texas in the role of the least progressive state. Only 89 congressmen voted against statehood for Hawaii, despite a promise more than 60 years old, and 16 of them were from Texas, with a Texan, Walter Rogers of Pampa, the floor leader for the bitter enders.

THIS FAILURE to keep a watchful eye on our delegation to Congress, their infrequent contact with the general electorate, and the passionate wooing of our delegation by the oil and gas lobby, the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, and related interests, has resulted in a steady decline of the caliber and even the attendance of Texas congressmen. Districts which carried for Ralph Yarborough for governor and senator are represented in Congress by men who cast their votes on the exact opposite side of the fence. The bewildering part of this is to find liberals who have so compartmentalized their activities that they can support a reactionary congressman for personal reasons and denounce and never forgive a deviation in a governor's race.

The list of issues which will come before Congress this spring is impressive. Two thirds of the Texas delegation are already re-elected and will not possibly face the voters until 1962.

Will we lose a federal aid to education bill because a congressman thinks he is safe from the wrath of the parents and school teachers for at least two more years? Will the extension of the minimum wage to chain stores and hotels be defeated because the Hotel Association can get to the men who have no recent contact with the rank and file of their own voters? Will a decent housing program fail to vault a veto because of Texans who don't have to sample the will of the people? Will the Forand Bill, to give medical insurance to retired people, founder because Texas liberals have become almost as states'-rights-minded as their opponents?

If the course of recent Texas history continues, it would seem that it would save everyone time and money if we just elected Texas congressmen for life and changed the title to Duke or Baron or Gauleiter. The slight improvement in 1960 in the number of contested races should not cause us to forget that Texas is the only major state in which a congressional nobility exists.

There are some practical things that need to be done to remedy this situation. First the ridiculous and arbitrary filing fees should be reduced. In Dallas County, Stevenson Republican Cantrell had to shell out \$2,250 to get his name on the ballot. Similar high fees discourage opposition in many districts. The remedy for this is a state-financed primary as provided in most states of the nation. Filing fees high enough to discourage frivolous candidates but returnable if the candidate gets 20 per cent of the vote are used in other states.

A change in the federal income tax law should allow a tax credit of \$5 to any citizen contributing to a congressional race, and a similar amount for senator and president. This would permit candidates to enter races with adequate finances to present the issues and debate the problems of the nation. It would be a worthwhile investment of money withheld from taxation to make our biennial and quadrennial elections a real forum of education instead of the one-sided presentation given by the press and their well-heeled stable of candidates.

NOTHING WOULD increase the sensitivity of a congressman more than the knowledge that he may have an opponent and that the opponent as well as the incumbent can secure adequate financing. The Texas delegation, with the Speaker of the House, chairmen of three committees, ranking members of three committees, and a member of the powerful rules committee, is one of the most influential in Washington. It is time that the people had more influence with their congressmen.

W. DON ELLINGER

## Johnson Compromising Away

WASHINGTON  
One thousand pages of fine type and 300 hours after the civil rights debate opened, the United States Senate was as unsure of its new rule on cloture as it was more than a year ago.

When the Senate pajama party went into its second round-the-clock week, Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and the Republican leaders doubted if the filibuster could be called off—yet.

Johnson authored and pushed through a compromise cloture rule in January, 1959. It says that two-thirds of those present and voting can invoke cloture (limiting debate). Before then, cloture could come only with the approval of two-thirds of the entire Senate.

Had the cloture rule proposals of Senators Douglas, Humphrey, and other liberals been adopted, a majority of the Senate could now act on a strong civil rights bill instead of waiting out a Milltown marathon that most likely will end in a compromise bill. The liberals wanted a majority of the Senate to be able to limit debate.

Three camps are staked around the filibuster. Eighteen die-hard Southern senators say they won't compromise. Equally fervent liberals from both parties say they won't either. In the middle is Johnson, offering his compromises, backed by some Western Democrats and Midwestern Republicans.

It is possible that 51 (a majority) of the senators would vote for a strong civil rights bill. But at the beginning of this week Johnson and Minority Leader Everett Dirksen decided that it would be impossible to muster 67 senators (two-thirds) to cut off debate so that the whole Senate could vote on the substantive matter of civil rights.

That is, not until an agreement is reached on a compromise bill.

William Shannon of the New York Post remarked:

"It is almost certain that the Senate, sooner or later, will impose cloture on the Southern filibuster. This is not because the liberals want it but because Johnson and the Southern bloc want it. Johnson wants to demonstrate that cloture is possible under the fake reform of Rule 22 which he engineered in 1959. The Southerners want cloture imposed because they wish to prove to the folks back home that they carried the fight to the utmost limit. The question is not so much whether there will be cloture but on what terms it will be arranged. Johnson and Dirksen are going to make available the necessary two-thirds majority when it suits their purposes."

Johnson has publicly pledged a civil rights bill that will protect voting rights. But his first offer of compromise was on this measure. He sent a plan to a Republican caucus that would have given voting registrars another chance to mend their ways after a complaint had been filed by a prospective voter. Republicans rejected it.

Observers believe that Johnson is plugging for a civil rights bill that includes only the voting rights provision. This would eliminate provisions for upholding the Supreme Court's desegregation decision and for aiding schools attempting to desegregate, fed-

eral laws against bombing schools and places of worship, and others, but most important, the controversial Part III, which would give the attorney general jurisdiction over the protection of civil rights, as the Civil Rights Act of 1957 did for voting rights. Johnson has stated that he opposes Part III.

Sen. Douglas, a liberal in this fight, stated on the floor last week that a compromise civil rights bill which deduces the public would be worse than no bill at all. Another advocate of a strong bill, Sen. Kenneth Keating, Republican of New York, has stated that "we have not the slightest intention of compromising our objectives."

As two warring factions struggle on the Senate floor, the Great Master Compromiser steps in and saves all: this is Johnson's evident role.

However, three factors in the civil rights issue may shift the scenery:

1. The demonstrations in the South and elsewhere makes the moderate position an uneasy one. It would be difficult for a senator who consistently supported the moderate viewpoint on civil rights to go home and tell his people that this is all that was wanted and needed—even though Negroes were being hanged upside down from trees.

2. A growing band of liberals is sickened by the constant compromising of Johnson and the "deals" that are worked out between the majority and minority leadership. A compromise on civil rights would be the most flagrant of these.

