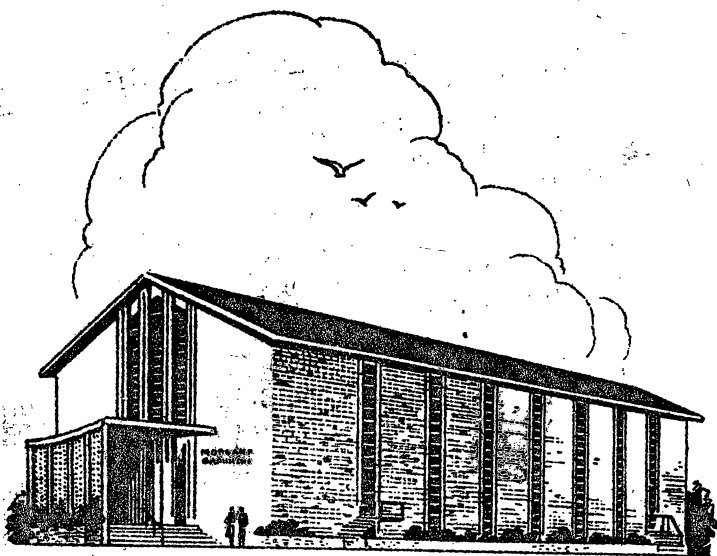




MORGAN AT BROWNLEE — TU 4-4086
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Morgan Avenue Baptist Church

Olan Runnels, Pastor

Morgan Avenue Baptist Church
Corpus Christi, Texas

May 7, 1967

Dr. Olan Runnels, Pastor Wm. R. Cline, Music

SERMON SUBJECT

"A Life Saving Experience" is the subject for this morning.

UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIAN LIFE

The film, "PANCHO," will be shown in Adult 3 Department, 5:30 pm today. This film helps us to have more of a community awareness. It is the story of a little Latin-American boy, his family, and their struggle for acceptance, education and happiness. It will touch your heart and move you to responsible Christian living.

FLORAL DONATION

The flowers for the sanctuary today were given by the Rebecca Class.

YOUTH NOTES

Fellowships: High School and College-Career will meet at Cindy Freeman's.

No fellowship for Junior High.

Youth Choir: Rehearsal 4:00 pm. today.

Senior Honor Party: May 26.

Graduate Sunday: May 28

FAMILY SUPPER MENU

May 10, 1967 - 5:45- 6:45 pm

Chicken Fried Steak

Brown Gravy

Creamed Potatoes

Buttered Squash

Bread-Butter

Tea-Coffee

Dessert

WELCOME TO OUR VISITORS!

COME AGAIN !

ANNOUNCEMENTS

W. M. U.

The Woman's Missionary Union will meet in homes Tuesday, May 9, 10:00 am. The circles will meet with Mrs. Scottie Jefferies and Mrs. Everett Gene Powell.

NOTE: PROPERTIES COMMITTEE

Members of the Properties Committee will meet at the church Monday night, May 8, 7:30.

SENIOR CITIZENS

An interesting program has been planned for the Senior Citizens (ages 55 and up) in Fellowship Hall Tuesday, 7:00 pm. A special film will be shown.

PARENT-WORKERS MEETING

All members of Elementary 4, 5 and 6 departments and their parents are invited to attend this program in Fellowship Hall, Friday, May 12, 7:30 pm.

CHURCH-WIDE CLEAN-UP

Remember to turn the page of the calendar to Saturday, May 13. Your help is needed from 9:00 until 12:00 noon. Bring brooms, mops, buckets, rags, etc. Cleaning solutions furnished by the church.

CHOIR REHEARSAL

The Youth Choir will meet today at 4:00 pm. All Young People are urged to be present.

Adult Choir practice is each Thursday, 7:00 pm. Come and give your talent to the Lord.

