FIFTH DAY
(Wednesday, January 18, 1967)

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the President.

The roll was called and the following Senators were present:

Aikin Hightower
Bates Jordan
Bernal Kennard
Berry Mauzy
Blanchard Moore
Brooks Parkhouse
Christie Patman
Cole Ratliff
Connally Reagan
Grover Schwartz
Hall Strong
Hardeman Wade
Harrington Watson
Hazlewood Wilson
Herring Word

Absent—Excused
Creighton

A quorum was announced present.

Reverend W. H. Townsend, Chaplain, offered the invocation.

On motion of Senator Aikin, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday, was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Leave of Absence
Senator Creighton was granted leave of absence for today on account of important business on motion of Senator Hardeman.

Presentation of Guest
Senator Parkhouse by unanimous consent presented as a guest of the Senate today, Mayor Lynn Brown of Irving to the Members of the Senate.

House Concurrent Resolution 2 on Second Reading
The President laid before the Senate on its second reading:


The resolution was read.

By unanimous consent the resolution was considered immediately and adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.

House Concurrent Resolution 9 on Second Reading
The President laid before the Senate on its second reading:

H. C. R. No. 9, Congratulating the Pirates of Granbury High School and their coaches and sponsors.

The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Word and by unanimous consent the resolution was considered immediately and was adopted.

Committee to Escort Governor Connally to Joint Session
The President announced the appointment of the following as a committee to escort Governor Connally to the Joint Session pursuant to the provisions of H. C. R. No. 8:

Senators Hazlewood, Strong, Moore, Christie and Brooks.

Motion to Adjourn
On motion of Senator Word, the Senate agreed to adjourn at the conclusion of the Joint Session to hear the address of Governor John Connally until 10:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

Joint Session
(To hear address of Governor John Connally)

The President of the Senate and the Senators present escorted by the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Secretary of the Senate proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11:00 o'clock a.m. to hear the address of the Honorable John Connally, Governor of Texas, pursuant to the provisions of H. C. R. No. 8.

The Senators were announced and were admitted and escorted to seats prepared for them along the aisle.

The President on invitation of the Speaker occupied a seat on the Speaker's Platform.

The President called the Senate to order, and announced a quorum of the Senate present.

The Honorable Ben Barnes, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the House to order, stated the purpose of the Joint Session and an-
announced a quorum of the House present.

The Honorable John Connally, Governor of the State of Texas, accompanied by Mrs. Connally, daughter Sharon and sons John and Mark, was announced by the Doorkeeper of the House.

The Governor's party was escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum by Senators Hazlewood, Strong, Moore, Christie and Brooks, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Hendricks of Collin, Nowlin, Floyd of Bexar, Semos, Salter, Burgess, George, Ligarde, Atwood and Ward, on the part of the House.

The Speaker, the Honorable Ben Barnes presented His Excellency, the Honorable John Connally, Governor of Texas, to the Joint Session.

Governor Connally then addressed the Joint Session as follows:

To the Members of the Sixtieth Legislature, Regular Session:

It is with pride and anticipation that I address you today in response to your kind invitation.

The pride stems from the progress we have achieved together in the past.

The anticipation lies in the confidence in our capacity to deal with the challenges and opportunities that confront us.

I think you can take great pride in the fact that the past two Legislatures have addressed themselves to all the vital business to come before them and still have finished their work on time. Let me also remind you that each of the last two sessions have met the rapidly expanding demands for State services. Yet you have maintained sizable cash surpluses in the State Treasury of 95 million dollars for the 1963-1965 biennium, and an estimated cash surplus of $138 million this biennium.

You have every reason to be proud of such a record. You have too the gratitude of the people for fashioning a responsive and responsible State government.

And we have had a degree of harmony, a spirit of cooperation rarely seen in our State government.

But the compelling velocity of change, and the problems it generates, allows us precious few moments to reflect on the past.

We need consider only a few sobering facts to dramatically underscore the urgency of responsible action by this Body.

Since we gathered here two years ago, the population of Texas has increased by almost one half million persons.

Of the estimated 10,900,000 Texans we represent here today, nearly half are under 21 years of age.

Since we gathered here two years ago, the number of young people in our institutions of higher education has increased by 27%.

So the problems we face are the problems of a young, growing State, not one in decline.

Our challenge this session is to formulate a bold, progressive Legislative program which reflects and serves the vigorous, ambitious, youthful yet humanitarian spirit of Texas.

I am hopeful that the proposals I outline here today may help point the way toward such a program.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

As Governor, I can conceive of no other project which equals or even approaches in importance the proposal for constitutional revision thru a Constitutional Convention. I truly believe that we are in one of the most pivotal periods in our history, and the future of our people will be influenced to a great degree by our decision in this matter. Let it be clearly understood that constitutional revision is not a partisan matter. It is a project of concern to all the people.

Let it be clearly understood also that this call for constitutional revision is not based upon the fact that our Constitution is relatively old. The age of a constitution is no criteria of its worth, any more than is its length or complexity.

Our need for a new Constitution stems solely from the fact that the Constitution of 1876 is not a suitable charter to guide the operations of modern-day government.

Our present Constitution was written and adopted in a time of turbulence and trouble. It reflected the will of a people who had suffered from years of arbitrary and capricious administration of public affairs—a people subject to the rule of fiat rather
than rule of law. As a result, our present Constitution is a highly restrictive and severely limiting document.

Let me make it abundantly clear that I do not oppose sound and strict limitations on arbitrary or unlimited government. Our nation was founded on the principle that political power rests in the people and should be delegated to government only to the extent necessary to protect the people and to serve their needs and aspirations.

Let us recognize that our need for a new constitution is based upon the fact that our present charter restricts and withholds necessary and needed powers for our State and its local units of government to meet the demands of our people.

We now stand fourth in the nation in terms of population. When we compare our physical, economic and human resources to those of other states, it is obvious that we possess the essential ingredients for leadership in our nation. If we are to achieve this leadership we need to bring these resources into full play. To do this we need a constitution which permits our State and local units of government to play a more effective role.

There is much that is good in our present Constitution that should be retained. And I have the utmost confidence in the wisdom, ability, integrity and dedication of the people of this State to retain that which is worthy in rewriting a new constitution to serve our present day needs and the needs of future generations of Texans.

