

The one great rule
of composition is to
speak the truth.

—Thoreau

The Texas Observer

An Independent Liberal Weekly Newspaper

We will serve no
group or party but
will hew hard to
the truth as we find
it and the right as
we see it.

Vol. 48

TEXAS, SEPTEMBER 12, 1956

10c per copy

No. 21

Republicans Vote In Demo Meet

HOUSTON

Wrathful Democrats have frequently charged that there is no difference between the Shivercrats and the Republicans.

Records of the conventions held in Harris County in certain precincts indicate that certain such folks not only consorted with Republicans—they were Republicans.

An example is Precinct 246 of Harris County, which is in Pasa-

Al Heiken

dena, alongside Houston, on the east. On May 5, the Republican convention in Precinct 246 was called to order at 4 p.m. in Richey School by Republican Precinct Chairman Leland D. Baker. Mrs. Bettye J. Baker was elected secretary of the convention, Leland D. Baker was elected permanent chairman of the convention and

Government Gives Up Wetbacks' Sea Express

PORT ISABEL

The Mexican Navy ministry, after investigation of the drowning of five Mexican wetbacks, has announced that future deportations will be made by railroad.

The statement came after public opinion in Mexico was reportedly highly inflamed over the drownings which occurred when the wetbacks attempted to swim to Tampico after escaping from the Mexican steamboat Mercurio. The boat already was under investigation on charges it was a "slave ship."

The five who drowned were among 500 illegal immigrants being deported from the United States under an Immigration Service contract.

Meanwhile, U. S. Rep. Joe Kilgore of McAllen, chairman of the pertinent government operations subcommittee, said it has not yet been decided whether his group will conduct a full scale investigation of the matter.

the following persons were named delegates to the Republican county convention: Bettye J. Baker, Leland D. Baker, Chappel F. Cashman, E. E. Scarborough, Mrs. E. E. Scarborough, William R. Trutna and E. E. Young. Also present at the Republican precinct convention that May 5 were W. Max Anderson, Mrs. William R. Trutna and Mrs. E. E. Young.

There were two others not present at this Republican precinct convention who did, however, take part in the Republican precinct convention on July 21. These two are Louise Young and Fred E. Gray.

Fred Gray is personnel manager of Diamond Alkali corporation. On May 5, he was the floor leader for the Shivers forces who tried, but failed, to capture the Democratic convention in Precinct 246. The loyalist, pro-Johnson Democrats won the May 5 convention, M. P. Murphy defeating Edward Layman who had been proposed by Fred Gray. The minutes of the convention show that Fred Gray made the motion for a division of the house.

Texas law makes it illegal for an individual to take part in a convention of more than one party on a single day. On May 5, the Republicans and Democrats both held their precinct conventions on the same day.

However, the Republicans conveniently set their July conventions for July 21, a week before the Democratic precinct conventions that follow immediately the closing of the polls in the Democratic primary election. And, on July 21, Fred Gray was one of the participants in the Republican precinct convention in Harris County precinct No. 246. The minutes of that convention show that the others who took part included William R. Trutna, who was elected Republican precinct chairman; Bettye J. Baker, who was elected secretary of the convention; Leland D. Baker, who was elected permanent chairman of the convention; E. E. Young, who

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Coalition Prevails, Disharmony Reigns

Johnson, Rayburn Scored by Liberals for Alliance with Daniel on Test; Nominee Wins Committee Majority; 'Big, Nasty Steal' Is Charged

FORT WORTH

While the issues at the state convention in Fort Worth this week were not in themselves of unusual importance, the wounds inflicted on the limbs and trunk of the Democratic body politic of Texas will fester for years.

It was an unhappy convention from practically every faction's point of view.

In victory, Senator Price Daniel had to brave 15 or 20 minutes of unrelieved booing and capitulate on various points of issue. In defeat, the loyalists believed themselves victims of "rotten politics" and "a big, nasty, dirty steal."

With the contested delegations, including the conservatives from Harris County, voting on the issue, the loyalists lost their fight to seat the Houston liberals by a roll call vote of 1,006 to 869. The 270 Harris County votes cast by Presley Werlein, Jr., for the conservatives were, of course, decisive.

The convention credentials committee voted first to seat the loyalist delegation from El Paso, but Woodrow Bean, its chairman, said that a person at the "very top" of convention affairs told him thereafter that his group would be allowed to enter the convention if it would vote against seating the Houston liberals. "The El Paso Democrats kept their virginity" by refusing the deal, Bean said.

DANIEL DENIES FLAT ADLAI SUPPORT

DALLAS

Senator Price Daniel said here two days after the Democratic convention that he has never flatly endorsed Adlai Stevenson for president.

He said that for one thing he is not sure where Stevenson stands on integration.

Sen. Johnson, asked if he felt Daniel's statements and the action of the convention amounted to an endorsement of Stevenson by Daniel, said yes, he did. Rayburn said from Bonham Daniel had not promised to back Stevenson and added that he is "waiting and hoping" that he will.

The committee reconvened and, without giving the liberal minority its reasons, reconsidered the El Paso matter and voted to seat the conservative delegation.

Senator Lyndon Johnson and Speaker Sam Rayburn joined with Daniel in voting their home county delegations against seating the Houston liberals on the key vote of the convention. They were charged with "working the floor" for Daniel and with joining Daniel and Governor Shivers in "a

Ronnie Dugger

conspiracy to steal the convention."

On the wave of liberal disenchantment, such urban loyalist spokesmen as Ed Ball of Houston, Mrs. Kathleen Voigt of San Antonio, W. O. Cooper of Dallas, and Jerry Holleman of Austin burned their bridges with angry but measured statements against Johnson and Rayburn.

Conservatives to the right of Daniel from Dallas County were thwarted in their efforts to get the NAACP declared "subversive" and to propose a limit on income tax of 25 percent of income, but General Ernest Thompson proclaimed that a voice vote approved their resolution asking Governor Shivers to call a special session of the Legislature to act on the racial referendum issues.

The convention endorsed the Stevenson - Kefauver ticket by voice vote, "urged and directed"

members of the state executive committee actively to support the national nominees and Daniel's state program, and heard Johnson and Rayburn proclaim that the Democrats are on the march and will carry the state and nation. Daniel also endorsed the nominees in an effort to quiet the storming delegates.

The convention as a whole nevertheless probably weakened the Democrats' national ticket in Texas by shattering prospects for unity by November. It very certainly pushed the loyalist-liberal Democrats into a position of greater independence from their traditional leaders.

Mrs. R. D. Randolph, the national Democratic committee-woman from Texas, could not get into the convention. Since the Houston liberals were not seated, she was not a delegate, and she

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Yarborough, Hart Forces Compete

FORT WORTH

The Ralph Yarborough for Senator committee displayed a stack of telegrams five inches thick with hundreds of signatures favoring Yarborough here this week at the state Democratic meeting, and James P. Hart, greeting delegates in the lobby of the Texas Hotel, said of Yarborough's possible entry into the race: "The more the merrier."

An enthusiastic demonstration for Yarborough for senator broke out at a loyalist caucus, but Yarborough would observe only that he had heard a report there was a movement to draft him for the seat vacated by Price Daniel.

Workers at the Yarborough committee headquarters in the Texas Hotel were telling supporters that Yarborough is "in this fight all the way." The first task, they were saying, is to pay off a \$26,000 campaign debt with a county-by-county fund-raising program.

Former Supreme Court Justice Hart talked with delegates all day Monday while his campaign aide, Bo Byers, took notes for the campaign. In response to a question, Hart said he is definitely in the race to stay. He said response to his announcement was "very

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Judge Scarborough Opposed the Klan

CORSICANA

Navarro county folks—those old enough to remember—last week recalled a torrid political campaign in 1924 when the Ku Klux Klan was getting out of hand.

Texas and Tennessee rioting caused citizens in Corsicana to recall the fervent fight a courageous district judge made for law and order.

Clyde E. Johnson

They were reminded of the late Judge Thomas Hawkins Scarborough.

"Hawk," as he was called, has been epitomized as "a brilliant lawyer, a natural judge, a self-made man..."

But he was more than that. He was a dynamic person, a great statesman and patriotic American, a friend to the humblest as well as the most exalted citizen. And he was widely noted for his high regard for the property rights and liberties of all people.

Some folks looked upon him as the Abe Lincoln of Navarro County.

When the campaign of '24 rolled around, the Ku Klux Klan had become a power in politics. And violence, of course, became rampant.

Throughout the South, Negroes were being pulled from their beds at night, beaten, shot, or hanged by masked night riders. Jailers were overpowered by hooded mobs who dragged their helpless prisoners from cells and staged hanging "parties," climaxed by

firing bullets sadistically into the lifeless bodies of their victims.

One lynching mob burned a Negro alive on the Courthouse lawn in Corsicana after breaking their way into county jail. Doubt exists today that the man was guilty.

So, it was natural last week for those who knew Hawk Scarborough to reminisce a bit, as mobs once again appeared on the public scenes, demonstrating against liberties and legal rights—against those things for which "Hawk" so strongly stood.

Hawk's attitude about this KKK-ism was best revealed by a paper weight conspicuously displayed on his desk in the Courthouse. It was a miniature American flag being eaten up by moths. Printed on the moths' backs were the letters "KKK".

The Klan stronghold in Navarro county was at Barry, a commun-

ity about six miles west of Corsicana. Hawk always lost the Barry box during his 14-year reign as district judge.

At political speakings, voices from the crowd would yell, "Hawk, when you gonna quit runnin' for district judge?"

Hawk would always answer, "When I carry Barry!"

He hated the Klan and all it stood for. And he always let his audience know that.

His first race for the district judge's post was in 1920, while just 34 years old. It was a two-to-one victory over two other opponents—one of them Klan-sponsored.

And when Hawk ran again in 1924, the Klan's influence had become statewide. Felix Robertson entered the gubernatorial campaign, with the Klan's endorsement.

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An Ethical Question

When a people are divided by the course of change, when they fall to violent means among themselves, they must find a bridge by which they can again become a people, or the devices they have painfully established for the righting of wrongs and the settling of disputes will tear apart. The white, Southern Americans who have constituted themselves into mobs in Mansfield, Clinton, Sturgis, and Texarkana in the last few weeks have intentionally defied the law. At Mansfield and at Texarkana, they forestalled the enforcement of the law. What are men of good will to think, to say, and to do?

There is one line of thought that the principle of school integration should be abandoned and the evil of segregation left to time and the Southern conscience. This not only begs the real question, which is not of integration, but of the law and its place in civilized society; it also presumes that segregation in the South will change on its own. This it will not do. The phenomenon of racial prejudice is passed from generation to generation like folk songs. It can be weakened only if something intrudes on the process, some idea, some ideal, some impulse, or a law. The idea, ideal, or impulse of human equality is far older than the South, or this Republic, yet it did not intrude on the ways of the South. Only the law, proclaimed in 1954, but really thrust into being by changing opinion in every part of the country but the South, has been able to challenge the customs of the South seriously enough to provoke its dogmatic guardians to desperate defiance. That very defiance leaves its mark on the prejudice of the young; the folk song is smashed.

The law must be stood by, because it is a good law.

