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       Moore
Blanchard   Mauzy
Brooks      Parkhouse
Christie    Patman
Cole        Ratliff
Connally    Reagan
Creighton   Schwartz
Grover      Strong
Hall        Wade
Hardeman    Watson
Harrington  Wilson
Hazlewood   Word
Herring

A quorum was announced present.

Colonel Paul Thronburg, State Commander of the Salvation Army in Texas, from Dallas, 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.

Report of Standing Committee

Senator Patman submitted the following report:

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.

Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Sir: We, your Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, to which was referred S. B. No. 101, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

PATMAN, Chairman.

Senate Bills on First Reading

The following bills were introduced, read first time and referred to the Committee indicated:

By Senator Moore:

S. B. No. 102, A bill to be entitled "An Act investing the Board of Directors of Texas A&M University with the sole and exclusive management and control of lands and mineral interest under its jurisdiction and that may be acquired by it; authorizing said Board of Directors to convey lands to other units and agencies of government; and where not otherwise authorized by existing law so to do, to sell said lands or lease the surface thereof under such terms and conditions as it may deem best in the public interest; providing for retention and disposition of the proceeds; authorizing said Board of Directors to purchase and lease land for the use of any part of The Texas A&M University System when, in its judgment, such land should be acquired for the educational and service needs of any Part of The Texas A&M University System when funds are available for such purpose; making this Act cumulative; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Schwartz:

S. B. No. 103, A bill to be entitled "An Act making unlawful certain acts relating to the use of strikebreakers by any person, as that term is defined, who is not the employer directly involved in a labor dispute, and providing exemptions; making unlawful strikebreaking by certain persons; making unlawful certain acts relating to transportation of strikebreakers; defining terms; providing penalties; providing for severability; repealing laws in conflict; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Labor and Management Relations.

By Senator Schwartz:

S. B. No. 104, A bill to be entitled "An Act authorizing the creation of a hospital district over a part of Brazoria County, to be known as 'Angleton-Danbury Hospital District of Brazoria County, Texas,' pursuant to Section 9 of Article IX of the Texas Constitution; providing for an election on the question of the creation of such district and the levy of a tax not to exceed seventy-five (75¢) on each $100 valuation of taxable property within said district for its maintenance and the payment of bonds issued by said district; appointing its first governing body; provid-
ing for the election of a governing body for such district and tenure of office and powers and duties of such governing body; providing for a bond election simultaneously with said tax levy and creation election; making provisions relating to district taxation; providing for the selection of a depository; giving the district the power of eminent domain; providing for the issuance of bonds by said district; containing other provisions relating to the subject; reciting proof of publication of constitutional notice; providing a severability clause; and declaring an emergency.”

To the Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns.

By Senator Parkhouse:

S. B. No. 105, A bill to be entitled “An Act amending Article 7150, Vernon's Revised Civil Statutes, 1925, by adding a new section thereto to be known and designated as Section 22, so as to exempt from taxation property of all fraternal organizations for so long as the property is owned and used for charitable, benevolent, religious, and educational purposes, and is not in whole or in part leased out to others or otherwise used with a view to profit, providing for the severability of provisions and declaring an emergency.”

To the Committee on State Affairs.

By Senator Cole:

S. B. No. 106, A bill to be entitled “An Act amending Section 2 of Article II, Senate Bill No. 116, Chapter 334, Acts 51st Legislature, Regular Session, 1949 (compiled as Article 2922-12, Section 2, V.T.C.S.) to include psychologists and psychometrists in the list or designations of special service teachers to assist eligible school districts in providing essential services for identification and evaluation of pupils assigned to special education classes; amending subsection (3) of Section 1 of Article III, Senate Bill No. 116, Chapter 334, supra, (compiled as Article 2922-13, Section 1, subsection (3), V. T. C. S.) to provide the formula for allotment of special service teacher units necessitated by the enlarged changes in the list of special service teachers; providing for an effective date of this Act; and declaring an emergency.”

To the Committee on Education.

