

The Texas Observer

An Independent-Liberal Weekly Newspaper
A Window to the South

Volume 54

TEXAS, May 12, 1962

15c per Copy

Number 5

FREEMAN REPLIES

National Probe Pending On Estes

AUSTIN

While Washington sources were saying a full-fledged national investigation into financier-operator Billie Sol Estes' entanglements would open within a month, Justice Department and Senate investigators and Eastern journalists continued to arrive in Texas in numbers which might suggest that Estes has singlehandedly solved the problem of state tourism.

The collapse of Estes' empire, studied by a series of formal probes by Atty. Gen. Will Wilson, will be further investigated by a federal grand jury opening next week in Dallas, by Sen. John McClellan's (D-Ark.) Senate government operations committee, by a federal grand jury due to begin its work again in El Paso after a recess, and by a state grand jury in Amarillo.

Wilson, defeated last week in his bid for the governorship, says he will devote most of his final months in office to the Estes case. His anti-trust suit against Estes will be presented to the Amarillo jury.

Publicity on the set of episodes involving alleged improper influences by Estes and his associates on federal officials (Obs., April 12, 19) has reached such national dimensions in the last ten days that a rivalry may now be developing between state and federal investigators. Some insiders believe the Justice Department is about to move into the case in a big way. Wilson states publically that if he had not conducted his peregrinating courts of inquiry, "this case might have been shushed up."

In mid-week developments, the Department of Agriculture, contending that Estes had transferred cotton acreage allotments illegally from farmers displaced by eminent domain in three other states, fined him more than \$500,000. William Mattox, vice-chairman of the Reeves County (Pecos) ASCS Committee, was suspended by state officials in Bryan for allegedly accepting favors from Estes. In Washington, Republican congressional leaders continued to hold strategy sessions on the forthcoming investigations, and former President Eisenhower was expected in a Thursday press conference to demand a full airing.

Freeman Argues

Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman confronted some 100 reporters in a tense, 80-minute press conference in Washington last week and argued that the Estes case is "getting ballooned out of all proportions." In Estes' various dealings with the federal government on grain storage and cotton allotments, he said, the government has yet to lose "one thin dime."

Freeman said there have been only three instances of alleged improper influence in a department employing some 100,000 people. (Emery E. Jacobs, a top-level administrator, has resigned; William E. Morris, another ranking official, has been fired; a third, former assistant secretary James T. Ralph, has been accused along with Morris and Jacobs, of accepting clothes from Estes.)

The secretary admitted that
(Continued on Page 2)

CONNALLY-YARBOROUGH

Probing The Demo Primary

AUSTIN

John Connally emerged from the six-man Democratic first primary as the favorite in the June 2 run-off, but faced a series of first-week challenges from Houston liberal Don Yarborough which presage a lively and somewhat bitter showdown.

Connally ran strong in most areas of the state, carried Dallas, Bexar, Tarrant, and Nueces Counties, and finished with 30 percent—422,929 votes at mid-week. He carried a broad swathe of counties down the middle of the state, from the Rio Grande to the Oklahoma border, and led heavily-populated lower Valley areas.

Yarborough, who mobilized a powerful last-week drive that sent him better than 50,000 votes ahead of three-term incumbent Price Daniel, finished second with 22 percent and 312,889 votes. He substantially led the field in home county Harris, swept most of the deep East Texas area, ran ahead in the heavily industrialized Gulf region, and carried farthest-west El Paso and a scattering of West Texas counties.

Holding back on much of his financial resources until the closing week, the Houston lawyer appeared on state television three times in the final days and apparently corralled thousands of undecideds.

Daniel finished third with 245,394 votes (with 218 counties complete), Atty. Gen. Will Wilson was fourth with 168,035, Marshall Formby was fifth with 139,773, and former General Edwin Walker was sixth with 134,777.

Connally, in making his first bid for political office, made cutting inroads into Negro boxes in practically every area except

Houston, where Yarborough polled 68 percent in Negro-majority precincts. The former Navy secretary, running a moderate-conservative campaign with strong conservative backing, got an astounding 41,000 votes in Bexar County, and in labor stronghold Jefferson County he nearly doubled Daniel's vote and finished 4,000 behind Yarborough.

Connally and Yarborough between them polled approximately 51 percent of the first-primary total. The other 49 percent went to candidates more conservative



than Yarborough, and Connally backers reason that their candidate will take a majority of this vote and win the run-off. They reason further that Yarborough would be more vulnerable against Cox in November.

Yarborough people reply that their man will acquire a large number of run-off votes which went to other candidates from voters who thought Yarborough could not make the second primary. They count on a better-than-ever share of Daniel's moderate-liberal backing, good slices from Wilson and Formby's support, a smaller turnout among Connally's first-primary backers, some votes from conservatives who want to see the GOP's Jack Cox face a liberal in November, and a sizeable number of anti-Lyndon Johnson votes. They must patch up their Negro and Latin

support, they say, to win.

It is generally conceded that Yarborough faces an uphill fight in the next three weeks. He challenged Connally this week to a series of debates patterned after the Kennedy-Nixon debates of 1960. Connally refused.

Daniel, who suffered the first defeat of his long political career, strolled into the capitol press room this week and said he would take no sides in the run-off. In years past the governor has been aligned with the same elements in the state Democratic Party as Connally. He said he had no plans for the future "except to do my job for the next eight months as governor."

The First Issue

Yarborough was the most active of the two contenders in the first week of the second primary campaign. He persistently challenged Connally on the debate issue, drawing support at one point from GOP gubernatorial nominee Jack Cox. He accepted free-time offers from KRLD in Dallas, KPRC and KXYZ in Houston, and several other large TV and radio stations.

In declining to debate his opponent, Connally said a series of face-to-face meetings would "produce more heat than light." Yarborough's interest in debating, Connally said, is typical of candidates in second place.

"It is a time worn device of the trailing candidate to challenge the leader in a debate," he said. "He has nothing to lose and the leader has nothing to gain."

"Frankly, I am not disposed to help my opponent draw attention to his campaign. I suggest he run his own campaign and I will continue to run mine."

(Continued on Page 2)

Liberals Gain in Texas Senate, Tarry in House

Two Critical Showdowns Now in Offing

AUSTIN

Conservatives managed to maintain a razor-thin margin in the 31-member Texas Senate May 5, but the lieutenant governor's race and two crucial run-offs will keep the balance wavering for the next three weeks. Whatever happens between now and the January session, that traditional citadel of conservatism has taken a marked turn to the left.

The major surprise of Saturday's first primary, an upset which should go into the books as one of the big events in recent state politics, was the unseating of the veteran conservative leader, Sen. Wardlow Lane of Center. Lane, considered with Sen. Dorsey Hardeman of San Angelo one of the two principal tacticians of the old "Ramsey team", was defeated by Jack Strong, a Longview lawyer running with liberal support.

Two June 2 run-offs, in both of which ideological lines are tightly drawn, will draw wide attention. In the Beaumont-Port Arthur district, incumbent conservative Jep Fuller finished third, and the race

there is between liberal Rep. Roy Harrington, who led the field, and conservative Rep. W. T. Oliver.

For conservative Sen. R. A. Weinert's vacancy in District 19, a run-off has developed between Rep. Ray Bartram of New Braunfels, a firm conservative, and Walter Richter of Gonzales, who is running with liberal support. Richter finished a strong first, but votes for a third candidate, Charity Ray of Lockhart, forced the second primary.

In a chamber where key votes were decided last session by margins fluctuating between four and seven, both run-offs are patently significant.

Victories in Houston and the Valley will also—barring Republican upsets in November—involve vote changes.

The battle for Senate control next time—with well-defined liberal, conservative, and middle-road blocs present and with the balance so close—will largely depend on the outcome of the run-off for lieutenant governor. Speaker James Turman, who led the six-man field with labor and

(Continued on Page 3)

Republicans Gain Statewide Status

AUSTIN

More than 117,000 votes cast in 215 of the state's 254 counties.

This is the record chalked up by Texas Republicans in last Saturday's primary election. Although it appears slim beside the million-plus vote total received by Democrats, it declares that Texas is fast becoming a two-party state. When 117,000 Texans, in 215 counties, move out from behind front organizations such as "Democrats for Eisenhower" and openly vote Republican in a first primary election, only the stubbornest Democrat can deny the trend toward a functioning Lone Star branch of the Grand Old Party.

In 1958 Republican primaries were held in only 61 counties and only 16,000 Republican votes were cast—and 11,000 were cast in Dallas County.

"Growth as rapid and widespread as this cannot be ignored," James A. Leonard, executive di-

(Continued on Page 3)

Roberts Only Victor In Redistricted Race

AUSTIN

Liberals lost more than they gained in races for the Texas House May 5, and unless there are some sweeping run-off victories next month that institution is certain to be somewhat more conservative than it was last session.

There are 39 run-offs June 2, and in a number of them liberal-conservative lines will be clearly drawn.

Voters nominated in Saturday's Democratic primary 45 conservatives and 34 liberals in races where political ideology was known. This breakdown is based on business lobbyist Preston Weatherred's list of candidates. In the run-offs at least 40 conservatives and 22 liberals are vying for nominations. Eighteen incumbents are involved in run-offs.

Two incumbents were nominated in the GOP primary: conservatives Kenneth Kohler of Amarillo and George Korkmas of Texas City. Republicans are also expected to wage serious campaigns next November in Houston, Dallas, and parts of West Texas, the Panhandle, and the Valley.

Conservatives plainly got the best of it in new seats shifted to urban areas under redistricting and in races between incumbents shuffled into the same districts. They acquired two new conservative places in Dallas, one in El Paso, and did so well for Harris County's 12 seats (previously Houston had only eight) that there could very well be, after June 2, a net gain of five conservative places from Houston alone. (see separate story)

Of the three crucial redistricting races between incumbents where liberal-conservative lines were tight, conservatives were victorious in two. Conservative Reps. Wayne Gibbons of Breckenridge and Jerry Butler of Kennedy defeated, respectively, liberal Reps. Scott Bailey of Cisco and Dan Struve of Campbellton.

The one liberal bright spot in the redistricting fights occurred in the new Hillsboro-Corsicana district, where liberal Rep. Ronald Roberts defeated conservative incumbent Paul Curington.

In three other less critical redistricting races, conservative

(Continued on Page 8)

Hot Battle Likely In Demo Run-off

(Continued From Page 1)

Connally's statement came on Monday, and Yarborough rebutted with a series of critical replies. Dubbing his opponent "the afraid candidate," the Houston lawyer told some 300 campaign leaders at the Austin Hotel: "The next 25 days are going to reveal my opponent for what he is." Connally is "a man who has only one specific program for Texas—and that is his own personal blueprint to buy the governorship through billboards and other forms of mass selling.

