

The Texas Observer

An Independent-Liberal Weekly Newspaper
A Window to the South

Volume 54

TEXAS, OCTOBER 12, 1962

15c Per Copy

Number 28

SUBSTITUTE FOR MEDICINE

Consolation Prize For Needy Aged?

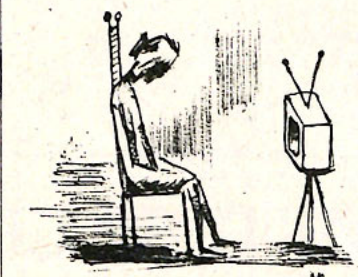
AUSTIN
The Texas Medical Association, it was learned recently, will push a constitutional amendment in the coming legislature for enabling legislation to extend health insurance to a larger number of the state's needy aged. The action is interpreted by some as part of the American Medical Association's nationwide mop-up campaign following its successful battle against President Kennedy's Medicare bill.

Such health insurance would be an extension of the Kerr-Mills vendor plan now available to citizens with an annual income of \$1,200 or less and eligible for Old Age Assistance payments. According to proponents of Medicare, as well as the U.S. Senate's special committee on the aging, the Kerr-Mills program is at best a stop-gap measure, and although better than no health insurance plan at all, does not come close to meeting the desperate needs of the nation's aged.

But even if the TMA's action is simply a strategic retreat, it finds no sympathy from the Texas Research League, a non-profit organization which strongly opposed the meager vendor payment plan in the state capitol last year, and is even more opposed to an extension of it. Although spokesmen for TRL claim their organization will not even enter into the coming debate, there is little doubt that opponents of TMA's plan to extend health insurance will make ready use of the report TRL presented in 1961.

At present there are about 221,

000 people 65 or over in Texas who are receiving Old Age Assistance, and therefore receive less than \$1,200 a year from private sources. Under the Kerr-Mills program, which began in Texas last January, they receive the following benefits if they have a serious "illness, injury, or physical deformity" which requires immediate in-patient care in a hospital:



✓ Ten dollars a day for bed, board, and general nursing service up to 15 days; and \$5 each time thereafter, if required.

✓ Full costs of all services and materials—except blood and plasma—which the physician considers necessary the first 15 days; after 15 days, one half the cost is provided.

✓ Up to \$200 when surgery is performed, plus an anesthesiologist's fee when necessary, consisting of \$5 plus up to 15 percent of the surgeon's fee.

✓ If surgery, radiology, or therapy treatments are not involved, an allowance of \$3 per day the first 15 days and \$1.50 per day thereafter is made to the attending physician for each day he actually visits the patient's

(Continued on Page 3)

Brighter Insurance Prospects

AUSTIN
At the moment, the state government is preparing 30 Texas insurance companies for the notoriously crowded graveyard for such institutions. These 30 companies have debts totaling \$16 million, but somewhere between the company vaults and the auditor's pencil, \$12 million disappeared.

In national financial circles, Texas is conceded pre-eminence among the states in collapsing insurance firms. Until 1958 the messy business of trying to give them transfusions, replace their diseased parts, or even let them die and give their transplantable organs to new organisms was handled on a patch-as-patch-can basis. Some case records were so fouled up, no one could tell what had happened to the litigation, the officers, or the company Cadillac.

Then, however, trying to shake themselves free of their recent nightmares—General American Casualty, US Trust & Guaranty, ICT—the state's insurance regulators turned on a quiet little accountant in the state auditor's office who kept telling them what was wrong in the Liquidator's Division and kept turning out to be right. He was C. H. Langdeau, one of State Auditor C. H. Cavness' most trusted examiners. They asked Langdeau to become liquidator. He said no, but he was prevailed upon.

One gets an idea of the tangle Langdeau had to address from a remark in his four-year report for

(Continued on Page 2)

GOP FIELDS 17

Four Close Races For House Seats

AUSTIN
Texas' conservative-moderate dominated delegation to Congress will remain fairly much the same vote-wise after November, no matter how the Republicans fare in the general election.

All 22 incumbents in the U.S. House—21 Democrats and Republican Bruce Alger—were re-nominated in the primaries this summer, despite a pair of close calls for conservative John Dowdy of Athens and conservative-to-moderate Slick Rutherford of El Paso against two young New Frontiersmen, Benton Musslewhite and Tom Diamond.

A new twenty-third seat will be decided in a statewide at-large race between conservative Democrat Joe Pool of Dallas and conservative Republican Des Barry of Houston.

The Republicans, who ran only five candidates for congressional places in 1960, are fielding 17 this year. Their candidates are considered major threats in three races, two of them against staunchly conservative Democrats. GOP aspirants are waging vigorous fights in several other areas where general elections in the past have been little more than minor formalities.

In the highly conservative District 18 in the Panhandle, Mayor Jack Seale of Amarillo, an avowed John Bircher and the GOP nominee, is involved in a close race

with incumbent the Walter Rogers, a conservative Democrat. H. M. Baggarly, editor of the Tulsa Herald, has described the race as "Walter Rogers vs. the John Birch Society." Rogers' AFL-CIO record in the 87th Congress—a gauge which included the rules committee change, depressed areas, minimum wage, housing, liberal trade, urban affairs, tax revision, and other key administration votes—was two "right" and nine "wrong." In the years 1952-1960 he consistently supported the Eisenhower administration.

The whole Panhandle area has traditionally been strong in GOP votes. Sen. John Tower carried the district over William Blakley by 57.2 percent in 1961. The constituency was briefly represented in Congress by a Republican, Ben Guill, in the 'fifties.

Seale, described by some observers as the "number one John Bircher in West Texas," is conducting a well-financed, hard-hitting campaign with extensive backing from Amarillo and Pampa businessmen. He has been highly critical of issues like federal aid to education, tariff reduction, and the farm bill. Some leaders of the Farm Bureau are supporting him.

Last winter Rogers, appearing before a group of Amarillo businessmen, did not satisfactorily answer their questions on commu-

(Continued on Page 2)

SCHIZOPHRENIA ON THE RIGHT

Amarillo's Two Americas Policy

AMARILLO
People in Amarillo are learning to identify the good United States and the bad United States.

Two of their busiest tutors are among the community's most effective opinion molders: Mayor Jack Seale, who also is West Texas' most famous John Birch Society member, and the Amarillo Daily News, most Birch-prone big city newspaper in the state.

Teaching the separation between good and bad, however, can get rather confusing in a city of 140,000. Especially when it involves such an elusive topic as the USA.

Take the week of October 1-7, for instance. The Daily News led the first lesson with a series of front page editorials blasting the federal government's entry into Mississippi. President Kennedy of the USA, by sending his marshalls and his troops into Oxford, was wrong, misguided, and was using a "legal subterfuge" to subvert a sovereign state, a page one editorial on Oct. 1 said.

As if to solidify its editorial stand, the Daily News on Oct. 2 stressed headlines over Associated Press stories. Bedecked with 66 red stars placed above front page headlines and pictures relating to the Mississippi situation, the Daily News headline writer used two New York AP stories one above the other. The top one was capped with "Commies Applaud Invasion" in describing support given by the American Communist Party to the President's actions regarding Mississippi; the headline directly below it, "NAACP Likewise," was placed over an article telling of that organization's support. The biggest headline that day read, "Flood of Troops Falls on Oxford," over an AP story.

For the good United States that same week, the press turned to Mayor Seale.

Seale declared a substitution on the calendar for Amarilloans: Oct. 23 will be United States Day instead of United Nations Day. The proclamation urged residents of Amarillo to fly the United States

flag instead of the UN banner.

Last winter Mayor Seale proclaimed Jan. 5 as American Patriots Day in honor of former Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, who graced the city with a visit.

Walker was the topic of many front page stories in Amarillo during that hectic week. On Oct. 5 an AP article out of Springfield, Mo., stated that Walker was ordered by a US district judge to "show cause" why he should not be released on bail. The headline writer for the Daily News picked a three-column head to lead readers into the story on the front page: "Walker Detention Is Branded Illegal."

The most interesting journalism displayed on the Daily News' front pages that week was the Oct. 1 editorial, "Law of the Land," by Louise Evans, which ran two columns the entire length of the page. In roundly lambasting the USA's participation in the Oxford event, Miss Evans discussed whether "court-order" government can prevail over

(Continued on Page 2)

PASO Withdraws

SAN ANTONIO
The Political Association of Spanish-Speaking Organizations, political arm of Texas Latins, debated more than three hours in state convention Sunday and then withdrew its earlier tentative endorsement of John Connally for governor. There were only two or three dissenting votes among the 500 delegates representing 21 counties.

At the same time the state group, in taking its neutralist position, left it to the responsibility of the county chapters to re-endorse Connally, support Jack Cox, or do nothing.

Texas organized labor will also take a second look at Connally in its COPE convention in Houston Saturday.

An earlier substitute motion to re-endorse Connally, offered by Gilbert Garcia of Fort Worth, was defeated, 14 counties to 7. Webb, Tarrant, Cameron, Hidalgo, San Patricio, Nueces, and Pecos counties voted for the measure. Voting against it were Medina, Jefferson, Comal, Victoria, Wharton, Kleburg, Ector, El Paso, Dallas, Harris, Atasca, Travis, Guadalupe, and Bexar. The important Bexar delegation opposed the motion 25 to 12.

Arguing for the Connally endorsement, Garcia said that although the Democratic nominee had not satisfied all the requirements laid down at PASO's state convention in August, the state

Democratic platform is more progressive than the Republican. Bob Sanchez of McAllen, in a lively floor debate, charged that Garcia is on Connally's payroll as a paid employee. Garcia did not deny the charge.

Earlier, in a Friday night press conference in the Gunter Hotel, Connally said he wondered if PASO had actually endorsed him in the August convention because it had set qualifications "diametrically opposed" to his political position.

The strings on the earlier endorsement were that the state Democratic convention, which met in El Paso Sept. 18, spell out a voter registration law to replace the poll tax without fees or literacy tests, and that the Kennedy-Johnson administration and the New Frontier be affirmatively supported. Neither materialized.

"I am not anticipating PASO," Connally said. "They haven't endorsed me yet. In the first primary they endorsed Gov. Price Daniel, and in the second primary they went for Don Yarborough.

"They have given me an endorsement of a sort, with certain conditions. They are trying to tell me how to run my business. I am not bargaining for votes." Saying he had not satisfied PASO's conditions and did not anticipate doing so, he added: "I am not making deals with any group or any individual."

Albert Pena, state PASO chair-

(Continued on Page 3)

Langdeau Reform

(Continued from Page 1)
1958-1961 by Cecil Rotsch, his chief legal counsel. Rotsch said that when he went to work for Langdeau in 1958, "it was difficult to state exactly how many cases were pending; but, according to our best information, there was pending on August 1, 1958, a total of 1,237 cases. Some, in which the Liquidator-Receiver was plaintiff, were dismissed because there was no merit in them."

By the beginning of this year, the case load had been worked down to one-sixth of the 1958 backlog. Langdeau was able to report to his seven superiors—the three district judges in Austin, the three insurance board members, and the insurance commissioner, William Harrison—a record for economizing which ought to bring sparkles to the eyes of enemies of waste in government. He reduced his division's annual salaries by \$72,000, to just more than \$200,000, in the one year 1961. In 1960, his division spent \$518,000; in 1961, \$345,000.

