The House met at 10:00 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The roll of the House was called and the following Members were present:

Mr. Speaker
Anderson
Armor
Atwell
Baker
Ballman
Bartram
Dass
Bell
Bishop
Blaine
Blanchard
Bowers
Boyesen
Brashear
Bratton
Bryan
Bullock
Burkett
Byrd
Chapman
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Conley
Cotten
Cowen
Cox of Montgomery
Cox of Bell
Crockett
Day
Dewey
Duff, Miss
Dugan
Dunnigan
Ehrle
Elliott
Ellis
Farnsworth
Ferrell
Ferrill
Foreman
Forst
Glass
Glingel
Green
Hale
Harrington
Helbing
Hettman
Henley
Hollowell
Holman

Absent—Excused
Cory
de la Garza

A quorum of the House was announced present.

The Invocation was offered by Dr. William H. Crook, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Nacogdoches, Texas, as follows:

"Almighty God—Thou who didst write the first law in stone and present the first bill from Sinai's frowning brow.

"We invoke Thy presence In and Thy blessings upon the Assembly.

"Grant wisdom and courage to men who seek to think Thy thoughts after Thee and to expand the principles of Thy Commandments into precepts of law for this intricate and complex generation.

"Give discernment—to distinguish right from wrong—truth from error—wisdom from folly.

"Give courage—to withstand intimidation and pressure when championing the cause of the citizens of this state.

"Give patience—when dealing with problems as old as time.

"Give compassion—to provide maximum care for the thousands who depend upon the guardianship of this Congress—

—the blind and deaf

—the lame and helpless
the orphans and the aged
the school child
the sick and the prisoner.

"For the President of the United States we pray, asking that Thou wilt give him a firm hand on the wheel of our ship of state.

"And for our great Governor we pray, and for all members of this august body—good health and protection and a sense of responsibility—for the writers of law are the makers of history.

"These things we ask in the Name of Jesus Christ—whose is the power—and about whom it is written—'the government shall be upon his shoulders.'—Amen."

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED

The following Members were granted leaves of absence on account of important business:

Mr. de la Garza for today on motion of Mr. Pipkin.

Mr. Lee for today on motion of Mr. Spilman.

Mr. Cory for today on account of death in family on motion of Mr. Dugas.

Mr. Heatly for today on account of illness on motion of Mr. Matthew.

COMMITTEE TO ESCORT THE GOVERNOR TO THE SPEAKER'S ROSTRUM

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committee on the part of the House to escort Governor Daniel to the Speaker's Rostrum:

Messrs. Winfree, Chairman, Osborn, Zbranek, Moore of Harris, Jamison, Moore of Tarrant, Oliver, Pool, Blanchard, and Ellis.

AUTHORIZING B. F. CLARK AND WIFE, WINNIE MAE CLARK, TO SUE THE STATE OF TEXAS

WHEREAS, B. F. Clark and wife, Winnie Mae Clark, residents of Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas, are the owners of the following described real property situated in Nueces County, Texas, to wit:

Tract 1: Lots Nos. Three (3), Five (5), Seven (7), Nine (9), Ten (10), Eleven (11), and Twelve (12) in Block No. Fifty-four (54); Lots Nos. One (1), Two (2), Three (3), Four (4), Five (5), Seven (7), Nine (9), and Eleven (11), and the East One-half (E ½) of Lots Nos. Ten (10) and Twelve (12) in Block No. Fifty-five (55) of Brooklyn, an addition to the City of Corpus Christi, Texas, as shown by the map or plat thereof, recorded in Volume "A", page 32, Map Records of Nueces County, Texas, to which reference is hereby made for all pertinent purposes; the property herein described out of said Block No. 55 being out of the block so numbered on said map lying North of Block No. 54 and South of Block No. 56 of Brooklyn, an addition to the City of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Tract 2: That strip or parcel of land, hereinafter a portion of Vine Street being Sixty (60) feet in width and Two Hundred Eighty (280) feet in length, extending from the West line of Avenue D to the East line of Avenue D, lying between Blocks Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55) of Brooklyn Addition to the City of Corpus Christi, Texas, as shown by map or plat of record in Vol. A, page 32 of the Map Records of Nueces County, Texas, to which reference is hereby made for all pertinent purposes; Save and except that portion thereof of Twenty (20) feet in width and lying between the North boundary lines of Lots Eleven (11) and Twelve (12) in said Block Fifty-four (54) extended, and the South boundary lines of Lots One (1) and Two (2) in said Block Fifty-five extended, being that portion of all alleyway running through said Blocks Fifty-four (54) and Fifty-five (55), lying in said portion of Vine Street hereby described; and with the further reservation unto the City of Corpus Christi, Texas, as utility easement of that area extending Two and one-half (2 ½) feet upon each side of the Eight (8) inch water main and a Two and one-half (2 ½) feet on each side of the Four (4) inch gas main...
located in said property hereby described, or such relocation of such lines as hereafter may be made by ordinance or in the discretion of the Director of Public Works of the City of Corpus Christi, Texas.

Whereas, there is located upon said above described real estate a tourist court, consisting of 86 rental units, which said tourist court has been and is now known as "Grande Courts", and which said tourist court has fronted upon a large spacious public park which adjoined the eastern boundary of the above described real estate, being separated therefrom by a public street known as Avenue "C"; and

Whereas, The City of Corpus Christi, joined by the Guaranty Title & Trust Company, have purported to convey to the State of Texas the following described real property situated in Nueces County, Texas, to wit:

Being all of Fractional Blocks Nos. Thirty-seven (37) to Forty-two (42), inclusive, of the Brooklyn Addition to the City of Corpus Christi, Texas, lying between Avenue C and Timon Blvd., the same having been dedicated as a Public Park by the Developers, the Rincon Improvement Company, said instrument dated April 19, 1915, recorded in Volume 107, Page 588, Deed Records of Nueces County, Texas. The above Fractional Blocks Nos. 37 to 42, inclusive, were rededicated as a Public Park by instrument dated August 22, 1917, recorded in Volume 128, Page 174, of said Deed Records.