"How can he meet the challenge of the 'sixties," Yarborough said, "if he won't meet the challenge of his opponent? How can he stand up to the Austin lobby when he won't even stand up for one hour for a face-to-face debate with his rival for the governorship?"

"I am amazed, and frankly surprised," he said, "that my opponent has openly confessed he is afraid to debate me on the ground that he has nothing to gain. The race for the governorship is not a race for personal gain or power. It is the people of Texas who stand to gain from such a debate. It will be their only chance to size up both men from the same platform."

Yarborough directed a blast at the daily press. "Some way we must get the news to the people on what is going on," he told his campaign workers. "When I challenged him it should have been on the front pages of every newspaper. I want to make it clear to the newspapers that if they keep burying this on the back pages, I'm going to hold up the newspapers on television. We will expose them."

In Denton later in the week, Mrs. William Rosch, president of the Denton County Democratic Women's Club, said a barbeque and political rally scheduled for next Thursday had been called off. Every first-primary Democratic candidate except Walker had agreed in January to appear at the rally with his run-off opponent. When Connally cancelled his engagement, Mrs. Rosch said, the rally—to which 1,000 tickets had been sold—was being called off because the organization did not wish to appear it was endorsing Yarborough.

Yarborough criticized Connally for "his reluctance even to appear on the same platform" with his opponent, argued the rally "was designed to bolster the Democratic Party in Denton," and said if Connally "should regain his self-confidence" and agree to the debates, they would hold one in Denton County.

Campaigning in San Antonio, Connally earlier in the week pledged "a vigorous and aggressive campaign based on what is best for Texas." He said he would pick up strength in the run-off because a "comparative analysis of candidates" will show him to be the best qualified.

"From the size of the vote I received in the first primary," Connally said, "(the people) have indicated to me they want proven and mature leadership. The vote in the first primary indicated I have what the people want." He promised not to engage in "mud-slinging or personal vendettas."

Turman, Carr Lead

In other contested races in the Democratic primary, House Speaker James Turman, running

with liberal and labor backing, substantially led the first primary field, but conservative Sen. Preston Smith of Lubbock finished a surprisingly strong second. The results there, with 218 counties complete:

Turman 357,889, Smith 284,768, Sen. Bob Baker 260,542, Sen. Crawford Martin 181,224, and Sen. Jarrard Secrest 160,531.

Tom Reavley, the liberal-and-labor-backed candidate for attorney general, barely made a run-off against Waggoner Carr. Carr's total at mid-week was 550,686, followed by Reavley with 278,544, Rep. Tom James with 168,557, Austin DA Les Procter with 141,680, Judge W. T. McDonald with 102,686, and Bob Looney with 40,313. James and Procter ran better than most expected, McDonald ran poorer.

Ben Ramsey disposed of Keith Wheatley with complete ease in the race for the Railroad Commission. Ramsey at mid-week had 820,124, Wheatley only 354,154. Wheatley was backed by labor and liberals.

Incumbent John White defeated J. Evetts Haley Jr. for agriculture commissioner, 685,902 to 415,617. W. A. Morrison defeated Otis Dunagan for the Court of Criminal Appeals, and Meade Griffin and Zollie Steakley defeated Jesse Owens and Willard Street, respectively, for Supreme Court places.

The race track betting amendment on the Democratic ballot was defeated 580,582 to 469,118. The betting legislation referendum was turned down by a slightly smaller margin. Democrats voted to abolish the poll tax 549,743 to 491,587.

Daniel's Demise

Daniel, it is generally conceded, started the campaign with a rough 30 percent of the possible first primary vote, yet he finished with little more than 17 percent. What were the causes for his demise?

The governor, steering somewhat of a middle-road course, had most of his support pre-empted on the left by Yarborough and on the right by Connally. Sharing further some of the middle-road vote with Wilson and Formby, he was left only with a hard-core backing that was no match for two new faces.

Daniel picked up a county here and there, carrying a solid-front three counties—Bowie, Cass, and Red River—in the northeast corner. His home county Liberty stood alone amid a phalanx of East Texas counties which went for Yarborough. Much of Daniel's traditional support came from East Texas. Ralph Yarborough's rural East Texas support largely remained intact for his younger namesake, and Daniel was literally squeezed-dry of votes in the whole area.

One of Daniel's top aides said this week: "We didn't realize the sentiment of the people was so strong against the fourth-term." That issue apparently hurt him badly. People who had voted for Daniel by the thousands in the past seemed ready for a change.

Wilson's persistent charges on the governor's land acquisitions doubtless damaged Daniel's chances without aiding Wilson himself materially. The fact that the governor entered the race several weeks after Connally also hurt him. Considerable support that might normally have wavered between Connally and Daniel was

More Stormy Allegations

(Continued From Page 1)

Estes' cotton allotment case, which had been under investigation as early as July, 1961, might have been handled "more expeditiously." And if the department had the appointment of Estes to the National Cotton Advisory Committee to make over again (he was appointed in November, 1961, after the investigative report had reached Washington), "I expect we would have done it differently."

Freeman said Estes was not removed from the Advisory Committee because the inquiry into his cotton allotment transfers was regarded as a "lawyer's quarrel." Estes' lawyers have claimed that the transfers were legal.

No decision has yet been made in the case of Ralph, Freeman said. The former assistant secretary is now training to be agricultural attache to the Philippines.

The Kennedy administration, Freeman declared, has acted vigorously against Estes. He mentioned the FBI arrest in March. The case has been discussed, he said, with Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy and with the President himself. Both favor a thorough investigation, he said.

Carl Miller, director of the department's Agricultural Marketing Service's warehouse division, was defended by Freeman, who

committed to Connally early in the campaign.

The governor plainly lost much of his old-line business backing to Connally. His attacks on the business lobby, on the banks and the pipeline companies prompted many business conservatives to move onto the Connally wagon. A comparison of the Jack Cox vote against Daniel two years ago and the Connally vote this time would make interesting reading.

Wilson, Formby, Walker

Wilson told the Observer this week he ended up with the hard-core 12 percent he had in his disastrous bid in the special Senate race last year. His attacks on Daniel helped Yarborough, Connally, and possibly Formby more than they helped him. He carried a cluster of West Texas counties—Runnels, Callahan, Upton, Crockett, Glasscock, Brewster, Terrell—in the Billie Sol Estes region, where he acquired a great deal of publicity from his courts of inquiry. Practically everyone on the inside predicted he would finish fourth; he emerged ultimately, despite a vigorous campaign, with staunch "personal" backing and little else.

Formby, finishing fifth, picked up his core of strength, as expected, in the generally sparsely settled South Plains and the Panhandle, centering around hometown Plainview.

Walker, with 135,000 votes, finished some 5,000 behind Formby for sixth place in the six-man field, but he still managed to get more votes than most political veterans predicted. He was expected to get somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000. He ran well in Houston, as expected, but he also carried four counties: Panola and Harrison in deep East Texas, home county Kerr in the Hill Country, and Ector in West Texas. Much of his East Texas vote might be attributed to "brass-collar" Democrats who liked a big-name in the party primary and the no-holds-barred campaign he waged.

described him as a civil service employee with a "good record." It was Miller's decision which rescinded a \$300,000 increase in Estes' \$700,000 grain storage bond. The decision was made after an audit was submitted by Estes to the federal government showing his net worth to be more than \$12 million. The auditor who studied Estes' finances admitted at the time that it was inconclusive.

Wilson, two days later, disagreed. "I take issue with Secretary Freeman on the favors," he said. "We think definitely he (Estes) received favorable treatment in not having his warehouse bond raised as he acquired additional storage. This failure to raise his bond is what permitted his rapid expansion.

"We also feel he received favorable treatment in the cotton allotment situation," Wilson argued. "I for one feel this case does deserve the attention it has received."

Response to Freeman's statements from Republicans was even more swift. Cong. Bob Wilson of California, chairman of the GOP congressional committee, called the press conference a "white-wash."

The McClellan investigating subcommittee, which has been probing into the case for almost a month in both Washington and Texas, is expected to concentrate on the alleged favors and influence-buying among the agricultural officials, on Estes' cotton allotment transfers, and on his grain storage operations.

Others Implicated

It was learned this week that two former high officials in the Department of Agriculture now hold positions with Commercial Solvents corporation of New York, the company which sold Estes anhydrous ammonia and received most of the Pecos financier's government grain storage payments.

The two, Walter C. Berger of Baltimore, administrator of the Commodity Stabilization Service under Ezra Taft Benson from 1956 until the Kennedy administration took office, and James A. McConnell of Mansfield, Pa., assistant secretary for commodity stabilization and later advisor and consultant, say they knew nothing about Estes' operations while they worked for the government.

Estes resold Commercial Solvents fertilizer in the West Texas region and dealt in tanks to store it. Mortgages on the tanks in the eleven-county Pecos area led to the fraud charges against Estes. The charges contend that most of the tanks exist only on paper.

In the last several months of Berger's tenure as commodity stabilization administrator Estes began his transfers of cotton acreage allotments.

Berger said he did not meet Estes until last December. "I was sent out then to look over his company," he said. "I came back and said his operation was awfully thin. I didn't suspect he was crooked." McConnell said he was "never aware of Estes' existence" until after he left the Agriculture Department as assistant secretary Dec. 31, 1955. He said he first heard of Estes when he became a director of Commercial Solvents. In the autumn of 1960 Commercial Solvents sent him to Texas to look over Estes' warehouses, McConnell said.

McConnell said he had nothing to do in his government job with Estes' warehouse license, his grain storage agreement, or the assignment of storage payments to Commercial Solvents.

The FBI is now checking Estes' relations with Commercial Solvents. The intergovernmental re-

lations subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee is also investigating that relationship and the personal histories of Berger and McConnell both with Commercial Solvents and the Agriculture Department.

Hales' Allegations

In another somewhat stormy development, top officials in the Agriculture Department arranged a press conference last weekend in Washington for N. Battle Hales, a longtime department employee who had made some biting claims the day before to capital correspondents from Texas.

The 3½-hour session, punctuated by shouted exchanges between Hales and his superiors, was described by one veteran Washington journalist as "the most fantastic press conference in history."

Until a month ago, Hales was a staff assistant in the office of Emery Jacobs, the ASCS official charged with accepting favors from Estes.

Hales charged that the Agriculture Department postponed in an "unprecedented manner" an investigation of Estes while he was dealing in cotton allotment transfers, and that no action was taken until officials had been forced by pressure to do something.

The department employee criticized Horace Godfrey, administrator of the Agricultural and Stabilization Service. He said that Godfrey, in a meeting November 14 on Estes' cotton allotment deals, told the group "that he had sat on the National Cotton Advisory Committee with Mr. Estes and knew him and did not believe that Mr. Estes would intentionally do anything wrong."