The liquidators are not only the policemen, they are the morticians of faltering insurance companies. Now and then they are able to rehabilitate a company and return it to its management, but in many cases they can only pay the creditors so much on the dollar.

Of course, it depends. General American Casualty Company of San Antonio has a chasm between assets and liabilities into which \$2.8 million somehow disappeared. The most recently shut down firm, Gulf Fidelity Mutual Life, is shown on Langdeau's summary of pending liquidations with assets of \$2,850 and liabilities of \$6,288.

Since the liquidation department began functioning in the early 1940's, 140 Texas insurance companies have been placed in receivership. Another 163 have been placed in the less drastic conservatorship and from this limbo-state have been reinstated, received, reinsured, liquidated, or, very rarely, returned to their original managements. How much money, overall, have premium holders in Texas insurance companies lost? Langdeau couldn't even guess. "I have no idea of the millions of dollars that have come in and out of this place," he says.

He is, of course, gratified by what he salvages. In 1961 his division paid out \$6 million in dividends. One company, Investors' Security Life of Lubbock, was completely rehabilitated by reinsurance and restored to business. The division even returned \$1 million in assets to the stockholders in this case.

"After I've satisfied the creditors, I'm discharged by the court as receiver, and I turn the remaining assets to the stockholders," Langdeau says. "Then they can go into the peanuts business if they want to."

Minimum Estimate

Langdeau's estimates of the assets of the 30 firms now in liquidation are probably, he concedes, conservative. Generally they do not include possible awards from pending lawsuits. In the ICT matter, for example, \$15 million is being sought in various lawsuits by the Liquidator-Receiver, but the conservative Langdeau and his staff list ICT's assets as of Aug. 31 at a mere \$498,424. (Liabilities: \$2 million.) Langdeau has instructed his lawyers to prepare estimates of legal awards that might be expected for inclusion in his 1962 year-end report.

Langdeau was a leading mem-

ber of Cavness' staff when the state auditor was sending electric charges down the spines of certain Texas senators and representatives who had accepted "fees" from shady Texas insurance companies and then protected them in the legislature and the Insurance Commission.

The Liquidator's division has not, in recent years, uncovered recurrences of these quaint political practices. Nevertheless, Langdeau files actions against powerful men and powerful banks, as he finds it necessary—notably, for example, in the still proceeding receivership action against Lumbermen's Insurance Corp. "Of course, I catch hell for filing suits against big people, but that's my job," he says. "I'm not running for anything."

Of the 30 pending receiverships, 14 involve asset insufficiencies of more than \$100,000. The best known of the companies are Texas Mutual Insurance, Texas Fire Insurance, General American Casualty, U. S. Trust & Guaranty, ICT Insurance, Franklin American Insurance, Home Life Insurance, Midwestern Security Life, and Lumbermen's. R.D.

The Constitution: A Muddled View

(Continued from Page 1)

"constitutional" government. Not once in more than 1,000 words did she cite the US Supreme Court's "order" in 1954 as an interpretation of the 14th Amendment.

Stating that "only a 'court order' . . . implements the program which has come to such a tragic impasse in Mississippi," Miss Evans contended "there is no 'law' to bulwark the 'court order.' Lacking this predicate, the 10th point in the Bill of Rights still prevails."

Except for the last 10 lines in her editorial, one would never have guessed the situation at the University of Mississippi might involve civil rights. Only then did she acknowledge that "others believe that a problem in race relations is involved, since the man (referring to James Meredith, whose name did not appear in the entire editorial) is a Negro, and that such can be solved by 'law' rather than the slow process of spiritual legislation to attain these many ends.

"Then, and then only, will we have a 'law of the land'."

Wes Izzard, in his Oct. 2 column in The Daily News, seemed to detect the Monday morning omission of the 14th Amendment by stating that the 1954 Supreme Court ruling was "a court order based on an interpretation of the amendment. He held fast, however, in declaring his wisdom's doubts that the court order "supercedes the clear and unmistakable language of the 10th Amendment."

"There's nothing there about the Supreme Court or the executive branch making laws," wrote Izzard in reference to the Constitution.

Izzard stressed the Mississippi crisis all week with editorials in his front page column, starting from the first piece which asserted that the executive branch of the federal government has too much power in relation to the legislature and concluding with his Oct. 6 column implying that civilians are making too many military

decisions.

Two colleges in the Amarillo area are, ironically, integrated. Amarillo Junior College abided by the Supreme Court decision of 1954 shortly afterwards by admitting several Negro students. West Texas State College in Canyon, just to the south of Amarillo, now has a Negro half-back on its football team.

Last year Pete Pedro, from Lynn, Mass., led the nation in touchdowns. He put the name of West Texas State College in national magazines and on national television networks. Last week he was leading the nation in yardage gained on the ground.

Neither Amarillo Junior College nor West Texas State College were cited as positive examples in the Amarillo Daily News editorials discussing the Mississippi integration issue. Mention of his feats, in fact, have been absent from the front page column of the Daily News, both last football season and so far this year.

FOUR RACES COULD BE CLOSE

(Continued from Page 1)

nists in key places, "corrupt" federal government, and other issues. It was no coincidence that Seale announced shortly afterwards.

Rogers, who has liberal backing, has not yet "taken his gloves off," one local analyst told the Observer. Amarillo will probably be evenly split. This is sure to be a close one.

Rutherford-Foreman

The second Republican threat is in El Paso-Odessa District 16, where incumbent Democrat Slick Rutherford faces a serious fight for survival against the GOP's Ed Foreman, Odessa businessman. The district went for Tower over Blakley by a whopping 60.5 percent. El Paso County supported Kennedy by some 5,000 votes over Nixon, but Nixon won Midland County by almost 2-1 and Ector County (Odessa) by 5-4. Ector went for General Walker in the first Democratic primary this year, then switched to Don Yarborough on the basis of protest votes against John Connally, and indirectly Lyndon Johnson, in the run-off.

Rutherford, who was thought to be somewhat liberal when first elected eight years ago, (his AFL-CIO score in this Congress was 8 "right" and 7 "wrong", while the Congressional Quarterly reported he voted 60 percent of the time with the "conservative coa-

lition") won re-election in 1960 with 59 percent of the vote, with the GOP candidate finishing third behind the Constitution Party nominee.

Foreman, who was named Odessa's "outstanding young man" in 1960 by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, has numerous billboards on display all over the district. He is assailing Rutherford for supporting the President on votes like urban renewal, housing, public works, and increased social security.

This is Billie Sol Estes' district, a fact which has not particularly helped the incumbent. Rutherford admitted in January he had received \$1,500 from Estes, adding that it all didn't come from Estes but was a total contribution from several individuals interested in his re-election.

Rutherford is the tested campaigner against the energetic newcomer; this one is also expected to be extremely close.

Alger-Jones

Des Barry, the flamboyant and somewhat vitriolic Republican candidate for congressman-at-large, is given an odds-on chance to upset Joe Pool, an extremely conservative Democrat. There is scant ideological difference between the two nominees, and since this is a statewide race, Barry will probably receive a number of liberal protest votes and bene-

fit as well from a widespread liberal boycott of the two. But this race is "down on the ticket" and Pool, an opponent of foreign aid, the UN, and organized labor, will have the advantage of brass-collar party support. Both PASO and the state AFL-CIO have taken neutral positions.

A fourth race could be closer than most observers are now predicting. That is in Dallas, traditional GOP citadel, where Republican Cong. Bruce Alger, one of the most conservative congressmen in the nation, faces Democrat Bill Jones, who is just about as conservative.

Jones is getting hefty financial backing. A large number of Dallas businessmen have become increasingly critical of Alger for what they consider his "ineffectiveness" in representing the district. "The Dallas position in Washington," Jones argues, "has sunk to a new low in the last eight years."

Alger has yet to begin campaigning in earnest. But already he has attacked Jones with some irony for pushing other members' voting buttons as a member of the Texas House. "We don't have the push-button system in Washington," Alger warns.

The Alger-Jones race, in the absence of real ideological divisions, is largely a personal one, based on the issue of "what's good for Dallas."

Other Races

In other interesting races, conservative Democrat Bob Casey of Houston's District 22, a vigorous opponent of the Kennedy administration, is being challenged by Republican Ross Baker, son of the former Humble Oil counsel. Casey is a definite favorite, and Kennedy's action last month in not inviting him along on the NASA inspection trip to Houston has probably helped him in this comfortably conservative constituency, which supported Tower more than 2-1 over Blakley last year. An upset win by Baker, of course, would have little effect on voting.

In District 10, Democratic incumbent Homer Thornberry of Austin, who was rated 10 "right" and one "wrong" on the AFL-CIO ledger, is the solid favorite, but his GOP opponent, Jim Dobbs, has been waging aggression on a

major scale. Dobbs, a former Church of Christ minister and lecturer to junior executives on ultra-conservative politics, has attacked Thornberry's liberal record in frequent radio and television talks. He may do well in Austin, but is expected to fare poorly in the strongly Democratic rural areas outside the city.

The other congressional races, where Democrats are almost assured of re-election:

District 1: Cong. Wright Patman, Democrat, vs. James A. Timberlake, Republican.

District 2: Cong. Jack Brooks, Democrat, vs. Roy James Jr., Republican.

District 3: Cong. Lindley Beckworth, Democrat, vs. William Steger, Republican. (The GOP calls this one "a potential surprise.")

District 4: Cong. Ray Roberts, Democrat, vs. Conner Harrington, Republican.

District 6: Cong. Olin Teague, Democrat, has no opponent.

District 7: Cong. John Dowdy, Democrat, vs. Raymond Ramage, Republican.

District 8: Cong. Albert Thomas, Democrat, vs. Tony Farris, Republican.

District 9: Cong. Clark Thompson, Democrat, vs. Dave Oakes, Republican.

District 11: Cong. Bob Poage, Democrat, has no opponent.

District 12: Cong. Jim Wright, Democrat, vs. Del Barron, Republican.

District 13: Cong. Graham Purcell, Democrat, vs. Joe Meissner, Republican.

District 14: Cong. John Young, Democrat, vs. Lawrence E. Hoover, Republican.

District 15: Cong. Joe Kilgore, Democrat, has no opponent.

District 17: Cong. Omar Burleson, Democrat, has no opponent.

District 19: Cong. George Mahon, Democrat, vs. Dennis Taylor, Republican.

District 20: Cong. Henry Gonzalez, Democrat, has no opponent.

District 21: Cong. Clark Fisher, Democrat, vs. E. S. Maer, Republican. W.M.

Crusade Nears

DALLAS

Dr. Walter Kerr of Tyler, organizer and director of the controversial Youth Crusade for God and Freedom, told the Dallas Salesmanship Club this week that he is extremely concerned about American young people.

"If we can rally our young people for our great way of life," Kerr told the salesmen, "we will win the world for God and freedom."

His youth rally, scheduled for Oct. 21 in the Cotton Bowl, is expected to attract some 100,000 youths. R. L. Thornton Sr., former Dallas mayor, is in charge.

"Let our kids marry each

other and have four kids, then you will have a great groundswell of people who have not had an opportunity to learn the principles which made this country great," Kerr said.