Whereas, Such real property so conveyed to the State of Texas constitutes and is the dedicated public park, a portion of which lies opposite to said "Grande Courts" as hereinabove alleged; and

Whereas, The State of Texas, acting through the Highway Commission of Texas, is now engaged in constructing upon said real estate as conveyed to it the necessary works for the North approach to a high level bridge across the Corpus Christi Ship Channel; and

Whereas, The said B. F. Clark and wife, Winnie Mae Clark, allege that said construction of such North approach to such high level bridge, as well as the maintenance thereof, has and will continue to damage the above described tourist court belonging to the said B. F. Clark and wife, Winnie Mae Clark, within the meaning and intent of Article 1, Section 17, of the Constitution of Texas; and

Whereas, The said B. F. Clark desires to institute suit against the State of Texas, and its Highway Department, for all damages accrued and accruing to them; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the consent of the Legislature of the State of Texas is hereby given to B. F. Clark and wife, Winnie Mae Clark, to bring suit against the State of Texas, and its Highway Department, in a Court of competent jurisdiction for trespass to try title, title, possession, and any and all damages accrued and accruing, or for any action or actions as may be necessary to protect the alleged rights of B. F. Clark and wife, Winnie Mae Clark, within the premises; and in the event suit is filed, service of citation or any other necessary process shall be upon the Chairman of the Texas Highway Commission and the Attorney General of Texas, and either of the parties to the suit shall have the right of appeal as in other civil cases; and, be it further

Resolved, That in addition of liability is hereby made by this Resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on State Affairs.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR
PRICE DANIEL
(10:45 o'clock a.m. today, for the purpose of hearing an address by the Honorable Price Daniel, Governor of Texas, the Honorable Senators were admitted to the Hall of the House and occupied seats arranged for them.

Lieutenant Governor Ben Ramsey was escorted to a seat on the Speaker's rostrum.)

At 10:50 o'clock a.m., Governor Price Daniel, accompanied by Mrs. Price Daniel, Hon. and Mrs. Bill
the Executive and the Legislature
ern or is sup.posed to furnish
Our ership of the House was the most en-
corted to seats on the
 agoner
To The
Mr. President, Mr.
high
years as a Member of the House
require close co-operation. The
in the 48th Legislature. The
I presided as

to stand again on this rostrum where
were announced at the bar of the
House and being admitted, were es-
corted to seats on the Speaker's Ros-
trum.
Lieutenant Governor Ramsey called
the Senate to order.
A quorum of the Senate was an-
nounced present.
Honorable Waggoner Carr, Speaker,
called the House of Representatives to
order, and stated that the two Houses
were in Joint Session for the purpose
of hearing an address by His Excel-
leney, Price Daniel, Governor of
Texas.
Speaker Carr directed the Clerk to
call the roll of the House.
The roll of the House was called.
A quorum of the House was an-
nounced present.
Speaker Carr then presented Gover-
nor Price Daniel to the Joint Session.
Governor Daniel then addressed the
Joint Session speaking, as follows:
To The Members of the Fifty-fifth
Legislature of Texas:

It is a great pleasure to return to
this Hall in which I served for six
years as a Member of the House and
to stand again on this rostrum where
I presided as Speaker of the House
in the 44th Legislature. The Speak-
ership of the House was the most en-
joyable experience in my years of
public service. I hope, Speaker Wag-
goner Carr, that your term in this
high office will be equally enjoy-
able.

When I held this gavel 14 years
ago we faced many grave problems.
Our nation had been attacked, and we
were at war. Many members of the
Legislature knew that at the end of
the session we would waive our ex-
ceptions, leave our homes, and enter
the armed services of our country.
Yet, there was no delay or neglect
of our official duties. In fact, it was
the first session of the Legislature in
the history of our State to finish its
business and adjourn on time at the
end of 120 days.

This was possible through excellent
co-operation between hard working
legislators and a hard working gover-
nor. I offer you that kind of co-
operation as Governor of Texas.
The Constitution gives the Gover-
nor the duty and the privilege of
making recommendations to the Leg-
salature. This I shall do today and
from time to time during the session,
but this should not be a one-sided
relationship between us. I hope you
will visit the Governor's office as I
am now visiting you. I will welcome
your recommendations at all times.
The Texas Constitution wisely pro-
vides for separation of powers be-
 tween the legislative, the executive,
and the judicial departments of our
State government. It admonishes
that none of these "shall exercise any
power properly attached to either of
the others except in the instances" ex-
pressly permitted therein. I heartily
subscribe to and shall respect this
profound principle.

That I know and appreciate the
responsibilities and powers of the
legislative branch is guaranteed by
the fact that my first and last pub-
lic service was as a member of a leg-
islative body. For six years in this
House and four years in the United
States Senate I have fought to sus-
tain the powers of the legislative rep-
resentatives of the people. I am proud
that my last vote in the United States
Senate was against a gag rule advo-
cated by the executive branch and in
favor of freedom of debate in that
great assembly.

On the other hand, the Texas Con-
stitution intends and imposes upon
the Executive and the Legislature
certain duties and obligations which
require close co-operation. The Gov-
ernor is supposed to furnish leader-
ship and assistance through messages
of this nature in order that we may
work and reason together in meeting
our common obligation to the people
of Texas and to the future progress
and glory of our State.

Since I held this gavel 14 years
ago there have been many accom-
plishments in the government of Texas. Our population, industries, highways, cities, schools, and agriculture have grown by leaps and bounds. With this growth and progress has come a corresponding increase in the problems and needs which must be met by the State government. So shall it ever be, as long as Texas continues to grow and progress. States and nations do not stand still. They either go forward or slip backward. Texas is going forward. This empire has been a frontier of freedom since our ancestors traveled the wilderness road and rebelled against a dictator to establish government of, by and for the people.

Texas has been a frontier for economic, human, and political freedom. That is why this, one of the youngest States, plays such an important role in the affairs of our Nation. It is our job and our privilege to help protect and develop this frontier of freedom not only for the good of our own State and our own people but for the safety and good of the Nation.

What we do in this Capitol this year may well determine the extent of the forward course of Texas and the United States. Our Nation is at the crossroads. On one hand there is the wide-open, easy but dangerous highway of further centralization of power that has led to the loss of freedom and self-government in every nation which has traveled that way. On the other hand there is the safer but more difficult road charted by the fathers of our own country and traveled with the principle that freedom is preserved best by keeping as much of the government as possible close to the people.