I believe we can achieve constitutional revision under a program which provides for the fullest possible participation of all our people.

Therefore, I strongly recommend that the Legislature submit to the voters of this State a call for a Constitutional Convention in November of this year. Further, I recommend that prior to that time the Legislature authorize a Constitutional Commission to be composed of five members appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, five members by the Lieutenant Governor, five members by the Speaker of the House and 10 members by the Governor. This Commission will assemble and serve as staff for the Constitutional Convention when it is called by the people.

I recommend that the Constitutional Convention be composed of three delegates from each of the Legislative Districts in this State, to be elected by the people of their respective districts. I further recommend the delegates be chosen by the Place System and by a majority vote. When the Convention has completed its work the proposed Constitution shall be submitted to the voters for their approval or disapproval, at the first general election thereafter.

CONGRESSIONAL, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL REDISTRICTING

We must again address ourselves to the matter of congressional and legislative re-apportionment. I am confident that you do not need to be reminded of alternatives to our handling this matter in our own way and that you will make rapid disposition of our re-apportionment responsibilities.

Also, it is readily apparent to anyone who reviews the statistics prepared each year by the Texas Civil Judicial Council that there is a serious imbalance in the workload of our district courts. In recent years, we have merely created additional courts while giving no attention to the fact that many of our district courts are not carrying their part of the workload. The need for judicial redistricting is urgent, and I strongly recommend this Legislature accomplish it.

ELECTIONS

Election reforms are part and parcel of any effort to improve our system of self-government.

In this regard I commend members of the Election Law Study Committee who have devoted considerable effort to improve election laws and procedures. This committee, with broad bi-partisan representation, has done its work well. I urge that you review their recommendations thoroughly, and enact legislation to insure the voting rights of every citizen and to preserve the purity and sanctity of the ballot.

ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS

There is a rightful demand that we provide a viable and responsive government adjustable to the immediate needs of its people. In planning and preparing for the needs of an increasingly complex state government, we are faced with the almost im-
possible task of accurately forecasting our fiscal programs as far as 28 months in advance. This is particularly true with ever-burgeoning Federal programs.

Biennial Legislative sessions no longer allow for efficient exercise of the fiscal duties of either the Legislative or Executive branch.

It is nothing more than sound business practice to consider annually and with a great deal more care and deliberation, the matter of how we expend the huge sums with which we are entrusted.

I therefore recommend that a Constitutional Amendment authorizing Annual Legislative Sessions be submitted to the people, with a general session of 120 days duration to be held during odd-numbered years and a 60-day session, limited to consideration of fiscal matters and emergency items which may be specified by the Governor, be held during even-numbered years.

Also, in view of the additional time and effort which must be devoted to your work, and in order that we may continue to attract qualified, capable men and women to become Legislative Members, I recommend that this Resolution for annual sessions include provisions to increase the salaries of Members of the House and Senate.

FOUR YEAR TERM

Because I am so firmly convinced that the interest of the State will best be served, I again recommend to you a four-year term for all statewide elective officials who now have two-year terms.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION AMENDMENT

I urge that you ratify the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States which deals with presidential succession.

LAND ACQUISITION AND PARK DEVELOPMENT

By 1971, the State Parks System will have reached its maximum visitation capacity. No more land will be available for the facility expansion program the State is now pursuing. Thus, if action is not taken promptly to provide additional recreational areas, the inevitable result will be severe limitation of opportunities for wholesome outdoor recreation in Texas.

Based on extensive study by the Parks and Wildlife Department and its recommendations for a comprehensive outdoor recreational plan, I recommend that an immediate start be made on a major land acquisition program for parks and recreational purposes. A bold new approach must be taken to expand recreational areas through land acquisition and the development of new facilities, with emphasis on water-oriented locations. To achieve this, I am proposing that you adopt a Joint Resolution for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to the people in 1967 to permit the issuance of $75 million in bonds for acquisition and development of additional land for recreation purposes. To finance this bond program, I recommend that a nominal admission fee of $1.00 per car be made to enter our improved park areas.

WATER CONSERVATION

Texas has made giant strides in recent years toward understanding its water problems. We have gone far toward determining our own destiny in water development. Neither loss of momentum nor local or regional provincialism should be allowed to retard us now. No single matter is so vital to the physical well-being of future generations of Texans as the provision of an adequate water supply for municipalities, for agriculture, for industry and for recreation.

Two years ago I recommended to you six measures designed to reorganize our State water agencies to achieve planned and effective development and conservation of our water resources. Five of those have been adopted and implemented. Functions of the Texas Water Development Board and the Texas Water Rights Commission were delineated.

The Texas Water Rights Commission, utilizing existing statutes and limited finances has initiated an ambitious and systematic program for cancellation of unused water permits. Over-appropriation of the State's surface water is a fact. No serious problem arises so long as the actual use of water is less than or equal to the supply. As our economy grows and use approaches supply, disputes over available sources are inevitable. Judicial determination of these rights
is time consuming and costly. Administrative adjudication has the support of the Texas Bar Association and the Texas Water Conservation Association.

I therefore recommend the enactment of an administrative water rights adjudication act.

WATER QUALITY

The quality of our water is no less important than its quantity. Water pollution has become a topic of concern to all our people. We must act now not only to preserve the quality of our primary water sources but also to restore the quality of used waters in order that they might be available for reuse.

Many groups, both public and private, have worked long and hard to achieve the goal of improved water quality to meet the expanding needs of today and tomorrow. We are well on our way on our program to establish water quality criteria and implement the Federal Water Quality Act of 1965.

As part of this program, I recommend the reorganization and additional financing of the Texas Water Pollution Control Board. I also propose the creation of a Houston-Galveston Bay Water Quality Authority, which would work to improve the quality of water in this thickly congested resource area. In addition, my budget proposes the appropriation of $4 million over the next two years for planning regional and municipal waste treatment facilities and $24 million in the same period for construction grants.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture has always been one of the mainstays of the economy of Texas. Through direct agricultural production and corollary agri-business activities, more than six billion dollars is generated in the economic mainstream of the State of Texas annually.