Godfrey described this as a "complete lie," said he never even met Estes, and demanded that Hales repeat his statement under oath.

At the November 14 meeting, Godfrey said, the October 27 report on Estes (Obs., Apr. 21) was considered and his 1962 cotton allotments were cancelled. No action was taken on his 1961 allotments, Godfrey said, because he had not read the bulky report and had to leave Washington the next day.

It was not until December 22, however, that Estes' 1962 allotments were withheld. Actual cancellation did not occur until April 25, 1962, because Estes requested and was allowed a chance to prove that his transfers and land sales were legitimate.

Hales had previously told the Fort Worth Star-Telegram that Estes was investigated by the Agriculture Department as far back as 1953 when he took federal loans to build structures for grain storage which were actually used as airplane hangars, chicken houses, and quarters for Mexican farm workers. Under the farm storage program a farmer was able to obtain federal loans at very low interest rates.

It has further been learned in the last several days that:

- Estes did not pay income taxes for the four years from 1957 through 1960.

- State investigators have found no evidence that either the Internal Revenue Service or the Agriculture Department audited Estes' books or checked out his conflicting financial reports.

- Estes was a close friend and business partner of former Tennessee governor Frank Clement, and is still associated with Clement and his brother Robert in cotton warehouses. Estes either gave Clement a car or contributed to its purchase after Clement left office.

Signs of Growth?

(Continued From Page 1)
 rector of the Texas Republican Party, told the Observer. "Texas Republicans, most of all, cannot afford to ignore it."

When reminded that 117,000 votes is not nearly enough to threaten the traditional security of Texas' solid Democratic status, Republicans point to the vote attracted in the primary by hard-right Democrats Edwin Walker and Marshall Formby—a combined total of more than 274,000.

In the November general election, Leonard said he expects Jack Cox, Republican nominee for governor, to get most of the Walker-Formby vote and a large chunk of the vote given Atty. Gen. Will Wilson.

"And if Connally gets in the run-off," he said, "a lot of Don Yarborough's vote will go to us also, because many liberals are as tired of the Texas status quo as we are."

Among the many causes for joy among Republicans was the immediate prospect of what Sen. John Tower predicts will be a "gut rending" Democratic primary run-off between Yarborough and Connally. No one knows how many, but it is known that some Texans who plan to vote Republican in November voted in the Democratic primaries in order to have a voice in local races where Republicans either were not competing or had no opposition for nomination. And some of these delayed-action Republicans indicated before the primary that they would vote for Yarborough in the primary for three reasons: (1) He took a clear-cut stand on issues and, even though his stand is directly opposite to theirs, they felt he was more to be trusted than an "expedient conservative;" (2) he does not seem to be tied to the old courthouse network; (3) they would like to see the general election campaign a sharply drawn contest between a real liberal and a real conservative because they believe Cox can beat an avowed liberal.

Also encouraging to Republican leaders was Formby's sweep of the Panhandle counties where some of the most highly organized and effective GOP county organizations are located. These new and energetically dedicated Republicans are undoubtedly already out among their neighbors gathering Formby votes for Cox.

One sign of the Republicans' organizational growth was pointed out by the San Antonio Express in an editorial that seemed only partly in jest. "They (Republicans) are fighting," the editorial noted, "just like Democrats." This was true in Bexar and Harris

Counties particularly, but for the most part Texas Republicans appeared to be flushed only with optimism and esprit de corps as they prepared for the long summer and fall campaign against Democrats. Precinct meetings came and went and no serious inter-party strife was reported as a result of a proposal by Peter Clogher, chairman of a GOP precinct in Harris County, that resolutions be passed requiring Republicans to reject the John Birch Society.

Also, Harris County Attorney Joe Resweber ruled that County Clerk R. E. Turrentine cannot keep Republican candidates off the November general election ballot although the GOP did not have primaries in all county precincts.

There were even a few very close primary contests between candidates for Republican nominations to further stimulate the enthusiasm of party members and put some GOP headlines among the maze of bold print about battling Democrats. As late as Friday, Bill Hayes of Temple could not be sure he had won the nomination for lieutenant governor over Kellis Dibrell. The vote was



so close it was still being checked and double-checked as precinct canvass results filtered into GOP headquarters in Austin. Hayes was a favorite of John Birchers in the GOP ranks. Dibrell was running a poor second, according to the polls, until Sen. Tower publicly endorsed him a week before the voting.

Cox, who received 71,000 votes more than his opponent for the GOP gubernatorial nomination, Roy Whittenburg, launched his campaign against the Democrats by heckling Connally for refusing to accept Yarborough's challenge to a television debate. Cox said, "It is regrettable that one of those candidates refuses to submit his views to public scrutiny to all the people at one time, preferring perhaps to express his views in terms of appeal to whichever group he happens to be speaking to at a particular time."

The Breckenridge businessman then turned his attack on Yarborough. "By contrast," he said, "almost everyone knows the other contender, Don Yarborough, to be a defiant liberal, in complete accord with Jack Kennedy's radical New Frontier program." He added that he would be happy to debate either, or both. J.M.

Lane Dealt Major Upset

(Continued From Page 1)
 liberal backing, could be expected to award liberals and middle-roads with the choice assignments. Sen. Preston Smith, a conservative who ran surprisingly well to finish second, would undoubtedly keep organizational control in conservative hands. But even if Smith wins, with the veteran Ben Ramsey out of the picture and with Saturday's liberal-moderate gains, the Senate is certain to be a different institution than it has in the past.

In Houston Rep. Criss Cole, a moderate with strong labor and liberal support, won the Democratic nomination over three opponents. If he defeats GOP nominee Jim McBride in the general election, Cole can be expected to vote more often with the moderate-liberal coalition than his predecessor, conservative Sen. Bob Baker, who finished third for lieutenant governor.

In the Valley, former liberal Rep. Jim Bates of Edinburg defeated liberal Rep. Raoul Longoria for the Democratic nomination to conservative Sen. Hubert Hudson's vacancy. Bates can expect determined Republican opposition in November from McAllen mayor Bob Barnes.

Elsewhere, conservative incumbents who faced serious challenges Saturday were re-elected. Sen. Bruce Reagan squeaked by liberal Rep. DeWitt Hale, 18,000 to 15,000, in Corpus Christi. Sen. Grady Hazlewood of Amarillo edged liberal Rep. Charles Ballman of Borger, and Sen. Dorsey Hardeman of San Angelo, considered to have the less difficult race of the three, defeated W. A. Stroman, who was running with liberal support.

Liberals, expecting to gain another seat in the fight for conservative Ray Roberts' vacancy in District 9, were stunned by the upset defeat of Rep. Charles Hughes of Sherman, who lost without a run-off in a three-way race to conservative Ralph Hall, county judge and lawyer from Rockwall.

Besides Lane and Fuller, a third incumbent—Sen. Doyle Willis of Fort Worth—was unseated. In a battle of liberals closely followed throughout the state, Rep. Don Kennard, young but still an experienced veteran of Texas politics, defeated Willis handily.

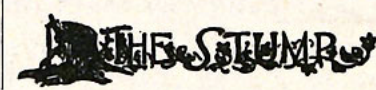
Rep. Murray Watson of Mart, a moderate, roundly defeated conservative Rep. Frank McGregor of Waco for Sen. Jarrard Secrest's vacancy. And for Sen. Crawford Martin's vacated place, conservative J. P. Word, county

judge from Meridian, was elected in the first primary over four opponents. Principal opposition came from former House member Ben Sudderth, a one-time conservative leader in the legislature.

In two other run-offs which might involve changes in the present Senate power balance, though ideological issues are apparently not as tightly drawn as in the Richter-Bartram and Harrington-Oliver second primaries:

Sen. Frank Owen of El Paso, a conservative, is being challenged in the June run-off by former Rep. Louis "Andy" Anderson of Midland, whose voting record was moderate-to-liberal. Squeezed out of the second primary in that sprawling district was Rep. Pete Snelson of Midland, very conservative as a House member.

Sen. Babe Schwartz of Galveston, a liberal, faces Rep. Maco Stewart of Galveston, a liberal who has moved closer to the political center in recent sessions. Finishing third was former Rep. Sam Bass of Freeport, a conservative.



Sirs: Your coverage of Connally's race has been malicious. Many liberal Democrats support Connally and believe that he will make one of Texas' greatest governors. I take pride in being among this group. But I also take pride in permitting every candidate and his supporters the privilege of their own opinions without indicating their integrity or good intentions.

It has become increasingly clear that the Observer is interested only in venting its spleen on Lyndon.

Doesn't it seem time to quit hating and start being effective in politics? When Connally started to run for office, I believe he was one of the most liberal gubernatorial candidates we've ever had. The argument that Shivercrats have taken over his campaign shows that we liberals have allowed the ultra-conservatives to fill a vacuum that we refuse to fill.

From the Dallas News, we expect editorial distortion. From the Observer, we look for candor and valid analysis. But to be quite truthful, the Dallas News has been fairer in this election than the Observer. And I can only be saddened.

Hildred Barber, 315 W. Orange St., Duncanville.

Another run-off pits two staunch conservatives, Sen. David Ratliff of Stamford and Rep. Truett Latimer of Abilene. Dallas Perkins, the mayor of Impact running with liberal support, finished third.

In other races which do not affect the present composition, former Rep. H. J. "Doc" Blanchard of Lubbock was elected to conservative Sen. Smith's vacancy in a four-man campaign. Among the unsuccessful was Rep. Wesley Roberts, the cigar-chewing conservative from Seminole.

In Dallas, veteran conservative Sen. George Parkhouse rebuffed conservative Rep. David Ratcliff, who ran a stronger race than many had thought he would.

Sen. Bill Moore, middle-roader from Bryan, defeated a conservative challenger, Marion Pugh of College Station. Sen. Tom Creighton, conservative from Mineral Wells, bested Wallace Shepherd, liberal from Denton. And Sen. George Moffett, conservative from Chillicothe, defeated George Corse Jr. of Graham.

The eleven incumbents who had no Democratic opposition are: Sens. A. M. Aikin of Paris, Martin Dies Jr. of Lufkin, Neville 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.

With the unseating of conservatives Lane and Fuller, the run-off challenges of Richter, Harrington, and Anderson, and the replacement of Baker by Cole in Houston, the Senate liberals will have unprecedented strength in the upper house next session. They will be led by Spears, Schwartz if he beats Stewart, Patman, Rogers, and Kennard.

Conservative strength in the next session will include the veterans Reagan, Hardeman, Hazlewood, Parkhouse, Calhoun, Colson, Moffett, Ratliff if he defeats Latimer, and Owen if he defeats Anderson.

