There is a great deal of truth in the saying that has been much lampooned, which is, "What is good for General Motors, is good for America." This also could be said of the Chrysler Corporation, A. T. & T., the little business, my job and yours. It is only to the extent to which we use our freedom to realize all the powers that God has placed within us, that we can look our fellow citizens in the face and know that we have been worthy of this freedom which has been bought for us at such tremendous cost.

I especially want to emphasize this to you who are distinguished legislators in this State. To you, we have entrusted the welfare and the future of the State of Texas. I hope that each one of you will take it as a personal responsibility to give of the very best that is in you towards the betterment of the people of this State, and through this, the people of America.

I am convinced that if we will all do this as citizens in every way of life, to keep the holy light of freedom burning in our country, as a result of it, long after Communism and Socialism have become mere museum pieces of history, our American flag will still be waving in the breeze, a tribute and a testimony to the uniqueness of our American way of life, which is that a man at all costs must be free, because he is made in the Image of God. If we will do this, the future generations of the world will rise to call us blessed.

RECESS

Mr. McGregor of El Paso moved that the House recess until 10:00 o'clock a. m. tomorrow. The motion prevailed.

The Benediction was offered by the Reverend Clinton Kersey, Chaplain.

In accordance with the motion to recess, the House at 5:37 p.m., took recess until 10:00 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

APPENDIX

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON ENROLLED BILLS

AUSTIN, TEXAS, APRIL 5, 1961

Hon. James A. Turman, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
April 6, 1961

HOUSE JOURNAL 991

The following Member was granted leave of absence on account of illness:

Mr. Floyd for today on motion of Mr. Whitfield.

SENATE BILL NO. 3 ON PASSAGE TO THIRD READING

The Speaker laid before the House, as postponed business, on its passage to third reading, S. B. No. 3, Limiting certain campaign expenditures of candidates for U. S. Senate; and declaring an emergency.

The bill was read second time on yesterday, and further consideration was postponed until 10:00 o'clock a.m. today.

Mr. Collins moved that further consideration of Senate Bill No. 3 be postponed until 12:00 noon today.

The motion prevailed.

HOUSE BILL NO. 7 ON PASSAGE TO ENGROSSMENT

The Speaker laid before the House, as pending business, on its passage to engrossment, H. B. No. 7, Relative to defining and regulating the business of making loans of less than Three Thousand Dollars, etc., and declaring an emergency.

The bill was read second time on yesterday, and having Committee Amendment No. 1 pending at this time.

Mr. Haring offered the following amendment to the Committee Amendment No. 1: Amend Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill No. 7 by striking out subsection (a) of Section 17 and substituting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) Every licensee may make loans with cash advances not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000) under a loan contract which requires the total of the cash advance and interest authorized by Section 17(a) (1) or Section 17(a) (2) to be repaid in consecutive monthly installments which shall be substantially equal in amount, and the maximum rate of interest which the licensee may charge, collect and receive shall not be in excess of the following:

1. On all loans of Three Hundred Dollars ($300) or less, Five Dollars ($5) per One Hundred Dollars ($100) per annum, computed on the amount of the cash advance from the date of making the loan until the date of maturity; and in addition, on the first One Hundred Dollars ($100) of the cash advance, One and One-half Cent (1½¢) per month for each One Dollar ($1), for each month of the scheduled term of the loan contract; and in addition, on the next Four Hundred Dollars ($400) of the cash advance, One-half Cent (½¢) per month for each One Dollar ($1), for each month of the scheduled term of the loan contract.

2. On all loans in excess of Six Hundred Dollars ($600) up to and including Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000), ten percent (10%) simple interest per annum.

3. Interest authorized in Section 17(a) (1) or Section 17(a) (2) shall be computed at the time the loan is made for the full term of the loan contract notwithstanding the requirement of the loan contract for payment to substantially equal and consecutive monthly installments and shall be computed on the basis of a full month for any fractional period in excess of fifteen (15) days. Interest authorized by Section 17(a) (1) or Section 17(a) (2) shall be added to the cash advance and said sum shall be the amount of the loan.