This American road of decentralization and freedom is in need of repair. Only the vigilant can travel it. This vigilant can travel it only if those who seek to concentrate and concentrate power and public money in Washington at the expense of the States and the people are abandoning the well-charted American road and discarding its protection and principles. Some of this philosophy comes from executive agencies of the Federal Government, and a great portion comes from unprecedented decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

As stated in my inaugural remarks Tuesday, I shall place the full force of the Governor's Office against further encroachments on the rights of our State and our people. This I did as Attorney General of Texas and as United States Senator. I believe the office of Governor can be employed more effectively for this purpose than any other which I have held, for two reasons: First, the Governors of the forty-eight States, or as many of them as will work together, can have a great influence on the future course of affairs in Washington. Members of Congress still listen to the people back home. The real power of government in our country is held at the grass roots and can be exercised under proper leadership from the officials of the various States. For instance, our victory in the tidelands battle was not won in the Congress alone. I had the honor of being co-author of the legislation which restored this property to our State, but the real work was done long before I became a member of the Senate. For years the groundwork was laid by the Attorneys General of 44 States working through their National Association, and they were helped immeasurably by the Governors of a ma-
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ty of the States and by many other organizations of State and local officials.

Secondly, I strongly believe that a dynamic and efficient State government which meets the proper governmental needs of its people is the best safeguard against further encroachments by the Federal Government. In many instances, one of the greatest contributing factors toward overcentralization has been the failure of the States to live up to their responsibilities which go along with their rights. The great need is to concern ourselves with States' responsibilities as much as with States' rights.

There are some responsibilities which are shared under our Federal and State Constitutions by the national, state and local governments, such as improvements on navigable streams, highway construction, care of the aged, and social security. These are established programs in which the Federal Government has a legitimate interest and in which we have had proper cooperation while protecting State and local interests. It is not to these, but to exclusive State functions, such as the operation of our public schools, that I refer in urging that our States maintain complete control by properly exercising our responsibilities.

It is with this philosophy in mind, and in order to meet the challenge of a State and a people who are ready for a new era of progress and good government that I present this my first list of recommendations to the Legislature:

Public Confidence.

As indicated in my inaugural remarks, I consider of foremost importance every action that this Legislature can take to justify full and complete confidence of the people in their State Government. Nothing else that we attempt or accomplish will be successful unless we end this era of misconduct on the part of State officials and employees, and they will be under no obligation to any official who may come within the scope of their inquiries.

If there remains in the State service a single person guilty of corruption or official misconduct, he should be exposed, expelled, and punished. You and I know that the overwhelming majority of our State officials and employees have been faithful to their public trust. However, a few wrongdoers who are not adequately and promptly exposed can be magnified in the public mind to be representative of what goes on rather than rare exceptions to the general rule. Political demagogues have exploited the exceptions to such an extent that only the spotlight of the whole truth can properly restore the confidence of our people to the extent necessary for a successful administration of the State's affairs.

For this and the other purposes hereinafter mentioned I recommend the establishment of a State Law Enforcement Commission composed of one member from each of the eleven Supreme Judicial Districts to be selected by and from grand jury memberships within each district in a nonpolitical and nonpartisan manner. This Commission should be empowered to investigate allegations of misconduct on the part of State officials and employees, and to suggest to the Legislature improvements in law enforcement. This would not be a Statewide grand jury as some have referred to it, but an investigating body authorized to conduct public hearings and to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature, to the Governor, and to local grand juries.

It has been suggested that this Commission should have a twelfth member as its chairman, who has had at least five years of judicial experience, to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. I accept that suggestion and will welcome any other suggestions whereby we can establish an agency which will let the people know the facts and which cannot be accused of covering up for you or for me or for any other official or employee. We will have had no part in the selection of its members, and they will be under no obligation to any official who may come within the scope of their inquiries.

If there be those who think the public memory is so short that recent scandals can be ignored and the need for action forgotten, I beg of you to take a second thought. If such serious act of misconduct occurs after this session adjourns and we have done nothing to expose it or
to provide prompt and impartial investigation, it will be tied to acts of the past and renew the false and exaggerated charges against all who serve in State government. It would be a disservice to the innocent and the faithful if we fail to provide for effective investigations of past and future charges of misconduct. In addition to exposing the wrongdoers, we need an effective means of exposing the purveyors of false charges, who are equally dangerous to the welfare of this government.

This Commission can fulfill another very necessary service in studying means of crime prevention and recommending improvements in law enforcement as similar commissions have done with much success in other states.

During the five years from 1950 through 1955, major crimes committed in Texas increased by 25 per cent. Figures for 1956 indicate a 39 per cent increase in major crimes over 1950, while our population increased only 22 per cent. Our prison population has increased over 80 per cent since 1947, over three times as fast as our population increase. Texas continues to rank above the national average in the increase of major crimes, and I believe this Legislature and this administration can and will do something about it—at least as much as other states have done, and I hope even more.

I recommend the enactment of a strict lobby registration act, a code of conduct for State officials and employees, and a law requiring registration of those who represent others before State agencies. Bills on these subjects have been proposed by your Legislative Council.

In accordance with Section 5 of Article III of the Constitution, I submit the foregoing matters to you for emergency consideration.

I also recommend that policies be established throughout the State and local governments for full and complete freedom of information concerning the official acts and business transacted by public officials and employees. People can govern themselves only when they have accurate and complete information concerning the subject matter of their opinions and decisions.

Water Development and Drought Relief.

Most of us will agree that our number one economic problem is adequate conservation and development of the State's water resources. Throughout the entire State, water shortages have mounted at an alarming rate. They have been intensified by an extended drought which officials of the United States Geological Survey rank with the eight major droughts of the past 600 years in severity and duration.

Even without the disaster of drought, the Texas water problem becomes more serious each year because of the State's phenomenal growth in population, industry and agriculture. The future growth and progress of Texas will be limited only by its available supplies of water. That growth is being limited now, and the limitation will be continued unless and until we who are assembled here design and enact an adequate State-wide program for water conservation and development.

For many years studies have been made by public-spirited organizations and committees of the Legislature. You have tolled with the problem for several sessions in the House and Senate, yet there have been disagreements as to procedures and bickering between private interests which have delayed action until we now face the matter as a serious emergency.

The time has come for action, and I hope we will face the task without timidity. Texas is a big State. This is a big problem. Let us demonstrate that we, who are elected representatives of the people, are big enough to meet this tremendous challenge.