In this sensitive power balance, a middle-group — ranging from moderate conservative to moderate liberal—is likely to be the decisive bloc in many key legislative and organizational votes. That group will include Herring, Dies, Kazen, Aikin, Crump, Moore, Krueger, Watson, and possibly Stewart if he upsets Schwartz.

Houston: Conservatives Triumph, But So Does Kilgarlin

HOUSTON
 Eastern news writers who trooped through the state in recent weeks often complained of how confusing the Texas political picture appeared from all angles of vision. They should, however, be thankful they were not assigned the task of analyzing results of the elections in Harris County.

Houston is one of the few—if not the only—spot in the South where candidates for most public offices campaign openly as either liberals or conservatives. But the evidence of ideological criss-cross voting adds validity to the theory that most Texas Democrats still vote more on personalities than issues.

For example: Liberal Don Yarborough led the ticket in Harris

County in the governor's race, but all except three liberals seeking state House seats were eliminated while seven conservatives got majorities. However, liberal-backed Bill Kilgarlin went in as Democratic county chairman, missing a run-off by the narrow margin of 830 votes, but the county executive committee will be largely conservative. The same situation prevailed on the committee last year before liberal chairman Woodrow Seals resigned to become U.S. District Attorney.

In the primary races for the state House, Bob Eckhardt and Charles Whitfield are the only liberals who won without run-offs, while seven conservatives managed to do it. Yet, Eckhardt beat his conservative opponent easily, 66,965 to 49,537, and state

representatives are chosen county-wide. Liberal Chet Brooks made the run-off, trailing conservative Dr. Ira Kohler, 39,771 to 53,588. Voter favoritism for incumbents, including liberal Eckhardt, was the only clear pattern showing in the Harris County results.

Barbara Jordan, the liberal young Negro attorney, trailed conservative Willis Whatley, 46,363 to 66,353, and the third contestant in that race, Jim Shock, did not attract enough votes to force a run-off.

If Harris County liberals were discouraged by the broad majority incumbent Cong. Bob Casey drew over Claude E. Hooton, a friend of the Kennedy administration, they could look at results of the governor's race where Con-

nally ran third behind Yarborough and Daniel, and Yarborough's lead was a hefty 23,000.

But in the lieutenant governor's competition Robert Baker led the pack in the county with liberal-backed James Turman coming in second, although statewide totals put Preston Smith, not Baker, in the run-off with Turman.

Conservative Democrats will send 3,831 delegates to the county convention Saturday from the 145 precincts they controlled. Liberals will have a slight statistical disadvantage at that countyclave, with 3,739 delegates from their 129 precincts.

Further confusion of the Harris County picture was provided by the Republicans. Incumbent GOP

county chairman James A. Bertron retained his leadership with a 29-vote margin over Walter Mengden, whom it was claimed was backed by John Birchers, placing Bertron in the "liberal" camp from the Republican standpoint.

Run-off races for Democratic nomination for state representative pit conservatives against liberals. These are: Conservative Walter Keith Jr. vs. liberal Tom Bass; conservative Herbert Shutt vs. liberal John Ray Harrison; and Kohler against Brooks.

Both parties set new Harris County voting records. Democrats drew more than 155,000 votes and Republicans more than 21,000. The previous high was a combined total of 165,000 in 1960.

Excellent Chances

The debate issue has clearly taken the momentum out of John Connally's campaign, and Don Yarborough's chances for the Democratic nomination are nothing short of superb. Connally's refusal to fulfill the debating engagement at Denton was the crowning irony in a fruitful first week for the Yarborough forces. They are plainly in a fighting mood.

The liberal and loyalist element within the party, many of whom went for Daniel because they took Belden at face value and misjudged Yarborough's chances for the run-off, has now become firmer than it has been in years. Yarborough's spectacular finish in the last week of the first primary, the freshness of his platform, his confidence in challenging the frontrunner to face-to-face showdowns on the pressing social issues before Texas, are reminiscent of the Daniel-Ralph Yarborough governor's run-off in 1956.

In that year, you will recall, Daniel led the first primary with 629,000 votes. Ralph had 463,000. The third and fourth candidates, Pappy O'Daniel and J. Evetts Haley, finished with 347,000 and 88,000. The daily press of six years ago delighted, as now, in giving the frontrunner the O'Daniel and Haley vote and declaring Daniel's battle just about won. And Daniel did, indeed, win: by a margin of 3,171 votes out of almost 1.4 million.

Similarly, in 1948 Lyndon Johnson badly trailed Coke Stevenson into a second primary. We know what happened.

There are striking similarities, also, with a certain national campaign a year and a half or so ago: Kennedy, the vigorous young reformer, moving from strength to strength against a more well-known favorite. Kennedy's

words of 1960 have now returned, in Don Yarborough's eloquent plea for New Frontier reform on a provincial scale, to haunt an administration saddled with the Johnson-Connally connection.

It is now common knowledge that Connally's first primary campaign was the most well-financed this state has ever seen. His frontline supporters aptly realized that his right-wing strength was being challenged by the Republicans, as well as by the curious incongruity of Walker's presence in the Democratic primary. The only remedy, they well knew, was to make inroads in the liberal wing where inroads could most conveniently be made. The result—the biggest topic of conversation among political insiders this week — was the wildest spending campaign in Latin and Negro areas in Texas history. And Yarborough still finished only eight percent points back.

The ideological issue has plainly been joined. This will be, in the year 1962, a conservative-liberal showdown only several shades removed from the Yarborough-Shivers and Yarborough-Daniel donnybrooks of the early 'fifties. At stake is the course our state government will take in the 'sixties. Will state government move increasingly toward reform, toward solutions to social ills backlogged by decades of sluggishness and neglect, or will it continue to move in the same grooves which have made it one of the most backward and unimaginative among the 50 states?

The daily newspapers, practically without exception, will go for Connally. The whole strength of the financial establishment is already with him. Set against this monolith are the people who have fought before, and are fighting again now.

"I Understand You Plan To Sit Out This Dilemma"



HERB BLOCK
©1962 THE WASHINGTON POST CO.

Observer Notebook

DALLAS (UPA)—Gov. Price Daniel is leading L. Baines Jonnelly in the run-off for governor, the Belden Poll disclosed this week. Sen. Bob Baker has taken a slight lead over Jimmy Turman for lieutenant governor, Belden further announced, and W. T. McDonald is giving Wag Carr a surprisingly strong battle for attorney general. In an impromptu conference in the Adolphus, Belden told reporters that Cowboy Bill Blakley, presently serving as senior senator from Texas, would throw the full weight of that office behind Jonnelly.

AUSTIN (AP\$)—The Austin American-Demagogue, local daily, has been awarded the 1962 Pull Its Ear newspaper prize for "devotion above and beyond the call of duty" to gubernatorial candidate L. Baines Jonnelly. The Pull Its Ear Foundation is a subsidiary of the Sid Richardson Estate. The paper devoted 35,685 column inches to Jonnelly between February 1 and May 5, tempered by 16.4 inches to all other candidates combined, enough to give the American-Demagogue a clear first-place margin for the Pull Its Ear over La Prensa, San Antonio weekly.

WASHINGTON (AP\$)—Capitol correspondent Sarah McKlenog, winner of Pull Its Ear Prizes six years running, reported reliable sources in the Vice President's office this week that Billie Sol Estes used Sen. Ralph Yarborough's W.C. in the Senate Office Bldg. a total of 16 times in 1960-61 for a combined 23 minutes, while using Vice President Johnson's only three times for a combined five minutes. Estes, Mrs. McKlenog disclosed, donated 50 anhydrous ammonia tanks to the DOT.

WASHINGTON (UPA)—Sources close to the administration said over martinis in the National Press Club today that Old Frontiersman L. Baines Jonnelly's run-off race against New Frontiersman Yarborough is only 30 percent embarrassing to the administration and that Yarborough's bid for power is only 22 percent encouraging. The sources admitted that the Texas election has crucial ramifications on 1972, when the constitutional monarchy takes effect.

IN OUR OPINION, the defeat of Rep. Charlie Hughes for state senator is the year's greatest loss for the people of Texas. We hope he will run again.

There is a sad footnote to the lieutenant governor's race too. Crawford Martin was cast in the role of "team man," and indeed, that he is; he perhaps had little right to a run-off place. But in different times and circumstances—coming up as senator for the first time now, say, or under Allred-Martin would have become something of a statesman. His fineness and depth had no relevance to the Shivers era and were obscured and atrophied. He should be remembered as a good man in the wrong place at the wrong time.

As for congressman-at-large, we can be grateful, anyway, that the job will be abolished in two years.

THE OBSERVER last week had the proper information, and it was common knowledge both in informed Austin circles as well as around Liberty that Zeke Zbranek was backing William Devine of Diassetta for state representative, but we read our notes

wrong and somehow reported that Zbranek was supporting John Archer. We regret the error. Archer, who announced on a liberal platform, made the run-off against Bill Walker, one of the most conservative members in the House.

BILLIE SOL ESTES got three write-in votes for land commissioner at one polling place Saturday. Other write-ins against Jerry Sadler went to David Shapiro, William Roth, John Silber, and Tom Cranfill. John Sullivan got a write-in for governor, but was disqualified for his alien background.

THE SEARCH for ways to "legally" prevent Negroes from voting continues in Mississippi, according to a recent wire service news story from Jackson.

Last week the Mississippi House of Representatives approved a constitutional amendment which would deny voting rights to vagrants or persons convicted of adultery, gambling, abandonment of a child, desertion, or perjury. A proposal to include habitual drunkards in the bill was shouted down after an opposition speech by former governor J. P. Coleman, who is now a member of the House.

"Some mighty fine people, including some former sheriffs have gone to the state hospital for brief periods as habitual drunkards," Coleman reminded his fellow lawmakers.

Although such bills are carefully worded to exclude any mention of race, they are included in a group presented each session known by all members of the legislature as "The Segregation Package." The circuit clerk in each county passes judgment on those who come to him to register to vote. Southern police seldom arrest whites for adultery or gambling but spend considerable time and energy breaking up the fun and games of the poverty stricken residents of "Negro quarters," most often without search warrants.

Even so, we wonder how loud Mississippi whites would howl if a circuit clerk decided to enforce such bills indiscriminately.

VICTORY headquarters for Don Kennard in the Blackstone hotel in Ft. Worth election night was a happy place. As early as 11 p.m. boosters of Rep. Kennard's bid for promotion to state senator were toasting his victory with stubby, brown bottles of Carling beer.

