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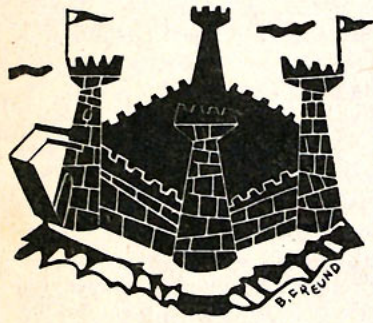
JAYCEE-ARMY SEMINAR

Administration Appeases Soviets

SAN ANTONIO

Speakers at the Jaycee-Fourth Army "Let's Look at America" seminar this week accused the Kennedy administration of appeasing Soviet Russia, urged immediate severance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet government, criticized American liberals as being soft on communism, and got in some harsh words on the United Nations.

A small crowd turned out for the first day Friday, but an estimated 2,800 were in Municipal Auditorium Saturday to hear the key-



Reporter

noter, General Albert C. Wedemeyer. Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina (Obs., Sept. 22) had accepted an invitation but was detained in Washington. He sent a telegram to Jaycees thanking them for their support in the successful effort to get a Senate probe into the muzzling of the military.

The seminar was described by one local daily as "the most controversial public meeting in San Antonio in some 20 years." Outside the auditorium cars bearing Catto and Goode stickers overflowed into nearby parking lots.

Sam Harper Jr., one of the Jaycee leaders, began the program with a blast at seminar critics, arguing that no one is more qualified than the military on the communist menace, and with a defense of General Edwin Walker. "This man needs no defense," he said. "He needs commendation." He continued, "It is not enough to scream against the horrors of federal control, federal regulation, shout from the housetop about states rights, and then sit idly by while a bunch of uninformed, immature individuals are elected to those important seats in local governments. We have a responsibility to save the nation."

Gen. Wedemeyer, in an interview off in the wings on the second day, said he is not a member of the John Birch Society, although he thinks it is "a fine, patriotic organization made up of outstanding Americans."

Acts of Appeasement

Wedemeyer, gray and distinguished in horn rimmed glasses, scored "disturbing acts of appeasement by this new administration in dealing with the Soviet Union." As examples, he said Far Eastern experts are trying to devise ways to get Red China into the UN, that communist literature is now allowed to come into this country unimpeded and without being labeled, that we have discontinued the practice of fingerprinting applicants for visas because the practice was offensive to the Russians,

and that two Russian spies actively involved in espionage were recently allowed to return home.

Wedemeyer said he favored an end to Soviet-American diplomatic relations and Red China's entrance into the UN. Later on the UN, he said: "It was unfortunate that the new African nations were admitted to the organization, as they can contribute nothing to it."

In the domestic sphere, he said he opposed the backing Episcopal ministers have given the Freedom Riders.

Wedemeyer said it will "continue to be impossible to negotiate a dependable nuclear weapons control agreement with the Soviet Union for the simple reason that international communism wants to destroy us, not live side by side with us."

Since 1945, he said, this country has poured \$35 billion into Europe "and the American taxpayer has every right to know where this money has gone if only 16 divisions can be produced in this period of emergency for the NATO shield."

An early major error, he said, was Roosevelt's decision to recognize Russia in 1933. The Eisenhower government should never have recognized Cuba, he argued. Col. R. B. Thieme, pastor of the Berachah Church in Houston, defended Gen. Walker, whose mother was in the audience, as "a great American and a great soldier."

"Many of the religious groups today," he said, "individual ministers, have followed certain lines that indicate that their thought pattern has departed from the biblical concept and has moved into the realm of anywhere from socialism to its extreme, communism."

Communists, he said, have laid down these goals to conquer America. (Continued on Page 3)

Impact's Impact: Booze!

ABILENE

The newest town in West Texas is Impact, and it's not much.

It has a few more than 200 residents—the minimum for municipal incorporation.

It has no police force, no fire department, no stores, no city hall, no city taxes, no electrical plant or water supply of its own. The streets are poor. There are no street lights.

The mayor is Dallas Perkins; his wife, Nancy, is town marshal, tax assessor and collector, city secretary, city engineer, and just about anything else the city has in the way of jobs. There are also five aldermen. Nobody gets a salary,



because there's nothing in the city treasury. Nothing yet.

In area, Impact covers only 47 acres, and the houses therein are modest indeed, a number of them in the \$2,000 to \$3,000 range.

Insignificant as Impact is, it nonetheless has been the center of one of the most blustering civic storms in the history of this region, and for one reason alone—LIQUOR! spelled in blinking, neon red.

Any minister in Abilene will tell you proudly that his city is dry, and has been for as long as most people can remember.

Just this month a group tried to have a liquor election called in Abilene, but they didn't come even close to getting the polls opened, much less winning the (Continued on Page 2)

'LIKE PLAYING POKER'

Pacifism Loses In Church Poll

AROUND TEXAS

There are, the Texas Council of Churches reports, about five and a half million Texans who identify themselves as Christians by membership in a church.

Bob Sherrill

Just what is the "Christian attitude" toward the use of nuclear weapons?

The Observer took its questions to half a dozen leading church educators or theologians in the state, representing various Christian faiths.

If their responses are typical, then the leaders of Texas Christianity most definitely are not pacifists, do not think that nuclear war is any different from any other type of war, believe that when it comes to taking a position in regard to warfare a Christian's best guide is not the Bible but his government, and haven't given the question any close study in recent months. Each said the questions caught him "cold."

One told the Observer he thought it was harmful to the government to go around the state asking Christian leaders what their position is in regard to nuclear war.

Another likened Russian and United States nuclear stockpile threats to a poker game and said it behooved our government "to keep bluffing and calling their bluff," and it behooves his church to support that bluff by not taking an official stand against the use of nuclear weapons.

Dr. Don Morris, president of Abilene Christian College, the largest Church of Christ college in the nation, said:

"As I understand the Bible, the Christian's viewpoint should be in

favor of enforcement of law—local, national, or international—and the Christian should do all that he can toward the enforcement of law.

"The type of weapon used is beside the point. Of course nuclear weapons are terrible. But if they have to be provided to protect freedom, what else can be done? It's the same thing as providing the sheriff or police officer with a good gun so that he can enforce the laws in the community."

Scolds for Questioning

He said the communists are law-breakers "in carrying out their declaration to conquer the world."



"Personally, as far as my attitude toward my neighbor, it shouldn't be a matter of hate. But when he violates the law, I think the police officer should come over and arrest him, and I'm willing to pay my tax to buy the officer a gun to do it with."

He said he didn't think the devastating potential of nuclear weapons changed the picture at all, that he himself would be willing to go to war against communism, that ACC "lost 40 boys during World War II and had very few conscientious objectors."

Dr. Morris scolded the Observer, "I think we're in a life and death struggle against atheistic forces that would take the freedom away from the people, and stirring up this question is an implied criticism of our government and the efforts of both political parties to sustain it."

He said he was a conservative in politics and religion.

Hines No Pacifist

Bishop John Hines of the Texas Diocese of the Episcopal Church, (Continued on Page 2)

EDITORIAL OPINION

A Conservative Views The Birchers

AUSTIN

The John Birch Society is a serious threat to the American political system which it purports to defend. This is true whether your politics be liberal or conservative.

Regrettably, most of the criticism which has been advanced against the Society has come from those who call themselves "liberal". But for

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The author, Dr. John Bagalay, is an assistant professor of philosophy at the University of Texas. He is a Republican and a native Texan. His main intellectual interests are political philosophy and philosophy of law. Bagalay describes himself as "a conservative in the tradition of Burke, Adams, and the rest." There is a distinction, he is quick to say, "between the reactionary and the conservative. I'm concerned because sometimes they get lumped together."

very good reasons the conservative should be equally concerned with what the Observer has referred to as this "Radical Mystique". It is somewhat alarming that the critical accounts of the Society, whether by Time Magazine or this newspaper, have been limited to certain practices thought to be undesirable. Such superficial criticism is wholly inadequate.

If we view only the superficial activities and statements of the organization, our perspective is clouded by the fact that there is much which evokes only intellectual disagreement, rather than serious concern. Sometimes we may not even find disagreement. The Society's stated philosophy, "less government, better government, more responsibility and a better world," is as difficult to disagree with as to oppose motherhood and nickel beer.

I suppose, further, that no one would deny the right of Mr. Welch and his group to

argue for the impeachment of Mr. Justice Warren, or for the necessity of security precautions in top level government agencies.

Moreover, when Mr. Welch says that ours is not a democracy, but a republic, the problem is not that his opponents intend to assert the proposition that the United States is in

John Bagalay

fact a pure democracy with all that it entails—including Mr. Welch's fear that there may be a tyranny of the unchecked majority, just as there may be a tyranny of the few or by only one. The Greek political theorists saw the difficulties inherent in a pure democracy and feared them long before Mr. Welch.

No, the objection to the John Birch Society is to the political philosophy upon which its thought and action rests. The objection is not to the string of

unpopular remarks and the agitation for unwanted causes sustained by the Society and its followers. As a historical parallel, who could disagree with Hitler and Lenin (in whose company the John Birch Society belongs) when they assert that they hope to see poverty, unemployment, and disillusionment disappear from human experience? But what sensitive man is deceived by these aspirations when he looks at the political theories which underlie nazism and communism?

It is not the moral and, presumably, humanitarian drives which give trouble in these philosophies, or in a radical, reactionary group such as the Birch Society. The Birch movement is grounded upon a fundamental error in political philosophy, so far as the Anglo-American tradition is concerned; and of all politically concerned persons, the conservative should be first to recognize (Continued on Page 8)

Christian Leaders Tolerate A-Race

(Continued from Page 1)
in Detroit for the general convention of that church, told the Observer by telephone:

"I would think the possibility of total annihilation from nuclear war would tend to swing borderline pacifists to a more confirmed pacifist position. However, that is not the position I would adopt or would consider reasonable or feasible.

"The Christian position in the face of nuclear war would not be any different from what it would be with pre-nuclear weapons.

"The choice of war could be within the Christian position when a civilization which is reasonably informed by the Christian culture stands opposed to one which is inimical to the Christian faith and would destroy it if necessary."

"The fact that nuclear weapons would destroy both cultures still would not persuade me that the Christian position would be to surrender rather than to fight.