It would be sophistry to argue, for the sake of the case, that men must always obey laws, simply because they are the Law. Men and women did not obey prohibition, they defied it, and it was repealed. Men and women do not obey many of the states's sex laws, because they are invasions of adult privacy. The mother in San Antonio who stole a sack of groceries last week because her child was hungry came before the judge, and he fined her five dollars, suspended the fine, and gave her two dollars of his own money. The judges must enforce the laws, but human beings must also abide by their own judgments. When any law is challenged by a substantial portion of a people, then the question becomes radical, or ethical, instead

of legal. That is, by what standards are men to say: You are right to obey the law, or, You are right to disobey it.

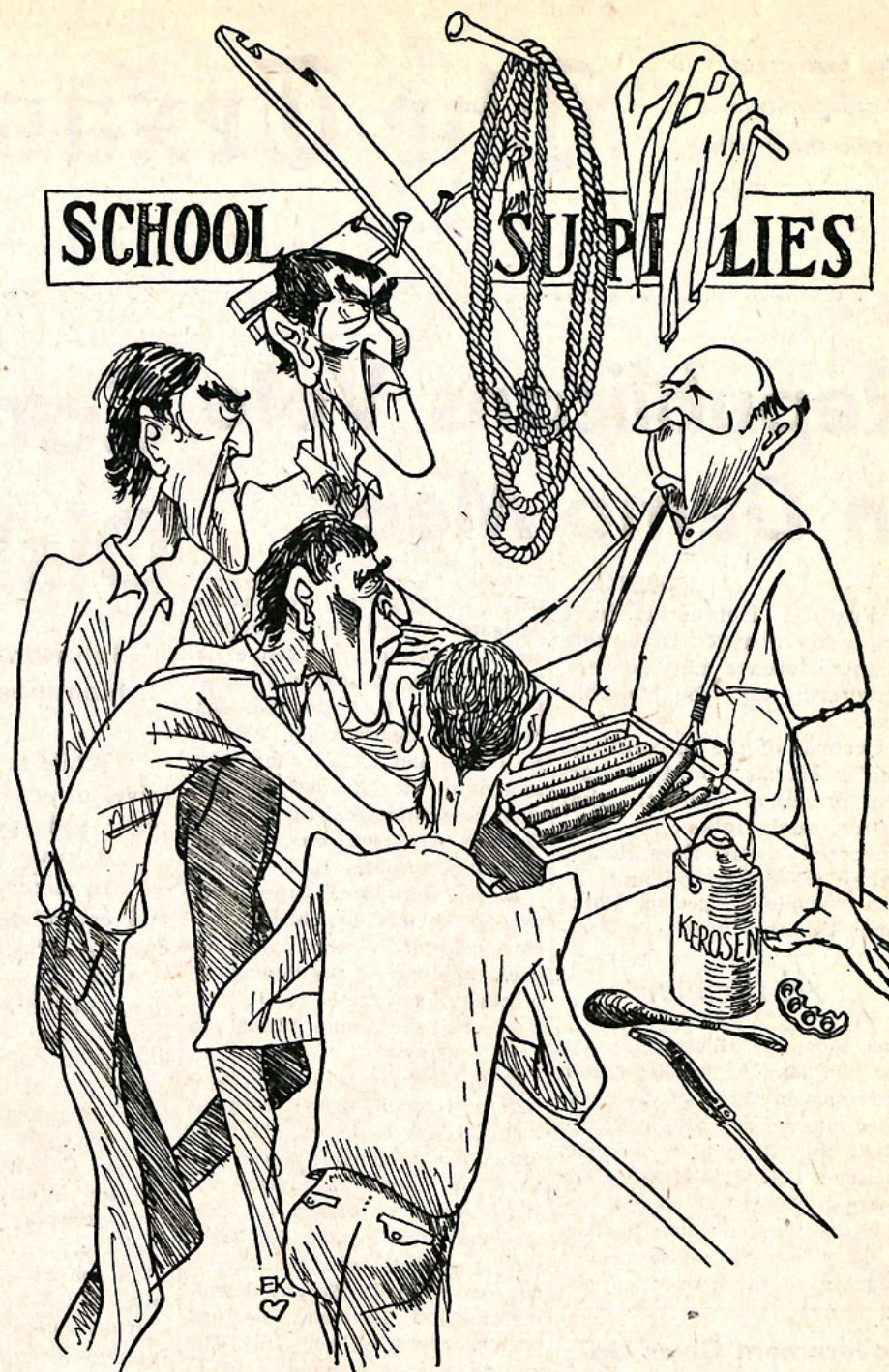
The standard which most men and women will defend is the appeal to humanity: to the value of the individual and to his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Let any law be judged by this, and it will stand or fall justly. The law of 1954, for any reasonable person, stands. No one believes that segregation is based on anything but the belief, or feeling, that Negroes are inferior to whites. That belief, or feeling, is incompatible with the value of the human individual and his right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Its application, in segregation, not only cheats millions out of a fair chance in life, its intent is to perpetuate the master-slave relationship in more subtle form. That intent is anti-human.

When the Governor of the State of Texas encourages the Mansfield mob, condones its defiance of the law, takes relish publicly in the triumph of redfaced hate, and employs the police powers of the state to thwart the enforcement of a good law, he behaves in a manner unworthy of ethically responsible citizens. He weakens, not only the law, but the society. Far worse for his conscience, he deliberately encourages the formation of more mobs. Hereafter, when a mob marches in Texas, Allan Shivers marches with it. Such was his ignoble choice.

From the prototype of misleadership which the Governor has provided, we hope that Governor Daniel and Attorney General Wilson will draw the full-breath moral conclusion that leaders in time of public crisis must stand with the good law, and the good order, or march forever at the head of wild and murderous rabble.

We who are plain citizens can, each in his own way, stand by the good law. When a man at the lunch counter uses the language of hate, we can have the courage to use back at him the language of love. When a group in town forms to protest integration, we can form a group to protest violence against integration. When talk of mob action begins, we can talk against it.

And when, and if, and wherever mob action starts, there will be one, or a few or several brave and worthy men who, like the priest in Mansfield, will walk into the holocaust and say, you are not beasts, but men, acting like beasts; look to your souls, and to the life of mankind.



Who Are the "Good" People?

AUSTIN

My seven-year-old son, Jimmy, has been having a very hard time understanding the school desegregation battles he has followed on television. He keeps asking who are the "good" people and the "bad" people.

If you have a small fry around the house, you may have had the same problem. Jimmy, in the manner of a small boy wanting to be sure he's cheering for all the things that being good must mean, frequently inquires during TV who-done-its, and shoot-em-ups, whether this character is a "good" man or "bad" man.

Nowadays, watching TV mob scenes at the schools, he's automatically tried to carry the "good" and "bad" label from fiction to fact. His first, and certainly reasonable assumption was that the soldiers are the "good" people.

He viewed films of the riots at Sturgis, Ky., where a cordon of Kentucky National Guardsmen used fixed bayonets to force a mob to let a dozen Negro students enroll in high school. Every seven-year-old knows that American soldiers stand for everything that is right, so Jimmy was sure they were the "good" ones in the episode.

But who, he wanted to know, were those men they were fighting. Were they Russians or Germans or Japanese or who? He just refused to believe, could not comprehend, how they could be Americans. "American soldiers don't fight American people," he declared, disgusted at my inability to give him a logical explanation.

Finally we told him that the soldiers really were the "good" people in the picture, that they were protecting the

Negro children from that big bunch of men who were trying to keep the colored youngsters from attending school.

This answer, so far as Jimmy was concerned, was highly acceptable. The soldiers were fighting on the side of the little guys, or the underdogs, which was absolutely right according to the TV fiction pattern he has learned so well.

Everything worked out just fine for several days, except that we found ourselves puzzling to come up with simple answers to dozens of complex questions on why those men were trying to keep those Negro children from going to school.

That is, everything went fine, until Jimmy heard that the Texas Rangers had been sent to Mansfield. Now, being a Texas boy all the way there just isn't any organization that ranks with Jimmy like the Texas Rangers. Ironical as the geographical location might seem, he once had the joy of meeting two Rangers in Galveston. Perhaps that was what made them take on the extra special heroic significance.

When Jimmy found out the Rangers were in Mansfield, he could hardly wait to see them taking some Negro children into that school immediately. They wouldn't even need bayonets, he figured. But as the newscasts wore on, the crowd and the Rangers stood by, and none of the Negro children got into the school, life got more complicated than ever.

The soldiers had made those "bad" men let those Negro children go to school at Sturgis, but his number-one heroes, the trusty Texas Rangers, hadn't done one thing to help. He's still puzzling over it, and we haven't had the heart to tell him the truth.

BOB BRAY

The Texas Observer



SEPTEMBER 12, 1956

Incorporating The State Observer, combined with The East Texas Democrat

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Published once a week from Austin, Texas.

Delivered postage prepaid \$4 per annum. Advertising rates available on request. Extra copies 10c each. Quantity orders available.

Entered as second-class matter April 26, 1937, at the Post Office at Austin, Texas, under the act of March 3, 1879.

We will serve no group or party but will help hard to the truth as we find it and the right as we see it. We are dedicated to the whole truth, to human values above all interests, to the rights of man as the foundation of democracy: we will take orders from none but our own conscience, and never will we overlook or misrepresent the truth to serve the interests of the powerful or cater to the ignoble in the human spirit.

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The Washington Merry-Go-Round

By DREW PEARSON

(This report was written by Jack Anderson of Drew Pearson's Washington staff during Pearson's vacation.—Ed.)

WASHINGTON

Immigration Commissioner Joseph Swing is trying to hush it up, but this column can describe the shocking shipboard conditions that caused 40 Mexican "wetbacks" to leap over the side of the S. S. Mercurio into Tampico Harbor. Five reportedly drowned in an international incident that still has the Mexican press screaming "outrage."

Swing chartered the cargo vessel to ship "wetbacks" home from Texas. Conditions were so foul aboard the ship that Congressman Bob Molloy (D.-W.Va.) began an investigation even before the Tampico incident.

From the Justice Department, Molloy received a bland letter describing a trip aboard the S. S. Mercurio as a "delightful Caribbean cruise." But the congressman got a starker ac-

count from the Military Sea Transport Service.

In a confidential report, Vice Admiral J. M. Will, the M.S.T.S. Commander, disclosed that the Mercurio carried only two lifeboats. One was tested and found to leak. Though the ship also carried life-rafts, only 330 men could be crowded aboard them. This left 170 "wetbacks" with nothing to do but swim in case the ship sank.

Filthy Conditions — The hapless Mexicans were also cramped into sleeping space of less than six square feet each, barely enough room for them to curl up. The confidential report adds: "The ship shows inadequate maintenance. Weather decks, in general were pitted and rusty. Insides of hatches and trunks indicate practically no maintenance of these areas."

Medical facilities are crude by American standards and consist of a small satchel containing a few instruments and an assortment of pills and medicines which the doctor stores loosely in small cardboard cartons in

his stateroom," the report declares.

"Cleanliness of the galley, when compared with U.S. standards, is unsatisfactory, although it is in keeping with the lack of cleanliness evident throughout those spaces assigned to the crew," the report notes.

M.S.T.S. investigators also found the crew's toilet facilities "in a generally filthy condition," while the drinking water aboard ship "by almost any standard is not palatable."

In a separate letter to Congressman Molloy, Vice Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, the Coast Guard commander, denied any responsibility. The Coast Guard had not inspected the Mercurio, he wrote, though U.S. regulations require vessels carrying passengers to meet high standards. Commissioner Swing sought exemption from the regulations on the grounds the "wetback" voyages constituted a defense emergency.