--ADULT 2 SUNDAY SCHOOL IN FOCUS--

TODAY

ORDER OF WORSHIP

Morning Worship 11:00 am

Prelude	Organ
Items of Interest	
Call to Worship	Pastor
Gloria Patri	Choir
Prayer - Response	Choir

"Hear Our Prayer, O Lord"

Recognition of Visitors	Pastor
Hymn "Give of Your Best"	No. 353
Hymn "I Am Thine, O Lord"	No. 349
Doxology	Psalter

Offertory Prayer

Offertory

Special	Choir
---------	-------

Message	Pastor
---------	--------

Invitation "I Surrender All"	No. 363
------------------------------	---------

Choral Benediction

Postlude

Evening Worship 6:45 pm

Prelude	Organ
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Items of Interest

Hymn "The Solid Rock"	No. 283
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Prayer

Recognition of Visitors	Pastor
-------------------------	--------

Hymn "Let Others See Jesus in You"	No. 348
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Hymn "More Love to Thee"	No. 292
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Offertory Prayer

Offertory

Special	Youth Choir
---------	-------------

Message	Pastor
---------	--------

Invitation "Have Thine Own Way"	No. 355
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Benediction

Postlude

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 8, 1967

FROM: Planning Division Officer

TO: Dr. Garcia

File under Pancho

Dear Friend,

Thought you would want to know that after Dr. Runnels and myself reviewed the film, "Pancho", we were so concerned that we had others of our church see it also.

Many people are not aware of the problems that some of our people are faced with. Therefore, films like "Pancho" will educate them and it is hoped will get people concerned to such a degree that they might even get involved.

Sincerely,

Dave Rhee

D. T. RHEW
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT
BUILDING 10, NasCorpC

*See Page 2 of attached
to file
"Pancho"*



PRESIDENT KENNEDY FILLS 78 JUDGESHIP POSTS

A gamble by Congressional Democrats in the summer of 1960, which blocked creation of additional federal judgeships, paid off later in the fall when John F. Kennedy was elected President. The result was that President Kennedy, since his inauguration, has had 112 vacancies on the federal bench to fill -- 73 newly created by Congress and 39 created by death and resignation in 1961. He has named 75 Democrats and 1 Liberal, and resubmitted 3 Republican Eisenhower nominees, and the remaining 33 posts are waiting to be filled.

Although Presidents generally indicate their intentions to make federal judiciary appointments non-partisan, they traditionally go to those having the same political affiliation as the President. The nominees, who must receive Senate confirmation, currently must undergo careful screening by the Justice Department and the non-partisan American Bar Assn. Nevertheless, the same-party tradition remains strong. A judge is appointed for life at a salary of either \$22,500 or \$25,500. (See box, next page.)

Since 1955 both the President and Congress have agreed that additional federal circuit and district judges were needed in order to handle the increasing workload and backlog of cases on federal dockets. However, with Dwight D. Eisenhower in the Presidency, Democrats dominating Congress refused to pass the necessary legislation, believing that a large majority, if not all, of the new posts would go to Republicans. Then, in 1960 Attorney General William P. Rogers promised Democratic leaders that if Congress created the needed posts, Democrats would be named to half of them. A year or two earlier the offer probably would have been accepted, but with the Presidential election looming in the foreground and Democratic confidence running high, both the House and the Senate refused to bring to the floor bills already reported by the Judiciary Committees creating new posts. Instead, Democrats bet that they would win the elections, Presidential and Congressional, and thus leave the way open to all Democratic appointments when Congress created new judgeships early in 1961. (1960 Weekly Report p. 1374)

Having gambled and won, a Democratic Congress by May 4 had enacted legislation (PL 87-36) creating 10 new circuit court posts and 63 for the district court. These appointments, combined with the normal number of vacancies occurring on the federal bench due to death and retirement, as of Oct. 26 had brought the total number of appointments which Mr. Kennedy could fill to 112 -- a record for any single year. (Weekly Report p. 756)

Judgeship Appointments

Of the newly created posts to be filled, President Kennedy has appointed 10 circuit judges and 45 district judges. In addition, he has named 5 circuit judges and 16 district judges to fill posts vacated by deaths and retirement. All of these appointees -- 76 -- have been Democrats, with one exception -- Paul R. Hays, a New York Liberal.

