

# The Texas Observer

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## DECISION NEXT MONTH

### Books Scorched By Haley's Critics

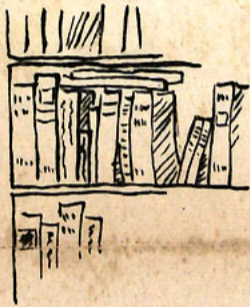
AUSTIN

Texas will discover on October 4 to what extent the selection of public school textbooks has been determined by the policing efforts of J. Evetts Haley and his Texans for America — an organization which Haley says has no official connection with the John Birch Society but which he concedes "shares many of the

Bob Sherrill

same goals and many of the same members."

October 4 is the date the Texas State Textbook Committee will meet to announce its book selections for 1962 in a number of fields, but most importantly in the field of history.



The committee now has under study a multitude of charges made by Haley and his Texans against 50 textbooks (nearly half the total offered for adoption)—charges which generally aim to show that at least in spots the textbooks are "not American enough," or they are "soft on communism."

Haley led a couple dozen of his zealous followers into the Texas Education Agency's conference room here Thursday and for four straight hours laid down a broadside of accusations.

Later he boasted to the Observer that he expected much to come of it. This was his second protest appearance before the textbook committee, the previous appearance being last fall when English books were up for selection. Haley claims to have changed seven choices by that effort.

The State Textbook Committee is chaired by Dr. Harold Hitt, superintendent of schools at Midland, who during the mid-morning coffee break paused at Haley's chair to tell him he was "quite eloquent".

Mrs. A. A. Forester, of Texarkana, head of the state textbook selection of the Daughters of the American Revolution, supported Haley's group with her own 45-minute denunciation of five books which her organization sees as containing socialistic tendencies.

#### Singularly Same

It was in an interview after this day-long session that Haley told the Observer his Texans for America draws support not only from such long-established organizations as the DAR but also from younger groups such as the John Birch Society.

Haley said the Texans for America are for and against a singularly long list of the same things that the Birchers are for and against.

In the Haleyites' criticisms of the textbooks, they made clear their bitter opposition to any favorable textbook mention of the federal income tax, social security, federal subsidies to farmers and schools and TVA, John Dewey, the United Nations, the memory of the League of Nations, every aspect of UNESCO, disarmament, racial integration, the memory of General George Marshall, the Supreme Court, use of the word "democracy" in describing this country, any one of a number of famous writers and artists (who either ran afoul of the House Un-American Activities Committee or the Texans for America's own investigation into supposedly subversive activities), and anything remotely connected with political "deals," New and Fair especially.

At the same time the Haleyites look with special favor and from their testimony showed that they want textbook authors to look with special favor on General MacArthur (especially in his role of wanting to bomb China in the Korean War), Chiang Kai-Shek, J. Edgar Hoover, Herbert Hoover, the memory of Calvin Coolidge, what they consider to be the "traditional" presentation of Christianity, the "traditional" presentation of national heroes, nationalism, "patriotic wars," the memory of Senator Joe McCarthy, Senator Connolly, laissez faire, republicanism (as distinguished from democracy), and government subsidies to business.

While Haley, a 60-year-old Canyon cattleman—he owns 10,880 acres—obviously was the strongman in the organization.

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### Disaster Areas In Carla's Wake

AUSTIN

Hurricane Carla was only an unpleasant memory to most Texans this week, but in the coastal villages, cities, and farmlands that bore the full fury of one of the most vicious storms in American history she left her legacy in death, destruction, and disorder.

President Kennedy declared four Texas counties disaster areas because of the severe damage they received. The four—Galveston, Matagorda, Nueces, and Aransas—became eligible for federal rehabilitation and relief. Three other counties have requested relief, and others may be named.

Robert Orton, a climatologist for the U.S. Weather Bureau, reported that the hurricane was by far the most expensive Texas has ever had, but it ranked only tenth in loss of life. At least 30 were killed in Texas, and more are expected to be found as the floodwaters subside and the debris is cleared away. Property loss is estimated at around \$200 million, of which \$80 to \$100 million is covered by insurance.

Most of the damage, the Weather Bureau said, was caused by high water rather than strong winds.

Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, in a tour of the stricken areas this week, said the government would work with state agencies "to get this area back on its feet." A report will be made to Kennedy and Congress, he said, and "immediate action" is imminent.

Tons of food and clothing poured into Red Cross and Salvation Army centers in the coastal region. The Public Health Service released 11,000 blankets, 12,000 cots, and large amounts of

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## SPONSORS: JAYCEES, ARMY

### Heated Exchange On Bexar Event

SAN ANTONIO

Continuing expressions of community discontent, sharp rebuttals from Jaycee sponsors, conflicting reports from Washington and the Fourth Army, and an at least oblique withdrawal of endorsement from the city council seasoned the San Antonio "Americanism Seminar" controversy this week.

Willie Morris

Under the dual title "Let's Look at America" and "No Seventh Flag over Texas," the program (Obs., Sept. 1) was to be held Friday and Saturday in Municipal Auditorium. Principal backers were the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the San Antonio-based Fourth Army.

The slate of speakers was completed this week when Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina accepted an invitation to be one of the keynoters. He was to be introduced by Mayor Walter W. McAllister.

Critics of the program, which has been widely advertised in Bexar County and was expected to draw capacity crowds, were reiterating their objections this week. They resent the participation of the Fourth Army in what they consider a purely political project. Further, they cite the political affiliations of the seminar speakers and warn that the program is actually providing a forum for right-wing extremists.

To these accusations the proponents have violently demurred. As News and Express columnist Paul Thompson, who supports the seminar, writes, "Jaycees have

maintained right along that each speaker was picked for expert knowledge of communism, that the talks will be non-political, and that the whole idea was to show citizens how to combat communism in shaky times."

Besides Thurmond, the Dixiecrat presidential nominee in 1948, the speakers include Gen. Albert



S. FREUND

C. Wedemeyer, a contributing editor to American Opinion, the Birch Society journal, and a member of the advisory board of H. L. Hunt's Lifeline; W. Cleon Skousen, former FBI man and police chief of Salt Lake City, author of "The Naked Communist" and a member of the executive committee of the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade; former Rep. Donald Jackson, once a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee; R. B. Thieme, retired air force colonel who now serves as pastor of Houston's non-denominational Berachah Church; and Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of political science at Notre Dame.

Lt. Col. John Thisler, public information officer for the Fourth Army, confirmed for the Observer

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL SUBMISSION?

### Rural Negro Voters Manipulated

AUSTIN

Rural Negroes in East Texas register to vote in fair numbers but then cast their votes in accordance with the wishes of white persons. Negroes living in large Texas cities, on the other hand, cast self-willed votes for liberal Democrats, especially those strong for civil rights.

This is the general picture emerging in "The Negro and the Vote: The Case of Texas," an article by Harry Holloway of the University of Texas department of government in the current "Journal of Politics."

"The rural Negro is still in good part bound by the caste system of racial relationships and casts his vote accordingly. He has little trouble registering and exercising the right to vote but, with some exceptions, does not cast a free, self-willed ballot." Holloway concluded after a study of the Texas situation.

"The East Texas rural Negro is in good part a 'controlled' voter who differs much from the city Negro," he continues. "... white influence operates for the most

part peacefully and non-coercively and is therefore based on a psychology of acceptance by the Negro of an inferior place in society. The Texas rural Negro in this state has legal access to political power which he is unable socially and psychologically to use effectively much of the time."

Holloway's study in a formal way brings to the attention of observers of Texas politics the fact that Negroes in the cities vote in large numbers for candidates they believe will advance their interests, while country Negroes vote as they are advised, asked, or told, by whites.

Holloway's informants uniformly agreed, he reports, that the rural Negro is "politically manipulated."

"Much of the Negro vote is an adjunct of the white vote. . . . The relationship is not typically coercive. The caste system was simply extended to politics," he writes.

"The main element is the Negro's acceptance of his dependent and submissive role, supplemented by such corruption as exists . . .

"Because of his heritage of slavery and discrimination, the Negro finds himself held in low esteem. As a consequence he himself feels inferior and accepts, though not without psychological difficulty, an inferior status.

"His life becomes a relatively hedonistic one of short term goals and activity and, most importantly, one in which he is apt to be passive and submissive. Having accepted much of this low estimation of himself in the eyes of whites, he is infused with grave doubts as to his own abilities and doesn't feel he can do much to improve his lot.

"This lack of self-confidence makes it difficult for him to challenge the status quo and extremely sensitive to any sign of disapproval in the white man. There is a deep seated tendency to accept the caste system or to seek changes only with great caution.

"The responsibility rests with the white members of the community who originally fostered and in many areas still maintain the system. Now the trouble is that Negroes whose legal condition has improved are still held back by a discriminatory social

system and a heritage that has inculcated inferiority.

"The political result is a serious discrepancy between legal voting rights available to them and their actual capacity to make use of them," Holloway writes.

#### Corruption Intimated

Holloway gives many figures substantiating his conclusions that Negroes in major cities vote heavily for liberals, especially liberals on race, while country Negroes vote according to white control or suggestion.

He also ventures intimations of corruption in whites' manipulation of Negro voters. On this subject he is far less explicit than on any other—and far more absorbing.

The white man, he says, may loan the Negro money to pay his poll tax. "Negro voting leagues manipulated by the whites may also cooperate in this task." One white man may influence ten or a dozen Negroes whom he knows and has dealings with. Economics plays "a powerful role," but the Negro may also accept leadership from a white because he considers him a friend.

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# Controversy Continues Over Army's Role

(Continued from Page 1)

this week that the Fourth Army is jointly supporting the program with the Jaycees. Asked if there have been any official reprimands from Washington, he said: "Not to my knowledge. If there had, we wouldn't be in it."

Thisler also confirmed that Captain Jim Lunz was recalled to active duty for a month for the specific purpose of assisting with arrangements.

Arthur Sylvester, assistant secretary of Defense, told the English-Spanish newspaper La Prensa that Washington authorities had looked into the situation. He said the Fourth Army is "lending administrative assistance, not co-sponsoring the seminar." He said Major Gen. Quinn, chief of information for the U.S. Army, "has assured the Defense Department that the Fourth Army is not and has never been a co-sponsor of the seminar."

Thisler, asked if the Fourth Army was co-sponsoring the program or merely giving assistance to it, replied, "Either way you want it—co-sponsoring or supporting—it means the same thing."

Army reservists in the Bexar County area received a communication this week from Lt. Col. Ira L. Beard saying they would receive point credits for attending the seminar. "Personnel from this office," the letter stated, "will be available at the Municipal Auditorium to assist individual reservists in preparing DA Form 1380 for the award of point credit." Beard requested reservists to give the program "wide publicity."

## 'Patriots or Pinks?'

Other sponsors of the seminar, besides the Jaycees and the Fourth Army: the Shavano Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Alamo Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, several American Legion posts, the Reserve Officers Assn. of U.S. Army Officers, and the South Texas Chamber of Commerce.

South Texan, official publication of the South Texas Chamber of Commerce, editorialized on the seminar this week:

"It becomes harder and harder to get the truth about socialism and communism across to the American people. Systematically, 'liberals' have sought to close down and silence every source of information of radicalism . . .

"In recent months a subtle campaign has been waged in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, The Nation, The Reporter, The New York Times, and other left-of-center journals to discredit leaders of the armed forces who are vigorously anti-communist . . .

"The liberal-leftists won another victory when Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker . . . was admonished for telling his troops the facts of communism and state socialism. Leftist pundits gloated over this as a victory for the cause. The latest sneaky deed by the 'liberals' is a private memorandum by Sen. Fulbright . . . sent to the Defense Department. Echoing the line of the leftist press of New York, the Arkansas senator objected to military sponsorship of anti-communist meetings . . .