By Senator Cole:

S. B. No. 107, A bill to be entitled “An Act amending subsection (4)c of Section 1 of Senate Bill No. 116, Chapter 334, Acts of the 51st Legislature, Regular Session, 1949 (compiled as subsection (4)c under Section 1 of Article 2922-13, V.T.C.S.) to provide for supervisor units for approved exceptional children education programs, prescribing the formula for the allocation of such exceptional children supervisor unit(s) and by reference the applicable minimum salary schedule; providing for an effective date of this Act; and declaring an emergency.”

To the Committee on Education.

By Senator Cole:

S. B. No. 108, A bill to be entitled “An Act authorizing the State Board of Education to provide for the establishment and procedure for operation of Regional Education Service Centers under provisions hereof and Senate Bill 408, Acts of 59th Legislature (codified Article 2654-3d, V.T. C.S.) for providing educational services to school districts and coordinating educational planning in the region; authorizing the governing board of each such center to contract and to expend grants received from public and private organizations for purpose(s) contracted, pursuant to rules and regulations of the State Board of Education; providing a severability clause; and declaring an emergency.”

To the Committee on Education.

By Senators Brooks and Harrington:

S. B. No. 109, A bill to be entitled “An Act requiring owners of motor vehicles to maintain responsibility to respond in damages for liability arising out of the operation, ownership, and use of the motor vehicles; and declaring an emergency.”

To the Committee on Jurisprudence.

By Senators Watson and Cole:

910 (compiled as subsection (4)a of Section 1, Article 2922-13, V.T.C.S.) to provide for an increased statewide total of exceptional teacher units for exceptional children defined as emotionally disturbed; amending Section 1 of Article V, Senate Bill No. 116, Chapter 334, 51st Legislature, Regular Session, 1949, as last amended by Senate Bill No. 306, Chapter 407, Acts 59th Legislature, Regular Session, 1965 (compiled as Article 2922-15, Section 1, V.T.C.S.) to authorize, increase and provide for allocation of operation funds to school districts operating approved exceptional children classroom teacher units for emotionally disturbed children; and declaring an emergency."

To the Committee on Education.

Senate Resolution 54

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The State of Texas encourages the Fine Arts; and

Whereas, The Governor in his message to the Joint Session of the Texas Legislature on January 18 recommended an increase of State support for the Fine Arts; and

Whereas, The Austin Ballet Society has been a chartered non-profit educational and cultural corporation organized under the laws of Texas since 1956; and

Whereas, The Austin Ballet Society has had a notably successful record under the artistic leadership of the talented choreographer, Barbara Carson; and

Whereas, The Austin Ballet Society has acquired a large lot and a fine building as a gift of one of its past presidents, Mrs. Fagan Dickson; and

Whereas, This "Ballet Barn" now meets a need of the Society for a place to sew costumes, construct scenery, and to store the property of the Society; and

Whereas, The philanthropy of Mrs. Dickson and other patrons of the Fine Arts should be properly acknowledged; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of Texas, That Mrs. Fagan Dickson be commended for her generous gift and that the Austin Ballet Society be congratulated as it begins another decade of service to the people of Texas.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

Presentation of Guest

The President presented as a guest of the Senate and of Senator Word today, Mrs. Rosemary Scott of Comanche. Mrs. Scott is the sister of Senator Ralph Hall.

Co-author of Senate Bill 87

On motion of Senator Aikin and by unanimous consent, Senator Harrington will be shown as Co-author of S. B. No. 87.

Senate Bill 32 on Second Reading

The President recognized Senator Herring and he made a statement regarding his reason for attempting to pass S. B. No. 32 at the present time.

(Pending discussion by Senator Herring of the above reasons, the President Pro Tempore occupied the Chair.)

(President in the Chair.)

Motion to Place Senate Bill 32 on Second Reading

Senator Herring moved that Senate Rules 116 and 13, and Section 5 of Article III of the State Constitution be suspended and that S. B. No. 32 be taken up for consideration at this time.

Senator Hazlewood requested permission to speak against the bill.

Senator Herring raised the Point of Order that a motion to suspend the Rules is not debatable.

The President sustained the Point of Order, stating that the bill was not before the Senate at this time.

Question—Shall the Rules be suspended to consider S. B. No. 32 at this time?