4. Notwithstanding the requirement of consecutive monthly installments, substantially equal in amount, loans may be made under loan contracts which require repayment in irregular or unequal installments and the interest thereon may be in an amount computed in advance on a basis which provides the same interest yield in relation to the balances of the cash advance scheduled to be outstanding from time to time under the loan contract as is permitted under Section 17(a) (1) or Section 17(a) (2), having due regard for the schedule of payments."
(5) Notwithstanding the requirement of consecutive monthly installments, substantially equal in amount, a licensee and borrower may agree the first installment date may exceed one (1) month by not more than (15) days and the amount of such installment may be increased by one-thirtieth ($\frac{1}{30}$) of the amount of interest which would be applicable to a first installment period of one (1) month, for each extra day, but such interest shall be excluded in computing the additional interest for an extension and shall not be subject to refund.

(6) Additional interest for default, if contracted for, may equal but shall not exceed Three Cents ($0.03) for each One Dollar ($1) of any scheduled installment of One Dollar ($1) whichever is greater when one-half (1/2) or more of such installment continues unpaid for seven (7) days or more, following the date such payment is due, including Sundays and holidays. Interest for such default shall not be collected more than once on the same installment. If the payment date of each wholly unpaid installment, on which no interest for default has been collected, is extended as of an installment date, the licensee may charge and collect additional interest for such extension for each full month the maturity of the loan contract is extended. The interest for such extension for each full month may be equal to the difference between the refund which would be required for prepayment in full as of the date of extension and the refund which would be required for prepayment in full as of one (1) month prior to such date. If a loan is prepaid in full during the extension period defined below, the borrower shall receive, in addition to the refund required under Section 17(a) (7), a refund of that portion of the interest for extension applicable to any unexpired full month or months of such period. The extension period is that period during which no payment is made or required by reason of such extension. The interest for default or extension may be collected at the time of default or extension, or at any time thereafter.

(7) When any loan contract is prepaid in full by cash, a new loan, renewal, or otherwise, after the first installment due date but before the final installment due date, the licensee shall refund or credit the borrower with an amount which shall be as great a proportion of the total interest contracted for under Section 17(a) (1) or Section 17(a) (2) as the sum of the periodic balances scheduled to follow the installment date nearest the date of prepayment in full bears to the sum of all the periodic time balances under the schedule of payments set out in the loan contract. Any prepayment in full made on or before the fifteenth (15th) day following an installment due date shall be deemed to have been made on the preceding installment due date and any prepayment in full made thereafter during such monthly period shall be deemed to have been made on the next installment due date. If such prepayment in full occurs before the first installment due date the licensee shall retain for each elapsed day from the date the loan was made, one-thirtieth ($\frac{1}{30}$) of the portion of the interest which could be retained if the first installment period were one (1) month and the loan were prepaid in full on the first installment due date and the interest contracted for under Section 17(a) (1) or Section 17(a) (2) in excess of such amount shall be refunded or credited to the borrower. No refund shall be required for partial prepayments and no refund of less than One Dollar ($1) need be made.

Mr. Cole of Harris moved to table the amendment by Mr. Haring.
A record vote was requested. The motion to table prevailed by the following vote:

**Yeas—105**
Alanis  
Allen  
Atwell  
Ballman  
Bass  
Bell  
Bleime  
Bridges  
Caldwell  
Cannon  
Carricker  
Chapman  
Collins  
Cook  
Cory  
Cowen  
Haring, Adams of Lubbock.

Mr. Cole of Harris moved to table the amendment by Mr. Haring. A record vote was requested. The motion to table prevailed by the following vote:
Mr. Murray offered the following amendment to Committee Amendment No. 1:

Amend Committee Amendment No. 1 to H. B. 7 by adding to Section 6 (a) a new subsection to be designated as (13) to read as follows:

"(13) Any person doing business under the authority of Article 1513, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, and Chapter 388, Acts of the 55th Legislature, Regular Session, 1957, relating to Trust Companies."

