

The Texas Observer

An Independent-Liberal Weekly Newspaper
A Window to the South

Volume 53

TEXAS, MAY 2, 1962

15c per copy

Number 5

Spotlight on Saturday's Primary

Administration Tested In Bids for Congress

AUSTIN

Used to be, most Texas congressmen got "free rides" back into office every two years. Only six of the 23 do this year. For the other 17 places, 60 candidates, two fifths of them Republicans, have announced. The Kennedy Administration will have important test elections in the Democratic primary May 5 in Dallas, Houston, the Sabine area, and East and West Texas.

Until the income tax story broke on Woodrow Bean, the congressman-at-large race looked like Bean against the field. Now it is simply a melange of seven Democrats and three Republicans.

The pro-Kennedy candidates in the clear-cut Democratic primary contests are Benton Musslewhite of Lufkin, who is challenging ultraconservative Democrat Cong. John Dowdy of Athens; Baxton Bryant of Dallas, who has a Dixiecrat opponent, Bill Jones; Claude Hooton Jr., in Houston, who has taken on conservative-Democrat incumbent Bob Casey; and Cong. Wright Patman of Texarkana, who is challenged by Sam Hall Jr., in a bitter, mud-slinging campaign.

Kennedy Democrat Jack Brooks of Beaumont, an incumbent, has two Democratic opponents. Tom Diamond, a Kennedy Democrat, has challenged Cong. J. T. Rutherford in West Texas, as have conservative Democrats from the other direction.

Cong. Clark Thompson of Galveston has a pro-Kennedy challenger, Jim Simpson of Texas City. Two other Democrats are also running. Organized labor is split between Thompson and Simpson.

The Republicans have candidates in all 18 contests (see separate story), including Bruce Alger.

Bryant-Jones

Methodist minister Baxton Bryant took leave of his pulpit eleven months before he announced for Congress (he worked in the government's savings bonds program in the interim). He has run as a loyal but not as an entirely liberal Democrat. Bill Jones, former state representative and a right wing Democrat, has nonetheless called him liberal. In fact, Jones has made this tag sound like an accusation; in Dallas, it doubtless is. "He (Bryant) has been a liberal and I say he is still a liberal," Jones says.

In a full-page Dallas News ad,

Bryant took his stands: the present welfare program is "a disgrace to the nation" and should be reshaped to emphasize returning people to productive society; states' rights and responsibilities; a balanced budget; support of the UN; tax reductions are unlikely; the nation's economic strength comes "through business and industry"; "a fair balance" is needed between labor and management, which means preserving Taft-Hartley. In a subsequent ad he said he will "vigorously oppose socialism and communism on all fronts."

Jones accused Bryant of telling labor he's against right-to-work and voters he's for it. Jones is against federal controls and refuses to pledge to support Bryant against Alger if Bryant wins the primary. Bryant accuses Jones of being Alger's "Shetland pony" and "errand boy," and notes Jones supported Alger in 1954, 1956, and 1958 against Democrats.

Bryant has been able to obtain important business support by hammering at the theme that Alger has alienated more congressmen than he has befriended and that Dallas needs "a real congressman." A group of Dallas business leaders, including E. B. Germany and John McKee, endorsed Bryant publicly and put up plenty of smacks for him. Bryant is expected to win the nomination.

Musslewhite-Dowdy

Two years ago Bill Crook came within 4,000 votes of beating John Dowdy. Dowdy votes with the Republicans regularly. His AFL-CIO voting record for the 1961 Congress shows not a single "good" (Continued on Page 8)

Senate Balance Wavers

AROUND TEXAS

The Texas Senate, for years one of the most unmistakably conservative upper houses in the country, undergoes a set of moderate-liberal challenges this week which might very well change the balance of power there.

"Here we've been taking for granted all along that the Senate would stay conservative until some major miracle happened," an Austin insider told the Observer. "And now all of a sudden it could change overnight."

Under Lieutenant Governor Ben Ramsey the Senate has been noted for an almost unrelenting



Ramsey

brand of conservatism. The "Ramsey team"—senators like Wardlow Lane, Dorsey Harde-man, Bruce Reagan, Preston Smith—moved from positions of eminence on key committees, time and again spearheading what amounted to vetoes on legislation emanating from a less conservative lower house.

The Senate's traditional status as a buffer to the House was never more graphically demonstrated than in the special session earlier this year, when it killed by a close 16-14 vote in the closing hours a stiff loan shark measure approved 86-56 in the House. (Continued on Page 7)

3-Way Donnybrook In Governor's Race

AUSTIN

Some 1.5 million Texans are expected to vote Saturday in what has been widely described as the hottest race for governor in 16 years. At stake is the tacit command of the Texas Democratic Party and the course of state government for perhaps the next four years. A run-off June 2 is certain.

Estimates of the Republican turnout (see page 6) range from 50,000 to over 100,000.

Six Democrats, ranging from the farthest reaches of the American right to New Frontier liberalism, with a cluster of conservatives and moderates in between, seek the Democratic nomination. The battle for the two run-off berths is almost universally acknowledged to be between Gov. Price Daniel, former Navy Secretary John Connally, and Houston liberal Don Yarborough. Atty. Gen. Will Wilson has been waging a vigorous campaign, with frequent assaults on both Daniel and Connally, but he is expected to finish no better than fourth. General Edwin Walker and former highway commissioner Marshall Formby are in a toss-up for fifth.

For the first time since Ben Ramsey was elected lieutenant governor, that powerful place and state attorney general are both seriously up for grabs. House Speaker James Turman, supported by labor and liberal groups, is the heavy favorite to lead the first primary field for lieutenant governor over conservatives Bob Baker and Preston Smith and middle-landers Jarrard Secrest and Crawford Martin. Either

Baker or Smith is expected to be in the run-off with Turman.

Moderates Tom Reavley and W. T. McDonald are jousting for a run-off berth with conservative Waggoner Carr for attorney general. Conservative Rep. Tom James, who has enlivened the race with his frequent attacks on Carr, will probably finish fourth, ahead of Austin DA Les Procter and Bob Looney.

In other contested Democratic races, Keith Wheatley, endorsed by liberal groups, challenges conservative Ben Ramsey for the Railroad Commission, far-right conservative J. Evetts Haley Jr. (a running mate of General Walker) faces incumbent John C. White for commissioner of agriculture, incumbent Judge W. A. Morrison opposes District Judge Otis Dunagan for the Court of Criminal Appeals, Associate Justice Meade Griffin is running against Judge Jesse Owens and Associate Justice Zollie Steakley faces Willard G. Street for the Supreme Court.

Polls in several newspapers show Daniel and Connally leading, but conservative voters this time are more severely splintered than the liberals. Wilson predicts a bunched-up finish. Yarborough's chances for the run-off depend on how successfully he keeps together the classic coalition—labor, liberals, eggheads, brass-collar voters in rural areas—and how spectacular a vote he polls in the heavily industrialized Houston and Gulf Coast areas.

Splits in the voting blocs have characterized the 1962 race. Yarborough has been endorsed by labor, Daniel by PASO, and Negro groups appear chiefly divided (Continued on Page 5)

'Go to Hell,' Bean Says

AUSTIN, HOUSTON

A sudden chain of developments concerning El Paso County Judge Woodrow Bean threw the Texas congressman-at-large campaign into total havoc this week, changing the complexion of a Democratic race which practically all political observers acknowledged Bean was leading. The state AFL-CIO, one of his principal backers, has withdrawn its endorsement and cited two other Democrats, Warren G. Moore of Tyler and Phil Willis of Dallas, as worthy of labor support.

Information leaked to the press last Friday that Bean, whose candidacy has also been supported by PASO, Negro groups, several veterans' organizations, both the El Paso Herald-Post and the El Paso Times, the Observer, and other papers, had not filed a federal income tax report since 1952.

Bean, campaigning in Houston, broke a long silence Saturday night when he called a press conference, admitted he had not filed a tax return in ten years, condemned the income tax as im-

moral and illegal, and pledged to seek its repeal if he is elected.

AFL-CIO president Hank Brown Sunday called on Bean to withdraw from the race.

"No one asked me to run for this job," Bean responded, "and no one is going to get me out of the race. I am eligible to run for this job, and anyone who asks me to get out can go to hell."

When he entered the race, he said, he did not talk to Brown "or anyone else."

"I think it's presumptuous of



JUDGE BEAN

Brown or anyone else to ask me to retire from the race," he said. "As far as the labor hierarchy dictating to candidates, that has never proven true to Texas and never will."

He added, "Hank Brown, so-called labor leader, was a friend last week. Today he's kicking a friend when he's down." Bean said his stand had brought him support from all over the state.

In his Houston press conference Bean had said it was common knowledge in the El Paso area that he had not filed his federal taxes. He asked why the information had not been disclosed until now and why the Internal Revenue Service had not pressed action against him. "If I be indicted and convicted for failing to file an income tax report," he said, "it would not deprive me of my right to represent Texas."

The Houston Press, whose Scripps-Howard sister publication is the El Paso Herald-Post, attributed to "El Paso sources" Saturday information that the IRS began investigating Bean three (Continued on Page 4)

Sandlin Endorses

AUSTIN

George W. Sandlin, prominent real estate man, one of Allan Shivers' principal lieutenants, and chairman of the state Democratic executive committee in years when that group supported Eisenhower, has sent out a "Dear Friend" letter to conservatives all over Texas supporting John Connally for governor.

Sandlin said in the letter he was supporting Connally because he was "interested in seeing strong conservative leadership in the governor's office and at the head of the party in Texas . . ."

"You are familiar with my strong convictions and my record as a conservative Democrat," he wrote. "I consider John Connally to be a conservative in the true sense of the word. My own judgment is upheld in this respect when I see that most of the conservative Democrats with whom you and I have worked in the past are now supporting John Connally for governor."

In This Issue

- The Governor's Race: Pages 1 and 5
- Emphasis on Congress: Pages 1 and 8
- Balance of Power in State Senate: Pages 1 and 7
- Republicans Bid for Office: Page 6
- Key House Races: Page 8
- Editorials and Comment: Pages 2 and 3

Liberal Candidate for Congress Turns Sour

AUSTIN

A liberal candidate has turned sour. We must not waste any more time or moral energy on him than necessary. Not the Observer, the El Paso Times, the El Paso Herald Post, Texas labor, PASO, nor anyone else who has supported Woodrow Bean in good faith owes anyone an apology; it is Woodrow Bean who owes the apologies. Yet he does not have the grace and judgment to realize this. Had he, our response to the disastrous turn in his life could have been reserved, at least; since, to the contrary, he has had the face to try to turn his disaster to his personal credit, there is no choice but to mark his betrayal of the liberal movement for what it is. We must be sure that no one is taken in by this demagogue because those who have supported him lack the candor now to say the truth about what has happened.

AN EL PASO reporter, acting, one assumes, on a tip, asked the Internal Revenue Service if Bean had filed income tax returns. I.R.S. divulged, as it is required to do by law under such circumstances, that Bean has not filed a personal income tax return since 1952.

THE WALKER CAMPAIGN

Curious Catalogue

AUSTIN

It will be interesting, and a little symbolic, this vote of General Walker's Saturday. Several of our political buddies grinned and nudged each other a couple of nights ago when we dramatically declared that it will, indeed, make a difference whether Teddy gets 46,564, or 78,604, or 114,788. There has been a kind of mutual pact among the budding politicians these last weeks, dismissing Teddy's curious effort as something akin to frivolity in action, predicting he will finish dismally fifth or more dismally sixth, and moving on to Daniel, Yarborough, Connally, or Billie Sol Estes.

One old-time capitol newsman, noted more for his gentleness than his flamboyancy, retired to a corner one afternoon after following Teddy up, down, and across Austin. "This," he said, "is the damndest campaign I ever saw." This particular newsman is not even a communist, unusual in a country with newspapers some 75 to 80 percent infiltrated, and hence the poignancy of his observation will probably stand the test of time.