3. The Republicans, and Vice President Nixon in particular, are ambitious to emerge from the debate as the party that champions civil rights. By getting preference for the Administration's proposals in the debate, they gained the initiative, and they may want to keep it by being the party that won't compromise on civil rights.

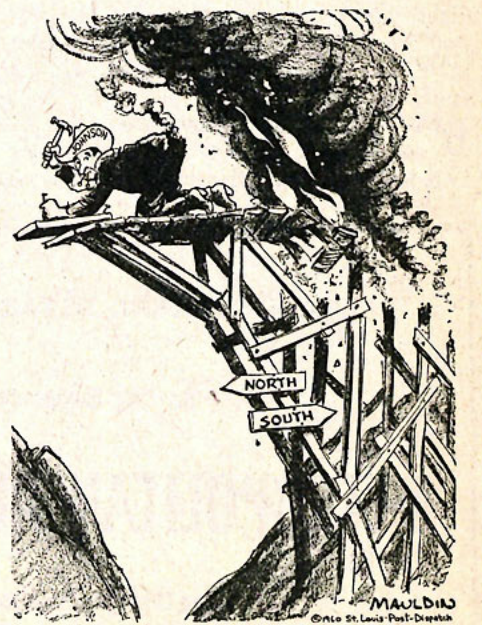
Johnson now holds the center of the stage and controls the cue lines for the whole Senate. Liberals may be forced to compromise, but they will do so reluctantly and with added antagonism toward the majority leadership. And sadly aware that they were right a year ago.

ANNE AND JAKE LEWIS



'Of course, I know you're equal. But I had to compromise.'

From The Rattler, St. Mary's University



ENGINEER  
From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

# DINNER IN XALAPA

To eat in the province has never been so simple as in the metropolis, where we find our more usual existence today. Characterized as the large cities are by plenty of everything (especially activity) concentrated to the point of diminishing returns, our processes for taking sustenance there are not to be compared to the customs that serve the same need in such places as Xalapa, where I have just eaten.

Being in this provincial capital of Mexico, we were invited yesterday to the house of Ignacio Contreras, a talabartero, (or saddler, as we say in English), whom we had met by chance. The other day, when we had just arrived, he saw us standing on his street and asked us in to rest. If I had been as cautious as the consul of a government attempts to be, I suppose I would have first considered whether the invitation came from someone properly placed within the power structure of the community, and having considered, deprived myself of knowing Contreras. But no such thoughts fitted the circumstances: strangers in the city, after much walking and house-hunting we needed a place to sit down, as Ignacio Contreras glancing from his window had perceived.

In his cool living room, connected in protected intimacy with the dusty street by two enormous and barred windows, the saddle-maker told us how he had lived forty years "in this your house," how his father had established his saddlery business in 1880, and had trained craftsmen, one being after fifty years still at his bench, and other details of the like, retailed from a life without motive for concealment.

Then Ignacio Contreras, lifting a classically ample paunch as he rose from his chair, took us through his house, where we could see how modest needs and steady labor had given him a refrigerator and a stock room full of shining new saddles, saddle trees, lariats, and other necessities here where men must still traverse sierra and jungle on a beast. But such credentials of his estate were not needed to show that our benefactor was rich, as wealth is counted in Xalapa. On his face was written the uncomplicated content of owing no man or company of men (he does not buy by installment) and of wishing no one ill.

As we were taking leave after this first acquaintance, Don Nacho, as his associates call him, told us that he wished we would come 'Sunday' to celebrate the saint's day of his son and to eat the turkey, tied there in the patio by one leg and fattening. "En mole," he said, and as he did so, made a half-humorous, half apologetic gesture across his mouth with the back of his hand, first right and then left, as if wiping off a great excess of sauce after an exhausting meal. Who could refuse?

**ORDINARILY** we would have waited until we were one to two hours late in order to arrive

at the customary time. But Don Nacho had come to see us to repeat his invitation, in company with his wife and a serving woman who had left her nearby Indian village to work for the Contreras family and who is known as Dona 'Cuala. It develops that Dona 'Cuala has been with the Contrerases for forty years and is not, as she phrased it when she had the opportunity, a "servant" but "of the house" and is the mother of the boy whom the Contrerases call "son," being reared in their house, and whose saint's day we were to honor.

For some mysterious reason, on the occasion of this visit Don Nacho had repeated so many times

## Tom Sutherland

that we were to be at his home at twelve sharp, "en punto," that we were deceived into arriving on time which is to say, about two hours early.

Despite our obvious mistake we were put at ease and in chairs in the living room, and conversation ensued until the various other guests, "compadres" as Don Nacho referred to them, arrived with wives and brood. Conversation, as in the deeper and older portions of our South, is never a problem in Mexico, and any chance theme or topic serves for the practice and pleasure of this art. Don Nacho told us with dramatic effect (I don't remember how the subject arose) the details of a seige of extraordinarily virulent fevers that he had suffered some years before. Here he mentioned typhoid, typhus, and several others whose awful names came handily to mind. Various famous physicians were assembled and each in turn pronounced the case incurable and predicted that the patient's life expectancy was a few hours. "But," said Don Nacho with mild satisfaction, "they had forgotten the last lever"; and here he cast his eyes in the direction of the ceiling to indicate the only power that he considers competent in medical or any other of the affairs of men.

We also found occasion to discuss the invention of the telephone, which Don Nacho declared to be a useful implement (it is in fact a rarity in Xalapa, I am glad to say); and he said that if I wished to have one in my house, he could arrange that privilege through a nephew placed in a position of trust by the telephone company. This line of discussion led naturally to the mention of others of his tribe who in large numbers have achieved a place in the banks, the legal profession, and education department of this province. I remarked that he seemed to be fortunate in having so many relations in Xalapa. "Yes," said Don Nacho, "it is true that I know everyone in Xalapa and am related to many, but there is a village nearby where the en-

tire population there is named Contreras-Ruiz."

**SO THE CONVERSATION WENT** with never a lag until the other guests finally arrived. They all solemnly and graciously shook our hands, even down to the youngest little girl of five, in communion-white frock with colored ribbons in her hair. (No, "shook" is not the word. The social hand-clasp of a proper woman of any age in these provinces is a triumph of lifeless modesty that could only be improved if she were dead.)