The amendment by Mr. Murray was adopted.

Mr. Alain offered the following amendment to Committee Amendment No. 1:

Amend the Committee Amendment to H. B. 7 by changing the words "two (2) years" in Section 29 at line 53 of such bill to read "four (4) years."

The amendment by Mr. Alain was adopted.

Mr. Preston offered the following amendment to Committee Amendment No. 1:

Amend subsection (a) of Section 17 of Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill No. 7 by adding after subdividing (1) a new subdivision to be known as subdivision (1 1/2) to read as follows:

"(1 1/2) Any other provision of this Act notwithstanding, a licensee may charge and receive a minimum interest charge of Four Dollars ($4) on any loan made under the authority of this Act."

Mr. Quilliam offered the following substitute amendment for the amendment by Mr. Preston to Committee Amendment No. 1:

Mr. Harold E. Guffey offered the following substitute amendment for the amendment by Mr. Murray to Committee Amendment No. 1:
Amend subsection (a) of Section 17 of Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill No. 7 by adding after subdivision (1) a new subdivision (1½) to be known as subdivision (1½) to read as follows:

"(1½) Any other provision of this Act notwithstanding, a licensee may charge and receive a minimum interest charge of Three Dollars ($3) on any loan of Twenty-five Dollars ($25) or more, and with a maturity of more than twenty-nine (29) days made under the authority of this Act."

The substitute amendment by Mr. Quilliam for the amendment by Mr. Preston was lost.

Mr. Korioth moved to table the amendment by Mr. Preston to Committee Amendment No. 1.

A record vote was requested on the motion to table.

The motion to table the amendment by Mr. Preston to Committee Amendment No. 1 was lost by the following vote:

Yea—66

Bailey
Ballman
Bass
Bell
Blaine
Buchanan
Butler
Caldwell
Cole of Harris
Cole of Hunt
Collins
dela Garza
Dewey
Duff, Miss
Dungan
Fletcher
Garrison
Grover
Guadxy
Haring
Harrington
Healy
Hinson
Holloway
Hughes
of Grayson
James
Jamison
Johnson of Bexar
Kennard

Koliha
Korioth
Lack
Lattimer
Lewis
Longoria
McGregor
of McLennan
McGregor
of El Paso
Markgraf
Martin
Miller
Moore
Mullen
Nix
Nierneyer
Pearcy
Peiratt
Richards
Richardson
Roberts of Hill
Sandahl
Shannon
Shipley
Shack
Shelton
Speer
Stewart
Struve

Townsend
Watson
Wells
Whitfield

Wilson of Trinity
Wilson of Potter
Woods

Nays—77

Adams of Lubbock
Jarvis
Adams of Titus
Allen
Andrews
Atwell
Barnfield, Mrs.
Barlow
Barnes
Bartram
Berry
Boyce
Bridges
Burgess
Cannon
Carriker
Chapman
Connell
Cook
Cory
Cotten
Cowan
Cowles
Craia
Crews
Curington
Fairchild
Foreman
Gibbons
Gladden
Glass
Glasing
Green
Hale
Harding
Haynes
Hytch
Hughes of Dallas
Hutcheson
Isaacs, Miss

Absent

Ehrle
Fox
Parsons of Wichita
Robertson of Dawson
Roes

Floyd

Mr. Preston withdrew the above amendment offered by himself.

Mr. Preston offered the following amendment to the Committee Amendment No. 1:

Amend subsection (a) of Section 17 of Committee Amendment No. 1.
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to House Bill No. 7 by adding after subdivision (1) a new subdivision to be known as subdivision (1h) to read as follows:

"(1h) Any other provision of this Act notwithstanding, a licensee may charge and receive a minimum interest charge of Four Dollars ($4) on any loan made under the authority of this Act. The interest charge authorized herein may be charged only once in a three (3) month period for any borrower or other member of the borrower's family."

A record vote was requested on the amendment.