The motion was lost by the following vote (not receiving four-fifths vote of the Members of the Senate):

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Creighton Parkhouse
Grover Patman
Hall Ratliff
Hardeman Reagan
Harrington Watson
Herring Wilson
Hightower Word
Jordan

Nays—7
Connally Schwartz
Hazlewood Strong
Kennard Wade
Mauzy

Absent
Moore

Reason for Vote

I am voting to suspend all necessary rules to bring up S. B. 32, and will vote for its passage if I get the opportunity because I am keenly aware of the plight of our State employees, and of the inadequate salaries that are causing our State to lose valuable, trained personnel almost every day.

I view any delay in appropriating money for more adequate salaries for our State employees as foolish, for it costs more to train one key-punch operator than the State can save in several years of paying an inadequate salary.

BROOKS

Senate Concurrent Resolution 8

Senator Creighton offered the following resolution:

S. C. R. No. 8, Requesting Governor to submit as an emergency pay raises for State Employees.

Whereas, The ever-spiraling costs of living, augmented by the inflationary environment of the present economy, has created a plight of indigency and destitution throughout the levels of state employment; and

Whereas, More than 6,000 state employees are compensated in amounts below the national poverty level promulgated by the Federal government; and

Whereas, The employment turnover in state government in Texas has mounted to an exorbitant rate of 34 per cent annually, and such turnover has resulted in severe losses to state government in monetary, administrative, and morale declines; and

Whereas, Many state agencies, such as the Texas Highway Department and the Department of Public Safety, have been unable to fill more than 200 vacant positions each, solely because of inadequate, non-competitive salary rates; and

Whereas, Matters are currently being considered in both houses of the Legislature which would increase state level taxes, state supported college and university tuitions, and legislative salaries, thus enlarging the financial burden of salaried employees of all phases of our economy; and

Whereas, Only two states in the union employ fewer State employees than the State of Texas, although Texas is 35th in its degree of compensation to state employees; and

Whereas, Such false economy in government has and will continue to result in exorbitant wastes of state funds until the state is provided with the financial capabilities necessary to employ and retain responsible employees; and

Whereas, Every day that this ignominious predicament goes unattended the State of Texas loses almost 10 of its capable, experienced employees to the federal government and industry; and

Whereas, This need has been recognized as critical by the Governor of the State of Texas in his budget requests already submitted to the Legislature and favorably stressed in the recommendations of the Legislative Budget Board; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of Texas be vigorously urged to declare an emergency to exist, and such emergency be made known to the Legislature, and immediate consideration be given by the Legislature of the State of Texas to the increasing of state employment salary levels in order that the government of the State of Texas will continue to administer its affairs in a competent manner.

CREIGHTON
BATES
JORDAN
BROOKS
MAUZY

The resolution was read.
Senator Creighton asked unanimous consent that the resolution be considered immediately.

There was objection.

Senator Creighton then moved to suspend the regular order of business in order to consider S. C. R. No. 8 immediately.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

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Question—Shall S. C. R. No. 8 be adopted?

The resolution was then adopted.

Record of Votes

Senators Strong, Kennard, Wilson and Hazlewood asked to be recorded as voting “Nay” on the adoption of the above resolution.

House Bill 1 on Second Reading

Senator Aikin moved that Senate Rules 13, 32 and 116 and Sections 5 and 32 of Article III requiring bills to be read on three several days be suspended and that H. B. No. 1 be placed on its second reading and passage to third reading and on its third reading and final passage.

The motion prevailed by the following vote:

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The President then laid before the Senate on its second reading and passage to third reading the following bill:

H. B. No. 1, A bill to be entitled “An Act appropriating Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to the House of Representatives and Two Hundred Sixty Thousand Dollars to the Senate for per diem, other salaries and wages, consumable supplies and materials, current and recurring operating expenses, capital outlay, repairs and renovations to capitol, other necessary expenses, and for operations of the Legislative Council; and declaring an emergency.”

The bill was read the second time and was passed to third reading.

House Bill 1 on Third Reading

The Constitutional Rule requiring bills to be read on three several days having been suspended, the President laid H. B. No. 1 before the Senate on its third reading and final passage.