The Texas Water Resources Committee, created by the Legislature, has labored diligently on this subject. I congratulate the members on their work, and commend their report for your consideration. I recommend that funds be provided for the continuation of the Committee's work during the session of the Legislature.

It is my opinion that we must provide for State-wide research and planning through a State agency which will assist local districts in meeting their problems and coordinate local, State and Federal activ-
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ities. State-wide planning should be
designed to fit the needs of each area
and watershed, with local control and
operation as now provided by our
Constitution and laws. This research
and planning program can be accom­
plished by adding it to the duties of
a reorganized and properly financed
State Board of Water Engineers, or
by creating a separate Texas Water
Development Board as recommended
by the Water Resources Committee.

I recommend early approval and
submission of the Constitutional
Amendment proposed by the Texas
Water Resources Committee for a
$100 million bond issue to provide a
revolving fund for the assistance of
conservation districts in building new
conservation structures.

This is a self-financing program
which does not involve any taxes.
The only change I recommend is that
this authority for issuing bonds be
increased to $200 million dollars, or
that the constitutional amendment
provide that an additional $100 mil­
ton may be authorized by a two­
thirds vote of each House. This would
forsee the necessity of submitting
another constitutional amendment
which surely would be necessary if
this program meets with the success
hoped for.

To those who think this program
too ambitious for the State of Texas.
I remind you that the State of Cali­
fornia is planning a long-range $11
billion dollar program for develop­
ment of its water resources.

I also recommend the acquisition
by the State of conservation storage
in reservoirs created by dams con­
structed by agencies of the Federal
Government; more adequate provis­
sions for protecting our streams and
underground water from pollution,
and for research, logs and records on
underground waters.

Under the authority of Section 5
of Article III of the Constitution, I
submit the following matters relat­
ging to the conservation and devel­
opment for emergency consideration.

In addition, I recommend that
funds should be made available for
the State's share of any further
drought relief that may be necessary
to save and protect farmers and
ranchers from loss of their property
and to save the State from the ir­
reparable damage which would re­
sult therefrom.
handicapped unless the Legislature takes steps at this session to modernize the State statutes on eminent domain and highway right of way. It is true that we have old laws on the statute books that cover these subjects, but since the State itself has not been in the field of actually acquiring right of way, such statutes are inadequate and out of date. To provide maximum efficiency and economy and to avoid the necessity of the Federal Government's entering into this field on the State level, I recommend to the Legislature as an emergency matter the passage of modern and improved statutes on eminent domain and on the definition of the responsibilities and authorities for highway right of way.

Since we are being relieved of 50 per cent of right of way costs on the interstate system, it is my recommendation that the State hereafter assume one-half of all right of way costs which are now being borne by cities and counties on the remaining primary trunk highways and State highways, to be matched by 50 per cent from the local political subdivisions involved.

I recommend that the responsibility for the acquisition of farm to market road right of way should remain with the local units of government. These roads are constructed for the benefit of the local farming and ranching areas and, consequently, a large portion of this right of way will continue to be made available without cost.

Highway Safety.

With more than $224 million being spent on highway construction and improvement last year, it is true that the time has come for expansion and improvement in the State's traffic safety program. Over 2600 people were killed in traffic accidents on Texas streets and highways last year. Over 110,000 were injured. The economic loss from these accidents is estimated conservatively at $300 million. The economic loss alone is twice as much as we spent in construction of highways last year. With your help, I am willing to place the Governor's office at the head of this safety program as has been done with considerable success in other States.

If 2600 of our citizens had been destroyed and 110,000 injured in a war, a fire, flood or some other disaster, the whole power and resources of this State would be activated on an emergency basis to care for the injured and the families of those who were killed. And yet that many of our citizens will be killed and injured again this year if we do not establish a dynamic and forceful program of traffic safety. This is an emergency matter, and I so submit it for your consideration. I hope that we may act in time to provide a reduction in this wholesale destruction for the year of 1967.

I further recommend that the Legislature authorize the Department of Public Safety to increase the size of the Texas Highway Patrol by 200 men, since three-fourths of the fatal accidents in Texas occur outside our cities. This will bring the authorized strength of the Patrol to 780.

It is equally important that the Legislature increase the salaries of the Highway Patrol to adequately compensate these men for their long working hours and to attract more young men into this service. While 670 patrolmen are presently authorized, only 550 are actually on the force due to recruitment problems. I am advised that salaries can be increased and the additional personnel added with funds presently available in the Department of Public Safety.

Shortly, I shall make additional recommendations concerning driver education, responsibility and punishment of minors for traffic offenses, driver license laws, and other improvements in law enforcement relating to traffic violations.

Education

Since the infant days of the Republic of Texas, public education has been one of the chief concerns of our people. Much progress has been made in recent years under the Glimmer-Akin program, but as long as Texas grows and as long as we continue to produce new Texas school children at the rate of 100,000 per year, we are going to have to continue to expand our program of public education.