"These liberal leftists may not be communists, but they had just as well be. If they are not stopped, they are going to deliver us into the hands of our enemies. It is

time for the American people to decide who is going to run this country—patriots or pinks."



The San Antonio Light, a Hearst paper, also backed the seminar in an editorial:

" . . . To the discredit of (these) professional politicians, they have leveled their attacks on officers of the Fourth Army.

"That these dedicated men who have sworn to defend the constitution of the United States from enemies within and without should be singled out for abuse is disturbing.

"It is especially disturbing when one considers that San Antonians have enjoyed such harmonious relations with the military here for more than a hundred years.

"The motives of those supporting the seminar are open and

above board. One fact stands out: These men are patriotic Americans. They seek to educate San Antonians, who after all are American citizens, to a keen awareness of the dangers of communism."

## Differing Sentiments

Opposing sentiments have been expressed by Negro leaders in the city mainly protesting Sen. Thurmond's appearance. The local NAACP passed a resolution criticizing the city council for "lending its office and prestige to a so-called Americanism seminar," calling Thurmond a "race-baiter", and criticizing other speakers as "either members of the Birch Society or sympathetic thereto." G. J. Sutton, a Negro leader, said that instead of a seminar on Americanism the meeting would feature a "Birch, Thurmond, Eastland philosophy." He denounced Thurmond as the "worst race-baiter that anyone knows."

In a stormy session of the city council Wednesday, Sutton and Ernest Bennett of the Bexar NAACP presented the resolution and queried the council on statements made by proponents of the seminar that the council had ac-

tively endorsed it. Council members denied they had formally approved the program. Mayor McAllister said the council had not endorsed the seminar or its speakers but had on July 26 approved a resolution "commending" the Jaycees for staging the event.

Asked by the Observer about the controversy over the seminar, McAllister said, "I give everybody the right to his opinion. The only people I grow impatient about are these bleeding hearts. I have no sympathy at all with them.

"I think it's high time we in America started stimulating our nationalism a bit," he said. "It's time we learned that Russia and communism are our enemies."

As for the conservative complexion of the speakers, the mayor said, "I'm a conservative. Are people who feel like I do to be ostracized? I say a conservative is a person who believes in Americanism above all else. I'm anything but a socialist, mister, if you want to know how I feel about it."

McAllister confirmed he would introduce Thurmond. "I respect him," he said. "I consider him a first-class American: a fine governor of South Carolina, a dis-

tinguished war hero with five battle stars and 16 decorations, with a distinguished record in the Senate. I'm sorry we haven't got more men like him."

On the participation of the Fourth Army, the mayor said he would be "one of the first to say I don't want the military to participate in politics. But when it comes to a question of Americanism and of fighting Russia and communism, then I'm all for it."

Rep. Franklin Spears, senior member of the Bexar delegation to the Texas House and a member of the Jaycees, says he favors the principle behind seminars on Americanism and believes the Jaycees initiated the program with good intentions. "But I understand three of the speakers have tie-ins with the Birch Society," he said. One man originally invited was a national director of the Birch Society, he said, but his invitation was later withdrawn.

"With the type of speakers they have," he said, "I don't see how this program is going to do a good job." The Jaycees do not wish to sponsor a Birch-type affair, he said. "If they're getting used, they won't find out about it until after it's all over."

## UT PROF'S STUDY

# Negroes in Cities Vote Liberal

(Continued from Page 1)

"If there is a 'machine,'" Holloway reports, "the leader may pass the word to the Negro organization en masse. (Footnote: In one county it is said the Negro leaders working with the whites now pass on this information in a night meeting the day before the election to avoid giving the other candidate a chance to raise a hue and cry about Negro bloc vote.)"

Old Negroes may be especially solicited. In small counties they do not even have to register to claim their exemption and are therefore "an especially convenient pool of potential voters." The absentee vote, Holloway says, is "easily abused."

In a recent lawsuit growing out of an East Texas election in which evenly balanced white factions had solicited Negro votes, one Negro witness explained his abstention:

"I said all of those people down there, I live with them, and they all I got, and I knowed I couldn't vote but one way; knowed if I voted for one, would have to go against the other one, and I have to go to all of them for everything, and I didn't want to fall out with none of them; I had rather went to the field to plow."

Another Negro witness, according to the transcript provided Holloway by one of the two dozen East Texas informants upon whom he relied, explained his reaction to the whites' solicitation of his vote:

" . . . and I told this white fellow, I don't want you all to feel that I have got smart and trying to take over you all's business . . . I said I wouldn't care to sign any more or say any more about it."

If usual means of manipulation fail, Holloway writes, "activity which is neither illegal or close to the line of legality opens further possibilities. The role of corruption in controlling the Negro vote is difficult to establish, but rumors circulate constantly . . ."

He first reviews some outdated reports of such corruption:

"Both (V. Q.) Key and (Donald S.) Strong cite the story of the San Antonio Negro leader of earlier years who, according to local

tradition, had 3,000 poll taxes that he kept in his safe to be distributed on election day to 'trustworthy' voters.

"In the present day two Austin Negro leaders have described with scorn the system of control extant some years back by which city-hall politicians used the Negro leader of that day to deliver votes."

Then Holloway touches, with a gingerly vagueness on reports of present corruption he heard during his investigations:

"A Houston Democratic leader, respected for his knowledge of the Negro vote, had said that much money was spent buying up small groups of Negro voters in the 1960 primary.

"A liberal lawyer in an East Texas county reports the existence of a sheriff-controlled machine by which the liquor interests support the sheriff who keeps the county wet; and the sheriff in turn controls the bloc of Negro voters that gives him and his policies consistent majorities. To avoid control and even the actual changing of the ballots in this same county, it is said that Negroes vote the absentee ballot by as many as 600 votes in a total of about 5,000.

"Such stories can be multiplied and are undoubtedly subject to exaggeration and distortion. But these and other reports are sufficiently frequent and widespread to leave an impression that vote-buying and manipulation are by no means uncommon . . .

"In another county it is said that control of the Negro bloc vote by a corrupt local official is causing rising resentment among the white community and is gradually increasing their vote."

## Voting Analysis

Holloway's 30-page paper also analyzes the city Negro voters with care, concluding, "they form a surprisingly effective, cohesive, and stable bloc oriented toward the liberal Democratic candidate, especially if he is strongly pro-civil rights. And they decidedly favor candidates of their own race or of Latin (Mexican-American) extraction."

Registration of Texas Negroes to vote has increased, Holloway

says, in this pattern: 1940, 50,000 Texas Negroes registered to vote; 1942, 33,000; 1946, 75,000; 1947, 100,000; 1952, 181,916; 1956, 214,000; 1958, 226,495.

The poll tax deters not only Negro, but also poor white voters, he says. By and large it is the only obvious deterrent to Negroes voting, he agrees with another writer.

In Austin, city political organizations of the Negro "do a good job of contacting and signing up . . . those willing to register." Turnout varies but approaches 50 percent in most major elections, or much less in runoffs, local elections, and general elections. "Many (Negroes) who qualify obviously don't bother to go to the polls."

In Austin and Dallas in 1952, Negro precincts gave Stevenson 92 percent of the vote for president, Holloway notes; the percentage was smaller in 1956, when Stevenson weakened his civil rights stand, but was still extraordinary. In 1956, returns in city Negro precincts show Yarborough defeating Daniel for governor about nine to one. In 1957, the Republican, Hutcheson, received 14 percent of the Negro vote in Holloway's four Texas cities, compared to Yarborough's 84 percent and Dies' two percent. Although Gonzalez finished far behind Daniel for governor in 1958, he received 90 percent of the Negro precinct vote in these cities, compared to Daniel's seven percent and O'Daniel's three.

Holloway says the Hutcheson vote indicates "a vote for the Republican Party alongside the Negroes' otherwise notably liberal voting propensities." He does not consider the protest factor against both Dies, a segregationist, and Yarborough, who irked some Negroes with a statement against forced integration.

In an analysis of local elections involving Negroes, Holloway suggests that Austin's "city fathers"

## CORRECTION

In the concluding paragraph of the comment on Awakened China last issue, the appearance of the word "lies" was a typographical error: the word was "lives."

changed the electoral system to prevent Arthur DeWitty, a Negro, from winning a seat on the city council, which 1951 returns indicated he might be able to do.

"The Negroes appear to support a Latin candidate by large margins, but Latins are not similarly enthusiastic over Negro candidates," Holloway also reports without elaboration.

Negro leaders cannot deliver the Negro voters contrary to their own understandings of the issues, Holloway says. "They will not blindly follow the 'liberal' and/or Democratic candidate, particularly if they suspect a weakening of his civil rights position . . . they will not vote strongly for a Negro they consider a really poor candidate . . . Even as a bloc with low average education and income characteristics, they show sensitivity to candidates and issues and shift their vote accordingly, as in the case of Stevenson in 1956."

In support of his conclusion that rural Negroes do not vote like those in major cities, Holloway cites the evidence that "East Texas voters either did not vote at all or did not bloc vote for Gonzalez" in the 1958 governor's election.

On the other hand, he said, East Texas Negroes usually vote their own interests on elections for sheriff, a key man in law enforcement, and county commissioner, who has a lot to say about county roads.

In addition, he said, there are exceptions to the pattern of manipulated Negro voters in the country. The Texas president of the NAACP, N. Y. Nixon, has local influence, for example; members of a steelworkers' local in East Texas "are required by the union to register and vote"; and there are "white liberals, few in number, but men of some standing, especially lawyers, who can discreetly exert influence among Negroes."

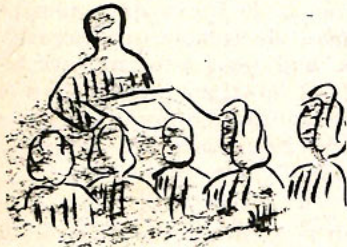
"There is also," Holloway says, "some ferment among the younger Negroes, though reports available do not indicate they have gone much beyond talk. The professional Negroes, especially teachers, who seem natural leaders, have not been so to any marked degree as yet."

# Broadside of Accusations by Haley's Texans

(Continued from Page 1)  
Dr. Don I. Riddle, a Paris veterinarian, was ostensibly in charge, as chairman of the Texans' Committee for Education, a unit of Texans for America.

Riddle handed out copies of his committee's "textbook criteria," written by Mrs. Ilanon Moon, a Latin teacher in Conroe, deep East Texas.

The criteria reads in part: "The stressing of both sides of a controversy only confuses the young and encourages them to make snap judgments based on insufficient evidence. Until they are old enough to understand both sides of a question, they should be taught only the American side . . ."



"Freedom of religion should be maintained at all costs, but regardless of denominations or creeds, the principles of Christianity are the same for us all . . . The child should be reminded that everybody who owns anything is a capitalist. The communist trick of separating 'human rights' and 'property rights' should be exposed for what it is . . . American youth should be taught about their own country before the whole wide world is presented to them . . . Such thinking is not conducive to patriotism. . . ."

## 'Just Scared'

R. A. Kilpatrick, an attorney, one of the first critics to speak for the Haley group, told the committee:

"Now, I know some of you think we're just a bunch of crackpot radicals . . . that we're just scared—which we are . . . I'm not scared of Russia, I'm scared of Americans."

Kilpatrick condemned **United States History** by Gavian, Hamm et al, published by D. C. Heath, for these reasons:

"The omissions of such heroes as Nathan Hale, Patrick Henry, Davy Crockett and many others is noteworthy. None of the famous sayings of these men and thinking of their patriotic views are expressed in this book. But time and again it makes reference to men who have been cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee."

Among those he mentioned later as being listed as subversive by HUAC but either quoted or referred to in this history are Upton Sinclair, Jack London, Ida Tarbell, Lincoln Steffens, Sinclair Lewis, Carl Sandburg, Stephen Vincent Benet, James Weldon Johnson, Pearl S. Buck, William Faulkner, Ernest Hemingway, Charles Beard, Henry Steele Commager, Bernard DeVoto, Theodore Dreiser, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Ring Lardner Jr., Allan Nevins, and Preston Slossen. The list was extended by other critics of other books.