It is obvious, Congressman Molloy says, that the "wetbacks" had anything but a "delightful Caribbean cruise."

CONVERSATION

FORT WORTH

Depending on who's talking, the likelihood of a Senate race between Ralph Yarborough and James Hart (to say nothing, for the moment, of the others) is greeted here as healthy or catastrophic.

You hear in Fort Worth this week: "Yarborough is a fighter, you've got to say that, he would make a good senator."

"By God, I think idealism is returning to Texas; I've taken all I can stand of Yarborough. Hart—he's so clean!"

"The only time you hear from that damn Hart is when he's getting ready to run for something."

"I'm for Yarborough for senator, because it would be high man win, and anybody with a block of votes like his will win."

"Hart may be for integration, not for liberal reasons, but because he respects the law."

"I don't care what else is involved, Yarborough is identified more and more as a loser, again and again, and he just can't win."

"Well, Hart's for enforcing the law on integration, he's sure to lose."

"I told Hart I would have to vote for him. I can't help but do it."

"We're all for Yarborough down my way. We never heard of Hart."

"It'll be good for two liberals to be fighting each other in public. We haven't had real liberal debate in Texas in—how long?"

"Yeah, but we may wind up with no liberals." R.D.



Ghastly Mistake

To the Editor:

As the Supreme Court integration decision, brought on primarily by the NAACP, begins to bear the fruits of violence, I wonder if you still favor immediate desegregation, no matter what the cost? . . . No one objects to an organization devoted to the advancement of the colored race. But it is a matter of record that never, since its inception, has the NAACP sought to raise the standards of the southern Negro in culture, aesthetics, personal hygiene, and morals. Instead of working for the betterment of the Negro, it has been the instrument for ceaseless agitation and stirring up of trouble between the races. It is an organization which a full investigation, I strongly suspect, would reveal as being communist inspired, communist backed and communist dominated . . .

To white Southerners, separation of the races is something that goes far deeper than custom or mores . . . it is a way of life. They were born into it and it is going to take more than a decision by nine men to wipe it out. The violent action they sometimes resort to I do not condone, but at least I can understand it.

Which brings us around to the Supreme Court. I agree that they are due respect as the highest tribunal in the land. But they are nine mortal men, and as such, they are not infallible . . . Not to accept the decision would be flouting the law, you say? Perhaps . . . but what else could you expect when a man-made law conflicts with the deepest feelings of white Southerners? . . .

What is the answer? Time. Each generation is being born less and less steeped in the way of life that says the races must be segregated. Eventually this feeling will die out altogether. This is the only way that desegregation is going to come without violence, without lasting scars . . . and with permanence. Time will also allow the Negro race to bring its culture nearer the level of white culture . . . In the isolated instances where schools integrated in the past year or so, it was shown in every instance that the Negro students were far behind the white students, both scholastically and socially. It is to their good to attend schools tailored to their needs.

Looking at the situation objectively, it seems to me that the wisest course to follow is for people of good will in

both races in all the Southern states to petition the Supreme Court to rectify this ghastly mistake, reverse their decision, and let the passage of time set-

tle the race problem peacefully and permanently.

I. J. WALDRON, JR.
Huntsville

The Listening Post

. . . M. W. Kelly of Bastrop reports, and Jean Lee of Austin agrees, that Kelly, too, voted for Estes Kefauver for vice-presidential nominee in that off-the-floor caucus of the Democrats from Texas at the Chicago convention. Kelly has been catching cain locally because his name wasn't listed with the others in the Observer.

. . . Gene Ritchie of Wichita Falls is putting out a small circular, "Draft Ralph Yarborough for U.S. Senator" which asks: "695,000 Loyal Friends! Who Can Beat Him?"

. . . While the Democrats have assigned Texas a \$200,000 national campaign quota this year, Republican national committeeman Jack Porter is telling Ike supporters in Texas that the GOP expects \$350,000 from Texas.

. . . Albert Martin, powerful Webb County leader who backed Eisenhower in 1952, will probably remain silent this year.

. . . Senator Chick Kazen of Laredo is prepared to defend the Supreme Court decision on the floor of the Texas Senate if necessary next session.

. . . The Yarborough-Daniel runoff divided the local factions in Laredo. Reform Party sentiment for Yarborough was alloyed by some support for Daniel among cattlemen in the party; Independent Club endorsement of Daniel did not hold in line many Laredoans who did not approve of Daniel's failure to resign from the Senate to make the governor's race.

. . . In McAllen, Ed Idar, former American GI Forum executive secretary now a member of the firm of Sanchez, Idar, and Roel, says Latin leaders in the Valley are still chafing from Yarborough's cancellation of appearances at two Laredo meetings. Latin liberal leaders were kept quiet, apparently for fear of alienating the South Texas Anglo vote more than it was already. Only one Spanish-speaking broadcast was heard in the Valley

about the runoff, and it was made by a prominent Brownsville supporter of Daniel's. "He (Yarborough) lost the election right here," Idar says.

. . . Bob Hall, Austin attorney who worked in Yarborough's office and then in his campaign, is planning a move to a law firm in a southeastern Texas city.

. . . Lyman Jones, Tom Sutherland, and Lynwood Abram, all campaign aides of Yarborough's, have formed "sja associates," a public relations firm in Austin.

. . . A sharp contrast showing how much the point of view makes the difference is reflected in the current edition of "The Informer," a weekly paper published in Houston. The overline reads: "Lone Negro Defies Fort Worth Mob" and outlines under a three-column picture report, "The brave Negro sat at one of the house's front windows, and dared the mob to trespass on his property." It seems needless to point out that "The Informer" is published and read principally by Negroes.

. . . Wes Izzard of the Amarillo Daily News says the big difference between the approaching presidential election and that of 1952 is that there is practically no "against" vote this year. "Few people," he reports, "are excited over voting against Ike. But four years ago, millions went to the polls to vote against Harry."

Editor Virgil E. Moore of the Eastland Telegram, noting that Secretary of State Tom Reavley advocates printing of pamphlets instead of the current system of state legal advertising, asks the pertinent question: "Who, sir, would print the pamphlets? The Mission Times?"

. . . "Drastic situations demand drastic actions," reports Editor Ernest Joiner of the Ralls Banner. "In order to prolong the fight to break up the Shivers-Daniel hold on Texas, this newspaper will actively support W. Lee O'Daniel as an independent candidate for governor . . ."

God Pity Us

To the Editor:

. . . As I read the (Mansfield) news item it became obvious that the Rangers were instructed to arrest anyone, Negro or white, who were disturbing the peace. The implication that Negroes were involved in the mob demonstration—when the paper plainly stated that Negro citizens had left the town! So this is a normal, God-fearing, law-abiding Texas town, is it? If so, God pity our Lone Star State!

The disturbing thing about the whole affair is that we will have a continuation of the same policies under Price Daniel. I wonder if the thousands of church folks who voted for him knew of his signing of the Southern Manifesto . . .

MRS. A. A. LUCKENBACH

Good Wishes

To the Editor:

With another two years of Shivercrat Republicanism a-la-Daniel facing us, we need such an organization as yours to shed a bit of badly needed light around 1200 Congress Avenue.

RALPH H. WHITE
3310 Randolph Rd., Austin

To the Editor:

. . . I would like to congratulate you and your staff on the fine work that is being done by the Observer to bring the truth about the political situation to the people of Texas.

RAJA HASSEN
Haskell

Yarborough for Senator

To the Editor:

Sincerely hope that Ralph Yarborough will run for the Senate, if they count him out of the governor's race . . . The Senate race . . . should not be a hard campaign. Yarborough has picked up strength that even we did not know he had. There were plenty of people who did not vote for Ralph because they did not think he could win. That is not true anymore. Everyone knows that he can win now. The only place that he would have to campaign would be San Antonio and maybe Dallas . . . That San Antonio vote is very hard for me to understand.

RAY J. MCKENZIE
7002 Mossrose, Houston 17

Liberals Berate Leaders at Convention....

(Continued from Page 1)

was not invited to attend as a party official.

Mrs. Voigt, who, up until the convention, was director of organization for the Texas Democratic Party, was one of four senatorial caucus nominees for the state executive committee who were given the boot by the Daniel leadership on grounds that they were objectionable to him.

Daniel won control of the new committee. He claims 45 of the 62 members actively supported him in the recent election. Mrs. Voigt believes the loyalists have a more substantial minority than is indicated by this criterion.

Ralph Yarborough, who did not protest the certification of Daniel as the nominee by 3,171 votes, was applauded when he appeared in the convention hall balcony with the Travis County delegation. He said that "the true Democrats" in the convention were "up here in the peanut gallery, with our backs to the wall," while the "Republican" Tarrant and Dallas delegations had the choice convention seats at the front of the hall. But he called it a Democratic convention and predicted the national ticket will win 200 counties in Texas.

Loyalists Angry

Before deeply offending the Houston and San Antonio loyalists and assisting Daniel in a convention in which the bulk of loyalist delegations were hostile to him, Johnson and Rayburn must have decided that they were prepared to do battle with elements in the loyalist party organization of the state.

There is not any doubt they will have plenty of loyalists to fight hereafter. One hundred and forty-five counties voted to seat Harris County's loyalist group.

In good humor, but with disappointment, Mrs. Randolph said she had "been out here in the barn all day." She and the other Houston loyalist delegates waited at the Pioneer Palace hoping they would be seated.

"I've been here since Thursday, telling delegates that we might lose the convention, but that what matters is that we all keep working at permanent organization," Mrs. Randolph said.

W. O. Cooper, chairman of the Democratic Organizing Committee of Dallas, said at the convention after the vote against seating the Houston liberals:

"I have left my last entrail on the battlements under the leadership of Johnson and Rayburn. I have never seen people kick their political friends in the teeth with the kind of vengeance that was done in Fort Worth this day."

Cooper went to Johnson, who was sitting with the Blanco County delegation, and told him, "I don't think I can be of any further use to you." He added to his public statement:

"As far as I'm concerned, I completely exonerate Price Daniel from any part in this fraud. I hold Johnson entirely responsible."

Mrs. Voigt said:

"We did a magnificent job in getting 869 votes on a minority report when the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Senate Majority Leader, and the Governor-elect of Texas were against it, with two of them actively working the floor. It's just another example that democracy has come to Texas."

"Johnson and Rayburn condoned this thing or it would never have happened," Mrs. Voigt said. "The words have been going around you can't oppose the holy trinity, and it seems it's true."

James Knight, county chairman

in Bexar County, said: "We received the rankest, rawest deal I've ever seen." Not only Mrs. Voigt, but Bernard Lifshutz, the Bexar caucus's second nominee for the executive committee, was eliminated by the Daniel leadership.

Holleman, who is executive secretary of the State Federation of Labor, charged that Johnson and Rayburn made a deal with Daniel that excluded the loyalist Democrats. He said:

"We're always going to fight for the real Democrats of Texas. You can feed them on defeat, but you can never feed them on betrayal."

Ed Ball, a leader of the Houston loyalists, said:

"Rayburn hurt us more than Lyndon did. That convention couldn't have been stolen from us without Rayburn's help."

"He was our acknowledged leader and we were depending on him, and he deserted us and left us leaderless. He came to our convention, stayed throughout its term, and gave active support to the other side on both issues we made tests on, seating the Houston delegation and respecting the senatorial caucuses."

"Four political leaders, Allan Shivers, Price Daniel, Lyndon Johnson, and Sam Rayburn, conspired together to steal this convention from the legally elected delegates and maintained that conspiracy to the very end, and the steal was obvious to the very end," Ball said.