(What about the old edict to turn the cheek?) "Some areas of Christian admonition as found in the New Testament are in the realm of Christian perfection, but the Christian gospel is relevant only within the culture in which it is applied.

"The Ghandi pattern of turning the cheek only makes sense when it stands in an order underpinned and informed by the British culture, which itself is informed by the Christian culture. It would make no sense in a culture such as the Russian culture."

Clean Bomb Okay

The Rt. Rev. Joseph L. Manning, chancellor of the Catholic archdiocese of San Antonio, said the "wholesale" use of atomic weapons "would be immoral, that is, if we killed the innocent as well as the guilty," and especially if it were done as an act of aggression, but "no one has said clearly what constitutes aggression."

He said "no moralist or theologian has said atomic war is immoral, as such."

Rev. Manning continued, "Say a Christian soldier is ordered to fire his Atlas missile at Russia. Well, he doesn't have time to get a map and check to see if he is going to hit a strictly military target, or whether it may be residential as well. He has to have some confidence in his leaders. It is immoral if he fires at civilians, but the type of target must be determined by the intelligence corps. He can't do it."

He said, "I have that much confidence in our leaders," that they "won't wage an offensive war."

It is not certain that a nuclear war would bring about wholesale destruction, he said. "We've been talking about limited war. We've been talking about clean bombs. We've been talking about nuclear artillery shells," he said, so perhaps clean, limited nuclear warfare is possible. Therefore, he said, the Catholic soldier cannot be convinced that the nuclear weapon he uses is a weapon of total war and he cannot refuse to use it on those grounds.

Rev. Manning said he thought it possible to wage a relatively clean nuclear war because "the atomic fallout from the bombs used on Japan didn't spread very far."

Pope Playing Poker?

Asked why he thought the Pope had not made a firmer declaration regarding the Christian position in nuclear war, or the threat of it, Rev. Manning said the Pope "may

be helping us to play poker. When you've got people like that (the Russians), you've got to bluff. If he said Christians must limit their use of nuclear arms, the Russians would feel in a better position. So he keeps quiet. He's smart. We've bluffed before and we'll have to again. You've got to say, 'Buddy, if you start throwing 'em, we'll start throwing 'em right back, and ours are bigger.'"

Dr. Evan A. Reiff, president of Hardin-Simmons, a Baptist college, said: "There was a debate in the 1920s over a moratorium of munitions making. Baldwin or someone proposed a 10-year moratorium. It was completely unrealistic. It's just as unrealistic to suggest that nuclear testing be ended today, and that includes military testing.

"I'm no pacifist. The Christian attitude is that nuclear testing must be done under safeguards. I think the immediate dangers are in the procedures of research as much as in the actual military use of nuclear arms.

"I don't think Bertrand Russell will save the world. (Referring to his protest marching in London over continued nuclear arming.) He is no Christian. I don't know from what basis he is motivated, but it isn't Christianity. He is an atheist. Years ago he said man's 'only basis for a lasting faith is unyielding despair,' and that is still his position."

Dr. Reiff said he hasn't made a study of the nuclear problem. "This is where I believe in republican government. I hope I have elected people who know more about it than I do." He said the interview did not please him.

No Co-Existence

Dr. W. B. McDaniel, vice president of McMurray College, a Methodist school, said:

"Those of us who lived through the bombing of Japan take it (nuclear warfare) without qualms of conscience.

"The greatest use of nuclear power is that of a deterrent. If we can believe what we read, the U.S. and Russia would both be wiped off the map." He said he didn't think the students at McMurray give the problem much thought, although with a SAC base and a number of Atlas and Nike bases nearby, the college is sitting on target.

"I would definitely be against any form of pacifism," said McDaniel, a life-long Methodist. **"I don't think we can pacify Russia. I am inclined to believe there is no chance of co-existence so long as Russia has the attitude it has taken, and Khrushchev says they will bury us and our children will live under communism. In the long run, it will be either communism or democracy."**

"Under those circumstances, I suppose you could justify the extreme—if I should use that word—extreme use of nuclear retaliation.

"It hasn't occurred to me that there's any particular difference between nuclear war and the kind of war we used to have. I think it has just been accepted by most of us as the next possibility. Christians, too. I think we just take it for granted."

Patronage Issue Finally Settled; 4 Judges Named

WASHINGTON

Texas patronage matters, which have stimulated a bristling behind-the-scenes controversy in Washington ever since the new administration took over, were suddenly settled this week with the announcement by White House press secretary Pierre Salinger that Pres. Kennedy has nominated four U.S. judges, three U.S. marshals, and four customs collectors.

Nominated to the federal bench were Dist. Judge Sarah T. Hughes of Dallas, attorney Leo Brewster of Fort Worth, and attorneys Adrian Spears of San Antonio and James Noel of Houston.

Vice-Pres. Lyndon Johnson and Sen. Ralph Yarborough, the antagonists in the fight for patronage plums, divided two-and-two on the judgeships, as they had previously on the U.S. attorneys. Noel and Judge Hughes were Yarborough's candidates, Spears and Brewster were Johnson's.

Named marshals were Marion M. Hale of Brownsville, Tully Reynolds of Gilmer, and Robert I. Nash of Kaufman. Nominated as customs collectors were Charles H. Kazen of Laredo, Raymond Dwigans of El Paso, Minnie Zoller of Fort Arthur, and Sam D. Low of Galveston.

Judge Hughes, whose nomination had been rumored for some time, was made an exception to the Justice Department's usual practice of going along with the American Bar Assn.'s recommendation that judges over 64 not be appointed. She is 64.

Noel, 52, is a former assistant U.S. attorney in Dallas and a former assistant attorney general. He has been practicing law since 1937.

Judge Hughes, a veteran jurist of the 14th District, served in the Texas House of Representatives from 1930 to 1935. She has been a state judge for 26 years.

Spears, 51, is a native of South Carolina and has been practicing law in San Antonio since 1937. Brewster, 57-year-old native of Fort Worth, has practiced there since 1926. He was an assistant district attorney in Tarrant County from 1935 to 1939 and is a past president of the State Bar.

Crucial Session For State GOP

FORT WORTH

The state executive committee of the Republican Party will hold a crucial session Monday in Dallas, and the principal discussions are likely to center on the GOP drive to convert conservative Texas Democrats.

Jack Cox of Breckenridge, the brightest catch of the Republicans so far, will keynote the meeting. His prospects as the GOP candidate for governor in 1962 may very well hinge on the reception he receives in the party's top echelons.

A group of Democratic conservatives in Fort Worth announced this week they are leaving the Democratic Party and joining ranks with the GOP. They will formally announce themselves Republicans in a night session Monday. Previous switches have taken place in Harlingen and Littlefield.

In Tarrant County, Republicans have mailed out 4,000 sample ballots asking voter preference on a slate of candidates to run on the GOP ticket in the May, 1962, primary and the November general election. The list begins with the congressional seat now held by Jim Wright and includes write-ins for all members of the Tarrant County legislative delegation, including state senator.

Abilene Is Left High and Dry

(Continued from Page 1)

vote. Church committees worked against them around the clock, with special emphasis on television programs which told about children waiting in vain for their drunken fathers to come home.

When the ministers boast about Abilene being dry, they are accurate in one sense only. At present an Abilene resident—unless he belongs to a private club—cannot buy a legal cold beer closer than Tuxedo, 25 miles north, or Rowena, 67 miles south, or Big Spring, 110 miles to the west, or . . . well, if he heads east and sticks to the main highway, he won't be able to slake his thirst until somewhere in the vicinity of Fort Worth.

It Flows, Though

That's the way it is here by statute. **Illegal** liquor, on the other hand, flows far more freely than this extremely church-minded city likes to think about, much less admit.

Last month, the city of Abilene collected more than \$9,000 in fines for liquor violations (illegal possession or sales), and the city has consistently fought with Lubbock for first place in this type of crime. Bootleggers are fond of Abilene.

Now, to the horror of the dries, it looks like things are about to change. Drastically.

Though Abilene remains legally dry, only 1,500 feet beyond its northern border lies the beginning of the township of Impact; and Impact has gone wet.

Impact didn't get to where it is today without a struggle. But Abilene's traditionally conservative economy helped out. Abilene has always been slow about annexing outlying areas, and when it did annex them, it usually made them pay for their own improvements.

For 20 years the residents of North Park, a 600-acre triangular area adjoining the northern city limits, have been pleading to be annexed by Abilene. North Park is run down and it needs help. But Abilene ignored it.

So some of the residents decided to go it alone. Early last year, Dallas Perkins, 34, head of the public relations firm Impact Inc., who lives out there, got enough support from his neighbors to push through a petition to slice off a 47-acre piece of North Park and incorporate as the town of Impact. They thought they might get some urban renewal funds.

Judge Reid Ingalsby called for an incorporation election on Feb. 13, 1960.

Pressure Begins

Pandemonium broke out in Abilene city hall. City officials saw the specter of strong drink looming to the north, and it turned out they were right.

Abilene policemen began paying midnight calls on the residents of Impact to persuade them to change their mind about the election. Employees of the city of Abilene who lived out there were warned they might lose their jobs. Abilene ministers, notably Rev. Norman Conner of the First Christian Church, then executive secretary of the Abilene Ministerial Association, toured Impact and talked against incorporation (and its potential "evils").

The waves of reactive anger washed even wider. **Abilene Commissioner Russell Day threatened to dig up all the streets leading into Impact.**

And the city commission, fearful that other outlying areas might try to imitate Impact, engaged in a flurry of annexation

such as had never been witnessed before, annexing (on first reading) not only the rest of North Park but sweeping eight miles south and embracing Wylie, a little unincorporated town.

Meanwhile, Judge Ingalsby, under pressure, tried to call off the incorporation election, but the residents of Impact didn't pay any attention to him. By a vote of 27 to 0 they made themselves a town, and the State Supreme Court later joined the fun by ruling them right, and Ingalsby out of order.

Sore at Lawyer

The citizens of Impact hired Dan Sorrells, former Abilene city attorney, to do their legal fighting. Abilene employed as its special counsel Tom Eplen, a member of the law firm Eplen, Daniel, and Hooper. J. Neill Daniel's wife is cousin of George Minter Jr., who was Abilene's mayor when Eplen's firm was hired.

But so far Eplen has had such a bad show in fighting for Abilene that to some extent the ire of the city has turned on him. Robert Preston, an oil man, is suing Abilene to recover the money paid Eplen as fees.