It was an appropriate toast. The key issue in Kennard's campaign against incumbent Sen. Doyle Willis was a bill to permit the construction of a \$20 million Carling brewery in a dry precinct in Tarrant county. The bill passed, but Willis voted against it and Kennard supported it. The Ft. Worth business community, nervous over the shaky future of the huge Convair bomber plant, was angered by Willis' opposition to the industrial payroll. Kennard's support, therefore, was a unique and solid coalition of labor, management, and most all civic organizations with the exception of an unofficial group of prohibition-minded preachers who mailed out a plea to all Tarrant county ministers to support Willis from the pulpit.

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 12, 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.

A Lament for the Eclipse of Price Daniel

AUSTIN
Governor Daniel has been as cruelly crushed as ever any Texas politician of standing. It is a saddening thing. He is a Christian man, and one regrets him becoming the victim, not only of the impersonality of organized interests and his own flaws as a politician, but also of his desire to be a decent governor.

When Governor Shivers was drummed out of Texas politics at the end of his scandalous era, D. B. Hardeman paused to shed a few tears in Harper's over the thought of what Shivers might have been. But Shivers the politician was a selfish political realist who understood that during his time, you stayed with big business or you gave up your ambition to be governor. Shivers, like Daniel, (surely like every normal politician), felt incipient sympathies which, had they been acted on, would have made him a more liberal governor than he was, but he was too smart in his own interest to let this happen. Nobody really lamented the eclipse of Shivers but Shivers.

MANY LAMENT the eclipse of Daniel, and I am among them. Many's the time we could not restrain the ugly mockeries of contempt for this hesitant and indecisive and so often ineffective fellow. Many's the time we have shunted him aside in the cool poker game of politics because we believe that the stakes are not ours but the population's, the winnings are not ours but our children's. This election was one of those times, and this election, good, we were successful. Don Yarborough was successful, and he is a broader valued man, and he will make a much better governor if he is now elected, than Price Daniel.



Daniel

Yet this is the proper time to give Price Daniel his due. His defeat Saturday can be laid to many causes—most practically, to the Vice Presi-

dent's obvious support of John Connally, support for Connally from the Shivers group, and the enactment of the sales tax. But at the deeper, organic level, Daniel was defeated by the power structure of Texas politics. It is no longer true, as it was for Shivers, that you either go into cahoots with big business or take up shoe repairing. In Texas it is now true that you go into cahoots with either big money or with the liberal-labor movement, or else you fall between them, as Daniel did, or to one or the other side of them, as Wilson, Formby, and Walker did.

By "cahoots" one does not mean that the cahooting politician has given up his independence of judgment and action; rather, he has seen that in reality, two complex structures have evolved in Texas, as they did earlier in other industrial American states; that each of these structures embodies a syndrome of values, interests, and day to day relationships that find a common path in elections; and that participants in each structure will prefer as candidates those who will orient many of their decisions to the favored structure. Roughly, one structure is upper class economically, and the other is middle and lower class economically; but only very roughly. Roughly, for national elections, one structure is basically Republican, the other basically Democratic; but only very roughly. The result is not a "class struggle," but a struggle between organizations, whose age has now at least pre-empted the politics of the Texas frontier.

ONE COULD NOT set against this backdrop Frontiersman Price Daniel. In the first place, big money has run Texas politics since 1900, except for two brief spells, Ferguson's and Allred's. That is hardly what you'd expect on the general image of the frontier, (although that image seldom takes account, for instance, of the cowboys' strike for higher wages). The evolution of the liberal-labor structure, (which is very inadequately described by that term,

for "liberal" must cover many varieties of farmers and small businessmen, and "labor" many varieties of workers), has been mainly defensive and absolutely necessary for the maintenance of a working society. But in the second place, Price himself is no stalwart lonely rider of the range. He runs with crowds. His trouble has been that no one was sure which crowd.

One can say with unqualified confidence that in his conscience, that in his private thoughts, Price has always wanted to do right. He was right on the sales tax, he was right on the gas pipelines tax, he was right on Eckhardt's graduated tax on oil companies. One wonders, although with qualified confidence, whether he is

Governor Daniel, the Houston Chronicle reported, walked through the lobby of the Shamrock-Hilton unnoticed one day this week to fill a speaking engagement. Later a reporter cornered him as he was leaving and posed a question about the campaign.

"Son," Daniel replied, "I'm trying to be as gracious in defeat as I was in victory. Let's let it go at that."

"... that the sales tax... was necessary to pay for the state's welfare program in the fields of old-age assistance and medical care for the aged. 'I'm proud of the sales tax, which became a law without my signature,' Daniel stated. He said one reason he wanted another term as governor is to remove inequities from the law, and to see that the tax rate does not climb to three percent or four percent."

Price Daniel's mortal fault as a politician was his Christian decency. He tried to run with the big money. They elected him to the U. S. Senate, and there he believed in states' rights enough, he could oppose federal action in good faith. But then he had to prove, probably mainly for his own satisfaction with his life, that the states were responsible; specifically and namely, that Texas is. As governor he advocated sane and reasonable programs for state progress. A few of these, in whole or in part, passed. But when he insisted merely that business split the tab fifty-fifty with consumers, he ran, neck bowed, into a fact that somehow had escaped his notice: Big Business controlled the state legislature and did not intend to go fifty-fifty with the people or Price Daniel, either. The collision broke his neck. It has not broken Don Yarborough's—he has a younger neck, and he has stationed himself at the head of a structure that is a battering ram.

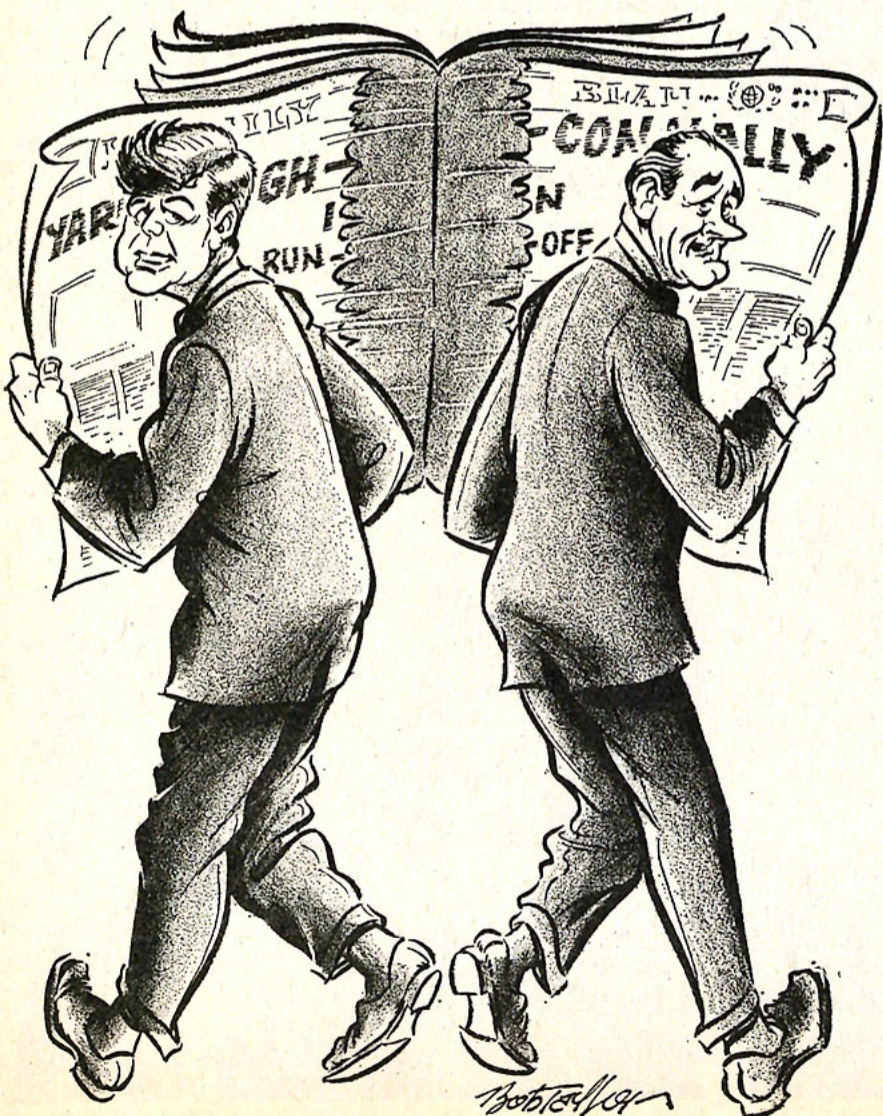
not, privately, right on integration. But in political economics, he knew the difference between a servant of the out-of-state interests and a servant of the public good, and he thought about the difference in these terms. When, the last week of his failing campaign, he went into the staunch Democratic county of Denton, Sam Wood quoted him as charging the gas lobby of putting "a lobbyist," meaning of course, one J. C., in the race against him, as, indeed, the gas lobby and its most distinguished friend, the Vice President, had. In Denton Daniel said, as per Sam Wood:

In his retirement, I hope Price Daniel will write a book I heard one time he might, a book about Eastern corporations and the Texas Senate. That would be a great service to our history. I hope he is not bitter about Texans or about politics. He played his role in our transition from a big business state to a scene of more balanced political conflict, and we who have been close to that scene, anyway, understand what has happened to him. May he and his lovely wife Jean and their handsome children have many years of peace and prosperity and happiness together.