In addition to the 76 appointees, three Republicans in 1961 were named federal district judges, but in each case they were appointed originally by President Eisenhower -- but not confirmed by the Senate before he left office -- and reappointed by President Kennedy. However, Mr. Kennedy could have had he chosen to do so, withdrawn their names. The three Republicans: Andrew J. Caffrey, Massachusetts; C. Nils Tavares, Hawaii; and John Peikens, eastern Michigan. Caffrey and Tavares were confirmed before adjournment, but Peikens was not.

If an appointment is not confirmed before Congress adjourns, the post automatically becomes vacant. The nominee usually is kept in the post by a recess appointment and President Kennedy can be expected to give recess appointments to most of those nominees who were not confirmed before adjournment Sept. 27. (Peikens, however, is not expected to be renominated.)

Mr. Kennedy also can fill the other vacancies by recess appointments, although some of the appointees could not be paid. If the post was vacant at least 30 days before adjournment, but was not filled by the President, a recess appointee could not be paid until confirmed, at which time he would receive back pay. However, if the post became vacant during after adjournment, or the last 30 days before, the nominee can be paid regardless of when he was appointed.

Kennedy and Democratic Judges

As a Presidential candidate, Mr. Kennedy Aug. 30, 1960 told the American Bar Assn. that he fully endorsed its principle of a bipartisan judiciary. He said: "I would hope that the paramount consideration in the appointment of a judge would not be his political party, but his qualifications for the office."

In an address given in New Orleans March 28, Bernard C. Segal, chairman of the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary, said there had been "as yet no concrete evidence" on the part of the Kennedy Administration of an "intention to make bipartisan appointments, nor any reiteration of President Kennedy's pledge of last August."

When queried about the intentions of the Administration during hearings on the judgeships bill March 1, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy did not commit himself to bipartisan judicial nominations, but did say that he believed the "best qualified individuals should be selected as judges." (Weekly Report p. 345)

Segal, appearing before the ABA convention in St. Louis, Aug. 9 said that two out of every three of the judgeship nominations had been made from "the best qualified judges and lawyers available," but at the same time he warned the Administration against appointing only Democrats.

He said: "If President Kennedy does not break new ground this time; if he does not introduce a real and convincing bipartisanship into appointments now...then the last best hope of achieving this goal in our generation will have been forfeited."

Although President Kennedy had as of Oct. 26 with

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Judgeships Filled - 2

the four exceptions mentioned, appointed only Democrats to the federal bench, he had adhered closely to the standard rules set up by his predecessors for selecting judges. As of that date, the ABA ratings available for confirmed judges showed that 8 were exceptionally well qualified, 32 well qualified, 15 qualified and 2 not qualified.

An Administration spokesman told Congressional Quarterly that "several" GOP nominations currently were being processed and would probably be released in the near future.

ABA Role

The American Bar Assn., under an arrangement which began in 1945, works closely with the Justice Department and the Senate Judiciary Committee in passing on the qualification of prospective federal judges.

The arrangement works as follows. When a federal judgeship is created or vacated, the Justice Department compiles a list of prospective nominees who appear to be qualified for the position. While the Department's Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting a background investigation of the prospects, the ABA's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary is investigating their professional qualifications. On the basis of these "informal reports," the actual nominee is selected and his name, along with the FBI's and ABA's formal reports, are sent by the President to the Senate Judiciary Committee. The ABA report rates the nominee either qualified, well qualified, exceptionally well qualified or not qualified. After hearings by the Senate Judiciary Committee, the nomination is sent to the full Senate for confirmation.

Under the original agreement, the ABA worked exclusively with the Senate Committee, submitting its evaluation of the nominee when informed by the Committee that hearings were going to be held. In 1952 the Justice Department as well asked for the ABA's evaluation of the candidate. In 1953, at the request of the Justice Department, the ABA stopped a practice of submitting the names of lawyers it considered qualified whenever a federal judicial vacancy occurred, and confined its reports to those under active consideration by the Department.

In his March 28 address at New Orleans, Bernard Segal described his committee as the "conduit through which the informed opinion of the bench and the bar in a given area, sifted and weighed, is objectively conveyed to the President through the Attorney General." The Standing Committee, he said, consisted of 11 members -- one from each of the federal circuits -- and its primary source of information in evaluating a prospective judge were the "opinions of the judges and lawyers of the community involved."