THE GENERAL, for instance, has proudly and vehemently avowed he is a member of the Birch Society, an esoteric lodge which has been written off long ago by everything from the Saturday Evening Post to William F. Buckley Jr. The candidate has waged his campaign for governor of Texas in Minneapolis, Chicago, Bastrop, and Washington. A poor working photographer got threatened with "a face full of fist" at a press conference. A reporter got a sweeping jab in the eye. Columnist George Dixon was there when it happened and described the colorful spectacle of outraged nannies in the general's entourage jumping the victim with some of the most obscene hossanas he had ever heard from the lips of gentle ladies.

To continue with this catalogue of eccentricities, Teddy's platform, he announced early in the game, was the Texas constitution, generally recognized as the most extravagant hodgepodge of monstrosities and non sequiturs known to man. Asked at a press conference if he considered a vote against him a vote for communism, Ted leveled a two-star gaze, paused to think, and said "no comment." Not long after this, a reporter in Houston asked one of Ted's leading boosters where the candidate could be reached next day when he came

As county judge in El Paso, Bean has been a liberal Democrat who has espoused federal projects that would be impossible to finance without the income tax. It is believed that he knew last September that the matter of his failing to file returns had come under official scrutiny. The Houston Press, a Scripps-Howard paper like the Herald-Post, reported Saturday that "El Paso sources" say Bean knew he was under investigation and filed in the hope the news would not be published until after the election. He nevertheless announced for congressman-at-large, by doing so indirectly dissuading some good liberal Democrats from getting in. He accepted the endorsement of labor. He made all kinds of statements, including one that he is "for the federal government." Bean says a lot of people around El Paso—some 50,000—knew. In any case, many influential people in politics outside El Paso did not.

Bean was the conspicuous county judge of El Paso. Why did the tax people do nothing for ten years? There are two possibilities: they did not notice, or they did notice and left Bean alone because of politics. Bean now says he has challenged the Internal Revenue Service to take him to

court in years past and they have hesitated and done nothing. The facts remain to be developed.

At this point in the affair, it was obvious that endorsements of Bean should be withdrawn. No one wishes to prejudge the case, but when a man offers for public office, he must be in the clear and Bean, for several days, ducked telephone calls from the state labor office. He refused to answer direct questions about whether he had filed his returns. Well: he could not be supported, but don't kick a man when he's down.

Bean Saturday went to Houston and held a press conference. He said he believes the income tax is "illegal and immoral" and when he is elected congressman-at-large he will propose its repeal. That, he announced, is why he has not filed income tax returns for the last ten years. In a studiously worded few sentences, he said the government had withheld taxes from his salary as county judge, and "My accountants tell me the government owes me money for the withholding taxes that have been deducted from every pay check as county judge and paid directly to the Bureau of Internal Revenue..."

TO COMPLETE his caricature of politics, Bean dared to charge that the exposure of his income tax record was an effort by his enemies to "prevent my election without a runoff." He said he thought he will not be indicted, and that if he is, he will win the case. "If I be indicted and convicted for failing to file an income tax report, it would not deprive me of my right to represent Texas," he said.

And where would the federal government be "for" get the money to do all the things he is "for"? "We should start checking on foreign aid where money is spent recklessly."

No, this is too much. Bean has forfeited his right to consideration in his time of difficulty. This is no "delightful rascal." He not only failed to file his tax returns, for which there may conceivably be explanations. He failed to tell his friends and supporters the facts, for which there is no conceivable explanation. He failed to act on the likelihood that these facts would be used against other liberal candidates unless he withdrew, as he should have, in embarrassment. He failed to make the income tax "a matter of principle" until he was exposed, and then in a purely self-serving move he took a position contrary to the convictions of all his supporters to try to get votes from extreme right-wingers.

None of us should wish him, or any man, ill. Let us simply be done with him as a candidate for anything.

ALAS, THERE MUST be a footnote.

The Austin American-Statesman Sunday carried a story bylined Sarah McClendon from Washington as shocking as any of that newspaper's memorable lows in journalism. It is too politically vicious to be repeated. In general terms, it can be said without spreading too much of its poison that it is an attempt to damage Senator Yarborough, Don Yarborough, and Mrs. R. D. Randolph by associating them with Bean and Billy Sol Estes. Its tone may be inferred from Mrs. McClendon's phrase, "the Mrs. Randolph, Yarborough, Bean, and the

Estes faction." Although it appears to have originated as a public hand-washing of Estes by Vice President Johnson, and although it seems that some of the things in the story would have to have come from Johnson or persons very close to him, no one could attribute such a malicious story to the Vice President or anyone except the person who put her name on it and the newspapers that published it. They must answer to themselves for what they have done.

R.D.

Examining Legalized Betting

AUSTIN

Texas voters might be wise to reject legalized horse racing Saturday. The question involved may be, "Can people be protected against themselves?" It is easy to say No, they cannot. The truth is, no one can exist except in an environment, and if the environment includes an especially attractive opportunity to act on self-destructive compulsions, people who have such incipient proclivities are more likely to act them out.

Horse racing as a tax policy could be worse. It has the appearance of generally falling on persons who can afford to place bets. In this respect it seems similar to a tax on motor boats or country clubs. As these matters work out at the track, it actually falls also on many poor people. When you don't have any fun in your life you're game for a chance on Betty's Beau in the third. And then you lose, usually.

IF HORSE RACING returns to Texas, most of us (the writer included) will go to the track occasionally for the fun of it. It is fun. People so readily make fools of themselves; there is the sport of carrying it off when you've done it yourself. The gaily colored silks, the razzamatazz, the scratch sheets—it's fun all right, like a football game. And horses can be beautiful.

Some people gamble because they want to win. They're uncomplicated unless they're greedy or they need to win to compensate for something beyond them they'll never have. Some people gamble because they want to lose. Perhaps they want to die. Perhaps they want to be put in jail or to have some reason for running away to a new start.

If psychiatry has given us any new understanding beyond cavil, it is knowledge of the fact that people often do things for reasons they, themselves, do not understand. If people who gamble for self-destruction reasons could be counted on to understand what they are really doing, there might be a tenable case for refusing to "protect them from themselves." Many cannot be counted on in this way, and the case for horse racing is vitiated to this extent.

THERE IS also a related consideration with a somewhat different thrust. There are some guys who would simply rather drink or gamble than feed and clothe their children. One would be foolhardy to say they're no good, but what they do is certainly no good. The idea of opening up a great oval into which these rascals can pour their salaries—for the enrichment of track owners who are already rich—makes one sicken.

Legalizing the races seems to this fun-loving fellow a choice between causing grief to the psychologically ill and the families of the socially irresponsible, and the gay places race tracks are: the fun of going to them. Reluctantly, to hell with the fun.

R. D.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER



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

MAY 2, 1962

Willie Morris
Editor and General Manager
Jay Milner, Associate Editor
Sarah Payne, Office Manager
Ronnie Dugger, Contributing Editor

Published once a week from Austin, Texas. Delivered postage prepaid \$5.10 per annum. Advertising rates available on request. Extra copies 15c each. Quantity prices available on order.

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

HOUSTON OFFICE: Mrs. R. D. Randolph, 2131 Welch, Houston 19, Texas.

Moore for Congress

The Observer unequivocally withdraws its endorsement of Woodrow Bean for congressman-at-large and recommends in his stead Warren G. Moore of Tyler.

Grotesque is the only word to describe the series of events involving Bean. The man who solicited the endorsement of labor, liberal, and minority groups all over Texas has clearly, as R.D. argues in an accompanying column, betrayed the public trust, embarrassed his supporters, and left the race in such a shambles that the excellent chances of a liberal victory are now severely jeopardized.

It is a frightening prospect, with all the ingredients of tragi-comedy, but at this late date Bean could still make the run-off. Leaders of organizations which have worked diligently for his election understand the calculated sham of his curious turnabout on the income tax, advocating as he does repeal of the very principle of progressive taxation as upheld almost 50 years ago by the same Sam Rayburn whom he so often professed to admire. The Bean episode will, in these closing hours before the Saturday election, be a good test of the native intelligence of the average voter.

Warren G. Moore, an old Yarborough Democrat, was Harry Truman's appointee as U.S. Attorney in the East Texas district. A firm and undeviating party loyalist, moderately lib-

eral in his politics, he is undoubtedly, as we now belatedly acknowledge, the best man in the race. "I am in favor," he says, "of adequate medical care for our senior citizens." On federal aid to education, he states: "Texas stands about 30th in nationwide education. Our standing should be improved. It will take money to do this. Texas can raise the money if the people desire. Any federal aid should be with complete local control . . ." He favors "such financial assistance to our friends and peace-loving nations as we can afford."

We prefer Moore to Phil Willis, brother of Sen. Doyle Willis. He has now sought to move into the breach and pre-empt as much of the Bean support as he can. He favors the Nixon approach on federal aid to education, approving aid only for buildings and equipment. He favors state medical care and attacks the Kennedy plan with the frequent conservative smoke screen that "millionaires" would also be eligible under social security. As a state representative, his record was not a good one. He had a reputation, in fact, as being something of a labor-baiter.

All former Bean supporters, we hope, will rally behind Warren G. Moore, and will make every effort at this late date to urge fellow liberals to join them. If Bean still makes the run-off, the prospects are altogether grim.

Carr's Loyalties

Waggoner Carr has not held a responsible position in Texas public life since 1959. Much, therefore, has been forgotten. The Observer wishes to review the record of Carr's support of big business, racism, and the enemies of Senator Ralph Yarborough, relying on back issues of this newspaper with dates cited in parentheses.

Carr owed his election as speaker of the House of Representatives in 1957 to moderates and liberals, to whom he made assurances of fair play. He had been a member of the old "Gas House Gang" in 1951, and his assurances were taken on trust. He at once appointed reactionary W. S. Heatley chairman of state affairs, to which he sent bills he wanted killed. Heatley stuck four lobby control bills in a pro-lobbyist subcommittee (3/5/57). Carr appointed a conference committee on lobby legislation 4-1 against the stricter conception of the bill advocated by Gov. Daniel (11/22/57), then rammed the ensuing bill, a sham, through the House.

Carr attended a meeting of Houston's White Citizens' Council, which paid his expenses there. A picture taken during the meeting showed Gov. Marvin Griffin waving, a Confederate flag in the background, and Carr advancing behind Griffin, smiling slightly (11/1/57).

Rep. Joe Pool, Dallas, introduced a bill to require any organization to register and furnish a list of its members to any county judge who told it to do so. This was the anti-NAACP bill. Carr said, "This is a bill designed to ferret out sneaky, nefarious agitators who are most likely to provoke trouble." Carr also hailed the bill to close schools rather than integrate, if there was any threat of violence, as a bill making it clear that the legislature "had rather have no public schools at all than to have their children march to classrooms with bayonets at their backs" (12/13/57).

(Tom Reavley, whom this newspaper has endorsed for attorney general, told the Texas Press Assn. the NAACP registration bill was "nothing but a restriction upon freedom of speech" (1/31/58).

Pool introduced a bill in 1957 requiring a run-off for the Senate election. A hundred votes were necessary in the House. One day, the bill had only 90; the next, 103, with which it was rammed through. The switches

were caused by pressure from Carr and his floor leaders. ("I did it as a personal favor to the Speaker," said Rep. Malcolm MacGregor.) The Observer editorialized, "Everybody knew on the face of it the bill was meant to gut Ralph Yarborough." (February, 1957.)

With Carr's full support, the 1957 session doubled state college tuitions (4/8/57).