R. D.

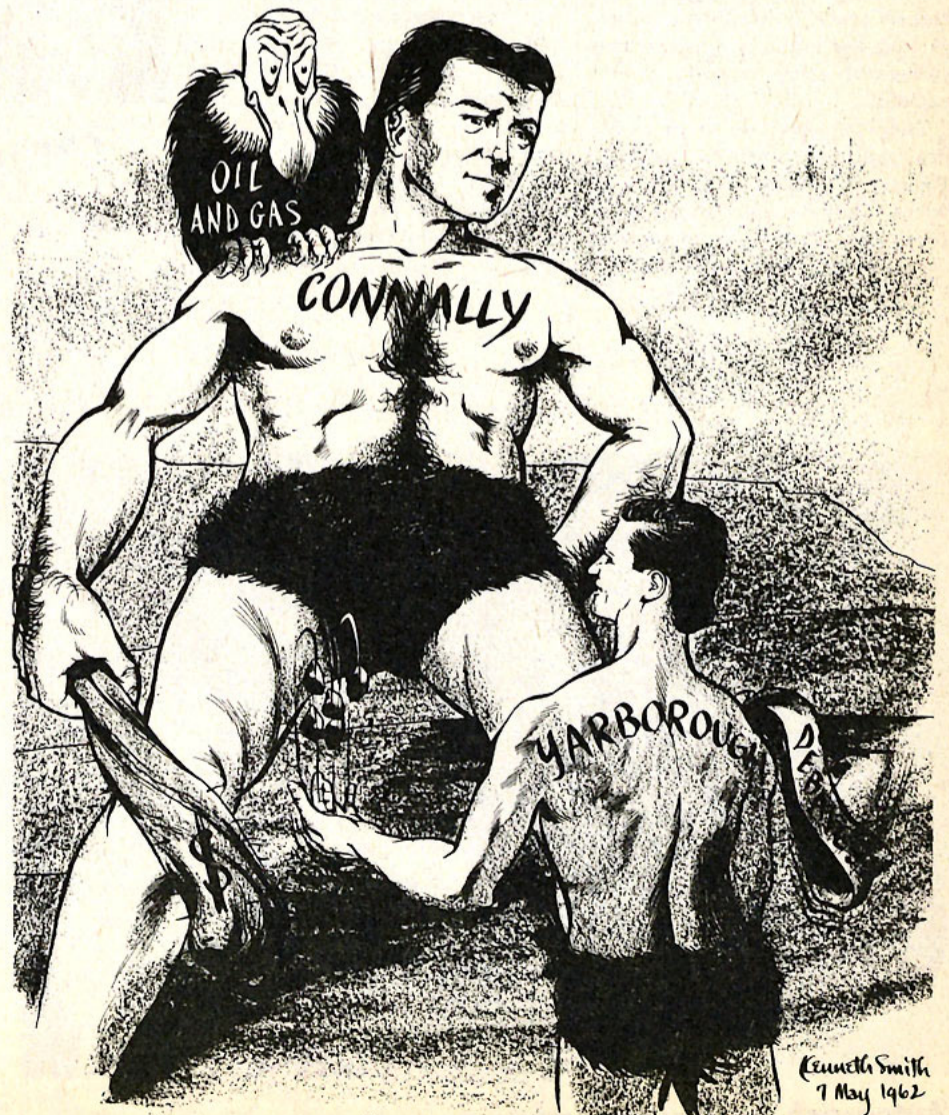
'Let's Sit Down and Read the Good News Togeth--'

Bob Taylor for Dallas Times-Herald



David and Goliath?

Kenneth Smith for the Observer



russell lee's camera . . .



Looks like a winner . . .



A trophy from Miss UT . . .

records a memorable debut . . .

HOUSTON

Not long ago, a large headline in the Houston Chronicle declared somewhat woefully: "TSU Held to 4 Wins, 3 Records in Drake Relays."

The Drake Relays is one of the most important track meets in the country; most teams would be considered successful if they won even one event there, much less set a new record. The Chronicle headline showed how much sports-writers and fans have come to expect from the lanky runners who wear the abbreviated uniforms for Texas Southern, the Negro university in Houston.

Even TSU Coach Stanley Wright seemed to be a little shamefaced because his boys lost the 440-yard relay in Des Moines, although the anchorman on the team that won had sprinted 100 yards in 9.2 seconds. "We made a mistake," said Coach Wright, "and you've got to pay for mistakes."

BUT IF THEIR FANS expect perfection, the TSU tracksters and their soft-spoken coach must take the blame. Until that day in Iowa they had not been beaten in a relay race in three years. They had won 36 consecutive baton-passing sprints in some of the biggest track meets in the nation, earning the reputation as the most successful relay runners in the nation.

They were invited, as an all-Negro team, to compete in the Texas Relays in Austin this year for debut. They not only won all five first time. It was a memorable events in the college division, but

set records in all five.

Other records set by Coach Wright's TSU teams in the past three years include: The 440, 880, mile, 2-mile, and sprint medley relays at the Kansas Relays; the 880, mile, distance medley, 2-mile, and sprint medley relays at the Drake Relays; the Border Olympics 440 and mile relays. TSU is the only team to win four relay events two consecutive years at the Drake Relays.

TEXAS SOUTHERN is a small college set in a pine-shaded residential area of Houston. Several new classrooms and dormitory buildings in various unfinished stages on its already crowded campus attest to its rapid growth.

The cinder track where Coach Wright's teams are trained circles a football field behind caged tennis courts just off the main drag through the tiny campus. There are no seats for spectators at the field. Local track meets and football games are held at the city stadium. Coach Wright's office is in a ramshackled, wooden building facing the 220 straight-away, but workmen last week were pouring concrete for a new building nearby, where he will move his desk next fall.

Stanley Wright has been at TSU twelve years. Until a few years ago he also served as back-field coach for the football team. Now, however, he coaches only the track team. He is a native of New Jersey and a graduate of Springfield College in Massachusetts. He coached at a Detroit

Texas Southern University of Houston fields the winningest relay teams in the nation. This spring TSU became the first all-Negro school to be invited to compete in the Texas Relays at Austin. They won, and established new records, in all five events in the college division. Austin Photographer Russell Lee photographed the auspicious debut.



Coach Wright

high school one year before coming to TSU. Next month, he will go to Berneo for four months to work with the national track team and various athletic clubs there as a representative of the American Association for Health-Physical Education-Recreation and the American Specialist Branch Office of the Cultural Exchange program.

What is his coaching secret? "Just hard work," he says, "plus the horses. You've got to have the horses . . . and you've got to know them. If you have 41 boys, as I do this year, you've got to use 41 different psychological approaches."

"The boys will run for Coach Wright," says Gerald Pratt, a 19-year-old sophomore who has vaulted 15 feet, 7 inches. He is expected to break the national college record any day by lifting himself higher than 15 feet, 10 inches, before falling into a sawdust pit in California or Kansas or South Dakota or Iowa or Texas at one of the big meets.

Pratt is not eligible to compete as an official TSU representative this season because he attended Los Angeles College last year. He is a native Texan who returned to his home state to complete his education, although his parents now live in California. His 15-7 leap was accomplished two weeks ago at Walnut, Calif., where he competed "unattached."

"He saved up \$60 and rode a bus out there alone," Coach Wright said. "He arrived late the night before the meet, worked the

kinks out of his legs early the next morning, then darn near set a new national, college division, record."

WRIGHT interrupted the conversation to call a slender lad in a cotton sweatsuit to his side. "You get back to your room and stay in bed until you get over that cold," he said, as the boy stared at the ground as if he had been caught with his hand in the cookie jar.

"Couldn't I just take a couple or three laps?" the youngster asked.

"Not until your cold is cured," the coach said. As the boy walked toward the dressing room, he said, "Sometime the problem is keeping them from working too hard."

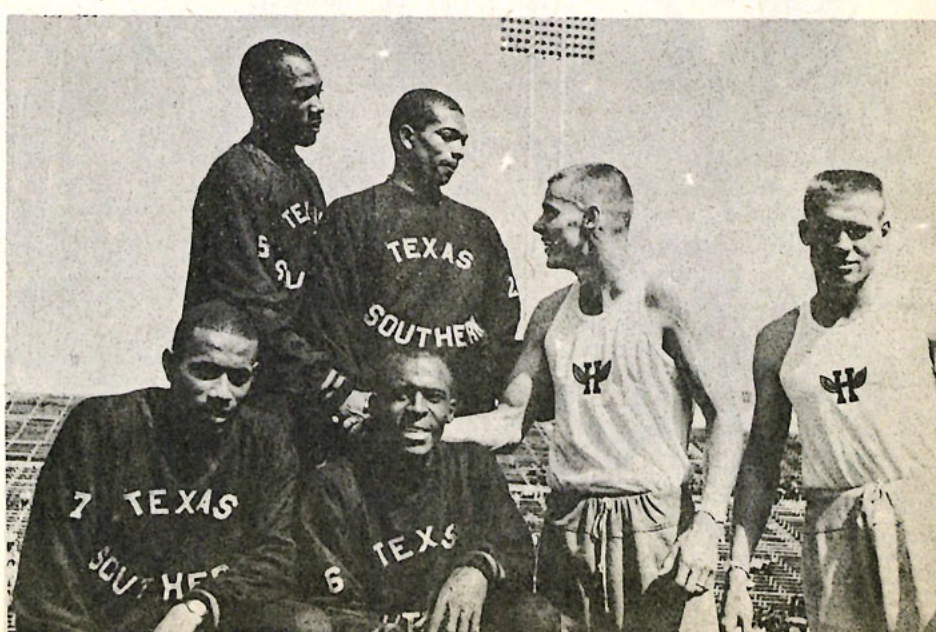
Only six of the 41 boys on Wright's squad have full-scale athletic scholarships. Six others have work-scholarships and the rest are "out strictly on their own." Most of them come to TSU from high schools within a 100-mile radius of Houston. "We often discover fine talent among those who come out without scholarships," Wright said. "We wouldn't have the teams we have had if I tried to restrict the squad to just those boys we recruit from the high schools. I encourage any boy in school to come out and show what he can do."

A tall youngster moved past on long, smooth strides. "That's Ray Sadler," Coach Wright said. "He's a 17-year-old freshman. He won four gold watches at the Drake Relays." J.M.

at the texas relays



Autograph hunters and star . . .



Praise from the losers . . .

1821: A Portentous Year in Texas History

IN TWO PARTS

AUSTIN

Just before daybreak on October 4, 1821, James Long, age 28, with 52 followers, "all afoot and half dead from hunger," dashed through the lanes of the sleeping village of La Bahia, in Mexican Texas, to the gate of the old Spanish fort, shouting "Republicanos!" and making as much noise as an army of two or three hundred. Startled families fled to the brush.

Charles Ramsdell

One day earlier, on October 3, Stephen F. Austin, who would be 28 one month later, rode wearily into Natchitoches, in the American state of Louisiana. Exactly three months earlier, he had left that same place for San Antonio, capital of Texas, to discuss with the last Spanish governor of the province the terms of the grant authorized by Spain on January 17, 1821, to his father Moses Austin. Moses had died in June, passing to the young Austin as a legacy the permission—a complete reversal of Spanish policy up to that time—to settle a colony of Americans in Texas.

Stephen had been informed by a rider, on August 12, as he camped beside the Guadalupe River on his way to San Antonio, that Mexico was now an independent nation. On his way back to Louisiana he had stopped at La Bahia (which had declared for independence in July) to pick up the guides who would lead him to the site of La Salle's fort on the Gulf coast and to the fertile bottomlands of the lower Colorado and Brazos rivers. Even in a drouth and under the glare of an August sun, this country looked rich to him. He resolved to settle his people here.

JAMES LONG, when he banged on the door of the captain's quarters at La Bahia, was unaware, or only dimly aware, of these events and of others that made the year 1821 the most portentous in the history of Texas.

And, of all the events recorded for this portentous year, the farcical invasion by Long's tattered crew would seem at first glance to be the least significant. It was an event with no visible consequences, like the tossing of a stone into a stream.