Impact's first municipal act was to hold a liquor election last month. To call an election like that, a town must produce a petition signed by 25 percent of its registered voters who voted for governor in the last presidential election. It sounds complicated, but Impact being the size it is, the requirement was easily met. Only one voter had to sign. By contrast, the response was overwhelming. Six signed.

Then, despite Eplen's attempt to block the election by injunction, the town went wet by a vote of 18 to 2.

That was for off-premises sales of liquor. Another election, this one for on-premises sale, is called for Oct. 2.

"If they're going to try to enjoin us," said Sorrells, "we might as well give them something to shoot for." Sorrells predicted that liquor would begin to flow in Impact by Oct. 5.

In an effort to cancel the incorporation election, Eplen has asked for, and presumably will get, a quo warranto trial in Judge J. R. Black's court on Oct. 9. On that day a jury will hear what has become an old argument: that Impact was not a town or village subject to incorporation, but simply a group of individuals who thought up a way to get together and sell booze.

"What they're trying to say is, Impact has no visible means of support," Sorrells grinned. "That's the classic definition of a vagrant. They're calling Impact a tramp."

Solemn Hope

But the city's quo warranto argument has an ironic twist. It argues that the other people in the 600-acre North Park area wanted to be annexed with Impact and were fraudulently excluded.

Dr. Don Morris, president of Abilene Christian College, voiced the solemn hope this week "that the courts will prevent the continuation of Impact as an incorporated effort to circumvent the law. It's just an unwholesome situation."

Sorrells, smiling wryly, agreed: "You know, some of these college kids might start drinking!"

Impact is just a short drive from Hardin-Simmons, a Baptist college, and ACC, a Church of Christ school. McMurray College, a Methodist school, is across town. B.S.

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UN, Churches, Liberals Blasted at Seminar

(Continued from Page 1)

ica by peaceful means:

By philosophy, mysticism, development of liberal cults, furtherance of atheism, desecrating of all Christian creeds.

By the destruction of marriage and the advancement of theoretical inter-racial practices, which would include concepts of inter-marriage between blacks and whites.

By cultivating the ugly and futuristic in art, literature, drama, and music.

By passivism, disarmament, and cultivating the friendship of liberal-minded ministers. The communists, he said, are attacking through the clergy one of the divine institutions set down in the Bible: nationalism.

Some of the speakers had been accused of being members of the John Birch Society. Bill Henderson, a member of the Jaycees and the public relations representative for the Americanism program, told the Observer:

"There is no proof nor evidence of the fact that any of the speakers can be presently tied in with the John Birch Society or Robert Welch. Until these facts can be proven, how can statements be made to that effect?"

Wedemeyer confirmed, however, that he is on the board of advisors of "American Opinion," the Birch publication.

All San Antonio newspapers had supported the seminar. Until the Hearst-owned Light came out in editorial support of the seminar, it had frequently carried stories quoting Maury Maverick Jr. and County Commissioner Albert Pena protesting the seminar. But after the Light officially endorsed the occasion, it carried only stories in support of it, and some of the people quoted in these stories, critics said, were members of the Birch organizations.

Strange Offerings

In the lobby "Americanism" material—books and pamphlets—were given away or sold. The staff of the Liberty Bell Book Shop handled sales of **The Naked Communist**, by Cleon Skousen, and distributed books available ("mail orders welcomed") from the bookstores. This list included the famous **Blue Book** of the John Birch Society, books by Dr. Fred Schwarz of the Anti-Communism Crusade, and periodicals such as the John Birch Society's "American Opinion," Fulton Lewis Jr.'s "Top of the News," Dr. B. J. Hargis's "The Christian Crusade" and William Buckley's "National Review."

The Observer reporter asked one of the Liberty Bell salesgirls why **The Blue Book** wasn't on sale there, and she said, "I don't think the city wanted us to sell any books except those by speakers," but she said she would be glad to take an order for the book after the night's session was over.

Seek Welch Support

Also distributed in the lobby was "Freedom Views," a publication of the Austin Anti-Communism League. On the back page of this issue was an appeal for funds to support the appearance of John Birch Society director Robert Welch in Austin on November 20, 1961.

Jack Sucke, general chairman of the Austin Anti-Communism League, held down a front-row seat throughout the program.

Also distributed as a part of the supposedly non-partisan activities was the September issue of the

San Antonio American Legion's "Militant American," which on page two featured a column by associate editor Clyde Wantland, accusing the American Civil Liberties Union of being "avowedly friendly to communism; not only friendly, but zealously partisan to communism," immediately naming Maury Maverick Jr. as an ACLU attorney, and then asked:

"Just why two generations of Mavericks have prostituted their talents to a groveling defense of the ACLU and its communist conspirators is a matter known only to the Mavericks. Bearing a name once respected in Texas as defenders of independence and freedom and the better things of the American way of life, neither the current Maury nor his father were forced to accept as a legal client this treasonable ACLU."



Page three of this newspaper, prominently offered in the lobby, carried the headline "Frisco Riots Show Menace of Red Infiltration," and page four had a story about the Liberty Bell Book Shop being a "haven for patriots."

Also in the auditorium lobby was a table where members of the army reserve were asked to register to obtain retirement points for attending the seminar.

Donald L. Jackson, ex-congressman from California and former member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, entered into the non-partisan spirit of the occasion by telling his audience, "I am so non-partisan I don't care which Republican you elect to congress." (Much laughter and applause)

Then he got down to business.

Attacks Teachers

He spoke of "collaboration between educators and ministers and communist spokesmen." Giving his version of early American history, he said: "There was no outcry of indignation from the liberals, nor charges of 'narrow nationalism,' when Nathan Hale, a noose about his neck, uttered his words, 'My only regret is that I have but one life to lose for my country.'"

He said that, contrasting with the old fire-eating International Workers of the World, "today's communist or communist sympathizer is a horse of—if not another color—different breeding, training, background, and intelligence. He may be a successful manufacturer, a noted man of medicine, a Nobel prize winner. He may wear academic robes, and even more unfortunately, he may be attired in the cloth of the ministry as he aids and abets an aggression more insidious than that of Ghengis Khan."

He said that in the schoolrooms across the land "there is accruing a burden of evidence which indicates an organized and directed effort to mold" communist thinking.

He deplored the influence of socialists in college faculties and won applause by defining socialism as "naked communism, dressed in a Bikini bathing suit."

He said, yes, left-wing critics were fast to denounce Trujillo, Franco or Batista, "But where are the cries and where are the critics when the Khrushchevs, the Castros, and the Titos inflict their tyrannical excesses upon helpless victims?" He said communism would be seen in the same light as fascism "save for the inability of

some liberals to recognize this fact, and the unwillingness of some liberal spokesmen to acknowledge that both systems constitute the total state."

He said statements made by Dr. J. B. Hunter, executive secretary of the Arkansas Council of Churches, would sound appropriate to the People's World. (One statement he attributed to Hunter: "After all, the F.B.I. is just a secret police network which infringes of the rights of man.")

And he said that the National Council of Churches recommends communist authors on its reading list.

Jackson warned his audience that if they wished to watch the destruction of the nation, they would watch without protest "the concerted efforts of the left-wing, the bleeding hearts, the global fraternalists, the professional and self-announced liberals to destroy our internal security system."

The usual question-answer period did not follow Jackson's speech. He left the stage immediately and it was announced that he must catch a plane.

Two Omissions

A mimeographed copy of Jackson's speech was distributed to the press. As a rule he followed this written version very closely.

But he left out two sections, one of which stated: "Most parents are responsible citizens, most clergymen, labor leaders, educators and youth spokesmen are dedicated and loyal Americans. For every minister who takes the Fifth Amendment in answer to a question respecting sworn testimony identifying him as a communist, there are 10,000 who proudly proclaim their allegiance to God, and their devotion to the principles of the American Republic. For every educator who espouses socialist theory or who apologizes for American foreign policy, there are thousands of dedicated, underpaid teachers who labor conscientiously for a deep understanding of our economic system on the part of their students."

"Collaboration with the communist effort is limited to a few Americans, most of whom are well-meaning, but whose enthusiasm for the discovery of new avenues of approach to problems age-old in nature, lead them into paths paralleling those of the Marxist aggression."

These sentiments, which Jackson chose not to read that night, tallied closely with those found on page seven of a mimeographed speech by Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, distributed in the lobby of the auditorium. The speech hit hard at external communism, but as to domestic communism, it said, "There aren't many communists or people who support the communists in this country."

The fireworks which San Antonians anticipated were slow in developing Friday, for the first speaker, Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, Notre Dame professor, rigorously limited his talk to an academic discussion of the tenets of communism. Even in the question-answer period when a man arose to ask stridently: "Don't you think that the United Nations is nothing but a communist Trojan horse that has been planted in the United States?" (loud applause from the audience) Niemeyer refused to take the bait.

He said, "After the reception you gave me, I hate to disappoint you. . . . From the very outset, the communists were lukewarm toward the United Nations. I don't think it was planted here. . . . The reason the United Nations was established in this country was to assure continued U.S. interest" (as contrasted, he said, to our rapid

falling away of interest in the League of Nations).

He added, "I do not think much of the United Nations, but that is purely a personal political opinion. I do not think it is a communist conspiracy."

Another question which got enthusiastic applause from the audience: Did Niemeyer see any chance for a totalitarian revolution from the right? He said he didn't, although "I do not put it out of the realm of possibility. The rise of a new rightist ideology" would come, if it comes, from "the humiliation of the French and the Belgians . . . but at present the enemy is communism and nothing else," he said.

'Forgive' Liberals

But the academic approach disappeared with the appearance that evening of W. Cleon Skousen, a former member of the FBI and chief of police of Salt Lake City, whose appeal to the Americanism audience was noticeably more profound. Skousen recited his version of history as smoothly and entertainingly as a nurse putting children to bed with a tale. He was full of quips and was pointedly forgiving of "misinformed liberals."

He told how during World War II "there were some men in Washington" who had in mind making Russia control half the world and "they went to work to bring this about." Foremost among them, he said, was presidential advisor Harry Hopkins, who was "socialistically inclined" and who on several occasions sent secret files and material for making atomic bombs to Russia.

He told how during the war "500 hard core communists were found in Navy working as communication operators," handling the most confidential material. "But when this was brought to the attention



of Adlai Stevenson," Skousen related, he said to leave them where they were so long as they did their jobs, "and the president concurred."