In 1959, Carr's revenue and tax committee was overwhelmingly weighted for the sales tax, and he himself endorsed a "gross receipts" tax which looked very much like a general sales tax and which, the Observer editorialized, "Gov. Daniel well named a 'gross deceptions' tax." Meeting with the appropriations committee in secret, Carr tried to forestall all increases in state spending until they could be tied to a tax bill (3/28/59). Carr subsequently met secretly in the Commodore Perry with businessmen and lobbyists, including Herman Brown, Ben Bolt, and S. J. Hay, the Observer reported the next week.

Daniel's tax bill, including business taxes, passed the House in a 1959 special session despite Carr's efforts to juggle the rules so it could not come up (5/30/59). Carr then stacked the House conferees on taxation 3-2 against the House's own bill and did not even appoint its author, George Hinson of Mineola, as required by time-honored custom in the House. His conferees gutted the bill for the gas lobby by striking out the taxes, approved by the House, on natural gas pipelines and interstate corporations (6/20/59).

Carr's tax bill was defeated by his own House, 121-27. The House was disgusted with him and rebellious. The Observer editorialized, "Carr betrayed his own House, sided with the Texas Senate and the gas lobby" (6/20/59). Answering publicized talk of impeaching him, Carr histrionically told the House, "If it be your desire to oust me, then be at your work," left the chamber, and minutes later returned to a standing ovation from roughly a third to a half of the members (7/18/59).

The Observer has now fulfilled its duty of reminding voters that as Speaker of the House, Carr served the gas lobby, the supporters of the general sales tax, the lobbyists who were watering down the lobby control law, and the segregationists.

FINE QUALITY

Observer Notebook

AUSTIN

WE WERE very deeply impressed all over again, watching Don Yarborough on statewide television this week, with his fine quality of contagious enthusiasm. It is catching on. Connally, spending literally hundreds of thousands of dollars in his crusade for fiscal responsibility and slashes in state spending, comes across on TV like an urbane upper-bracket obstetrician who missed a proper calling in the afternoon soap operas. This, we understand, is the Madison Avenue touch. Connally's half hour campaign film, complete with music from the sound track of "Giant," contends that life is one horrendous orgy of fun and games. It is a delightful anesthesia, much akin to the candidate's platform.

Yarborough comes through untarnished; the man didn't even use a teleprompter. After one of his recent speeches, a student who works in the Observer office reported that four Republicans in the young marrieds' housing project where he lives decided right there to abandon their hopes for a greater yesterday and vote for Yarborough. A friend noted the other day that if he wins this one, it is going to be with a coalition of young people and old people, which is more truth than poetry. The great majority of his active backers are in their twenties and early thirties; the devotion he inspires in old people out in the hinterlands is one of the overlooked factors in this campaign.

It is fascinating to see the extent to which the conservative quality of Connally's campaign has become something of a national issue. Anyone in Washington who considers himself reasonably informed politically now knows, after the flurry of national publicity in the last two weeks, that Connally—the first member of the Kennedy administration to try for election at the state level—has turned his back on the New Frontier, aligned himself with the conservative fat-cats, and made things unexpectedly embarrassing in certain unnamed high places. This is not exactly an unwelcomed development.

THE PRECINCT conventions are Saturday night, and it would be an excellent idea to carry along some resolutions commending the Kennedy

administration in areas where it deserves to be commended, and urging various programs of state and national reform. A large group in Austin plans to sponsor a resolution in several precincts, and we pass it along as a suggestion for following their example:

"Resolved: That the recent hearings by the textbook committee of the Texas state legislature are to be deplored for the following reasons:

"Whereas, unsubstantiated charges were made concerning the character, reputation, loyalty, and professional ability of authors, elected officials, other individuals and organizations, and

"Whereas, said hearings were conducted with callous disregard for fair play, relevancy and good order, and

"Whereas, the textbook committee has failed to provide procedural safeguards to protect basic individual rights and liberties long recognized by Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, and

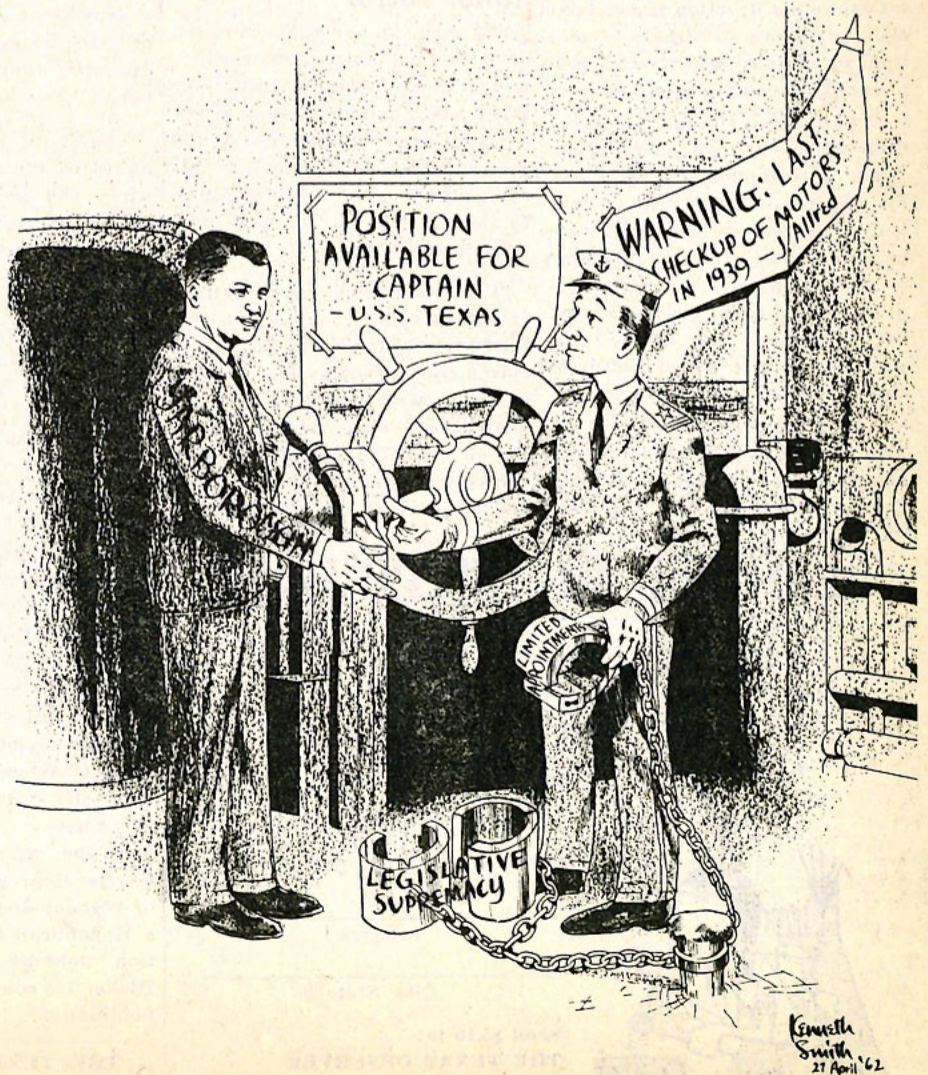
"Whereas, the matters under consideration by the committee are the proper function of expert state and local agencies trained in the selection of proper textbook materials for the public schools,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved: That the House committee on textbooks of the Texas legislature be dissolved according to law."

THE HOUSTON PRESS made editorial endorsements in eleven of the 12 Democratic races for the Texas House. It endorsed five liberals and six conservatives, which shows it manages to have a certain verve and promiscuity. In only one campaign it did not endorse, the one involving Barbara Jordan, the highly respected young Negro lawyer. The Press might at least have disguised things by foregoing endorsement in one or two other races. Instead, cowardice has seldom been so acutely dramatized.

IT MAY interest readers of the Observer that the Atomic Energy Commission has turned down a request of the Industrial Waste Disposal Corp. of Houston to dump radioactive wastes in the Gulf of Mexico. The A.E.C.'s reason was concern for U.S.-Mexican relations. The Observer reported on the possible dangers of the plan some time ago.

'I'm Game, But Leave An Arm Free'



Breakthrough in Houston?

HOUSTON

A young woman with a growing reputation for intellectual energy and campaign talent may be the first Negro to serve in the Texas legislature since Reconstruction.

She is Barbara Jordan, a young Houston attorney who attended Texas Southern University and Boston University law school. She is expected to lead the three-way race Saturday for Harris County's Place 10 in the state House of Representatives.

Miss Jordan has two opponents in the Democratic primary—Jim Shock, who identifies himself as a liberal but does not have the support of Harris county liberal leaders, and Willis Watley, a conservative. Enthusiastically supported by Houston liberals, she says of her own position: "I call myself a liberal—a thinking liberal, I sincerely hope—and I wish more people would stop hedging about the term. I don't believe there is such a thing as a 'middle-of-the-roader'."

The quiet determination which shows so clearly in her manner is verified by her career, both as a student and a professional. When she was in the tenth grade, Edith Simpson, a nationally known attorney and an alternate delegate to the United Nations, spoke at Wheatley High School where she attended school. "That's when I decided to become a lawyer," Barbara said this week.

This is a large ambition for any teenage girl. For a girl in Barbara's circumstances at the time, it could easily have been the usual daydreaming, forgotten when obstacles began to appear. But from that moment on, her record indicates, Barbara's course was firmly plotted in that direction.

"Everything seemed to come easy for Barbara," one fellow student recalls. "At least it did when you watched and listened to her in class or debating or at exam time. But those of us who knew her best in college knew she was studying while most of us slept. Her roommate told me she got up many mornings and found Barbara still studying."

'Always Running'

Despite her devotion to her textbooks, however, Barbara found time to exercise her already pronounced interest in politics.

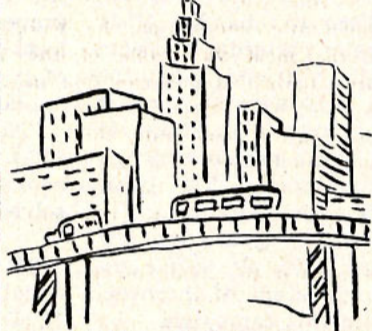
"I was always running for something in college," she said. "When I was a freshman at TSU I ran for vice-president of the student body, but was declared ineligible because I was a freshman. Then, as a sophomore, I ran for president of the student body—and lost by six votes." She finally won when she was a senior—editor of the yearbook.

During her college days here she also worked as a volunteer in the campaigns of several candidates, "whenever I could find the time,

which was most anytime I was needed I suppose. Politics has always fascinated me."

Houstonians are especially vocal these days in the praise of Barbara's abilities as a public speaker. "If I could get up and talk to a crowd like she can," one veteran politician said, "I'd be governor or senator by now."

She began winning prizes for public speaking in high school. At TSU she was a member of the debate team and won first at a Baylor University invitational meet. She was the chief inspiration of the TSU debate team that toured the country a few years back, winning the respect of debaters and debating coaches at some of the nation's top-ranked institutions of higher learning, including the Universities of Chicago and Iowa. "The best we could do against Harvard," she remembers, "was a tie."



A Houston businessman who has been boosting Barbara's candidacy among his friends told of approaching one—a native Mississippian who moved to Houston several years ago—who had heard her speak at a neighborhood political rally the night before.

"I asked him what he thought of Barbara after hearing her speak," the Jordan booster said. "He said she was very good on the platform. With a little coaxing on my part, he finally admitted she was not only good, she was by far the best speaker he had heard in the campaign. What about her qualifications, I asked him, don't you think she's best qualified? He admitted that she seemed to be best qualified. Then I asked him if he would vote for her. He grinned and said, 'Now, you know I'm from Mississippi.'"

Minor Factor

But most of her supporters believe the race issue will be a minor factor in the contest this time. When she announced as a candidate, Barbara told her friends, "If the race issue is brought into this campaign it won't be brought in by me." So far no one has—publicly at any rate.