Kilpatrick deplored the fact that Will Rogers was mentioned only once. "Guess he was too American for the author of this textbook," he said.

Kilpatrick continued: "It fails to explain fully the beauty of the free enterprise system; knocks big business—no mention of the risk taken to go into business for profit. Too much discussion on 'classes'—wealthy or well-to-do against the common or poor people."

"Seems to have nothing but praise for the way the federal government took over the farmers' business. Smooths over the fact that our farm problem would not even be a problem if the government had kept hands off."

## America First

He felt the book is critical of nationalism. "What is wrong with Americans thinking of America first? Especially when it was against getting us in the World Court, which is also mentioned on the page in a seemingly complimentary way."

"The discussion of disarmament is spoken as if everyone was in agreement that this was the best way and the only way to solve our problems. There should be contrary discussions." He also complained because the chapter headed "Life in the Incredible Twenties" included pictures of Ben Turpin, Will Rogers, and a gangster's funeral, but none of Coolidge and Harding.

On page 771 of this text is the statement: "There was concern over the growing practice of demanding 'loyalty oaths' from teachers, over the scrutiny of textbooks for 'un-American' or unpopular ideas. . . ."

Kilpatrick said of this that it "is not only badly stated but does not belong in a history text."

The publisher's representative pointed out that Kilpatrick had stopped short of the book's full statement, which continued: ". . . and over the tendency of many persons to label ideas or proposals they do not like as 'red,' 'communist' or 'subversive.' There was also considerable discussion of the fairness of applying the principle of 'guilt by association' to those who had been members of various front organizations or who expressed sympathy for reforms that happened to have communist approval."

Neither did Kilpatrick like the book to label as isolationists those people who opposed entering the League of Nations, or the fact that the book gives five paragraphs to "telling the good side of the Social Security Act, but there are not any giving the other side of the story."

## KKK Defended

Riddle reviewed **A History of the United States**, by Alden and Magenis, published by American Book Publishing Co.

He said the book followed in line with "a trend in recent years to point out faults of founding fathers." He said he protested to the publishers the book's saying that the Ku Klux Klan is a more enduring blot on the history than the Communist Party and he was not at all satisfied with their explanation that the KKK is more enduring because it is a strictly home-grown product, while the Communist Party is not.

He disliked the summation of the late Sen. McCarthy's efforts as a "reckless red-hunt" and he said this portion of the book "approaches character assassination of Senator McCarthy."

Miss Jeanette Farmer, a former teacher in the Fort Worth school system, said **America—Land of Freedom** by Hartman, Billias et al, published by D. C. Heath, "resorts to half-truths, distortions, makes no mention of fact that social security has become a social evil . . . socialistic," and fails to mention that "UN sold out in Korea."

Of **The Story of Our Country**, by Mason, West, et al, published by Allyn & Bacon, chief investigator Haley said, "There is no mention of the fact that Ralph Bunche has 12 mentions of communist front affiliations. . . . The publishers feel it is not to the

point that he is a willing tool of the communist conspiracy . . . or that he is a national director of the NAACP."

He said the authors proposed that we should be proud of the poet Langston Hughes. "Read his poem 'Goodbye, Christ' and see how proud it makes you!" Haley said heatedly. He took time out right there to read the poem aloud.

He added: "We protest the inclusion of this communist-fronter in this book or any book," and he argued that the fact that Hughes had received the Harmon gold medal for literature, a Guggenheim and a Rosewald fellowship, and a grant from the National Institute of Arts and Letters "does not show his achievement in literature but the degeneracy of those who make these awards."

Mrs. James Fortson of Corsicana, reviewing **Living World History** by Wallbank and Fletcher, published by Scott, Foresman, protested the book's statement that World War II was brought on by super-patriots, on the grounds that "patriotism shouldn't be discouraged."

## Oath Not Enough

To the book's statement that "Altogether, 20,000 Africans were snatched from the homeland . . ." she objected, "This statement—even if true, and the figure seems rather high—should be qualified by the statement that many Africans were sold into bondage by their own people."

There is a state law requiring textbook authors who hope to sell their wares in Texas to take a loyalty oath, and every author of every book under debate had done this, but Mrs. Joan Slay, Fort Worth housewife, reviewing **Rise of the American Nation** by Todd and Curti (Harcourt, Brace), was not content with Curti's oath. "I believe Mr. Curti's record speaks for itself," she said. "It is possible for men to take a loyalty oath and still be tainted. Atheistic factions would not be bound by an oath."

She said that the statement, "He (George Washington) took great pleasure in hunting, in entertaining, and in community affairs" is a statement straight from the "liberal train of thought" because it "omits the fact that Washington served his country without pay."

Earlier Washington had also been defended by Miss Farmer, who said the book she read had "four paintings of George Washington that eradicate the familiar features of kindness and dignity which his picture shows. One view looks as if George Gobel posed for the painting. When the traditions and customs of a nation are erased by the iconoclastic means of propaganda, the nation collapses."

(The publishers pointed out that all four likenesses were done by eminent early American painters, contemporaries of Washington.)

The book quotes T. S. Eliot as calling the machine age "grim, barren, standardized, commercialized, cheap and vulgar." Mrs. Slay said, "We object to this slander of our country being burned into the hearts and minds of our children."

## 'Sly Insinuation'

Mrs. B. W. Woolley of Dallas, a former teacher, criticized **The Making of Modern America** by Canfield and Wilder (published by Houghton) for saying "Marshall did not favor the communists, but he recognized the inefficiency and corruption in Chiang Kai-Shek's government."

Said Mrs. Woolley: "This charge of inefficiency and corruption is an old pro-communist line."

Elsewhere the book said, "During this period also, American culture was rounding out, and some progress was made in helping the poor and the oppressed."

Mrs. Wooley read this and then asked, "Who helped them? The government? And who opposed the 'poor'? The 'rich' or 'big business'? Here is the same sly insinuation of class clash and the rich or big business are against the poor or the working class."

But probably the most dramatic accusations came from Haley when he discussed **This Is Our Nation**, of which Dr. Paul F. Boller Jr., history professor at SMU, is co-author.

Said Haley: "We object to this book particularly because of the communist-front connections of Boller." Haley said Boller is "soft on communism," and he argued that just because Boller does not belong to any group on the attorney general's subversives list means nothing because "the attorney general's list is inadequate."



Haley quoted Boller as saying last February, during a panel discussion at SMU, that "if they were going to talk about international communism, they had a very big subject, but if they were only going to talk about domestic communism, they didn't have much to talk about because the party is almost defunct." Haley said J. Edgar Hoover, on the contrary, has said that "size is relatively unimportant because of the iron-clad discipline under which the communists operate."

Haley said the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was sponsored by the Communist Party in 1938 but later died out under criticism and then "came up under a new name, the Southern Conference Educational Fund," and Boller is "prominent among this group."

Haley said he was convinced the SCEF is soft on communism because "it favored complete racial integration in line with the 1928 plank of the communist party to disrupt the South."

The representative for Webster Publishing Co. said Boller had boarded a plane in Dallas as soon as he heard that Haley was going to denounce his loyalty, but Boller didn't get to Austin in time to defend himself.

The Webster agent was carrying a fistful of letters from well-known educators testifying to Boller's loyalty and scholarship.

Riddle, in summation, declared that "because publishers say the authors are not listed by the FBI as subversive means nothing because such information is not available" from the FBI. He said the Texans for America made up their lists from information supplied by the Senate Internal Security Committee, the House Un-American Activities Committee, and by several state investigating committees in other states, notably California.

He said "subversion by the nature of the word is not the big bold type of thing," and he quoted California State Senator Nelson Dilworth to the effect that "the really loaded book would have only five per cent party-line, perhaps as low as two percent."

The DAR's representative, Mrs. Forester, explained her group judged the books by a number of criteria, including: "Is sufficient or equal attention given to all the rights of the American citizen, or does the text give a great deal of attention to 'civil liberties' such as freedom of religion, speech, and press and very little or no attention to the right to acquire and hold property, the right to work, the right to engage in free enterprise, the right of a free society to protect itself against subversion, etc?"

She said one book told about UNESCO's "educating for world citizenship," and she added, "Young people of America do not need to be trained to be citizens of the world . . . What's wrong with nationalism? Let's put America first!"

Few publishers made any oral rebuttal at all, and though they had filed written rebuttals, the Texas Education Agency refused to release copies of the publishers' written statements to the press. J. B. Golden, head of the TEA's textbook division, said, "Running off extra copies was a big job, and we just didn't do enough for the press." Golden also told the Observer he thought the appearance of the Haley group "might do some good," one way being to "keep the publishers on their toes."

The press turnout was extremely meager. Only Bill Gardner of the Houston Post and Sam Kinch of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram stayed out the day (aside from the Observer reporter). Only one other reporter showed up at all.

Haley told the Observer there are similar groups fighting textbooks in California, Mississippi, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and they correspond with each other although there is no official link between the groups.

He said he stressed subversion in the textbooks because "subversion is anything that lowers the standards of morals and taste."

He said he knew he wasn't very subtle, but "I only understand the frontal attack. I know how to shoot the s.o.b.'s (subversives) in half," he grinned.

Haley's public statements have become increasingly belligerent in recent months. Not long ago he hit a West Texas State College history professor who denounced the film "Operation Abolition" as slanted.

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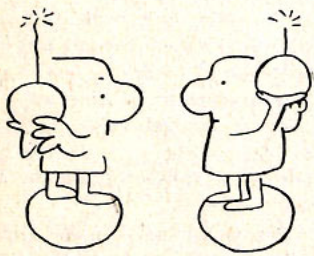
# Mass Death: Nuclear War's Pending Horror

(First of several columns)

AUSTIN

Even though you are Texans and as Observer readers dedicated provincials, you have a right to know the present meaning of the word "war."

From the beginning of the Observer we have sought to limit our scope to stories and issues of Texas, to the local and personal episodes of our place and time. There is nothing more local these days than war; there is nothing more personal than death and radioactive torture.



If you are worried, after the bombs fall, about anything, you will not be worried about school integration or the general sales tax. You will be worried how, without water, to put out the fire at your house, your wife and children inside, and deadly fallout outside. If you have built a shelter or dug a hole, you will be worried, for a short time, about breathing, as the firestorm outside burns up the oxygen.

**SEVEN YEARS** we have worked on this newspaper, and we have not paid any attention at all, not just to something we should have seen, but to that thing to which we should have given all our concern and passion we could spare from our personal loves and lives.

The scientists and the nations have made possible the most horrible things in history, more horrible than cruelty to someone you have loved, more horrible than bashing an enemy's child against a brick wall, more horrible than the profiteers of revolutions, more horrible than anything else at all.

The magazines and the newspapers have failed us. So have our politicians. The generals and the presidents have failed. They have all failed. The liberals meeting at state parks have failed. The labor unions meeting at posh Miami Beach hotels have failed.

Because here, all of a sudden, here we are, about to burn and torture and mutilate and cancerize and do so many other things to each other, no typewriter, no imagination, will tell it. About to give the horrors of pain and death their unlimited range in the quantities of nature!

We are being lied to by men of little vision, men who think war is still thinkable, fifty million American casualties "tolerable," and bomb shelters an adequate defense from hydrogen bombs. They have failed us. I will try now to tell you. It is all from books and magazines. But listen. We have failed. Listen. More than to anything else, Listen.