Skousen said that after Roosevelt's death, "the state department fell into the hands of a hard core left-wing group" (whose leader, he said, was Alger Hiss) and they were responsible for the structure of the United Nations.

Marshall Villainized

He said Hiss "scrutinized every phase of the U.N. charter to be sure it fitted some design he had in mind." This, he said, is why "the United Nations doesn't work."

"When you realize that Hiss wrote the charter so it would be favored by Russia," said Skousen, "you will agree with that group of scholars who think it is high time the United States re-wrote the U.N. charter!" (Very strong applause).

Skousen told how Gen. George Marshall "ordered Chiang Kai-Shek to cease fire, allowing the communists to take over Manchuria," and that when Chiang persisted anyway, "the left-wing branch of the U.S. state department ordered all aid to Chiang cut off."

Skousen alleged that then Secretary of State Dean Acheson "from what motives I do not know" . . . "practically invited the attack" on South Korea. He credited Truman only with having

"the good sense to overrule his left-wing advisors."

As for John Foster Dulles' brinkmanship," Skousen said "a certain left-wing segment of the Washington press group began to hammer this" until people began to criticize the policy "and Russia caught the signal and said stop sending their prisoners home, and prepare Matsu and Quemoy for attack again."

Skousen called for a shake-up of the United Nations, a "through-going investigation" of the state department (cheers and applause), and a severance of diplomatic relations with Russia (more jubilant applause and bravos).

He closed by deploring that France and Canada had sent grain to the starving Chinese, and he won a standing ovation.

Ex-Rep. Jackson came on to say that "such work as Skousen is carrying out has resulted in a great wave of conservatism from coast to coast."

Rep. Dan Struve of Campbellton, who made tape recordings of the speeches, sent a telegram to the White House, asking for an investigation of the Fourth Army's role in the seminar.

Maverick, in a statement this week, said:

"We have just witnessed in San Antonio, Texas, the spectacle of the U.S. Army and the City Council sponsoring, or assisting, or commending W. Cleon Skousen who reflected on the patriotism of Franklin Roosevelt, and in effect described Harry Hopkins as a traitor; former Congressman Donald Jackson who attacked the Methodist Church and the National Council of Churches; and General Albert Wedemeyer who denounced the Episcopal Church for seeking justice for the Negro through the Freedom Riders, and who, by indirection, reflected on the patriotism of President Kennedy in contending that the present administration is appeasing the communists."

"These speakers had the right to say what they pleased and that right should have been protected, but the U.S. Army had no business in sponsoring speakers who reflected on the loyalty of their old Commander in Chief, Franklin Roosevelt, or their present one, Mr. Kennedy."

An opposing view was taken by Paul Thompson of the Express-News. The program was conducted "with such delicacy that no one could really object," he wrote. "It was a show put on by adults FOR adults—and if that disappointed some of those in attendance, it also jerked the rug from under Maverick and Cmsr. Albert Pena, whose dire forebodings turned out to be more quarrelsome and disruptive than anything said at the seminar."

B.S., N.P., W.M.

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Crucial Questions

THE RESULTS of the informal liberal forum which has twice brought together in Austin leaders of the various factors in the liberal coalition will be measured during the next several weeks.

As a kind of interim focus for the Texas liberal community following the destruction of the DOT and the disastrous (though, fortunately, temporary) Gonzalez-Maverick cleavage of last spring, the project has largely been the work of the AFL-CIO's able president, Hank Brown, and some of his close associates. Within the limits the forum has set for itself—and it was established, quite frankly, for the principal purpose of avoiding in advance any disagreement on candidacies and political planning which might otherwise sap the coalition's electoral strength in the near future—Brown has done a fine job and performed a necessary service.

Whether the organization, if it can be called that, can continue to function during the hottest election campaign in years without even minimal rules and regulations is a consideration that must be worked out gradually and with some caution. A number of liberal leaders are beginning to feel, however, that some *modus vivendi* can be accomplished between a tightly organized DOT-type organization and complete, though cordial, anarchy.

The major decision made at the meeting earlier this month, and it is already beginning to bear fruit, was to go full-scale, as never before, on poll taxes. The steady drift toward a meaningful two-party system in Texas may be well and good in long-range terms, but only the Goldwater Republicans who dominate the state GOP will reap the immediate benefits of the wholesale defections now taking place among conservative Democrats unless solid Democrats are recruited in unprecedented numbers.

Straw Polls

Thornton Hardie, Wales Madden, and other members of the board of regents at the University of Texas, a large state university located in Austin, will no doubt be pleased to trace the ramifications of the policy they set last summer to continue to keep Negro students in their place because of East Texas.

The Daily Texan reported under a front-page banner this week that student advisors in one women's dorm called all their charges together and advised them not to invite Negro girls to visit in their dorm rooms. If a Negro girl is invited, however, she must go directly to the room and the door should be shut. When the Negro girl leaves, she should go directly out of the dormitory, *pronto*.

Another advisor, remembering that a majority of Texans have gone just about as far as they can go, said the Negro girls can go to the rooms but can't use dorm facilities—rest rooms, drinking fountains, telephones, and

Contrasting Parks

The Houston Post, one of the state's most outspoken advocates for a better-financed parks system, has illustrated the embarrassing contrast between Texas and Oklahoma.

Texas got the 1961 National Conference on State Parks, which is roughly as appropriate as the Shamrock-Hilton getting the 1961 Convention of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Lone Star State lacked the housing and boarding facilities to accommodate all the officials, so Oklahoma came in as co-host and entertained the out-of-state visitors at its lodge on Lake Texoma.

A committee on political candidates, chaired by Chris Dixie of Houston, will meet in Austin October 7 to make a review of prospects. The panel actually represents a rough cross-section of the coalition; it includes Albert Pena, Moses Leroy, Houston Thompson, Doug Crouch, Oscar Mauzy, Lillian Collier, Andy Shuval, and Brown. A report will be made to another full meeting of the forum in Austin later in the month, perhaps the following weekend.

Crucial decisions must be made, and they must be made soon. How can the sales tax best be mobilized as a viable campaign issue? What about Jim Wright's candidacy for governor? Can the liberal community secure enough commitments from Congressman Wright, within political reason, to stir up enthusiasm over his prospects? With lieutenant governor an open race for the first time since the Ramsey era began, which of several interested aspirants deserves an endorsement? Should an informal "reform slate" for governor, lieutenant governor, and attorney general be encouraged?

If sound strategy and hard-headed sense are drawn upon in answering such central questions, Texas liberalism stands a superb chance of coming into its own statewide in '62. One thing, however, must be kept in mind from the start, and that is the absolute necessity for an appreciation of the coalition itself—a complex of groupings that includes the Latins and labor, the Negroes and the independent liberals, and the Democrat brasscollars at the forks and beside the creeks. Only through a mutual respect and an understanding of one another's occasionally differing ambitions and hopes can Texas liberalism, just as liberal movements in other states, bring squarely into the active political arena those values we hold in common.

sensitive conveniences of that order. Negro boys, of course, will not be allowed in the lobby. Menial servants—messengers, grocery boys—will be allowed in the lobby for a few seconds, but the line will be drawn at college students. It seems that the trouble started when a Negro boy was found waiting in the dorm lobby to return some study notes to a Caucasian girl. He was quickly herded out of the building by officials, the Texan reported. But by then the damage was done.

The Texan editorialized that this sort of thing was a "step backward" and was encouraged by the board of regents. "It should not be tolerated," the paper said. It is rumored that the regents will conduct a straw referendum on the matter in Buffalo, Hearne, Mesquite, Round Rock, Groesbeck, and Liberty Bayou after morning church next Sunday. Rio Hondo just voted against the use of telephones, 16-12, and Kountze went against water fountains, 7-6.

The Texas population is four times larger than Oklahoma's. Texas has 58 state parks covering 61,823 acres; Oklahoma has 36 parks and 56,982 acres. The Post cites the following figures:

Expenditures for operation and maintenance, lands and improvements—Oklahoma parks, \$1,966,139; Texas parks, \$472,998.

Revenues from park facilities and concessions—Oklahoma, \$1,351,505; Texas, \$171,643.

Visitors to Oklahoma parks, 8,645,308; visitors to Texas parks, 6,558,518.

Observer Notebook

AUSTIN

WE ARE PLEASED to publish elsewhere in this issue a thoughtful examination of the Birch Society, which is undoubtedly stronger and more vocal in these parts than anywhere in the United States, by Dr. John Bagalay. If you have ever shared a Scholz pitcher with Bagalay, as the editor has on occasion, then you have perceived that he is an unabashed and unrepentant conservative.

In a province where a quiet and reasonable exchange on political and social issues—where Bagalay's "rational and critical discourse"—becomes increasingly rare as the radical and jittery mystics and philistines of the far right are more and more pre-empting the conservative position, it is good



to reaffirm in times of world stress those values all conservatives and liberals in the American tradition must mutually cherish. We speak of those values which lie at the very base of Western democracy as we know it: of open communication, of free intelligence, of at least sufficient tolerance and good will in the institutional sense to check the intolerance and ill will that make politics in a free society such a tough and trying occupation. The one belief that has never been absent from liberal thought since Aristotle, George Sabine wrote in his concluding chapter on democracy, communism, and fascism, "is that on the political level human beings have to meet as free men and equals." There is also a fleeting and intangible sense of decency, an elemental decency that a Barry Goldwater, a Hubert Humphrey, a Bob Eckhardt, a Wade Spilman, each know and silently understand, but would never quite put into words. That, too, is part of the tradition. There is nothing decent about the John Birch Society. Much of what was said at the San Antonio "Americanism" seminar was not decent.

IN RECENT MONTHS, we have witnessed a steady deterioration in the lines of communication between Texas liberals and conservatives, a deterioration more basic than the fruits of mere political animosity. We lay the blame four-square on the workings of the radical right in the state. For reasons best known to those, for instance, who would bring W. Cleon Skousen and his ilk to address the main banquet of a convention of Texas school board members, (as they did this week) there has been of late a steady and directed campaign to stretch the extremes, to sow distrust and bitterness between those who would call themselves liberals and those who would call themselves conservatives. It is not the most comfortable experience to match wits against people who chalk up to communist dupery or outright subversion one's belief that racism is the greatest blot on the land, or that the right-to-work laws should be abolished, or, if you are a preacher,

that the social gospel is sound Christianity.