Once the company was assembled and overrunning the house, our host directed us into his dining room which we found presided over by a weeping Savior pictured on the wall and already filled with a long table heavily loaded with plates and king-sized coca cola bottles.

Somehow there was room enough for all. The adult women leaped to their posts and served us all a sopa de arroz (red rice) and placed platters piled with more of same and garnished with tomatoes on the table ready for additional servings.

The chatter of women seemed vivaciously to overleap any language difficulties, and when I heard the gay proposition that perhaps my daughters would marry here in Xalapa, and glanced toward the speaker, I was told, lest I should believe match-making was intended, that the conversation was in jest. And so it was, for jesting is the oil that allows the passing of all those serious questions that in another mood would be impolite.

Then came the mole—turkey in a black thick sauce that is considered in these parts to be the choicest invention of civilized cuisine. I asked its ingredients and learned that there are fifteen: broad pepper, red pepper, mulatto pepper, dry peppers, black pepper, cummin, cinnamon, garlic, onion, fried bananas, clove, toasted tortillas, chocolate, dried prunes, and peanuts or ajonjoli oil. As a complement to this we were served "chocos," which are great fat tamales without the chuck, made of ground black corn. Following the example of our host, we took hot tortillas from large stacks, tore them into four, and with a quarter piece in each hand as a scoop, fought our way through the unbelievable abundance that the women, working in relays from the kitchen, were militantly placing on our plates.

When my spouse Lois remarked upon the number being fed—some twenty-odd, the host was surprised at her surprise. On his saint's day, Don Nacho said, he had fed 150. His compadre Apodca said 300 had eaten at his house on a similar occasion.

When the last bit allowed by out capacity had been taken they surrounded us with new artillery, fired from large tureens full of "fripolitos," a small black bean without which no meal can be considered at an end. We surrendered in complete defeat as the hostess, hovering behind us spoon in hand, ejaculated in surprise, "What, so little!", and our host from his seat at the end of the table looked sadly at our places and murmured in a tone of shock, "You have eaten very poorly."

After good coffee we left the dining room for the sunny patio with its welcomed warmth (Xalapa is a mountain town). One ice-cream freezer was produced and Don Nacho announced that "ahorita" (or in a little while), we would make ice-cream.

**THE TALK** was now in groups—the men on one side of the patio, the females on the other. There was a sweet, dark, and graceful girl of sixteen whose romantic beauty had attracted my

notice and struck me as a proper illustration for some nineteenth-century book of poems. I never spoke with her, but according to report from Lois, conversation with her went as follows:

Pretty girl: If you live in the United States, how do you happen to be in Xalapa?

Lois: My husband has come to teach at the University here.

P. girl: But doesn't he have work in the United States?

Lois: Yes, but he has come on a program to exchange teachers between our countries.

P. girl: (Looking non-plussed) It is our custom to live where we are born.

Lois: Some people travel. For instance, some of my daughters have lived in England and traveled in Europe.

(P. girl appears puzzled and unable to cope with the statement.)

Lois: You know where England is?

P. girl: No.

Lois: You know where Europe is?

P. girl: No.

Lois: (With a supreme effort) You know where Spain is?

P. girl: No.

Lois: (ready to give up) You know where the United States is?

P. girl: Yes. (Hesitantly) It is near Canada.

Lois: You have studied geography?

P. girl: (Happy to hear a familiar word) Oh, yes.

I don't know whether I am ready to believe this account (an imperfect command of the language may have distorted the words), but I wish to believe it all happened exactly as reported. Somehow it discovers a Utopian innocence which, combined with the beauty and dark grace of the maiden and the atmosphere of kindness and conviviality that surrounded the abundant meal, suggests all that is required for a happy life. Sitting in the Xalapa sun, I cannot for the life of me think how I would be robbed of any value if I did not know how to describe the location of other regions, such as Europe.

The ice-cream was made from a fruit called the zapote mamey. (There are several varieties of zapote, all good, but mamey is best.) The fruit looks something like a huge pink sweet potato and tastes something like watermelon though more delicious and exotic. Everyone had two helpings, then went home to rest.

## For Sounds to Happen In

### SAM HOUSTON NATIONAL FOREST

I drove to Double Lake under cover of night and saw only the campsite my car lights lit until I got my bedding up and turned them off. Then the stars came on, and the sky seemed taller because the trees were so tall. Majestic is sometimes the right word, although not often.

Double Lake is an eight-shaped lake about sixty miles north of Houston in Sam Houston National Forest, one of the four national

### Texas Campgrounds—

forests between Huntsville and the Louisiana border. The United States Park Service has cut the roads and built a few cabins and fixed up 21 campsites with cement fireplaces and tables, but otherwise leaves the visitors to their own devices.

In the summer one may swim, boat, and fish, but the morning I saw the lake, the surface of the water looked too cold to ripple. I was awakened by the winter sun and someone's rifle target practice not far off; the light clouds passed across my eyes for a while, and the sounds from a family camping nearby passed my ears: the crackling of a fire, the scraping together of tin dishes, and breakfast voices.

The ground is a soft cover of pine needles and oak leaves, with humus underneath from years before. Birdcalls descended from the tall trees, and the voices of boys skipped musically off the water.

The forest provides a stillness for sounds to happen in.

Emerson wrote,

A lady with whom I was riding in the forest said to me that the woods always seemed to her to wait, as if the genii who inhabit them suspended their deeds until the wayfarer had passed onward; a thought which poetry has celebrated in the dance of the fairies, which breaks off on the approach of human feet.

I walked along a levee by the lake. On the other side two small boys were trying to pole a raft away from the shore. One of them had on a red cap. Their voices seemed to echo.

A neck through the trees spread into a clearing, within which I recognized the flagpole, volley ball courts, and several wood buildings of "Camp Peniel." Evidently a religious youth group met there last or meets there often, for Bibles and prayer books lay on the shelves of the open meeting hall, and on the wall was a shield shaped like the American shield, inscribed with this thought, called "Someday":

"Someday we'll make the heavens ring

For one day we're going to see the king

And we'll be like him forever for we shall see

Him in his Beauty and his Glory someday,

Someday—One Day—we shall see him!

One glorious day!"