The Observer editor sought to inquire of Johnson his position on the El Paso and Harris County delegations. Johnson said to the editor and another reporter, referring to the former: "I don't want to be interviewed with this boy present because I don't trust him. He doesn't tell the truth about me." After the editor retired, Johnson categorically denied any influence on the El Paso affair.

Speaker Rayburn, seated with his Fannin County delegation, declined to comment on specific delegations. Did he think the convention bitterness would hurt the party much? he was asked. "Very little," he said. "I've seen it worse than this, and everybody went home happy," he said.

The most important of the many pre-convention caucuses was between Johnson, Rayburn, Daniel, and John B. Connally in the bedroom of Rayburn's suite at the Hotel Texas Sunday. They talked about 20 minutes. Afterwards Rayburn and Johnson greeted friends in Rayburn's living room, while Daniel and Connally left by a side door. Daniel said they were "just visiting." Johnson and Rayburn said that senatorial district caucuses should name their own members to the executive committee and that legally constituted delegations should be seated.

Harris County

Convention contests usually seem rather mushy affairs to the average voter. One side claims a majority, the other side says it's illegal, and a voice calls from the side of the hall, "Where's your Adlai button?" Yet the story of the Fort Worth convention was principally the story of the major delegation contests.

The main event was "the Harris County affair," which packed the Texas Hotel exhibits hall even though it conflicted with a loyalist rally the eve of the convention.

The Houston loyalists won soundly in May, but it was close in September. They won a roll call vote at the county convention

by 1,694 to 1,511. They maintained that even if all the contests in which opposition minutes had been filed were awarded to the conservatives they would have won by 17 votes.

The conservatives from Houston, on the other hand, said that the precinct contests gave them a four-vote majority. Three of their number also protested other precinct results which they said would bring the final vote to 1,585 for the conservatives and "1,393 legal liberal votes." The principal basis of the protests was that those attending were listed by a clerk instead of signing their own names.

J. Edwin Smith, chairman of the loyalist delegation, asked the conservatives why they lost on every roll call if they were in the majority. The conservatives contested the temporary roll on which the roll call was based. Presley Werlein, presiding, had tried to call the temporary roll without allowing conservative-protested boxes to vote, but as Jim Bailey of the conservatives recalled, "the roof fell in—they came out of the balconies and threatened the people on the platform with physical violence."

Smith leaned heavily on the county convention records showing the liberals had a 1,694-1,511 majority "on a roll call, precinct by precinct vote." As for the protests, as distinct from the contests, they were filed by people who "didn't even live in the precincts," he said. The liberals could "protest" other precincts on the same grounds and win the net result, he maintained.

Bailey argued back that some liberal-won precincts carried "badges of fraud," had "fictitious" minutes, and were "dummy conventions." He asked why the liberals had not come forward and proven there was no fraud.

"He charges that there was fraud and puts the burden of disproving it on the one against whom it is charged," Smith exploded. "Have any of you ever heard of such a principle in Texas, American, or Anglo-Saxon law?"

In the El Paso contest, Bean claimed that a majority of the votes were cast for the loyalists, while the conservatives claimed that many liberal delegates were voted though not present and that the conservatives had a majority of those legally present. In a later hearing Bean was asked why he hadn't allowed a roll call vote if he had a majority, and he said it was because the opposition was "making so much noise," he could not have if he had wanted to.

The Bexar loyalists, who asserted a majority of 633 to "at the most" 313 for the rumping conservatives, said they won fairly. Josh Groce argued the loyalist convention "ratified and adopted" the Bexar executive committee's refusal to put the three racial issues on the ballot and was therefore "insubordinate to the Democratic Party of Texas."

In Tarrant County, Elton Hyder, Jr., maintained the conservatives won the roll call cleanly, 595 to 508. He defended a court order by Dist. Judge Harris Brewster of the 69th District Court which he said required the loyalist convention chairman to follow instructions of the conservative Tarrant executive committee.

Ross Mathews, speaking for the Fort Worth liberals, said the conservatives were the same ones who backed Eisenhower in '52, and he condemned the convention as "rigged," and attacked what he called "a conspiracy ... with the help of the court."

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

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Sept. 12, 1956

El Paso

The state executive committee, appointed by Governor Shivers, gave the loyalists about 150 of the contested votes, including Bexar County, and gave the conservatives about 450, including Harris, El Paso, and Tarrant. A half dozen appeals were taken to the convention credentials committee, which awarded the loyalists three more delegations, Hidalgo, Van Zandt, and El Paso, but left the Harris loyalists unseated.

Bean told the Observer that "three or four persons" representing the convention management then came to him and told him El Paso loyalists would be seated if they voted against seating the Harris liberals. He would not say who, of the leaders, put this to him. Was it someone "at the top," he was asked. "Yes." "At the very top?" "Yes." "Was it Lyndon Johnson?" he was asked. "Don't ask me that," he said.

Again Bean was asked if the "three or four" persons represented Daniel. "He's running the convention, isn't he?" Bean said.

The El Paso caucus decided against accepting the proposition, Bean said. Thereupon the credentials committee reconvened and reversed itself, voting 20-16 to seat the El Paso conservatives.

What happened at this meeting will long be debated. Tom Moore, Jr., of Waco, a member of the committee, said it was "an outrage." Bob Wheeler, another liberal member from Tilden, called it "the rawest steal I've ever heard of" and "utterly sickening."

Chairman Frank Wilson of Waco reconvened the group. A. J. Vale of Starr County moved El Paso be reconsidered. The liberals asked what new evidence there was, and for the Daniel group's reasons, but they insist that neither new evidence nor any reason was advanced, publicly or privately, by the leadership. Moore says the chairman allowed the liberals "one man for one minute" to oppose the plan. Moore spoke, saying the committee had no right to meet after it had adjourned and filed its final report and expressing great indignation. A motion to table the reconsideration failed, 16-20, on a roll call, and the reconsideration was approved, 20-16, on another roll call. W. K. McClain of Georgetown said this left the liberals nothing to do but walk out, leaving the committee without a quorum. McClain, Wheeler, and Moore said 15 walked out. Reporters counted, variously, eight and twelve.

Robert C. Eckhardt of Houston tried to get a minority report against the El Paso action to the convention stage. "I was blocked at the door," he said. "They got mean and told the men at the door not to let me in even with an official pass," he said. "Senator Johnson passed, and I said, 'Senator, will you identify me?' He laughed and waved his hand, shook his head, and walked on. I finally got back there by telling them I wanted to know if they

were excluding me. This gang has been a lot rawer than the Shivers boys on the stage."

Eckhardt was told he was not even a delegate (he was with the Houston loyalists) and that he would be put out if he caused any more trouble.

Eckhardt finally presented the minority report, signed hastily by 15 committee members on the floor, to former House Speaker Jim Lindsey, the parliamentarian. Lindsey told him it was too late to accept it, Eckhardt said. In consequence, the only minority report that could be debated was the one on Harris County filed by the minority earlier.

The Debate

By agreement, Judge Jim Sewell of Corsicana, former chairman of the Democratic Advisory Council and now a district judge, spoke for the minority report. It was late Tuesday night, but it was the first convention debate of the day.

Said Sewell:

"You have heard some wonderful Democratic speeches here today. They were high sounding speeches ... yet while those speeches were going on there was some pretty rotten politics being played."

He told of El Paso's loyalists being seated by the credentials committee.

"But someone in power in this convention thought that we might be able to seat the Harris County delegation, which is loyal," Sewell said. "They didn't want it to happen. They came to Mr. Woodrow Bean and told him this:

"Mr. Bean, we will allow you to be seated in this convention if you will assure us that when you are seated ... you will not vote for the seating of the loyal Harris County delegation." Mr. Woodrow Bean thank God refused that raw deal.

"Any man, any woman, who offered such a deal, is not worthy of sitting in this convention hall," Sewell said. "They are not worthy of being a member of any political party. They are not worthy of

(Continued on Page 5)

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....Harris Conservatives Win Key Roll Call

(Continued from Page 4)

holding public office at any level ... I for one am not going to stand for this robbery."

Hall Timanus of Houston spoke against the minority report quietly. He said the Democratic executive committee conducted "a hearing which was judicious and fair" and seated the conservatives. The convention committee affirmed the decision, he said. "We feel that this contest has received a full and fair airing before the committees which were designated for that purpose," he said. Neither he nor any other pro-Daniel speaker mentioned El Paso.

George Weiss of Brownfield, a delegate from Terry County and a member of the credentials committee, closed for the loyalists. "We have had the biggest steal that has ever been in Texas politics put on us tonight," he said. "There was nothing fair about it. It's a big, nasty, dirty steal."

Sewell asked if the conservative El Paso and Harris County delegations would be allowed to vote on the motion. Said chairman Jack Blaylock: "Under the rules of this convention and the laws of this state, those delegations will be permitted to vote."

The roll call then proceeded. Hidalgo and Van Zandt counties voted against seating the Harris liberals. Moore said delegates had been "lied to"—that he had been called into the Hidalgo County loyalist caucus to confirm a story they were told that they were seated only with the understanding they would vote against the Houston liberals. Moore told them nothing of the kind had been intended in the credentials committee.

Castings San Antonio's 81 votes for the Harris liberals, Hank Brown said, "We vote against Hall Timanus, who put out this Eisenhower circular." Hardin County cast "four votes to seat our Democratic national committeewoman, Frankie Randolph." Limestone County voted for the loyalists with the comment, "God gave Moses Ten Commandments, one of which was, 'Thou Shalt Not Steal'." When one vote was cast with the comment, "After watching politics tonight we suggest all loyalists watch their pocket books," a delegate from Houston's conservative delegation shouted out, "The biggest steal was when the socialists stole the name Democrat."

The Daniel margin was 137 votes. By counties, the loyalists won 145, Daniel won 89, 13 passed, and seven split. Mrs. Voigt had a cryptic comment: "We won the counties but they stole the cities."

Voting in favor of seating the conservative Harris delegation:

Bandera, Baylor, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brewster, Brooks, Burleson, Cameron, Chambers, Cochran, Colorado, Comal, Cooke, Crockett, Dallas, Dimmitt, Duval, Eastland, Ector, Edwards, El Paso, Erath, Fannin, Fayette, Foard, Fort Bend, Gillespie, Goliad, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hansford, Hardeman, Harris, Harrison, Hidalgo, Hill, Hopkins, Hunt, Irion, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Lampasas, Liberty, Live Oak, Marion, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Midland, Morris, Motley, Nacogdoches, Nolan, Nueces, Ochiltree, Palo Pinto, Panola, Pecos, Presidio, Rains, Real, Red River, Refugio, Roberts, Rockwall, Runnels, Rusk, Shackelford, Smith, Starr, Stephens, Sterling, Sutton, Tarrant, Tyler, Val Verde, Van Zandt, Ward, Webb, Wharton, Wilbarger, Wilson, Wood, Zapata, and Zavala.

Split votes were cast by Bee, six-one for the liberals; Parker, four-two for the liberals; and Lavaca 3½-3½ tie; San Augustine,

1½-1½; Titus, 2-2; Upton, 2-2; and Waller, 1-1. Except for San Jacinto, Atascosa, Borden, Glasscock, Hartley, Hemphill, Huds peth, Jeff Davis, Kinney, Lipscomb, Loving, Oldham, Polk, all of which passed, all other counties voted for seating of the liberals from Harris County.