The amendment by Mr. Preston to Committee Amendment No. 1 was adopted by the following vote:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yeas</th>
<th>Nays</th>
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<td>73</td>
<td>72</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Yeas</th>
<th>Nays</th>
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<td>72</td>
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</table>

Mr. Cory moved the previous question on the pending Committee Amendment No. 1 and the passage of H. B. No. 7 to engrossment and the main question was ordered.

Committee Amendment No. 1, as amended, was adopted. House Bill No. 7 was then passed to engrossment.

HOUSE BILL NO. 7 ON THIRD READING

Mr. Cole of Harris moved that the constitutional rule requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended and that House Bill No. 7...
be placed on its third reading and final passage. The motion prevailed by the following vote:

**Yeas—127**

Adams of Lubbock Hughes
Albritt of Grayson
Andrews of Dallas Hughes of Dallas
Atwell James
Bailey James
Ballman Jamison
Bangs, Mrs. Johnson of Bexar
Barlow Jones of Dallas
Barnes Jones of Travis
Bartram Kennard
Bass Kilpatrick
Bell Koliba
Berry Kloth
Blaine Lack
Boysen Larry
Bridges La Valle
Buchanan Lewis
Burgens Longoria
Byler McCoppin
Caldwell McGregor
Carriker McGregor
Chapman of El Paso
Cole of Harris McLellany
Cole of Hunt Miller
Collins Mcllhany
Connell Markgraf
Cook Marion
Cory Mullen
Cowles Niemeyer
Crow Murrar
Crowe Mutscher
Crews Nunnery
de la Garza Oliver
Dewey Osborn
Duff, Mls Peeler
Dungan Petty
Eckhardt Pieratt
Ehrie Preston
Fairchild Price
Fletcher Quilliam
Foreman Rapp
Garrison Rattleff
Gibbons Richards
Gladden Richardson
Glass Roberts
Glässer Ross
Grove Sandahl
Hail Schram
Hain Shannon
Harding Shipley
Haring Slack
Harrington Smith of Bexar
Haynes Smith of Jefferson
Healy Smelser
Hinson Spears
Hollowell Spliman
Huebner Springer

**Nays—17**

Adams of Titus
Ali of Panza
Cain Pearcy
Carrenton Read
Guffey Rosson
Jarvis Slader
Johnson of Dallas Tunnell
Johnson of Bell Teas
Lattimer Present—Not Voting

Pipkin Absent
Allen Roberts of Dawson
Leaverton Absent—Excused

Floyd PAIRED

Mr. Pipkin (present), who would vote "nay" with Mr. Floyd (absent) who would vote "yea."

The Speaker then laid House Bill No. 7 before the House on third reading and final passage.

The bill was read third time.

Mr. Cotten offered the following amendment to the bill:

Add a new section to be appropriately numbered, as follows:

"Sec. . . . No licensee under this Act shall use any advertising stating that said licensee is licensed by, or regulated by the State of Texas, or any agency thereof. Nor shall such licensee use words of similar import for advertising purposes.

Violation of this section of the Act shall result in revocation of the license of such violator."

The amendment was adopted by unanimous consent.

Mr. Bell offered the following amendment to the bill:
Amend Committee Amendment No. 1 to House Bill No. 7 by adding at the end of Sec. 17(c) the following sentences:

"In addition, the borrower shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees incurred by him in any legal action concerning a loan which is void under the terms of this subsection. Provided further, that the license of any licensee making a loan which is void under the terms of this subsection shall be suspended for a period of one (1) year."

The amendment was adopted by unanimous consent.

A record vote was requested on the passage of H. B. No. 7.