I opened a can of tomato juice for breakfast, listened to an axe sounding on solid wood, and drove north through the corridors in the forests.

R.D.

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### Mrs. Carter's Position

Sir: The comment I made in the D.O.T. steering committee (Obs. Feb. 26) was not even offered while Otto Mullinax's resolution was before us. After he had withdrawn it, county workers were discussing tactics contemplated in their counties in connection with party conventions.

I said that since our chief purpose is to win the electoral vote in November, some Tarrant County liberals favor conserving our strength until after the Los Angeles convention, refraining from taking a stand against a candidate which would doubtless be misunderstood by many of our people in the precincts and misinterpreted by the newspapers.

I mentioned that our county's newspapers had been trying for a year to maneuver us into a position where we could be labeled "anti-Johnson." I suggested that we had been wise not to award them an easy victory on this score.

Isn't this a long way from "stating that advances for the Democratic cause have been attained by going along with Johnson in 1956, and this would also be true this year"?

In May, 1956, when Texas liberals collaborated statewide with Johnson's personal following, the Johnson conservatives in Tarrant County knew very well that local liberals were not "going along" with them. In two well-attended caucuses that preceded the state convention we decided, among other things, that:

1. We would support Mrs. Randolph for national committeewoman; and
2. We would support a motion to oust the state committee at the May convention.

We made these decisions stick. At the state convention the Johnson conservatives in our delegation found themselves "going along" with us.

So they publicly joined our opposition, who have allowed a small group of them to attend the last two state conventions in a state of unit-rule-ridden frustration, "going along" with the local Shivers organization.

Johnson's local leaders are tired of being fellow travelers. They are trying to figure out how they can avoid "going along" in the 1960 conventions. They have yet to realize that while coalitions may produce convention majorities, to the organized belongs control.

Margaret Carter, 2816 Sixth Ave., Fort Worth 10.

### Johnson 'All Wrong'?

Sir: I am puzzled.

Each issue of the Observer that I read persuades me further that your newspaper is unusually literate, with both high-caliber writing and thinking.

Yet, there is about your stand on Lyndon Johnson an odd kind of inflexibility, entirely out of sorts with the truly liberal mind.

Nothing this man does or says meets with any Observer editorial praise. It is quite possible that Lyndon Johnson's actions are a long procession of blunders, errors, and 18th Century backwardness, mingled with Machiavellian cunning.

Yes, that's quite possible. But . . . Dean Acheson calls him "the ablest man in the Democratic Party." His colleagues in the Senate, every one of whom can accurately be described as individualistic, jealous of their rights and privileges, have elected him their leader. Even his bitterest Washington enemies concede he is the most competent legislative commander in a generation.

I am willing to concede that Senators Morse and Douglas are men of brilliance and integrity,

but are they always right? I'm none too sure about Proxmire. I suspect he is completely fearless as long as it wins him headlines and doesn't cost him votes in Wisconsin.

My point, and if I make it awkwardly it is nonetheless sincere, is simply this: can Lyndon Johnson be all wrong? Is there nothing in his character, ability and record that emerges as evidence he is a valid candidate for President? Must a man's residency in Texas bar him forever from the presidency, much in the manner of Catholics in Elizabethan England and Protestants in Inquisition Spain?

To all these, the true liberal must answer "NO." For the true liberal, by inference, tradition and definition, is broad-minded, free of restrictions and prejudice, flexible in his attitudes, compassionate in his judgment.

At least, I hope so.

Jack J. Valenti, 2706 Richmond, Houston 6, Texas.

### Western Statesman

Sir: . . . Your are highly irreverent toward the great Western statesman . . . The fact that he is ashamed of being from the deep South excuses no Texans . . . You will doubtless be a good boy and line up, once the chips are down.

Hubert H. Heath, 2010 Cuba Ave., Alamogordo, N. M.

### Patman and Money

Sir: (Re) the articles on Patman and money and banking, we are incensed at the way the American public is being and has been taken for a ride all these years . . .

If we have a "choice?" between Nixon and Lyndon Johnson or Symington this November I shall

write in Rover and vote for my dog . . .

Mrs. Lydia Sullivan, Rt. 1, Laurel, Mont.

Sir: Herewith my check . . . You Texans have in Mr. Patman one of the very ablest men in the Congress . . . Our monetary system has got to be reformed. Mr. Patman, although he may not seem to be making much headway, is nevertheless doing wonders, in view of long crystallized opposition.

John R. Stafford, Hayden, Colo.

### Surprise

Sir: I knew there were plenty of hard-nosed conservatives, knot-heads, and diehards in your state, but surely didn't expect to discover your kind of constructive and humane liberalism.

Niram A. Cromwell, PO Box 629, El Monte, Cal.

### LEGALS

**NOTICE of Intention to Incorporate Without Change of Name**  
Notice is hereby given that Zedrie M. Douglas and C. E. Bresnahan, doing business under the name of the Pamela Manufacturing Company at El Paso, Texas, will qualify a corporation and continue to do business under the name of the Pamela Manufacturing Company.  
ZEDRIE M. DOUGLAS and C. E. BRESNAHAN  
d/b/a Pamela Manufacturing Co.

**CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS**  
TO Carl Rayford Short Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 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 28th day of March, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,936, in which Kathryn Short is Plaintiff and Carl Rayford Short is defendant, filed in said Court on the 10th day of February, 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 unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct toward plaintiff which continued until plaintiff and defendant separated; plaintiff alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their further living together insupportable; plaintiff alleges that no children were born of this marriage and no community property was acquired; plaintiff further alleges that prior to marriage to defendant, her former name was Kathryn Adkins, and plaintiff requests the Court to restore said former name to her; plaintiff further prays for relief, general and special;

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

If this citation is not served within 90 days after date of its issuance, it shall be returned unserved.  
WITNESS, O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts of Travis County, Texas.  
Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 10th day of February, 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: Eva Hibbs, her legal representatives, the unknown heirs of Eva Hibbs, the heirs and legal representatives of such unknown heirs; Henry Elvira Hibbs, his legal representatives, the unknown heirs of Henry Elvira Hibbs, the heirs and legal representatives of such unknown heirs; Will Hibbs (LX), his legal representatives, the unknown heirs of Will Hibbs (LX), the heirs and legal representatives of such unknown heirs; Mrs. Will Hibbs, her legal representatives, the unknown heirs of Mrs. Will Hibbs, the heir and legal representatives of such unknown heirs, and all persons claiming any title or interest in and to that certain land granted and conveyed unto Dr. Truman Morris and wife, Julia Morris, as Grantees.