"I've found people in all sections of Harris county very receptive," Barbara told the Observer. "I am extremely pleased by the fairness of the newspapers here and the audiences I have spoken before. I really feel that people are now thinking only of the qualifications and abilities of the candidates.

"Race has definitely not become an issue. In fact, I have gotten only two phone calls from nuts. I should think any candidate would get that many or more."

Although Barbara doesn't seem to believe it, some Houstonians say some people are not likely to be so quiet during a run-off campaign. Much of the current atmosphere of tolerance, the more cynical observers contend, can be traced directly to a fear of angering Harris County's Negro voters into a bloc.

She is the third Houston Negro to seek a state legislative seat in the past decade. Both of the other aspirants were attorneys. M. W. Plummer ran in the early 1950's and received about 15,000 votes. Al Wickliff, who is Barbara's campaign manager, ran a few years ago and got only a few more votes. The gradual change of attitude and the increase in the number of Negro voters here are important factors in the consensus that she will fare much better. But most important, many say, is her impressiveness at voter gatherings in any part of the county and her tireless, good-humored campaigning.

She recently debated a Republican before a large audience here. After the debate her opponent, obviously favorably impressed, said to her, "It's amazing how many things we are in agreement on. I thought you said you were a liberal."

"I am a liberal," Barbara told him. "You're an intelligent conservative and I like to think I am an intelligent liberal. Two intelligent people are seldom at opposite poles on general issues."

1960 Campaign

Barbara's first political experience after beginning her law practice here was in the "Get Out the Vote" campaign for the Kennedy-Johnson ticket in 1960. It was then she began to attract the attention of Harris County Democrats. Her strategy for finding block and precinct workers and getting out leaflets and voters' lists was the same she used to excel as a student at Boston University, where the competitors for top grades often were graduates of highly rated eastern prep schools and universities. She described that strategy — "work harder than your competition."

The plank in her platform she has stressed most so far concerns what she calls "the waste of money and people in our relief and welfare programs." This waste is caused, she says, because not enough attention is given in the Texas welfare program to the prevention of the need for relief. She is an advocate of the Ribicoff program of "preventive aid." The distribution of welfare money needs study also, she declares in her speeches throughout the county.

"It's so unfair to see the really handicapped people starving while so many others—who are able to make their own way—are getting a free ride on the state's welfare rolls. There are thousands of persons in this state who just can't feed and clothe themselves because of old age or physical handicap," she states in her campaign brochure.

If she wins the approval of Harris County Democrats, with or without a run-off, she will face a Republican in the general election. Johnnie Mock and H. H. Ricker are competing for the GOP nomination.

Bean-Labor Rift In Congress Race

ENDORSEMENT VOIDED

(Continued from Page 1)

months before he filed for congressman-at-large, and that the IRS had informed him he was under scrutiny.

'Larger Interests'

In urging Bean to withdraw Sunday, Brown said:

"We believe that every American is innocent of charges against him until he has been judged by due process of law. We do not expect Judge Bean from this belief. But in the current situation, with the larger and far more important interests of the people of Texas at stake, we believe he should withdraw."

Brown, who spent hours on the telephone Monday talking with members of the 27-member AFL-CIO executive board, told the Observer the withdrawal of the organization's endorsement of Bean "was not taken lightly."

When COPE endorsed him in February, Brown said, "we felt he was the most qualified of those asking us for support.

"The law of the land must be respected. If a person doesn't like the laws, the legislative process is the proper way to change them, but to ignore them, as Bean has, would lead to chaos and anarchy.

"Had it not been for that Houston statement, we would have stayed with him until a jury decided him guilty or innocent. I don't believe in kicking a man when he's down.

"But when he himself admitted he had broken the law, and pleaded guilty himself, there was really nothing else to do."

The executive board will issue a statement Wednesday, after this issue goes to press, urging labor members "to devote their full energies to either Moore or Willis," Brown said.

"The very people he praised yesterday he's telling to go to hell today. I simply can't understand it.

"This man wasn't honest—with labor, with PASO, with the veterans' groups who backed him. He didn't level with them. He didn't tell them he was against the federal income tax. After all, if he is against that, he is against the Kennedy program except by adopting the John Birch Society's six percent national sales tax."

Brown accused Bean of "taking the Birch approach" in seeking to repeal the income tax, and said Bean is "hoping to draw support from the far-right wing to offset the support he's losing."

Lyman Jones, AFL-CIO publications director, said he had telephoned Bean Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week "and he simply wouldn't tell me anything.

"What disturbs me so much," Jones told the Observer, "is that this man should never have run. He knew he was in this difficulty. He solicited our support, knowing what he knew. And he did solicit our support."

Bean also would not talk about the income tax matter Friday and Saturday to his Austin public relations man, Bob Sherrill, former Observer staffer.

Last-Minute Effort

In his Sunday press conference, Bean called the information about his failure to file an income tax a "publicity release" and said it was "a last-minute effort by my political enemies to prevent my election without a run-off."

His opposition to the income

tax, he said, is shared by many Internal Revenue officials. "One former chief, T. Coleman Andrews, offered for President two elections back on the sole platform to abolish the income tax," he said.

Andrews was the Constitution Party candidate in 1956.

"The first day I am congressman-at-large," Bean promised, "I propose to offer three bills for enactment into law. The first will be for outright repeal of the income tax law. The second will be an alternate bill exempting the first \$7,500 of earned family income from taxation and providing for a \$1,500 exemption for each dependent. The third will be an act to limit the totalitarian powers of the Internal Revenue agents."

Since 1952, Bean said, he had challenged the IRS to act to compel him to pay. "They have demurred, hesitated, and refused to take action. I wanted to fight the issue out in court. Then when I was denied this chance, I offered for congressman-at-large so I would have a forum where the people could judge. Now at last it looks like I have a chance to fight in both Congress and the courts. I welcome the opportunity."

Bean claimed that he had tax money withheld from his salary during part of the ten years. "Actually," he said, "there is a question of whether the government owes me any money or whether I owe them anything."

His accountants, he said, told him the government owes him for withholding taxes deducted from his pay as county judge. The federal income tax and the Texas sales tax are "economically unnecessary. I think they are both illegal and immoral."

Bean later admitted there had been no withholding from his income before he became judge three years ago, but he did not believe he had enough earnings to pay an income tax, he said.

'Plain Democrat'

A newsman asked if his opposition to the income tax would damage him with liberals. "I'm just a plain Democrat," he replied, "who the liberals have supported, as well as conservatives who agree with me."

If the income tax is repealed, he declared there are "plenty of alternatives." He is not necessarily against foreign aid, he said, but "we should start checking on foreign aid, where money is spent recklessly."

Bean said he asked Percy Foreman, the well-known Houston defense lawyer, to call the press conference so he could "tell the people the true story." Foreman said he would help Bean in the case if necessary.

Bean, many observers believe, can still make the run-off despite the developments. Labor and other groups have thousands of the usual "slate cards" all over the state as suggestions for voting Saturday.

The AFL-CIO statement Wednesday will probably say:

"Phil Willis is to be commended for his long and outstanding record as a loyal, working Democrat and his pledge to support the bulk of the Kennedy Administration legislative program."

"Warren Moore is to be commended for his adherence to the Democratic Party, for his record as a federal district attorney and for the obvious integrity of his views."

SUBSCRIBE TO THE OBSERVER

- ★ 'Pernicious'—Ivan the Terrible
- ★ 'Incorrigible'—Ghengis Khan
- ★ 'Unrealistic'—Ethelred the Unready
- ★ 'Devious'—General Walker.



Name _____
Address _____
City, State _____

Send \$5.10 to:
THE TEXAS OBSERVER
504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 4 May 2, 1962

Democrat for Every Taste in Priority Race

(Continued from Page 1)

between Yarborough and Wilson. Connally has made some inroads in all three. The situation on San Antonio's Latin West Side, with strong organizations for Daniel, Connally, and Yarborough, is symbolic.

Most of the gubernatorial candidates concentrated their last-minute campaign efforts on the major metropolitan areas—Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, the lower Valley. But Gov. Daniel is swinging through Bible-Belt East Texas and Yarborough slated flying stops to those smaller cities with strong labor organizations.

It is the fourth-term issue, the question of Lyndon Johnson's role in the party fight, and the possible appeal of New Frontier liberalism as espoused in provincial terms by Yarborough, which are the critical issues of the campaign. Wilson has added others with his accusations against Daniel on conflict-of-interest and his attempt last week on statewide

television, strongly criticized by Connally and in Washington circles, to link Connally through Johnson to Billie Sol Estes.

Only a year and a half ago Daniel, Connally, and Wilson went to Los Angeles as a team to seek Johnson's nomination for the Presidency. Today Connally is assailing Daniel for tired leadership, fiscal irresponsibility, and dubious party loyalty. Wilson is questioning Connally's connections with Johnson and his expensive campaign and attacking Daniel's land acquisitions. Daniel is calling Wilson a mudslinger and Connally a big-money candidate. Yarborough has remained largely immune from this cross-fire, probably because everyone wants in a run-off with a liberal. But the cozy courtesy of the moderate-conservative element in the state party is clearly a thing of the past.

Campaign Issues

Daniel, who has moved since 1956 from his highly conservative

states' rights orientation to a position very close to the political center, has lost much of his old business support, mostly because of his attacks on the Austin lobby and his endorsement of pipelines and escheat legislation.

He has stressed the need for continuing experience in state government on the grounds other top offices will be filled by newcomers. He asks the chance to finish his programs, which he argues have been thwarted by "selfish lobbyists for special interests." He is running primarily on a "law enforcement" ticket, which includes items as diverse as juvenile parole and loan shark bills.

Whether Johnson actually persuaded Connally to get into the race—out of concern for the Republican challenge in Texas, or the state's role in future national elections, or for the Vice President's own Presidential ambitions—has become somewhat irrelevant, for Connally's past associations with Johnson have been more widely aired than any other issue in the campaign.

Only Daniel and Yarborough have been mild on the point. Otherwise, the accusation that Connally is spearheading a movement to make Johnson the first Texan to enjoy almost complete control of the state's politics has managed to make the dailies just about every day. Wilson, Walker, Formby, and the two Republicans have been the critics.

Yarborough has advocated repeal of the general sales tax. On that issue, every shade of opinion is represented. Wilson favors "cutting it to one percent and putting it on everything," Formby wants to freeze it at two percent, Connally and Daniel want to remove the inequities, and Walker says he doesn't think it should have been passed in the first place.

Conservative Stress

Connally is waging his campaign along a broad spectrum, similar to Daniel's. Daniel's support, however, is more dead-center, with somewhat more weight on the liberal side. The hard-core of Connally's backing, on the other hand, is firmly conservative.

Most of the frontline supporters of former Gov. Allan Shivers, the conservative Democrat who barnstormed for GOP tickets in 1952, '56, and '60, are working for him. The new breed of anti-Daniel businessmen are with him. Connally's campaign, it is generally acknowledged, has been the most comprehensive and well-financed in Texas history, and his opponents, especially Daniel, Yarborough, and Wilson, have attempted to make this a campaign issue.

Connally, in a vigorous bid, has stressed the need for a new face and cited his experience as Navy secretary. He has criticized many of the Kennedy administration's proposals, attacked Daniel for the state deficit and increased taxes, and proposed a ten percent slash in state spending. Mainly, however, he has concentrated on unity "to see that we work closer together toward a common solution of our problems . . ."

Connally's unique coalition includes those notoriously uneasy allies, the Shivers organizers and the main-line Johnson backers. "There's not a single Shivers man in town who isn't working for Connally," a Connally leader in San Antonio said last week. Another Connally backer, a former state representative, told the Observer: "We didn't have anywhere else to go, except possibly to Wal-

ker, and that would have been a lost vote."