Segal said there were two principal reasons for rating a prospective judge as not qualified -- if he exceeded the age requirements or if he lacked significant trial experience. Segal said that the ABA considered that no one 64 years old or over should be made a federal district judge or promoted to the circuit bench, since the eligible age for retirement was 65. Only where the candidate was well qualified or exceptionally well qualified and in excellent health, Segal said, should he be named to the district bench if he was 60 years or older. Segal also said the nominee should have a "reasonable amount of trial experience, preferably at least some of it in the federal courts."

Judgeships as Patronage

Federal judgeships are highly desirable patronage plums for a number of reasons:

District judgeships pay \$22,500 annual salary, circuit judgeships \$25,500.

Judgeships are lifetime jobs. There is no mandatory retirement age. A judge may retire at age 65 after 15 years on the bench or at age 70 after 10 years on the bench. A judge who retires after 10 years' service gets full pay for the rest of his life.

Added to the financial security is the prestige of being a judge -- a particularly strong factor with lawyers, who constitute a large portion of active politicians in both parties.

And from the point of view of the Presidency, judgeships make up a fairly sizable pool of high-level, recurring patronage jobs to dispose of.

The following list gives the number of federal circuit and district judges appointed by Mr. Kennedy's three immediate predecessors during their entire terms in office, and by President Kennedy as of Oct. 26:

	Democrats	Republicans
Roosevelt	188	6
Truman	116	9
Eisenhower	9	165
Kennedy	75*	0

*One New York Liberal also was appointed.

Notable Appointments

President Kennedy Aug. 9 set a precedent when he appointed James B. Parsons to be U.S. district judge for northern Illinois -- the first Negro to be appointed to a district bench. (A Negro, William H. Hastie, had been appointed by President Harry S. Truman to sit on the third circuit court and several Negroes sit in other federal courts.) Mr. Kennedy also named two other Negroes -- Wade H. McCree Jr. to the district court for eastern Michigan and Thurgood Marshall to the second circuit court. Their careers in brief:

Marshall, 53, had been chief counsel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People since 1938 and assistant counsel for the preceding two years. He was graduated from Howard Univ. Law School, Washington, D.C., in 1933 and practiced law for three years before joining the NAACP. He had won 25 civil rights cases before the Supreme Court.

McCree, 41, had been a judge on the Wayne County, Mich., circuit bench since 1954. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1948 and immediately prior to being named to the bench he worked for the Michigan Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Parson, 50, had been judge of Cook County, Ill., since Aug. 31, 1960, prior to which he was assistant U.S. attorney for northern Illinois. He was graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1949.

One Member of Congress, Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, 62, was named a judge by Mr. Kennedy -- to fill a vacancy on the district court in eastern Michigan. Machrowicz represented Michigan's 1st district (Detroit) since 1951, before which he served as a municipal judge. (Weekly Report p. 1592).

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List of Judges Named by President Kennedy

Following is a list of all of the judgeships which have been, or are available to be, filled by President Kennedy. They consist of 10 new circuit court posts and 63 new district court positions created by Congress under Public Law 87-36, and 39 other vacancies on district or circuit benches due to retirements or deaths. Where the post had been filled as of Oct. 26, the name of the nominee is given, along with his age, political party affiliation and, where the appointment had been confirmed by the Senate, the ABA rating. The ratings are identified as follows: exceptionally well qualified (v), well qualified (w), qualified (x), not qualified (y) and not available or not provided (z).

New Circuit Court Posts

1. Second circuit -- Irving R. Kaufman, 51, Dem. (w)
2. Second circuit -- Thurgood Marshall, 53, Dem.
3. Second circuit -- Paul R. Hays, 58, Liberal
4. Third circuit -- J. Cullen Ganev, 62, Dem. (w)
5. Fourth circuit -- Albert V. Bryan, 62 Dem. (v)
6. Fourth circuit -- J. Spencer Bell, 55, Dem. (x)
7. Fifth circuit -- Griffin B. Bell, 40, Dem.
8. Fifth circuit -- Walter P. Gwin, 52, Dem.
9. Seventh circuit -- Luther M. Swygert, 56, Dem. (x)
10. Tenth circuit -- Delmas C. Hill, 55, Dem. (w)