You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the Court House of said County in the City of Austin, Texas, at or before 10:00 o'clock A.M. on the first Monday after the expiration of forty-two days from the date of the issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10:00 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 11th day of April, 1960, and answer the petition of Dr. Truman Morris and wife, Julia Morris, plaintiffs in Cause No. 117,071, styled Dr. Truman Morris et ux vs. Eva Hibbs, et al, which petition was filed in said Court on the 25th day of February, 1960, the nature of which said suit is an action in trespass to try title to the hereinafter described land situated in Travis County, Texas, as follows: to-wit:

**FIRST TRACT:** A portion of Lot 3, Block 15, Original City of Austin, Texas, described in warranty deed from J. M. Harris to Truman N. Morris and wife, Julia Drake Morris dated January 14, 1955, recorded in Vol. 1536, Page 381-2, Travis County Deed Records, as surveyed by Orin E. Metcalfe

April 14, 1950, here referred to for all purposes.

**SECOND TRACT:** The West two feet seven inches of West 60 feet of Lot 3, Block 15, Original City of Austin, Travis County, Texas. Plaintiffs plead, among other things, the three, five, ten, and 25 year limitation title.

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

WITNESS the hand and seal of O. T. Martin, Clerk of the District Court of Travis County, Texas.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, Texas, this the 25th day of February, 1960.

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

(SEAL)  
Issued this the 25th day of February, 1960.

By: MRS. CHAS. KOHRS, Deputy

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: John Walker Green and Gelnann Gerold (Buddy) Green Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 11th day of April, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiffs in Cause Number 116,554, in which Louise Owens and Frank G. Owens are Plaintiffs and John Walker Green and Gelnann Gerold (Buddy) Green are defendants, filed in said Court on the 11th day of January, 1960, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of plaintiffs and against defendants for title to and possession of the following described premises, to-wit:

Lot No. Three (3), and the Western one-half (W 1/2) of Lot No. Four (4), Block No. Fifty-two (52) in Travis Heights Addition to the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the Plat of said Addition of record in Book 3, page 15, of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

Lot No. Forty-four (44) in Tract No. Six (6) of Lakehurst Subdivision of a part of John H. Gibson Surveys Numbers Forty-nine (49) and Fifty (50) in Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of said Subdivision of record in Book 4, Page 145, of the Travis County Plat Records, reference to said plat and the record thereof, being hereby made for all pertinent purposes, together with all improvements and property situated thereon, whether real, personal or mixed;

Plaintiffs allege that on April 12, 1959, plaintiffs were and still are the owners in fee simple of the aforesaid mentioned properties, and that on said April 12, 1959, defendants unlawfully entered upon and dispossessed plaintiffs of such premises and withhold from them the possession thereof.

Plaintiffs further pray for such other and further relief as they may be entitled to, either at law or in equity;

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 the date of its issuance, it shall be returned unserved.

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 25th day of February, 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: Gerald Kincheon, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, in that certain cause pending on the docket of the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, being Cause No. 117,082, wherein Gertrude Kincheon is Plaintiff and Gerald Kincheon is Defendant in said suit application has been filed alleging that Gertrude Kincheon is a resident of Travis County; that she is the wife of Gerald Kincheon; that the said Gerald Kincheon has heretofore disappeared and that his whereabouts has at all times been unknown to plaintiff for a continuous period of more than 12 months prior to the filing of this petition and is presently unknown to petitioner; and that the residence of defendant at the time of his disappearance was Travis County, Texas; said application

further alleges that plaintiff and defendant are possessed of a community estate consisting of a cause of action against one Edgar N. Bohls for expenses and costs incurred as a result of personal injuries sustained by said minor daughter of plaintiff; and defendant, Jarrell Faye Kincheon; that this is all of the community property owned by plaintiff and defendant; that it is necessary for plaintiff to prosecute said cause of action for medical and hospital expenses incurred by the community against said Edgar N. Bohls and to collect any amounts received thereon and to pay the said expenses which have been incurred or will be incurred during the minority of said Jarrell Faye Kincheon; and upon presentation and consideration of said application, the Honorable Chas. O. Betts, Judge of said Court, has entered an order setting same for hearing the 24th day of March, 1960, at 9:00 A.M. o'clock.

AND WHEREAS, said application has been set for hearing; THESE ARE THEREFOR to Notify, and you, the Gerald Kincheon are hereby notified to be and appear before the Hon. Chas. O. Betts, Judge of said Court, at the Courthouse, in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, on the 24th day of March, 1960, at 9:00 A.M. o'clock, then and there to show cause, if any, why said application should not be granted as prayed for.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, to obey this WRIT.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of office, at Austin, Texas, this the 26th day of February, 1960.

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

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: John Haynes: the persons taking or holding the beneficial title, if any, in the hereinafter described land by virtue of deed from Ishmael Goode and wife, Willie May Goode, to J. Phillip Crawford, Trustee, of date January 26, 1960, recorded in Volume "2139", at Page 275, of the Travis County Deed Records, herein designated as unknown owners; the legal representatives of John Haynes, deceased; the legal representatives of the heirs of John Haynes, deceased;