Yarborough has pegged his bid to the New Frontier theme: "The people of Texas want to start moving again . . . Ask only what Texas can do to make America great . . . If the governor of Texas had given us the kind of leadership President Kennedy has given us on the national level, then the state would be on the move." His campaign slogan has been: "Make Texas No. 1."

The Houston attorney has attacked "the tired Austin clique," blamed what he calls "sluggish state government" on "the power of the big out-of-state monopolies," criticized Daniel for his appointments, proposed better welfare programs and old-age pensions, and denounced Connally for "repudiating President Kennedy and the New Frontier."

Daniel and Connally supporters warn that if Yarborough wins the Democratic nomination, he will be the most vulnerable of the three against Republican Cox in the November election. Too many conservative Democrats, they argue, would desert to the GOP. Yarborough people have replied that the risk is worth it because the state party should be oriented toward the goals of the national party, because most deserting conservative Democrats are Republicans anyway, and because a one-party state government has failed to meet its responsibilities to an urban society.

Liberals have largely been critical of Connally's candidacy. His election, they say, would serve to blunt the issues, stymie reform, postpone a two-party system by keeping the Democratic Party in the hands of conservatives, divide the liberal coalition against itself, and turn state government over to the business interests.

The less conservative among Connally's backers reply that it is important that the right-wing of the state party be firmed up as much as possible in future national elections, that Vice President Johnson is doing an excellent job and deserves close ties here to preserve his national position, and that Connally will keep state government on a safe middle-road course.

Wilson, in a fighting campaign with frequent barbs at Daniel and Connally, has pledged economy in state government, a conflict-of-interest law, and a fight against undue concentration in both business and labor. He has received a great deal of publicity on the Daniel land acquisitions and his courts of inquiry on Billie Sol Estes. He may have picked up some votes at the governor's expense. Formby has pitched his case on "progressive conserva-

tism" and has probably been the most vigorous critic of Vice President Johnson.

Reliable Gauge

Most informed observers predict Walker, who says he is "an extremist and proud of it," will poll between 75,000 and 100,000 votes. Most of his strength lies in Houston, Dallas, and deeply conservative West Texas, and he may get a good vote out of San Antonio, home of retired soldiers. His campaign, which is being closely followed nationally, will be a reliable gauge of the far right in a state noted nationally for its virulence.

More than anything else, Walker's campaign is rooted in the frustrations and uncertainties of the international situation.

"The reason I am running and my platform are one and the same," he has said, ". . . the need to defend the United States under God in the struggle for survival against international communism. With nine million others in the state, I want to lead the fight."

Because of Vice President Johnson's national status, the Walker campaign, the fact that this is something of a pivotal year in state politics, and steady growth of the Republican Party here, this campaign has generated perhaps more national interest than any governor's race in Texas history.

W. M.

Six Resolutions

✓ **Houston Post** editor Bill Hobby told a South Texas press convention state newspapers should work full-time against secret sessions of the Texas Senate. "We have a right to know how our senators vote," he said. "The public still can't find out how the Senate votes on some of the most important issues in our state government—the appointments to the boards and commissions made by the governor."

Political Intelligence

✓ The **Bexar County Democratic Coalition** will try to push through Saturday's precinct conventions six resolutions which are sure to draw opposition. The resolutions urge a constitutional amendment abolishing the poll tax, commend President Kennedy for his "bold and decisive stand" in the steel case, condemn as "politically immoral" those who participate in the Democratic primary while "knowingly intending" to vote Republican in the general election, censure the **Birch Society**, favor passage of the administration's medical care bill, and call upon the next legislature to reapportion state legislative districts "to conform with current conditions."

✓ A lawsuit which sought to force the appointment of GOP election officials in all **Harris County** precincts and certification of GOP candidates who win nomination May 5 was dismissed by the First Court of Civil Appeals. The suit, directed at County Clerk Bob Turrentline, was dismissed on grounds it was premature. The court's opinion did not rule on whether the GOP must hold primaries in all 278 precincts.

✓ **Tarrant County** is expected to return a slate of seven liberals and moderates to the Texas House, barring unlikely GOP upsets in November. Republicans are creating the novel spectacle of running for local offices in Fort Worth, and informed Democrats reportedly won't be surprised to lose a county position or two.

✓ "Texans Against Race Track Gambling" took out a full-page ad in the **Wall Street Journal** calling gambling the biggest cause of embezzlement, broken marriages, neglected children, poverty, and occasionally suicide. Gov. Price Daniel and Tom James, attorney general candidate, are the

two statewide politicians who have waged the most active campaigns against the referendum. Advocates of Rep. Red Berry's measures are being spearheaded by the **Texas Thoroughbred Breeders Association**, who continue to argue that legalized betting will attract more tourists and bring in additional tax revenue. Last-week campaigning pro and con is unusually heavy. Although voter opinion on the propositions will not be binding, it will of course, have a psychological effect. Republican voters will vote for or against the legislature's submitting a constitutional amendment legalizing betting on a local county option basis. Democrats have two propositions. One asks for an opinion on a constitutional amendment legalizing betting. The second asks if a law should be enacted legalizing an arrangement by which the state and the track share 14 percent of the total pool and all counties receive one-half of the net share based on population.

✓ The **Dallas News** reiterated its warning this week that Texas liberals and labor are making their "biggest bid in years" to capture the "conservative state Senate." (see separate story)

✓ The **Houston Press** endorsed **Manley Head** for congressman-at-large.

✓ **Archer Fullingim**, **Kountze News** editor and ranking East Texas liberal, endorsed **Don Yarborough**, **Jim Turman**, **Tom Reavley**, **Woodrow Bean**, **Keith Wheatley**, **John White**, and **Cong. Jack Brooks**.

✓ **Mrs. Harold Boots**, Amarillo housewife whom **Rep. Ronald Roberts** is suing for her calling him a card-carrying communist in a textbook hearing, has claimed immunity because she was speaking to a legislative committee.

✓ The **Houston Press**, in Harris County legislative races, endorsed liberals **Charlie Whitfield** and **Bob Eckhardt** and conservatives **Paul Floyd** and **Don Shipley** for re-election. The paper is also backing liberals **Bill Shead** and **Clyde Miller** against conservative incumbents **W. H. Miller** and **Hank Grover**. No recommendation was made for place 4, although the Press stated its opposition to incumbent conservative **Don Garrison**.

VOTE FOR
WARREN MOORE
for
Congressman-at-Large

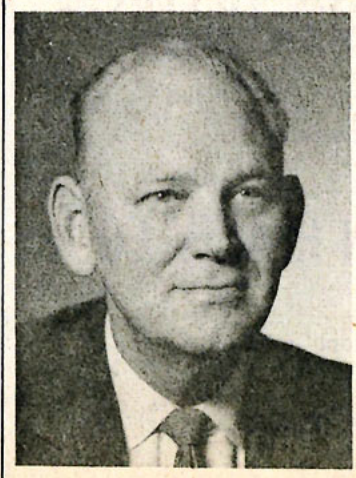
THE
ENDORSED CANDIDATE
OF
THE BROTHERHOOD OF
LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN
AND ENGINEMEN

ad paid for by R. R. Bryant
chairman
BLF&E Legislative Board

ELECT

Charles M. Johnston
*The Liberal
Democratic Candidate*
For
PLACE 3
Travis County
QUALIFIED
by
● education
● training
● experience

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 5 May 2, 1962



elect
WALLACE SHROPSHIRE
Your
COUNTY ATTORNEY
for
Travis County
experienced & qualified

● Asst. District Attorney
● Asst. County Attorney
● Special Agent of FBI

I Pledge a Program of:
Common Sense Law Enforcement
and Impartial Consideration to All.

Texas Republican Aggression on Large Scale

AROUND TEXAS

To many old-line Democrats the Texas GOP's bid for offices this week amounts to aggression on a large scale, and the figures prove it. Already two-party in national elections, the extent of Texas' tentative move toward two-party state politics is nowhere more dramatically illustrated than in the sheer numbers of Republicans running for state and congressional places.

Required by law to hold a separate primary this year because their 1960 gubernatorial nominee, William Steger of Tyler, polled more than 200,000 votes in the last general election, the Texas Republican Party is doing considerably more than satisfying a statute.

They are running candidates for every major statewide office. The governor's race between Jack Cox, the heavy favorite, and Roy Whittenburg is the second contested GOP gubernatorial primary in Texas history. A hot primary race for nomination has also developed for lieutenant governor between Bill Hayes and Kellis Dibrell, and a three-way battle for nomination for congressman-at-large is likely to produce the somewhat revolutionary spectacle of a GOP run-off.

The party has candidates, furthermore, in 18 congressional districts (compared with five in 1960), including three contested GOP primaries. They are running campaigns in ten of the state's 31 senatorial districts and for 70 of the 150 seats in the Texas House of Representatives. Two of the Senate and seven of the House primaries have contests for the party nomination.

The incentive of Sen. John Tower's victory last spring on state-level campaigning shows again in the contrast between this year and 1960, when Republicans ran for only 19 seats in the House and three in the Senate. As recently as six years ago, only four Republicans tried for the House and two for the Senate.

It has been difficult for the party to find election judges and polling places in its novel and sweeping effort. The Houston Chronicle says Republicans there will vote in "kitchens, living rooms, garages, a barn, a hallway, a classroom, a basement, and stores." One Houston politico, noting the preponderance of women in many GOP precincts, suggested the use of ladies' rooms in Humble Stations.

How Many Votes?

How many Texans will vote in the GOP primary? General Edwin Walker's far-right campaign in the Democratic governor's race is going to blunt the Republican appeal somewhat, but estimates of the GOP turnout range from a conservative minimum of 50,000 or 60,000 to an optimistic maximum

of 75,000 to 90,000. To a large extent the key is Harris County.

In Houston, where the Republicans have been so active that conservative Democrats have persistently warned that a large GOP vote will debilitate conservative strength in the Democratic races and pave the way for the nomination of liberal Democrats, estimates of the Republican vote vary from 10,000 to 30,000. "If we get as high as 30,000 there," a party leader told the Observer, "we're well on our way to 100,000 in the state." Impartial political insiders in Austin predict about 50,000 statewide.

But the result of this threat to conservative Democrats, who seriously fear that a heavy GOP vote will catch them in a vise between Republicans and liberal Democrats, has been something unprecedented in Texas campaigns: Democrats are fighting Republicans as well as themselves.

One thing is certain. The vote turnout in the GOP primary will not be an accurate measure of actual GOP manpower in the state, for the simple reason that a large number of conservatives who are casting their ballots for one of the more conservative Democrats will go Republican in the November election. This has happened in previous years and it will happen again.

One Connally backer in Bexar County told the Observer this week, for instance, that if Connally loses to Don Yarborough he will definitely vote for Cox in November, and that he might vote for Cox if Daniel wins the Democratic nomination. Most of Walker's voters are certain to vote GOP in the general election.

'Number Two'

Stephen Jones, 22, typifies the youth and the brains behind the Republican drive in Texas. Son of a Houston petroleum engineer, he is studying English and government at the University of Texas before going to law school, but he still manages to work full-time for the state office. He concentrates on party publications, and his special interest at the moment is Republican campaigns for the state legislature. "That's where you build a two-party state," he says.

"Assuming we don't elect a governor, though we're trying," Jones told the Observer, "the Republican Party in Texas may for some time be similar to the GOP in Oklahoma, West Virginia, and Kentucky, a strong minority party, strong in the top officials but not at the bottom," with perhaps four or five congressmen. "Right now we're sort of like the Liberal Party in England: number three. We're third to the liberals and the conservatives in Texas, but I think we're fast moving into number two, replacing the conservative organization

Democrats — people like Jake Pickle and Clyde Johnson."

Fully realizing the importance of places in the state legislature, the Texas GOP recently set up a legislative and research division, which concentrates on races for the state Senate and the House. (In special elections last year two Republicans, Kenneth Kohler of Amarillo and George Korkmas of Texas City, were elected to the House—"the largest GOP bloc in the House," the blurbs said, "since Reconstruction.")