*Community of Fear*, by Harrison Brown and James Real, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Fund for the Republic, 1960:

"During the greater part of World War II, strategic bombing planes carried blockbusters of TNT which weighed a little over twenty tons. By the end of the war two atomic bombs had been dropped upon Japan by two bombers. The power of each of these weapons was 1,000 times greater than that of their chemical predecessors. In less than a decade following the end of World War II thermonuclear weapons were developed which multiplied the power of atomic weapons by another factor of 1,000. Today a modern strategic bomber can carry an H-bomb which has the destructive force of twenty million tons of TNT.

"Let us represent the explosive power of a World War II blockbuster by a one-foot ruler. On this scale the bomb that demolished Hiroshima would be represented by the height

of the Empire State building, and a twenty-megaton weapon by the height of the orbit of Sputnik I. One thermonuclear bomb releases more destructive energy than that released by all of the bombs dropped on Germany and Japan during World War II."

Hold on, hold on: the car needs washing or the baby changing or supper's ready or junior wants to play badminton but hold on, hold on: what will it avail you to make it through the next hour if you fail the human race for all time?

"In fifteen years, the transit time for a bomb flown between Moscow and Washington has been reduced from sixteen hours to less than thirty minutes . . . Man's ability to rationalize the perpetration of horrors upon his fellows appears to be almost limitless . . . the war had not been over long before military leaders had more or less adjusted themselves to the concept of atomic war . . .

"The extent to which the possibility of war would continue to dominate international relations would depend in part upon the extent to which people believe that survival is possible and in part upon the risks which a nation as a whole is willing to take in order to attain a political objective . . .

" . . . it is estimated that the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. together possess explosive material corresponding to about 30 billion tons of TNT, or about ten tons of TNT for every inhabitant of the world."

(In *New Republic* Sept. 4, two psychiatrists put this fact another way: ". . . all of us are passengers on a planet virtually triggered to explode—the earth today contains the explosive equivalent of 10 tons of TNT for each of its three billion inhabitants . . ."

(Resuming the Fund for the Republic report:)

"Thermonuclear weapons range in explosive force up to somewhat more than twenty megatons, corresponding to 20 million tons of TNT. These heavy bombs can be carried by B-52 bombers . . .

"When a ten-megaton warhead is detonated . . . the resultant fireball grows quickly to a diameter of about three and a half miles. The heat flash persists for about twenty seconds and on a clear day can produce third-degree burns out to about twenty miles and second-degree burns out to a distance of about twenty-five miles from the explosion. A ten-megaton burst in the atmosphere thirty miles above the earth could set fire to combustibles over 5,000 square miles on a clear day.

"A surface burst of a ten-megaton bomb would produce a crater about 250 feet deep and a half mile wide.

"The zone of complete demolition would be about three miles in diameter.

"Severe blast damage would extend to about nine miles from the center of the explosion, and moderate to major damage would extend out to twelve miles, or over an area of 450 square miles.

"It is likely that firestorms will result from a thermonuclear burst over a large city. A firestorm is a huge fire in which cooler air is drawn to the center of the burning area, elevating the temperature and perpetuating the conflagration. Winds reach hurricane velocities. The holocaust consumes the available oxygen in the air with the result that persons not burned to death may die of suffocation or of carbon monoxide poisoning.

"The explosion results in the instantaneous emission of nuclear radiation in quantities that can be lethal at distances up to two miles, but since persons in that area would be killed anyway by the blast and thermal effects, this is not an important factor.

"Far more dangerous is the radiation from radioactive products which . . . are scattered over the countryside as 'fallout.' . . . The lighter particles are carried downward and, depending upon the wind conditions,

will be deposited over an area fifteen to thirty miles wide and 100 to 500 miles long . . .

"The local fallout from a ten-megaton explosion could, if spread uniformly, produce lethal levels of radioactivity over about 5,000 square miles of land."

**JUST IN CASE** you think this is something out of Gabriel Heatter—Billy Graham—or the once so fantastic Buck Rogers—the Fund for the Republic writers ask us to imagine that a ten-megaton warhead is exploded in the civic area of downtown Los Angeles.

That could be, provincials, hicks, yokels, Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi, Beaumont, or 100 to 500 miles west or south or south-west or west-south-west or south-southwest from any of these.

"The blast effects would exterminate virtually all but the most deeply sheltered living things within a radius of five miles. Blast casualties would be severe up to a distance of

ten miles. But the phenomenon that would complete the devastation of life in the entire area would be fire.

"The area would be one great sea of fire, which would burn until there was nothing more to consume. A good proportion of the metropolitan area's three-and-a-half-million cars and trucks would be lifted and thrown like grotesque Molotov cocktails, to spew flaming gasoline, oil, and automotive shrapnel onto and into everything in their paths.

"In an instant most underground gasoline and oil tanks would rupture and explode within the blast area, and a large proportion within the firestorm radius would follow, each in its own particular manner—pumps and pipes sheered, and, finally, higher and higher ambient temperatures."

Beyond the blast radius, Los Angeles is auto junk yards, lumber yards, cheap flammable commercial structures, and then hills and scrub forest. "Most of these highly flammable materials would break into intense flame simultaneously—a phe-

(Continued on Page 5)

## Eckhardt on Pipelines Tax

# Did Lobby Err?

HOUSTON

You may recall the stormy events which embraced the natural gas pipeline tax in those closing moments of the late legislature. After a close study of the pipeline levy that survived the spry machinations of Twin-kletoes Foster and other pipeline lobbyists, the author of that tax now believes Judge Foster and associates may have pulled the classic bugaboo of the season.

Foster is the chief lobbyist for Phillips, a modest outfit that would have borne a sizeable portion of the pipeline tax. As part of the "compromise" from which HB 20 emerged on that last night, the judge and his fellows saw an amendment through conference committee (Obs., Aug. 12) which apparently gutted the measure from \$18 million to \$3 million and let the pipelines off scot-free.

Bob Eckhardt of Houston, who devoted most of his energies from the first day of the 57th legislature to a constitutional approach to pipeline taxation — one of the central legislative issues in recent Texas history—now feels that "the tax is not only constitutional despite the amendment, it may hit the pipelines full-force and bring in the whole amount." Eckhardt has the complete support of Gov. Daniel on this point—and perhaps Atty. Gen. Wilson.

What has prompted Eckhardt to change his mind on the matter? The answer involves the most complicated legalisms imaginable, but it boils down, in brief, to this:

The exemption which Eckhardt originally believed to have excused the pipelines stated, "Without regard to any other provision of this chapter no person or persons operating one or more gasoline plants shall, in respect to the residue gas after processing in said plants, be liable for any tax thereunder."

**WE** HAVE italicized the crucial wording in the amendment. Eckhardt stoutly believes that the after processing stipulation leaves the tax precisely as he originally intended. "There never was any tax at that level," he says. From the start the tax was devised to fall directly on the severance—on the removal of the gas from the ground—and its impact is on the severance beneficiary, who is usually the holder of the dedicated reserve contract. "The amendment is really nothing more than a restatement of the expressed intent

of the whole bill," he argues.

The author further contends that if the pipelines' construction of the bill is upheld in the courts legal consistency would dictate that pipelines operating gasoline plants would be exempted from payment of any tax on any gas it produces and then processes. This, alas, would go so far as to exempt large quantities of gas from the present seven percent production tax. And if that turns out to be the case, Judge Foster and the pipelines have engineered the coup of the century in Texas. Eckhardt is confident, however, that the courts will not allow such a patent travesty, and will take the strict construction approach straight down the line.

The first tax payments are not due until October 1, since they will be based on production starting September 1. "The matter is beginning to have urgency now," Eckhardt says, "because they're either going to have to start collecting from the pipelines or they're not." The pipelines, as in the past with the "gas gathering" tax of 1951 and the "severance beneficiary" tax of 1959, are sure to pay any revenues demanded of them under protest.

If the comptroller's office proceeds to demand the levy of the pipelines, as the author says they legally should, the question then lies with Will Wilson. Will he judge for or against the pipelines? Eckhardt says he has assurances from the attorney general that he will judge against them.

**IT** WAS Wilson, in fact, who played a central role in the conference committee's adoption of the questionable amendment on the last day of the session. "If this amendment which Wilson endorsed does make the bill unconstitutional in the courts," Eckhardt says, "then he must bear the whole brunt of the fault."

"What actually happened was this," Eckhardt says. "The lobbyists for the gas pipelines aren't particularly good constitutional lawyers. They never have been. They mainly have to concentrate on wining and dining legislators.

"Some of them were trying to pull a trick on the legislature and the state with this amendment. Judge Foster thought he had an amendment that left the pipelines out. He had a real tricky deal. When Foster drafted the amendment and gave it to Sen. (Grady) Hazlewood, he drafted it to fit the old severance beneficiary tax of '59. He failed to see the new reading of this bill—that the tax would be levied at the actual severance of gas from the soil. He simply missed his mark." W.M.



Eckhardt

## A Disturbing Study

Texas reformers have been so baffled by the complex and various facts concerning the independence of Negro voters in East Texas, they have never faced the facts, much less proposed what to do about them.

Now comes a professor at the University of Texas, Harry Holloway, with a careful summary of the facts. The Observer in the current issue summarizes them. Liberals can no longer ignore them. (Now by the word "liberals," we do not mean "white liberals," nor even do we mean "mexicanos," for whom "only mexicanos" can speak; nor do we mean "Negro liberals." We mean, simply, liberals.)

Generally, these are the facts.

While Negroes living in the major cities vote in overwhelming numbers for the liberals who are for them, those who live in rural East Texas vote as they are advised, asked, or told by whites.

There is little or no coercion, nor is it necessary. The Negroes submit to whites' advice because they are economically dependent on whites;

because they are partly convinced by the whites' opinion that they really are inferior to white men; and because there is not much else they can do without running grave risks—namely, being thought to be "uppity" or "smart niggers" by those whites whose displeasure can ruin them.

There are widespread reports of corruption in whites' manipulation of Negro voters in the rural areas. These reports convinced Holloway—to use words which he did not use—that where there's a stink there's a skunk.

The problem in Texas, then, is not the one which has received so much publicity elsewhere, denial of the right to vote. It is a much more systematic and unsimplified problem, denial of the elementary amenities and access, education and employment, without which a man does not feel good enough and independent enough to cast his own, self-willed vote.

How long will we turn our eyes away from the condition of the East Texas Negroes, the worst social sore in Texas?

## Watch The Fine Print

The fine print in the windstorm insurance contracts is now being used against thousands of Texans whose homes were damaged, collapsed, or completely blown away by the September hurricane.

The insurance adjusters, looking for all the world like ambitious junior executives—up-and-comers from Madison Avenue, their suit coats stripped off for effect—are swarming through the ravaged areas of Texas, building a case to deny hurricane-ravaged home and business owners their insurance money.

It is perfectly obvious that the hurricane caused the high tides. Take Port O'Connor. The wind blew 175 or 200 miles an hour and struck the town flat. The high tides helped complete the devastation, of course. But what caused the tides? The hurri-

cane, of course! What good is hurricane insurance if it does not insure against a hurricane?

The errand boys for the insurance companies that own a hefty part of the American economy are picking through the wreckage now, making little notes as they talk to hurricane victims, so they can tell them later: "Look, I'm very sorry, but you see here it says, your hurricane policy doesn't cover damage from rising water. See there, Ah, yes. Well, there it is. Now I'm afraid we have to hold that your house was ruined because of the tides; those little breezes hurt the fishing a little, but not your house."

The Observer recommends that victims of Hurricane Carla organize associations, city by city, town by town, to go to court if necessary.

## Wave of The Past

As an amplification of a previous item on the subject, we reprint this comment on the National Students Congress from The New Republic:

"One year ago the Young Americans for Freedom uttered its birth cry—limited government, private enterprise and the repudiation of Square, New, and Fair Deals whose banners, said these radicals of the right, now attract 'only the diehards, the misinformed and the blind.' Sympathetic editors puffed this rhetoric into what one newsmagazine called a 'conservative wave.' Barry Goldwater, the patron saint of YAF, soon sighted 'a tidal wave . . . sweeping the nation's colleges.' Last month, in Madison, Wis., the breaker turned out to be froth.