The bill was read the third time and was passed by the following vote:

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Senate Resolution 55

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The Honorable Dr. P. K. Banerjee, Minister of the Embassy of India, is visiting the State of Texas and is present in the Texas Senate today; and

Whereas, This distinguished diplomat, next in rank to the Ambassador of India, was educated at his home University in Calcutta, at New York and Harvard, and served on the Faculty of Arts, Faculty of Law and on the Senate of the University of Calcutta as an elected member; and

Whereas, Dr. Banerjee is the recipient of national decoration "Padma Shri" awarded to him by the President of India in 1963 for meritorious work for his country in China; he is an author of note on international affairs and has represented India in the interest of world peace at the U.N. General Assembly; Peace Observation Commission; Security Council; Social Commission; Human Rights Commission; UNESCO; the International Conference on Social Work, and a number of other international conferences; and

Whereas, While in Austin, Dr. Banerjee will make an address at The University of Texas on Asian Affairs, and it is a great privilege for the Senate of Texas to welcome him here today; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the 60th Legislature express appreciation to Dr. Banerjee for his efforts toward world peace and the high honor which he has bestowed by visiting our state and the Texas Senate; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution be prepared under the Seal of the Senate for The Honorable Dr. P. K. Banerjee in recognition of his service and to serve as a memento of his Texas visit.

The resolution was read and was adopted.

On motion of Senator Herring, and by unanimous consent, The Honorable Dr. P. K. Banerjee was requested to address the Senate.

Dr. Banerjee was escorted to the President's Rostrum by Senator Herring. The President presented Senator Herring and he introduced Dr. Banerjee.

Dr. Banerjee addressed the Senate, expressing appreciation for the opportunity of visiting the great State of Texas and the honor of addressing the Senate. He further stated that he brought greetings from five million citizens of India for the assistance and help from the United States and Texas.

Dr. Banerjee stated further that "there may be differences of opinion but all democracies are working for the betterment of mankind."

At the conclusion of the address Dr. Banerjee was given a standing ovation by the Members of the Senate.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 9

Senator Harrington offered the following resolution:

S. C. R. No. 9, Providing for continuation of a Committee on Faculty Compensation in State-supported colleges and universities.

Whereas, The Committee on Faculty Compensation in state-supported colleges and universities, created by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26, Fifty-ninth Legislature, Regular Session, in its report to the Sixtieth Legislature entitled Education: The Texas Fringe, recommended continuation of the work of the Committee in the area of college and university faculty fringe benefits; and

Whereas, The Committee on Faculty Compensation in state-supported colleges and universities, created by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 26, Fifty-ninth Legislature, Regular Session, in its report to the Sixtieth Legislature entitled Education: The Texas Fringe, recommended continuation of the work of the Committee in the area of college and university faculty fringe benefits; and

Whereas, The members and officers of Texas Association of College Teachers, and the members and officers of American Association of University Professors have expressed
their desire that this committee be continued; and

Whereas, The Committee on Faculty Compensation, in its report to the Sixtieth Legislature, did present specific recommendations on certain topics it investigated, there remains a need for continued study of faculty fringe benefits in state colleges and universities, particularly in areas where, because of the lack of time and because of the complexities of the subjects under review, it was impossible for the Committee to give full attention to some; and

Whereas, Rapidly changing society, a growing population, and an expanding economy place increased demands on the state's educational institutions; and

Whereas, The ability of the state's educational institutions to meet increased demands depends largely upon their ability to recruit and hold effective faculty personnel; and

Whereas, While direct salary compensation rates for state college and university faculties presently in effect place Texas in a fairly competitive position, the state's fringe benefit provisions are relatively non-competitive with other states and with industry; and

Whereas, This Committee has received not only state-wide recognition, but national recognition because of interest expressed, not only by educators, but also by members of legislative bodies throughout the country; and

Whereas, Because of the work of the Committee on Faculty Compensation, The Legislature of the State of Texas has been described by one prominent educator as "opening the door to higher education in the South;" now, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the State of Texas, the House of Representatives concurring, that the following be accomplished:

Section 1. The Committee on Faculty Compensation in state-supported colleges and universities is hereby created, consisting of eight (8) members; three (3) of whom shall be members of the House of Representatives and one (1) of whom shall be a layman who is not on the faculty or staff of any such institution; all appointed by the Speaker of the House; and three (3) of whom shall be members of the Senate and one (1) of whom shall be a layman who is not on the faculty or staff of such institution; all appointed by the Lieutenant Governor. The terms of all members shall commence with their appointment and shall terminate on the convening of the next Regular Session of the Legislature following adoption of this Resolution. Vacancies occurring from any cause after appointment may be filled by the respective appointing officers.