H. B. No. 7 was passed by the following vote:

Yea—144

Adams of Lubbock
Eckhardt
Adams of Titus
Alfaro
Allen
Andrews
Atwell
Bailey
Ballman
Baxley of Bell
Baez
Bean
Berruda
Bianchi
Boyse
Bridges
Buchanan
Burges
Burdick
Baldwell
Calhoun
Carrillo
Chapman
Cole of Harris
Cole of Hunt
Collins
Connell
Cory
Cotten
Cowen
Cowles
Craig
Crow
Curtis
de la Garza
Dewey
Duff, Miss
Dungan

corrected

Lewis
Lonergan
McCoppin
McGregor
of McLennan
McGregor
of El Paso
Mckinney
Markgraf
Martin
Miller
Moore
Mullen
Murray
Mutchler
Niemeyer
Nugent
Oliver
Osborn
Parsons
Peevy
Peele
Petty
Pierce
Pitney
Pipkin
Preston
Price
Quillam
Rapp
Ratcliff
Read
Richards
Richardson
Roberts of Hill
Roberts of Dawson

Absents

Cook
Hubner
Leaverton

Floyd

Mr. Cole of Harris moved to reconsider the vote by which H. B. No. 7 was passed and to table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to table prevailed.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER

The Speaker signed in the presence of the House after giving due notice thereof and their captions had been read severally the following enrolled bills and resolutions:

S. B. No. 298. An Act appropriating revenues accruing to Veterans Land Board Special Fund, No. 52, and any balance on hand in such fund to the general Land Office; and declaring an emergency.
H. B. No. 59, An Act amending Section 2 of Chapter 88, General Laws of the Forty-first Legislature, Second Called Session, 1929, as amended (codified as Article 6675a-2 in Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), by extending the exemption from registration of farm trailers and farm semi-trailers to include trailers and semi-trailers owned by cotton gins and grain elevators and used solely for supplying, without charge, such trailers and semi-trailers to farmers to haul agricultural products from place of production to place of processing, market, or storage of such agricultural products; and by further extending the exemption in this Section to include fertilizer trailers owned by farm fertilizer distributors and used solely for supplying, without charge, such fertilizer trailers to farmers to haul farm fertilizer from place of distribution to point of application and by increasing the gross weight of exempt farm trailers or farm semi-trailers to fourteen thousand (14,000) pounds, etc., and declaring an emergency.

S. C. R. No. 38, Inviting the Honorable Ralph Yarborough to address a Joint Session.

H. C. R. No. 7, To Grant McNeil Griffin permission to sue the State.

H. C. R. No. 14, To Grant Constantino Costella and Sebena Costella permission to sue the State.

H. C. R. No. 53, To Grant Frankie LeRoy Davis and Mary Jean Davis permission to sue the State.

H. C. R. No. 41, To Grant Annie May Allen permission to sue the State and the Veterans Land Board.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Committee to escort the Honorable Ralph Yarborough, United States Senator from Texas, to the Speaker's Rostrum:

Messrs. Korioth, Chairman; Green Harrington, Haynes, Hughes of Grayson, Hollowell, Jones of Travis, Lack, Lary, Markgraf, Yezak and Roberts of Hill.

ADRESS BY THE HONORABLE RALPH YARBOROUGH

(The Senate and the House of Representatives in Joint Session.)
A quorum of the House was announced present.

The Speaker stated that the two Houses were in joint session for the purpose of hearing an address by the Honorable Ralph Yarborough, the senior United States Senator from Texas.

Speaker Turman recognized the Honorable Tony Korlito of Grayson County who presented Senator Doyle Willis of Tarrant County.

Senator Willis introduced Senator Ralph Yarborough to the joint session.

Senator Yarborough then addressed the joint session, as follows:

**FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP**

(Speech by U. S. Senator Ralph W. Yarborough before a joint session of the Texas Legislature at Austin, Thursday, April 6, 1961, at 11:00 A.M.)

"Mr. Speaker, Governor Ramsey, Fellow Legislators, Friends, Texans:

"I am grateful to each and every one of you for this privilege of coming again as an invited guest before a joint session of the greatest legislature of the greatest state. I owe a real debt to the Texas Legislature, because it was your action four years ago this month that turned thumbs down on a change of rules in the middle of the game, while I was engaged in a tough race against highly competent, experienced opposition.