In his talks, Kerr continued, he tells young people, "You have been challenged by people your own age who say you are lazy, yellow, and aren't able to defend yourselves. The time has come when it is necessary for the youth of America to have an overwhelming cause to live and if necessary die for. Just to hold God up as window dressing is not enough. Our young people must be shown that God's way has provided the finest way of life ever known."

'Americanos' Speak

(Continued from Page 1)
man, was greeted with a standing ovation. He said he had conferred with Judge Merrill Connally, the nominee's brother, in Austin last week. The two had discussed a voter registration statute. "I was told," Pena said, "the governor has nothing to do with this, that it was a problem for the legislature. I also wanted to know if Connally is a John F. Kennedy Democrat, or just what kind of Democrat he is. There was no deal made here either." These, he said, were obviously too high a price for Connally to pay, but PASO would not lower its price. "If we are for sale, integrity and honesty are the price they're going to have to pay."

"I believe PASO is a vital moving group in the state of Texas," Pena said, "and the movement has taken fire, and will continue, and I predict not only will it continue but will change the complexion of the politics of this state."

Albert Fuentes Jr. of San Antonio, in a hard-hitting speech which drew frequent applause, assailed Connally's statement that PASO was telling him how to run his business. "He says we are trying to tell him how to run his business," Fuentes argued. "The business of begin governor is the



business of the people. The day the governorship of Texas becomes the private business of one man, we are in for it.

"If there is any man who thinks he is too big to take orders from the people, then he is too big to be governor," Fuentes said.

Claro Carreon of San Antonio, who made the successful motion to endorse neither Connally nor Cox, said, "If Connally doesn't want to make any deals with us, let's tell him to forget that vote he thought he had in his pocket."

Few Friends

The national president of PASO, Dr. Hector Garcia of Corpus Christi, said the organization is a victim of what he called "historical prejudice" and that it has few friends active politically who want to see it succeed. But PASO proves, he said, that "people with names like Gonzalez, Fuentes, Pena, can do as good a job in American political life as a man named Jones or Smith." State Rep. John Alaniz of San Antonio said PASO must let anyone who "runs for political office on a

Officers Protest

SAN ANTONIO

The San Antonio Express, pointing out in an editorial that it earlier had inadvertently described former General Walker as a "retired officer," reported last week that officers and members of the Retired Officers Association of San Antonio were quick to protest use of the word "retired." Col. J. H. Burgheim, president of the 900-member organization, said the members are proud of their service to the nation, have high regard for the patriotism of the retired officers, and object to having Walker included in that category. Walker, they reminded the Express, resigned.

state or national level know that the 'Americano' is to be reckoned with."

Prior to the convention proper in the Gunter, some 200 of the delegates assembled near a phone booth at Houston and Soledad Streets. This was in response to a San Antonio Evening News editorial asking Pena "in what phone booth will you meet?" Placards saying "No Connally, No Cox," and "No Connally, Cox Yes" were displayed.

Meager Benefits

(Continued from Page 1)

room.
The TMA, after a meeting with John Winters, Cmsr. of the State Public Welfare Department, and various insurance companies, decided to work for a plan similar to the one covering OAA recipients, but applicable to people over 65 whose annual income is more than \$1,200 but less than \$1,800 (or perhaps \$1,500). If \$1,800 is chosen as the upper limit, the plan will affect 350,000 persons. As there are now 740,000 Texans over 65, by recent estimates, this means that about 189,000 of them—many whose income is still severely limited—will not be covered by the Kerr-Mills program, and a large number by no health insurance plan whatsoever.

The present vendor program is administered through Blue Cross of Texas, and costs about \$35 million a year. The federal government pays 75.9 percent of this, and the state pays the rest—which is about \$9 million. This latter sum, which will more than double if health insurance is extended as far as TMA wants it to be, must be appropriated from state tax money, whereas the Medicare program would have been provided for through social security.

The Texas Research League, whose board of directors includes executives of three big insurance companies, issued a report last year at the request of the Welfare Department, strongly recommending that the Kerr-Mills program be rejected. It argued that only 8,718 of Texas' 319,000 welfare recipients had needs which a new program could meet. Its suggestion of a program costing only \$1.7 million the first year—as compared with the present program's \$35 million—was rejected by the legislature, however.

After seeing the vendor program in operation, Bob Mallas, TRL project director, claims that "a vast majority of OAA people are no better off under the vendor program. The areas in which we found critical needs are not being met. This is a political boondoggle not related to need. This is, in fact, the history of welfare in America." Although he claims TRL will make no recommendations regarding the TMA's plans for the program's extension, their previous report will probably be the main argumentative weapon of the plan's enemies.

On the other hand, many people feel that the Kerr-Mills plan does not offer enough benefits nor cover enough people. In April the 21-member U.S. Senate special committee on the aging, including conservatives such as Barry Goldwater and Everett Dirksen, condemned Texas' present health insurance plan under Kerr-Mills as being "defective" and "severely limited."

One main criticism of the plan is that in some states the costs involved in administering the means test which it requires are extremely high. Another is that its benefits are just too meager for the needs of the aged. On a nationwide average, people over 65 are limited by six times as much disability as the rest of the

A General Comes Home

"WIN WITH WALKER"

DALLAS

Former Gen. Edwin Walker, charged with inciting insurrection and seditious conspiracy in the Ole Miss riots, undergoes a psychiatric examination in Dallas Thursday night, after this issue goes to press. Two psychiatrists will conduct the examination: Dr. R. L. Stubblefield, chief of psychiatry at the Southwestern Medical School, selected by Walker; and a government-appointed doctor.

The examination is to determine Walker's ability to understand that he is charged with a crime and that he is dealing with judge, jury, prosecution, and defense. On the advice of his attorneys, Walker has been resting since his release from the Springfield, Mo., medical center at an undisclosed ranch somewhere in Texas.

Originally detained in Springfield for a 60 to 90-day examination, Walker returned to Dallas last weekend on \$50,000 bond after agreeing to psychiatric examination.

The American Civil Liberties Union, frequent target for criticism from the far-right with which Walker is closely identified, has protested the government's actions in whisking away the ex-general to Missouri after his arrest in Mississippi.

James J. Hippard, chairman of the Houston chapter of the ACLU, wired the national board of directors late last week asking them to take action in the case: "We feel strongly that his being held without bond and without immediate hearing as to any charges of mental capacity," Hippard said, "is a violation of the procedural due process to which every American citizen is entitled."

Ernest Angell of New York, ACLU board chairman, responded with a letter to Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy. Walker's civil rights were violated, Angell charged, when he was imprisoned "on the basis of an ex parte application made by the United States attorney, in conjunction with testimony given the court by a psychiatrist who had not examined Walker."

The psychiatrist, Dr. Charles E. Smith, medical director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, had said in an affidavit sent to Federal Judge Claude Clayton of Mis-

population. Their annual medical bill is twice that of a person under 65. Their annual income is only half as high. Only one person in five over 65 has an income of more than \$2,000.00.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, expressed the view of at least some Texans regarding Kerr-Mills when he testified in favor of Medicare: "The Kerr-Mills act is not a substitute for (the Kennedy plan). It is a desirable, and indeed a necessary, supplement to such a program."

Mississippi that news accounts of Walker's recent behavior reflected "sensitivity and essentially unpredictable and seemingly bizarre outbursts of the type often observed in individuals suffering with paranoid mental disorder."

The ACLU director said a better procedure in the case would have been to have jailed Walker

was not the issue, said: "His civil rights are the issue. He was kept in custody when law and justice said he should have been freed."

The Dallas News asked why Walker was the only participant charged with so serious an offense and held under such excessive bail. "His detention," the News said, "represented a violation of several basic safeguards guaranteed every citizen—the innocent or the guilty."

Some 250 people greeted Walker when he landed in a private plane at Dallas' Love Field Sunday from Missouri. Placards said, "Hail the returning hero!", "Win With Walker," and "Walker for President in 1964."

Walker, after conferring with his lawyers, held a short press conference. He said: "The issue at Oxford was an issue for the good of many states and millions of people. When I arrived in Mississippi I found an atmosphere of general, peaceful protest—determined against proceedings and intents of the federal government."

During the conference, his lawyers several times refused to allow Walker to answer questions about his actions at Ole Miss on grounds they might prejudice his trial. Asked if he were guilty, he replied, "Certainly I'm not." At Springfield he said he was treated "as a prisoner is."

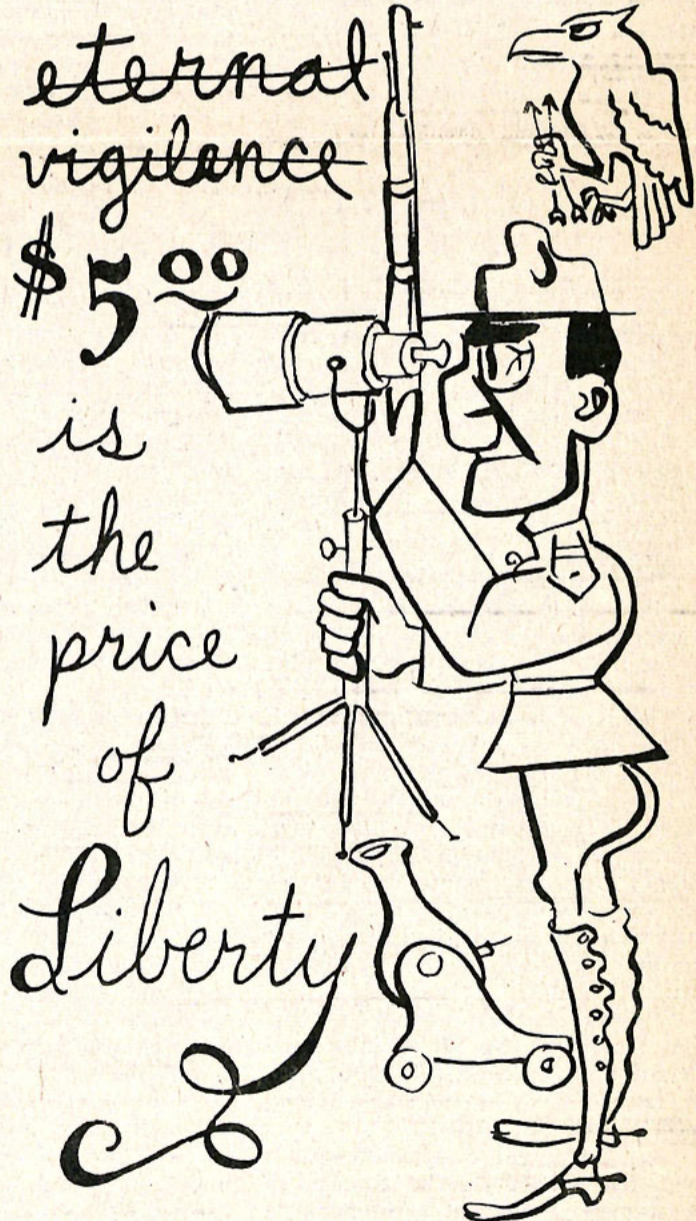
When Walker departed from Love Field, the crowd sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."



overnight and given him the right to have counsel argue for him against the application for commitment.

During the period before Walker was released on bail, a number of Texas dailies criticized the government for its handling of the matter. The San Antonio News, for example, admonished: "The same Constitution which gave civil rights to Negro student James Meredith also very definitely provides that no person shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and also prohibits 'excessive bail.'"

