



THE
Fifty-Third
TEXAS LEGISLATURE
A Review of Its Work

T. E. McMILLAN, JR.



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*The Fifty-Third
Texas Legislature*

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INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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Foreword

THE REGULAR SESSION of the Fifty-third Texas Legislature adjourned May 27, 1953. The Institute of Public Affairs, believing that the people of this state are keenly interested in the work of this body, has attempted to digest the more important acts of the 1953 session. It is with a hope of better acquainting the people of Texas with past legislation and future needs that this resume is presented.

Mr. T. E. McMillan, Jr., Research Associate on this staff gathered the materials and prepared the original manuscript. It is to him that much of the credit for this publication is due. However, Mr. Lynn F. Anderson, Assistant Director, and Miss Doris Connerly, State Legislative Reference Librarian, both read the manuscript in its final form and they made a number of valuable suggestions for its improvement. To both Miss Connerly and Mr. Anderson the Institute wishes to express its appreciation.

STUART A. MACCORKLE
Director

August, 1953

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THE FIFTY-THIRD TEXAS LEGISLATURE

A REVIEW OF ITS WORK

Introduction

IF THE ACTIONS of the fifty-third regular session of the Texas Legislature are an indication, the rapid post-war growth in state expenditures and activities may have subsided. Recognizing that the taxes imposed by national, state, and local governments already were heavily burdening the people and industry of Texas, the Governor and legislature demonstrated a reluctance to undertake any activity which could not be financed through the existing state revenue structure.

In his opening address to the legislature, Governor Allan Shivers enumerated several desirable goals for the session to accomplish. These were: an expansion of the state hospital program—particularly in the number of beds for tuberculosis treatment; increases in the salaries of teachers and state employees; an increase in highway construction and maintenance activities; and capital improvements at the Deaf School, Prison System, and The University of Texas' M. D. Anderson Cancer Foundation, Southwestern Medical School, and Dental School. Other recommendations of the Governor included judicial and congressional redistricting and a series of proposals concerning the conservation of the state's water resources.

In the event new taxes were required to achieve these ends, Governor Shivers suggested an increase in the gasoline sales tax and a consideration of additional taxes on the transmission of natural gas. When the session ended, state employees had been granted a \$180 annual salary increase, two new tuberculosis hospitals were authorized, one in Harlingen and one in San Antonio, and the Governor's water proposals, with the exception of a fee for water use, had been passed. If the present natural gas gathering tax is upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court, Governor Shivers has indicated he will call a special session to take care

of some of his other recommendations. If the tax is declared unconstitutional by the Court, it is possible he will call a special session to levy another tax on this segment of the petroleum industry.

The legislature concluded its business on May 27, just fifteen days after its 120 day session was supposed to end. The session was not the shortest in history; neither was it a particularly long session. The legislature sent to the Governor 459 of the 1281 bills introduced. An additional bill, the teachers' pay bill did not reach the Governor because of the so-called Comptroller's veto. The Governor vetoed twenty bills, leaving a final total of 439 bills which will change or modify the laws of Texas. In addition the legislature proposed eleven constitutional amendments which will be voted on by the electorate in November, 1954.

What the Legislature Did

STATE ADMINISTRATION

State Departments and Agencies. One of the most significant reorganizations which will result from the Fifty-third Legislature is the abolition of the present Board of Control and the creation of a new Board, the members of which will be policy making and not administrative officials. The administration of the new Board of Control's activities will be under an executive director who will be employed by members of the Board. No current member of the Board may be employed as executive director (S.B. 77). An act which would have required the Board of Control to purchase products manufactured by the visually handicapped was vetoed by the Governor as violating the constitutional provision that the state shall purchase goods only on bids (H.B. 379).

A new agency to be known as the State Building Commission will be created if an amendment to the constitution is adopted in 1954 (S.J.R. 10). Its purpose will be to effectuate the construction of state courts and office buildings financed from proceeds of the present confederate pension tax. Tuition charges at the state's schools for the blind and deaf were repealed (H.B. 438), and the Blind School was transferred from the jurisdiction of the State Board of Hospitals and Special Schools to the jurisdiction of the Texas Education Agency (S.B.

119). The School for the Deaf had been transferred to this agency in 1951.

State agencies may now contract with each other for services which will be paid for through inter-agency transfers (H.B. 312).

Several "clean-up" acts were passed which abolished old and inactive agencies, boards, and commissions, and repealed laws which have been rendered inapplicable or have been superseded. Among the state agencies abolished were the Board of Managers of the State Iron Industries, Texas Naval Board, Texas School for Blind Board of Trustees, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Volunteer Army with Spain Commission, State Cancer and Pellagra Hospital, Advisory Board of the American Legion Memorial Sanatorium, Camp Hulen Lease Board, County Home Guard, Wreck Master's Office, State Mining Board, and the State Bureau of Child and Animal Protection. Also repealed was an outdated law making the Commissioner of Agriculture an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees of A & M College. This law, the repeal of which was requested by the College, had not had active status since 1913.