Texas should have the finest public school system of any State in the Nation, and this should be accomplished with Texas money. If there
is to be one last bulwark of local self-government left in this land, it
should be the operation of our public schools.
This is one field in which the advocates of centralized Federal power
are anxious to land. First, they will offer us general Federal aid without
controls, but if ever we become de­
pendent on the powers in Wash­
ington for money to operate our schools, they will end up telling us what to
teach, how to teach it, and who shall go to school together.
A great push is now being made
in the Congress for Federal aid for
school construction, and the next move will be for general aid on teach­
er salaries and other costs of opera­
tion. I have opposed such Federal aid to schools in the past and will
oppose it in the future, because I have in the past and will in the fu­
ture support every action necessary for Texas to meet its own needs with
respect to its own public schools.
In this connection, I recommend
that the Legislature provide for an
immediate study to be made either
by a special commission or by the
State Board of Education to deter­
mine the long-range needs of our
schools, with special emphasis on cur­
riculum, teacher salaries, and con­
struction needs of financially embar­
rassed school districts.
In the meantime, I recommend
that this Legislature provide for an
increase in teacher salaries in order
to more adequately compete with
business and industry in keeping
those now in the profession and at­
tracting able and qualified recruits.
There was a serious shortage of
teachers this year. Conservative es­
timates indicate that we will need
5,000 new teachers next year. An
average of nearly 7,000 have been
leaving the profession each year. I
do not look upon a teacher salary in­
crease as something that is being re­
quested only by those in the profes­
sion. Rather, I look upon it as a
necessity for public education and the
well being of our children and our
State.
I also recommend a salary increase
for the faculties of our State sup­
ported universities and colleges in
line with the report submitted by the
Texas Commission on Higher Edu­
cation.
Before going further in this mes­
gage on recommendations for in­
creased spending, let me say that in
my budget message, I shall give you
my estimates of costs of all additional
spending to be recommended by the
Governor this year, together with my
recommendations as to how they
shall be financed. Like many of you,
I shall do my best to keep the total
recommendations within present and
anticipated revenues. However, if
this total exceeds such revenues, I
shall be the first to suggest methods
of payment.
Assistance To the Aged
Upon announcing for this office
last year, I promised to work for a
cost-of-living increase for those re­
ceiving old age pensions. This is an­
other field in which the Federal Gov­
ernment has shared a portion of the
cost from the beginning. Last year
in the Senate I was co-author of an
amendment which resulted in the ad­
dition of $3.00 per month to every
old age pension check in Texas. This
amendment also provided that the
Federal Government would partici­
pate with the States in additional funds up to a maximum of $60 per
pension per month. The Federal Gov­
ernment pays four-fifths of the first
$30.00 per month and 50% of the
balance up to $60.00. Because of the
maximum of $20 per person from
State funds as provided in our Con­
stitution, Texas cannot participate
beyond the monthly figure of $58.
Our average payments are $44.77 as
of this month. Fifty-four thousand
pensioners receive the maximum of
$58 per month.
By amending Section 51a of Ar­
ticle III so that the State may par­
ticipate fully in the additional matching
program, maximum Texas pen­
sions can be raised to $60 per month.
In other words, there is now avail­
able in Federal funds out of taxes
already collected an additional $1.00
for every old age pensioner in Texas
provided the State is willing to match
that amount with $1.00 per person.
This would cost $2,709,000 per year
in State funds and would require an
increase by that amount in the pres­
ent $42,000,000 ceiling for public
assistance. I recommend this as a
minimum of additional aid to our
aged citizens.
This total $2.00 increase per
month may not seem important to
those who enjoy more of this world's
goods and a higher standard of liv­
ing, but to the 225,000 aged citizens of Texas who are trying to live on $2 a day or less, it would be most helpful. This would complete a total $2.00 increase for Texas pensioners through joint efforts of the State and Federal governments.

Also, in this connection, it is my duty to inform you that the Federal Government has made available payments of medical expenses for pensioners, needy blind citizens and dependent children in any State which matches such funds on an equal basis. Effective July 1, a maximum of $9,957,600 is available to Texas for this purpose, any portion of which may be utilized by matching it with a like amount of State funds. Since medical expenses are so important in the cost of living of our aged, afflicted and dependent citizens, I recommend that the appropriate committees of the Legislature confer with the Department of Public Welfare and study the operation of this program to determine the advisability of Texas participating therein. If the study is favorable, this too would require an amendment to Section 51-a of Article III of the Constitution.

Insurance and Securities

Great improvements were made by the 54th Legislature in our insurance and securities laws. However, the job is not finished. Either the Board of Insurance Commissioners should be reorganized, or its present operations improved and strengthened for the protection not only of this, one of the State's greatest industries, but for the protection of the stockholders and investing public. There should be strict regulation of all corporations endowed with the public interest, especially insurance, securities, loan and investment companies. I commend to your study the proposal of the Texas Legislative Council on this subject and specifically recommend the following:

1. The repeal of Chapter VII, Subchapter A, of the Insurance Code so as to prevent the further incorporation of companies with the authority to engage in both the insurance (surety) business and banking (trust) business.

2. The appropriation of funds necessary to enable the Board of Insurance Commissioners to employ a sufficient number of examiners to conduct all examinations of insurance companies required by law.

3. Strengthening and making uniform the applicability of the penal statutes which relate to fraudulent practices in insurance and securities.

Attraction of New Industries.

Tourists and Residents

With all of our natural resources and the present Federal control of interstate gas sales, we have a great opportunity in Texas to attract new industries, especially into some of the areas of the State which have been hard-hit by drought and other adversities. We must continue to fight for freedom of our natural resources from Federal control, but until that fight is won, we should bring many new industries to our own natural resources within the State where they are free from Federal control.

Along with new industries Texas also can attract tourists and new residents far more in the future than in the past if we would properly advertise the true facts about our State and its many resources, advantages and opportunities. We are falling to compete with other States which are now conducting nationwide advertising campaigns and maintaining State offices for information to those interested in visiting or locating therein. From the existence of 45 other States it has been estimated that every dollar spent on State tourist programs alone, brought back approximately $22.00 in cash to the economy of the State involved. I recommend a constitutional amendment repealing Section 54 of Article XVI of the Texas Constitution and permitting State funds to be used to advertise the advantages of Texas and to attract new industries, tourists and new residents.

Labor

To attract industry, we must preserve good labor relations and improve our industrial safety record. Last year over 1,000 lives were lost and over 200,000 persons injured in industrial accidents in Texas. Even without compulsory State controls, both industry and labor should be encouraged to do more toward preserving good relations and improving industrial safety.
January 17, 1957

An increase in benefits under our Workmen's Compensation Law is long overdue. The maximum weekly payment of $25 for an injured employee in Texas ranks 50th among the States and Territories, and we are also near the bottom in length of payments. The $250 allowance for funeral expenses is lower than that of any other State or Territory with the exception of Puerto Rico and Oklahoma. I recommend that more realistic and adequate increases be provided in these maximum benefits.

Prison System and Paroles

The Texas Prison System under its present management has climbed from one of the worst to one of the best in the Nation. However, as heretofore stated, our prison population has continued to grow, and I recommend an appropriation of $5,130,000 for capital improvements and new buildings, an increase in the salaries of prison guards, and other necessary expenditures.

I recommend a paid probation and parole system to ease the anticipated further overcrowded situation in our Texas prisons and to provide better supervision and guidance of paroled inmates.

I also recommend similar parole supervision for juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Youth Development Council. It is my hope that the work of the Youth Development Council will be strengthened and that we may enact laws at this session which will further prevent and discourage juvenile delinquency.