You and each of you, are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th Judicial 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 10:00 o'clock A. M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10:00 o'clock A. M. of Monday, the 25th day of April, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause No. 117,125, in which W. S. Gatewood is plaintiff and J. Phillip Crawford, Trustee, M. H. Flournov, John Haynes, Ishmael Goode, Willie May Goode, Ollie L. Butler, a widow, the persons taking or holding the beneficial title, if any, in virtue of deed from Ishmael Goode and wife, Willie May Goode, to J. Phillip Crawford, Trustee, of date January 26, 1960, recorded in Volume "2139", at Page 275, of the Travis County Deed Records, the legal representatives of John Haynes, deceased; the heirs of John Haynes, deceased; the legal representatives of the heirs of John Haynes, deceased, are defendants, which said petition was filed in said Court on the 3rd day of March, 1960, and the nature of which suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of plaintiff and against all defendants for the full title to and possession of the 14.87 acres of land out of the J. C. Tannehill League Survey No. 29, in Travis County, Texas, which was conveyed by W. J. Tannehill to Bristo Jarrett by deed of date January 13, 1873, recorded in Volume "27", at Page 532, of the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas. Plaintiff alleges that he is the owner of the fee simple title to and that he is entitled to possession of all of said tract of land under the three, five, ten, and twenty-five years statutes of limitation; that defendants on or about February 1, 1960, unlawfully entered the above described tract of land and unlawfully dispossessed plaintiff of same and have continuously since said date unlawfully withheld from plaintiff the possession and use of said tract of land, to plaintiff's damage in the sum of \$5,000.00. Plaintiff further alleges that each of said defendants is asserting some character of title or right or interest in said tract of land or to a part thereof, which title, right, or interest so asserted arises out of some recorded instrument or decree or is of a character, the exact nature of which is to plaintiff unknown; that such claims of defendants have cast

a cloud upon plaintiff's title to said tract of land. Plaintiff prays for order of court removing any cloud cast upon plaintiff's title to any part of said tract of land, for a writ of possession, 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.

WITNESS, O. T. Martin, Jr., Clerk of the District Courts of Travis County, Texas.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of said court at office in the City of Austin, Texas, this March 3rd, 1960.

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

### CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Wardell Morris, 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 28th day of March, 1960, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,854, in which Beatrice Morris is Plaintiff and Wardell Morris is Defendant, filed in said Court on the 10th day of February, 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 Judgment of Annulment dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; plaintiff alleges that at time of marriage to defendant, defendant was legally married to another woman and that defendant was not legally divorced from said woman; plaintiff alleges that defendant had told plaintiff he was legally divorced, when in truth he was not and still is not and that her whereabouts is still unknown to plaintiff; plaintiff further alleges that no children were born of this marriage to defendant and that no community property was acquired; plaintiff further requests the Court to restore her former name, Beatrice Fennell, to her, and prays for relief, general and special;

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

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 10th day of February, 1960.

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

### THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

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

No. 114665.  
Notice is hereby given as follows:

To: Hal Halley and wife, Jane E. Halley, Jimmie B. Card, L. C. Proctor and wife, Hazel B. Proctor, W. W. McNeal, Sr., and wife, Mrs. Willo Graham McNeal, A. Robinson; John F. Carruthers and William N. Bumpus, doing business under the assumed name of Franklin Norton Co., and the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers, and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to Plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit:

All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, known and described as follows: A part of Lot six (6), Block 77, Original City of Austin, Texas, according to the map of said City on file in the General Land Office of the State of Texas fronting ten (10) feet on West Eighth Street and running back between parallel lines one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet, and being enclosed by the

following metes and bounds: Beginning at a point on the North line of said Lot six (6) one hundred and twenty (120) feet West of the Northeast corner of Lot five (5) in said Block 77; Thence Southerly parallel to the West line of said Lot six (6) a distance of one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to a point for corner; Thence Westerly and along the South line of said Lot six (6) ten (10) feet to a point for corner; Thence Northerly parallel to the West line of said Lot six (6) one hundred and twenty-six (126) feet to a point on the North line of said Lot six (6) for corner; Thence Easterly along the North line of said Lot six (6) ten (10) feet to the place of beginning.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$289.20, exclusive of interest penalties and costs, and there is included in this suit in addition to the taxes all said interest, penalties and costs thereon, allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein.

You are hereby notified that suit has been brought by the City of Austin as Plaintiff, against the above named persons, and the State of Texas and the County of Travis and the Austin Independent School District, as Defendants, by petition filed on the 6th day of July, 1959, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Hal Halley, et al, for collection of the taxes on said property and that suit is now pending in the District Court of Travis County 53rd Judicial District, and the file number of said suit is 114,665, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

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

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants and Intervenor, shall take notice that claims not only for any taxes which were delinquent on said property at the time of this suit was filed but all taxes becoming delinquent thereon at any time thereafter up to the day of judgment, including all interest, penalties, and costs allowed by law thereon, may, upon request thereof, be recovered herein without further citation or notice to any parties herein, and all said parties shall take notice of and plead and answer to all claims and pleadings now on file and which may hereafter be filed in said cause by all other parties herein, and all of those taxing units above named who may intervene herein and set up their respective tax claims against said property.

You are hereby commanded to appear and defend such suit on the first Monday after the expiration of forty-two (42) days from and after the date of issuance hereof, the same being the 28th day of March A.D., 1960, (which is the return day of such citation), before the Honorable District Court, 53rd Judicial District, of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse thereof, then and there to show cause why judgment shall not be rendered for such taxes, penalties, interests and costs, and condemning said property and ordering foreclosure of the constitutional and statutory tax liens thereon for taxes due the Plaintiff and the taxing units parties hereto, and those who may intervene herein, together with all interest, penalties and costs allowed by law up to and including the day of judgment herein, and all costs of this suit.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of said court in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, this 8th day of February A.D., 1960.

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

By Mrs. Chas. H. Kohrs, Deputy.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP AND CONTINUANCE AS CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. B. Goodwin and W. L. Whittis doing business under the firm name of "Northside Auto Parts" was dissolved as of January 1, 1960, and has qualified as a corporation without change of name. Said firm will continue to do business under the firm name of "NORTHSIDE AUTO PARTS, INC." at 5906 San Pedro Avenue, San Antonio, Texas, where all debts due to said partnership are to be paid and all debts due from the same will be discharged.

J. B. GOODWIN  
W. L. WHITTIS

# Cox Vs. the 'Sit-ins'

AUSTIN

Barnstorming in segregationist East Texas, Jack Cox, the Freedom In Action leader, said that if he were elected governor he would call out the Texas Rangers and highway patrolmen against lunch-counter sit-ins.

Speaking in Tyler of "this lawless campaign," warning violence "will grow in intensity and number" as a result of the protests, and urging an investigation to find the "masterminds," Cox said:

"These business people who have invested private capital in the great state of Texas are entitled to full police protection against this kind of vandalism or any kind of riot or civil commotion."

This introduction of a racial issue into the dull 1960 state campaigns was not likely to cause many Texans to infer that Gov. Daniel is an integrationist, since he signed the legislature's 1957 segregation laws.