Weeks before the 14th annual congress of the National Student Association, a confederation of nearly 400 student governments, YAF leaders charged that an 'isolated elite' was running the NSA for its own 'far-left' purposes and promised a 'powerful, region-by-region coalition' to push through rightist resolutions and a 'walkout of member colleges' if their

resolutions failed.

When the lines were drawn, YAF was laughed off the field. Relying largely on adult spokesmen—William F. Buckley Jr., and Fulton Lewis III (formerly of the House Committee on Un-American Activities), YAF members themselves kept in corners with their rented walkie-talkies, relaying what intelligence they mustered to an 'isolated elite' in a nearby hotel.

Meanwhile, in a public meeting, Buckley referred to 'Lumumba and Mobutu and the semi-savages,' drawing boos and the ire of a Negro vice president of NSA, who replied that Buckley had a 'slave-owning mentality.' In a debate on HUAC (for whose abolition the delegates later voted), 'Buddy' Lewis delivered what was considered a flimsy defense of his former employers. And at a third meeting, YAF gave the platform to Congressman John Rousselot (R, Calif.), who urged students to join him in the John Birch Society. The first of these incidents brought indignation, the second contempt, and the third amusement.

## Observer Notebook

AUSTIN

SOME of our readers, particularly those cloistered thousands in the Enlightened East, may feel we are feeding them a surfeit of data on the patrioteering set in Texas these days. But it has to be. The tub-thumping gentry of the far right is sallying forth down here as never before. There is little doubt in our minds, in fact, that Texas is the wellspring and hotbed of those cranks and boobs who have never harbored doubts about the bolshevistic tendencies of William Faulkner and Edmund Wilson, Eleanor Roosevelt and Hubert Humphrey, and all the rest. For their seminars on Americanism they import some of the loudest John Birchers in the land, and they round out their program by bringing in the second most famous segregationist in the U.S. Congress. Snorted the tart-tongued San Antonio representative Jake Johnson: "Strom Thurmond is a segregationist speaking at an Americanism seminar. If you aren't a segregationist and since this is an Americanism seminar, what does that make you?"

Salty old Evetts Haley and his crew, including the redoubtable veterinarian from East Texas you have heard so much about, goaded the Observer reporter covering their protest session as being an employee of the Daily Worker, condemned a distinguished historian at SMU as a notorious "communist-fronter," and made it equally plain that if they were running things you would see the most ambitious purging of books since Count Metternich. It is the easiest thing in the world to laugh down old Evetts' Texas nationalism as the work of a bumptious boondocks bully, but after so much of the same we grow a little tired and bitter about it all. Even old Evetts is beginning to wear a little thin.

At a certain dinner party in San Antonio last week, a friend tells us, one of our Observer readers, who also reads such outlandish literature as the Manchester Guardian and the New York Times, was carrying on a quiet political conversation with several businessmen. "You know," he was said to venture, "you all ought to try reading a few other things besides these San Antonio papers." One of his listeners snapped: "What would you have us read—Pravda?" The latter gentleman drew an invitation to come outside; although he refused, the party was something of a flop after that.

UP IN DALLAS, even editor Dick West of the Dallas News is having his troubles. The News, he writes, was barraged with letters accusing it of being "leftist" for publishing in full a lengthy interview by C. L. Sulzberger of the New York Times with Khrushchev.

"Mr. Sulzberger wrote that, during the four and one-half hours, the Russian's manner was 'calm, polite, earnest, and friendly,'" West wrote. "This, apparently, stirred up the Dallas readers. The fact, they reason, that the News published a story by a man who said Khrushchev appeared to be courteous means that we—the News—have capitulated to the enemy."

We recall now the words of the late Learned Hand, who eloquently expressed in those tortured early '50s his faith in his kind of Americanism:

"Risk for risk, for myself I would rather take my chance that some traitors will escape detection than spread abroad a spirit of general suspicion and distrust which accepts rumor and gossip in place of undismayed and unintimidated inquiry.

"I believe that that community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where nonconformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection; where denunciation without specification or backing takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of

dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions in the open lists, to win or lose."

ALONG the same lines, we wrote our East Texas contributor, Franklin Jones of Marshall, asking why he has been so still, and he replied:

"While, volcano-wise, I may be extinct, I yet am extant. The bitter truth is that somehow I have been in the sough of despond, and while there, determined to curb my compulsion to communicate. The Harrison County Anti-Communist Association is meeting, and I haven't even written one letter to the Forum of the Marshall News Mess about it.

"What I wanted to say was that the militant minority of the group that had gotten beyond the high fifth grade should read the attached photocopy of an article by Gerald W. Johnson in The New Republic last week ("God Was Bored"). From there, I planned to go on with the suggestion that the Association acquire a site for a communal fall-out shelter, and devote three days of each week to shovel work. They would not be handicapped as were their forebears who dug trenches for the Confederacy during the Civil War, and threw the dirt on the wrong side of the emplacements. Assuming they know up from down, which might be a violent presumption, they would simply have to shovel the dirt up and out, and then down and in. I believe my fellow citizens capable of that.

"Bitterness, bitterness, bitterness, and more bitterness seems to have grasped me, and even a handful of liver pills hasn't improved the situation any."

## Destruction. . .

(Continued from Page 4)

nomenon never before achieved by man or by natural causes.

"There are relatively few facts about large fires. Several firestorms were produced by the incendiary bombing of German cities, and one such storm occurred after a fire raid on Tokyo. An atomic bomb created a firestorm at Hiroshima, but not at Nagasaki. It seems safe to speculate that in Los Angeles at least a 25-mile radius and an unknown distance beyond it would be, within minutes, engulfed in a suffocating firestorm that would persist for a long time. (If the attack came in the fall.) It seems unlikely that there would not be appreciable rainfall for weeks or even months; thus, the basin fire would proceed in all directions with no interference from man or nature.

IT SEEMS CLEAR that in the event of such an attack there would be virtually no survivors of the blast and thermal effects, with the possible exception of a few persons who had made elaborate preparations for surviving the catastrophe. Their shelters would have to be very deep and provided with a built-in oxygen supply and cooling system. Unless they were able to maintain themselves in such a shelter for many weeks, their chances of making their way to relative safety would be slim.

"A major problem would be trying to get through ankle-high to knee-high ash containing numerous hidden pitfalls; clambering for dozens of miles over huge, smoking piles of radioactive rubble, burned-out timber, wire, and steel. If the survivor made it to the edge of the devastated area, he in all probability would have accumulated by that time a fatal dose of radiation which would shortly claim what was left of his life."

R.D.

To be continued, perhaps.

## THE TEXAS OBSERVER



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# Flames Destroy Runge Fire Station

**KENEDY** oughta know'd there was a fire. They was a whole half hour before anybody done anything about it and then they had to see the fire."

I asked if the fire truck was in the station. "Shore it was," he replied. "They ain't no use in leavin' a good fire truck outside if you got a good roof to put over it, especially during a storm. They wasn't nothin' we could do to put it out, what with 70-mile-an-hour winds and no fire alarm."

DAN STRAWN

"No, I haven't," I replied. "It burned down last night." Naturally, I couldn't restrain a chuckle. "Why, you're a fireman over there, aren't you?"

"Yeah, and I was night watchman last night, too. We tried all we could but the damn thing burned down anyway. 'Course, it'd been condemned for two years."

**RUNGE**, for the benefit of those who haven't been there, is a small metropolis on the east side of Karnes County. I don't know what the population is. In fact, I don't know that anyone ever mentioned that it had a population. I remember one time a large Negro woman walked out in front of my car while I was driving down main street. I threw on my brakes and the screech brought her out of her lethargy. "Lawsy, Lawsy," she exclaimed, "Gittin' run over in Runge!"

Its major claim to fame was that it had a candidate for the U.S. Senate in the last election. He sells calendars for a living. I recall he was bitterly disappointed over not being elected, but he attributed that to not being on the cover of Life, which had been around to interview him.

It seemed that the fire the frog hunter told me about was caused by a short circuit in the roof of the Runge Fire Department, which also serves as the city hall. Earlier in the day the short had turned on the fire alarm and it had taken a considerable time to cut it off. Still later there was an electric failure in the city which was poorly repaired.

A couple of firemen had stayed at the fire house that night. In fact, the fire chief was one of them and he had his whole family there. It was raining lightly or the whole town probably would have burned up.

The fire alarm wouldn't work this time, because of the short circuit, so they had to go out and round up the firemen by automobile. The phone system in the town was also out of order. They radioed the Kenedy and Karnes City fire departments, and they made it over in time to watch it burn down. They saved the fire truck and most of the equipment, but the fire station and city hall and all the records were burned.

**MY INTERVIEW** with the Runge fire chief was somewhat terse. I found him lying down on the floor of the garage. Runge is not a bustling metropolis.

He was a volunteer fireman and his regular job was being a mechanic at a local garage. I walked in and asked him if he were the fire chief. He gave me a hostile look and admitted that he was. I asked him about being at the fire station.

"I was there to be ready for any emergency," he said. "There was some people around there that said they smelled the smoke, but they didn't say nothin'. They

I asked if the fire truck was in the station. "Shore it was," he replied. "They ain't no use in leavin' a good fire truck outside if you got a good roof to put over it, especially during a storm. They wasn't nothin' we could do to put it out, what with 70-mile-an-hour winds and no fire alarm."

★ ★

## Fire Chief Tells What Happens

RUNGE

For further coverage on one of the hottest episodes to come out of Hurricane Carla, the burning of the Runge fire station, the Observer telephoned Runge fire chief Johnny Buesing. He explained it this way:

"Well, see, there was a short in the wiring, in the siren on top of the station. Early in the evening, the siren blew on its own. Then, at 10 til midnight, we noticed flames, but this time the siren was dead and we couldn't get the volunteers as fast as we needed 'em. We had to go around and pick 'em up in an automobile."

"I was in the station when it started burnin'. A buddy of mine and I tried to round 'em all up right away. But lots of 'em (the firemen) didn't hear about it til the next day."

Was the fire chief asleep when it started? "No sir, I couldn't sleep. I couldn't rest during all that."

Damage, he said, was estimated at \$35,000. The fire trucks, fortunately, were unharmed. "We had two trucks in there," the chief said. "We got 'em both out. You see, that's all we had to fight the fires with."

W.M.

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# A Most Unusual School

**SUMMERHILL**, by A. S. Neill; Hart Publishing Co., New York; 392 Pages; \$5.75.

AUSTIN

A review of a child psychology book may seem an improbable sort of subject for a journal like the Observer; but as politics offers only one way to change society for what we hope will be the better, one hopes that liberals are open to the possibility that other ways may be as necessary and perhaps even more effective.

A. S. Neill, author of *Summerhill*, is not strictly a theoretician. He writes of 40 years' experience as master of a school in England, and his thoughts should certainly be understood in an English context. One must keep in mind the famous English public schools—where children frequently receive corporal punishment for a mistake in Latin derivations, where there is strict segregation of the sexes and often rampant homosexuality, where drab uniforms and conforming modes of civility are part and parcel of the tradition.

On the other hand, the context should not be allowed to obscure the fact that Neill is a radical: he bases all his educational ideas on complete faith in the fundamental goodness of the child, on the wholehearted belief that "the aim of life is to find happiness, which means to find interest." At Summerhill, where enrollment is usually about 50 boys and girls, no coercion is used. Classes are not compulsory, though they are held regularly, and there are no exams. The social virtues of obedience and manners are viewed with distaste.

Neill believes, realistically, that a child is not altruistic, that he has no regard for property, that he should not be expected to show gratitude to his parents or to anyone, that authority and criticism are a disguise for hate, that intolerance is the outcome of fear. The school is run by decisions made in weekly meetings, at which students and faculty members alike have one vote.