The demise of the Birchers, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusaders, and their allied legions in the marketplace of free ideas will begin in Texas at the moment when active conservative spokesmen finally acknowledge the grave threat these ominous movements bring to the very substance of political discourse in a politically immature state. The Texas Observer can bellow til doomsday, but it will be the conservatives themselves—the Blantons and Seeligsons and Cattos, the Towers and Quilliams and Murrays—who must face, as ranking conservatives on the national level have long since faced, the unadorned truth that their own conservative cause in the long run is severely endangered by radical movements of the right. When no less a conservative practitioner than the governor of the state of Texas refuses publicly, when queried, to tell the people his views on the John Birch Society, one can only conclude he is sufficiently unlettered in the recent history of the race not to understand that the rightist radicals have offered as great an affront to free institutions and public integrity as the totalitarians of the left.

Given the condition of the Texas mentality these days, it would be good to open the columns of the Observer on occasion to Texas conservatives of Bagalay's caliber. Freedom is the spirit, Learned Hand once wrote, that is not quite sure of itself. Something like that might be a good test of a liberal journal.

CAROL FOLEY of the Houston Chronicle looked around town and found 15 honor graduates of 1961 from high schools in the Houston area who aren't in college because they can't afford it. Of the 15, one was a valedictorian and five had B-plus averages. The others had these class rankings: fifth in a class of 750, seventh out of 300, third out of 307, thirteenth out of 307, fifth out of 460, sixteenth out of 325, fifteenth out of 296, eighth out of 606, and sixth out of 161.

Since there must be dozens of similar cases in the Houston area alone, one can only wonder to what extent we are abusing our brainpower nationally. Many of our good Texas states righters, need anyone be reminded, base their arguments against federal "interference" in education on that tested old proposition that the states can carry out their own responsibilities. Steering their bristling logic to its final conclusion, a very sizeable percentage of the conservatives in the Texas legislature who voted against pipeline taxes, corporate income taxes, and escheat bills, (while voting for all varieties of sales taxes) were not found wanting when the time came to support a doubling of the college tuition rate in state schools.

SEN. JOHN TOWER, meanwhile, was addressing a segment of the American college community which has seldom had its troubles with tuition fees, though being somewhat notorious for its troubles on tuition *per se*. In a talk this week to the Interfraternity Council and the Alumni Interfraternity Council at the University of Texas, Tower took issue with Sen. Goldwater's thesis that the Greek system is American education's greatest bulwark against collec-

(Continued on Page 5)

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Willie Morris
Editor and General Manager
Bob Sherrill, Associate Editor
Sarah Payne, Office Manager

Ronnie Dugger, Contributing Editor

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'Must Be Abolished Before They Abolish Us'

AUSTIN

This week's assigned reading on the pending disaster:

Bertrand Russell's statement to the English court on being sentenced to prison Sept. 12 in the court's effort to prevent a civil disobedience rally against nuclear war called for Sept. 17:

"If the Court permits, I should like to make a short statement as to the reasons for my present course. This is my personal statement, but I hope that those who are accused of the same so-called crime will be in sympathy with what I have to say.

"It was only step by step and with great reluctance that we were driven to non-violent civil disobedience.

"Ever since the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, I have been profoundly troubled by the danger of nuclear war. I began my attempts to warn people by entirely orthodox methods. I expressed my fears in a speech in the House of Lords three months after the bombs were dropped on Japan. I called together scientists of the highest eminence from all parts of the world and am now Chairman of their periodic meetings. They issue wise and reasoned reports concerning nuclear warfare, its probable disastrous results, and ways of preventing its occurrence. No newspaper notices these reports and they have no effect either on Governments or on public opinion. The popular press minimizes and ridicules the efforts of those working against nuclear warfare, and television with rare exceptions is closed to us. In recent months one television company, and only one, offered me two minutes for general platitudes, but when I said I should wish to speak on Berlin the offer was withdrawn.

"It has seemed to some of us that, in a country supposed to be a democracy, the public should know the probable consequences of present Great Power politics in East and West. Patriotism and humanity alike urged us to seek some way of saving our country and the world. No one can desire the slaughter of our families, our friends, our compatriots, and a majority of the human race, in a contest in which there will be only vanquished and no victors. We feel it a profound and inescapable duty to do everything in our power to make the facts known and thereby save at least a thousand million lives. We cannot escape this duty by submitting to orders which, we are convinced, would not be issued if the likelihood and the horror of nuclear war were more generally understood. . . .

"Non-violent disobedience was forced upon us by the fact that it was more fully reported than any other method of making the facts known, and that it caused people to ask what had induced us to adopt such a course of action. We who are here accused are prepared to suffer imprisonment because we believe that this is the most effective way of working for the salvation of our country and the world. If you condemn us you will be helping our cause, and therefore serving humanity.

"While life remains to us, we will not cease to do what lies in our power to avert the greatest calamity that has ever threatened mankind."

MESSAGE issued by the 89-year-old Russell on entering prison for seven days after he refused to "keep the peace" and call off his campaign against thermonuclear war:

"To all, in whatever country, who are still capable of sane thinking or human feeling:

"Friends:

"The populations of East and West, misled by stubborn governments in search of prestige and by corrupt official experts bent on retaining their posts, tamely acquiesce in policies which are almost certain to end in nuclear war. There are supposed to be two sides, each professing to stand for a great cause. This is a delu-

sion. Kennedy and Khrushchev, Adenauer and de Gaulle, Macmillan and Gaitskell, are pursuing a common aim, the ending of human life. You, your families, your friends and your countries are to be exterminated, by the common decision of a few brutal but powerful men. To please these men, all the private affections, all the public hopes, all that has been achieved in art and knowledge and thought, and all that might be achieved hereafter, is to be wiped out forever. Our ruined lifeless planet will continue for countless ages to circle aimlessly around the sun, unredeemed by the joys of loves, the occasional wisdom, and the power to create beauty, which have given value to human life. It is for seeking to prevent this that we are in prison."

THE EARL RUSSELL

I. F. Stone, just having returned from Europe, writing in "I. F. Stone's Weekly" on the temper of the European people under the specter of nuclear warfare:

"Everywhere the headlines proclaimed the imminent possibility of war; the editorials discussed it; the radio was full of it. But in the cafes and on the streets, at the lake and sea fronts, on the Champs Elysee and in Piccadilly at the theatre hour, wherever men gathered for work or holiday, the spectre was pushed aside with the instinct that leads men to ignore what they cannot cure. The contrast between human energy in digging itself out from the debris of one war and its apathy before the threat of a new one carries a message we should not ignore. Men feel powerless because the obsolete and anarchistic nation state system has made us all prisoners; the rulers and the ruled alike move compulsively toward disaster, playing out their roles in a dramaturgy which must have an unhappy ending. Without world state and world law, we move to a dead end. The masses feel this, and go about their business as indifferent to the shadow of thermonuclear incineration as they are to the possibility

that they might be struck down by a motorcar or an incurable disease.

Only in England, largely under Russell's leadership, is there any popular resistance to the oncoming tragedy, but one feels that for the thousands marching on Aldermaston or sitting in Trafalgar Square, the war machine will not be slowed up. As before World Wars I and II, the thunder of approaching battle is accompanied by the counterpoint of disarmament talks and pacifist agitation but there is little reason to believe these activities will be any more effective now than they were then. There is no common denominator between the pacifist and the statesman; they live as if in separate worlds, moved by a different logic; the ruler of a nation is as unable to be sensible and Christian as a bank president is to unlock his vaults and feed the hungry.

NORMAN COUSINS, editor, in The Saturday Review, Sept. 23:

The most significant fact about a world nuclear war is that it has not yet begun. There is no more important fact in the world today than this. The human race has not yet been decimated. The cities still stand. The incredibly glorious works of the human mind have not yet been pulverized.

It is not too late.

It is not too late—so long as enough men—and this means not just leaders of government but people everywhere—are determined to make the cause of meaningful survival their main concern. What you as an individual do in the next few months will have a direct bearing on the question whether nuclear war can be averted and a free America sustained. If you do not involve yourself fully in the great debate over American security and human security, you weaken the vital force that effective survival requires.

President Kennedy addressing the United Nations Monday, Sept. 26:

"... War appeals no longer as a rational alternative. Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional

victory. It can no longer serve to settle disputes. It can no longer be of concern to great powers alone. For a nuclear disaster, spread by winds and waters and fear, could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the committed and the uncommitted alike. Mankind must put an end to war—or war will put an end to mankind.

"... Let us join in dismantling the national capacity to wage war. . . .

"Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when it may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman, and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident, miscalculation, or madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us. . . .

"The mere existence of weapons—ten million times more destructive than anything the world has ever known, and only minutes away from any target on earth—is a source of horror, of discord and distrust. . . . And men no longer pretend that the quest for disarmament is a sign of weakness—for in a spiralling arms race, a nation's security may well be shrinking as its arms increase.

"For 15 years this organization has sought the reduction and destruction of arms. Now that goal is no longer a dream—it is a practical matter of life and death. The risks inherent in disarmament pale in comparison to the risks inherent in an unlimited arms race. . . .

"The events and decisions of the next ten months may well decide the fate of man for the next ten thousand years. There will be no avoiding those events. There will be no appeal from those decisions. And we shall be remembered either as the generation that turned this planet into a flaming pyre or the generation that met its vow 'to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.'

"... Together we shall save our planet—or together we shall perish in its flames."

OBSERVER NOTEBOOK

(Continued from Page 4)

tivism. One of the greatest strengths of the fraternity, Tower said, is that it "exercises the will of the whole," an observation that tends to confirm our suspicion that Sen. Tower was a member of the young Fabian Society at London School of Economics after all. If in a democracy the will of the majority must prevail, then what is more perfect than 100 percent agreement? he asked. This smacks too much of the corporate state for our liking, we fear, and Sen. Goldwater's.

We Greeks, Tower continued, (the editor is also a Greek and hence heartily concurs) "base our choices on human values." But then the senator, who is a lodge member in good standing of the Kappa Sigma Brotherhood, said: "It is important that as Greeks we dispel the notion that classes exist." This is an unforgivably redundant remark. The Kappa Sigs we knew in college hardly ever went to class anyway.