Daniel Arrives

Senator Daniel, the gubernatorial nominee, arrived. This set off one of the most extended rubeatons in the history of Texas conventions. Boos, catcalls, and taunts pounded down on him from the balcony and the floor. His supporters applauded and cheered wildly periodically; the booing hardly stopped at all for 15 or 20 minutes. He was pale and upset but carried through with his speech.

A ruckus started at the back of the floor. Sergeant at Arms Tom Hickman, a former Texas Ranger, was seen pushing the chairman of the Jefferson County delegation, J. E. Flowers. It began when Sam Morris, a Fort Worth loyalist who was not, therefore, a legal delegate, was booing with a lot of others, and Hickman noticed he didn't have a delegate's badge. Hickman pulled him up from his seat, Flowers said, and started to take a swing at him. Flowers said he intervened, for which he, too, was rushed out of the convention hall. "One fella was making a pass, and he was the sergeant at arms, which I didn't realize, so they threw me out," Flowers told the Observer.

Morris, outside the hall, said: "Well, apparently the people were very resentful that the convention was being stolen in the manner it was, they were booing quite loudly, and I was singled out to be evicted."

Standing beside Morris was Jim Langford of El Paso, a union leader. He said: "They're just a bunch of bastards." Two Fort Worth motorcycle policemen rushed at him, one of them saying: "We're not going to have any profanity here." The hustled him by the arms off the curb in front of the hall and walked him to their motorcycles. "I haven't done nothing," Langford was saying. "I don't even know why I'm arrested." "Intoxication," one of the officers replied.

"Look," one of the officers said, "you're not in there with those Democrats or Republicans or whatever, you're with peace officers, and act like a gentleman ..." "You a gentleman?" Langford asked. "You better know I am," flared the officer, B. L. Holmes. "Can you prove it?" "You bet I can ..." Holmes started around his motorcycle toward Langford, whose arms were folded. "You've agitated out here all night," Holmes said. Langford said: "I'd be a fool to draw on you. Ain't a man out here could whip me, but what could I win?" "Yes, what could you win?" said Holmes.

Langford was then taken to the station and booked for intoxication. He was not given a blood test.

Daniel's Speech

Daniel said: "No one is more conscious of the closeness of the result than I. My friends, I tell you tonight that with God's help, I promise to try to be the governor of Texas, even for those who are dissatisfied with me for governor ... I will try to be governor for all the people of this state and I shall try to be worthy of the

confidence and friendship that many of you have expressed in me and worthy of those of you who still have doubts ..."

He said he'll work for "a new era of progress in the government of the state."

"You will find me laboring for the Democratic Party in both the state and nation ... If there were no other reason for me laboring within the Democratic Party, it would be to see that we Democrats control the House and Senate of the U. S. Congress," he said.

"We have a campaign on our hands for state as well as national offices," he said, "and we must work to see that no Republicans capture state offices."

He announced his desire to have a primary and a runoff primary to select his successor. He called this "the best safeguard against a Republican senator." Such a procedure would rule out a high-man-wins race.

Resolutions

The resolutions committee had adopted a liberal platform written in Austin by Emilie Heinatz and adopted by a liberal Travis County Precinct, 227, and sent on to the state convention by the Travis County convention.

Liberals were so firmly in control of the resolutions committee, they passed one resolution, 22-12, to require executive committee members to pledge party loyalty in writing. It was presented by Mrs. Dell Sackett of Austin.

The group also tabled resolutions calling for action on the racial referendum results, labeling the NAACP "subversive," and setting a 25 percent income tax limit.

Once the convention was firmly in Daniel's grip, however, permanent chairman Ernest Thompson, the chairman of the Texas railroad Commission, gavelled in the resolutions Daniel wanted by voice vote. Tumultuous protests to some of his decisions had no effect.

Among resolutions adopted were some calling for free access to information about public business and annual sessions and adequate annual salaries for the Legislature, endorsing and supporting Stevenson and Kefauver, urging and directing the state committee to work actively for the Democratic Party and its nominees and for the Daniel program during his tenure in office, commending Johnson and Rayburn (in that order), authorizing legal steps to oppose W. Lee O'Daniel as an independent or Constitution Party ticket, and endorsing selection of the executive committee nominees of the senatorial district caucuses.

The state committee, its chairman, James Blundell of Dallas, its vice-chairman, Mrs. Max Brooks, Austin, and national committeeman Byron Skelton and national committeewoman Mrs. R. D. Randolph were directed to run the Texas campaign for the national nominees. This apparently rescinded a resolution of the May convention giving Mrs. Voigt the key position in this work.

Killed were resolutions recognizing the loyalist Young Democratic Clubs of Texas headed by Edgar Berlin of Port Neches as the duly authorized Y. D. organization in Texas; supporting a political registration law; requiring the written loyalty pledge of committee members; and urging passages of a \$4,000 minimum annual salary for all Texas school teachers.

The Committee

Daniel's brother, Bill Daniel, challenged Earl Harris of Navasota and Asa Willis of Texline as caucus nominees for the executive committee. Harris was replaced by Howard Bailey of Liberty and Willis by Carl Hill of Amarillo.

Jake Pickle also succeeded in getting Mrs. Voigt and Bernard Lifshutz of San Antonio booted off the list of committee members. Pickle said Mrs. Voigt "defied them all," meaning Daniel, Johnson and Rayburn. He said she had been "hellbent."

Mrs. Voigt, asked if she felt she had lost anything at the conven-

tion, replied: "Yes, I lost my compact out there."

The nominations committee rejected Pickle's effort to replace Bob Macready of Waxahachie, John Barnhart of Beeville, Dr. Evelyn Powell of Amarillo, Mrs. Martha Bybee of Bonham, and Mrs. Bailey R. Collins of Wichita Falls; and Ed Levee of Texarkana.

In addition, Daniel's aides did not try to replace Jim Sewell and Mrs. Jud Collier of district eleven, though both are ardent Yarborough loyalists.

Daniel's wishes were respected by the committee as it approved Blundell, Mrs. Brooks, and Jake Jacobsen, the senator's administrative assistant in Washington, who is now the committee secretary.

'GOP' VOTERS CHALLENGED

FORT WORTH

On three occasions, the loyalist belief that Republicans are "infiltrating" the Texas Democratic Party broke into the open in credentials hearings here this week prior to the Democratic state convention.

The Liberty County delegation, headed by Price Daniel, received what began as a token protest from Wiley Smith, young, slow-talking mayor of Dayton. He said frankly the loyalist bolters had been motivated by a desire to get Daniel to promise to back the nominees, "knowing those people, including Senator Daniel, have a record of behaving as Republicans, supporting General Eisenhower, and putting the knife in (Adlai) Stevenson's back."

SENATE RACE

(Continued from Page 1)

good" and came from "all over the state."

Byers said Hart will open a campaign headquarters at 1409 San Antonio Street in Austin next week. Hart anticipates "a vigorous statewide personal campaign."

Among the wires for Yarborough was one signed by several citizens of Lamb County which read:

"Cotton pickers, plowhands, cowboys, and truck drivers of Lamb County want and will support Yarborough for Senate. Important to us he be drafted before we lose our cotton sacks, plows, ponies, and trucks. Out with Republicans."

The other wires came from these counties and communities:

Irion, Scurry, Maverick, Shelby, Martin, Ector, Sherman, Gregg, Upshur, Van Zandt, Potter, Webb, Llano, LaSalle, Montgomery, Smith, Lipscomb, Lee, Tarrant, Cherokee, Angelina, Victoria, Franklin, Wheeler, Erath, Sabine, Childress, Howard, Burleson, Brazos, Dawson, Brewster, Fisher, Wilbarger, Armstrong, Fayette, Grayson, DeWitt, Bell, Lavaca, Wharton, Val Verde, Yoakum, Trinity, Hutchinson, and Brooks; And McLennan, Cameron, Marion, Collingsworth, Kleberg, Fort Bend, Williamson, Rockwall, Limestone, Bailey, Lampasas, Pearsall, Frio, Somervill, Lubbock, Jones, Jim Wells, Rusk, Sabine, Fannin, Hidalgo, Liberty, Young, Haskell, Delta, Newton, Midland, Taylor, Robertson, Calhoun, Reeves, Wichita, Comanche, Jack, Hockley, Swisher, Castro, Parker, and San Patricio.

Billy Goldberg of Houston, a member of the Yarborough committee, which has headquarters at 301 Melrose Bldg., Houston, said all Yarborough's county campaign managers for governor had been contacted about the Senate race, and they are "all enthusiastic."

He concluded:

"The basic question we're fighting here today that everybody looks at and nobody mentions, and that is trying to keep 400,000 Republicans from moving into the Democratic Party of Texas and taking it over."

Another token contest, this one from Cameron County, broke into similar open-field oratory. The speaker was loyalist Robert Runyon of Brownsville, an elderly man. When he landed on the Republicans-in-Democrats' clothing theme, the listeners came alive with delighted approval and amused protest.

"We have usually always let people who want to go up to the convention and vote as they please," Runyon said. "But! Things have changed! Republicans are moving into our county so fast we can't count 'em. They are running our party About half of the precincts in our county were absolutely controlled by Republicans Naturally they voted it (a loyalist resolution) down because they had the Republicans there to vote it down with."

The loyalist preoccupation with this subject crept into the debate again during the Harris County argument. J. Edwin Smith of Houston asked why the county minutes showed Fred E. Gray as chairman of the conservative delegation, while the delegation announced in Fort Worth the chairman was Presley Werlein. Smith provided what he thought to be the answer: a certified copy of the minutes of a July 21 Republican precinct convention in Houston attended by Fred E. Gray.

R. D.

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Browning Collection at Baylor Better Without the \$ Remarks

WACO
"A Browning Library," Sinclair Lewis is reported to have said at Waco, "has no more business in Texas than the Grecian Marbles do in the British Museum!" Lewis's heresy is the only one to be found in Lois Smith Douglas's "Through Heaven's Back Door," (Baylor University Press, 1951), the biography of Dr. A. Joseph Armstrong, founder of the much-publicized Browning collection at Baylor.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Douglas's hagiography and the publicity blurbs concerning the Armstrong Browning Library often seem to make the Browning cult at Baylor seem absurd. Browning's political virtues are neglected and Browning the Christian optimist is stressed. "The Baylor Bulletin" edited by Dr. Armstrong, for December 1951, issued shortly before the opening of the Library announced, "Baylor's own beloved president, William Richard White has consented to present this project to God Since the entire building, classrooms included, is memorializing the greatest Christian poet of all time, this consecration service assumes especial significance."

It is difficult to put aside the suspicion that Milton and Dante were better poets, that is if one starts categorizing so-called Christian poets, but it is even more difficult to believe that writers should be praised or condemned because they are Jewish, Hindu or Communist.

"Westminster Abbey," Mrs. Douglas says knowingly, "inferred the poet's body, but Baylor University has transplanted his soul." Browning's soul—and presumably Mrs. Browning's also—now transmigrated to a million-and-a-half dollar building not far from the Brazos no doubt watches over the conducted tours of the building, and clubwomen and schoolchildren come in ever-increasing numbers. When the Library was opened late in 1951 Browning must have been chagrined to hear the guides account

for almost every dollar spent; the price of each stained glass window (there are enough for a small cathedral) and each hunk of marble was stressed. Perhaps Mrs. Browning, a firm believer in seances, has protested, for guides no longer lovingly linger over prices, although it is evident that the feeling still persists that the building is beautiful because it is costly.