Spankings or beatings have no place there, the ordinary procedure when property is destroyed being merely the necessity of replacing it. Bribes, lies, possessiveness, threats, rewards, lectures as punishment are strictly forbidden.

**IT IS A SCHOOL** dedicated to a maximum of unorganized play. It offers no religious training, which Neill believes instills in a child a false sense of fear and guilt and may give him the opportunity of ridding himself of necessary feelings of responsibility for his own actions. He is opposed to sex prohibitions, though conformity to the laws and mores of England demands that intercourse be forbidden. He believes that the child must set his own pace of learning and development, and must be allowed to discover and develop his own interests. "It is the idea of noninterference with the growth of the child and non-pressure on the child that has made the school what it is." Imposed values or knowledge have no virtue; force begets either rebellion and hate or will-less submission. However, Neill makes a genuine distinction between freedom and license, between a free child and a spoiled brat.

One of the only effective ways he has found to deal with the problems of children, he writes, is simply to let them live them out, to allow the neuroses to run their course without the burden of moral disapproval. Often he uses private talks. Through an understanding of the child, he says, he gets to the fear which lies beneath his anti-social actions.

The child is given almost infinite responsibility, with due regard for his physical safety, though Neill carefully distinguishes this from some Victorian concept of "duty." I understand the distinction to lie in the child's responsibility to himself, as opposed to a duty to other people or to abstract ideas. The essence of it seems to be that the children are free to do as they like so long as they are not trespassing on the

freedom of others. ("Obedience should be social courtesy. Adults should have no right to the obedience of children. It must come from within—not be imposed from without. . .")

At this point the incredulous reader has the right to demand an accounting: what have been the results over 40 years of this freedom and trust? To Neill, the children seem happy and self-confident. (This feeling was reiterated in a report by the British government inspectors.) They tend to be creative and imaginative; there is an occasional intellectual. Most of them like going to class.

Children who want to go to an English university have to pass rigid entrance exams. At Summerhill such children begin working seriously at about 14 and do the necessary work in three years which children at the ordinary English public schools have done in more than three times that. I found it fascinating that they are not social conformists and do not tend to be mass-minded, as one might expect of children governed primarily by their peers. The author's experience has been that they are quite sensitive to the needs of others, with a real consideration rather than superficial gentility. There have been no problems of neurotic stealing, no bullying or practical jokes. Children who come there from other schools show an increase in charity, a lessening of aggression. They have never had a confirmed liar or a homosexual, never a child to "mock a stutterer or jeer at one who is lame," none interested in filthy sex jokes or sadistic genital play. They are less inclined to pornography than those more repressed in childhood.

Yet, Summerhill children curse. They masturbate. They ask embarrassing questions. And all with impunity. The great point is that they are open to life, open to experience. They are not nay-sayers; and they say yea to the fundamentals rather than to the superfluities of life.

(Continued on Page 8)

## Sophisticated and Lively

# A Full-Fledged UT Murder Mystery

**CLOSE HIS EYES**, by Olivia Dwight; Harper and Brothers; 179 pages; \$3.50.

AUSTIN

One might say Olivia Dwight's *Close His Eyes* will be to the University of Texas what Sir John Masterman's *Oxford Tragedy* is to that older and slightly less presumptuous academic community. Or, more aptly, *Close His Eyes* does to the UT English faculty what *The Gay Place* did to Texas liberals.

Miss Dwight, whose pseudonym disguises her real identity as the wife of a University English professor, has given us a full-fledged murder mystery, and the events and landmarks, not to mention some of the people, are unerring enough to place it in the geographic center of the Forty Acres. The plot, which revolves around the supposed suicide of a visiting lecturer and noted novelist named Andrew McNeill ("famous for interrupting his poetry readings with dirty jokes and for pinching faculty wives and lady professors at the receptions afterward") may sometimes get lost in the mischievous asides on faculty politics, departmental intrigues, and the techniques that foster academic ambitions, but that is more than all right. In fact, one wishes Miss Dwight had ignored the murder and concentrated on the UT English faculty altogether. It is her

humor that carries the day—and it is light, sophisticated, and sparkling.

**HAVING HAD** my own frustrations in being identified by a local campus daily as a character in a recent Texas novel, I shall keep my seething speculations in this instance to myself. It is to be



noted, however, that the lively sport of character identification has apparently become, overnight, the favorite parlor game at UT faculty parties.

The central figure is a Columbia graduate student who spends most of his time reading Agatha Christie, Nero Wolfe, and John Dickson Carr in German to pass his language examination. His name is John Dryden, and he is suddenly drawn away from New York to edit the McNeill papers by Dr. Horace Wooten, president of a state university which has recently come into a great deal of

wealth from the uranium discovered on its lands, and which now devotes much of its energies to buying prized collections, hiring bright young scholars, and renting famous lecturers. "It seemed to be an oddly generous university," Dryden notes at the outset.

Poor John Dryden ("I'm not the only person with this name problem. In summer school I once knew a man named Alexander Pope. We didn't get along, though everyone thought we should. We tended to avoid each other like two women wearing the same dress.") finds himself in the middle of a most suspicious situation. With the assistance of a pretty young secretary from Dr. Wooten's office, he finally cracks the mystery behind McNeill's death, though it takes time and several faculty cocktail parties to do it.

**DRYDEN** has other, more mundane, troubles in the interim. The campus cops threaten on occasion to haul away his car for not bearing a campus parking permit. At one point he makes the mistake of assigning a theme to his freshman English classes on "Beautiful Objects" and is surprised to find "how much loyalty the University had already managed to instill into its first-year students." After a lengthy physical description of the university tower and the fountain

at the end of the mall, he observes: "The reason I am telling you about these two things is that they turned out to be the Beautiful Objects described by more than half my students. But it was worse than that; most of the girls chose the tower, and the boys chose the fountain. I have done only enough reading in Freud to hope that he was wrong, but I was embarrassed. I wondered if any of the students would remember this assignment next year when they hit Sophomore Psychology."

John Dryden also has his difficulties over professional prefixes. "Evidently they use their titles here," he complains, "even outside the scientific departments. At most places in the East you have to call them all Mr. unless you want to be considered naive. Besides, lots of them are poets or New Critics or Harvard Fellows, proud of not having a degree or sensitive about it; you can't tell."

It is happy to note that Dryden, for all his harried and caricatured insights into this particular university, has in the end a kind of reluctant affection for the place. In fact, he plans to come back permanently after he finishes Agatha Christie, Nero Wolfe, John Dickson Carr, and his Columbia PhD.

W.M.

# The Names Of Flowers

**ROADSIDE FLOWERS OF TEXAS**, by Howard S. Irwin, paintings by Mary Motz Wills; University of Texas Press; 295 pp., \$5.75.

## AUSTIN

Having miraculously found means to produce last year the impressive tome on the trees, shrubs, and plants of five Southwestern states, the University of Texas Press, Frank Wardlaw, impresario, has now proved that once you've learned the trick, magic is easy. The newest rabbit from the hat is a book of color paintings and descriptions of the 257 kinds of wildflowers (of the 1,000 in Texas) that are common, widely distributed, and frequent in fields, fence rows, forest borders, roadside shoulders, and other places motorists usually mean when they say "nature." The hat, in this case, was a gift to the University from Mrs. Richard French Spencer of San Antonio through the Elma Dill Russell Spencer Foundation. The gift is large enough to make possible the publication of other books "of importance to Texas," and purchasers of books in the series may luxuriate in the knowledge that all proceeds go back into the fund for still other books of importance to Texas.

**WHILE CAMPING** during the summer in the Sabinal Canyon, I collected about twenty kinds of flowers along the river bank and, botanical substitution established on the cot by the breakfast fire, proceeded to identify them. Unfortunately there were no bluebonnets in the valley; although I believe I had captured samples of blue milk wort, spiderwort, and buttercup, I would not so testify before a botanical board of inquiry. My purely sentimental rapture thwarted by technical considerations, I turned to the intuitive introduction of this handsome book and read:

"The authors firmly believe that a full understanding and appreciation of wildflowers can come only with study. Such study is facilitated by some knowledge of the external structure of plants. For some readers, the descriptions may at first seem 'too technical,' but through liberal use of the glossaries and with a little practice the relatively few technical terms used will soon become well-understood and helpful tools. . . It should be said here that it is our goal rather to encourage an intelligent interest in Texas wildflowers than to stimulate purely sentimental rapture."

**THE FALL** has fallen and the flowerless winter stretches ahead with its many hours for study, that next summer we may better understand the components of subjective rapture. Study is little enough price to pay for the names and innards of the things we love. Scientists study, and have brought us to this wonderful world of marvels of all kinds, for all purposes. But for study, we might yet be tripping, ignorant and exhilarated through fields of daisies which are not really daisies, but aphanostephus skirrhobasis.

This is a fine book and will make a good Christmas present. R.D.

## MARTIN ELFANT

Sun Life of Canada

Houston, Texas

CA 4-0686

## LEGALS

Certificate No. 1639  
Company No. 06-85240  
**STATE BOARD OF INSURANCE**  
STATE OF TEXAS  
July 31, 1961  
Pursuant to Article 21.29 of the Texas Insurance Code, I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, MONTPELIER, VERMONT, has in all respects complied with the laws of Texas in relation to insurance.  
Given under my hand and seal of office at Austin, Texas, the date first above written.  
WM. A. HARRISON  
Commissioner of Insurance

**CITATION BY PUBLICATION**  
THE STATE OF TEXAS  
TO Earnest Myrow and wife, Marie Myrow, Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause: 123309

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 53rd District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, 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 16th day of October, 1961, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123309, in which MARY BELL AGNO is Plaintiff and EARNEST MYROW and wife, MARIE MYROW are Defendants, filed in said Court on the 18th day of August, 1961, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendants, jointly and severally, for \$2,572.55, with interest from the 15th day of August, 1961, and for foreclosure of vendor's lien on the hereinafter described property.

Plaintiff alleges that on July 27, 1953, defendants executed and delivered to plaintiff one certain promissory note dated July 27, 1953, and on the same date plaintiff executed and delivered to defendants a deed of conveyance to the following described tract of land, to-wit: BEGINNING at a stake for corner in the East line of said 4.24 acre tract of land, which beginning corner is S 36 deg 40'E a distance of 1100 feet from the N.E. corner of said 4.24 acre tract of land; THENCE continuing S 36 deg 40'E along the East line of said 4.24 acre tract of land a distance of 250 feet to stake for corner; THENCE N 61 deg 40'W a distance of 120 feet to stake for corner in the East line of a public road known as Maxwell Lane; THENCE N 36 deg 40'W along the East line of Maxwell Lane 250 feet to stake for corner, being the N W corner of the tract of land herein sold and conveyed; and THENCE S 61 deg 40'E a distance of 120 feet to the place of beginning, together with all improvements thereon; and being the same property sold and conveyed to Earnest Myrow and wife, Marie Myrow, by Mary Bell Agno, nor by deed of date July 27, 1953, of record in the Deed Records of Travis County, Texas, to which reference is hereby made.

Plaintiff further alleges that defendants have defaulted in the payment of said note and that on August 15, 1961, plaintiff has a balance of principal and interest due in the sum of \$2,338.69. Plaintiff further alleges that defendants are indebted to plaintiff in the additional sum of \$233.86 attorneys fees as stipulated in said note.