ARCHBISHOP ROBERT E. LUCEY was talking specifically to Catholic journalists at a convention in San Antonio this week, but his message deserves the attention of editors everywhere, be they Methodists, Baptists, high or low humanists, reformed atheists, or evangelical agnostics.

"The mission of the Catholic periodical is urgent," he said. "Christ's teaching is timeless but its application is little understood or not sufficiently appreciated. Day in, day out, our civilization faces crises of crucial significance.

"And sometimes, week in, week out, our Catholic periodicals mix a

strange and tasteless brew of a little dogma, a little humor, a few stories about parish bazaars and clergy appointments. How badly this brew serves the people with whom those papers are supposed to concern themselves."

Some papers, the archbishop said, too often slant topics away from local situations. "The Catholic editor should ask himself whether there are social evils in the community his paper serves. He should pursue the topic further to find out if Christian principles are being violated. He should use the weight of his paper and the power of his pen to focus the attention of his readers upon these problems. This is the crusading spirit our papers need, not mere news stories about the situation, but an editorial position which is enlightened and, if need be, controversial.

"Are our papers tackling the evils which beset us on all sides in our own specific areas?" he asked. "Are they talking about urban problems in the cities and agricultural problems on the farms of their own dioceses? Are they interested in the welfare expenditures in their own cities, counties and states? Are they content with the way their state operates? Are they too timid to point out legislative abuse or governmental dishonesty in their own state? Are they informed, diligent, and able?

"Someone," he said, "may offer the objection that the editor of a diocesan weekly has no special competence in the field of labor-management relations, problems of agriculture, race relations, social justice and international relations unless he has had an op-

portunity to do special studies in those fields and consequently it might be well for him to maintain a discreet silence about social problems.

"By way of reply," said the archbishop, "let me point out that most of the social injustices of our time are quite obvious to a man who is well read and honest. An editor does not need a degree in sociology to recognize bad housing, starvation wages, the exploitation of farm workers and a hundred other abuses rampant in this region."

A FORT WORTH READER sent us a tear sheet of an advance television schedule on the stations in that area. For Tuesday, Sept. 19, WFAA-TV (the Dallas News station) had scheduled a Bell and Howell documentary. Elsewhere on the page the program was described thusly: "Close Up! begins a documentary season with 'Walk in My Shoes,' a program designed to show you what it's like to live as an American Negro. It's been handled so there's little intrusion by either interviewer or narrator. The camera tells this story, as it moves you right along into the several Negro worlds—wealthy, middle-class, poor. You'll see slum dwellers and millionaires, some of whom are extremists and some of whom aren't. It's a worthy effort."

When the time came, they showed a cowboy movie. The marketplace of free ideas must have been a little too much for that equally active marketplace, the Dallas News. W.M.

A Letter from Guiana

GEORGETOWN,
British Guiana

"Repeat after me the following words," the election officials said. "I swear . . . I am incapable . . . of voting . . . because I am blind . . . and therefore . . . I entrust my vote to . . ."

The old woman was having difficulty with the unknown sound of English. She made the noises. She tried to hold her ancient body taut, but her legs trembled with the effort of standing. She was one of the 89 percent of eligible voters who came to the polls last month to vote for the prime minister of British Guiana. She had come to vote for Cheddie Jagan.

The election was English supervised, the method carefully explained to every voter by the election judge. The voter, if unable to swear his oath on the Koran for the Moslems, the Bible for the Christians, the Geeta or the Rayanan for the Hindus.

Such is the nature of British Guiana. There is nothing Latin about this country. It is a slice of Asia in South America. Therefore, it is only logical that an Indian be the true Gugu of BG (as it is called here) in the hearts of the 300,000 East Indians who inhabit it.

Cheddie Jagan wound up a two-day Castro style procession from the eastern coastal town of New Amsterdam to Georgetown, the nation's capital. Soaked with sometimes rain, sometimes sweat, he stood in an open jeep, a handsome Indian, smiling and waving to the people the three finger symbol of the PPP, his party.

From the steamy swamps and jungles of coconut trees, the brown rivulets and canals, and from the biting green rice fields came the Indians, dressed in saris and loin cloths, dhotis and turbans. They were all smiling. A naturally taciturn people, having little use for jubilation or grief, this day many abandoned themselves to native rum. Showing snagged teeth and wavy black hair, they sang and chanted and danced in true Arabian Night style, and shouted "Long Live Jagan the Giant, Jagan Our Hero".

The election means that Cheddie Jagan, Guinean, U.S. trained dentist, will control the BG government for the next four years. He won 20 seats out of 35. Although independence from England is guaranteed in one year, Jagan is expected to request it sooner. He has a socialist program which many believe is sound for the country. The question is, will he remain neutral, working the East against the West to his best advantage, or will he go Castro?

JAGAN SAYS the PPP is not a communist party. He does not say that he is not a communist, but brushes aside any questions on that point as unimportant. He is most certainly an admirer of Cas-

tro, having an autographed picture of him in his party office, and Castro is generally admired here, second only to Jagan. Jagan's American wife, Janet Rosenberg of Chicago, is a former communist and correspondent for The Daily Worker. Although Jagan is the spokesman for the party, there is no question that Janet is a power in it.

The PPP believes in parliamentary government, free elections, free press, fundamental rights. The new prime minister says they will join the West Indian Federa-



tion, as Britain has requested, although there are many reasons why they shouldn't want to. The Federation is controlled by Negroes. Jagan wants his to be an Indian nation, as it really is.

THE OPPOSITION leader shouted out, "Rick Chick Chick Chick!" "Conga-Te!" thundered the audience, a black-faced multitude. "Who's your fadder?" he yells. "Conga-Te!" they scream back. And so goes the chant, followed by fervent entreaties to the lord to bless their generals, and a stirring rendition of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, finished off with more wails and catcalls and cries of "de broom, de broom, de broom, sweep them out and keep them out." This is the opposition, led by lawyer Lyndon Forbes Samson Burnham, whose four-word name is sung out in swinging cheers. This party is called the People's National Congress, or PNC. Their symbol is the broom, their program is a socialist one similar to the PPP, but the party is led by Negroes. It is simply the Negro counterpart.

But there are more Indians in BG. Negroes dominate the cities and hold practically all civil service jobs. Their 11 seats are proportionate to the population, in which roughly 33 percent are Negroes. It is a fight for survival. The Indians outbreed the Negroes. Most Indian women have a child a year, have quit working in the fields as they formerly did. Being a more industrious people, the Indian will claim the Negro when intermarriage occurs. However, aside from the election stress, there seems to be little interracial discord. They speak alike. They live together.

The third party is United Force, and its symbol is the Sun. Those that believe that Guianese progress lies in free enterprise and continued exploitation supported UF vigorously. Many of the 4,000 Chinese voted UF, along with the more prosperous Indian and Portuguese population. Some American money went here. "A Place in The Sun For Everyone" is their inappropriate slogan for this steamy country of coolie laborers.

THERE IS little of America here, and very little British influence noticeable except in the well trained, smartly uniformed mounted police who can part a crowd with a horse's flank in a matter of seconds. BG is a law-abiding place, probably because of British training and the pacific nature of the Indians. Signs and slogans touting Muhammed ("Get Your Free Islamic Literature") are seen along the road. Hindus are in a majority, so they don't push. Every off brand religion has a missionary here. The Christians, it is widely rumored, are causing

the spread of tuberculosis among the people who live in the bush. They make them wear clothes that hold in the sweat and cloud their lungs.

The country is lush and green. Tropical steamy weather is tempered by frequent breezes and rain. Georgetown resembles a shanty-town set for a musical comedy, shabby but charming, Victorian on stilts.

The Guianese vocabulary is small, marked by lofty and learned words. Later, I heard this manner of speech referred to by a Britisher as Baboo English. One cab driver said he didn't like politics because the crowds left him "oppressed and bewildered." Other expressions: "You walk with your blankets" if you are planning a trip into the interior. You don't "walk with your wallet" if you don't want to get a "Grab-hold". You yell "Teef!" if you get a grab-hold. A Guinean who speaks English well is one who "has English in his tongue". The command to go upstairs is, "Up yourself."

Outside of Georgetown and New Amsterdam, and the narrow belt of civilization that runs along the Atlantic, there has been very little invasion into the natural splendors of BG. Few risk expeditions into the bush. There is a splendid waterfall, Kaieteur Fall, which may be seen in a seven-day trip into the interior. For this reason it is more often seen through the window of a Grumman "Goose" flown by a daring bush pilot named Hicks, who prefers to take off by letting the water drop out from under him rather than gaining altitude.

The country is roughly the size of Great Britain. It is rich in minerals and timber. The land is fertile and water is plentiful. There is much to be made of this country.

BUT WHAT can be said of the election? The British will lose a colony. The Negroes have lost a stronghold. And the communists, active throughout South America as never before, may have a foothold.

NANCY FAGG

Young Generation At the OK Corral

AUSTIN

In the company of a full house of college youths, and for ten cents admission, I saw the movie **Gunfight at the O.K. Corral** at the University of Texas Student Union.

The plot is based on the shooting and partial extermination of citizens during a remarkably short period of time less than a century ago in Tombstone, Arizona. Three brothers, suggestively named Earp, and a gambler and killer named Doc, paid a call on cowboys who had invited them over to be killed. The cowboys, who have been wont to relax in Tombstone from their customary labors at cattle stealing, resent the authority of law officers such as the Earp family and refuse to accept either total or partial disarmament. In fact, both factions insist on going about heeled with the latest instruments for killing people faster—the repeater rifle and the revolving pistol. Neither was so effective as a 20-megaton bomb, but in those far away days such weapons served to impress humanity, which, during the foregoing 10,000 years of its mushrooming progress, had been able to admire nothing but the bow, the sling, the single-shot firearm, and the carving knife.

ACCORDING to persons present, the gunfight at the O.K. Corral was all over in about thirty shots and as many seconds. This is reasonable, though apparently not satisfactory to our entertainment industry. Men who made it their business to shoot their neighbors during those pre-Hollywood days could do so in one fourth of one second after deciding that it was the thing to do—if they were lucky. Frequently they missed (even name killers missed) at spitting distance; but on occasion they were more sober and accurate.

That is what is remarkable about the gunfight at the O.K. Corral. It occurred early in the day, when the participants could still see, and everybody shot everybody—except Wyatt Earp, who pinged around on all the targets without being touched by lead himself. The cowboys were mostly dead and

the lawmen were pretty leaky before you could say more than six of the Ten Commandments.