The Browning Library, filled with association items, belongings, manuscripts of the Brownings, is impressive. But there are many items, particularly in the Elizabeth Barrett Browning salon, that are not even remotely connected with the Brownings, or even Victorians, and almost always names of the donors are conspicuous. "Baylor Browning Interests" Number 16 glowingly reports "... Donors' names are inscribed on their gifts where it is feasible to do so. As elsewhere, the donors exhibit pride in being named on their gifts Down through generations to come, the spirits of those who have helped

create their shrine will hover in blessed companionship with its founder and project that spirit to the generations as they come and go."

In spite of the saint's-life approach of Mrs. Douglas in "Through Heaven's Back Door," Dr. Armstrong emerges as an important cultural force in Texas. For many years he served as a booking agent, arranging Texas lectures by John Masefield, Tagore, W. B. Yeats, the unpredictable Amy Lowell whose notoriety as a cigar smoker gave Baylorites some anxiety. He organized European tours and was indefatigable in his search for Browning items. Without Dr. Armstrong, Browning items would be far more scattered than they are now.

Because the Armstrong Browning Library is an important cultural center in Texas, one can only hope that with time the publicity releases and Library guides will present Robert and Elizabeth Browning with the restraint and good taste which they deserve.

G. H.

Using the Master's Technique

A Country Correspondent Eyes Evett's Collection

KENEDY

Knowing too much of cows and too little of art, I decided I must see the sculpture of the man about whose work I had heard so much.

I read all of Philip John Evett's recent article, realizing that studying art from the words of the sculptor, himself, would indubitably qualify me without possible criticism to evaluate the works of the master.

In "Art and the Art Lovers," (Observer, Aug. 15, 1956) Evett revealed his method of evaluating art with the questions: "Does this thing thrill me as a work of art?" "Does its shape and color seem to me to be arranged in any satisfying way?"

Wandering into Laguna Gloria Museum, I climbed expectantly to

the second floor and gazed pantingly at the art exhibit.

I was particularly interested in a bust of Nadine Brammer which he had sculpted. He had, it appeared to me, sculpted her pretty good.

But this is no way to enjoy art, I decided. I'd better get up there and wait until that thrill hit me that Evett had written about. I walked up to about 4 feet from the wall and waited for the "great and compelling force." Bitter disappointment assailed me—dire pessimism overcame me—a deep and depressing funk permeated my very bones. Alas, I thought, I have not learned Evett's lesson at all. I am a failure.

Just then a hip swinging, pectorially pulchritudinous damsel sidled in front of the pictures. "Ah, I have it, I thought. This is what Evett has been talking about all along. The thrill hit me; shape and color seemed to be arranged in a satisfying way. ("He used the human form as a vehicle to create vital and emotional shape," the master had written.) Ah, art, here is thy sting!

Looking over the art, the possibility did not escape me that the thrills that pervade Mr. Evett's art discourses came from the models rather than the art. Now and then I discovered a "strange and lonely personality," an once in a while I spotted a little "eclectic nonsense." And there was the one where "first he thunk and then he drew a line around his thunk."

I could not but admire the realism permeating his drawings. There was a picture of a girl, that in order for the artist to have captured such authenticity, he must have soaked her head in a bucket of water for at least three days days. Such stamina on the part of the model and perseverance on the part of the artist is indicative of the truly dedicated esthete.

(This article is a direct response to the invitation of the editor for readers to submit articles to "fill other important needs in the Southwest, most particularly the need for a place for thoughtful people to come together with their ideas about the culture; its arts, its foibles, its values.")

DAN STRAWN

'Paso por Aqui'

LAREDO

An earnest, soft-looking but most intelligent young man from Rutgers University was thumbing his way across Texas en route to Mexico. Behind him, at Dallas, he had left in a bus station locker a ticket back East and enough money to eat en route. He was picked up by a Mexican truck farmer and was somewhere near Mexico when the farmer turned off the road, leaving him there.

It was about ten o'clock in the morning, hot, and the boy had had his last drink at 8:30. He set out walking, and he walked five miles toward Mexico. He then began wondering where he was; and his map showed he was forty miles from Mexico, between Freer and Laredo, between which there is nothing but jackrabbits and cactus.

Nary a car passed. The heat pounded down, and the boy felt his tongue swelling. He was elated; he had read about men dying of thirst, and now, he was doing it. You know how the heat waves up from the pavement. Well, that came to look like water to him. Still no car passed.

He could not describe, later, his feelings as the time passed, except that he was alternately elated and depressed, exultant in his suffering and desperate with it. The sand was brown and gray and white.

He felt he had to decide whether to try to walk the forty miles to Laredo in the late heat or dig a hole and lie there till

night. He decided he could walk to Laredo better at night, so he went off the road a bit to beneath a mesquite tree and started turning over the hot sand with a pocket knife, which he always carries. Deeper, it was cooler.

He heard a sound behind him and whirled around, knife in hand. It was a honeymooning young man, in sports shirt and goggles, and he was so startled by this reception, he beat it back to the car and rolled up the windows and locked it up.

The girl was scared, but he was hard put: to leave, or to wait and risk it?

The boy moved toward the car slowly, gesturing toward his tongue-swollen mouth, trying to say "water." The man gunned the motor, warning. The boy stood still, gestured, tried to tell him: "water." The man understood and brought out a canteen, and the boy drank, and they threw him in the back of the car and took him to Laredo.

"That, now that was really an experience," he said in a beer joint in Laredo tonight. "I mean, the best I've ever had." It fit his idea of what experience should be.

He went on to Monterrey. He went a little beyond Monterrey. He went among villagers whose children were covered with sores, and he cleaned the sores and bandaged them. They were poor, had no doctors, and did not know about bandages. He felt very good because he could believe he had saved a boy from losing his leg from gangrene.

He is a medical student, back at Rutgers. He wants to be known as the best, or one of the best, general practitioners in the world. He has good grades and tries to convince himself this is not important to him. He can win a scholarship to Pisa but is afraid it might weaken his medical curriculum and endanger his entry into American medical school.

He is going back to Rutgers day after tomorrow. Back to his dark French-Jewish girl, and back to an intellectual he idolizes, a genuine bohemian, who "really lives just to live." He has been to Texas and even if it was mostly imagination, he almost died of thirst there; he has been to Mexico, where he saved a boy's leg. Perhaps he will go to Pisa, where they talk in the evenings and have forty concerts during the year, or perhaps he will stay at Rutgers and become a good American doctor. Anyway, he passed through. R.D.

Mexican Art School Offers Scholarships

AUSTIN

Texans are being offered two scholarships to Mexico's Instituto Allende, international school of the fine arts at San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico.

The scholarships are for the school term Jan. 2 to Dec. 1, 1957, and entry deadline is Oct. 1. Winners will be announced Nov. 1.

Application should be made by first class registered mail to Dickinson at the institute, Box 14, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico.

A summary of previous training and experience, photos or colored slides of recent work and two letters of recommendation should be included. There is no age requirement.

THE TEXAS OBSERVER

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Sept. 12, 1956

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AGENCIES THROUGHOUT TEXAS

Rain and Jubilation At Blooming Grove

BLOOMING GROVE
They had the biggest rain here since Miller Reid's calf drowned years ago, but Blooming Grove r'ared back and held its jubilee anyway. There is nothing in Central Texas quite like the Blooming Grove Jubilee. In fact there is nothing in Central Texas quite like Blooming Grove.

It started raining about four. An hour later it was pouring its hardest—and here came the parade, right on schedule and wringing wet. It was hard to tell whether the folks were enjoying

town was incorporated, so why not have a jubilee?

All the men started growing beards. (They were going to throw the men who wouldn't cooperate in the city jail, but nobody could find the key.)

That's how the Blooming Grove Jubilee got started, and like topsy it just grew.

It was everything it promised to be in spite of the rain. Or maybe because of the rain.

After the parade, the six queen candidates sloshed off their float and filed into the funeral parlor for judging. It was the logical place to hold it—more chairs than any place else in town.

And there in drenched calico dresses stood the six girls in the contest, their tresses stringing in their faces. Bathing suits may have been more appropriate, but the beauty pageant organizers reasoned the closest water to Blooming Grove was Gilmer Sheppard's stock tank, and that had been dry since May.

The rodeo this year was out of the question. (The funeral director put his foot down and said, "After all.")

You must bear in mind the Blooming Grove Jubilee is not something planned; at least not much. They set a date and the rest is mostly spontaneous.

"Everybody plans it, everybody takes part in it," Dit McCormick said. "You can either get in the parade or watch it."

Most everybody gets in it.

One drenched Blooming Grove wag ran home and got his boat and pulled it along in the parade. Another went down the street with a sign, "Have you had your Saturday bath?"

Others paraded on foot, on horseback, in donkey carts and pickup trucks, all waving and shouting through the deluge at their friends on the side. It was hilarious.

That's the way these fun-lovers have fun in Blooming Grove, when they decide to have fun on purpose.

Jules Loh

the rain more than the parade or vice versa.

Everybody was laughing. Everybody was soaked.

It kept on raining and the parade kept on going up and down the street. Three times they ran it through, each time livelier and wetter than the last.

And the band stood under the awning of the hardware store and played "How Dry I Am" and other appropriate marches.

This was the 66th Annual Jubilee. Actually it was only the second, but the first was last year and they called it the 65th, so it naturally follows that this year's was the 66th.

It naturally follows, that is, if you understand the people of Blooming Grove.

This town of 750 in Navarro County is undoubtedly the zaniest town in Texas. The uninhibited citizens delight in seeing how goofy they can act. They have found a way to make life a game, and no matter what happens they find a way to turn it into fun.

There was the time the Dallas district attorney labeled Blooming Grove "a potential breeding ground for some of the worst criminals in Texas."

That suited the people of Blooming Grove just fine.

To show their appreciation for their new fame, they added to the Blooming Grove city limits sign on Highway 22 a warning: "Enter At Your Own Risk."

And of course everybody knows about the Blooming Grove gold mine.

They haven't found any gold in the mine yet, but they're down a good 60 feet. In fact it really isn't a mine at all, but a hunt for buried treasure. (The operation has been slowed down since the 2.6-inch gullywasher while they bail out the hole.)

This year's Jubilee turned out to be just what the handbills said it would be, "great, stupendous, giant, magnificent." It was all of that in spades.

So good in fact they decided they may call next year's the 66th too, same as this year's.

"It might bring another rain," reasoned district judge-elect Jim Sewell, one of Blooming Grove's most illustrious sons.

Actually Blooming Grove just sort of backed into the Jubilee.

The Garden Club girls last year wanted to raise money to spend on the city park. All the big cities were having rodeos, so they determined that would be the way to raise the capital. Frank Taylor had a good sized corral out on the edge of town and there are plenty of steers and things hereabouts and a lot of young bucks to ride them.

So they planned for a real homespun rodeo and somebody noticed it was 65 years ago the

town was incorporated, so why not have a jubilee?

Two kinds of mosquitoes, the culex tarsalis and the culex quinquefasciatus, have been captured in the area, and tests are under way to determine which species is the disease carrier. Dr. Peavy said the culex tarsalis is the most common vector in sleeping sickness outbreaks but that the culex quinquefasciatus was also a chief suspect since it was the type proven responsible for the Rio

House Speaker Jim Lindsey appointed the following to the Legislative Council: Richard C. Slack of Pecos, Jom Moore of Arlington, Alonzo W. Jamison Jr., of Denton, Robert Baker of Houston, Thomas R. Joseph Jr., of Waco, R. H. Cory of Victoria and R. L. Strickland of San Antonio.