When the membership of the Committee is completed, the Senate member having the greatest seniority of service in the Senate shall call a meeting at which the members shall by majority vote elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a secretary. A vacancy in the chairmanship shall be filled by the advancement of the vice-chairman, and a new vice-chairman shall be elected by the Committee. A majority of the Committee's membership shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Sec. 2 Members of the Committee shall receive no pay for their services on the Committee, but shall be reimbursed from the Contingent Fund of the respective houses of the Legislature for necessary expenses actually incurred in the discharge of their duties.

Sec. 3. The Committee shall examine the range and kinds of personal security payments and benefits which should be authorized for faculties of Texas state colleges and universities, seeking the advice of representative members of such faculties, and of other interested persons, and examining the experience and practices of public and private universities in Texas and other states, and examining the experiences and practices of industry and government, and report its findings and recommendations to the Regular Session of the Sixtieth Texas Legislature.

Sec. 4. The Committee is authorized to hold hearings necessary or desirable for the full development of all facts pertinent to its studies. All state agencies, colleges, and universities are hereby authorized and directed to cooperate fully in any studies, investigations, or consultations of the Committee and to permit the Committee free access to all records in any way connected with this study.
The resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Reports of Standing Committee

Senator Hall by unanimous consent submitted the following reports:

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.
Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which was referred S. B. No. 73, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

HALL, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.
Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which was referred S. B. No. 91, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

HALL, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.
Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which was referred S. B. No. 75, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

HALL, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.
Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which was referred S. B. No. 74, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

HALL, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.
Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which was referred S. B. No. 76, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed.

HALL, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.
Sir: We, your Committee on Counties, Cities and Towns, to which was referred S. B. No. 6, have had the same under consideration, and I am instructed to report it back to the Senate with the recommendation that it do pass and be printed, as amended.

HALL, Chairman.

Austin, Texas,
January 26, 1967.
Hon. Preston Smith, President of the Senate.

Motion to Adjourn

On motion of Senator Aikin, the Senate agreed to adjourn, subject to the Joint Session, until 10:30 o'clock a.m. on Monday, January 30, 1967.

Joint Session

(To hear address of The Honorable Dean Rusk, United States Secretary of State)

The President announced at 11:55 o'clock a.m. the time had arrived to hear an address by the Honorable Dean Rusk, pursuant to the provisions of H. C. R. No. 4 and H. C. R. No. 14.

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 12:00 o'clock m.

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

On invitation of the Speaker of the House, the President occupied a seat on the Speaker's Platform.

The Secretary's party composed of The Honorable Dean Rusk, Governor John Connally, The Honorable Edward Clark, Ambassador from the United States to Australia, Congressman J. J. Pickle of the Tenth Congressional District, and Congressman Omar Burleson of the Seventeenth Congressional District was escorted to the Speaker's Rostrum by Senators Hazlewood, Moore, Strong, Schwartz and Berry, on the part of the Senate, and Representatives Neugent of Galveston, Foreman, Pipkins and Jamison on the part of the House.

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

Honorable Ben Barnes, Speaker of the House of Representatives, called the House to order and announced a quorum of the House present.

The Speaker announced the purpose of the Joint Session and presented the Governor of Texas, the Honorable John Connally to the Joint Session.

Governor John Connally presented The Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary of State of the United States to the Joint Session.

Dean Rusk addressed the Joint Session as follows:

It is a high privilege to address a Joint Session of the Legislature of the great State of Texas. I regard your invitation as an exceptional compliment.

I have long felt a special tie with Texas through my kinsman Thomas Jefferson Rusk. Through the influence of John C. Calhoun, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in South Carolina. Later he moved to Georgia. He came to Texas in pursuit of some men who had absconded with some of his money. But he decided to stay, signed the Declaration of Independence of 1836, and served the Lone Star Republic as a General, Secretary of War, Chief Justice, and Chairman of the Convention of 1845.