The Houston Chronicle, arguing that Walker's guilt or innocence



Here is my \$5.10. In return please enter a one-year subscription to THE TEXAS OBSERVER.

Name

Address

State

(Mail to the Observer at 504 West 24th St., Austin, Texas.)

HUGH M. RAUPE
Commercial Standard
Life
FORT WORTH
PE 8-2151



Protection
Savings
Retirement

PASO's decision to withdraw its endorsement of John Connally can only be understood in the light of two events which took place last week, and with a clear view of the organization's role in Texas' changing political structure.

At its earlier convention in Austin, Connally received the PASO endorsement on the condition that the Democratic state convention, convening later in El Paso, would adopt a platform with affirmative mention of the national Democratic administration and with a plank proposing poll tax abolition with no fees or literacy tests. Albert Pena, state PASO chairman, unsuccessfully supported the League of Women Voters' position on a permanent registration law.

Last week Pena came to Austin to meet with Judge Merrill Connally, the nominee's brother. Pena, in his opening remarks to the PASO convention Sunday, said the candidate was unwilling to be specific in declaring his intentions on what kind of system should replace the poll tax. Albert Fuentes, a Pena aide, commented that a literacy test or other restrictive requirements would prompt Latins in Texas to say in unison: "We want to keep the poll tax."

After Pena's unsuccessful meeting at the Connally state headquarters, the nominee said at a press conference in San Antonio Friday night: "I am not anticipating PASO. They haven't endorsed me yet. They have given me a tentative endorsement of a sort, with certain conditions. They are trying to tell me how to run my business."

To which Fuentes replied: "Who does he think he is, saying that the governorship of Texas is his business?"

But these two events, Pena's conference in Austin and Connally's later statement, should not be allowed to obscure the more basic reasons which

underlie PASO's incompatibility with Connally.

PASO, it must be understood, represents the revolt of the younger leadership of Texas Latins against the old-line border bosses who have traditionally traded out with the conservative forces dominating Texas politics. PASO is a direct threat to continued boss domination to South Texas politics.

Pena, Bob Sanchez of McAllen, Fuentes, A. B. Olmos of Houston, Rep. John Alaniz of San Antonio, and other liberal Latin leaders see PASO as an essential part of a statewide liberal coalition, working with labor, the Negroes, and other liberal groups and individuals. Connally, we are convinced, is determined to prevent any operative statewide liberal coalition from becoming stronger. Pena and PASO represent a threat to the traditional *modus operandi*—the established entente between the powers within the state Democratic Party and the border leaders. Pena is an independent Latin political leader oriented toward pragmatic legislative goals for his people. The advent of PASO on the state scene has meant that much more money is required than in the past to carry the Latin vote. Even against tremendous financial odds, Don Yarborough carried Hidalgo, Nueces, El Paso, and Kleberg counties, PASO strongholds.

The Texas liberal community owes PASO and chairman Pena a vote of thanks. In his opening remarks he forcefully commented that in its infancy PASO had often erred, but that it was determined to help build a working coalition of all Texas liberals. PASO has not only called attention to Connally's refusal to state publicly that he will oppose a continuing poll tax under some other name, it has again illustrated that the Democratic powers much prefer the absence of long-range and effective reformist organizations.

An Open Letter

This "open letter," excerpted here, was read as the sermon by Rev. Jack D. Heacock at the First Methodist Church in Falfurrias last Sunday. It was *Worldwide Communion Sunday*—"one day," Rev. Heacock writes, "when all Christendom is united: Protestant, Orthodox, and Roman Catholic."

"Dear Friends in Christ:

"The Church in Falfurrias, Texas, greets you in Christ who, by the power at work within us, is able to do far more abundantly than all that we ask or think. . . .

"This past week, we Christians in Falfurrias were shocked and disappointed in the events that took place in Mississippi. We were shocked because, in a great nation that proclaims freedom and justice for all, a mighty army was required to enforce this paper work for one man . . . a man who had already put his life on the line for the defense of this same nation.

"We were shocked because two persons lost their lives in what seemed an attempt to overthrow the basis of law and order in our beloved country.

"But our great disappointment is over the silence of the Church in Mississippi. It is a source of heartache to us that the Church was in a momentary blackout when history was being made. Our Scripture for this morning reminds us that 'If a man loves Christ, he will keep His word . . . that we shall receive His peace that is very unlike the peace of the world.' We looked and listened for signs of your witness in Mississippi, but nothing . . . only silence.

"And as most of our people began looking for someone else to carry the burden of guilt . . . as the world began to blame the government . . . the NAACP . . . Meredith . . . the governor . . . or even Cuba . . . so we began to blame the Church in Missis-

issippi for its lack of witness.

"But as the dust of Oxford begins to settle . . . we once again see the face of our Lord in the midst of this crisis.

"With a growing sense of shame and guilt, we realize that we were there with you . . . that we also were silent as the mob threatened the lives of the followers of the Master. We now know the meaning of the Church Universal . . . we are bound together . . . where one church witnesses, all witness . . . where one church fails, we all fail.

"The 'Ole Miss' incident is a dark smudge on the honor calendar of our history. But as Christians, we begin to see the event as a great gift of God, even though it is disguised in pain and riot.

"We call this a 'gift of God,' for the sin that beset Mississippi is really a symbol pointing to the sin that divides the family of man in camps of hate and jealousy . . . Mississippi is the finger of judgment that is relentless in revealing the sin that divides family from family in our own town.

"The Mississippi incident judges the undramatic and subtle hostilities between Anglo and Latin, between lower class and upper class in our town of Falfurrias. We are even made aware of the bitterness and resentments we have nursed against fellow members of our churches.

"Friends in Christ . . . in every land . . . may the vision of the broken body of our Lord always call us to confession and repentance. Let us not harbor hatred toward the minority nor the racial bigot. . . .

"We remember you always in our prayers, and pray God's presence, guidance, forgiveness and renewal in your lives.

"We also ask for your prayers that we may deal honestly with the many subtle sins that separate us from our brothers in Falfurrias."

Thoughts on Cuba

AUSTIN

The United States is poised indecisively at an important juncture regarding Cuba. The general consensus of the populace at this moment seems to be that we should destroy, if not the island itself, at least Castro and those Cubans who actively support him. An overwhelming percentage of the press, as can be expected whenever it feels our country's "prestige" is at stake, stridently demands new and bolder sanctions against the island.

Many congressmen are crying for blood. "Something must be done," they argue. We must show Cuba and the world that we cannot be pushed around. One would not be surprised to read of our vociferous little 19th Century senator from Texas, John Tower, rising on the Senate floor and shouting "Fifty-four forty or fight!" Or more appropriately: "Remember the Maine!"

WE ARE, in a word, on the same vertiginous pinnacle of hysteria that swept the country before our invasion of Cuba in 1898. This seems a very propitious time to ask ourselves whether the motives behind our desire to invade Cuba are primarily emotional or rational ones.

As regards one part of the American public, I think it is fairly obvious either that their emotions have gained full sway over their reason, or that their advocacy of an invasion is a cheap political ruse to discredit the administration preceding the fall elections. To these people, the question of whether a Cuban invasion would entail war with Russia is immaterial. As is the question of what the effects would be upon our relations with Latin America. As is the question of whether an invasion would entail many years of massive occupation of the island with the possibility of protracted guerilla warfare. As is the question of whether such an act is morally justified.

But there is another smaller and more intelligent group of Americans who are also advocating a show of force in Cuba. Because they are honest, and not generally susceptible to the temporary insanity of the mob, their views cannot be so lightly dismissed.

A friend, for instance, told me the other night that in the cold war, moral considerations were irrelevant. "The people of Latin America," he asserted, "are torn between the communist bloc and ours. There is one thing which will be respected by them in this struggle; and that is power. The side which is the most powerful will win the allegiance of the Latin American countries."

There are two flaws in this argument. First, even if sheer power is to be the deciding factor in winning the allegiance of uncommitted nations, morality is not thereby rendered irrelevant. If we are to discard morality whenever it doesn't suit our immediate ends, we have sunk to that very utilitarianism we attribute to the other side. We no longer have any moral grounds for condemning the Russian aggression in Hungary, or the Chinese rape of Tibet.

THE OTHER FLAW consists in asserting that the display of military power is the only—or even the decisive—factor in winning the friendship of Latin America. On several occasions in recent history, it has been a people's disgust with mili-

tary force that has led to an uprising against this force. Perhaps we tend too much to attribute to the people of underdeveloped countries our own cynicism, or our own fascination with our weaponry. In the opinion of at least some Latin American experts, an invasion of Cuba, under the guise of the long out-moded Monroe Doctrine, would alienate even the countries who at present are not sympathetic with the Castrist regime. Consider the loss of face suffered by the Russians due to their crushing of the Hungarian revolution.

Another argument for invading Cuba is that the shipment of Russian technicians, troops, and arms to Cuba is 1) an act of belligerence which should not go unpunished, and 2) a threat to the security of the United States. Concerning the first point, is there any interest to be served by forceful retaliation against a country simply because we have been insulted? Would the person who advanced this argument be willing for the precedent to be set for Red China's bombing Taiwan because Chaing issued a press release advocating "liberation of the mainland"? And, setting all moral considerations aside (which definitely should not be done), doesn't an invasion of Cuba set the precedent in cold war "etiquette" for a Russian invasion of those countries near her borders which stock our military hardware, such as Turkey or Norway?

Concerning the second point, is the present build-up in Cuba a threat, in any meaningful sense, to U.S. security? Judging from President Kennedy's prompt action in sending troops to Berlin when he thought our interests in danger, it seems likely that he would by now have acted forcefully if he had thought our security in question. In fact, his failure to do so at a time when such "inaction" could well be exploited against him in the most crucial off-year election in recent years suggests that the President and his advisors consider an invasion extremely unwise.

Perhaps those who are so eager to carry a flag up San Juan Hill (or to send someone's son up the hill) would be less so if they had fathomed, as Kennedy did in 1960 during the Bay of Pigs fiasco, the complexity of the Cuba problem.

And, still speaking of the so-called threat which Cuba offers us, what exactly would constitute a threat? We are told that the Cubans have Russian-built defense missiles with a 25-mile range. Is this what has dissolved America in fear? Let us go further: What if the Russians install ICBM missiles in Cuba? How much greater threat would this be than that of the rockets presently poised for action in Russia? Are we any more appreciably "secure" now because we have, say, a 30-minute warning, than we would be if we had only a 5-minute warning? If so, and if this entails attacking Cuba, by the same token, when Russia patrols our shores with H-bomb bearing submarines similar to those of ours off Russia, should we not attack these submarines? And if we do, what will result?

ANOTHER ARGUMENT for Cuban invasion is that Castro is unpopular, that the Cuban people are eager to be "liberated", and that we could easily set up a government of our own liking (not a "puppet" government, of course, because only the

(Continued on Page 5)

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. OCTOBER 12, 1962

Willie Morris
Editor and General Manager
Chandler Davidson, 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.

Comparing The Democratic, GOP Platforms

AUSTIN

Savoring the possibility of a Republican governor, the Texas GOP took more pains with their platform at Fort Worth than has been their custom. The result is an opportunity for voters to compare, subject by subject, the professed programs of the Connally Democrats and the Cox Republicans.