Cox said in Dallas he favors a broad-based tax; but he did not say whether that means a general sales tax.

Daniel spoke in Dallas on behalf of caution in disposing of radioactive wastes and of a state program against water pollution.

Speaker Waggoner Carr opened his campaign for attorney general before about 3,500 persons in Lubbock. There was a barbecue beforehand.

Carr latched onto incumbent Will Wilson's endorsement by AFL-CIO in Texas as a campaign issue.

"Never before have the labor leaders endorsed anyone for this office. Why, why, on a record that is almost entirely silent in regard to labor, has this endorsement been given now?" Carr asked.

Carr said Texas is "on the target list of Jimmy Hoffa's organizers," but Wilson has not helped teamsters seeking help against Hoffa. Meanwhile, Carr charged, Wilson has "engaged in driving off business investment in our state"—a reference, perhaps, to

Wilson's anti-trust or anti-loan shark activities, or both.

Carr also charged that Wilson "turned tail and ran" from the governor's race after saying he would be a candidate and now asks Texans "to let him mark time on the public payrolls in a job he does not want while he tries to work up courage to try again two years from now." Attorney general is "not a position for political social climbers," Carr said.

Wilson, in El Paso, said new evidence is being obtained for his anti-trust suit there charging three oil companies with conspiring to fix tank wagon gasoline prices in the area.

The Dallas News reported a poll of Dallas voters showing Daniel would defeat Cox 79 percent to 11 percent, and Wilson would defeat Carr, 68 to 17 percent.

In San Antonio, the mix-up over two R. L. "Bob" Stricklands running for senator became somewhat bitter. H. S. "Hank" Brown led a move in the county Democratic committee to list the two candidates as Robert Leo Strickland and Robert Louis Strickland. Leo is the state representative, who wants to go on the ballot the way he has been identified on it eight times before, plus a reference that he is a representative and his opponent a businessman. The county committee voted 31-16 to follow Brown's idea of Leo and Louis. Rep. Strickland is going to court against this decision.

The incumbent senator, Henry B. Gonzalez, said he does not care how the two Stricklands identify themselves. A fourth candidate, Ozzie Latimer, said, "I certainly don't care how these Stricklands identify themselves. They should be allowed to make it clear who they are." Maury Maverick, Jr., in a letter to Paul Thompson of the News, said he is for Gonzalez and against Bob Strickland (he did not say which one), but Maverick thought refusing to let Strickland "adequately identify himself" was "grossly unfair" of the liberals who were responsible for the decision.

## BRACERO IS HONORED

★ A 42-year-old Mexican bracero from Juarez, Mexico, was lowered head-first 70 feet into a well last December to save a three-year-old Texas Anglo boy who had fallen into the well. The child was thus saved. The bracero, J. Manuel Corral, was to be made an honorary Texas citizen Sunday at Dell City, and on March 18 he will be guest of honor at a dinner in Dallas given by the Baptist Foundation of Texas.

★ Four bottle clubs in Corpus Christi reorganized as non-profit voluntary associations using the liquor pool system of dispensing mixed drinks represented as similar to the system used by the Deck Club in Austin. The lawyer for the clubs said he visited the Deck Club and conferred with the head of the Texas Liquor Control Board.

★ The Houston Endowment, Inc. (of the late Jesse H. Jones's interests) gave \$100,000 to Texas Medical Center's Institute of Religion, which has as its task "bringing to bear spiritual resources as a part of the health team."

★ Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio has condemned "the ugly and lascivious" and "suggestive, lurid, and degrading" materials in newspapers. "... some men do anything for money," he said.

★ Abilene's "Community Think" ended with 3,262 suggestions received and referred to a chamber of commerce evaluation committee. There was a publicly discordant note when the local officers of the League of Women Voters wrote that the Abilene city charter "ties the city's hands on certain advancements that are essential to today's way of life" and made the city's facelifting comparable to "the businessman with an elegant front office, but his books in arrears and his desk in impossible disorder." Mayor George Minter said the charter is pretty well up to date.

# HUNT LOBBIES IN D.C.

✓ Sen. Ralph Yarborough told Ernest Bailey of the Scripps-Howard papers that he plans to go to the Democrats' national convention in Los Angeles and that "If I go as a delegate and the delegation is instructed, I will vote according to my instructions."

✓ Texas members of the Texas Manufacturers' Assn. have received from the National Right to Work Committee solicitation for a check for \$50 or more."

## Political Intelligence

✓ Associated Press in Texas last Sunday picked up the "Americanism" education stories launched in the Observer and now a subject of statewide attention. The AP story began, "Should a public school accept money from private sources to develop and teach courses of study?"

✓ H. L. Hunt of Dallas, visiting in Washington, D. C., to arrange distribution of his book, *Alpaca*, said it is already on sale in Baltimore and New York City. During his visit Hunt collared some of his favorite public servants to urge them to oppose the repeal of the Connally Reservation on the World Court, talking to Sens. Schoeppel (R-Kan.), Eastland (D-Miss.), and Talmadge (D-Ga.) and Reps. Halleck (R-Ind.) and Alger (R-Tex.).

✓ The issue, should the state accept as a gift the facilities of the University of Houston and then maintain the school as another state-supported college, was given a pro-and-con treatment in the University of Texas ex-student magazine, with the interests of the state's largest city, where almost one-fifth of the state's taxes are paid, balanced against the problem of adequate appropriations for present schools compounded by the \$4 million a year the University of Houston would require from the state.

✓ The state Democratic executive committee meets in Austin Monday. Walter Hall of Dickinson will make an appeal on the issue of poll tax repeal. A luncheon of the S.D.E.C. will honor former national committee-woman Mrs. H. H. Weinert of Seguin.

✓ The gist of the political position of the conservative "Harris County Cmte. for Better Government," which will endorse candidates in Houston, was suggested when a speaker at its meeting attacked the Supreme Court as "pro-communist" and urged impeachment of the court's members. A large crowd reported at 500 attended the rival conservative group's meeting aimed at taking over the Democratic Party in Harris County, presaging a vigorous fight for party control there. Jim Yancy, lobbyist for the Texas Manufacturers' Assn., became secretary of the conservative precinct group. The Houston Chronicle speculated without giving any sources that "Texas liberals may back Johnson" if Mrs. R. D. Randolph continues as committee-woman and Johnson agrees to release the delegation after three or four ballots if it appears then he has no chance.