A year or two ago, I learned through a diligent historian that, as a General, my kinsman was responsible for a tense period in the relations between Texas and the United States. In November 1838, "at the head of one hundred men," he "entered the United States and proceeded as far as Shreveport." The American Legation in Houston sharply demanded an explanation of that "extraordinary conduct." And at the direction of my distinguished predecessor, John Forsyth, who also came from Georgia, there ensued a series of vigorous, but elegant, diplomatic exchanges with two successive Texas Secretaries of State. General Rusk's defense was, in essence: "Who, me? I was just chasing a bunch of Indians." In the end, the President of the Republic of Texas promised that it wouldn't happen again. So my kinsman was not allowed to occupy the United States!

I think today, of course, of the two native sons of Texas who have borne uniquely high responsibilities: Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lyndon B. Johnson. Both have dealt with the paramount questions of defense and foreign policy, not as partisans, but as patriots who put the national interest first.

I am proud to be President Johnson's Secretary of State. And I believe that the American people—and all men everywhere who love freedom—are very fortunate to have as President of the United States a man of his courage, fortitude, and seasoned judgment.

The President of the United States holds an office which is sometimes described as "lonely." And, indeed, it is. He alone must make great decisions—decisions on which our survival as a nation may depend. But, in another way, he is not lonely. For, when the President is in his Oval Room, pondering the issues of war and peace, thinking hard about how best to protect liberty, he knows that nearly two hundred million Americans are in that room with him—and that many hundreds of millions of other people around the world wish
him well, because they know that their own liberty depends heavily upon the commitment of the United States to freedom.

There are many ways in which the central purpose of our foreign policy can be stated, but I know of none better than the familiar words from the Preamble of our Constitution, to "secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity."

We know that we can no longer preserve our nation and our way of life by standing apart from the world... by the defenses and policies confined to this continent, or the Western Hemisphere, or the North Atlantic basin. And we know that we can't preserve our way of life satisfactorily through another great war, at least not one in which thermonuclear weapons make life impossible or intolerable for most of the human race.

So our supreme objective must be, and is, peace... a durable world peace. But a durable peace cannot be achieved just by wishing for it or by slogans or rhetoric, or by passing resolutions or signing pledges, or by negotiating a pact renouncing war. There was great rejoicing in many countries in 1928 when the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed, renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. But that parchment meant nothing to Hitler, or Mussolini, or the Japanese militarists. Only a dozen years later Hitler's Wehrmacht captured the very city in which that pact had been signed.

Over the years, many Americans, in groups or as individuals, have thought deeply about the organization of a durable peace. In 1915 William Howard Taft, John Bassett Moore, J. Reuben Clark, Jr., and other leading citizens formed a non-partisan organization to advocate a League to Enforce Peace.

At the end of "the war to end wars" and "make the world safe for democracy," a far-sighted American President took the lead in creating the League of Nations. But we didn't join it. Instead, we withdrew into isolation, disarmed, and turned our back—until it was almost too late. We and the world paid the costly penalty that Woodrow Wilson had foreseen if peace were not to be enforced.

The Second World War gave new impetus to thinking about the organization of a reliable peace. On September 3, 1939, the very day that war began, President Roosevelt said: "...it seems to me clear, even at the outbreak of this great war, that the influence of America should be consistent in seeking for humanity a final peace which will eliminate, as far as it is possible to do so, the continued use of force between nations." A few days later, Secretary of State Cordell Hull appointed a special assistant to work on problems of peace. This work was carried forward with the help of committees, first within the government, then including advisers from outside the government. On December 23, 1939, President Roosevelt addressed messages to the President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and Pope Pius XII. He said that while no spiritual or civil leader could move yet forward on a specific plan for a new order of things, "the time for that will surely come." He expressed his desire to "encourage a closer association between those in every part of the world—those in religion and those in government—who have a common purpose."

Only a few days after Pearl Harbor, President Roosevelt requested Secretary Hull to expand the study of post-war foreign policy. An enlarged advisory committee was created, and in May, 1942 it began to include members of Congress of both parties.

Parallel studies were undertaken by various private organizations. One of the most important was that of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace set up by the Federal Council of Churches in December, 1940. The work of that Committee led to two national study conferences on The Churches and a Just and Durable Peace and to many thoughtful analyses and conclusions. And its Chairman was to become a very distinguished Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles.