New District Court Posts

1. Alabama, northern -- Clarence W. Allgood, 59, Dem.
2. Alaska -- Raymond E. Plummer, 48, Dem. (x)
3. Arizona -- Arthur M. Davis, 54, Dem. (v)
4. Arkansas --
5. California, northern -- Thomas J. MacBride, 47, Dem. (x)
6. California, northern -- Alfonso J. Zirpoll, 56, Dem. (w)
7. California, southern --
8. California, southern --
9. Colorado -- William E. Doyle, 50, Dem. (x)
10. Connecticut -- M. Joseph Blumenfeld, 57, Dem. (x)
11. Connecticut -- T. Emmett Clarke, 48, Dem. (w)
12. Florida, southern -- David W. Dyer, 51, Dem. (v)
13. Florida, southern --
14. Georgia, northern -- Lewis R. Morgan, 48, Dem. (w)
15. Illinois, northern -- Hubert L. Will, 57, Dem. (w)
16. Illinois, northern --
17. Indiana, northern --
18. Indiana, southern -- S. Hugh Dillin, 47, Dem. (w)
19. Iowa --
20. Kansas --
21. Louisiana, eastern -- Elmer G. West, 46, Dem. (x)
22. Louisiana, eastern -- Robert A. Ainsworth Jr., 51, Dem. (w)
23. Louisiana, western -- Richard J. Putnam, 48, Dem. (w)
24. Maryland -- Edward S. Northrop, 50, Dem. (w)
25. Maryland --
26. Massachusetts --
27. Michigan, eastern -- Wade H. McCree Jr., 41, Dem. (w)
28. Michigan, eastern -- Talbot Smith, 61, Dem.
29. Mississippi, southern -- William H. Cox, 60, Dem. (v)
30. Missouri, western -- Floyd R. Gibson, 51, Dem. (x)
31. Nevada --
32. New Jersey -- Anthony T. Augelli, 58, Dem. (w)
33. New York, eastern -- John F. Dooling, Jr., 53, Dem. (v)
34. New York, eastern -- George Roeling, 60, Dem.
35. New York, southern -- Thomas F. Croake, 59, Dem. (w)
36. New York, southern -- Dudley B. Bonsal, 54, Dem.
37. New York, southern -- Irving B. Cooper, 59, Dem.
38. New York, southern -- Wilfred Feinberg, 41, Dem.
39. New York, southern --

40. New York, southern --
41. North Carolina, eastern -- John D. Larkins Jr., 52, Dem. (x)
42. North Carolina, western -- James B. Craven Jr., 43, Dem. (w)
43. North Carolina, middle -- L. Richardson Preyer, 42, Dem.
44. Ohio, northern -- Frank J. Battisti, 39, Dem. (x)
45. Oklahoma -- Frederick A. Daugherty, 47, Dem.
46. Pennsylvania, eastern -- Joseph S. Lord III, 49, Dem. (w)
47. Pennsylvania, eastern -- Abraham L. Freedman, 57, Dem. (v)
48. Pennsylvania, eastern -- Alfred J. Luongo, 41, Dem. (x)
49. Pennsylvania, western -- Edward Dumbauld, 55, Dem. (w)
50. Pennsylvania, western --
51. Pennsylvania, middle -- Michael H. Sheridan, 49, Dem. (w)
52. Puerto Rico --
53. South Carolina -- James R. Martin Jr., 51, Dem. (v)
54. Tennessee, eastern --
55. Tennessee, middle --
56. Tennessee, western -- Bailey Brown, 44, Dem. (x)
57. Texas, northern -- Sarah T. Hughes, 65, Dem.
58. Texas, northern -- Leo Brewster, 67, Dem.
59. Texas, southern -- James L. Noel Jr., 51, Dem.
60. Texas, western -- Adrian A. Spears, 51, Dem.
61. Washington --
62. (temp.) Ohio, northern -- Ben. C. Green, 56, Dem.
63. (temp.) Ohio, southern -- John W. Peck, 43, Dem.