"While my service in the United States Senate is my first service as a member of a legislative body, I have served with the Texas Legislature in the past as an assistant Attorney General under the late beloved James V. Allred, when I had a job during some sessions of drafting bills for some members of the Legislature. Those were the depression years of the thirties and Chief Justice Bob Calvert, Judges Sarah Hughes, the late Judge Harry Graves and Governor Coke Stevenson were among the many influential members there then.

"And later your committees were uniformly courteous to me as I appeared before them on unpaid committees of the University of Texas Exes, of the State Bar, and on ba.
As partners, even in a field of such seemingly unilateral action, joint and cooperative efforts are needed if any worthwhile advancement is to be made. This is illustrated by the Big Bend National Park, the only national park in Texas, which was first authorized by the Texas Legislature, and presented to the Federal government by Texas, before the Congress would act. In that case the Texas Legislature boldly took the initiative, and Texas has a national park.

There is now pending a proposal for a greater national park in Texas, the Padre Island National Seashore Recreation Area. Those best versed nationally on these matters look at it as the number one seashore in America.

Padre Island is 117 miles long and varies from about 3/4 mile to 3 1/2 miles in width. Our first project in Congress called for a full length national seashore recreation area, less about five miles at each end for private development. Later we agreed to shorten the park area to 100 miles of the total length of 117 miles. Then, in order to win the unanimous support of the National Parks Advisory Board, without whose approval no national park project can be created under Federal law, we compromised again, and shortened the area to an 88 mile long park, but only 85 miles long on the Gulf side, leaving 32 miles of Gulf beaches on Padre Island for private development, if we have the 88 mile long park.

I have been working hard for a Texas-size National Seashore Recreation Area on Padre Island for two main reasons. First, I'm convinced that the project will bring a many million dollar tourist bonanza to our beaches on Padre Island. Second, and even more important, it will preserve as a recreation area for this and future generations of Americans, a part of our country's rapidly vanishing natural grandeur.

A Texas-size national seashore park, which would attract many hundred of thousands of additional tourists to Texas within a few short years, is especially needed right now. Over the last four years, the number of tourists and the number of tourist dollars, coming to Texas, have declined steadily. Last year, only
8,600,000 tourists visited Texas, a decline of 1,700,000 out-of-state visitors since 1957. Based on the average of $45 each out-of-state visitor spends in Texas, the decline in tourist trade (just last year alone) amounted to a $74.4 million loss. This loss of tourist trade is something we can correct, and it seems clear that the best answer is a National Seashore Recreation Area on Padre Island.

Up to the present, Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area in North Carolina is the only facility of its kind in our entire nation. It was opened in 1955 and attracted 264,000 visitors that year. In the past six years, while we have had a costly decline in visitors to Texas, attendance at Cape Hatteras has doubled. Visitors to Cape Hatteras Seashore totaled 487,000 last year. If this trend continues annual attendance will reach one million visitors by 1965. This tremendous increase in tourist trade has boosted the economy of Dare County, North Carolina, where Cape Hatteras is located, to the point that residents last year enjoyed a 20 percent tax cut, a rare thing in any state of county.

Building a Padre Island National Seashore Area, is a sound step toward attracting new tourist trade to Texas. The National Park Service wants to build a Texas-size, 88-mile seashore area on Padre Island. Department of Interior officials have proposed to spend upwards of $1 million to buy land and build roads, visitors centers, and other improvements over the next 5 years. President Kennedy has urged Congress to pass enabling legislation. But the strong competition for the limited dollars budgeted for conservation projects means that only the best projects can be funded.

Hearings already have been held on proposed seashore recreation projects for Point Reyes, California and at Cape Cod in President Kennedy’s home state in Massachusetts. Discord among Texas and with the National Park Service over size of the Seashore Area, or where roads should be built, might well result in our Padre Island project being delayed while other seashore projects are built on the East and West Coasts. Such a project in California would help give that state an advantage in the competition for beach-bound tourist business.

I believe it is time for all of us Texans to begin working together to build a Texas-size National Seashore Recreation Area on Padre Island. The Texas Legislature led the way in the 1959 session with a bill authorizing a 56-mile park on the island, paving the way now for an 88-mile long authorization unanimously urged by the Texas Joint Beach Study Committee. I commend their fine work.