A movie audience would never be satisfied with such a brief climax. The last 15 minutes of the film show men crawling about ravines, wagons, and unpainted buildings, shooting each other at a leisurely pace, and generally prolonging the pleasure. The covered part of a covered wagon is set afire, one of the bad'uns emerges aflame and screaming, and there are various deplorable devices of the type that Hollywood employs to make incredible any picture that promises better. For instance, the horses at the O.K. Corral are sleek, fat, and bred up in the style of the last ten years of rodeo and parades; they no more look like horses ridden for transportation in the 1870's than Khrushchev resembles Mahatma Gandhi. Shanghai Pierce is decked out with paraphernalia more gaudy than the governor's brother.

NONE OF THIS implausibility seemed to faze the youthful watchers of the play. What disturbed them, as their hisses clearly revealed, was any idea other than sin. Doc Holliday in the course of the film drank fourteen bottles of whiskey, dealt several decks of cards, threw 16 knives, one close to his sweetheart's face and one into a Sweet Heart's chest, and fired 53 shots, all with telling effect, while retching out in the meantime 87 tubercular coughs. All of this occupied most of the action and held the audience in thrall.

But on two or three occasions the script veered briefly to suggest that killing was not always good. A certain Mrs. Clanton, mother of the cowboy crowd, urges her youngest son not to follow in his brothers' footsteps. A Mrs. Earp urges her husband not to join the shooting match. These moral intrusions are vigorously hissed. They are hissed at length, until the youthful audience, unable suddenly to sustain expression of an idea, even its own, reverses itself and begins madly applauding.

TOM SUTHERLAND

SINGERS AND STORYTELLERS

SINGERS AND STORYTELLERS, Publication of the Texas Folklore Society, Number XXX, ed. by Mody C. Boatright, et al., Dallas: SMU Press, 1961. \$5.00.

COMMERCE

This annual volume is bigger and better than last year's, which will be news to one R. Dugger, whose review of the 1960 volume intimated that the T.F.S. might be running out of material. Not so. Folklorists are as inventive, and not nearly as dull, as the pedants who write for the "scholarly journals".

The Society's venerable leader, J. Frank Dobie, leads off with "Storytellers I Have Known", and the 26 storytellers who follow him show great variety in content and ability.

An interesting, scholarly paper is Americo Paredes' "Folklore and History". To him, folklore is "oral tradition in periodic contact with a more complex, literate society." He argues that a tremendous amount of folklore is passed off as history. The "history" of the Alamo is a prime example. Paredes is amazed at college graduates who describe the Lone Star flag flying during the siege of the Alamo, when in fact "the flag deflated at the Alamo was the Mexican flag, with '1824' (for the Federalist constitution of that year) inscribed upon it."

In "The Singer of the Song", dealing with "attempts to bring folksong to the non-folk", Mac Edward Leach writes "a whole generation is growing up with confused and downright wrong ideas about the ballad and folksong in general . . . We confuse the utilization of folksong by sophisticated artists with folksong." The use of folksong by singers like Belafonte, Leach says, is "like making a cocktail table from a cobbler's bench."

"Feathered Duelists" describes the little-known sport of cock fighting. Haldeen Braddy, apparently at home on both sides of the border at El Paso-Juarez, takes a look at **aficionados** of a sport that "has no rival for excitement" and which drives the SPCA into hysterics. In the Borderland, even Chanticleer's descendants wear spurs, with gaffs, double-edged, razor sharp, nearly three inches long.

THERE is humor in this miscellany also. In "Prayer Meeting at Persimmon College", Joseph McCuller writes about the sympathetic old sister who hated to see the preacher leave. "Well, Parson," she said, "we shore are going to miss you. To tell the truth, we never knowed what sin was till you come amongst us." The new preacher got a surprise, too, when he asked an old Negro for

directions:

"Good morning, lady," said the preacher. "Could you give me a little information?"

She threw up her hands and grinned. "Lawdy, no suh! I'z done an' got too ole foh dat bizness, specially wid white folks!"

There is also much ado about "The Origin of the Word **Gringo**." Robert Fuson finds that most folk explanations are pleasing, plausible, logical, and wholly erroneous. He goes back, in fact, to the Greeks. Paredes outdoes him with an essay, "On **Gringo**, Greaser and Other Neighborly Names."

"Wolves, Foxes, Hound Dogs, and Men" records some authentic folk ways still prevalent in East Texas. With a sharp sense of humor, A. L. Miles compares the English hunt with the American version. In contrast to this "raw" folklore is the highly literate "The Frontier Hero: Refinement and Definition" by Robert H. Byington.

There are other pieces, too numerous to mention, as they say. Unfortunately, they are examples of what folklorists have been digging up for years and might give Dugger partial proof of his 1960 prediction.

JIM BYRD

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 6 September 29, 1961

DALE BAKER'S
Bar-B-Q & Catering
3303 Lake Austin Blvd.

... everthin started gettin better again cept fer a couple a scraps that I easily bar-b-qed mah country threw so onct I had everthing fixt up again I decided to run fer the Senate but when mah customers herd bout that they up an descinded upon the poles an . . .

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



A West Side Story

Sirs: Congratulations on your excellent front page story appearing in the Sept. 9 issue, entitled "A West Side Story". It is truly a candid look at the deplorable social-economic conditions existing today right in our own backyard. It is commendable of you that you expose these conditions so clearly and frankly and it is in effect a service to the poor people you describe, since a social problem must be first exposed before the citizens in our society ever begin to rise to solve it.

R. P. Sanchez, 223 S. 17th, McAllen.

Sirs: I have just finished reading Bob Sherrill's piece on the poverty of San Antonio. This is a very fine, sensitive piece of journalism of a quality one does not run across very often these days. It calls attention in a forceful and direct way to that part of our population which is not a participant in the so-called "affluent society."

David Hamilton, Dept. of Economics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

From Proxmire

Sirs: Received a copy of your September 9 issue and I certainly appreciate the kind words in the "Observer Notebook." With good friends like you to spur me on, you can bet that I'll keep up the fight.

Sen. William Proxmire, U.S. Senate, Washington.

Change the Name

Sirs: I have had letters published in the San Francisco newspapers asking that that beautiful city change the name of its "Russia Hill" to another acceptable name. Is there an American Hill in Russia? Of course not. Why give Russia free publicity?

Jack London told us that as far back as 1845 five schooners parked their Tchekist noses into the harbor of San Francisco. Russia has spied on San Francisco as a city since 1845.

Vince Salerno, 132 Maple Avenue, Woodlynne, N.J.

Austin Theaters

Sirs: It was gratifying to read in a recent issue that the Austin theaters are giving in to integration. I had to chuckle, however, when I read the statement attributed to Charles Root, head of Interstate Theaters in Austin, that his theater chain's position has always been that they would integrate when the time was right and when the people were ready. He further asserted, according to your article, that the theater chain was not trying to block integration, but that it was a question of economics. This is patently false, of course, except for the reference to the question of economics. Interstate Theaters integrated because other groups besides the NAACP and the Negro and student picketing organizations finally began to make segregation hurt the theater chain.

The statement is false because El Paso has been ready for theater integration for many years, but it has been blocked by the management here repeatedly despite representations of non-Negro community leaders and Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish clergymen. The pattern of theater segregation in El Paso continues

in the Interstate Theater chain in spite of the fact that a large number of drive-in theaters are not segregated and in spite of the fact that the theaters do permit mixed groups to enter at group rates.

Finally, they cannot argue here that El Paso is not ready for an admission of Negro patrons to its

downtown theaters, when our schools have been fully integrated since a courageous school board promptly followed the May 31, 1955, school integration order of the United States Supreme Court, with an action stating that it would no longer be the law of the land to enforce segregation in the El Paso public schools. Children

returned to the public schools in our city this fall for the seventh year and without incident, under integration.

Mr. Root's capitulation, under orders from New York, underlines the imperative necessity for all of us to realize that only when progressives stand united can their pleas be heard in the land. Seg-

regation of the Austin theaters was an offense to the whites of Austin as well as to the Negroes, and only when the white groups began to boycott the Austin theaters and to cancel theater parties did the management reconsider.

Richard T. Marshall, First National Bldg., El Paso.

LEGALS

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, 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 123309, in which MARY BELL AGNOR 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 a 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 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 Agnor 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, there was 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 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 123,492, 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.

TO: THE TRUE OWNERS OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN THE RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF TEXAS GENERAL UNDERWRITERS:

A hearing will be had upon the application of C. H. Langdeau, Liquidator for the State Board of Insurance, in Cause No. 123,659, entitled IN RE: RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF TEXAS GENERAL UNDERWRITERS, in the 53rd Judicial District Courtroom in Austin, Travis County, Texas, at 9 o'clock A.M., on the 10th 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.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

To Mildred Barrs, if living, and if dead, the legal 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 owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; and any and all other persons, including adverse claimants, owing 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 ex-

piration 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 Ellison, Sr., Wesley Ellison, Willie James Reed, William J. Pearson, Alonzo Black and William Carter, Trustees of Zion Hill Baptist Church are Plaintiffs and the hereinafter 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 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 possession of said land. That on May 12, 1961, defendants unlawfully entered and disposed of said land and withold 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 293 THE STATE OF TEXAS COUNTY OF TRAVIS

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 for 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.

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: Wright Styles, Mrs. Wright Styles, Margaret Routt and Louchis Routt the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers, and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to Plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit: All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, known and described as follows: Block Twenty-two (22), of Sub-division of Outlots Thirteen (13) and Twenty-six (26), in Division "O" of John Dowell Sub-division in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas; the same appears on record in Vol. 911, pages 425-426, of the Deed Records of 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.

You are hereby notified that

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 K. M. FISHER

By 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.

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 N. REED Henry A. REED

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.

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 Burns, S. A. Wells and Sarah Wells, and the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers, and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to Plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit: All that certain lot, tract, or parcel of land lying and being situated in the County of Travis, State of Texas, known and described as follows: 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 for taxes 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 hereinafter 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 hereinafter 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 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 13th day of September A.D., 1961.