Despite this appearance of strength and prosperity, however, agriculture is in trouble.

Notwithstanding the expenditure this biennium of more than $41 million supporting fifteen different state departments and agencies, we still do not have the coordination and cooperation essential to keeping Texas abreast of developments in agriculture—in production, in marketing, education, research—all the many facets of this area of our State's economy.

To meet this need and to provide for better coordination and cooperation of effort, I will have specific recommendations to make to this Legislature at a later time.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION

Building upon the achievements of the 59th Legislature, I believe that the ability of the State to encourage, foster and promote the fine arts for the cultural enrichment and benefit of our citizens and visitors should be strengthened. I am recommending that the Fine Arts Commission be made a permanent state agency and that adequate state funds be appropriated to finance the new and accelerated programs it will undertake.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

The passage of time, rapid industrialization, inattention and disagreement as to preferable solutions, have too long delayed revision of our workmen's compensation statutes.

We should remember that this program is designed to treat the effect, rather than the cause. The best possible solution to poor workmen's compensation claim administration and low benefits is prevention of industrial injuries.

While the number of injuries in traffic accidents is alarmingly high, an even larger number of persons are injured in industrial accidents. In 1965, 186,000 persons were injured in traffic, while 201,000 were injured in industry.

According to the National Safety Council, Texas in 1965, sustained 6.7 deaths in industrial accidents per 100,000 population, the highest death rate among the 10 largest industrial states. As a matter of fact, Texas' death rate was nearly twice as high as the average rate for the other nine states.

I recommend the creation of a strong industrial safety program in the Bureau of Labor Statistics with adequate authority to prescribe safety standards and measures; the Workmen's Compensation Act should be completely revised to increase benefits...
and assure that a larger share of the
claims payments reaches those em-
ployees who suffer real injury; and
the Texas Industrial Accident Board
should be reorganized to be responsive
to sound resolution of legitimate bene-
fit claims as rapidly as possible.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSA-
TION BENEFITS

The rising cost of living dictates
increased compensation for the unem-
ployed. Accordingly, I recommend in-
crease in the benefits paid to
unemployed Texas workers from the
present maximum weekly amount of
$37 to $45 per week. Moreover, I
commend for your consideration the
proposed amendments to the Texas Unemployment Compensation Act
unanimously endorsed by the Texas
Employment Commissioners in their
statutory report to me. These technical
changes will facilitate the efficient and
progressive operation of this im-
portant program.

BRANCH BANKING

Banks play a strategic and essential
role in our economy. They provide the
credit which generates commercial
and industrial development and
growth. The amount of credit avail-
able for such purposes is determined
by the volume of deposits and size of
capital structure. In the major metropo-
litian areas of our State, the present
prohibition on branch banking has
brought about the creation of a great
number of banks. As a result, deposits
are dispersed and capital structures
diluted. Today, many of our largest
business concerns must go to Chicago
or New York to secure adequate lines
of bank credit, and even greater
numbers of small firms are restricted
in growth by the limited supply of
bank credit.

I recommend, the submission to the
people of a Constitutional amendment
to permit county-wide branch banking
in the four largest counties of our
State. Passage of such an amendment
will provide tremendous impetus to
industrial development and general
economic growth.

CONSUMER CREDIT

At my request, the State Finance
Commission has for some time been
conducting a comprehensive and in-
tensive survey of consumer credit in
our State. The Commission has found
that consumer credit is a vital and
necessary part of our society in that
it constitutes the primary source of
cash credit for many, if not most,
Texans.

The Commission has found that
many lenders and vendors of consumer
credit are not now subject to regula-
tion or control by public authority.
This, coupled with the fact that in
many respects our usury laws are
inadequate, has resulted in many
Texas families being victimized and
abused by unethical and unscrupulous
operators, many of whom are
transient in our State.

The Commission recommends the
formulation of a comprehensive code
of consumer credit regulation which
would protect all Texans under all
types of consumer credit transactions.
This Code would also provide a com-
petitive climate for all lenders and
vendors of consumer credit so that
this credit could be made available
to the people at the lowest possible
rate. Because consumer credit plays
so important a role in our society and
affects so many of our people in their
day-to-day economic dealings, I will
in the near future submit my recom-
dendations in regard to this most
important matter.

PUBLIC UTILITIES BOARD

Under our present laws, the regula-
tion of both rate and service of our
utilities is diverse, uneven, and piece-
meal. In the interest of both the public
and the utility companies of this
State, I recommend the establishment
of a Public Utilities Board to regulate
fairly and effectively the service,
rates, and competition of public
utilities providing vital and necessary
services.

TRAFFIC SAFETY

I am shocked and concerned, as I
know you are, over the destruction
which is occurring on the highways of
our State and nation. During the first
184 years of our history we lost
1,130,393 American lives during war-
fare to our foreign enemies. And yet
during the last 65 years almost a
half million more, or 1,559,950 men,
women, and children were killed in
American traffic. Last year an esti-
mated 3,400 fatalities occurred on
Texas streets and highways. It was
our worst year in history.
There is no single magic touchstone to eliminate or reduce this loss of human life and property. Neither can we stamp out all risks attendant to automotive travel. But we cannot hereafter excuse ourselves for failing to do everything within our power to reduce the death and destruction on the streets and highways of this State.

I recommend the following:

1. Provide additional men and equipment for the Department of Public Safety and increase salaries and benefits to attract and retain qualified personnel.

2. Begin a program of driver education for all young drivers. I will have more details on this in a moment.

3. Revise the driver license law to provide for:
   a. Minimum licensing age: 16 with completion of driver education; 18 without driver education.
   b. License all drivers under 21 on provisional basis with Department of Public Safety having authority to suspend such licenses upon specified traffic convictions.
   c. Establish medical advisory boards to determine minimum physical standards to be met by all new drivers, "for hire" drivers and others with physical or mental deficiencies.
   d. Re-examination of all drivers every four years.
   e. Conduct Driver Improvement Schools for rehabilitation of problem drivers.
   f. Examine all applicants for driver license with the type of vehicles which they will be authorized to operate—including motorcycles.
   g. Require all motorcycle operators to wear helmets.
   h. Impose a more severe penalty (a mandatory minimum 3-day jail sentence) for driving while license is suspended or revoked.
   i. Impose automatic suspension of a driver's license for 12 months for any driver convicted of certain major infractions.