The party's research division has been unusually active. It sends out a newsletter every two weeks to the GOP legislative candidates. It is preparing a candidate's handbook on major issues. It is encouraging a trip by each candidate to Austin before the general election so they may become acquainted with state problems and confer with party leaders. The nominee for governor will address a special "workshop"



for all party candidates in San Antonio next month.

The research arm is also publishing a special supplement on the records of Kohler and Korkmas for general distribution. More important, there are five "field men" out in the state at all times, advising candidates and county chairmen. A large map in the state office in Austin shows where each of these workers are to be found from day to day.

Bids For Congress

The state office is helping its candidates for Congress whenever help is sought, but most of that work is done by national party groups.

The Republicans are running for 18 of Texas' 23 congressional seats. Two of their three candidates in recent special Congress races are trying again: Joe Bailey Meissner, who got 38 percent in the Wichita Falls district, and Conner Harrington, who ran fourth in a field of six for Sam Rayburn's vacancy in District 4.

Of these 18 challenges, state GOP leaders believe they have five excellent chances of victory. They rank their five best chances in this order:

1. Bruce Alger, they believe, will be re-elected from Dallas. He is the only GOP congressman from Texas.
2. In District 18, Amarillo mayor Jack Seale is "almost certain" to be elected, they predict, over incumbent conservative Democrat Walter Rogers. A GOP congressman represented the district ten years ago. Tower got a whopping 62 percent of the district's vote over Bill Blakley last year, and he even got 48 percent against Lyndon Johnson in 1960. There are party organizations in every county.
3. In District 16 Ed Foreman, 29-year-old Odessa businessman,

is running a vigorous race against incumbent W. T. Rutherford, a conservative Democrat. This is state GOP chairman Tad Smith's ballwicket. In 1960 the Republican congressional aspirant ran third behind Rutherford and the far-right Constitution Party candidate. The combination of the 1960 GOP strength and the Constitution poll was 42 percent, and the Republicans feel assured they will get every Constitution vote. Tower carried the district heavily last year.

4. District 22 in Houston's silkstocking area is the major paradox. It went for Nixon-Lodge over Kennedy-Johnson and for Tower over Lyndon Johnson for the Senate, and yet it still failed to elect a Republican congressman, returning incumbent Democratic conservative Bob Casey. Tower polled an astounding 72 percent of the district's vote against Blakley.

There is a three-way fight in District 22 for the GOP nomination. It matches Ross Baker, son of Humble's general counsel Hines Baker; Joe Poindexter, grandson of Judge William Poindexter, a Democrat who was runner-up to Oscar Colquitt for governor of Texas in 1910 and served six years as Democratic national committeeman; and Mrs. Julia Mae Barnhart, a great-granddaughter of Sam Houston. Baker, the preference of many in the party organization, is apparently leading.

Houston Republicans feel their chances are good in the November election if Kennedy Democrat Claude Hooton (see separate story) wins the Democratic nomination over Casey.

5. The fifth most encouraging congressional race, party leaders believe, is for congressman-at-large, involving another three-way battle for the GOP nomination. The candidates are Desmond Barry, Houston truck-lines owner, Joe Phillips of Lubbock, and Giles Miller of Dallas. A run-off is likely.

In other interesting GOP bids, Steger, the party's gubernatorial nominee against Price Daniel in 1960, is running for the nomination in District 3 against M. J. Harvey Jr., a John Bircher. In Texarkana, James A. Timberlake is the first Republican ever to run against Cong. Wright Patman.

"In 1960," one GOP organizer told the Observer, "we only ran five for Congress, including Alger. That left 17 Democratic congressmen to campaign for the national ticket in their districts without opposition. We've realized the importance of congressional campaigns."

House Increase?

"We want to be the balance of power in the next legislature," Jones said. "It's impossible for us to control it. If we elect a governor, we must have the balance of power." It is an ambitious undertaking, and most Austin observers say they won't come close. Not Jones.

Key House votes last session, Jones reasons, involved margins of about 20. "That means if we elect ten representatives, we're the balance of power."

He expects as a "rock-bottom minimum" that there will be five or six Republicans in the House next session. Kohler and Korkmas, he predicts, will both be returned. "How well we do depends on how well our governor runs and how solidly our organizations hold up," he says.

There are high hopes among Dallas Republicans for House places. Six GOP candidates are running, Republican poll taxes have increased, and several incumbents are not seeking re-election. One GOP candidate, Joe Byrne, got 49.5 percent of the vote against Democrat Joe Ratcliff last time.

The "best areas" for Republican chances for breakthroughs in the House are in the Panhandle, the Midland-Odessa area, El Paso, the Valley, and the German counties.

The Texas Senate

Jones ranks the state Senate behind Congress and the Texas House in the party's possible chances for advancement. But Republicans are certain to run strong races for two Senate places:

1. Bob Barnes, mayor of McAllen, is expected to cause trouble in the November general election for either Jim Bates of Edinburg or Rep. Raoul Longoria of Pharr, two liberal Democrats seeking the nomination to conservative Democrat Hubert Hudson's vacancy. Tower carried the district over Blakley, and the party is well-organized there.

"This is the place we tell conservative Democrats they slipped up," Jones says. "That Senate seat has been held for 26 years by conservative Democrats, conservative leaders in the House such as Wade Spilman come from this district, and yet they couldn't even muster a conservative candidate to succeed Hudson. Still, conservative Democrats like Preston Weatherred tell us we're hurting them!"

2. The GOP also entertains hopes of defeating the Democratic nominee in Harris County. A race for the Republican nomination there pits Jim McBride, high school government teacher and Bellaire city councilman, against Truitt Lively, an avowed John Bircher (Obs., April 28). McBride, highly respected in party circles, is the favorite. His Democratic opponent will probably be Rep. Criss Cole, a moderate liberal.

In District 31, if Rep. Charles Ballman of Borger defeats incumbent Grady Hazlewood of Amarillo for the Democratic nomination, Republicans believe they will have a good chance with L. R. Ernce of Amarillo in the general election.

State Races

In other state races, the Republicans are running Harry Hubbard of Marfa for commissioner of agriculture, Albert B. Fay of Houston for land commissioner, and Bernold M. Hanson of Midland for railroad commissioner. Write-in campaigns are being conducted for Eventon Kennedy of Houston for attorney general, Allan Lacy of Abilene for state treasurer, and Mrs. Hargrove Smith of Houston for comptroller, each of whom will appear on the November ballot.

GOP leaders are still talking about Tower's endorsement last week of Dibrell, long-time critic of Lyndon Johnson, over Hayes in the gubernatorial fight for lieutenant governor. Hayes, a Birch-oriented conservative, is leading heavily in the polls. Tower has taken a calculated risk. If Hayes wins, it will definitely be a blow to Tower's heretofore unchallenged prestige in the party.

Cox, who got 620,000 votes to Daniel's 909,000 in the 1960 Democratic primary, is expected to win the gubernatorial nomination over Whittenburg, wealthy oil and cattleman, with complete ease.

RELIABLE REAL ESTATE SERVICE

Arthur Hajecate

METROPOLITAN REALTY CO.

4340 Telephone Road

HOUSTON, TEXAS

MARTIN ELFANT

Sun Life of Canada

Houston, Texas

CA 4-0686

Power Balance at Stake in Key Senate Duels

(Continued From Page 1)

For years it has been the Senate which has opposed a natural gas pipelines tax. The major impetus for the general sales tax came from that chamber.

Under Ramsey, a growing band of liberals and middle-roads—Henry Gonzalez, Babe Schwartz, Andy Rogers, Bill Patman, and others—were politely but firmly relegated to minor committees while the veterans Lane, Reagan, Hardeman, Weinert, and others got the choice chairmanships. (Crawford Martin, a moderate and Gov. Price Daniel's floor manager, received important appointments and was something of an exception.) Ramsey himself largely set the calendar, and votes on suspension, requiring two-thirds of the 31-member body, often constituted the crucial showdowns on many bills. It has become less and less so in recent years, but there was a time when the old Austin saying, "He who controls ten or eleven senators controls the legislature," was true and flourishing.

Today Ramsey has left, and is running for an unexpired term on the Railroad Commission. In a slam-bang race for the lieutenant governorship, James Turman, who became House Speaker in 1961 with the backing of a liberal-moderate coalition, is heavily favored to lead the first primary field and is given a better than odds-on chance to win the Democratic nomination over whatever conservative winds up in the run-off with him.

Seven Assured

Last session most key Senate votes were decided by margins of from four to seven. At least seven changes are assured, through retirement and resignation. Replacements are certain for conservatives Bob Baker of Houston, Preston Smith of Lubbock, R. A. Weinert of Seguin, Cong. Ray Roberts of McKinney, and Hubert Hudson of Brownsville, and for middle-roads Crawford Martin of Hillsboro and Jarrard Secrest of Temple.

Baker, Smith, Martin, and Secrest are running for lieutenant governor, Roberts was elected to the Sam Rayburn vacancy in Congress, and Weinert and Hudson have retired.

One of those seven vacancies, barring a Republican victory in November, will be filled by a liberal. Former Rep. Jim Bates and Rep. Raoul Longoria, both liberals, are the only two Democratic candidates vying for conservative Hudson's old place.

Of the other six races for vacancies, liberals or moderates are given a good chance to win in all of them. A number of interesting contests have developed for these seats.

Incumbents Challenged

On the remaining 24 places, eleven incumbents have no opposition in the Democratic primary, 13 are being opposed in the primary.

In five of these 13 races, ideological lines have been tautly drawn and liberal or moderate replacements are highly possible. Conservative incumbents Wardlaw Lane of Center, Jep Fuller of Port Arthur, Bruce Reagan of Corpus Christi, Grady Hazlewood of Amarillo, and Dorsey Hardeman of San Angelo—all members, more or less, of the Ramsey "team"—face vigorous opposition.

Reagan, Ramsey's appointee to the powerful appropriations committee last session, is involved in an exceptionally close and bitter

fight with Rep. DeWitt Hale, also of Corpus Christi. Reagan's labor score was two "good" and eleven "bad", Hale's House record on the same count was eleven "good" and seven "bad." The two have been meeting in a series of face-to-face debates, and both records have been amply aired. Reagan voted for the sales tax, Hale against it. This one is a toss-up.

Lane, the flamboyant conservative leader and Senate veteran, is reportedly in serious trouble in deep East Texas District 2. His opponent, Jack Strong, a Longview lawyer and son of a former state senator, is drawing support along a broad spectrum and is being strongly backed by liberals.

Hard feelings, the Observer learns, still remain from a bitter campaign for district attorney there two years ago, which Lane lost. He has drawn the wrath of a number of influential women in the district, who are circulating his past statements against "women's rights" legislation. Against this challenge, Lane is pitching his campaign on conservatism and experience.

Lane's labor voting count last session was two "good" and eleven "bad." He was the leading sales tax advocate in the Senate.

Fuller is likewise in trouble in District 4. His principal challenger is Rep. Roy Harrington of Port Arthur, a House liberal close to organized labor (18 "good", three "bad" on the AFL-CIO record.) Rep. W. T. Oliver, conservative House member, is expected to run third, but could throw Harrington and Fuller into a run-off.

Hazlewood, another conservative veteran (two "good" and eight "bad" labor votes) faces Rep. Charles Ballman of Borger, House tax committee chairman closely associated with Speaker Turman. Ballman was scored eleven "good" and five "bad" by labor. If GOP gubernatorial candidate Roy Whittenburg, native of Hazlewood's hometown Amarillo, gets a solid Republican primary turnout, that may pull enough conservative votes from

Hazlewood to get Ballman the Democratic nomination.