Some argue against this National Seashore Area, saying a Miami Beach type of development is needed instead. But, they are not alternatives. There is ample room for both; the 88-mile seashore plan leaves adequate land for private development. Based on the 7.1 square mile resort area of Miami Beach, private developers on Padre Island would have the space to build 3 resort centers the approximate size of the Florida vacation land outside that part of the 117-mile long island after an 88-mile seashore recreation area is established. The area for private development on Padre Island in Cameron County alone is about the same size as Miami Beach, where there are 397 hotels, 2,120 resort apartments and other improvements valued at a total of $494 million.

Fellow Legislators, while this Park project is urgent, there are greater urgent needs in this dangerous world in which we live, half slave and half free. For generations we have enjoyed advantages over other nations because of our lead. By our system of public free schools, we have pulled ahead of other nations.

Now that lead is threatened. All the peoples and nations of this world now realize that education is the golden key that unlock the doors for social and economic as well as intellectual advancement. They have programs to catch up to educate their people.

We have led the world in the past; our ability to lead in the future depends upon our willingness to pay the price of education and leadership.

Today, we spend about 4% of our gross national product on education, while the Russian Communists spend about 12% of their annual gross national product for education.
Soviet Russia now has more than twice as many engineering and science students in college as we; they have almost twice as many science and engineering students in college as the entire free world.

In 1959, we graduated 7,000 medical doctors; Soviet Russia graduates 16,000. Of these Russian Communist medical graduates, 14,000 were for service in Russia, while 2,000 were trained in the languages, religious customs and mores of the underdeveloped peoples in the world, and were pledged to go and live with the people directly, in their native huts and habitations, in the underdeveloped nations. We are running on borrowed time. In those countries we are living on good will earned by American missionaries and other representatives in the past, but we must educate to meet the new threat, rising like a cloud in our horizon.

Admiral Rickover, developer of the atomic submarine, has said that, despite the fact that the Russians are ahead of us in missiles, he regards the greatest Soviet Russian threat to us as coming, not from missiles, but from the driving Russian educational system.

Here in Texas we have a woeful failure to give our young people a fair chance at a college education. Of all the young people in Texas between the ages of 18 and 21, only 31.4% attend college, while in California 60% of all young people between 18 and 21 attend colleges; In Utah 64%, and in Massachusetts 63.3%.

Here in Texas we have the greatest percentage of natural resources and mineral wealth found in any 265,000 square miles of the earth's surface. Despite that wealth, the average annual per capita income of Texas (at a little over $1000 per year) places Texas 32nd among the states of the nation (32nd down from the top) in the average income of our people.

Furthermore, recent surveys have revealed that of all management jobs in Texas business and industry, 45% are held by persons educated in other states, and only 30% are educated in Texas. Virtually we are becoming the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for those educated elsewhere who come in to manage our patrimony and enjoy our birthright.

But the problem isn't limited to Texas. A very fine article in the Austin American yesterday (April 5, 1961), by Lynn Poole of Johns Hopkins University, under the title 'Rising Costs Will Bar College Doors to Youth,' warns of the tragedy of America's greatest underdeveloped resource and asset, the brainpower of her youth. The article gives these results of a survey:

'Assume that you live on a street which contains 10 houses. Further assume that you and your nine neighbors all earn between $6,000 and $7,500 per year, and that you will have children in elementary school.'

'Today, in eight of the ten houses on that street, parents are making plans for their children to attend college when the time comes in the years ahead. If you are making similar plans, your house is one of these eight.'

'The sorry truth is, however, that children from only three of the houses on your street will ever see the inside of a building on a college campus. Parents in the other five houses who had been hoping to see their youngsters march off to college are doomed to disappointment.'

'There is one overriding reason for these discouraging facts: money.'

'A recent survey has uncovered some revealing facts with regard to the financing of higher education. 'Of parents earning $2,000 or less per year, 39% expect their children can go to college. Only 12 per cent get there.'