One of the chief results of those studies, both in the Government and outside it, was the decision to create a new international organization to preserve peace. While the greatest war in history still raged, the United Nations Charter was drafted and signed. Its first great objective was,
in the words of its Preamble, "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war . . . ."

At that time long-range airplanes were already slicing through the distance and time which had contributed to our national safety in the past. Then came the atomic bomb. A few weeks later, in his final report as Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall pointed out that the new techniques of war had changed fundamentally the problem of national defense: that the war just concluded was the last great war in which the United States could expect to escape destructive bombardment. From now on, he said, "The United States, its homes and factories," are in "the front line of world conflict." Therefore . . . "We are now concerned with the peace of the entire world."

That conclusion was made inescapable within a few years by the development of long-range missiles and multi-megaton thermonuclear warheads.

We must do our best to prevent another great war not only because war is what General Sherman said it was but because the safety of our nation requires it.

So, today the primary task of our armed forces is to prevent another great war, and the supreme goal of our foreign policy is a durable peace. Obviously, the first essential in building a durable peace is to eliminate aggression—by preventing it, if possible, and by repelling it when it occurs or is threatened. The authors of the United Nations Charter knew that. They had seen one aggression lead to another until the world went up in flames. So they stated that the first purpose of the United Nations was . . . "to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace. . . ." Unfortunately, some members of the United Nations have not been willing to honor that primary obligation.

The United Nations has helped to make and keep peace in many situations. We continue to support it and to seek ways of strengthening it. But because it has been unable to function in some of the most dangerous situations, the main job of preventing and repelling aggression has been ac-

accomplished by the defensive alliances of the Free World. . . . defensive alliances organized and conducted in complete harmony with the UN Charter, which expressly recognizes the right of individual and collective self-defense and also provides for regional organizations or agencies to maintain international peace and security.

Under those alliances, the United States is specifically pledged to assist in the defense of more than 40 nations. Those commitments, and the power that lies behind them, are the backbone of world peace.

We maintain a formidable nuclear deterrent. I believe it is generally understood that a nuclear attack on us or any of our allies would be sheer insanity. I think it is also realized generally, if not universally, that aggression, by the mass movement of troops across frontiers, would involve extremely grave risks to the aggressor. But the principal Communist states remain publicly committed to what they call "wars of liberation"—the infiltration of arms and trained men. That is the type of aggression by which Communist North Viet-Nam set out to conquer South Viet-Nam.

It is an aggression which has become less and less indirect since the closing months of 1964, when North Viet-Nam began to move an entire division of its regular army into South Viet-Nam.

Four successive Presidents of the United States, after extended study in consultation with their chief advisors on defense and foreign policy, have concluded that the security of Southeast Asia, and of South Viet-Nam in particular, is very important to the security of the United States. Those who take a different view are at odds with the men who have borne the highest responsibility for the defense of the United States and the Free World since the Second World War.

In accordance with our national interest in the security of South Viet-Nam, the Government of the United States made commitments, of which the most solemn was the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty. That Treaty was approved by the United States Senate in 1955 with only one dissenting vote. It bound us to take action in the event of an armed attack on South Viet-Nam,
among other nations. And Secretary of State Dulles told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that that commitment included the case of an attack by "the regime of Ho Chi Minh in North Viet-Nam."

The United States cannot run away from its commitments. If either our adversaries or our friends should begin to doubt that the United States will honor its alliances, the result could be catastrophe.

We are fighting in Viet-Nam because also we have not forgotten the lesson of the tragic Nineteen Thirties...the lesson that one aggression leads to another. Once again we are hearing that "it's a long way off and none of our business." That's what was said about Manchuria and Ethiopia—and, by some, about Czechoslovakia. Once again we are hearing it said that if you let the aggressor have one more bite, maybe he will be satisfied.

Some say this is just a "civil war." That's what some claimed about the aggression against the Republic of Korea. No Communist state would call it just a civil war if the Federal Republic of Germany were to send twenty regiments of its regular army into East Germany.

The military conquest of South Viet-Nam will not occur. But there remains the hard job of rooting out what Ho Chi Minh has called "the guerrilla infrastructure."