Vacancies Due to Retirement, Death

1. Third circuit -- William F. Smith, 58, Dem. (w)
2. Seventh circuit -- Roger T. Kiley, 60, Dem. (w)
3. Eighth circuit -- Albert Ridge, 62, Dem. (w)
4. Eighth circuit --
5. Ninth circuit -- James R. Browning, 42, Dem. (y)
6. Ninth circuit -- Ben C. Duniway, 53, Dem. (w)
7. Tenth circuit --
8. California, southern -- Albert L. Stephens Jr., 48, Dem. (w)
9. California, southern --
10. Canal Zone -- Gutherie F. Crowe, 51, Dem. (z)
11. District of Columbia --
12. District of Columbia --
13. Florida, southern -- William A. McRae Jr., 60, Dem. (z)
14. Florida, northern & southern -- George C. Young, 45, Dem. (w)
15. Georgia, middle --
16. Guam -- Paul D. Shriver, 61, Dem. (z)
17. Hawaii -- C. Nils Tavares, 59, Rep. (w)
18. Hawaii -- Martin Pence, 56, Dem. (w)
19. Illinois, northern -- Richard B. Austin, 60, Dem. (x)
20. Illinois, northern -- James B. Parsons, 50, Dem. (w)
21. Iowa, northern --
22. Massachusetts -- Andrew J. Caffrey, 40, Rep. (w)
23. Michigan, eastern --
24. Michigan, eastern -- Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowski (1st dist., Mich.), 62, Dem. (w)
25. Michigan, western --
26. Minnesota -- Earl R. Larson, 50, Dem. (x)
27. Missouri, western -- William H. Becker, 52, Dem. (w)
28. New Jersey --
29. New Jersey --
30. New York, southern --
31. Oklahoma -- Luther L. Bohannon, 59, Dem. (y)
32. Oklahoma, northern --
33. Pennsylvania, eastern --
34. Pennsylvania, eastern --
35. Tennessee, eastern -- Frank W. Wilson, 44, Dem. (w)
36. Texas, southern -- Reynaldo G. Garza, 46, Dem. (x)
37. Virginia, western -- Thomas J. Michie, 65, Dem. (v)
38. Virginia, eastern --
39. Washington, western -- William T. Beeks, 55, Dem. (w)

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hopeful of winning Green's endorsement for the 1962 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, lent full support to the Democratic vote drive. Philadelphia observers interpreted the low Democratic majorities as a major setback for Green, who had predicted Democratic margins ranging between 100,000 and 200,000. In 1960 Philadelphia gave Mr. Kennedy a 331,544 vote plurality.

Republican State Chairman George I. Bloom said the Philadelphia returns had "cut the ground out from under" Green in Congressional redistricting maneuvering. "If Green still insists on retaining six seats in Philadelphia, then he will have to accept sole responsibility for an at-large election of Congressmen in Pennsylvania next year," Bloom said, predicting that Green himself would be "the first casualty in such an election."

In suburban areas Republicans used the "Green Grab" issue (referring to Green's redistricting plans) to score record off-year majorities.

Erie -- Republicans scored a major upset by electing Charles B. Williamson, an assistant high school principal, over two-term Mayor Arthur J. Gardner. The vote: Williamson 26,519; Gardner 24,014.

Pittsburgh -- Mayor Joseph M. Barr, (D), a political veteran and close associate of Gov. David L. Lawrence (D), provided Democratic cheer by trouncing his Republican opponent, William H. Crehan, by a vote of 123,542 to 60,628 (incomplete returns).

Scranton -- Republican William T. Schmidt, 37, who quit his job as an assistant bank cashier to run for Mayor, apparently defeated four-term Mayor James Hanlon (D), 69, by a margin of 1,081 votes. But 1,957 absentee ballots, about 1,600 sent in by registered Democrats, are still to be counted. When they are tabulated Nov. 17 Schmidt's apparent victory may be overturned. The complete returns to date: Schmidt 27,441; Hanlon 26,360. A Schmidt victory would give a major boost to the political prestige of Rep. William W. Scranton (R), a potential GOP candidate for Governor or U.S. Senator. Scranton lent strong support to the Schmidt campaign.