Hardeman, usually considered with Lane one of the two most influential old-guard senators, is a favorite, though not a heavy one, over former House member W. A. Stroman, also of San Angelo. Hardeman was rated one "good" and eleven "bad" by labor last session, Stroman's House record was moderate to liberal. Stroman may carry Tom Green County.

For the Vacancies

For Baker's Harris County place, Rep. Criss Cole, a blind Marine Corps veteran, is favored to win, although a run-off is likely with conservative William J. Merrill.

Cole, who has specialized in loan shark legislation, is a moderate liberal. His AFL-CIO voting record in the House last time was nine "good" and eight "bad," his business voting record as compiled by lobbyist Preston Weathered was 16 "good" and 19 "bad."

Merrill, formerly a county judge in Panola County and for 13 years a lawyer for Humble Oil, is Cole's chief opponent. Gail Reeves, former city councilman and an ultra-conservative, and W. H. Jones, a middle-roader with Negro support, are also in the race.

For Weinert's place from District 19, there is a hard-fought race between Rep. Ray Bartram of New Braunfels and Walter Richter of Gonzales. In the House Bartram compiled a conservative record: six "good" and 14 "bad" on labor's tabulations last session. Richter, former director of the Gonzales Warm Springs Foundation, has liberal and labor support.

Bartram is the favorite in this one, but it could be close. A third Democratic candidate, Charity B. Ray, is considered well out of the running.

For Roberts' seat from District 9, a veteran House liberal leader, Rep. Charles Hughes of Sherman (18 "good" and two "bad" on labor's countdown) is the favorite. But he may face tough second primary opposition from Ralph Elliott, a conservative Eisenhower Democrat also from Sherman. Ralph Hall, a conservative from Rockwall, is the third candidate.

For the Martin vacancy from District 12, a run-off may be in the offing between J. P. Word of Meridian, a county judge running on a conservative platform, and

Warwick Jenkins of Waxahatchie, a moderate liberal. Former Rep. Ben Suddarth, very conservative, is reportedly running third.

For Secrest's seat from District 13, Rep. Murray Watson of Mart is favored to defeat his only opponent, Rep. Frank McGregor of Waco. Watson's voting record has been conservative (eight "good" and 12 "bad" on the labor analysis), but he has moved increasingly closer to the political center. McGregor, on the other hand, was one of the staunchest conservatives in the House (given three "good" and 16 "bad" by labor).

For Smith's place from District 28, former Rep. H. J. "Doc" Blanchard of Lubbock, a conservative, is the favorite, but he reportedly faces serious opposition from Don Hancock, county judge of Yoakum County, who has liberal and much middle-road support. Rep. Wesley Roberts, one of the most conserv-

ative of the House members (two "good", 14 "bad" on the labor list) may be squeezed out of the run-off.

Four More

In addition to Lane, Fuller, Reagan, Hazlewood, and Hardeman, four other incumbents are involved in tough contests for reelection, but replacements in these four seats probably will not involve vote changes.

The most interesting of these four races pits Sen. Doyle Willis, who has usually voted liberal, against Rep. Don Kennard, long-time House member and a liberal leader. Tarrant County labor, which has supported both in the past, is taking an official hands-off position, and liberals are likewise reported to be split. This toss-up is being closely watched.

Elsewhere, liberal incumbent Babe Schwartz is a solid favorite in District 17, but he may need a run-off against Rep. Maco Stewart of Galveston, a moderate liberal who has lost to Schwartz before. The third candidate is former Rep. Sam Bass, a conservative.

In the El Paso-Midland district, incumbent conservative Frank Owen of El Paso is the favorite over Rep. Pete Snelson, a conservative from Midland, and former Rep. Andy Anderson, a moderate liberal also from Midland. Snelson is expected to make the run-off.

An interesting fight is being waged in Dallas between veteran conservative Sen. George Parkhouse, the principal spokesman against organized labor in the Texas legislature, and Rep. Joe Ratcliff, a young conservative first-term in the House. Ratcliff, who Weathered's voting guide states was noted for "withholding co-operation with conservative leadership," is given a slight chance at an upset. The Dallas News is backing Parkhouse.

Four other incumbents have opponents but are heavily favored to be re-elected. David Ratliff of Stamford, conservative, is expected to defeat conservative Rep. Truett Latimer of Abilene and liberal-supported Dallas Perkins, mayor of Impact. George Moffett, conservative from Chillicothe, is favored over George Corse of Graham, who made headlines when he lobbied successfully to get his job as a county school superintendent abolished. Tom Creighton, conservative from Mineral Wells, leads Wallace Shepard of Denton, a liberal. Bill Moore of Bryan, a middle-roader, is the favorite over conservative Marion Pugh, lumberman from College Station.

No Opposition

The eleven incumbents who have no Democratic opposition are: Sens. A. M. Aikin of Paris, Martin Dies Jr. of Lufkin, Neveille Colson of Navasota, Galloway Calhoun Jr. of Tyler, Charles Herring of Austin, Culp Krueger of El Campo, Louis Crump of San Saba, Bill Patman of Ganado, Andy Rogers of Childress, Abraham Kazen of Laredo, and Franklin Spears of San Antonio. Dies, Colson, Calhoun, and Crump are conservatives; Aikin, Herring, Krueger, and Kazen are usually middle-roads; Patman, Spears, and Rogers are liberals.

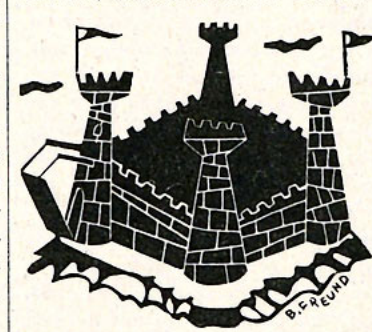
Republicans (see separate story) have filed for the Weinert, Baker, Smith, and Hudson vacancies, and for those seats now held by Rogers, Hazlewood, Willis, Lane, Fuller, and Schwartz. W.M.



Lane



Ballman



LEGALS

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Charlene Walthor James, 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 hereof; that is to say, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 18th day of June, 1962, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 118,361, in which Charles Edward James, Jr. is Plaintiff and Charlene Walthor James is Defendant, filed in said Court on the 22nd day of June, 1960, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties: Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has been guilty of excesses and cruel treatment toward the Plaintiff, which treatment has been of such a nature as to render their further living together insupportable, and such treatment has necessitated the separation of the parties on or about December 12, 1958, and since which time they have not lived together as husband and wife.

There were no children born of this union and there was no property of any nature accumulated.

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 seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 30th day of April, 1962.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Margaret Sneed Cairo, Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 21st day of May, 1962, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 125,993, in which Wardell Cairo is Plaintiff and Margaret Sneed Cairo is defendant, filed in said Court on the 4th day of April, 1962, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties: Plaintiff alleges that Defendant left Plaintiff with the intention of abandonment many years ago. On diverse occasions while Plaintiff was living with Defendant, Defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward Plaintiff, of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable. Plaintiff has not seen Defendant for the past seven

years.

There were no children born of this union and there was no property of any nature accumulated.

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 4th day of April, 1962.

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

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO Mrs. Mabel Rose Booth, Mrs. Lula Rose Robinson, Mr. Frank Rose, Mrs. Letha Rose Newsome, Mrs. Della Rose Cay and Mrs. Cora Belle Rose Booth; if living, whose places of residence are unknown of plaintiff, and if dead, the legal representatives of each of said named defendants, and the unknown heirs of each of said named defendants; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of each of said named defendants; if the unknown heirs of said named defendants are dead; the unknown heirs of the unknown heirs of said named defendant are dead; whose places of residence are unknown to plaintiff; Defendants in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10:00 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that

is to say, at or before, 10:00 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 21st day of May, 1962, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 123,705, in which John W. Flanagan is plaintiff and Annie Patterson and husband, Joe Patterson, and the hereinabove named defendants are defendants, filed in said Court on the 22nd 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 defendants for title to and possession of the following described land and for writ of restitution:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6, Block No. 10 in Belle Vue Park Addition to the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to the map or plat of said addition on record in Book No. 1, Page 45 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas, to which reference is here made for all purposes.

Plaintiff alleges that on April 24, 1961, he was and still is owner of the above described property. That on the day and year last mentioned, the defendants unlawfully entered upon the disposed plaintiff of such premises, and withholds from him the possession thereof; to which possession he was and is legally entitled. Plaintiff prays for further relief, general and special, in law and in equity to which he may be entitled. All as more fully appears from the records of this office.

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 4th day of April, 1962.

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 Gene Gordon Patterson, Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 4th day of June, 1962, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 126,127, in which Barbara Burke Patterson is Plaintiff and Gene Gordon Patterson is defendant, filed in said Court on the 16th day of April, 1962, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer by the plaintiff and against the defendant for divorce on the grounds of cruel treatment. Plaintiff alleges that defendant was guilty of excesses, cruel treatment and outrages toward plaintiff of such a nature as to render their further living together insupportable. Plaintiff alleges that there are no children the issue of this marriage and that no community property was acquired during this marriage.

Plaintiff prays for such other relief to which plaintiff may be entitled.

All as more fully appears from the records of this office.

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this 16th day of April, 1962.

Dowdy Faces Tough Fight

(Continued from Page 1)
vote and eleven "bad" ones by labor's standards. This is the principal issue in this East Texas campaign.

Benton Musslewhite, former SMU football star, is a native of his region and a vigorous campaigner. He has the sort of religious and civic background that goes down well in East Texas politics; he is from an "old" family. He has been working the district a long time. Dowdy has to be concerned because Crook proved two years ago that hostility toward him is increasing. That was also well before the victory of Kennedy in the general election of November, 1960. Musslewhite has identified himself with the Kennedy Administration.

Musslewhite has taken the approach that Dowdy is a rubberstamp of Dallas congressman Bruce Alger. This has the double edge of impugning Dowdy's presentation of himself as a Democrat and latching on to East Texas hostility to Dallas.

Musslewhite has been stressing the federal area redevelopment program, a \$200 raise in the personal income tax exemption, and an expansion of medical care for the aged while avoiding direct endorsement of Kennedy's plan.

Dowdy, while citing his experience and conservatism, has suggested his opponent is a "Hoffa stooge" and his supporters a "goon squad." Ads have sought to link Musslewhite to the NAACP. He opposes area redevelopment. He is running his usual vigorous and hard-hitting campaign.

This one is close, but Musslewhite is given a very good chance.

Casey-Hooton

Bob Casey represents the southern district of Houston. This is the silk-stocking half of that massive urban constituency. Tooton has challenged Casey on a straight-forward pro-Kennedy basis. This would undoubtedly defeat Casey in a pro-Kennedy constituency; South Houston does not have such a reputation.

Casey's voting record on labor's list for the 1961 congress: one right vote, eleven wrong (minimum wage, public housing, federal aid to schools, foreign aid, civil rights, public power, other issues). This voting record serves him in good stead with conservative voters. The question is, how many such voters will be siphoned out of the Democratic primary by the three-way Republican contest for that party's nomination for the same seat.

Saturday was a fairly good example of the shape of their contest:

Casey accused Hooton of "riding the coattails" of Ted Kennedy, with whom Hooton went to Harvard. Casey said Hoffa backs Hooton. He said working men will lose ground under foreign aid because of taxes such aid requires. He opposed medical care for the aged on grounds social security taxes will increase. He slapped at Hooton because Hooton's father-in-law is Frank Sharp, a Houston millionaire developer.

About 100 union members started door-to-door canvassing for Hooton votes. Hooton, speaking at a meeting of the county labor council, accused Casey of duplicating Alger's voting record. He derided Casey's opposition to so many government bureaus, saying that "in a war with the communists" some things just can't be done ... regardless of how nice it sounds to talk about reducing spending." N. E. Coward, secretary-treasurer of Harris County labor, cut at Casey for "the way he has voted."