In general, the Connally platform contemplates an expanding state that will necessarily entail some expansion of government in such areas as health, welfare, and parks. The Cox platform is friendly to government action that will help business, but does not anywhere mention health, welfare, or parks at the state level.

JOHNN CONNALLY originally took a no-new-taxes line, but his platform does not, and in recent public statements by the Democratic nominee, this former position has diminished to a "hope." The Cox platform says, "We favor a reduction in taxes through decreased government expenditures."

The platforms contain many platitudes and generalities that are similar; they are barely distinguishable on taxation, economy, oil and gas, tourism, and new industry.

Connally's labor plank favors the right-to-work law, but would provide an industrial safety program, a Bureau of Labor, and more vocational education. Cox's platform upholds the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively and proposes a labor-management desk in state government, but opposes the closed shop, which is what the right-to-work law in effect prohibits.

Neither the Connally Democrats nor the Cox Republicans mention integration, civil rights, civil liberties, natural resources taxation, the Wheatleys' conditional gift of 5,000 acres for a state park, or legislative approval of the Congress-approved Padre Island national seashore area.

Programs supported by the Connally group, not mentioned by the Republicans, include support for "constitutional programs authorizing the creation of local hospital districts . . . and increased state spending for needy aged, needy children, blind, and disabled";

Continued outpatient care for mental cases; expanded vocational rehabilitation for the disabled; assistance to the aged; more officers for the juvenile parole system;

Loan shark control; rehabilitation and development of existing state parks, providing "utility, sanitation, and shelter facilities adequate to accommodate Texans and tourists," consideration for long range park needs, and increases in roadside parks and boat launching ramps.

The Texas Republicans associate themselves with the far-right on many national and international issues. On such issues the Connally platform is silent.

The Republican convention adopted en toto Senator Tower's eight points for conservatives: "complete and clear-cut victory over communism," states' rights, a labor anti-trust law, a free farm market without controls, the selling of government businesses that compete with free enterprise, opposition to the freer trade bill, taxation of cooperatives the same as private corporations, and a mandatory balanced federal budget.

IN ADDITION, the Republicans upheld the status quo in medical care and opposed Medicare; favored "resignation from the UN," passage of the Bricker amendment, opposed "the transfer of our armed forces to any world government authority," and were so little disposed to entertain thoughts of disarmament they condemned the requiring of the

registration of small arms because this would "pave the way toward total disarmament."

They proposed the dismantling, in effect, of federal regulatory agencies to eliminate "the meddling of bureaucrats in the American Free Enterprise System." Specifically they advocated "removal of the regulation of natural gas prices from the authority of the Federal Power Commission."

Their resolution on Cuba can be read as advocacy of war on Cuba. "We urge," they said, "an aggressive, positive, and immediate action to remove from the Western Hemisphere the Russian threat to hemispheric security." Senator Goldwater, endorsed by the convention for President, "exemplifies the principles of the Republican Party of Texas," they said; he "is the leader of the true Republican cause." Cox, they resolved, gives voters a choice "as between the socialist ADA, New Frontier on the one hand, and constitutional government on the other."

The Connally Democrats' generalizations sound more liberal than the general drift of their programs; there is a consistent right-wing ring to the Republicans' generalizations and particulars.

THE REPUBLICANS in their platform's preamble speak of "our founding fathers," "individual liberty," "thrift, incentive, and free enterprise." It is short and simple.

The Democrats preamble all over the place. "In 1970," they say, "we must provide almost 800,000 new jobs for our rapidly growing population. To make this growth possible, we must provide a favorable climate for business, industry, agriculture, and labor" (a variation on Gov. Daniel's "favorable business climate"). Efficient government, they say, "is essential to effective services in such areas as education, health, sanitation, resource development, roads, recreation, and law enforcement. Most of all, the government must be responsive to the people, their needs, their hopes, their progress."

The closest thing to a national reference in the Democratic platform are the sentences, "The Democratic Party is the party of the people. This is its greatest claim to its continued stewardship."

The Democrats' plank on local self government is a rewrite of the original Stevenson simplicity that states' rights entail states' responsibilities. Arguing that the lowest unit of government that can handle a problem, should, the platform adds, "A positive and active approach is necessary to guarantee this principle. In those areas of state responsibility, such as health, education, welfare, etc., where action is needed, we must act decisively and effectively. Only by such action and a positive approach can we prevent the extension of federal power in areas of state responsibility."

The platforms further compared:

EDUCATION

Democrats

Increase excellence in all areas. Attract more nationally eminent college professors.

A separate board of trustees for each teachers' college, rather than the present one board for all six of them, to let each trustee be more conversant with his school's problems.

Develop fully the gifted child.

Emphasize communications—reading, writing, and speaking—in the early grades.

Expand foreign language programs; encourage participation in pre-school English classes for Latin-American students, "affording them an equal start in English when they begin school in the first grade."

Republicans

Continued progress, with schools protected from "federal interference."

Affirmative support for higher education.

"Revision of the economic index pertaining to the Foundation School Program so that Agriculture, the Oil & Mining Industries, Manufacturing, and General Business are all considered on an equal basis."

"Teachers are entitled to exercise rights of citizenship in participating in political affairs."

LABOR

Democrats

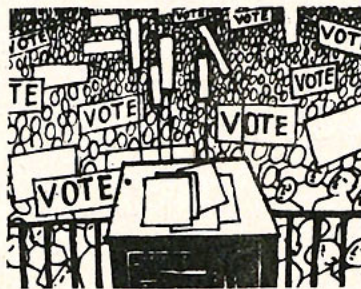
Retain the right to work law.

Set minimum standards for industrial safety; educate labor and business on the subject.

Correct any inequities in the prevailing wage program.

Create a Bureau of Labor, abolishing the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Increase job opportunities for people forty and older.



Expand adult night school programs, academic and vocational; expand vocational education programs in general.

Republicans

"No person should be forced to join any organization as a requirement for employment." (That is, no closed shop.)

Strict adherence to the law giving labor a man on the Texas Employment Commission.

A desk for labor-management problems in the Attorney General's office.

"Labor Antitrust Law.—Union activities which lessen competition or establish monopolies in the marketplace should be prohibited by law."

TAXATION

Democrats

Retain the sales tax.

Simplify it for businessmen, clarify it, and "eliminate inequities."

Republicans

"We oppose vehemently a state income tax."

GOVERNMENT ECONOMY

Democrats

A constitutional requirement for pay-as-you-go. Deficit financing opposed.

Efficiency and economy. Centralize capitol area housekeeping.

Create a commission on executive organization like the Hoover Commission.

Republicans

End deficit spending. Balance the budget.

A bipartisan little Hoover Commission on economy.

POLITICS

Democrats

Limit a governor to two consecutive two-year terms. Remove him from certain state boards. Give him more budget authority.

Eliminate the poll tax; substitute a stronger voter registration law.

Require run-offs so that winners must get majorities.

Relieve absentee voters of "undue financial burdens."

Honest elections.

Republicans

A secret ballot; prevent fraud.

Submit a constitutional amendment, whether to abolish the poll tax; but reject the federal constitutional amendment to abolish it.

Let no man run for more than one office at once.

"A responsible two-party system."

Redistrict the Texas House "to establish individual legislative districts within counties whose population justifies more than one legislator."

MISCELLANEOUS PARALLEL ISSUES

Democrats

"Equal legal rights" for women. Appoint women in areas of government "in which the moral tone of the community is directly affected."

Retain the oil depletion allowance; strict oil import quotas.

"Fiscal responsibility."

Republicans

"Full legal rights" for women.

Retain the oil depletion allowance; Get more of the national oil market for Texas producers.

"Fiscal responsibility."

IN SUMMARY, if their factions' platforms represent their views, Connally is left of Cox; they are both right of center. R.D.

THOUGHTS ON CUBA

(Continued on Page 4)

communists set up puppet governments). But is the time actually ripe, as the CIA mistakenly thought it to be in 1960, for a "liberation" of the Cubans? Ronald Hilton, director of the Institute of Hispanic American and Luso-Brasilian Studies at Stanford University, writing in the Sept. 29 issue of *The Nation*, doesn't think so. After admitting the difficulty of assessing the opinion of the Cuban nation due to strict censorship, he says:

"Yet we feel fairly safe in saying that, at this juncture, only a small minority of Cubans in Cuba would accept Senator Dodd's branding of Castro as the Cuban Quisling. The recent war scare has undoubtedly enhanced his prestige in the island. . . . Whether or not it is a good thing, whether we like it or not, Fidel Castro still holds the imagination of the Cuban masses. His regime has more popular support than those of most of the other Latin American Caribbean republics. . . ."

Are we willing, therefore, to explode a nuclear device in Cuba to rid the island quickly and efficiently of Castro sympathizers? Or, if not, are we willing to occupy the country with enough troops to "Americanize" the

Cubans? Before we say yes to this last question, it might be well to observe the shortcomings of such a program in other parts of the world. Mr. Ulbricht could probably give some interesting insights into the problem, if he dared.

FINALLY, are we willing to engage in a nuclear war with Russia over Cuba? Many informed people say, of course, that Russia will back down over the matter. Perhaps. But we must remember that many "informed" Russians in the spring of 1961 apparently thought that the U.S. would back down from its position in Berlin. I, being a layman, am not aware of what the odds are of Russia's backing down, but I feel safe in saying that we run a not negligible risk of provoking, if not immediate war, at least a retaliatory gesture from Russia which could lead fairly quickly to war.

Here, then, are at least some of the major issues involved in the present crisis over Cuba. It might be well for the American public to remember that the era of Teddy Roosevelt is gone. In this year of precarious peace, 1962, the concept of "the splendid little war" is, to say the least, obsolete.

C.D.

An Afternoon in Dime Box, Texas

DIME BOX

"Ditty Wah Ditty:
It ain't no town,
It ain't no city;
It's just a little place
Called Ditty Wah Ditty."

If Dime Box rhymed and scanned appropriately, it might just as well be Ditty Wah Ditty in the jingle. For the exact status of this minuscule community is far from clear; and if one travels to Dime Box and interviews its inhabitants the problem becomes muddier still.

Geography, as well as scant population, enters into the complexity of the question. For there is not one Dime Box, but two. Old Dime Box is one of those innumerable wide spots on the highways from Austin to Bryan. New Dime Box is three miles from Old Dime Box, and is reached by turning off Highway 21 and travelling on a Farm to Market Road towards Giddings.

And yet, despite the geographical division, most residents in the vicinity seem to consider both Dime Boxes as one communal entity. For although each Box has an adequate number of bars and churches, both share the bank, barbershop, post office, black-

smith shop, and various and sundry commercial enterprises which happen to be located in New Dime Box. According to Mrs. Elizabeth Kukeno, who was tending her father's store, gas station, and bar, while the latter shucked corn outside, there are probably 500 people in the area who may be loosely considered as Dime Boxians. Most of them are either of German or Czech origins.

This is where they started the first March of Dimes campaign—during Roosevelt's administration, Mrs. Kukeno said. A national broadcasting company was brought in, there were parades and general festivities, and Dime Box had its moment of national glory. This happened, says Mrs. Kukeno and a couple of unidentified gentlemen in the establishment, between 1941 and 1944.