4. Implement system of traffic courts of record for the trial of traffic offenders.

5. Expand scope of vehicle inspection law to permit inspection of any part of vehicle designated by the Public Safety Commission.

6. Eliminate the effect of the Misdemeanor Probation Act which permits the granting of probation in driving while intoxicated cases.

Experience indicates that proper driver education and training is a necessary foundation for any effective highway safety program. An analysis shows that drivers in the 14 to 24 age group create the major part of the problem in the area of human driver errors.

During the 1965-1966 school year in this State, there were over 188,000 youngsters in the ninth grade alone. Only 87,000 students received accredited education and training in driving an automobile last year.

The Federal Highway Safety Act of 1966 requires each state to adopt a new highway safety program in which driver education is an integral part. The time is now for the State to accept the responsibility of offering each prospective new driver an opportunity to acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to operate a motor vehicle on our streets and highways. To finance the State's share of this important new program, I am recommending that you amend the present law which allocates a portion of the Operator's and Chauffeur's License Fund to the General Revenue Fund and that you provide the authority to make an allocation of $3,500,000 during the next biennium to a Traffic Safety Fund to be used exclusively for driver education.

CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

One of the most serious and frightening problems we are facing today, not only in our State but across the nation, is the rising crime rate.

We can do something about this, and we must. We can improve the tools with which our law enforcement officials work to combat crime. There is an obvious need for changes in our laws, and the people of this State are rightfully demanding action by our State government.

I commend for your very earnest and studied consideration the Code of Criminal Procedure and Penal Code revisions which have been recommended by the District and County Attorneys Association of Texas and which recommendations have the support of almost all of our local law enforcement officials. I want to spell out some of the most important changes that should be made.

Texas is the only state that requires a confession to be in writing
before the confession will be admissible in evidence. To bring Texas in line with other states as well as the practice in our Federal courts, I recommend that we adopt the same rules used in our Federal courts which would allow an oral confession to be admitted in evidence after the proper legal warning had been given.

Under our present Code of Criminal Procedure, a convicted criminal can be paroled after he has served 2½ of his sentence or 15 years—whichever is less. Because of the good-time credit a prisoner receives, it is not uncommon for an inmate to be eligible for parole after he has been confined for a calendar period of only ½ of the time for which he was sentenced. I recommend that our parole laws be toughened to require any person convicted of a felony to serve ⅔ of the time assessed or 20 years—whichever is less—before becoming eligible for parole. In addition, if a person is sentenced to life imprisonment, I recommend that he serve 20 calendar years before being eligible for parole. Certainly 20 years is little enough time for a man to spend in prison for a heinous murder or rape or for a man returning to the penitentiary for the third time.

Presently, the offense of murder with malice aforesought can be punished by death, life imprisonment, or any term of years not less than two. Certainly, there is every reason to increase the minimum punishment for this most serious crime on our books and I would recommend at least a 20-year minimum.

Murder without malice presently carries a punishment of a 2 to 5-year term. I recommend that our laws be changed to authorize a punishment for murder without malice of any term of years not less than 2.

The offense of assault with intent to murder carries a 2 to 25-year punishment. I believe that the punishment for assault with intent to murder should be any term of years not less than 2—the same as murder without malice.

I recognize that there is a great hue and cry in some areas of our country today for a gun registration law. I am not convinced that this is the answer to our problems for two principal reasons: (1) the criminal element could still obtain firearms illegally, and (2) many of our most dastardly and shocking crimes have been committed by individuals who would have encountered no difficulty in obtaining and registering firearms under even the most strict gun registration law recommended. I believe that we should hit hard at the unlawful use of firearms and concealed weapons rather than the right of ownership. I strongly support a bill which would provide that anyone in possession of a pistol in a place where intoxicating beverages are sold would be guilty of a felony. For protection of the public, this bill could and should contain the following additional provisions:

1. The use of a pistol or firearm in the commission of another felony would itself be a felony offense.

2. The use of a firearm against a police officer who is carrying out his duties would constitute a felony offense.

3. All ex-convicts should be permanently prohibited from carrying a pistol on their person.

In addition, the need for a substantial tightening of our laws with reference to the criminally insane should receive your priority attention. These recommendations are critically needed steps in the right direction. I firmly believe, the public is entitled to the protection they afford.

EAVESDROPPING PROHIBITION

The citizens of Texas over the past months have shown increasing concern about an insidious threat to their privacy: eavesdropping. Their concern mirrors a national uneasiness as well. The Congress, and most recently the President, have echoed their alarm.

I propose that eavesdropping in all form be prohibited in this State. Exceptions would be authorized only in well-defined situations where the public interest justifies use of such equipment. Then law enforcement officials would be permitted to use this form of criminal detection only upon application to and approval of a State district or appellate judge.

MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

In order to provide more and better medical care for those receiving public assistance, I recommend legislation to remove residence requirements from the statutes which will allow the State to administer its medical care program under Title XIX of the Federal Social Security Act, sometimes referred to
as "Medicaid." Old Age Assistance recipients are, of course, provided medical care through the federal "Medicare" program, but the responsibility for provision of such care for other public assistance recipients rests with the State. Under Title XIX, the Federal government will match State expenditures at approximately four to one. With the appropriations I have recommended, the State will, for the first time, be able to provide medical care for our needy blind and an adequate medical care program for all recipients of public assistance.

I also recommend the funds be appropriated to provide public assistance to non-citizens of Texas as authorized by the constitutional amendment adopted by the 59th Legislature and approved by the people in the November election of 1965.

METROPOLITAN GROWTH

The Texas Research League has completed the first year of a three-year study of local government services in the metropolitan areas of the State. This study, undertaken at my request, has been directed initially to determining what the State's role should be in helping its political subdivisions meet and deal with the mounting problems of population growth and economic change.