While we and our allies are resolved to preserve the freedom of the South Vietnamese to make their own future under institutions and leaders of their own free choice, we have made every effort to seek a peaceful solution.

It has been the consistent policy of the United States during the last twenty years to apply its power only to the extent necessary to accomplish the essential purpose. When Berlin was blockaded, we and our allies resorted to an airlift. When Khrushchev placed strategic missiles in Cuba, President Kennedy applied a limited naval quarantine. He was prepared to do more if necessary, but the Kremlin got the message.

The point I am emphasizing was set forth admirably in February 1953 by the President of the National Churches of Christ in the United States of America, in his Official Call to the Fourth National Study Conference on The Churches and World Order.

I quote:

"In the past turbulent decade the United States has been thrust into a position of world leadership. Our country has become the most powerful nation in the free world. This power carries with it great responsibility. In a world threatened by tyranny, by rising nationalism, and by unrest in the less developed areas, the power of a great nation like ours must be exercised with restraint and humility to avoid appeasement on one side and total war on the other."

The author of that statement is an eminent Texan, Bishop William C. Martin of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It has been asserted that the United States is suffering, or in danger of suffering, from the "arrogance of power." That recalls Lord Acton's dictum that power tends to corrupt and absolute power tends to corrupt absolutely.

I don't believe the American people have been corrupted by power. We have borne heavy burdens because we believe in liberty and want peace. We have sought nothing for ourselves except what we seek for all other peoples on this planet: the right to live in freedom and peace.

And I believe that most people all around the world understand the decent purposes of the American people...and that most of them want the same kind of world we want.

While we help to eliminate aggression we search for areas of common interest and agreement with our adversaries...especially arrangements or understandings to reduce the danger of a great war. And we work continuously at the manifold tasks of building the economic, social, and political strength of the Free World...by ever closer partnerships with the economically advanced nations...by aid to the developing nations in modernizing themselves in freedom...by strengthening and expanding useful international institutions...by cultural and scientific exchanges.

Brick by brick, the structure of world peace is being built. When all
would be aggressors come to realize, as they must, that aggression will not be tolerated, there will be peace. And, if those who want peace and covet nothing from their neighbors remain strong and alert, that peace will become the enduring peace for which mankind has long yearned.

The Speaker of the House presented as other distinguished guests at the Joint Session today: The Honorable Edward Clark, Congressman J. J. Pickle, Congressman Omar Burleson, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Nugent (the daughter of President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson), former member of the House of Representatives and now Judge of the Court of Civil Appeals in New Orleans, Homer Thornberry.

The Speaker also presented members of the Board of Regents of The University of Texas since The Secretary of State was the guest of The University of Texas today.

The President of the Senate announced that the Senate at 12:35 o'clock p.m. would stand adjourned until 10:30 o'clock a.m. on Monday, January 30, 1967, on motion previously adopted by the Senate.

Welcome Resolutions

S. R. No. 53—By Senator Blanchard: Extending welcome to students and sponsors of Andrews High School.

S. R. No. 56—By Senator Word: Extending welcome to Mrs. Rosemary Scott of Comanche.
In Memory of

Mrs. Irby Carruth

Senator Herring offered the following resolution:

(Senate Resolution 52)

Whereas, In the passing of Mrs. Irby B. Carruth, wife of Austin's Superintendent of Schools, on the 14th day of January, 1967, the community suffered the loss of one of its loveliest ladies; and

Whereas, Mrs. Carruth, who was the former Miss Tip Bradford of Canyon and a graduate of West Texas State University, has been a resident of Austin for the past seventeen years, during which time she has endeared herself to a host of friends and taken an active part in the religious, cultural and charitable activities of Austin; and

Whereas, Mrs. Carruth, a member of the University Christian Church, is survived by her husband; a son, Captain Stanley B. Carruth of Austin; a grandson, Thomas Goodwin Carruth of Galveston; and a sister, Mrs. W. C. Black of Canyon; and

Whereas, It is the desire of the Senate to honor the memory of Mrs. Irby Carruth 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. Carruth'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. Irby Carruth.

HERRING


The resolution was read.

On motion of Senator Aikin 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.