The owner of the store, Mr. Kuchera, is a thick-set jovial man who seems to enjoy his proprietor's role. His daughter says he spends a good part of the day sleeping on a bench in the store, and the customers wait on themselves.

Kuchera's store, built in 1925, rests on the site of the first store ever constructed in Old Dime Box.

It is a pleasant old curiosity shop—a low, dark, tin box with a concrete floor, featuring a stuffed racoon, squirrels, and fox enmeshed in cobwebs. There is, among other items, a pickle jar on the bar, a large assortment of beer advertisements on the walls, a corn cob hanging from the ceiling, blocks of yellow salt, a plaque with a flag and the words, "I am glad to be an American," on it, and a sign which says "Our Beer Has Vitamin P." In the afternoon, one is lulled by the querulous conversation of chickens in the backyard behind the store.

Mr. Kuchera's summary of Dime Boxian history goes like this: A grist mill was the original hub of the settlement, and as it was owned by a fellow named Brown, the town, as it were, called itself Brown's Mill. The Post Office Department, however, had so much trouble distinguishing letters addressed to Brownville from those addressed to Brown's Mill, that it finally ordered the inhabitants to choose another name.

Apparently worried lest they picked one which might be confused with another city, they struck upon the admittedly singular name of Dime Box.

There are a number of accounts of why, aside from its singularity, this quaint name was chosen. All of them are apocryphal, but the one most often repeated is this. The postman came by in the old days in a wagon, making a trip to Giddings twice a week. Dime Boxians would leave a dime in their mail boxes, it being understood that the postman would buy a dime's worth of snuff for them in Giddings. A variant of this version is that the dime was for postage. And the local Lutheran minister says he understood the dime was to buy Brown Mule tobacco.

What caused Dime Box to split, amoeba-like, into two settlements? Old Dime Box was located on the main artery of traffic, what might loosely be referred to as a road, but when the railroad came in 1914, it passed Old Dime Box by, and a group of schismatics left and founded New Dime Box, right astraddle of the railroad tracks. It has remained there ever since and flourished—at least in comparison to Old Dime Box.

However, the new highway comes through Old Dime Box, and to make matters worse (for New Dime Box) the railroad depot in the upstart community is going to be torn down. Whether this turn of events will entail a shift of the business community back to Old Dime Box, no one seems to know.

If Dime Box (speaking collectively) is short on inhabitants, it is long on bars and churches. There are at least six of the former and six of the latter. There are two Lutheran churches, the newest of which belongs to the Missouri Synod and is located in Old Dime Box. It claims the only pastor in-residence. The American Lutheran one, as well as the Catholic, Czech-Moravian Brethren, and Baptist churches, are preached to by ministers who are farmed out by other communities.

Asked if the heavy number of church-goers didn't make it rough on the beer halls and dancing, a lady customer in Wolfe's bar, cafe and domino hall seemed to think not. Even the Baptists in the area think dancing is all right, she opined. The only group against dancing, she said, is the Assembly of God, and it has no church here. "But then, they're against everything," she said, laughing.

The school, situated in New Dime Box, is small but fairly modern. The high school and gram-

mar school are combined. According to Mrs. Mary Morgan, teacher of the first and second grades for 27 years in Dime Box, all grammar school teachers handle two grades. Classes are small—so small in fact that there are not enough students for a football team. So basketball is the main athletic occupation. Mrs. Morgan said the Dime Box team had twice almost "gone to state."

In the hall are photographs of the high school's graduating seniors. In '61, the class whose motto was "Our Future Rests in God's Hands," was comprised of 10 people. In '56, there was a whopping total of 16. The low mark was in '52, when there were only five.

New Dime Box is pretty much a Nineteenth Century hamlet. The stores are made of tin, and their facades are those of a movie set. There is even a genuine elevated board walk along "main street". The blacksmith shop is a dilapidated building housing wondrous piles of tangled, rusting junk. The barbershop contains a number of antiquated old barber's chairs and sports a striped board in place of a barber's pole.

The political complexion of the community is rather hard to ascertain. Most people queried said there was no political activity to speak of. Asked if there were any Republicans around, Mr. Wolfe, who owns Wolfe's cafe, looked rather startled and shook his head quickly.

Mr. Kuchera, however, admits people blow off a little steam now and then concerning politics. "But it's the ones that don't pay their poll tax raise the most hell," he said.

The entertainment field is rather narrow in Dime Box, but there is plenty of it. There are barbecues, beer-drinking, dancing, television trail rides and fires. Dime Box has an up-and-coming volunteer fire department, which boasts two trucks. When the trucks come barreling out of the firehouse, the community piles into its cars and trucks and follows along behind, bouncing merrily over hill and dale to the scene of the fire.

Life in Dime Box is slow and easy, but without much future for the younger generation. Most of them leave the area after high school, and few return. But an occasional one comes back after years of absence, like Mrs. Kukeno, who had spent 15 years in Houston before settling down in the old neighborhood. Her comment on the subject seemed representative: "In the city, it's just existing," she said. "But out here in Dime Box, well, that's living." C.D.

Melting Pot

WASHINGTON

Congressman Henry B. Gonzalez' newsletter to his constituents contains one paragraph that summarizes as well as any brief statement can one developing aspect of Texas politics:

"My staff," Gonzalez wrote, "is comprised of persons primarily of German, Polish, Mexican, English, Irish, Scotch, Negro, and Greek-American descent, and are members of the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Unitarian, Presbyterian, Greek Orthodox, Episcopal, Mormon, and Jewish faiths."

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
Page 6 October 12, 1962

The Facts On Income

AUSTIN

America, it is said, is a rich nation. And if one limits this assertion to material riches, it seems incontestable. Some Americans, however, are richer than others—in fact, very much richer than others.

More than 20 years after the graduated income tax was instituted to decrease the tremendous disparity between incomes, a great disparity still remains. Back in the 'thirties some of our social theoreticians believed that a democracy could not function smoothly when a number of people were very rich, and a larger number were very poor.

Some even suggested that a true democracy could not by definition exist when there was a great disparity between incomes.

STATISTICS are always boring, but for the occasional reader who might care to stumble through some, here is a list of income brackets followed by the percentages of taxpayers falling into each bracket:

Income in 1961:

More than \$1 million0005%
\$100,000 to \$99,99904%
\$25,000 to \$99,9999%
\$10,000 to \$24,999	8%
\$6,000 to \$9,999	23%
\$4,000 to \$5,999	22%
\$2,000 to \$3,999	23%
Less than \$2,000	24%

The percentages are rounded, and total about 101. These figures are from the latest Treasury Department report on income taxes filed last year. At the top of the list are 306 families with incomes of more than \$1 million a year. Their average weekly income averages \$20,786.08 after taxes. Another group of 24,217 taxpayers admit incomes of more than \$100,000 a year.

The above incomes are not total incomes, but "adjusted gross incomes". Thus "necessary business expenses" which include certain travel, meals, yachts, booze, and country club fees; as well as stock market losses, depreciation and depletion allowances (up to 27½ percent) have already been deducted.

On the other hand, 28,437,082 families or individuals had incomes of less than \$4,000. About half of this number earned less than \$2,000.

Another way to look at income distribution is this: According to the Commerce Department, five percent of the families last year got around 20 percent of the income, and the bottom 20 percent of the families got around five percent of the income.

The political implications of grossly uneven income distribution are interesting, to say the least. Can it honestly be maintained, for example, that a man whose weekly after-taxes income is around \$20,000 has no more political power than a man whose yearly income is less than \$2,000? Is a common laborer who makes 60 cents an hour as well protected under the law as a man who counts off his yacht costs as business expenses?

AND FINALLY, there is this perplexing question: Why do some men have a larger income than others? Because they are more important to the community? Is Barry Goldwater more important than James Meredith? Is the Kennedy clan more important than Robert Frost?

Or perhaps it is a matter of hard work. Do the Cadillac-driving university sophomores work harder than the East Texas Negro cotton chopper? Does Roger Blough show any more initiative than a small-town school teacher? One wonders. C.D.

HERE ARE THE FACTS!

1958—16,000 vote in Republican Primary; largest GOP Primary in Texas up to this time

1961—Republican defeats Dixiecrat for U. S. Senate; conservatives begin admitting that they are Republicans, joining GOP

1962—117,000 conservatives vote in this year's Republican Primary. Newspapers scream for conservatives to vote for Connally in Democratic Primary; almost not enough conservatives remaining in Democratic Primary to nominate Connally.

Tower's election encourages 100,000 conservatives to vote in 1962 GOP Primary. Cox's election will encourage still more conservatives to join the GOP, and in

1964—REAL DEMOCRATS ELECT GOVERNOR, TAKE OTHER OFFICES. Conservative-big business forces lose control of Texas Democratic Party.

(Political ad paid for by
TEXANS FOR A TWO-PARTY TEXAS
David G. Copeland, Waco, Chairman)

Texas Labor Reconsiders



AUSTIN
 Connally troops, despite PASO's no-endorsement move in San Antonio, still had high hopes this week of strong backing at the COPE convention Oct. 13, in Houston's Rice Hotel. Labor, they feel, views the Democratic platform as the lesser of two evils. Both parties' platforms contained a right-to-work plank; the GOP, however, endorsed Sen. Tower's bill to subject unions to

Political Intelligence

anti-trust law penalties. Democrats point as well to Cox's anti-labor record in the legislature.

Federal troops at Ole Miss became entangled in the governor's race this week; some Cox supporters are trying to link Kennedy's action to Connally, with uncertain results. . . . That the race issue and that of states' rights are not entirely dead in Texas was shown by the number of pro-Barnett letters Gov. Daniel received—they constituted a majority of the governor's mail concerning the Mississippi crisis. Daniel himself refused to take sides on the issue.

Realizing the sudden importance the question of higher education has assumed in Texas (and especially in Austin, where the appointment of three new regents at the University of Texas could change the highly-influential board of regents' complexion), Cox spoke out strongly on the matter Friday. . . . He promised appointments to all state college boards of regents based on knowledge of the needs of the schools, and not on political patronage. He also defended the right of professors to engage in political activity.

Connally has seemed more preoccupied with Democrat complacency recently than with GOP campaign tactics. Addressing Bexar County precinct workers Saturday, he said the only danger to a Democratic victory is over-confidence. One and a half million voters at the polls in November will assure a Democratic sweep, Connally estimated. . . . County Cmsr. Albert Pena, tongue in cheek, provided some comic relief at the rally, which was held the day before Pena's PASO meeting and only shortly after Connally had berated PASO for attaching too many strings to an endorsement. After exchanging greetings, Pena told Connally that he was following the latter's advice to politicians to retain their sense of humor and keep the hide of a rhinoceros. . . . In a more serious vein, Pena asked Connally for clarification of his "stronger voter registration law" plank. Connally said he wants to make it easier to vote.

"A cloud no bigger than a can of snuff hangs over Padre Island's future as a National Seashore," said a Houston Press editorial Tuesday endorsing Republican Albert Fay over snuff-dipping incumbent Jerry Sadler in the land commissioner's race. Sadler is adamantly opposed to the use of Padre Island for a national park. . . . Earlier Sadler had blamed congressional passage of the Padre Island bill for depressed bidding on Padre Island tracts in the sale of mineral leases by the State School Land Board. Answered oil operator Fay: ". . . oil companies base their bids on what they think leases are worth under various tracts of land. They are not particularly

interested in who owns the minerals. . . ."