I urge the Legislature to enact the seven recommendations which the League has made. They are:

1. Establish State guidelines and State support for councils of government. Fifteen of these voluntary associations of locally elected officials have already been formed. Legislation is needed to provide specific methods for developing and implementing metropolitan-wide planning, as well as coordinating the Council's activities with its member governments and the State and its agencies. I recommend that $1,550,000 be appropriated by this Legislature for financial support of these councils which meet minimum standards established by the State.

2. Legislation to broaden the power of local political subdivisions to enter into cooperative agreements and contracts for the provision of public service. I recommend that the Legislature appropriate $500,000 each year to assist in planning and implementing such agreements.

3. A land-use protection law which would empower counties to regulate and control new subdivisions in unincorporated areas.

4. A constitutional amendment to define an "urban county" and to allow such counties to levy taxes for specified services (health, welfare, hospitals, parks, libraries, airports, planning, transit, refuse disposal and flood control) without regard to the constitutional tax limitations.

5. A constitutional amendment to permit the Legislature to enact laws setting up various optional plans of county government organization and to provide for a procedure for their adoption in urban counties.

6. Creation of a Local Government Assistance Agency to provide technical assistance to local governments regarding State and Federal programs. I recommend an appropriation of $424,708 for this Agency for the 1968-1969 biennium.

7. Establishment of a Municipal Incorporation Review Board to: (1) review proposed new incorporations, and (2) approve or disapprove applications for incorporation elections.

FINANCIAL AID TO CITIES

The problems of Texas cities are characterized by both growth and decay. Migration continues to the cities and it is now estimated that at least 85% of all Texans live in the more than 800 cities and towns of Texas. Our cities are the first level of government to feel the need for more services—streets, utilities, fire and police protection, recreation, libraries, and a host of other services which cities are expected to furnish.

To meet these costs, our cities are limited primarily to only one major source of revenue—the property tax. Dallas, for example, receives some 75% of its total general governmental revenue from the property tax. Other cities generally receive at least two-thirds of their total revenue from this source, with the remainder coming from miscellaneous fees, fines, and service charges. Although no city has reached its legal limit in either tax rate or percentage of assessment, the mayors of our cities believe that they have virtually reached the feasible limit on property tax revenues.

To help our cities meet these major problems, I recommend that this Legislature pass an act allowing them to levy a one percent city sales tax,
but only after a vote of the people concerned.

STATE EMPLOYEES' SALARIES

Texas state government has made significant progress in assuming its responsibilities to the people of Texas. We can say with pride that our progress has been made while utilizing less jobs per capita than all but two of the fifty states. Presently, there are about 40,000 classified jobs in the State service. This represents 74 employees for every ten thousand citizens.

However, we are now in grave danger of failing to continue our progress and to carry out our responsibilities because we cannot attract and hold the manpower and talent which we must have. During the 1966 fiscal year, turnover in State employment reached an all time high of 31 percent, and was as high as 75 percent in one State facility.

In order to meet the manpower requirements, in quantity and quality, I strongly recommend that you adopt an entirely new compensation plan that will correct these deficiencies and provide a substantial increase in State employees' salaries. I have recommended such a plan in my budget and the manner in which it would be implemented is clearly reflected in the recommended appropriation bill which will be furnished to each of you this week.

TEACHER SALARIES

The study now underway by the Committee on Public School Education currently is exploring all facets of our public school program. Pending its completion, I propose that you provide a five percent increase for all school teachers and other professional personnel in our public schools for the 1966-1969 biennium. This would provide an average annual increase of $278. This is the same percentage increase contained in my budget recommendations for faculty salaries in our State-supported colleges and universities. Including added teacher retirement costs, this would require additional State funds totaling approximately $50 million for the next two years.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS

INSTITUTE OF TEXAN CULTURE—I recommend as an emergency matter that you appropriate $5.5 million immediately to complete and equip the permanent State facility—the Institute of Texan Culture—by the time HemisFair opens less than 15 months from now. This will finish, staff and operate the project we began with the $4.5 million appropriated last session.

I view this facility as serving a vital need. It will enrich and improve our cultural and educational endeavors and provide a unique and permanent asset for all Texans. Even if Texas were not the host to the nation in 1968 at HemisFair, I would still recommend that we provide this type of facility in San Antonio. Its location—close to the Alamo—is extremely appropriate at a time when that historic city is observing its 250th Anniversary, and will provide a panorama of Texan culture to millions of visitors in 1968.

Complete details of the purpose of the Institute, its design, and the program both during HemisFair 1968 and its subsequent continuing use will be available to each of you and to the committees to which this recommended appropriation will be referred.

WATER PLAN—So as to provide for an orderly completion of the Texas Water Plan, I submit as an emergency matter a recommended appropriation of $625,000. Funds authorized for this emergency appropriation will be used to make a complete analysis of alternatives raised during the course of the water hearings held this past summer on the preliminary Texas Water Plan.

COORDINATING BOARD—The Texas Opportunity Plan which was adopted by the last Legislature to provide loans to students attending our higher education institutions has been highly successful. There have been 5,247 loans made totalling over $3,550,000 since the program was launched last fall. The Coordinating Board has faced some extreme difficulties in processing the loans because of shortage of personnel and operating expenses. In addition, the Higher Education Act of 1965 has bestowed a number of additional responsibilities upon the Board and its staff which were not anticipated at the time the last appropriation act was enacted. As an emergency matter I propose that you grant the Board an emergency appropriation of $145,583 so that it may pursue its expanded duties during the next eight months.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

—I recommend that you make an
emergency appropriation of $113,861 to the Attorney General to handle the increased workload and to meet the backlog of litigation. These funds are needed to handle work involving required water suits pending before the Supreme Court, processing a backlog of tax cases, and cases involving habeas corpus in the Enforcement Division.

STATE TAXATION AND REVENUE MEASURES

The spending proposals which I have recommended to you to finance the State government for the 1968-1969 biennium will require additional general revenue funds of approximately $125 million. I consider it essential that I present in detail my proposed revenue and taxation program in a separate special message.

You may be assured that I shall offer to you revenue proposals that will cover all of my recommended spending programs for the ensuing biennium, and that my tax and revenue producing plan will be designed to impose the least possible burden on the taxpayers of Texas. You will find an outline of my proposed spending program attached to this address.