Officials of the striking Dallas General Drivers, Warehousemen and Helpers, Local 745, AFL-CIO, have charged the Associated Wholesale Grocers with unfair labor practices and the accusation is being investigated by the National Labor Relations Board.

A \$100,000 explosion, which investigators termed "suspicious," leveled Paul's Club in Fort Worth.

State Commissioner of Education J. E. Edgar said estimated cost of the 1956-57 school program for Texas is \$293.5 million compared to \$278.6 million last year.

Dallas County Health department records show that there have been only 44 cases of polio this year. There were 111 cases reported during the same period in 1955.

A six-year-old Houston boy, Paul Carroll Bowman, choked to death on a vitamin pill.

Texas University Business Research Bureau retailing specialist Dr. A. Hamilton Chute reported Texas retail sales fell off four percent in July from what they were in June and were nine percent below July, 1955.

The Texas construction industry appears headed for a record year with contracts awards through August totaling \$847.2 million, some \$19 million ahead of the first eight months in 1953, the old record year.

Marvin Williamson, 21, Fort Worth, a hijacker free under bond after admitting six armed robberies, was arrested a block from a liquor store which he had robbed of \$63. He told officers he didn't need the money, he just has

a tendency to stick people up when he drinks, and he had drunk 24 cans of beer.

The furniture manufacturing industry, which has 165 establishments employing 4,447 workers, is one of the state's fastest growing industries, according to the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research.

Duval County was granted a judgment against political boss George Parr for some \$300,000, rental value and interest for the last 10 years on the 56,000 acre Dobie Ranch, which Parr allegedly had purchased with county funds.

The El Paso city council granted the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company a rate increase totaling \$451,000 annually.

A 50-pound cache of dynamite, which officers said might have been detonated by anyone who stepped on it, was found buried in the middle of a popular picnic path on the north bank of the San Jacinto River near Houston.

Lubbock Cotton Exchange officials estimate 1956 South Plains cotton crop totals 1.4 million bales for the 20-county area, 155,000 bales over the 1955 crop.

Robert O. Fagg, running hard as a Republican for a House seat against Democratic nominee Wilson Forman in Austin, says he is for repeal of Chapter Seven of the Insurance Code, under which U. S. Trust & Guaranty was formed. The chapter permits bank-like firms to operate without supervision as banks.

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS
TO V. L. Stephens, Defendant, in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, 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 22nd day of October, 1956, and answer the petition of plaintiff in Cause Number 103,432, in which Gladys Stephens is Plaintiff and V. L. Stephens is defendant, filed in said Court on the 3rd day of February, 1956, and the nature of which said suit is as follows:

Being an action and prayer for judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendant for a decree of divorce dissolving the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between said parties; Plaintiff alleges cruel treatment on the part of Defendant towards her of such a nature as to render their further living together as husband and wife altogether insupportable; Plaintiff further alleges no children were born of said union and community property has been settled;

Plaintiff further prays for relief, general and special;

All of which more fully appears from Plaintiff's Original Petition on file in this office and to which reference is here made;

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

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

Issued and given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in the City of Austin, this the 6th day of September, 1956.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,
Clerk of the District Courts,
Travis County, Texas
By GEO. W. BICKLER, Deputy

THE STATE OF TEXAS

To any Sheriff or any Constable within the State of Texas—GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to cause to be published, ONCE, not less than ten days before the return day thereof, in a newspaper printed in Travis County, Texas, the accompanying citation, of which the herein below following is a true copy—(but if there be no newspaper so printed in said county, then that you cause the said citation to be posted for at least TEN days before the return term thereof, as required by law).

CITATION BY PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF TEXAS
TO All Persons interested in the estate of Walter D. Gentry, Non Compos Mentis.

No. 6508, County Court Travis County, Texas. Mrs. Ruth Gentry, Guardian thereof, filed in the County Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1956, her Final Account of the condition of the Estate of said Walter D. Gentry, Non Compos Mentis, together with an Application to be discharged from said Estate.

Said Final Account and Application will be heard and acted on by said Court on the first Monday next after the expiration of ten days from date of Posting or Publishing this citation, the same being the 24th day of September, 1956, at the Courthouse thereof in Austin, Texas, at which time and place all persons interested in the Account for Final Settlement of said Estate are required to appear by filing a written answer and contest said account and application should they choose to do so.

The officer executing this writ shall promptly serve the same according to requirements of law, and the mandates hereof, and make due return as the law directs.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court at office in Austin, Texas, this the 4th day of September, A.D. 1956.

EMILIE LIMBERG
Clerk of the County Court,
Travis County, Texas
By M. EPHRAIM, Deputy

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, on the 20th day of August, 1956, in Cause No. 101,227, upon the docket of the 126th District Court of Travis County, Texas, wherein a judgment for the sum of Eight Thousand Five Hundred Twenty-one and 70/100 (\$8,521.70) Dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of five (5%) per cent. per annum from July 20, 1956, and costs of suit was recovered by The Austin National Bank, Independent Executor and Testamentary Trustee of the Estate of Bertram H. Bloor, deceased, against Lillian Shockley Meredith and Chester Graham Foster, which judgment was also for foreclosure of the vendor's

lien upon the property in said order of sale and hereinafter described, I, T. O. Lang, Sheriff of Travis County, Texas, on the 27th day of August, 1956, at 11:24 o'clock A. M. levied upon and will, on the first Tuesday in October, 1956, the same being the second day of said month, at the courthouse door of Travis County, Texas, within the legal hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder all of the right, title, interest, estate and claim which the said Lillian Shockley Meredith and Chester Graham Foster, all the right, title, interest and claim which Leroy B. Meredith, Lucille K. Foster, Calcasieu Lumber Company, Genevieve Keeworth, Van M. Smith, Chester Freund and Lawyers Title Insurance Company, or any of them, or any person claiming by, through or under them, or any of them, had on October 6, 1951, or at any time thereafter and still has or claims in and to the following described tract of land in Travis County, Texas, a part of the James Manor Headright, described as follows:

Beginning at a point in continuation of the West line of Lexington Street in the town of Manor in said County and State 60 feet North from the Northeast corner of Block No. 78, of said town of Manor;

Thence West, parallel with Rector Street, 250 feet;

Thence North with an angle of 90° to Rector Street, 250 feet;

Thence East, parallel with Rector Street, 250 feet;

Thence South 250 feet to the place of beginning, and being the same land conveyed to Mrs. Martha W. Bloor by A. E. Lane and wife by deed of conveyance dated June 30, 1897, recorded in Book 147, page 278, of the Deed Records of Travis County Texas; together with all improvements thereon situated, being the same land as that conveyed by B. H. Bloor and wife, Pearl C. Bloor, to Lillian Shockley, by deed dated October 6, 1951, recorded in Book 1203, at page 268, of the Travis County Deed Records.

The above sale will be made to satisfy the above described judgment in favor of plaintiff, The Austin National Bank, Independent Executor and Testamentary Trustee of the estate of Bertram H. Bloor, deceased, as secured by the vendor's lien upon the property above described, together with costs of suit, and the proceeds of such sale will be applied in satisfaction hereof and in the manner in said judgment provided and in accordance with the terms of said order of sale.

Witness my hand at Austin in Travis County, Texas, this the 28th day of August, A. D. 1956.

T. O. LANG,
Sheriff of Travis County, Texas
By HENRY KLUGE, Deputy

THE STATE OF TEXAS

TO: MRS. VIOLET LIPSCOMB, a Femme Sole, Defendant in the hereinafter styled and numbered cause:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the 98th District Court, of Travis County, Texas, to be held at the courthouse of said county in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, at or before 10 o'clock A.M. of the first Monday after the expiration of 42 days from the date of issuance hereof; that is to say, at or before, 10 o'clock A.M. of Monday, the 15th day of October, 1956 and answer in writing the petition of Mrs. Emma Lillian Lipscomb, Petitioner, in Cause No. 103,924, on the docket of said court, in behalf of Nathan Lee Lipscomb, Barbara Beatrice Lipscomb, Edwinna Lipscomb, Violet E. Lipscomb, and James Thomas Lipscomb, minors, and styled: "Amended Petition for Declaration of Dependence," said original petition was filed in said court on the 6th day of for Declaration of Dependence being filed on the 8th day of May, 1956. The nature of the suit is as follows:

Mrs. Emma Lillian Lipscomb, as petitioner, instituted this suit for the purpose of declaring Nathan Lee Lipscomb, a boy, 16 years old, Barbara Beatrice Lipscomb, a girl, 13 years old, Edwinna Lipscomb, a girl, 11 years old, Violet E. Lipscomb, a girl, 4 years old, and James Thomas Lipscomb, a boy, 9 years old, Dependent and Neglected children, and to place the custody of said children into the care of their grandmother, petitioner, Mrs. Emma Lillian Lipscomb.

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 Court of Travis County, Texas. Given under my hand and the seal of said court at office in the City of Austin, Travis County, Texas, this the 27th day of August, 1956.

O. T. MARTIN, JR.,
Clerk of the District Courts,
Travis County, Texas
By GEO. W. BICKLER, Deputy
Issued this the 27 day of August, 1956.

Sleeping Sickness Outbreak Hits South Plains People

LUBBOCK

Sleeping sickness has stricken between 60 and 100 persons—four fatally—in this area and state and U. S. Public Health Service officers are waging an all out war to wipe out mosquitoes believed to be spreading the disease.

Dr. J. E. Peavy, director of the State Health Department communicable disease division, who was a key member of a five-man team of state health officials who surveyed the outbreak, termed it the most serious in Texas since the Rio Grande Valley epidemic of 1954.

The disease has been typed as the St. Louis variety and a high number of cases have been found in Lubbock, Hale, Lamb, and Swisher counties.

Two kinds of mosquitoes, the culex tarsalis and the culex quinquefasciatus, have been captured in the area, and tests are under way to determine which species is the disease carrier. Dr. Peavy said the culex tarsalis is the most common vector in sleeping sickness outbreaks but that the culex quinquefasciatus was also a chief suspect since it was the type proven responsible for the Rio

Grande Valley outbreak two years ago.

Sleeping sickness, which is medically known as encephalitis, in early stages is difficult to distinguish from polio, and there is no known drug that can be depended on for a cure.

Principal work of state and federal health teams in the area has been toward eradication of the mosquitoes to immediately stop spread of the disease.

Frank Von Zeuben, a state sanitary engineer, said a two-pronged attack had been launched to wipe out mosquitoes which have swarmed from hundreds of small ponds left by recent rains. Sprays have been used in Lubbock and all other towns in this area to kill adult mosquitoes in and near residential areas. Chemicals have been dumped in the ponds to kill other mosquitoes in the larva stage.

Von Zeuben said that barring heavy rains, the trouble should be brought under control in a few days. However, he added: "If we had a two or three inch rain, I'd become quite frightened." In that case a plane would have to be used to try to spray the entire area, and one is in readiness in case of emergency.

MANY SCHOOLS INTEGRATE PEACEFULLY, BUT NOT ALL TRY

AUSTIN

With school desegregation violence and bitterness spotlighted at Mansfield and Texarkana, more than 100 other Texas school districts have quietly gone about conducting so-called "mixed" classes without incident.