The Pecos Independent, which first got on the scent of the Billie Sol Estes case, has endorsed Cox.

Twelve per cent of Texas' defense contracts have been lost in the past two years, it was learned this week. Over \$130 million in Federal contracts have gone to other states. The drop was due primarily to the end of B-58 Hustler bomber production this summer at General Dynamics in Ft. Worth.

The Houston School Board race livened up when a conservative candidate attacked the majority of incumbents as "fanatic, book-burning, witch-hunting, UN-baiting ultra-rightists." Gerald Honeycutt, who has a doctor's degree in engineering, made the charge after attorneys for the school board said he could not have the title of "Dr." preceding his name on the ballot. Honeycutt cited two previous candidates who were allowed to use the title. . . . Calling himself an Eisenhower conservative Republican, Honeycutt said, "The board's purpose is to hide the fact that the incumbent in Position 7 (Mrs. H. W. Cullen) is completely unqualified educationally and that there is in the race an independent conservative who is educationally qualified." Meanwhile the right-wing Committee for Sound American Education kicked off its campaign for Mrs. Cullen, J. W. McCullough, Jr., and Howard D. Moon.

The Texas Commission on Higher Education has recommended that state colleges be given more than \$70 million above current appropriations in the next two years.

Birch leader Robert Welch was back in Dallas Saturday, proselytizing before a "seminar" of about 50 persons in the Statler Hilton Hotel. In contrast to past Dallas appearances, his present one was unpublicized. . . . There were no innovations in his now-familiar jeremiad: France, South Korea, Algeria, Portugal, Spain, England, Italy, and Latin America, among others, are high-tailing it down the road to Communism.

Cong. Homer Thornberry was back in Texas last week to defend his Central Texas District 10 seat against hard-fighting Republican Jim Dobbs. This is the second time Thornberry has faced opposition in his congressional career. . . . A group of Central Texas Democrats switched to the Republican candidate's bandwagon a few days later. Called "Democrats for Dobbs," they are under the leadership of Austin businessman Bryant M. Collins, and Mrs. James M. Loving, widow of a former SDEC secretary. . . . Dobbs attacked the Kennedy administration Tuesday, and censured Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall and unofficial poet laureate Robert Frost, recent tourists to Russia, for not having "a deeper belief in the American system."

East Texas Democratic Rep. John Dowdy fired off a letter to President Kennedy Tuesday accusing the federal government of acting "unwisely and oppressively" in Mississippi.

Not nearly as much oil has been produced from slant-hole drilling as many estimates show, William Murray Jr., Railroad Commission chairman, told the Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Assn. Tuesday. "The slant holes discovered, while distressingly numerous, represent less than one tenth of one per cent of the total producing wells in the state," he said.

Ralph Yarborough has continued to pursue a bolder course on civil rights than he did previously. Among the 21 Democratic senators from the South, 16 opposed the confirmation of Thurgood Marshall, former NAACP attorney, as a federal judge; three were absent; and two, Yarborough and Estes Kefauver, voted for confirmation. (John Tower, who in the past has sided with Southern segregationists on such matters, joined his Democratic colleague from Texas in voting for confirmation.) In the satellite monopoly debate, Yarborough voted for what was boldly described by one of its sponsors as a fair employment practices amendment for employees in the government corporation.

Gratitude

Sirs: Over the years the Observer has served the state of Texas well in many ways, but it has done nothing which better merits the gratitude of the people of the state than its conception and espousal of the idea of a national park on Padre Island. I cannot conceive that I would ever use such a park myself. My own notion has long been that if the Lord had intended people to swim in natural bodies of water, He would not have created swimming pools. But I recognize that there are many hardier souls who have a different outlook, and for them, and their children as the years go by, it is a splendid thing that this marvelous facility will be owned by, and preserved for, all the people.

Long after Ronnie Dugger's tennis trophies have tarnished, he will be able to go off to Padre Island national park and, with justification, say to himself, in the words of Horace, "Exegi monumentum aere perennius—I have built a monument more lasting than brass."

Charles Alan Wright, 2500 Red River, Austin.

Tearing Down

Sirs: I know better, but here goes. The Sept. 28 Observer was in my mail when I returned from the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Education Board at Hollywood, Fla.

"Within Our Reach," a report of the Commission of Goals for Higher Education in the South, contained this quote on page 44: "The Regions' Colleges and Universities must stimulate increased public understanding of their efforts and moral and financial support for their programs. The goals suggested in this report will be reached only if there is better public understanding of and greater commitment to Higher Education." It seems to me that we have a hard enough time selling higher education to the public, without an article running down our 85-year old land grant college, which belongs to all of Texas and not just Aggies.

I just don't believe Bob Sherrill and the Texas Observer are as strong for A&M and higher education as the average citizen of Texas. You do not build higher

education by tearing one of the colleges down.

Rep. B. H. Dewey Jr., Bryan.

Men's Wages

Sirs: In reference to the letter (Obs., Oct. 6) from Rev. Robert C. D. Tieucl Jr., I am not, I admit, strong enough to do a man's work. But the Negro woman who helps me with my cleaning, though only 5'6", weighs 180 pounds, and can toss about 100 pound sacks of cattle cubes as though they were feather pillows.

I pay her as well as I can and in cash; but some of my neighbors foist off old clothes on her as payment for her help. She is the sole support of herself and her little girl (no government aid here, despite what one might believe from listening to the anguished cries of the Goldwaterites) and would be glad, she said when I asked her, to have a regular job at \$1.15 an hour sodding grass along highways. Sure would beat picking cotton at \$4.00 a hundred, she added.

Of course, it goes without saying that no one, man or woman, should have to do work for which he is not physically fit, and, of course, not all women are strong enough to do a man's work. But those who are would much rather, I'm sure, work hard and receive a man's wages than piddle around at "women's work" and be paid off in someone else's old clothes.

Betty Tucker Mann, Rt. 3, Box 490, Marshall.

Subscribe to The Observer

THE TEXAS OBSERVER
 Page 7 October 12, 1962

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

LEGALS

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INCORPORATE WITHOUT CHANGE OF NAME

Notice is hereby given that Mose Levinson, doing business as Fiesta Furniture Co., 126 S. Santa Rosa, San Antonio, Texas, will qualify as a corporation which will continue to do business under the name of Fiesta Furniture Co., 126 S. Santa Rosa.

(s) MOSE LEVINSON

TO: THE TRUE OWNERS OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN THE RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF LLOYDS FIRE AND CASUALTY ASSURANCE:

A hearing will be had upon the application of C. H. Langdeau, Liquidator for the State Board of Insurance, in Cause No. 128,233, entitled IN RE: RECEIVERSHIP ESTATE OF LLOYDS FIRE AND CASUALTY ASSURANCE, in the 12th Judicial District Courtroom in Austin, Travis County, Texas, at 9 o'clock, A.M., on the 26th day of October, 1962, for the purpose of declaring such funds to be abandoned and to be the property of the State Board of Insurance.

C. H. LANGDEAU, Liquidator for the State Board of Insurance of the State of Texas.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INCORPORATE WITHOUT CHANGE OF NAME

Notice is hereby given that A. G. Calhoun, doing business as Calhoun Equipment Company, 1811 S. Alamo St., San Antonio, Texas, will qualify as a corporation which will continue to do business under the name of Calhoun Equipment Company, Inc., 1811 S. Alamo St.

A. G. CALHOUN

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO INCORPORATE WITHOUT CHANGE OF NAME

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Rosenstein, doing business as Mars Plumbing Supply Co., 1103 S. Frio St., San Antonio, Texas, will qualify as a corporation which will continue to do business under the name of Mars Plumbing Supply Co., 1103 S. Frio St.

SAMUEL ROSENSTEIN

CITATION BY PUBLICATIONS THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: Robert Chappel, Robert R. Germany, Bennett Butler, J. O. Young, M. Hunt, Jacob DeCordova, George P. Turner, Robert H. Wynn, James M. Swisher, Thos. C. Collins, George P. Suttner, Elish Francis, J. L. Francis, G. W. Whitehead, R. J. White, D. M. Francis, W. H. Hamilton, Nannie A. Hamilton, Nannie A. Hamilton, B. W. Ritchie, C. T. Wilson, L. B. Davis, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob DeCordova, deceased, P. DeCordova, S. D. DeCordova, C. T. Wilson, C. C. Wilson, J. G. Lee, M. E. Lee, George Turner, Mary P. Turner, George R. Turner, Mary L. Turner, Penelope Evans, A. M. Maxey, I. L. Kennedy, Administrator of the State of A. M. Maxey, deceased, J. E. Hobbs, Malcolm B. Levi, J. A. Fussell, J. O. Hollingsworth, Malcolm B. Levi, Jr., Vera Fussell, Nelly W. Evans, Jocelyn B. Fussell, Joseph W. Levi, Malcolm B. Levi, Sr., Helen Baker Levi, Pat Rach Levi, Joseph Levi Straus, James R. Straus, Jr., if living, and if dead the legal representatives of each of said named Defendants, and the unknown heirs of each of said named Defendants; the legal representatives of the unknown heirs of each of said Defendants, if the unknown heirs of said named Defendants are dead; the unknown heirs of the unknown heirs of said named Defendants, if the unknown heirs of the unknown heirs of said named Defendants are dead; the unknown successors in office of all of said legal representatives; and all of said parties, including those expressly named and all of said unknown heirs and legal representatives, Defendants, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas at or before 10 o'clock A.M. on 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 29th day of October, 1962, and answer the petition of Plaintiffs in Cause Number 127-955, in which

B. F. Burton and wife Ossie Burton are Plaintiffs; and the hereinabove named defendants are the Defendants, filed in said Court on the 10th day of September, 1962, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment for title and possessions of the following described land, to-wit:

Being 82.7 acres of land, more or less, in Travis County, Texas, located about 30 miles North 55 deg. West from the City of Austin, consisting of 31.3 acres of the Bennett Butler Survey, 31.3 acres of the Robert Chappel Survey, 20 acres of the M. Hunt Survey and 21 acres of the R. R. Germany Survey, described in one tract of land by metes and bounds as follows:

Beginning at the Southeast corner of the Maria Catalina Salinas Survey;

Thence with the East line of said Salinas Survey North 300 varas to the Northwest corner of the Robert Chappel Survey, a stone mound;

Thence with the North line of said Chappel Survey South 75 deg. East 648 varas to its Southeast corner on the West line of the Bennett Butler Survey;

Thence with the West line of said Butler Survey North 15 deg. East 685 varas to its Northwest corner on the South line of the M. Hunt Survey;

Thence with the South line of said Hunt Survey North 74 deg. 30 min. West 675 varas to its Southwest corner;

Thence North 14 deg. East 405 varas to its Northwest corner, an old stone mound;

Thence with the North line of said Hunt Survey South 77 deg. East 232 varas to a fence corner;

Thence with fence line South 14 deg. West 374 varas to fence corner whence a Live Oak Bears North 17 deg. West 42.2 varas;

Thence with fence line South 75 East 601.2 varas to fence corner on the West side of a public road whence a Live Oak bears South 75 deg. East 39 varas;

Oak bears South 50 deg. East 31 varas;

Thence with fence line: North 76 1/2 deg. West 167.8 varas; North 47 deg. West 32 varas; and North 75 deg. West 554 varas to the place of beginning.