FEDERAL TAX SHARING

In this message today and in my budget which you have received, I have recommended sizable increases in expenditures in virtually every area of State government.

We must face the challenge of making state government a living, vibrant partner of our American democracy. I personally am not ready to "write off" the states as a dying member of our federal-state-local team. And by your very presence here today, it is evident you are not ready to do this, either.

As of January 1 of this year, an estimated 10,900,000 individuals resided in Texas. Our growth rate from 1960 to 1965 was 12.2 percent, 3% more than the national growth rate of 9%. We are now the fourth most populous state, having surpassed both Ohio and Illinois since 1960.

This same growth has brought prosperity to Texas, with more and more new industries and higher personal income than ever before. But this progress, which has occurred generally throughout the country, also brings problems. As one writer has put it, "national progress bestows both bounties and burdens: the bounties tend to be national, the burdens state and local."

Brookings Institution estimates that by 1970, state-local general expenditures will be 103 billion dollars, but State-local revenues (including Federal grants) will be only 88 billion dollars. Where will this 15 billion dollar difference come from?

We first need to assert our belief that states are here to stay, that they do play an indispensable role in our Federal system of government.

Secondly, we must address ourselves to the question of federal grants. These categorical grants, to serve highly specialized objectives, have greatly proliferated in recent years. Once established, they usually do not yield gracefully to change or abolition. Unless this trend is reversed, Federal grants will so entwine themselves that a State's freedom of movement will be significantly inhibited.

We must then strive toward broader categories that will give states and localities more freedom of choice, more opportunity to express their own initiative which reflects their particular needs and preferences, all within the overall direction of national purpose.

To aid the states and localities financially and to reverse this trend of categorical grants, I recommend to this Legislature that you initiate an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I urge this Legislature to pass a resolution initiating a constitutional amendment which would return 5% of all individual and corporate income tax collections to the 50 states of the Union, to be used by the states in whatever way they see fit without restriction. This shared tax would be returned to each state in proportion to its population. This amendment, if passed by two-thirds of the State Legislatures, will require Congress to submit the amendment back to the states for ratification. Then, if three-fourths of the states ratify it, it will become effective.

Forty-seven of the fifty state legislatures are now in session, or will be later this spring. I hope that this amendment will be speedily passed by both Houses of the Texas Legislature and forwarded to each of those 47 states to give them opportunity
to act on this measure before they adjourn their current sessions.

CONCLUSION

Again, let me express my deep appreciation for the fine cooperation we have shared in the past. I hope that despite any differences of opinion that might arise during this 60th Session of the Texas Legislature, we can all join in the feeling that each of us has been a part of a team that has made an outstanding contribution toward lifting Texas up to its rightful place among the states of our nation.

I would leave you with a thought attributed to a famous English statesman, Edmund Burke, nearly two centuries ago. He wrote: "The public interest requires doing today those things that men of intelligence and goodwill would wish, five or ten years hence, had been done."

Thank You.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Condition of Appropriations

December 31, 1966

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund 1</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Amount of Approp.</th>
<th>Spent 4 Months</th>
<th>Balance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7-13265</td>
<td>Salary — Governor</td>
<td>$ 25,000.00</td>
<td>$ 8,333.32</td>
<td>$ 16,666.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-13269</td>
<td>Lt. Gov., Acting</td>
<td>7,599.04</td>
<td>342.72</td>
<td>7,256.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-13270</td>
<td>Exec. Assistant</td>
<td>16,500.00</td>
<td>5,500.00</td>
<td>11,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-13271</td>
<td>Adm. Assistants</td>
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<td>90,866.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-13272</td>
<td>Coord. Ser. to Aged</td>
<td>6,200.00</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>5,200.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-13273</td>
<td>Classified Positions</td>
<td>296,018.39</td>
<td>68,416.00</td>
<td>227,602.39</td>
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Sub-total, Salaries & Wages ... $ 460,317.43 $ 101,725.36 $ 358,592.07

7-13274 Travel, Supplies, Oper., etc. $ 60,030.00 $ 12,937.21 $ 47,092.79

7-13275 Memberships ............ 63,000.00 38,000.00 25,000.00

7-13276 Travel—Emerg. Res. Comm. ... 2,000.00 — 2,000.00

7-13277 Mansion Operations ... 48,627.00 13,298.05 35,328.95

7-13278 Deficiency Grants ....... 157,118.00 21,000.00 136,118.00

7-13279 O.E.O. Operations ...... 35,000.00 9,620.88 25,379.12

7-13280 Acquisition of Airplane 188,577.50 — 188,577.50

7-13281 Operation of Airplane. 100,000.00 5,968.28 94,031.72

7-13282 S. I. N. B. ............... 5,000.00 5,000.00 —

Total Main Office ............... $1,119,669.93 $ 207,549.78 $ 912,120.15

7-13283 Public School Education $ 150,000.00 $ 66,278.26 $ 83,721.74

7-13284 P. A. C. T. ............... 29,000.00 18,117.67 10,882.33

Total—Fund 1. $1,298,669.93 $ 291,945.71 $ 1,006,724.22

Fund 127 Federal Funds Deposits
7-24001 O.E.O. Operations ...... $ 100,000.00 $ 80,732.66 $ 19,267.34

Fund 134
7-24402 Aging Comm.—Operations ... 54,800.00 30,583.99 24,216.01

7-24863 Aging Comm.—Hogg Foundation for Consultant's Services 3,500.00 374.35 3,125.65

Total—All Funds $1,456,969.93 $ 403,636.71 $ 1,053,333.22
## SUMMARY OF GOVERNOR'S SPENDING RECOMMENDATIONS
(General Revenue and Affected Funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Budget Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I—Judiciary</td>
<td>$13,163,236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II—Health, Hospitals and Schools</td>
<td>$214,751,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>III—Departments and Agencies</td>
<td>$176,309,053</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV—Public and Higher Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>V—Legislature</td>
<td>$7,437,526</td>
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**TOTAL** $907,971,637

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Appropriations:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Completion of HemisFair Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Development Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordinating Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney General</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**TOTAL** $6,384,444

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Appropriation (New Program)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver Education Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Teacher Salary Increase (State)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Added Cost of Teacher Retirement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Program</td>
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**TOTAL** $971,559,565

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available Revenue (Present Sources)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$846,908,559</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESTIMATED DEFICIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$124,651,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the conclusion of the address by Governor Connally, Speaker Barnes presented Mrs. John "Nellie" Connally, The First Lady of Texas, and Mrs. Preston Smith, the wife of the Lieutenant Governor. He also presented Miss Sharon Connally, John Connally III and Mark Connally, and Miss Jan Smith and Mrs. Preston Michael Smith to the Joint Session.