'Of parents who earn $10,000 or more 95% expect their off-spring to attend college. In this group 66 per cent do attend.'

'In both cases, fewer children go than are expected. However, the greatest disappointment comes in the middle income range—on your street of ten houses.'

'In the $5,000 to $7,500 group, 80 per cent expect their children to go to college—28 per cent actually go.'

'The figures are slightly better for the group whose income ranges from $2,500 to $10,000. Ninety per cent anticipate college for their children and more than 60 per cent make it.'

'Thus, it becomes quite clear, according to the report, that there is
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a correlation between parent's income and college for the children.' With the financial burden of a college education barring the door for half of all those whom we should be educating, we must find means to unlock this resource of talent and brainpower. One such means is the G.I. Bill for the education of Cold War Veterans, which I am sponsoring in the Senate of the United States. It would furnish educational opportunities either college, high school, or on the job training, for 4 1/4 million veterans of the cold war, over two hundred thousand of them right here in Texas.

We have other educational programs pending in the United States Congress — cooperative programs, calling for partnership action by State and National Legislative bodies, to give American youth, and ourselves, the thrust for the future that only education can give.

Dr. Arthur H. Moehlman, a leading authority on education, now serving on the faculty of the University of Texas, in discussing the need for meeting and expanding our educational system, in keeping with the educational awakening now going on, warned us:

'The cost will be very high because of the tremendous increase in population, because of the complex nature of our culture, because of the mandatory need for cooperation between school and community, and because of the speed-up metabolism of human history, which can outrun man. We are creating a new world but we find it difficult to visualize what is a better world. There is a vast warfare between our ethics and our knowledge, between human wisdom and c

SCHRUBBEL, Secretary of the Senate.
Mr. Collins moved that a Local and Uncontested Bill Calendar be set for next Tuesday, April 11, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. The motion prevailed.

SENATE BILL ON FIRST READING

The following Senate Bill received from the Senate was today laid before the House, read first time and referred to the appropriate Committee, as follows:

S. B. No. 276 to the Committee on Livestock and Stock Raising.

RECESS

Mr. Parsons moved that the House recess until 2:30 o'clock p.m. today.

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

Mr. Haring moved that the House recess until 10:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

The motion to adjourn until 10:00 o'clock a.m. next Monday was lost.

The motion to recess until 2:30 o'clock p.m. today was lost.

The motion to recess until 10:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow prevailed.

The Benediction was offered by The Reverend Clinton Kersey, Chaplain.

In accordance with the motion to recess the House at 12:12 o'clock p.m., took recess until 10:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

APPENDIX

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

The following Committees have filed favorable reports on bills, as follows:


REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSED BILLS

Austin, Texas, March 30, 1961

Hon. James A. Turman, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Sir: Your Committee on Engrossed Bills to whom was referred H. B. No. 29, A bill to be entitled "An Act amending Article 4591, Revised Civil Statutes of Texas, 1925, as last amended by Chapter 205, Acts of the Fifty-fifth Legislature, 1957, and Section 14 of Chapter 216, Acts of the Fiftieth Legislature, 1947, as added by Chapter 16, Acts of the Fifty-fourth Legislature, 1955, and last amended by Chapter 205, Acts of the Fifty-fifth Legislature, 1957, so as to designate May 30 (Memorial Day) a legal holiday in Texas instead of the 12th day of October, and to further provide that said date shall be a legal holiday for banking purposes; and declaring an emergency."

Has carefully compared same and finds it correctly engrossed.

H. G. Wells, Chairman.

FORTY-THIRD DAY

(Continued)

(Friday, April 7, 1961)

The Benediction was offered by the Reverend Clinton Kersey, Chaplain, as follows:

"Father in Heaven, make us to know today that with Thee we can do all things but without Thee we would be nothing but dust. We are thankful today that Thou hast made all things of the earth under the dominion of man and that through Thy love as shown in Jesus each life is important to Thee. We pray that today Thy righteousness would be important to us. In Jesus' Name.—Amen."

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED

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