There are no exact statewide figures available on the total number of Texas school districts which have integrated, but it is known that dozens of districts have desegregated without fanfare and totally without violence.

One school district near Austin, which was in a situation almost precisely parallel to the Mansfield school district, desegregated last week without any trouble. The school has a total enrollment of 85 students, seven of whom are Negro children.

Five of the Negro students attended Anderson High School in Austin last school year, but the school board voted to admit the youths for regular high school enrollment this year in their home community. School officials say there hasn't been a single "bad incident," and there hasn't been any ill feeling.

There have been several school districts integrated last year where the scope of desegregation has been broadened. In Austin, where school officials reported integration hasn't stirred any ill will, 24 Negro students are now attending classes at three schools. Four of the Negro youngsters are attending McCallum High School, where only one Negro girl was in attendance last year. The school principal said there was not "one iota of trouble" over the girl's enrollment last year, and that she had brought her younger sister to school this year.

But two things have been particularly significant in the desegregation pattern: (1) All of the schools which have desegregated without incident have done so through voted action of the school board without immediate court force and (2) None of the East Texas schools generally steeped in the tradition of the South have made such a move.

Life in Danger

MANSFIELD, FIRST Texas school district ordered by federal court to admit Negro students, used mob rule to block enrollment until the matter was taken back into court. O. C. Rawdon, president of the Mansfield School Board, and R. L. Huffman, superintendent of schools, have been summoned to appear in the federal courthouse in Fort Worth next week. They are to give depositions under oath regarding the failure of Negro students to enroll at Mansfield High School.

The mob at Mansfield dispersed after it was explained by school officials that Negro students would not be enrolled even if they did make their way to the school office. "If they come up, they'll be turned away as long as life is in danger," Rawdon said. "We would not register them."

Indications were that L. Clifford Davis, attorney for the Negro students and for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was preparing for another fight in federal court. And it seemed apparent that was what the people of Mansfield are wanting.

Mob leaders have repeatedly told newsmen that purpose of the human barricade to keep out Negro students was to stall for time until the state has time to take action on the mandate against school integration which was voted in the first primary.

It is also believed by leaders of the Mansfield group fighting to continue segregation that they

will have the support of the governor and the attorney general in future legal battles, it was disclosed.

Gov. Shivers, defending his action of sending the Rangers to Mansfield and his authorizing the school board to transfer the Negro students to another district because they were responsible for trouble, said he was preserving law and order.

'Paid Agitators'

The Governor charged that "paid agitators" were causing the racial tension and mentioned Davis, attorney for the Negro children and the NAACP, as one of those responsible. He said:

"It's the paid agitators who are causing the trouble—it's not the school kids and not the school officials. If the agitators would stay out, the general demeanor of the people would lead a solution."

SHIVERS DENIED THAT his action had come in "defiance" of a federal court order, as suggested by a reporter in Washington during one of President Eisenhower's press conferences.

Declared Shivers: "A governor has a strong duty—probably his strongest—to preserve peace and order. I did what I thought was necessary to preserve peace and order. It wasn't in defiance of anyone. I was not doing anything in defiance of a court. I was doing what I thought best to protect the people in what I consider their lawful pursuits."

The reporter at President Eisenhower's press conference said Gov. Shivers had voiced defiance of the federal court's desegregation decree and had authorized the transfer of Negro students trying to enroll in Mansfield high school.

The reporter inquired whether the President had discussed the Mansfield case with the Justice department.

"I have not discussed it because you are quoting both an order that I have not read and a statement (by Gov. Shivers) that I have not seen," answered the President. He added that he had sent for the district court order in the Mansfield case, however.

Later, he read the order and discussed the theoretical procedure for contempt of court proceedings.

Also in Washington, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black turned down a plea by the Mansfield School board asking for a year's delay in desegregation at the high school. Justice Black denied the petition by simply writing "No," across the face of the document.

'Above All Law'

Thurgood Marshall, chief attorney for the NAACP, termed the actions of Gov. Shivers to transfer the Negro students at Mansfield as "wrong" and "above all law." He said the Governor's move was "completely opposite" of the line of thought of the Supreme Court. "Gov. Shivers is being advised by an attorney who thinks that the governor is above the law, and that federal courts have no means of proceeding against his action. That is wrong," Marshall declared.

Attorney General John Ben Shepperd counter-charged that Marshall's remarks were "outrageously vicious and just another scheme by the NAACP to stir up hatred among the people of Texas who have lived side by side in peace for years."

Shepperd declared Marshall's comment was "not only a misstatement of the true facts but of the law as well. He knows the Supreme Court has not passed on the power of the school districts to make transfers. If he thinks the action of the Governor of Texas in trying to maintain law and order and establish peace among the citizens was in contempt of federal court, he should cite him before that court—and I defy him to do so," Shepperd declared.

Peacemaker Fails

IN ITS FINAL DISPLAY of violence before being informed it might as well disperse since Negroes would not be admitted to the school even if they came to enroll, the Mansfield mob threatened and jeered an Episcopal clergyman who asked for a Christian solution to the desegregation problem.

Rev. Donald Clark, about 35, of Timothy Episcopal Church, Fort Worth, entered the crowd and announced he had come to "see if there is anything I can do. This comes as a shock to me as a Christian that something like this should come about."

"I'm a peacemaker and don't

GOP AT DEMO MEETING

(Continued from Page 1)

was elected a delegate to the Republican county convention along with Leland D. Baker and Bettye J. Baker; Mrs. E. E. Young, who was elected an alternate, along with Mr. Trutna and Mrs. Trutna, and Louise Young.

A week later, on July 28, the list of the voters in the Democratic primary election included Fred Gray, who had participated in the July 21 Republican precinct convention (and his wife, Isabel Gray), E. E. Young and Mrs. Eldon E. Young, who had participated in both the first and second Republican conventions; Mrs. Louise Young, who had participated in the first Republican precinct convention, and Mrs. Anderson.

Then, that same evening, after the polls had closed, Leland D. Baker and Bettye J. Baker, chairman and secretary, respectively, of both the Republican conventions, and Fred E. Gray, showed up at the Democratic precinct convention. Other Republicans who also were there included W. R. Trutna, who had been elected Republican precinct chairman a week earlier, and E. E. Young, who had been elected delegate to the county Republican convention. All of these duly signed the minutes of the Democratic convention under this solemn affirmation: "The undersigned present at and participating in this precinct convention, hereby affirm that they and each of them are qualified voters of Precinct No. 246 and that they have not, nor will they, participate in and vote in a precinct convention of any other party on this date." The last three words, of course, are the significant ones.

On July 28, in contrast to the situation that had prevailed on

May 5 in the Precinct 246 Democratic convention, the Shivers forces and Republicans attending apparently outnumbered the Democrats. Edward Layman, the choice of Fred Gray, of the other Republican convention-goers and of the Shivers group, was elected permanent chairman of the convention over M. P. Murphy by a vote of 127 to 117. Mrs. Ann Chase was elected secretary of the convention. By motions made by Mr. Gray, the convention delegation was instructed to vote for Presley E. Werlein, the Shivers choice for chairman of the county Democratic convention on August 4. And placed on the list of delegates to that Democratic county convention were Fred E. Gray, the participant in the Republican precinct convention, and L. D. Baker, the Republican precinct convention chairman, who—be it remembered—also had been elected a delegate to the Republican county convention.

At the August 4 county Democratic convention, the loyal Democrats won, but the Shivers group named their own contesting delegation to go to the state Democratic convention in Fort Worth. They named Fred E. Gray, the Diamond Alkali corporation man, as chairman of this contesting delegation.

On August 25, among the voters in the Democratic run-off primary, in Precinct 246 of Harris County, were the following persons who had been identified as Republicans in the minutes of either the May 5 or July 21 Republican precinct conventions, or both; Fred E. Gray, E. E. Young, Mrs. Eldon E. Young, W. Max Anderson, and Mrs. Louise Young. Also among the voters were Mrs. Gray and Mrs. W. Max Anderson.

like to see things of this type go on. We all know that the Supreme Court is the law of the land and that we should abide by the ruling," he said.

Someone in the crowd yelled: "If you want to preach, go preach to them. Don't preach to us."

Another called, "there'd be less people in hell if preachers kept out of this."

"Do you love niggers?" another mob member demanded.

"Yes, just like I love you," the minister answered. He reminded that God had given the commandment, "Love thy neighbor."

Several voices cried out that "niggers aren't neighbors," and one fired the question: "Do you want a nigger for a neighbor? Do you want to sleep with one?"

The pastor answered that "Man is made in the image of God, and (referring to a Negro hung in effigy) you have the image of man hanging on that flagpole."

At that point the crowd's temper flared even stronger, and Texas Ranger E. J. Banks advised Rev. Clark "it's time to go," and led him from the scene.

Another mob at Texarkana turned back two Negro youngsters who were seeking to enter the junior college. In addition to a solid line of pickets, the Negro youngsters—a girl 18 and a boy 17—found a line chalked on the sidewalk and the notation: "Nigger who crosses this line will die."

The students were turned back by a gravel-throwing crowd. Four Texas Rangers and two local officers refused the Negroes' plea for an escort into the school.

Without violence Negro students who sought to enroll in public school at Houston, Athens, and at West Texas State College at Canyon were turned down by school officials.

Judge Scarborough and the Klan

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. Mrs. Miriam Ferguson and seven others also were in the race.

Hawk's opponent again was T aylor, who now boasted of 2,500 KKK members in Navarro county and many more Klan sympathizers.

Klansmen raised a smoke screen, claiming the issue in Texas was one of prohibition and honest government. On the local level, the Klan covered up its activities by terming the T aylor-Scarborough race a fight between law enforcement elements and the bootleggers.

It was no secret that Hawk liked his corn liquor, and he was liberal in dishing out "prescriptions" for a pint in those days when the district judge had that

power.

In that pre-radio era, people from miles around would come to hear the political speakings on the Courthouse grounds. They especially liked to hear Hawk.

This lanky "country boy" always would begin by rubbing his hands together, then pushing his long fingers across his crew-cut hair.

"Ladies and gentlemen—and all you Ku Kluxers!" he would begin.

Then he would single out, one by one, the Klansmen in the audience.

"I know you all," he'd say. "And you're nothing but cowards who hide behind a sheet to disobey the orderly processes of the law."

T aylor, his opponent in the '24 campaign, had charged that Hawk sent only 40 persons to the state

penitentiary during his first term, although 180 penal sentences were meted out.

Hawk and the Fergusons were close friends and political allies, and T aylor sought to link Hawk with the Ferguson "pardons."

"Why, I've tried 7,000 cases in the last three and a half years," Hawk would tell the political rally. "And I've had only seven reversals. That's one out of 1,000—and a lot better than T aylor's bunch would do. They'd try their criminal cases in the river bottoms. And there'd be tar and feathers all over the place."

He told the people bluntly and simply that a "masked band of hoodlums" would be running the government if KKK candidates were elected.

Hawk easily won the election.

He won by over 2,100 votes in the county. And Ma Ferguson defeated Felix Robertson and his Klansmen in a run-off by 100,000 votes.

Hawk's open fight against the Klan brought many threats on his life.

They were going to run him out of town, tar and feather him, kill him and slander his reputation.

He was a "nigger-lover" and was therefore in line for the Klan treatment.

But Hawk always told his anonymous callers who were going to kill him:

"Well, you know where I am; come on and kill me."

No one ever tried.

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