TEXAS -- Congressional Vacancy -- State Sen. Henry B. Gonzalez (D) Nov. 4 became the first man of Mexican extraction to be elected to Congress from Texas by defeating John W. Goode Jr. (R) in a special election in the 20th Congressional District (San Antonio). Gonzalez will serve out the unexpired term of ex-Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D), who resigned Sept. 21 to accept an appointment to the Court of Military Appeals. (Weekly Report p. 1780)

Complete unofficial returns:

Gonzalez	52,855	54.4%
Goode	42,553	43.8
Ernest Cude (D)	819	0.8
G.H. Allen (D)	300	0.3
Norman Brock (D)	207	0.2

Texas observers give much of the credit for Gonzalez's surprisingly easy victory to the last-minute campaign effort of Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, who campaigned intensively for Gonzalez in the last three days before the election. Johnson said Gonzalez was "alert, aggressive, prudent, progressive" and would be sent by President Kennedy "to all parts of this country and hemisphere to work on racial and other problems." Johnson said it would make "better sense" to elect a man who belongs to the majority party in order to improve working conditions and increase federal employ-

ment in San Antonio. "Why would you want to send a man to Washington who is going to spend his time arguing and fighting with the President," Johnson said.

The appearance in behalf of Gonzalez of Mexican actor Cantinflas and Mexican Sen. Ruben Marin y Cal together with Johnson provoked GOP charges that the Democrats had injected "racism and national origins" into the election and had created a "Roman circus campaign."

Former President Eisenhower and Sens. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and John G. Tower campaigned in behalf of Goode. Goode campaigned as a strong conservative.

An important factor in Gonzalez's win was the large voter turnout in San Antonio's West Side where Mexican-American voters gave him a heavy majority. On the other hand, the voter turnout in the city's higher income districts, which went for Goode by a five-to-one margin, was not as high as the Republicans had expected.

Tower Nov. 8 said the GOP "had very little money to run this election with, while Gonzalez had the support of organized labor and near limitless financial resources." In reports filed with the Bexar County Clerk, Gonzalez was listed as spending \$9,188, while Goode listed expenditures of \$5,293.

President Kennedy, who earlier had sent Gonzalez a letter of endorsement, Nov. 4 aired his congratulations and said "the fact that you were able to reverse the vote in your district from that cast in the Texas Senatorial election earlier this year bodes well for the Democratic party."

UTAH -- Salt Lake City -- Ultra-conservative Mayor J. Bracken Lee appeared to have suffered a reverse in the non-partisan election to choose two city commissioners. Conrad B. Harrison, the man Lee had actively opposed, led the field with 27,778 votes. James L. Barker Jr., who had led the field in the primary but subsequently became identified with the Lee camp, ran third and was defeated. His vote total was 27,778. Joe L. Christensen, who remained aloof from the controversy between Lee and Harrison, ran second with 24,829 votes. The results may influence Lee against undertaking an independent Senate candidacy against Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R) in 1962.

VIRGINIA -- Governor -- Former state Attorney General Albert S. Harrison Jr. (D), running with the support of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd's Democratic organization, swept to an easy victory over Republican H. Clyde Pearson. The outcome was never in doubt in the state which has not had a Republican Governor since the Civil War. Harrison's running mates, Mills E. Godwin and Robert Y. Burton, were also easily elected Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General respectively.

Unofficial returns from 1899 of 1963 precincts gave Harrison 247,075 votes (64.2 percent), while Pearson received 137,544 (35.8 percent.) Despite a vigorous campaign, Pearson was not able to match the GOP gubernatorial percentages run up by Ted Dalton, now a federal judge, in the 1953 and 1957 campaigns.

Pearson was able to carry only Roanoke city and Charles City County, which has a high Negro registration. He also ran relatively well in Richmond and the Washington, D.C. suburbs. Rural Southside Virginia, however, rolled up margins of as high as 10 to 1 for Harrison.

Legislature -- Democrats lost two seats in the House of Delegates -- one to a Republican and one to an independent. New line-up: 94 Democrats, 5 Republicans, 1 Independent.

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