Recreational Resources

Careful planning for the wise use of our renewable resources includes due attention to game and fish values. Wildlife furnished outdoor recreation to 1,325,000 of our citizens last year, and contributed an estimated $165,040,000 to our State's economy. Our rapidly expanding population makes vital the need for added recreational opportunities in our State Parks and through the activities of our Game and Fish Commission.

State Buildings

I recommend that adequate provisions be made for completing the State Courts and office buildings and for a State Archives Building sufficient not only to contain, preserve and exhibit our priceless records of the past, but to provide ample space for documents of historic interest in the future. We must guard against further loss, deterioration and damage to our public buildings and public records, and in every way preserve for future generations our historic heritage.

State Referendum

You have received a direct recommendation from the people through a referendum in the 1956 Democratic Primary concerning compulsory attendance at integrated schools, present laws relating to intermarriage, and the prevention of further Federal encroachments upon the rights of the State. I am sure you will consider and act upon this mandate in keeping with your constitutional oaths and in a calm and Christian-like manner.

Most of you know my position on the subject of separate but equal schools. As Attorney General of Texas I defended the first nationwide attack made on this doctrine in the Sweatt case. I assisted many school districts in defending lawsuits instigated by outside agitators, but always insisted that our Texas Constitution called for truly equal schools for both races. Within twenty-four hours after the Supreme Court's recent decision overruling the established law on the subject, I made the first speech in the United States Senate showing in detail how the Court had disregarded not only its own previous decisions but also the clear intention of the writers of the Fourteenth Amendment and the decision of practically every State in the Union. Over the years I suppose both the white and colored citizens want to continue the Union. Never have I used it for demagoguery or for political advantage, and neither will I do it now. I am still as firmly convinced that the Supreme Court decision was wrong, and I am still opposed to forced integration. I believe that in most of the school districts of this State a majority of both the white and colored citizens want to continue their separate schools and to preserve the good relations which have been built up throughout the years. I believe that the people of each school district should have the right to make local determinations as to how this problem shall be handled.
and I shall support every legal means by which the State can assist in hav­
ing these local determinations res­pected and not overruled by Federal 
force.

Other Subjects

There are other important subjects which I have under study and which 
will be covered in future messages. These include what I hope will be 
the groundwork for a long overdue revision of our State Constitution; 
more adequate salaries for members of the Legislature, Judges and State 
employees; continued improvement of our building and treatment pro­
gram in State hospitals and schools; establishment of a study commis­sion on the problems and needs of physically and mentally handicapped 
persons; an enabling act necessary under the constitutional amendment 
for aid to persons permanently and totally incapacitated; implementa­tion of the program of the Commission on Alcoholism; a retirement 
amendment for Judges of county courts; expansion of training and re­
search in our medical schools; im­
provements in our laws and enforce­
ment procedures against the narcotics 
traffic and for treatment of drug ad­
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Other Subjects

Within the twenty days specified 
by law for the incoming Governor, I 
shall present to you itemizations and 
total costs of all recommendations 
made in this and intervening mes­sages, together with recommended 
Sources of new revenues if the total 
appropriations would exceed antici­
pated revenues.

Having sat where you sit today, I 
can appreciate the hope and desire 
of many of you that this Legislature 
will not have to pass a new tax bill. 
Nothing would be more desirable to 
me provided this will allow us to 
totally meet the needs of State govern­
ment and completely exercise the re­
sponsibilities which are necessary to 
preserve the rights of our State and 
our people.

On the other hand, I am sure that 
none of us would want to strangle 
the effectiveness of State government 
by foregoing absolutely necessary 
taxes, especially when a major por­tion of those tax dollars would end 
up in the Federal Treasury if they 
are not collected by the State. Every 
dollar paid in taxes to the State is 
deductible from the Federal income 
tax. Any time that we neglect a 
proper and necessary governmental 
service at the State level by failing 
to collect and use the taxes here at 
home, we simply arm the national 
government with additional funds to 
take over and control the service 
which we neglected in the first in­
stance.

With this in mind, I shall work 
tirelessly with you to determine what 
our actual needs for the future of this 
rapidly growing State, and then 
the means with which to meet those 
needs, striving always to do the job 
properly and adequately without the 
levy of new or additional taxes.

I thank you again for this oppor­
tunity of bringing the first message of 
a new administration to the members 
of the Legislature. Together we have 
got a great responsibility. Together, may 
we be equal to the challenge and 
worthy of the trust which has been 
placed in us by the finest people on 
earth and the greatest State in the 
Nation.

At 11:35 o’clock a. m., at the con­
clusion of the address by Governor 
Daniel, Lieutenant Governor Ben 
Raussey stated that the Senate would 
stand at ease temporarily.

At the conclusion of the address by 
Governor Daniel, Speaker Carr stated 
that the House would stand at ease temporarily.

ADDRESS BY MAJOR GENERAL 
MELVIN J. MAAS

(House and Senate in Joint Session)

In accordance with the provisions of 
H. C. R. No. 5, providing for a Joint 
Session of the House and Senate at 
11:30 o’clock a. m. today for the pur­
pose of hearing an address by Major 
General Melvin J. Maas, the House and 
Senate remained in Joint Session.

Senator Otis Lock, President Pro 
Tem of the Senate, was escorted to a 
seat on the Speaker’s rostrum.
General Melvin J. Maas, Chairman of the President's Committee for the Employment of the Physically Handicapped, accompanied by Senators Gonzales, Roberts and Willis, and the Honorable Marshall Bell, were admitted to the Hall of the House, and were escorted to seats on the Speaker's rostrum.

Senator Ottis Lock, President Pro Tempore of the Senate called the Senate to order.

Speaker Carr called the House to order.

Speaker Carr stated that the two Houses were in Joint Session for the purpose of hearing an address by General Melvin J. Maas.

Speaker Carr presented Mr. Lawrence Melton who introduced General Melvin J. Maas to the Joint Session.

General Maas then addressed the Joint Session.

Speaker Carr then introduced Mr. Bell who presented General Maas with an enrolled copy of H. C. R. No. 5, the resolution inviting General Maas to address the Joint Session.

SENATE RETIRES
At 12:00 o'clock noon, Senator Ottis Lock stated that the business of the Joint Session was concluded and that the Senate would retire to its Chamber.