Plaintiff prays for relief general and special, legal and equitable and for costs of suit.  
All of which more fully appears

THE STATE OF TEXAS  
COUNTY OF TRAVIS  
In the name and by the authority of the State of Texas

Notice is hereby given as follows:  
To: Ed Wells, Mary Wells Bruns, S. A. Wells and Sarah Wells, and the unknown owners or owners of the property herein after 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: Lot Four (4) in Block Seven (7) of Foster's Subdivision of Outlot Fifty-eight (58) in Division "B" in the said City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of said subdivision recorded in Volume 1, page 34, of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff in the following amounts: \$273.34, 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 as Defendants, by petition filed on the 10th day of August, 1961, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Ed Wells, 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 123,227, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

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

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants, and Intervenor, shall take notice that

from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office and to which reference is here made.

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 1st day of September, 1961.

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

**CITATION BY PUBLICATION**  
THE STATE OF TEXAS  
TO Robert Edward Becker 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 16th day of October, 1961, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123492, in which Betty Becker is Plaintiff and Robert Edward Becker is defendant, filed in said Court on the 1st day of September, 1961, 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 she was forced to separate from defendant on April 13, 1955, on account of the acts of cruel treatment, unkind, harsh and tyrannical conduct from defendant toward plaintiff; plaintiff alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable; Plaintiff alleges that one child, Mary Helen, born March 20, 1955, was born of this marriage, and plaintiff asks the Court to award her custody and control of said minor child, and asks the Court to order the defendant to contribute a reasonable amount for support and maintenance of said minor child; Plaintiff alleges that no community property was acquired during this marriage; Plaintiff prays for judgment of divorce from defendant, that defendant be ordered to pay a reasonable amount for child support and maintenance until said minor, Mary Helen, reaches the age of 18 years, that the Court award plaintiff custody of the aforesaid minor child, and 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 1st day of September, 1961.

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 Betty Gertrude Baskin, Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

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

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 23rd day of October, 1961, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123-556, in which J. J. Goode, Lloyd Carter, Floyd Carter, Thomas Hill-Carter, Wesley Hill-Carter, James Reed, William J. Pearson, Alonzo Black and William Carter, Trustees of Zion Hill Baptist Church are Plaintiffs and the hereinabove named defendants are Defendants, filed in said court on the 7th day of September, 1961, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer by the County of Travis, State of Texas described as follows: Lot One (1) and the West Eleven (11) Feet of Lot Two (2) in Block Eleven (11) of Outlot Thirty-six (36) in Division "B" of the C. R. John's Sub-division in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas according to the map or plat of said Sub-division recorded in Plat Book 1, page 3 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas; and being the same property conveyed by C. F. Blum, Barbara E. Blum, and Mrs. Helena Brydson to Jerry Davis and wife, Sarah Davis by Deed dated February 2, 1940, and recorded in Volume 643, page 127, Deed Records of Travis County, Texas.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$595.88, 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 as Defendants, by petition filed on the 10th day of August, 1961, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Jerry Lee Davis 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 123,226, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

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

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants, and Intervenor, shall take notice that

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday the 9th day of October, 1961, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123,360, in which James R. Baskin is Plaintiff and Betty Gertrude Baskin is defendant, filed in said Court on the 22nd day of August, 1961, 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 left and abandoned the bed and board of plaintiff voluntarily, with the intention of finally separating and living apart from plaintiff, and of abandonment, and has continued to do so for a period of over three years; plaintiff alleges that no children were born of this marriage and no community property was acquired; plaintiff prays for judgment of divorce from defendant, and for further 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 22nd day of August, 1961.

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 Mildred Barrs, if living and if dead, her living representatives of said named defendant, and the unknown heirs of said named defendant; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of said named defendant, if the unknown heirs of said named defendant are dead; the unknown heirs of said named defendant, if the unknown heirs of said named defendant are dead; and the unknown owners or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; and any and all other persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the property hereinafter described; Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 23rd day of October, 1961, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123-556, in which J. J. Goode, Lloyd Carter, Floyd Carter, Thomas Hill-Carter, Wesley Hill-Carter, James Reed, William J. Pearson, Alonzo Black and William Carter, Trustees of Zion Hill Baptist Church are Plaintiffs and the hereinabove named defendants are Defendants, filed in said court on the 7th day of September, 1961, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer by the County of Travis, State of Texas described as follows: Lot One (1) and the West Eleven (11) Feet of Lot Two (2) in Block Eleven (11) of Outlot Thirty-six (36) in Division "B" of the C. R. John's Sub-division in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas according to the map or plat of said Sub-division recorded in Plat Book 1, page 3 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas; and being the same property conveyed by C. F. Blum, Barbara E. Blum, and Mrs. Helena Brydson to Jerry Davis and wife, Sarah Davis by Deed dated February 2, 1940, and recorded in Volume 643, page 127, Deed Records of Travis County, Texas.

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$595.88, 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 as Defendants, by petition filed on the 10th day of August, 1961, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Jerry Lee Davis 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 123,226, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

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

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants, and 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 therefor, be recovered herein without further citation or notice to any parties herein, and all said parties shall take notice of and plead and answer to all claims and pleadings now on file and which may hereafter be filed in said cause by all other parties herein, and all of those taxing units above named who may intervene herein and set up their respective tax claims against said property.

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 23rd day of October, 1961, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123-556, in which J. J. Goode, Lloyd Carter, Floyd Carter, Thomas Hill-Carter, Wesley Hill-Carter, James Reed, William J. Pearson, Alonzo Black and William Carter, Trustees of Zion Hill Baptist Church are Plaintiffs and the hereinabove named defendants are Defendants, filed in said court on the 7th day of September, 1961, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer by the County of Travis, State of Texas described as follows: Lot One (1) and the West Eleven (11) Feet of Lot Two (2) in Block Eleven (11) of Outlot Thirty-six (36) in Division "B" of the C. R. John's Sub-division in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas according to the map or plat of said Sub-division recorded in Plat Book 1, page 3 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas; and being the same property conveyed by C. F. Blum, Barbara E. Blum, and Mrs. Helena Brydson to Jerry Davis and wife, Sarah Davis by Deed dated February 2, 1940, and recorded in Volume 643, page 127, Deed Records of Travis County, Texas.

Plaintiffs and against Defendants for title to and possession of the following described land, to-wit: Lots Seven (7) and Eight (8), Block Five (5), Glenwood, a subdivision of Outlots Nos. Thirty-two and Thirty-Three (32 & 33), Division "B", in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of record in Vol. 2, Page 154, of Travis County Plat Records; reference to which said map or plat and the record thereof is hereby made for all necessary and pertinent purposes.

Plaintiffs allege that they are the fee simple owners and entitled to the possession of said land. That on May 12, 1961, defendants unlawfully entered and dispossessed plaintiffs and withheld from them possession thereof. Plaintiffs pray for other and further relief, legal or equitable, general or special, to which they might be entitled.

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 8th day of September, 1961.

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

Certificate No. 1702  
Company No. 10-25330  
**STATE BOARD OF INSURANCE**  
State of Texas  
September 12, 1961

Pursuant to Article 21.29 of the Texas Insurance Code, I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT EMPIRE INDEMNITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, has in all respects complied with the laws of Texas in relation to insurance.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Austin, Texas, the date first above written.  
Wm. A. Harrison  
Commissioner of Insurance

In Re: Assumed Name Certificates No. 7023 and 263  
**THE STATE OF TEXAS**  
COUNTY OF TRAVIS  
KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That I, K. M. Fisher, who, with my brother, J. P. Fisher, have been doing business in Travis County, Texas, as Checker Cab Company of Austin, Texas, and Yellow Cab Company of Austin, Texas, hereby give notice that said companies have ceased and discontinued doing business under said names as of 6 o'clock p.m. July 7, 1961, and that we have sold our interests in such businesses which were conducted in those business names until that date and time.

**YELLOW CAB COMPANY OF AUSTIN**  
**CHECKER CAB COMPANY OF AUSTIN**  
J. P. FISHER  
By K. M. FISHER  
K. M. Fisher, Partner  
SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME by the said K. M. Fisher this 28th day of August, 1961.

RAYMOND R. HUNTER  
Notary Public, Bexar County, Texas.

**TO: THE TRUE OWNERS OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN THE RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF NORTH AMERICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY:**  
A hearing will be had upon the application of C. H. Langdeau, Liquidator for the State Board of Insurance, in Cause No. 123,626, entitled IN RE: RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF UNITED COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, in the 98th Judicial

District Courtroom in Austin, Travis County, Texas, at 9 o'clock A.M. on the 5th day of October, 1961, for the purpose of declaring such funds to be abandoned and to be the property of the State Board of Insurance.  
C. H. LANGDEAU, Liquidator for the State Board of Insurance of the State of Texas.  
**TO: THE TRUE OWNERS OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN THE RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF NORTH AMERICAN ASSURANCE CORPORATION:**  
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C. H. LANGDEAU, Liquidator for the State Board of Insurance of the State of Texas.

**STATE OF TEXAS**  
COUNTY OF BEXAR

The undersigned, Peter D. Reed, Peter N. Reed, and Henry A. Reed, being all of the partners composing the partnership doing business under the name of Reed Candle Company, San Antonio, Texas, under the provisions of Article 1307, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, hereby give notice as follows:

Notice is hereby given that said partnership of Reed Candle Company will be dissolved after the expiration of thirty (30) days following the date hereof, and that any claims against said partnership business are to be presented during said period of time to Henry A. Reed at Reed Candle Company, 1531 West Poplar, San Antonio, Texas.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of said partners, as incorporators, to form a corporation under the provisions of the Texas Business Corporation Act which will have the same name, and to continue said business under said corporation. The name of the corporation will be "Reed Candle Company", and its principal office and place of business will be located at 1531 West Poplar, San Antonio, Texas. Said corporation will assume all assets and liabilities of the former partnership.

Witness our hands this 6th day of September, 1961.

PETER D. REED  
Peter D. Reed  
PETER N. REED  
Peter N. Reed  
HENRY A. REED  
Henry A. Reed

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me by the said Peter D. Reed, Peter N. Reed, and Henry A. Reed, this 6th day of September, 1961.

F. D. HANGER  
Notary Public, Bexar County, Texas.

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 as Defendants, by petition filed on the 10th day of August, 1961, in a certain suit styled City of Austin vs. Wright Styles, 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 123,225, that the names of all taxing units which assess and collect taxes on the property hereinabove described not made parties to this suit are, NONE.

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

All parties to this suit, including Plaintiffs, Defendants, and 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 therefor, be recovered herein without further citation or notice to any parties herein, and all said parties shall take notice of and plead and answer to all claims and pleadings now on file and which may hereafter be filed in said cause by all other parties herein, and all of those taxing units above named who may intervene herein and set up their respective tax claims against said property.

You are hereby commanded to appear and defend such suit on the first Monday after the expiration of Forty two (42) days from and after the date of issuance hereof, the same being the 30th day of October A.D., 1961 (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 12th day of September A.D., 1961.

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

Which said property is delinquent to Plaintiff for taxes in the following amounts: \$89.36, 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, 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 12th day of September A.D., 1961.

# Governor Critical

AUSTIN

Insurance adjusters working in cities ravaged by the hurricane, Carla, have been asking questions designed to ascertain whether damage was caused by windstorm, which the standard hurricane policy covers, or wave action, which it does not.

One adjuster working in the Port O'Connor community, which was wiped out, said that about \$2 million depends on this question in Port O'Connor alone.

Property holders in Port O'Connor were upset by this development, and evidently so were others all along the storm-struck coast, for Governor Price Daniel took their part against the companies last Saturday.

Norris W. Parker, manager of the Texas Insurance Advisory Assn., estimated Carla's damages at \$100 million and pointed out that some damage due to water is basically a flood situation and is not covered.

He said flood coverage is available but is not often bought because only people in range of a flood will buy it and "the spread of the risk is small."

The State Insurance Department holds that standard windstorm insurance policies cover

damage from wind driven rain but not from any type of rising water, such as that resulting from high tides and broken levees. The question, of course, is whether Carla's high tides qualify as wind driven water. Thomas C. Ferguson, head of the State Board of Insurance, said much of the damage would not be covered.