**Adjournment**

The President announced the purpose of the Joint Session having been concluded and declared the Senate at 11:55 o'clock a.m. adjoumed until 10:00 o'clock a.m. tomorrow in accordance with a motion previously adopted in the Senate.
In Memory of
Dr. Joseph Alvin Chatman

Senator Blanchard offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 23)

Whereas, Our State lost one of its great citizens with the death of Dr. Joseph Alvin Chatman on January 12, 1967; and

Whereas, This uncommon man arose from humble beginnings to positions of great responsibility and authority in this State and in this Nation; and

Whereas, He graduated from Prairie View College in 1920 where he was captain of both football and baseball teams; and

Whereas, He completed his pre-medical training at Fisk University where he remained on the honor roll despite lettering on both football and baseball squads; and

Whereas, He later graduated from medical school at Meharry Medical College where he ranked third in his class, although he was never able to purchase a textbook; and

Whereas, He had a distinguished medical career in Mexia, Texas, from 1926 (receiving a B.S. degree from Samuel Huston College in Austin a year later) until he moved to Lubbock in 1939, where he established the Chatman Hospital Clinic in 1945; and

Whereas, Dr. Chatman was the past president of the Lone Star State Medical Association, a member of the Texas Medical Association, the National Medical Association, and the American Medical Association; and

Whereas, In 1955, he received the honorary Doctor of Humanities degree from Paul Quinn College for outstanding leadership in his profession, being recognized both statewide and nationwide; and

Whereas, In 1960, he was appointed to the President's White House Conference on Youth and a year later joined the White House Conference on the Aged; and

Whereas, In 1963, he was honored with a testimonial dinner given by numerous friends, associates and businessmen, which occasioned telegrams, including one from then Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson; and

Whereas, In May 1963, he was appointed by Governor John Connally to serve on the board of directors of Texas Southern University, a position which he retained at his death; and

Whereas, He was most active in civic affairs, and some of the organizations to which he belonged and positions held were Chairman of the Board of the Negro Boys' Club, a member of the City Hall building committee and the Red Cross disaster committee, Chairman of Hospital and Homes Committee for the Northwestern Area, M. E. Church and also a district trustee for the organization, and active in United Fund, Community Chest, and March of Dimes; and

Whereas, He was an official in the Lubbock County Democratic Party and was a delegate several times to the State Democratic Convention; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the Senate of Texas to recognize the achievements and contributions for good of this illustrious son of Texas and to express its sympathy to the surviving family on his passing; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of Texas does hereby recognize the many achievements of Dr. Joseph Alvin Chatman and his contributions to his friends, neighbors and followers, and expresses its sympathy to the surviving members of the family; and be it further

Resolved, That this Resolution be spread upon the Journal of the Senate and that copies thereof be forwarded to the surviving members of the family of Dr. Chatman, under the Seal of the Senate, by the Secretary of the Senate and that when the Senate adjourns today, it do so in memory of Dr. Joseph Alvin Chatman.

BLANCHARD
JORDAN


The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Jordan and by unanimous consent the names of the Lieutenant Governor and all Senators were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was then adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.
In Memory of

Colonel Charles Needham Avery, Sr.

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 24)

WHEREAS, In the passing of Colonel Charles Needham Avery, Sr., on the thirtieth day of July, 1966, at the age of 91, the City of Austin lost one of its most prominent and popular citizens; and

WHEREAS, Colonel Avery, a native of Alabama, moved to Texas in 1899, first living in Taylor, and became President of the Williamson County Old Settlers Association, an organization in which he remained active to the time of his death; and

WHEREAS, Colonel Avery was an accomplished raconteur whose limitless repertoire of stories and anecdotes provided much enjoyment for his countless friends and acquaintances; and

WHEREAS, He was closely identified with government in the early 1900's, his career as a public servant including serving as Chairman of the State Mining Board, as a State Highway Commissioner, and as City Water and Light Commissioner for Austin; and

WHEREAS, He was prominent in the business affairs of Austin and organized Texas Carbon Industry which later merged with United Carbon Industry, one of the largest such concerns in the world; and

WHEREAS, Colonel Avery was vitally interested in modern farm and ranch methods and in his later years managed the operation of extensive property belonging to his family in Williamson County; and

WHEREAS, Colonel Avery is survived by a son, C. N. Avery, Jr.; and three daughters, Mrs. R. L. Phinney, Mrs. T. N. Watt and Mrs. Malcolm McCorquodale, all of Austin; and three step-children, Mrs. John E. Fisher of New Castle, Indiana, Frank Millikan of La Jolla, California, and Dr. William Millikan of Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the Senate of the State of Texas to honor the memory of this distinguished citizen and to express its sympathy to the surviving members of his family; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of Texas, That it does hereby extend sincere sympathy to Colonel Avery's family and that copies of this Resolution be sent to members of the family by the Secretary of the Senate under the seal of the Senate, and that a page in the Journal be set aside for this resolution, and that when the Senate adjourns today, it do so in honor of Colonel Charles Needham Avery, Sr.