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

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: Jerry Lee Davis and Sarah Davis, and the unknown owner or owners of the property hereinafter described or any interest therein; the heirs and legal representatives and the unknown heirs and legal representatives of each of the above named and mentioned persons who may be deceased; and the corporate officers, trustees, receivers and stockholders of any of the above named or mentioned parties which may be corporations, defunct or otherwise, together with the successors, heirs and assigns of such corporate officers, trustees, receivers, and stockholders, and any and all persons, including adverse claimants, owning or having or claiming any legal or equitable interest in or lien upon the following described property delinquent to Plaintiff herein, for taxes, to-wit: All those certain lots, tracts, or parcels of land lying and being situated

in 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 Lee 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: \$595.68, 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 hereinafter 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 hereinafter 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 expira-

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 hereinafter 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 hereinafter 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.

Bexar Date Set

Gov. Price Daniel called the two Bexar County elections, for congressman and state legislator, for November 4, which falls short by nine days of the November 13 date when the new run-off requirement for special congressional races goes into effect. Hence the Henry Gonzalez-John Goode fight will be a high-man affair whether there are other entrants or not. Conservative Democrats are known to be chilly toward Gonzalez, but so far they haven't come up with a candidate and probably won't. Both Gonzalez and Goode have planned lavish kick-offs at La Villita. Republican reinforcements are arriving in San Antonio to help mastermind the Goode campaign. They include

Political Intelligence

Frank Reynolds, a highly regarded campaign consultant from Washington, GOP state executive director Mickey Ledrick, and Nick Ruwe, a top-drawer Tower worker. . . . Rep. Franklin Spears and others who predict a Gonzalez victory are proposing that Gonzalez resign his state Senate seat right away in order that that position also be up for grabs on the November ballot. Three aspirants have all but announced for the Senate vacancy: Spears, Rep. Red Berry, and Cmsr. Sam Jorrie. A fourth, former Rep. Frates Seeligson (who has just proposed a national ticket of Goldwater and Harry Byrd for '64) says he is definitely interested. . . . The announced candidates for the legislative seat are Henry Catto Jr., a Republican, and Democrats Glen Kothmann, Ronald Wren, Ish Garza, Clarence Thompson, George Reilly, and Parker Southern.

Lee Hill, chairman of the legal and tax committees of Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assn., an organization dominated by the major oil and gas companies, said this week he was confident the Eckhardt tax on dedicated reserves of natural gas (Obs., September 22) would be challenged in the courts. He predicted most payments would be made under protest until the constitutional issue is settled. "Many interpretations of the new tax remain to be developed but the details are not as important as the constitutional questions," Hill said. "The suits challenging the legality will be based on a contention the tax is an unreasonable burden on interstate commerce."

Conservatives regained control of the Harris County Democratic Executive Committee with the election, 107-93, of attorney Joel B. Coolidge over Cyril Smith, the choice of liberals and moderates, to the party chairmanship. Woody Rose, also a conserv-

ative, was declared elected secretary by voice vote over Ed Tynes, a liberal. In an earlier test of strength, the conservatives narrowly carried, 97-95, a motion to have the election of chairman by roll call vote rather than secret ballot. Coolidge said the great majority of Americans are demanding there be a return to local control of government, states rights, free private enterprise, and a free market, and are opposed to cradle-to-grave and tax-and-spend centralized government. The executive committee adopted a motion by conservative Adrian Burk commending state, local, and private agencies for aid during Hurricane Carla. . . . In a blistering statement afterwards, the liberal Harris County Democrats' executive committee said the party machinery had been captured by "Republicans", that Coolidge has been critical of Democratic national leadership for the past 30 years, and that no legitimate channel of communication will exist between the national party and the local executive committee. The Harris County Democrats, offering their services as the local contact for the national party, accused conservatives of being "intimidated" in their own caucus, argued that nine more votes could have been obtained for Cyril Smith on a secret ballot, and said the conservatives "ultimately denied" a secret ballot to their comrades.

State Sen. Ray Roberts of McKinney announced he would not run for re-election because, he said, as an active member of the Navy reserve "I don't want to be in a job that might keep me from being mobilized." Roberts is a likely candidate for congressman-at-large. The two top possibilities for Roberts' Senate seat: Speaker James Turman of Gober and Rep. Charles Hughes of Sherman. Turman is also being mentioned for lieutenant governor and congressman-at-large.

Legislators who voted for the sales tax may get some public relations help in next year's elections, writes Dick Morehead of the Dallas News. These lawmakers, Morehead writes, "figuratively stuck out their political necks." Efforts will also be made, he says, to educate Texas teachers "on which legislators voted for the sales tax that got them a big pay raise and which gave only lip service."

Rep. Murray Watson of Mart, in an open letter to Gov. Daniel, recommended a grassroots study committee to hold public hearings on the sales tax and submit to the next legislature solutions to "the inequities and burdensome problems created" by the new levy.

Rep. DeWitt Hale of Corpus Christi, a member of the House general investigating committee which has been studying insurance claim payments resulting from Hurricane Carla, said the committee is trying to decide if Texas needs to create a state disaster agency. Hale said such an agency might be needed to direct relief operations and even make loans in future emergencies.

Dick Smith of Tarleton State, in an article in Public Affairs Comment, says there is little possibility of genuine constitutional revision in Texas anytime soon. Wholesale revision is direly needed, he feels, but he thinks the attitude of the Legislative Council, which opposes an overhaul, will continue to prevail over the League of Women Voters' campaign. The league is now pushing in earnest for poll tax repeal and an adequate registration system.

Threat to Free Institutions

(Continued on Page 7)

nize this error. Traditionally, the theory of conservative politics is not necessarily tied to a set of substantively unalterable rights, except insofar as these rights relate to the participation of the human being in the political process itself. Conservatives from Edmund Burke and John Adams to the present have been concerned, primarily, with the institutional control of political man, who, experience has shown, will not control himself. This institutional control is designed to convert man's personal ambition and desire for distinction and power into a social and personal asset.

Conservatives have sought to direct and control this ambition for power through a system of political controls, wherein each group of individuals excels in its office, subject to the limitations and controls of another group, equally anxious to extend its dominion and control. On domesticating the power of the Crown, for example, Oliver Cromwell declared "Sovereignty hath been broken into pieces." And without the restraints of our political institutions, authoritarianism and absolutism follow directly—as they did when Cromwell later forgot his own declaration.

The fragmentation of sovereignty, or authority, is an expression of institutional politics derived from that view of human nature which lies at the foundation of conservatism. Human nature, according to conservatives (and Christians, I might add), is characterized by a radical streak of personal ambition and self-assertiveness which no amount of socializing, ennobling, or planning can eradicate. It cannot be eradicated in the Stuart kings, in the fascists or the communists. It cannot be eradicated in the Birchers either! The mere fact that they seem to be "on our side" should in no way blind us conservatives to the dangers inherent in this radicalism.

The John Birch Society would have us believe that a single group or a single individual has the right and the duty to decide what the substantive course of American politics should be. We cannot admit this proposition. If we do, and if we then exempt that group or individual from the same controls imposed by the entire political process, political liberty will be at an end. Unadorned dictatorship will follow.

Extremists of the right and of the left, as well as some fuzzy-minded thinkers in between, lose sight of this basic premise regarding power and authority in American political thought. The loss of this premise involves the surrender of one of the fundamental ideas of "Americanism". The John Birch Society rests upon the mistaken assumption that anyone may be in possession of a proper body of political wisdom which no one should be allowed to question, and which justifies whatever practices that may be necessary to realize this "wisdom" in fact.

This assumption is of a piece

with the utopians of all stripes—whether fascists, communists, or, simply, ambitious liberals. Rule by the best would perhaps be best. But we are no closer to singling out the "best" than was Plato when he wrote the Republic. The Birch Society undoubtedly recognizes the political naivete which would permit a brain trust to usurp the sole and unquestioned authority to determine what the course of American politics should be. But what the Society does not see is that by its own activities it encourages the creation of precisely this sort of brain trust.

IF THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY wishes to ostracize groups which are not only avowed enemies of American constitutional government, but also those who are unknowing abettors or dupes of such forces, then let them begin with their own organization. The Society's presumption that the seriousness of the situation justifies extreme actions can be held only by one who either has no political ideals at all, or who fails to see that the means are an integral part of the end in the American political system. Welch's Society and Lenin's "Vanguard of the Elite" are grounded on the same mistake, and that mistake derives from their mutual failure to appreciate our own American tradition of political concern for the means to the end.

Mr. Welch states, "The form of government is not nearly so important as its quality. . . . For the building of morale and loyalty and a feeling of unified purpose and closely knit strength—for these and other reasons the John Birch Society will operate under completely authoritative control at all levels." Every conservative thinker should stand in criticism and in horror of this proposition that the quality of the government may be disassociated from its form. In the Anglo-American political tradition, they are inextricably connected. I assume that no conservative needs to be reminded that the political phase of the American Revolution was fought on that very issue. Why, then, does Mr. Welch propose a completely authoritarian political organization in order to defend a political society which was founded upon the destruction of authoritarianism? Here Mr. Welch would be far more at home with Daniel Leonard than with John Adams.

JUST EXACTLY what do Mr. Welch and his friends have in mind for American politics should they ever achieve a degree of power? Presumably, our national morale, fiber, and intellectual disposition have suffered so drastic a decline that "man-on-horseback" tactics will be required to get us on the right track again.

The only way to assure our country that "American" principles will again prevail, according to the John Birch Society, would be to have government by an author-

itarian elite who really know what is best, and who will brook no interference from within or from without their own prophetic group. The problem here is that the only "right track" in our political tradition is the institutional framework itself—the lawful channelling of discussion and the institutional restraint upon power.

We cannot say in advance that anything is "un-American" except that which subverts and clogs the political process, or makes the access to legal rights and redress difficult or impossible. A defense of that which is genuinely "American" must stand here, or it will not stand at all. We may have rights deducible from those which are basic, but we must not confuse them with fundamentals. This confusion is exactly what the John Birch Society has accomplished for themselves, and would give effect to elsewhere if they were so permitted.

If they should be successful, we would awake to the realization that we had been stripped of that which is truly distinctive and important in American life—the free access to the political channels and the evolution of political action upon the basis of critical, rational discussion. This quality may be lacking in our politics for reasons of negligence, indifference, perversion, or ignorance. But it is not lacking because of the political system.

THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY is a threat to constitutional government precisely because it would provide a political system in which free, critical discussion would be impossible, and a theory in which freedom of thought would be anathema.



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