Gov. Daniel said he was "grieved to hear from those who had their homes blown away or destroyed that insurance adjusters in some cases are trying to reduce payments on account of the provision that windstorm and hurricane insurance shall not apply to high water and tidal waves.

"In many instances," the governor continued, "it is the same situation which occurred after the hurricane which hit Louisiana and North Carolina, and in those cases the governors insisted that the companies recognize that the major cause of loss was hurricane winds which also brought on the high water and wave action."

Atty. Gen. Will Wilson fostered a meeting in Austin to plan a program to obtain funds for foundations for uninsured property owners hit by Carla, but this was not likely much to abate the passions the wave-action issue has aroused.

# Baptists Employ Electronics With Evangelism

FORT WORTH

"Electronic evangelism" is the catch phrase the Southern Baptist Convention's Radio and Television Commission uses to describe its Fort Worth-based programs for a claimed 50 million listeners and watchers every week.

In 1953, the commission's budget was \$79,000; this year it is nearly \$1 million. Its programs were being heard and seen on 255 stations then; today the total is 1,500.

Dr. Paul Stevens, director of the commission, says the programs are designed to give local churches contacts with prospective members instead of for direct fund-raising by broadcast.

The commission's half-hour Master Control radio program starts with secular music ("good modern music—not dance music, we would avoid champagne music or 'Beat Me Daddy Eight to the Bar,'" Rev. Stevens says) and an interview with someone prominent in business, acting, or the like. After another guest gives a "Christian testimony," here is a three-minute "Sermonette" which is done so subtly, the person hearing it hardly realizes he is being preached to, Stevens says.

At the end of the program, the Baptists are identified as the sponsors—the first time the word Baptist is mentioned—and the announcer suggests the listeners write in for the sermon, recipes for non-alcoholic drinks, calendars, "anything we have," as Stevens says. So far, for example, the program has received between 20,000 and 30,000 requests for a booklet giving practical pointers on parliamentary procedure.

The items they ask for are sent them. "Then we turn the name over to the local pastor and the pastor calls on them on joining the church or making their peace with Christ," Stevens says.

The Baptists' other programs follow this formula. Sixty-two TV dramas have been produced in color under the name "The Answer" and appear on 115 stations. "The Baptist Hour" is preached by Dr. H. H. Hobbs, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Oklahoma City. Recorded with the help of a professional choir and orchestra, it is called a "modified worship service." Stevens says it is heard by 22 million people over 477 stations throughout the world; this includes 10 million English listeners. The other languages are Russian, Chinese, Italian, Spanish; and "we are working on an Arabic version now."

In each case, the program ends with the suggestion listeners or watchers write for literature. Then their names are sent to pastors. Says Rev. Stevens: "We do as we think Jesus would have done, and start off about football or the weather." Then the discussion is led, he said, into "deeper probes into their life."

## Radioactivity Up

WASHINGTON

Ground-level radioactivity in Texas increased because of the series of Russian nuclear tests, the U.S. Public Health Service said this week.

The Service's radiation surveillance network reported that beta radioactivity at El Paso increased from 2.6 micro-microcyries per cubic meter of air on September 11 to 6.1 on September 18. But larger increases were reported in eastern and northern states.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

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Sept. 22, 1961

# Tower on Ticket?

Richard Boyce, Scripps-Howard correspondent in Washington, says the possibility that Sen. John Tower could be the GOP vice-presidential nominee in 1964 "is not to be discounted." Boyce reports that former president Herbert Hoover and Sens. Everett Dirksen and Barry Goldwater concede that possibility. Hoover reportedly told friends recently, "Keep your eye on Tower in '64." Dirksen says he has "heard that talk around in party circles a time or two." . . . Jack Cox, the new Texas Republican, told a Houston DAR meeting "there is concrete evidence today of a resurgence of conservatism throughout the nation." He said this resurgence "tends to preserve the Constitution of the United States."

## Political Intelligence

Robert Baskin of the Dallas News says Texas federal judgeships may not be filled until after Congress adjourns, leaving Senate confirmation until next January. "So much heat has been produced over the appointments," Baskin reports, "that the administration may want to have a cooling off period."

Votes in the U.S. House: On final passage (287-173 of the \$40 million Peace Corps appropriation, voting for: Beckworth, Brooks, Kilday, Mahon, Patman, Rutherford, Thomas, Thornberry, Wright; against: Burleson, Casey, Dowdy, Fisher, Kilgore, Poage, Teague; pairs: Ikard for, Alger and Rogers against, with Thompson and Young not voting.

On final passage (300-106) of the two-year extension of the civil rights commission, voting for: Brooks, Kilday, Kilgore, Rutherford, Thompson, Thornberry, Wright; against: Alger, Beckworth, Burleson, Casey, Dowdy, Fisher, Ikard, Mahon, Patman, Poage, Teague; not voting: Rogers and Young.

On final passage (377-31) of the \$3.6 billion public works appropriation bill, only Alger voted against, with Rogers and Young not voting.

Atty. Gen. Will Wilson reversed his stand somewhat on the sales tax, said it has too many loopholes and special-interest concessions, and advocated a "uniform, across the board two percent sales tax" on everything.

Rep. Red Berry of San Antonio rejected \$190,000 for the front 16 acres of his lawn. The highway department prepared condemnation proceedings, and Berry instructed his lawyers to ask that the commissioners not be Republicans or foes of race tracks.

At least half a dozen possible candidates for lieutenant governor were on hand for Ben Ramsey's swearing-in as railroad commissioner, but only Sen. Wardlow Lane of Center, sire of HB 20, played an active part in the ceremony. Reported Sam Kinch of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram: "It could have been a natural manifestation of the mutual esteem of the two officials . . . or it could have been an effort to boost Lane into the favored spot." Lane has nothing to say on a bid for the job, except

## CLASSIFIED

WOMAN WHO CAN DRIVE . . .

If you would enjoy working 3 or 4 hours a day calling regularly each month on a group of Studio Girl Cosmetic clients on a route to be established in and around Austin, and are willing to make light deliveries, etc., write to STUDIO GIRL COSMETICS, Dept. JW-42, Glendale, California. Route will pay up to \$5.00 per hour.

"they're crowding me." Other possible aspirants who were present: Sens. Crawford Martin, Preston Smith, Bob Baker, and A. M. Aikin Jr., and House Speaker Jim Turman. . . . In an editorial column, Kinch said Ramsey's change of offices marks the end of an era in Texas politics, noted among his "good achievements record" his authorship of numerous soil conservation measures and several labor regulatory bills in 1947. . . . Among Ramsey's interim committee choices: for the legislative council, Sens. Herring, Colson, Moffett, Kazen, and Smith; general investigating committee: Aikin, Hardeman, Reagan, Parkhouse, Calhoun; board of insurance: Parkhouse, Aikin, Hardeman, Calhoun, Reagan; beaches, Reagan, Baker, Schwartz.

Capitol newsman Stuart Long, on the '62 state elections, says as things now stand the only "out-and-running" gubernatorial candidates are Wilson, Jim Wright, and former highway chairman Marshall Formby. Sen. Bob Baker of Houston is a "sure" candidate for lieutenant governor, with Sen. Crawford Martin "sounding more like a candidate." Waggoner Carr of Lubbock will run for attorney-general no matter what. With Wilson making his bid for governor, Austin DA Les Procter and former Secretary of State Tom Reavley will also try for attorney-general; Rep. Tom James of Dallas keeps talking as if he will make the race, "but Carr may block him out of it."

Gov. Daniel indicated he will not call the special session of the Texas legislature before the end of the year. He mentioned Jan. 2 as a possible starting date. Special elections will be called "right away," he said, to fill House vacancies caused by the death of Edgar Wilson of Amarillo and resignations of Tony Koriolth of Sherman and Pete La Valle of Texas City. He did not mention any time for the Bexar County elections: one to the U.S. Congress, the other to the Texas House. . . . Daniel said he will name a committee to study the feasibility of making Padre Island a state seashore project. In a speech before the land board, the governor indicated he agreed with Land Cmsr. Jerry Sadler, who is against federal development.

## To Active Duty

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara called the Texas 49th Armored Division to active duty this week. He said the division would remain on duty for one year "but may be released earlier if developments are favorable."

The 49th, he said, would be brought to its full strength of 14,600 through the reinforcement national "pool." There are no plans at present, he said, to send the unit overseas.

## DALE BAKER'S Bar-B-Q & Catering

3303 Lake Austin Blvd.

. . . them what ate Bar-B-Q after that war didn't never got that there flu in the ippy-demik but naythuhless (as mah pappy allus sed) I got tahrd uh sellin Bar-B-Q long about 29 and everthin went to pot so in 33 I went back into bizniss an then . . .

I'll tell yuh more bout this nex weak—til the call me at GR 7-8961

# Relief Groups Active

(Continued from Page 1)

snake-bite serum. Harlan Cleveland, state director of rehabilitation for the Salvation Army, said his organization is giving assistance to 25,000 people. The Small Business Administration ordered the establishment of emergency offices in Port Arthur, Galveston, Bay City, Victoria, Corpus Christi, Brownsville, and Gonzales. Disaster loans are also being processed in record numbers.

Sens. John Tower and Ralph Yarborough have both visited the area. In the Senate, Yarborough estimated the damage at \$500 million, of which \$200 million will be in Galveston County alone. "No calculating machine, electronic brain, or engineering skill could compute the human misery caused by Hurricane Carla," he said. He asked for federal research

into means to cut down the destruction of hurricanes before they hit. Pointing out that homes damaged by water can get no insurance relief, he called for a federal agency to provide insurance against hurricane water damages in the future.

In Angleton, a 15-year-old boy, Robert Dunn, was the sole survivor of a family of 12 caught in the fury of the storm. He was swept away to safety on a rooftop. Found in a rice field on the outskirts of Angleton, he said: "I don't know where I am. I think my folks are dead."

"It was all dark and rain was coming down hard and the wind got very high. I got up to the roof and tried to reach for my little sister, but couldn't reach her. I pulled and pulled, but she got away."

# Summerhill School

(Continued from Page 6)

SO THE QUESTION about Summerhill turns out to be more than one of the efficacy of its techniques. Neill believes that his students are the proof of his theories and maintains that the few failures were victimized by their former training and their experiences while home on vacations. If one can believe him, the question then is one of values.

Is the Summerhillian described the sort of person one believes to be ideal? Neill notes war, disease, suicide, insane sex crimes, anti-Semitism, Negro-hating, back-biting and spite among the many indications that our culture has not been particularly successful in preparing its children for life. His ideas of education are those he thinks most unlikely to "separate the head from the heart." He disbelieves in useless learning, sees education as real doing and self-expression. "My own criterion of success is the ability to work joyfully and live positively."

We seldom send children to boarding schools in this country, of course. I have the impression that a certain amount of the instinct to self-discipline and social development comes there from the long-term experience of a child's living with other children and realizing their approval and

disapproval, and of the chance to be a social nuisance as long as is necessary to allow him to outlive his neuroses.

"Our good manners spring from our self-government," Neill writes. "Each one is constantly being compelled to see the other person's point of view. . . . True freedom practiced in community living, as in Summerhill, seems to do for the many what psychoanalysis does for the individual. It releases what is hidden. It is a breath of fresh air blowing through the soul to cleanse it of self-hatred and hatred of others."

Not many of us want to send our children away at age 5 or 6. And is this sort of freedom possible, in anything but a radical boarding school? What is possible within the context of American education?

For Americans concerned with the freest possible development of a child's individuality, the Summerhill experiment may be somewhat exotic. But Neill's well-grounded probing into our presuppositions about education and upbringing is as stimulating as it is disturbing; the attitude of mind of adult toward youngster which he has institutionalized in his school most assuredly deserves consideration at the family level.

C.B.M.