The Senate then retired to its Chamber.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR PRICE DANIEL ORDERED PRINTED
IN THE JOURNAL
Mr. Blanchard moved that the remarks of Governor Price Daniel to the Joint Session on today, be printed in the House Journal.

There being no objection, it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE
Austin, Texas, January 17, 1957
Hon. Waggoner Carr, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: I am directed by the Senate to inform the House that the Senate has passed the following:

H. C. R. No. 11, Inviting the Honorable Price Daniel, Governor of Texas, to address a Joint Session of the House and Senate to be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10:30 a.m., Thursday, January 17, 1957.

Respectfully,
CHARLES SCHNABEL, Secretary of the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT
Mr. Dewey moved that the House adjourn until 10:00 o'clock a.m. next Monday.

The Reverend E. C. McDonald, Chaplain, offered the Benediction, as follows:

"As we come to recess, our Heavenly Father, after a day of work, we pause to think of our work, we feel well done. If we have made mistakes, forgive us, for thou hast said, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest.' We pray that these men who are physically tired, as they retire for rest and reinvigoration, may remember that we live and move and have our being in God. Then out of our hearts, express our deepest gratitude to him, our appreciation for health, vigor, intelligence and a desire to use these great gifts to serve and lift people to a higher and more useful plane of efforts to help humanity. In the name of Christ our Savior,-Amen."

The motion by Mr. Dewey prevailed and the House accordingly, at 12:06 o'clock p.m., adjourned until 10:00 o'clock a.m. next Monday.
In Memory of

Thomas E. Baker

Mr. Heitman offered the following resolution:
H. S. R. No. 25, In Memory of Thomas E. Baker.

Whereas, The City of Nacogdoches and the State of Texas lost an esteemed citizen in the passing of Thomas E. Baker; and

Whereas, Mr. Baker was born December 25, 1874. In 1903 he became a director of the Commercial National Bank, of which he became vice-president in 1910 and president in January, 1928. When he died he was chairman of the board of this bank. He was also the president of the Chireno State Bank and chairman of the board of the Commercial State Bank of San Augustine, the First State Bank of Cushing, and the First State Bank of Hemphill; and

Whereas, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Karle Wilson in 1905. He was an active member of the Methodist church and the Nacogdoches Milam Lodge No. 2 of the Masonic Order; and

Whereas, It would be difficult to over-estimate the work Mr. Baker has done as a guide and counsellor of business men. He has led a useful and worthy life; and

Whereas, He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Thomas E. Baker, one son, Thomas W. Baker; one daughter, Mrs. Roger Montgomery; two sisters, Mrs. I. L. Sturdevant and Mrs. Robert Irion; two grandchildren; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives wishes to pay tribute and express its sincere sympathy to his family with a copy of this Resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a page be set aside in the House Journal in his memory and that when the House adjourns this day it do so in loving respect to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.
Mr. Heitman offered the following resolution:

H. S. R. No. 26, In Memory of Robert G. Muckleroy, Sr.

Whereas, On December 11, 1956, the City of Nacogdoches and the State of Texas lost an esteemed citizen in the passing of Robert G. Muckleroy, Sr.; and

Whereas, Mr. Muckleroy led a useful and successful life, always contributing his leadership in his community; and

Whereas, He was born October 4, 1892 in the Trinity Community in Nacogdoches County. Returning from World War I he entered business in Nacogdoches and developed East Texas' leading ice cream factory. He later formed the Muckleroy Sales Company; and

Whereas, He gave much time to his community, serving as chairman of the city commission, president of the Nacogdoches County Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the board of managers for the City Memorial Hospital, president of the Roosters' Club, chairman of the board of the First Christian church, vice-president of the Nacogdoches Community Hotel Association; and

Whereas, He was a member of the board of directors of the Commercial National Bank, president of The Herald Publishing Co., Inc., and recently organized and was a director of the Nacogdoches Savings and Loan Association; and

Whereas, He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Irena Forsythe Muckleroy; one daughter, Mrs. Carl Harris, Nacogdoches; three sons, R. G., Jr., Harold, and Morris, all of Nacogdoches; three sisters, Mrs. W. F. Rentzel, Miss Jesse Muckleroy and Mrs. Ira Eaves, all of Nacogdoches; and six grandchildren; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives wishes to pay tribute and express its sincere sympathy to his family with a copy of this Resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a page be set aside in the House Journal in his memory and that when the House adjourns this day it do so in loving respect to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.
Mr. Bishop offered the following resolution:

H. S. R. No. 27, In Memory of Mr. C. L. Green.

Whereas, The City of Winters and the State of Texas lost an esteemed citizen in the passing of Mr. C. L. Green in 1966; and

Whereas, Mr. Green led a successful and useful life, always contributing his leadership to Winters and Runnels County; and

Whereas, He came to Texas as a youth and to Winters in the early nineteen hundreds. He started with fifty cents and built a milling and grain company that grosses a million dollars a year; and

Whereas, Mr. Green contributed great sums to community projects and took an active interest in all civic affairs. He was a member of the Baptist church, a charter member of the Winters Lions Club and the Winters Country Club and a member of the athletic committee; and

Whereas, He was a director of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce and the Upper Colorado River Authority. He was an honorary Lifetime Member of the Future Farmers of America and in 1956 was named Outstanding Citizen of Winters; and

Whereas, He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Myrtle Green; two daughters, Mrs. Truett Barber; Corpus Christi and Mrs. Alvina Benson, Winters; one son, Mr. Laurence Green; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives wishes to pay tribute and express its sincere sympathy to his family with a copy of this Resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That a page be set aside in the House Journal in his memory and that when the House adjourns this day It do so in loving respect to him.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.
In Memory of

Robert Edward Lee

Mr. Green offered the following resolution:

H. S. R. No. 28, In Memory of Robert Edward Lee.

Whereas, Robert Edward Lee, one of the great names of world military history, was born January 19, 1807, in Stafford, Virginia, and this week is the sesquicentennial of his birth; and

Whereas, The memory of Robert E. Lee is revered by all students of the history of the War Between the States; and

Whereas, Robert E. Lee distinguished himself as a scholar even as early as private school education in Virginia, and at 18 obtained cadet-ship at the United States Military Academy at West Point through General Andrew Jackson; and