Plaintiffs allege that on the 1st day of September, 1962, they were and still are the owners in fee simple of the above described land and premises. That on said date the Defendants unlawfully entered and dispossessed Plaintiffs of said land and premises and withhold from them the possession thereof. Plaintiffs claim title to said lands and premises under the ten-year statute of limitations of the State of Texas.

Plaintiff prays for costs of suit and for relief general or special, legal or equitable.

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in 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 the 10th day of September, 1962.

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

By O. T. MARTIN, Jr., Deputy.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: Morris Henderson, if he be living, and whose address is unknown, and if he be dead, his unknown heirs and legal representatives, whose addresses are likewise unknown, and Elsie Henderson Heywood, if she be living, and whose address is unknown, and if she be dead, her unknown heirs and legal representatives, whose addresses are likewise unknown, and the unknown owners of the hereinafter described property, defendants in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You (and each of you) are hereby commanded to appear before the 53rd District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M.

of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday the 12th day of November, 1962, and answer the Original Answer and Interpleader of Defendants, Nettie Mae White and Robert B. Thrasher in Cause Number 127,833, in which the City of Austin is Plaintiff, and Robert B. Thrasher, Nettie Mae White Higgins, and husband, Albert Higgins and the Defendants hereinabove named, are Defendants, filed in said Court on the 20th day of September, 1962, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for partition of Lots Nos. 2, 3, 10 and 11, in Block No. 2, South Extension of Bouldin Addition, in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, according to map or plat of said Addition of record in Volume 1, page 94 of the Plat Records of Travis County, Texas, and for a finding by the Court that said lands are not susceptible of partition in kind and for the appointment of a receiver to take possession of and sell said properties, and for the partition of the proceeds from the sale or sales of said properties among the defendants herein in the proportions alleged after the payment of all debts, liens, claims and charges shown in the original Answer and Interpleader of the Defendants, Robert B. Thrasher and Nettie Mae White Higgins, and husband, Albert Higgins. The Defendants also pray for relief, general and special, legal and equitable.

All of which more fully appears from Defendants' Original Answer and Interpleader on file in 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 the 25th day of September, 1962.

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

By O. T. MARTIN, JR.

BALMORHEA

BALMORHEA

It had been raining, but had stopped. About ten o'clock at night, 20 minutes from the state park, the car's rear end went mushy and started switching, and I swerved onto a slippery shoulder of wet mud clay. The jack held; but I dug out beneath the wheel, not to press my luck too far, and then, when I tried to drive back onto the highway, the wheels slid to the brink of the slipbank. With a Coleman lantern I signaled a pickup to stop; his buddy, in a larger truck behind, groaned to a stop, too. They were cementing an oil well two

not by the hijack price, but by the four cents sales tax the state collects on its own facilities), was working on the grounds near the canal out of which the spring waters flow, in a strong, ceaseless current, into farmers' fields or, when they are not needed there, a fishing lake a mile or a few away. I asked him about the park; he was proud to talk about it, in a casual way.

"No," he said, "the state, hit don't own it. It would belong to the Reeves County Water Conservation District, if it'uz in one man's name.

"See, the CC boys done all this." The Civilian Conservation Corps, back in the 'thirties? "Yeah. We didn't have nothin' here but a big long hole, ya see. They came through and stayed a while, an' then they asked us to let 'em fix it up as a park—was just big old rocks and a pile of stuff, ya see—so we let 'em.

"Then the state asked if they could have it, so we let 'em.

"They say it's real good for ya to swim in there. Completely replaces itself nine times a day," he said, falling into what seemed like a spiel. "That's right. Twenty six million gallons a water comes outa there every day. Hit don't vary, excep' in August—an' then it runs a little more!"

IN THE CAFE next to the bathhouse a young fellow leaned upon the rails of the marble table, "Flipper Fair," flipping the flippers, infinitely bored in the midst of the cacophony, his nickel's worth: "ping pong snuck! ping ping snalk; puhng ping snick!"

His pickup outside: a Chevrolet Apache. Three sides of the bed were walled with aluminum; through the opening at the back I could see what he was carting, empty ripped-open cardboard cigarette cartons, in a heap.

It was eleven in the morning then, hot and glary in the resuming desert sun. R.D.

Fort Worth Group Gets Poll Tax Grant

FORT WORTH

A grant of over \$2,000 from the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council has been made to Fort Worth for aid in the 1962 poll tax drive. The executive board of the Fort Worth Urban League, which has been dormant for a number of years since it was dropped from the United Fund, has been reconstituted for the poll tax drive.

The Urban League is non-partisan and has called on all community groups to help with the project. Dr. Marion J. Brooks, who was elected president, and Mrs. Lenore Rolla, executive secretary, also serve as co-chairmen of the poll tax drive for the Tarrant County Precinct Workers' Council. Heman M. Sweatt, associate director of the Southern Regional Office of the Urban League, was in Fort Worth to present the check to Dr. Brooks and help with the plans. He said these grants are being made in ten southern states, but Fort Worth is the only city in Texas to receive aid.

Dr. Brooks reported that the 1961 poll tax drive conducted by the Precinct Workers' Council with only volunteer workers resulted in 50 percent of the qualified Negroes in the community being registered. With the money now available for expenses, he feels that 100 percent registration is the goal that will be sought.

The Truth On Teddy Emerges

This illuminating analysis of Walker and the communists was penned by Joseph F. Moffatt of Austin, a retired Army lieutenant colonel, and distributed to the press. Since many of our readers have long suspected chemical or psychological tampering with Observer staffers by double agents, we shall have a public display of our lobotomies Monday afternoon at Scholtz'.—Ed.

(1) Those who are so quick to condemn or ridicule Gen. Walker should take time to study facts, recent history regarding strong anti-communists, and the Russian textbook on psychopolitics.

(2) It is very important that Gen. Walker not get into the wrong hands.

(3) He knows the "real story" of what is going on in this country and throughout the world—not the slant which comes out of the liberal news media.

(4) His close associates are presently attempting to obtain his immediate release on habeas corpus (Dr. Robert Morris, Dallas, former chief counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee) or observation by a doctor chosen by his associates for any check or treatment given the general.

(5) For those who do not understand why Gen. Walker's friends and associates are so concerned for his well-being at this time—afraid of possible tampering with his mind or body—they should read **Brainwashing**, the Russian psychological text thoroughly—to include the portion on "Lobotomy." The pamphlets are available at the American Freedom Bookstore in Austin or from Truth, Inc., 711 West 7th St., Fort Worth.

(6) I am concerned, and have been for several months, regarding the possible "tampering—chemical or psychological" by double agents. I drove to Dallas last June to discuss the matter with Gen. Walker and to give him some material regarding the problem. He was very appreciative, but stated that "this is just one of those things that you have to put up with if you are going to tell the story of what is going on."

(7) I hope that the FBI, with which I have been in contact last night and this morning, will investigate in collaboration with the CIA the suicide of Gen. Walker's houseboy in the general's Augsburg, Germany, residence shortly before the Walker incident exploded in Washington. I have alerted the FBI to the fact that some suspicious individuals have flocked to the general's support in Texas and secured close associations in some cases.

(8) I talked to Lt. Col. William Mayer in San Antonio Monday. He is considered to be one of the leading experts in the free-world regarding brainwashing. He has been somewhat silenced by the Department of Defense, since he is still on active duty. However, he verified my contention that there is a danger and possibility that the general may be "tampered with" or "may have been tampered with." He stated that it is extremely difficult, but our enemy is capable of this act.

(9) I ask those who are skeptical of these "shadows" to read detailed accounts of or recall and fit patterns together regarding the deaths or change in mental or physical conditions of:

- (a) Secretary of Defense James Forrestal
- (b) Senator Joseph McCarthy
- (c) President Franklin Roose-

Observer Started It

AUSTIN

On June 13, 1958, the Observer editorially proposed that a national park be established on Padre Island. Fourteen days later the new junior senator from Texas, Ralph Yarborough, introduced the first of his four bills on the matter. The Observer editorial, entitled "A Public Seashore," stated:

"In 1955 the U.S. Department of Interior's National Parks Service urged that 'highest priority' be given to the public acquisition of the 98 miles of Padre Island between the developments at its tips. The land, owned by but a few people, could be bought for \$3.5 million, providing 'an opportunity for beach recreation of a type unmatched by any other area along the Atlantic or Gulf Coasts.' The government report sang on:

"Its great size and remote character, the attractiveness of its climate for summer and winter use, the excellent fishing and boating opportunities, the safe beach and infinite expanses for hiking and beach-combing . . . the endless sweep of broad beach, grass-topped dunes, and windswept sand formations . . . These admirable recreation qualities of Padre Island commend it for preservation as a public use area' and raise the question

'whether most of the Padre Island area that remains undeveloped might be preserved as a public seashore.'

"Since 1955," the editorial continued "the report has mouldered and the subdividers and exploiters have crept farther and farther down the sand. The state parks board is prohibited by law from spending money to acquire park sites. With such timidity about taxes and the likelihood of a deficit the legislature is not likely to be overtaken by a fit of public zeal. Texas has but the one national park, Big Bend; yet we are the largest of the states. Cannot our potent (alas sometimes too-potent) Texans in Washington persuade the Congress to make Padre Island our second national natural shrine? Gentlemen, before it becomes too late, and honky tonks and shacks and litter make the matter moot, let us the people have this for the long quiet future."

Yarborough told the Observer (Obs., July 4, 1958), "We saw your editorial and we started digging—we got a pile of literature on it, and we started writing the bill."

When he introduced it, he accompanied his statement with the insertion of the editorial in the Congressional Record.

velt.

Detailed information is contained in **The Red Fog Over America** by William Guy Carr, commander RCN (retired).

(10) Before we jump to conclusions—ridicule Gen. Walker for irresponsible acts in Oxford, Mississippi—let's get the facts, all the facts and the true facts. In Austin we have the University of Texas with an inscription on the main building—"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." I hope that we all can do this.

(11) The riots at the University of Mississippi were certainly a horrible thing to happen in our free society. The whole situation at Oxford was communist-inspired and probably a diversionary operation. It is important to note that Fidel Castro applauded the action of our federal government.

(12) I am not an advocate of rebellion—this is exactly what the

Kremlin wants—why attempt the difficult task of destruction without when destruction from within is much easier to accomplish—this is their obvious strategy throughout the world.

(13) Riots and rebellion could destroy this country. We must get the truth and act through our elected representatives, state and federal law enforcement agencies, and the power of the press.

(14) Discretion is certainly a requirement for rational operations by an aroused citizenry, but you cannot take a stand on neutrality.

(15) I am afraid that a mysterious change in Gen. Walker or failure to release him to private hands could incite those who are not as informed and aware of communists' strategy and tactics. This would be a tragic triumph for the international communist conspiracy.

Scholz' Garten

in
Austin

- ★ Good beer, good food, conversation under the trees
- ★ Most famous beer garden in Texas
- ★ Immortalized in William Brammer's political novel, "The Gay Place"
- ★ Where statecraft is decided, laws made and executed
- ★ Oasis of Texas' most exciting intellectuals—and their women