It is significant, however, because it is the filibuster reduced to simplest elements without the complications or disguises that attended earlier and later expeditions, into Texas or Mexico, beginning with Philip Nolan's "horse hunt" in 1801. Banded with Long in this, his second attempt to conquer Texas, was a bizarre assortment of restless men, young and ambitious, aging and desperate, from near and from remote parts of the so-called civilized world—all determined to move into this vast, virtually uninhabited land where a man could make a fortune once the strangling hand of Spain was removed. Spain! The name stood for despotism, repression by kings and priests, the power of Rome, the Inquisition—the archenemies of Freedom. Texas was, therefore, thank God, fair prey.

Long and his men, banging on the captain's door, had only the vaguest knowledge of the people and the country, much less of the politics, that awaited them, beyond that door, once they should gain admittance. These men, like all other filibusters—like Austin's peaceful colonists as well—were blind forces of nature, the spray that foreboded the tidal wave.

LA BAHIA in 1821 was a picturesque spot, on a height overlooking the San Antonio River. The belltower of the chapel in the fort could be seen from a distance on any road (as it still can be seen today); a row of stone houses, whitewashed, with flat tops, stood about the square wall of the fort; but most of the height was built up with grass-roofed huts made of poles plastered over and whitewashed. There were peachtrees and figbushes, but the small gardens of corn, squash, and melons had dried up in the long drouth.

The plight of La Bahia summed up the plight of Texas. The only ways to make a living were in cattle or soldiering. But the Comanches had been on the warpath since 1814, and it was impossible to round up cattle. The revolution against Spain, breaking out sporadically since 1810, had cut the lines of communication between the frontier and centers of government, and emptied the treasuries, and the soldiers at La Bahia had received no regular pay for more than six years.

Even when they got money there was nothing to buy with it. They lived on roasting-ears and green wild fruit. In the month of September, 1821, they were reduced to eating hackberries. Few of the villagers were lucky enough to have even tortillas. A group of women and children driven by hunger strayed from the settlement, searching for grapes or anything edible along the riverbanks, were murdered or carried off by a band of Comanches. One little girl was found dying, "a victim of their brutality." No wonder, then, the best fields, at some distance from the town, were left untilled.

While Captain Francisco Garcia, commanding the garrison at La Bahia, had received strict orders to keep a detachment of men always on the coast, at a spot known fitly as "Los Mosquitos," he had received no provisions with which to sustain a detachment, nor even the necessary horses.

Ever since August of 1820, when Long had begun to set up some sort of base on Galveston Bay—about the time the pirate Jean Lafitte sailed away from those shores and out of history—an attack on La Bahia had been expected.

On the morning of October 4, 1821, three soldiers and a corporal were on guard in the fort. But the gate was open, and the corporal, who had forgotten to have it locked, was asleep. A banging on the captain's door woke him up. He found himself alone, except for a musket that one of his men had left behind. Should he warn the captain? But why? The bang-

ing on the door would amply warn him.

One of the men, Reinaldo Pérez, who had been sleeping out in the street, ran to the guardroom and seized two muskets with the intention of firing on the invaders. But, by then, the invaders were already inside the gate. He waited till the last one was in and slipped out. But his hat! He had left his good hat. He started back after it, changed his mind, made for home.

The sentinel Juan Ramón, posted inside the gate, was alert when the attack came. But his musket was not loaded; he could not fire; he thought he had better not give



the "quien vive." But he shouted a warning, as he ran, to the corporal. Could he help it if the corporal was asleep and failed to hear?

When Captain Garcia, roused from sleep by the banging, opened the door, Long grabbed him by the right arm and demanded the keys to the munition room. Garcia handed them over. Lieutenant Aldrete was seized as he came out of his quarters next door. The invaders then opened the jail doors and freed the prisoners and mounted the three cannon in the fort, placing them in the bastions.

MEANWHILE, out in the village, the citizen Juan José Hernandez, learning what the cause of the commotion was, ran out of his house, half-naked, and, without stopping to supply himself with food, leaped onto the first horse he could find and rode the 100 miles to San Antonio and reported these things to the governor.

The Alcalde of La Bahia decided that his presence was required on the outskirts of town: It was his duty to keep the fugitives from scattering; otherwise they might become victims of the Comanches, who, he had noticed, were hovering very near just now. Before departing for the brush, however, he instructed the Second Alcalde, Tomas Buentello, to carry on in his place. Buentello went immediately to interview Long, who was preparing to celebrate his glorious victory by firing a salvo. Long took the "Little Alcalde," as the men called him, cordially by the hand, asked him to persuade the inhabitants who had skeddaddled to return. He had no intention of hurting anyone.

Two of Long's artillerymen fired a cannon, while the flag they had brought with them, white with blue stripes, was raised. The second time the cannon was fired, the face of one gunner was burned. The other fell over senseless, and the pistol in his belt went off and shot him in the leg. Long, much shaken, had the men treated. Then he held a conference in the captain's quarters. He was astonished to learn, from those local bigwigs who had not yet made for the brush, that La Bahia had taken the oath of Independence in July.

Long wrote a letter to be delivered to the governor at San Antonio:

"I came to this Fortress for the purpose of establishing friendly communications between it and San Antonio, which I chanced to learn had declared for Independence, and with the hope of giving you whatever aid I could to defend you from the Royal Forces and from the tribes of savage Indians who devastate your territory. But, on the way, I heard contradictory reports which I was anxious to investigate. These were that the King's troops were in possession of this Fortress, and that his authority was still respected here. I unfortunately took this place by storm this morning, much to the terror of the women. I am glad to inform you that no one was killed, as it luckily turned out.

"I beg you and the inhabitants to rest assured that no damage

will be done by my men during my stay here, which will not exceed 10 days. I look forward to an interview with you, so that we may discuss many matters of importance to our glorious cause. And if it should suit you better to hold this interview in San Antonio rather than in this Fortress, I will gladly go there, confiding my personal safety to the honor of an Independent Mexican officer."

If Long had meant, in writing this letter, to jolt the governor of Texas into a fit of apoplexy, he could hardly have put it in terms more galling. Antonio Martinez was a Spaniard, loyal to his king, determined to save Texas for the crown. He had approved the offer of Moses Austin, a Spanish subject, to settle a colony of "Louisianans" in Texas, because he thought colonization might be a means to save the province.

To Be Continued

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 7 May 12, 1962

MARTIN ELFANT
Sun Life of Canada
Houston, Texas
CA 4-0686

announcing...

the Bikini



a Great New Package
for Lone Star Beer in Cans



the miracle of the wells

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 from the date of issuance 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 ne-

cessitated 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 Jo Ann Tuttle 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 18th day of June, 1962, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 116,349, in which David Tuttle is Plaintiff and Jo Ann Tuttle is defendant, filed in said Court on the 15th day of December, 1959, 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 was legally married and had never been divorced. Plaintiff says that Defendant's said previous marriage was wholly unknown to Plaintiff at the time of His, Plaintiff's marriage to Defendant and that upon learning of the same after said ceremonial marriage, he immediately and within a reasonable time, three days, repudiated said marriage, and ever since has refused to recognize the same as a real and binding marriage, and has lived continuously separate and apart from Defendant. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant was guilty of acts of cruelty and excesses such as to render the further living together of Plaintiff and Defendant insupportable.

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 3rd day of May, 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 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.
O. T. MARTIN, JR., Clerk of the District Courts, Travis County, Texas.
By O. T. MARTIN, JR.

41-Vote Margin Favors Dowdy

AUSTIN

Kennedy Democrats apparently lost both Texas congressional contests in which they hoped to make gains Saturday. These were Benton Musslewhite's challenge to John Dowdy and Baxton Bryant's bid for the Democratic nomination in Dallas. A third Kennedy Democrat challenger who was not expected to win, Claude Hooton, didn't. Two strongly pro-Kennedy incumbents won re-nomination.

Cong. Dowdy, the Athens ultra-conservative, was certified as the winner over Musslewhite by 41 votes by the county committees of his district. More than 62,000 votes were cast. The Texas Election Bureau, which had given Dowdy a 5-vote margin, had declined to say who won. The Dowdy camp asserts its victory is accomplished. Wednesday totals from TEB also gave Dowdy a 41-vote margin and specified "11 of 13 counties complete." The totals: Dowdy 31,230, Musslewhite 31,189.

Musslewhite said at mid-week he would need "clear and convincing evidence" before contesting the election. Noting the Texas Election Code makes no provision for a simple recount, he said the only way he could get one would be by alleging irregularities in an election contest, about which course of action he deferred comment. Thanking supporters, he said he believed "the future will justify their efforts," which sounds like an announcement for 1964.

Conservative ex-Rep. Bill Jones skimmed past Bryant by 297 votes out of more than 82,000 cast. Bryant had some big-money backing from conservative businessmen and had moderated what had been assumed to be his Kennedy-style liberalism in the concluding period of his campaign. Jones kept calling him a liberal, regardless.

From Washington, the Republican incumbent, Bruce Alger, received the returns with satisfaction, saying Jones will be easier to beat than "a dedicated liberal," a term which, however, he withheld from Bryant also in light of his conservative statements. Alger's point was that conservatives can be more effective in the Republican than in the Democratic party. He may also have had in mind the Bryant charge that Jones supported Alger in past elections.

Labor's all-out attempt to beat incumbent Bob Casey in the financially upper-class southern half of Houston failed, as expected.

CLASSIFIED

MODEL WANTED to work in own home town. Age 18-28. No experience necessary. Send small photo. Write Billie Eastman, Morris Hotel, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—Full or part-time volunteer help. Houston Peace Information Center
Day, CA 7-9604—Eve., HO 5-9404

CORRIEDALE Sheep Foundation Stock. Reg. Rams. Ewes, Spring Lambs. \$25, \$35, \$50 according to age and quality. Gus Edward, Rt. 11, Box 160L, San Antonio, Texas.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO INCORPORATE WITHOUT CHANGE OF NAME
Notice is hereby given that Walter A. Tew of Travis County, Texas, heretofore doing business in such county under the name "Walter A. Tew Electric," intends to incorporate under the name of "Walter A. Tew Electric, Inc.," and such corporation will do business at 6008 Cameron Road, Austin, Texas.
Dated May 8, 1962.
s/ WALTER A. TEW

ed. Casey beat pro-Kennedy Hooton, 57,328 to 26,731. Casey, eye cocked toward next time, said, "I shall continue to represent the interest of the working man to the best of my ability . . . I cannot narrow my view to that of any one group."

In the congressman-at-large race, Woodrow Bean of El Paso led the field and will be opposed in a run-off by segregationist-conservative ex-Rep. Joe Pool of Dallas. The Democratic candidates finished in this order: Bean 242,224; Pool, 223,981; Charles Stevenson, 202,666; Warren Moore, 188,676; Phil Willis, 83,687; Russell Van Keuren, 66,441. Bean led his home county, 4,133 to Moore's 3,219 there.