Whereas, Robert E. Lee was graduated in 1829 second in his class of forty-six, having received not a single demerit in his whole course of study. He seemed convinced then by his very actions, what he said many years later, that "duty is the most sublime word in the English language"; and

Whereas, In 1831 Robert E. Lee married Mary Randolph Custis, great granddaughter of Mrs. George Washington, and became proprietor of Arlington-on-the-Potomac and other estates where is now located the beautiful Arlington National Cemetery; and

Whereas, Robert E. Lee as a regular army officer was quick to impress upon his superiors the genius of his ability as evidenced by frequent promotions; and

Whereas, Robert E. Lee, during the Mexican War displayed his great talents as an engineering officer, being one of the top consultants of General Winfield Scott. Lee was responsible for the arrangements of the batteries used to reduce Vera Cruz. In that campaign he made a reputation superior to all officers of his grade. He surpassed them in personal daring, scientific counsels, and felicitous execution of orders. General Scott said that his "success was largely due to the skill, valor, and undaunted courage of Robert E. Lee" and "if the opportunity offered, he would show himself to be the foremost captain of his time"; and

Whereas, In 1852 Robert E. Lee was made superintendent of the Academy at West Point. The school derived such benefits from his great ability and sagacious administration of its affairs that there was a general desire to retain him; and
Whereas, Robert E. Lee was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Calvary by Secretary of War Jefferson Davis in 1854, and was dispatched to the commands of various posts in western Texas, and gave very efficient service in protecting the settlers from the depredations of the Comanches; and

Whereas, in 1859 after years of noble and heroic service in the great State of Texas, Robert E. Lee returned to Virginia, and was chosen to represent the government in putting down the John Brown raid on Harper’s Ferry. Lee succeeded in capturing Brown who was tried, convicted, and later executed. His chore completed, Lee returned to Texas and remained as the charge of the Department of Texas until February, 1861; and

Whereas, Robert E. Lee was acutely aware of the impending struggle between the North and South, and came face to face with the “irrepressible” conflict. He could only consider on what side his already famous sword should be drawn. “I cannot anticipate greater calamity for the country than the dissolution of the union” he wrote in 1861; and

Whereas, even though his sympathies apparently lay on the side of the Union, his having been offered the command of the army of the United States, Robert E. Lee declined, stating that he could have no part in an invasion of the southern states; and

Whereas, Robert E. Lee was eventually appointed the leader of all the Confederate troops by President Jefferson Davis, and gained lasting fame as week after week, month after month, and year after year, although greatly out-numbered, he successfully defended Richmond. His army was wretchedly equipped, badly armed, and poorly supplied, but Robert E. Lee, without exception, out-manuevered every Union general from Philip H. Sheridan to U. S. Grant; and

Whereas, at the finish of the Civil War, Robert E. Lee was good and gracious in defeat, and during the declining years of life devoted himself to reducing the strife between North and South. As president of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, he accepted the task of directing the fortunes of his great kinman’s bankrupt and looted institution. He strove to re-unite North and South, rebuild a devastated section, and train future leaders of a new era to solve the problems and bear the burdens of the social, economic, and political reconstruction of the old South. Lee died October 12, 1870, at the age of 63; and

Whereas, This noble American set an example of forebearance and kindness in an age of hate. Where others had malice, he had none; where others preached intolerance, he practiced charity. With death, destruction, and ruin all around him, he set an imperishable example of humility and kindness and consideration for others. Robert E. Lee’s love for his fellow man included all mankind, even his enemies. His example is the South’s guiding star today. The love and charity of Robert E. Lee is the solid rock upon which to find a just and lasting solution of our problems of the mid-twentieth century: now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 150th anniversary of the birth of this matchless American be fittingly recognized, a page in today’s Journal be devoted to his memory, and that the House of Representatives of the Fifty-
fifth Texas Legislature do adjourn on this day and date in memory of Robert Edward Lee.

GREEN, KENNARD, HOLMAN, COWEN, MCDONALD, SHANNON of Tarrant, MOORE of Tarrant.


The resolution was read.

On the motion of Mr. Ehrle the names of all Members of the House were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.
In Memory of  
Mr. Everett Lee DeGolyer  

Mr. Hughes of Dallas offered the following resolution:  
H. S. R. No. 29, In Memory of Everett Lee DeGolyer.  

Whereas, In the passing of Everett Lee DeGolyer, of Dallas, from  
this earthly life on the 14th day of December, 1956, the State of  
Texas, and in particular the people of Dallas County and the City of  
Dallas, have suffered an irreparable loss; and  

Whereas, The people of Texas and Dallas mourn the passing of this  
good and unselfish industrial, scientific and civic leader, whose phil­  
nanthropic and civic work have left an impress on the life of our State;  
and  

Whereas, Everett Lee DeGolyer was a distinguished citizen of Dallas,  
and the State of Texas, since 1936 when he moved to Dallas, from  
Oklahoma. He was senior partner of the outstanding oil property ap­  
praising firm of DeGolyer and McNaughton, and as such, his keen in­  
terest and scientific mind made him a "Titan" in the petroleum in­  
dustry; and  

Whereas, Everett Lee DeGolyer was a scholar and a patron of the  
arts as well as a scientist, and was Chairman of the Board of the  
Saturday Review of Literature, and the author of many technical books on petroleum; and  

Whereas, Everett Lee DeGolyer, by his scientific research and in­  
vective genius made notable contributions to our national defense and  
the progress of the oil industry through improved methods of  
locating and producing petroleum; and  

Whereas, He was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees, and  
was President of the American Association of Geologists and special  
advisor to the Government and Military, and headed the mission to  
Mexico, and the Middle East, on oil matters; therefore, be it  

Resolved, That the passing of this outstanding citizen of Texas be  
fittingly recognized by his fellow Texans, and that a page in today's  
Journal be devoted to his memory, and that the House of Representa­  
tives of the Fifty-fifth Texas Legislature do adjourn on this day and  
date in memory of Everett Lee DeGolyer, and that we here and now  
extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family and ask that God  
give them succor in the sorrow of the loss of this good man; and,  
be it further  

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to his sur­  
viving family as a token of our sympathy.  

HUGHES of Dallas,  
JOHNSON,  
CROSTHWAIT,  
SANDERS,  
SUTTON,  
POOL.  

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.