✓ H. M. Baggary, in the *Tulia Herald*, said Johnson "double crossed" the liberal Democrats in the 1956 state convention, but even so, the liberals will support Johnson "if he is the party nominee." The position of Archer Fullingim, editor of the other local liberal weekly, the *Kountze News*,

on this issue is that Johnson alienates too many of the people he will need to win the Democratic nomination; Yarborough perhaps would be more acceptable as nominee for vice president than Johnson for president; but that "even though Johnson and Mr. Sam have doublecrossed us twice, a lot of us ... are backing him for the Democratic presidential nomination."

✓ The Austin American has been veering, in its captions and headlines, toward contempt for integrationists. One caption seemed to approve the pummeling of a white youth who was pulled from a counter where he was joining Negroes in a sit-in. A March 5, page one headline read, "Race Beef Now Hits Houston." A March 9 page one headline referred to the upside-down hanging, branding, and chain-whipping of a Houston Negro as a "Houston 'KKK' Antic."

✓ Dallas News, responding to the NAACP convention in Dallas last weekend asked: "Is NAACP Communist? It is infiltrated only. It has, however, the support of the Communist Party."

✓ Victoria Mirror, a weekly, applies a "corporation lover"

brand to State Sen. Wm. Fly of Victoria, who is seeking re-election in a race against Bill Patman of Ganado. The Mirror, reciting Fly's votes out of a Senate Journal, said "he has been up there in Austin representing the out of state corporations and gas pipelines, and putting the taxes on the people of Texas."

✓ The Southwest Abilene Rotary Club gave a banquet for the top 50 honor students of the senior class of Abilene High School, at which Chester Lauck, *Freedom in Action* speaker, told them that people who favor "federal subsidy and federal control should be made to live in a communist-controlled country to see what can result from such a philosophy."

✓ The recent high bids for oil leases beyond the 10.5 mile limit on the continental shelf (\$36 million for 400,000 acres off the Texas coast) caused reporter Stuart Long to speculate that Texas would have been better off had Allan Shivers and Price Daniel favored, instead of rejecting, Sam Rayburn's 1959 compromise under which Texas would have gotten two-thirds of the lease revenue out to the 10.5 mile line and half of all beyond.

## The Week in Texas

● Junior Lee Williams, 33, a Negro from Bay City, was convicted of raping a white girl in 1954. He claimed at Huntsville the day he was scheduled to die last week that he was with friends drinking and gambling the night the crime occurred and did not commit it. He had been convicted before of forgery, and he said, "They had to get somebody and since they knew I was an ex-convict they just put the blame on me." His appeals to the courts denied, Williams was electrocuted at Huntsville just after midnight March 5.

● An inmate at Huntsville convicted of robbery sued the state and prison officials for \$50,000 alleging he was "thrown into a dungeon for 40 days." An assistant director at the prison said he "just doesn't want to work" and that a prisoner is never put in solitary "for more than 25 days."

● Voters of Andice school district—15 miles northwest of Georgetown—voted 38-2 for integration of their eight-grade elementary school. The superintendent said the choice was integration or raising taxes. Two Negroes now attend the 60-pupil school. In Port Arthur, a Negro group asked "complete integration" of the school district, whose officials took the request under advisement.

● A minister, Rev. T. L. Young, who first bought into, then moved out of a white neighborhood in Dallas, has sued Carter Wesley, publisher of the *Dallas Express*, a writer for the newspaper, and Clarence Laws, field secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, for \$165,000 damages, alleging statements they made and printed damaged his reputation in the Negro community. In Denison, an N.A.A.C.P. member, Mrs. William Groce, filed for the school board to be elected April 2, saying she was not aiming for school integration.

● Belton Dist. Judge James K. Evetts threw out the Austin election at which urban renewal was approved by a 55-vote margin. The judge said it was impossible to determine the correct result with so many votes challenged. The city attorney of Austin announced

an appeal; he said that a simple mathematical count was quite possible; and he said that voters have a right to have their votes counted, no matter how tedious the job is. Urban renewal had been planned for a Negro section in Austin until the judge invalidated the election.

● Mrs. Earl Maughmer, school board member in Houston who has called the National Education Assn. "socialistic" and led the successful move to deny Houston teachers funds for trips to N.E.A. meetings, admitted to the *Houston Post* that she, as a student at the University of Houston, has joined an N.E.A. affiliate.

● In Abilene, County Judge Reed Ingalsbe admitted in a sworn statement about the incorporation election for "Impact" (Obs. Feb. 19) that his about-face decision against allowing the election was influenced by his conclusion that the whole thing was a plan to bring about a local option wet-dry election.

● R. W. Barlow, executive assistant of the State Parks Board, said in Brenham that the state appropriations for the parks system this year average only a little more than \$6 a day for the expenses of each park. The Texas Independence Day organization at Brenham endorsed a permanent tax to support the state parks.

● In Houston, Union Oil & Gas Corp., Houston, and Texas Natural Gasoline Corp., Tulsa, merged into a single, \$250 million corporation.

● The Federal Aviation Agency denied Dallas its request for \$2.8 million federal aid for Love Field on grounds the new field does not meet federal standards for length of runway and clear zones near the field. A city spokesman said the decision was a "disappointment" and the field's dimensions are adequate.

● Out of a maze of publicity, charges, and counter-charges, the fact remained firm that Ranger Captain W. J. Banks was fired (and later allowed to resign) by Col. Homer Garrison with the backing of the state Public Safety Commission on a charge of failing to carry out "repeated orders" to crack down on gambling in the Fort Worth area.

## The Way of Life

★ Some cigarette discard cans on the Alamo grounds in San Antonio are not painted one solid color, as such cans often are, but are, rather, Esso oil cans, labeled "Esso Motor Oil."

★ Wofford Cain of Dallas has offered the First Methodist Church of Athens \$115,000—\$50,000 toward the cost of a new church building, and \$65,000 for a memorial to his father, who was an Athens businessman. The church has not yet acted on the offer.

★ San Antonio police said 100 boys from local junior high and high schools and Texas A&M and the University of Texas were participants in sex acts with a 44-year-old Negro gardener and caterer at the Negro's residence. The Negro has been charged with sodomy.