HERRING


The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Hardeman and by unanimous consent the names of the Lieutenant Governor and all Senators were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was then adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.
In Memory of

Mrs. Walter E. Long

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 25)

WHEREAS, In the passing of Mrs. Walter E. Long on the seventh day of August, 1966, the community of Austin suffered the loss of one of its most prominent citizens; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Long, a native of Thomaston, Texas, and the wife of Walter E. Long who for so many years has been closely identified with Austin's history, was a graduate of the University of Texas where she achieved an outstanding academic record and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa; and

WHEREAS, This gracious lady was actively engaged in the religious, charitable, cultural and social activities of Austin, having served as president of the Open Forum Club, the American History Club, the Settlement Club, and the Austin Art League; and

WHEREAS, She was a tireless worker in the University Presbyterian Church and was responsible for the organization of the Cradle Roll Department; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Long is survived by her husband; one daughter, Mrs. Russell Fish; one son, Dr. Walter K. Long; and four grandsons, Russell Fish III, Andrew K. Fish, John C. Fish and Walter C. Long, all of Austin; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the Senate to honor the memory of Mrs. Walter Long and to express its sympathy to the surviving members of her family; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of Texas, That it does hereby extend sincere sympathy to Mrs. Long's family and that copies of this Resolution be sent to members of the family by the Secretary of the Senate under the seal of the Senate, and that a page in the Journal be set aside for this Resolution, and that when the Senate adjourns today, it do so in honor of Mrs. Walter Long.

HERRING
HAZLEWOOD
HARDEMAN
AIKIN


The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Hardeman and by unanimous consent the names of the Lieutenant Governor and all Senators were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was then adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.
In Memory of

Mrs. Toddie Lee Wynne, Jr.

Senator Wade offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 26)

WHEREAS, In the passing January 10, 1967, of Mrs. Marty Wynne, wife of Toddie Lee Wynne, Jr., and daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. Edgar Smith, the City of Dallas lost one of its loveliest ladies and one of its most outstanding civic leaders; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Wayne had been a lifelong Dallas resident during which time she had made her imprint as an outstanding wife, mother, clubwoman and citizen; and

WHEREAS, She was graduated from Woodrow Wilson High School and Southern Methodist University; she was a member of the Junior League, where she was chairman of the Children's Theater Committee; and

WHEREAS, She was a member of Les Femmes du Monde of the Dallas Council of World Affairs; a member of the board of the American Cancer Society; a devout Catholic; a member of Christ the King Catholic Church and its Altar Society; and

WHEREAS, Mrs. Wynne is survived by her husband; four sons, Toddie Lee Wynne, III, Wreno Smith Wynne, James Young Wynne, and William Benjamin Wynne; a daughter, Miss Taney Ann Wynne; all of Dallas; and

WHEREAS, Her great contributions will be sorely missed by her family and all who knew and respected her; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Senate of the State of Texas, That the Senate extends deep sympathy to the family of this outstanding woman; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this Resolution be prepared and sent to the members of her family.

WADE PARKHOUSE

The resolution was read and adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.
In Memory of
Former Senator Jarrard Secrest

Senator Watson offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 27)

Whereas, The Senate of the State of Texas desires to honor the memory of our beloved former State Senator Jarrard Secrest, who served in the State Senate of our great State of Texas from 1952 to 1961; and

Whereas, Citizens of the City of Temple, County of Bell, and all of the State of Texas were deeply saddened on July 12, 1966, by the death of Senator Jarrard Secrest, at the age of fifty-one; and

Whereas, Senator Secrest was born in Georgetown, Texas, where he was reared and educated. He received a degree from Southwestern University and thereafter taught in Temple Public Schools. During the summer he attended the University of Texas Law School and completed his legal education while working on a teaching fellowship at Baylor University. When World War II broke out, he joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation and served four years as a special agent. After the war was over, he opened a law practice in Temple, Texas; and

Whereas, He was appointed city judge in 1948, a position he held until 1952 when he was elected to the Texas Senate. During his four-year tenure as city judge, he made a record unequalled—no one asked for a jury trial and not a single case was appealed; and

Whereas, Few men have shown greater devotion to civic and public welfare than Senator Secrest. A few of the organizations he headed included the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Knife and Fork Club, Lions Club, and the Bell-Lampasas-Mill County Bar Association; and

Whereas, He was an active member of the Methodist Church. He was serving as president of the Board of Directors of the Methodist Home in Waco at the time of his death. He had been a member of the Methodist National Coordinating Council, was Central Texas Conference Lay Leader, a director of the Wesleyan Home for the Aged at Georgetown, and had served as chairman of the official board of the First Methodist Church of Temple; and

Whereas, Senator Secrest is survived by his wife, Frances, and two sons, Robert Secrest and Jerry Secrest; and

Whereas, The Senate of the State of Texas wishes to pay tribute to the memory of this fine statesman who exemplified those qualities of Christian manhood for which all men should strive; and

Whereas, The Senate of the Sixtieth Legislature wishes to extend its most sincere sympathy to the loved ones of Senator Secrest; now, therefore, be it

Resolved that this Resolution be adopted; that copies of this Resolution be sent to the family of Senator Secrest; that a page in the Senate Journal be set aside in respect to the value of his life, which will be reflected always in the thoughts of others; and that when the Senate adjourns today, it do so in memory of this outstanding Texan who spent a great part of his life in the service of his fellowmen.

WATSON
HERRING
MOORE


The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Moore and by unanimous consent the names of the Lieutenant Governor and all Senators were added to the resolution as signers thereof.

The resolution was then adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.
In Memory of

Wesley Duke Clements

Senator Brooks offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 28)

Whereas, The citizens of Goldthwaite, and especially its young people, suffered a poignant loss in the passing of Wesley Duke Clements on December 13, 1966; and

Whereas, Wesley Duke Clements was born on August 22, 1887, in Goldthwaite; and

Whereas, A graduate of the Goldthwaite schools, Mr. Clements attended Texas A&M University, and on June 19, 1914, he married Tillie Kathleen Saylor, who passed away on January 4, 1954; and

Whereas, Although active in the insurance business since 1919, Mr. Clements also devoted considerable time to his community, serving on the school board for many years; and

Whereas, He displayed an untiring interest in education by helping countless young people get a start in life with financial assistance for educational purposes; and

Whereas, He was a member of the First Methodist Church of Goldthwaite, and of Masonic Lodge No. 694 AF&AM; and

Whereas, He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Kathleen Davis of San Antonio and Mrs. Paul Franklin of Denver, Colorado; one sister, Mrs. Eula Nickols of Goldthwaite; and three grandchildren; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas, That when the Senate adjourn this day, it do so in honor of Wesley Duke Clements; and, be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to his family as a tribute from the Senate.

The resolution was read and adopted by a rising vote of the Senate.