Hooton could win depending on the size of the vote in the GOP primary, but Casey is a conservative incumbent in a conservative district.

Rutherford-Et Al

Cong. J. T. Rutherford, El Paso, sent out a letter blasting the John Birch Society. For that he is now paying a price—conservative opposition. In addition, on labor's 1961 voting record he voted with Kennedy only five times and against him seven. For that he is now also paying a price, Tom Diamond's opposition. With five Democrats running a runoff appears likely. Diamond has a shot at it.

Campaigning with his pretty wife in a Thunderbird, Diamond, an El Paso lawyer, has reportedly gained ground the last two weeks. He advances a Kennedy-line criticism of Rutherford (who voted "wrong" by labor's lights, on minimum wage, depressed areas, braceros, school aid, foreign aid). Rutherford catches it from the right wing for voting to pack the rules committee to help Kennedy get his legislation through that traditional bottleneck. As the congressman in Billy Sol Estes' district, Rutherford also naturally arranged some appointments for Estes with government officials, and that plain fact is not helping him, though no one could say whether it hurts him.

Patman-Hall

Veteran legislator Wright Patman has voted, of course, with the Kennedy Administration (10-2 on labor's record for 1961), and Sam Hall Jr. is opposing him. An altercation in which Hall was reported involved has not helped his candidacy, but stories continue to appear in the Dallas News in which he is chipping away at Patman.

He says, for example, Patman votes 80 percent right by ADA standards; charges Patman has Hoffa's nod; and suggests Patman has a conflict of interest by being a director in a company that is going to operate a barge on the Red River from Denison to New Orleans.

Patman is expected to win.

Congressman at Large

Bean's campaign statements take on a new coloration in the context of the revelations about his failure to file income tax returns since 1952. He has favored abolishing the at-large position; he is "for the federal government" and medical care for the aged; for the national park at Padre. He was deeply grieved when one of the attorney general's candidates proposed his opponent take the lie detector test, because, he said tongue in cheek, "It is hitting pretty low when you insist on restricting politicians to the truth in a campaign."

Manley Head, former trucking lobbyist, has made a hard-pushing conservative pitch as a Democrat. He is against "easy-come free spending in Washington." He favors "getting rid" of Castro. He accused Bean of calling him a "boob" for pushing Texas tourism and said if he was a boob for doing it so were a lot of distinguished Texans on the Texas Tourist Council. He thinks Texas should have the world's fair in ten years. Austin Democrat, Russell T. Van Keusen, has opposed socialistic planning and wants war with Cuba.

Warren G. Moore of Tyler has campaigned from a pro-Kennedy stance. The Tyler attorney supports "such financial assistance to our friends and peace loving nations as we can afford"; "ade-

quate medical care for our senior citizens"; against the steel price increase; for a gradual decrease in the national debt; for an increase in the federal personal income tax exemption from \$600 to \$1,000 a year and for a doubling of the \$600 exemption for parents with college students.

The Republicans have had a well-publicized contest for their nomination for this at-large seat. Thad Hutcheson of Houston, a respected leader of the party, has become state chairman for Desmond Barry of Houston, a truck line owner, has distributed literature bearing, not his picture, but Hoffa's, and quoting Hoffa saying of him, "He must not be elected."

Other Republicans: Joe Phillips, Lubbock, who wants the U.S. to withdraw from the U.N., opposes a park on Padre, and is "unalterably opposed to ... dissolving our armies"; and Giles Miller, Dallas, who favors local administration of charity and opposes taxes financing "socialist schemes all over the world."

Other Democrats seeking the seat are Joe Pool, Dallas, for the depletion allowance, the invasion of Cuba, against federal aid to education but for a \$1,000 exemption for a child in college; and Phil Willis, Dallas, who has said "We must eliminate racial problems and all be Americans first" and favors foreign aid to "proven allies."

COPE's Positions

Texas labor's Committee on Political Education has backed Bean, (see separate story), Patman, Brooks, Beckworth, Bryant, Musslewhite, Albert Thomas of Houston, Homer Thornberry of Austin, Diamond, and Hooton. George Meany, national labor president, asked for an endorsement for Clark Thompson because of Thompson's position on the rules committee (a contact from the White House has been considered possibly behind Meany's call), but substantial segments of labor in Galveston, including the NLU and Tex George, back Simpson. The local caucus could not agree, and state COPE therefore has no choice but to keep hands-off.

The Rundown

Candidates ("D" means in the Democratic primary; "R," the Republican):

Dist. 1: Cong. Wright Patman and Sam Hall Jr., D; James A. Timberlake, R.

Dist. 2: Cong. Jack Brooks, Earl Stover, W. S. Martin, Jr., D; Roy James, R.

Dist. 3: Cong. Lindley Beckworth, D; William Steger and M. J. Harvey, R.

Dist. 4: Cong. Ray Roberts, D; Conner Harrington, R.

Dist. 5: Baxton Bryant and Bill Jones, D; Cong. Bruce Alger, R.

Dist. 6: Cong. Olin Teague, D.

Dist. 7: Cong. John Dowdy and Benton Musslewhite, D; Raymond Ramage, R.

Dist. 8: Cong. Albert Thomas, D; J. P. Ferris, R.

Dist. 9: Cong. Clark Thompson, Bronco Popovich, Jim Simpson, Austen Furse, D; Dave Oaks, R.

Dist. 10: Cong. Homer Thornberry and Paul Stimson, D; Jim Dobbs and Hal Hendrix, R.

Dist. 11: Cong. Bob Poage, D.

Dist. 12: Cong. Jim Wright, D; Del Barron, R.

Dist. 13: Cong. Graham Purcell, D; Joe Meissner, R.

Dist. 14: Cong. John Young, D.

Dist. 15: Cong. Joe Kilgore, D.

Dist. 16: Cong. J. T. Rutherford, Tom Diamond, W. D. Kelly, Dudley Mann, Robert Frias, D; Ed Foreman, R.

Dist. 17: Cong. Omar Burleson, D.

Dist. 18: Cong. Walter Rogers, D; Jack Seale, R.

Dist. 19: Cong. George Mahon, D; Dennis Taylor, R.

Dist. 20: Cong. Henry Gonzalez, D. (There is talk of a write-in for John Goode, R., in November.)

Dist. 21: Cong. Clark Fisher, D; Ed Mayer, R.

Dist. 22: Cong. Bob Casey and Claude Hooton Jr., D; Ross Baker, Mrs. Julia Anderson Barnhart, and Joe Poindexter, R.

R.D.

Three Key Races Pit Incumbents

AUSTIN

The Texas House of Representatives, noted for its huge turnover every two years, will have an unusually large one this time. At least 45 changes are assured in the lower house as the result of retirement and redistricting fights.

The extent of political activity this year can be seen in the figures. In 1960, 39 House members were unopposed; in 1958, 56. In 1962 only 14 incumbents have no opposition in either primary.

The 1961 House was controlled and "organized"—organized in the limited one-party sense—by a liberal-moderate coalition which elected James Turman speaker. The key committees, for the first time in years, were dominated by members of that victorious coalition. Conservatives were in a minority on all key committees.

But the victorious coalition of January became a splintered, quarrelsome group of warring tribes by the summer, and on the general sales tax, the major issue of the session, it increasingly divided against itself and was eventually defeated on the very issue against which it was unofficially committed.

With the retirement of so many incumbents and with such a large number of races in the offing, it is practically impossible to foresee in advance any conservative-liberal trends. Liberals are hoping the sales tax and two or three other questions will help bring about noticeable gains. Conservatives at the end of the last session were confident they would be able to reverse the gradual liberal advances of recent years.

There is an additional consideration. The balance of power in the traditionally conservative state Senate (see separate story) could very well swing to the liberals and moderates in this election. Conservatives in Houston and other areas have been warning voters the House had better be conservative this year or else.

The race for the speakership rests squarely on Saturday's primary and the run-off. Reps. Alonzo Jamison of Denton, a moderate liberal, Byron Tunnell of Tyler, a staunch conservative, Ben Glusing of Kingsville, a conservative, and C. W. Percy of Temple, a middle-roader, have for months been campaigning for pledges. The outcome of key races this month and next will shape the course of that crucial battle.

Bellwether Races

Three races, matching incumbents who were placed in the same districts after the House redistricting shuffle, bear close watching because of their exceptionally meaningful ideological divisions. These three elections could very well be bellwethers.

● Rep. Ronald Roberts of Hillsboro, a liberal whose labor voting record in the last session was 16 "good" and five "bad" and business record seven "good" and 28 "bad", faces Rep. Paul Curington of Corsicana, a conservative with four "good" and 17 "bad" as rated by labor and 30-4 by the TMA, in a key battle for re-election in District 42.

● Rep. Scott Bailey of Cisco, a liberal with an 18-3 labor and 4-30 business rating, meets Rep. Wayne Gibbons of Breckenridge, a conservative scored 3-18 by labor and 34-1 by business.

● Rep. Dan Struve of Campbellton, a liberal with an 18-3 labor and a 5-30 TMA vote, is matched

against Rep. Jerry Butler of Kennedy, scored 3-18 by labor and 35-2 by business. This is a bitter fight, and the lines are so tautly drawn between the two incumbents that a third candidate, Fennon Moore of North Pleasanton, might sneak into a run-off against one of them.

The sales tax issue is important in all three of these redistricting fights.

Eyes on Houston

In other redistricting races, Rep. Bob Bass of DeKalb faces George McCoppin of Texarkana, Rep. Steve Burgess of Nacogdoches goes against Rep. Bob Fairchild of Center, and Rep. Ben Barnes of Comanche takes on Rep. Bill Moore of Ballinger.

In Harris County, with its large bloc of 12 seats in the 150-member House, liberal-conservative battles are being waged for every place. In 1958 the liberals practically swept the slate, but their gains were reversed two years later and only liberals Bob Eckhardt, Charlie Whitfield, and moderate Criss Cole survived. This time, with much depending on the vote turnout in the GOP primary (Obs., Apr. 14), Houston liberals have high hopes of taking at least eight of the 12 seats.

There are practically no ideological divisions in the races for the nine House seats from traditionally conservative Dallas. The candidates are so much in the conservative mold, in fact, that the Dallas News has listed as acceptable virtually all the candidates in the contested races. An exception is J. O. "Pepper" Garcia, county chairman of PASO and a liberal.

Five places from Dallas are uncontested, and staunchly conservative Reps. Ben Atwell, whose business voting record was 37 "good" and zero "bad" last session, Bob Johnson, also 37-0, Bob Hughes, 30-5, and Ben Lewis, 30-5, are all assured of the Democratic nomination. The Republicans (see page 6) are hopeful of crashing the Dallas County delegation in the general election.

Other Races

The Fort Worth delegation, with seven places, is expected to retain its liberal-moderate orientation.

In Bexar County, where the liberals in 1960 engineered a surprising sweep, the seven-member delegation is again expected to be liberal, with the exception of Red Berry, a middle-roader. Rep. Jake Johnson, a liberal, is expected to have the toughest battle, against conservative Tex Kennedy.

In other significant races throughout the state, UT football all-American Maurice Duke of Wichita Falls, a liberal, is favored to unseat Rep. Jack Connell, one of the five or six most conservative members of the House. K. C. Spell, former mayor of Wichita Falls, is also in the race and may force a Duke-Connell run-off.

Rep. Bill Walker, staunch conservative from Cleveland, faces a strong challenge from liberal John Archer of Liberty, who is being supported by former liberal Rep. Zeke Zbranek. Liberal Rep. Charles Wilson of Trinity has a tough race with conservative Jim Holsombach. In Orange County, liberal Rep. Clyde Haynes faces former conservative Rep. Louis Dugas. Rep. Jack Crain of Ringgold, a conservative, faces former Rep. Tony Fenoglio of Montague, a middle-roader.