Texas AFL-CIO and some others have withdrawn their recommendations of Bean because of his admission he has not filed an income tax return since 1952. His subsequent statement that he opposes the income tax on principle bore on these decisions. R. G. Miller of Houston, president of the joint Teamster council in South Texas, is quoted in the Dallas News that the Teamsters may back Bean. "We can't go Pool," he said.

Bean said after the returns were in that he was sure any difficulties with the government can be "amicably resolved."

J. T. Rutherford of El Paso and Odessa very narrowly missed a run-off, his pro-Kennedy challenger Tom Diamond evidently having started his gaining a little late to force a second vote. Rutherford carried all 19 counties in his district. He finished with 22,087 votes, compared to Diamond's 10,046, D. W. Kelley's 6,137, and Robert Frias' 4,491. These returns are not complete, but they seem to clear Rutherford into his fifth term without concern about a run-off.

Two pro-Kennedy incumbents won re-election without difficulty, as expected. Wright Patman defeated Sam B. Hall, 35,431 to 21,970. Cong. Jack Brooks defeated two opponents without a run-off: Brooks 42,166, W. S. Martin 21,122, Earl Stover 8,858.

It appears that there may be a run-off in the ninth district between Cong. Clark Thompson (28,011) and Justin Furse (14,757). Jim Simpson received 12,754 and Bronkno Popovich 4,080 in this four-way contest. Returns are not complete.

Republicans had a bad turn of luck. They must have a run-off primary, a considerable expense, for their congressman-at-large nomination. Des Barry is well ahead with 55,694 votes, but together Giles Miller (29,954) and Joe Phillips (25,487) got more than he did. In other Republican contests:

William Steger, Tyler, 2,896, over M. J. Harvey, Tyler, 1,276; Ross Baker of Houston 12,614, defeating both Mrs. Julia Barnhart, 1,934, and Joe Poindexter, 3,395. In Austin, Jim Dobbs defeated Hal Hendrix.

Six incumbents return without contests at any stage—Teague, Poage, Young, Gonzalez, Kilgore, and Burleson. Nine others had no contests in the Democratic primary but will have Republican opposition in November—these are Beckworth, Roberts, Thomas, Thornberry, Wright, Purcell, Rogers, Mahon, and Fisher.

Liberals Don't Gain In House

(Continued From Page 1)

Rep. Ben Barnes of Comanche defeated incumbent middle-roader Bill Moore of Ballinger, conservative Rep. Bob Fairchild of Center ousted Rep. Steve Burgess of Nacogdoches, and Rep. Bob Bass of DeKalb, who votes liberal on economic issues, defeated liberal George McCoppin of Texarkana.

There were some surprises. Five incumbents were upset: middle-roader Rep. B. H. Dewey Jr. of Bryan was unseated by conservative David Haines of Bryan; liberal Rep. Herman Yezak of Bremond, dean of the House, was defeated by conservative Milton Schiller of Cameron; moderate Gene Fondren of Taylor, downed moderate Rep. O. H. "Muggie" Schram of Taylor; County Judge Ed Carpenter of Coahoma unseated conservative Rep. David Read of Big Spring; and conservative Rep. John Huebner of Bay City was upset by Otha Birkner of Van Vleck.

In a race which drew considerable attention, liberal Rep. Clyde Haynes of Vidor defeated former Rep. Louis Dugas of Orange, a conservative.

Eighteen incumbents were forced into run-offs. The most surprising bid by a challenger was made by Lindsey Rodriguez of Hidalgo, who almost defeated Rep. Ben Glusing of Kingsville and one other candidate in the first primary. Rodriguez describes himself as a moderate. Glusing, a conservative leader in the last session, is a candidate for Speaker of the House.

Former UT all-American Maurice Duke of Wichita Falls, a liberal, came very close to unseating conservative Rep. Jack Connell, also of Wichita Falls, without a run-off. But K. C. Spell, former mayor, forced a Connell-Duke second primary.

Two other conservative incumbents face tough run-off races. Rep. Ned Blaine of El Paso is pitted against L. R. Downey, a member of LULAC. Rep. Bill Walker of Cleveland goes against John C. Archer of Liberty, who announced on a liberal platform. A third candidate, liberal William Divine of Diastetta, who was backed by former Rep. Zeke Zbrunek, finished a strong third and forced the run-off.

Other incumbents involved in run-offs are Reps. George Preston of Paris, Sam Parsons of Henderson, Ben Jarvis of Tyler, Tom Andrews of Aransas Pass, Charles Sandahl of Austin, Virginia Duff of Ferris, C. W. Pearcy of Temple, Homer Koliba of Columbus, Oble Jones of Austin, Paul Haring of Goliad, Mauro Rcsas of El Paso, Ted Springer of Amarillo, H. O. Neimeyer of Knippa, and J. C. Wheatley of Haskell. Pearcy, Jones, Haring, Rosas, Wheatley, Haring, and Springer usually vote liberal.

There are 21 run-offs in which incumbents are not involved. The most interesting of these races:

J. D. Weldon, a liberal, faces former assistant DA Thomas R. Thomas, both of Port Arthur.

In Houston, Tom Bass, a liberal, is matched against Walter Keith, a conservative; conservative Herbert Shutt goes against liberal John Ray Harrison; and conservative Ira Kohler faces liberal Chet Brooks, a Houston Post reporter.

Tony Bonilla, LULAC leader, meets conservative James Klager in Corpus Christi.

Conservative Billy Coughlin is in a showdown with Adolfo de la Garza, liberal from Mission.

Jack Lauds LBJ

President Kennedy announced that Vice President Johnson is welcome to be his running-mate again in 1964 if he wants the job and declared himself pleased that both Connally and Yarborough did well in the May 5 primary. At his press conference this week, the President said he was staying out of the run-off because Texans "would resent outside interference." When a reporter asked about "rumors in print" that LBJ would be dropped from the 1964 ticket, Kennedy was emphatic in his praise of Johnson. "I don't know where such a rumor would start," he said. "We were fortunate to have him before, and would be again. He is invaluable."

The Dallas News observed that the statewide races May 5 stressed the "basic political conservatism of Texas" and that Yarborough, Turman, Reavley, and Bean polled impressive totals because "conservatives and moderates" were split between several candidates. Connally, the News predicted, should receive "a great part" of the Daniel, Formby, Walker, and Wilson vote.

National columnist Doris Fleson wrote that the Texas governor's run-off will be between "an avowed conservative who is a close friend of Vice President Johnson and an avowed liberal who favors the Kennedy program." Yarborough's "unexpected success," she said, "indicates that a fresh breeze of some kind is blowing in Texas." Yarborough "can be expected to be even more pro-Kennedy and more liberal in the run-off campaign. Mercifully for Johnson, that period is brief. It was already a source of embarrassment to him that Connally was attacking the New Frontier and enjoyed extreme right-wing support."

Alan Otten in the Wall Street Journal, commenting on Connally, said "conservative Democratic leaders in Texas apparently have found a winner who can hold in check that state's growing liberal Democratic strength and challenging Republicanism." Describing Connally's "strongly conservative platform," Otten said his "Kennedy-Johnson ties attracted some labor and liberal support that might otherwise have steered clear of so conservative a campaigner." He cited Connally's polling some one-half of the vote in "liberal stronghold" San Antonio.

The Fort Worth Star-Telegram said Connally in the run-off, although "his tendency is toward middle-roadism," will "seem all the more conservative by comparison with his New Frontiersman, AFL-CIO-backed, liberal-hued rival." The liberal-conservative issue, the S-T said, will be "even more clear cut" in

Jack Ritter, a moderate liberal who almost unseated Sandahl two years ago, faces conservative Ed Wender for Austin's new place.

Liberal incumbents were victorious in Bexar County, conservative incumbents in Dallas.

The race for Speaker of the House could very well be decided by the run-offs. Conservative candidate Byron Tunnell of Tyler and moderate liberal Alonzo Jamison of Denton were on the telephone last weekend lining up pledges among the new Democratic nominees. Tunnell claims he has 68 nominees pledged to him, as well as many of those in the run-offs. Countered Jamison: "Tunnell does not have anywhere near the strength his friends claim he has, and he will lose further ground June 2."

the Turman-Smith run-off for lieutenant governor. The success of candidates with AFL-CIO endorsements in making the run-offs was "striking" and means that "the conservatives in the state clearly have their work cut out for them."

Yarborough is now sure to get the endorsement of PASO, which went to Daniel in the first primary. Chairman Albert Pena is summoning a PASO meeting in Austin in the next few days.

Conservatives retained clear control of Democratic convention strength in Dallas and Tarrant counties and held an apparently slight edge in Harris. The three have a total of 1,404 votes out of 5,461 at the state convention in September. Liberals were successful in Bexar County and in several small and medium-sized counties over the state. In San Augustine, Henderson, Wichita, Lubbock, Bexar, Travis, and Hidalgo counties a majority of precincts resolved to support Democratic nominees and leaders. Liberal leaders in Houston this week were trying to decide whether to make a full-scale effort at Saturday's county convention . . . Control of the Bexar County convention is almost certain to fall to leaders of the liberal Democratic Coalition.

Tarrant County DA Doug Crouch faces a run-off with former assistant DA George Thompson Jr. In San Antonio, former liberal Rep. Jim Barlow has a run-off for Bexar County DA with Richard Woods.

Mike Quinn of the Dallas News checked the precincts and found that the county GOP turned out 21,427 votes this year—an 81.9 percent increase over 1958.

E. B. Germany, president of Lone Star Steel and manager of Tom James' campaign for attorney general, has endorsed Waggoner Carr in the run-off against Reavley . . . Sen. Bob Baker, unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant governor, said he would be neutral in the second primary.

Washington sources say friends of conservative Cong. Joe Kilgore of McAllen are urging him to run against Sen. Ralph Yarborough in 1964.

Sens. Yarborough and Tower voted alike on two roll call votes concerning the literacy voting this week. Both voted against the cloture move to cut off debate. Both also voted to table. Tower, a member of the Dixie caucus, is against federal intervention on voting standards. Yarborough said he was opposed to the bill, not on its own merits, but because it was a substitute for a relief bill for a West Texas farmer.

W. W. Tunnell of Tyler, who died over two months ago, was elected chairman of his Democratic precinct convention. He died soon after being certified as a candidate, and conservatives solicited votes for him to show, as one of them said, "that our precinct is basically conservative."

George Parr, Duval County generalissimo, made his first race for public office since 1956 a success, winning the Democratic chairmanship easily over Progress Club candidate Juan Gilberto Garcia.

Belden took a poll and found among 2,000 questioned that 65 percent were Democrats, 7 Republicans, 26 Independents, and 2 undecided.