State Employees. State employees traveling on official business had their automobile allowance increased from 6 cents to 7 cents a mile (H.B. 816). Beginning with the new fiscal year in September, state employees will have their working hours reduced from forty-four to forty hours a week (H.B. 886), and employees paid on an hourly basis may receive vacations with pay (H.B. 890). With the exception of the judges and employees of the colleges and universities, all state employees received an across-the-board pay raise of \$180 a year (H.B. 111).

A constitutional amendment (S.J.R. 5) to be voted on by the electorate would make it possible for the legislature to fix the salaries of all constitutional officers whose salaries are now frozen by the constitution. These would include the Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Comptroller, and Land Commissioner. In addition this amendment would revise the pay of legislators. Where they currently receive \$10 a day for the first 120 days of a session and \$5 a day thereafter, this amendment would provide for \$25 a day during the first 120 days of a session and nothing thereafter.

The loyalty oath currently required of all state employees was extended to publishers and authors of textbooks used in the state's public schools (H.B. 21). This act makes the loyalty oath a matter of general law rather than a condition of an appropriation.

In accordance with a recommendation made by Governor Shivers, the legislature provided for a study to be made of a job classification

system for state employees. The Governor is to have the primary responsibility for this survey and is to submit recommendations resulting from it to the Fifty-fourth Legislature. As no appropriation was made, it may be assumed that this survey will be partially financed by donations of private funds (H.C.R. 128).

TAXATION

The economy minded Fifty-third may well be remembered as the "no-tax" legislature. General tax legislation applying to all governmental units provided a four year statute of limitations on personal property taxes. This bill, which was sponsored by the legislators from Dallas, grew out of that city's intensive efforts to collect delinquent property taxes on automobiles (H.B. 632). Another act of general application provides that tax collectors in counties with populations in excess of 50,000 shall on request issue a statement of tax condition showing taxes owed, delinquent, and accrued interest penalties (H.B. 769); this was formerly required only in counties with populations in excess of 210,000. This statement is to be conclusive evidence as to the tax status of property.

Schools and School Districts. School finance was affected by four acts relating to taxation. Independent districts created under general law were authorized to appoint a tax assessor and collector on the initiative of the board of trustees (S.B. 98); formerly such action had to be initiated by a petition of taxpayers. The one year waiting period between elections to increase school maintenance taxes was repealed in order to aid some districts which have had difficulty meeting the requirements of the foundation school program because of taxpayer refusal to vote tax increases (S.B. 149). Another bill sponsored by the Dallas delegation standardized the maximum tax which independent school districts can levy for maintenance and bond purposes (S.B. 112); formerly, districts severed from municipal control were limited to a tax of \$1.25 whereas other districts were allowed a tax of \$1.50. Also school districts may now spend delinquent taxes before collection as a result of a bill which allows such taxes to be pledged as security for maintenance borrowings (S.B. 208).

Cities and Counties. Counties and cities will be able to create county-wide hospital districts with the power to levy a maximum tax of 75 cents per \$100 property valuation if a proposed constitutional amendment is accepted by the voters of the state (S.J.R. 2). The creation of such a district would be a matter of local option, the election for which may be initiated by a petition of one hundred taxpayers. A slight

reduction from 74,000 to 70,000 inhabitants was made in the size of counties which may maintain branch tax offices in cities over 1,000 population (H.B. 268). Another constitutional amendment, if approved, will permit counties under 10,000 population to elect a tax assessor and collector; under the present arrangement this duty is performed by the sheriff (S.J.R. 4).

An act was passed providing that taxes paid for a particular budget year are income for that year and cannot be spent in the preceding year should they be paid early (H.B. 914). This new law makes clear that taxes paid from October 1st to December 31st may not be spent until January 1st. Previously there has been some indecision on this point.

State. A four year statute of limitation was passed for the holding of funds resulting from tax sales by the state. After the lapse of this period the funds so held are to be transferred to the General Revenue Fund (H.B. 412). A proposed amendment to the constitution will authorize the present 2 cents per \$100 valuation Confederate Pension Fund tax to be transferred to a special state building fund which will be used to construct state office buildings (S.J.R. 10).

Special Districts. Additional taxing units were brought about by the creation of special water, conservation, and navigation districts. Wherever such districts were created, they were granted the power to tax, although in some instances this power was made subject to local taxpayers' option.

Business and Finance. Commercial activity in the state benefited by several legislative tax actions. The tax on theater tickets was removed from all passes and complimentary tickets, and from all admissions under 81 cents; this act also provided penalties for failure to comply with the reporting and payment provision of the law (H.B. 13). The evaporation allowance for gasoline distributors was increased from 1 to 1½ per cent, and the allowance was extended to filling station operators (H. B. 11).

Four acts revised the tax statutes of the state to remove unnecessary references and an obsolete tax and to clarify certain statutes which had been rendered ambiguous by previous legislation. Ambiguities in the tax on hydrocarbons resulting from 1950 increases in the severance tax on oil production were removed, and business houses selling goods only through the use of coin-operated vending machines were exempt from the license levy in Penal Code 1111-d (H.B. 320). The capital stock reference was deleted in the gross receipts tax on dining and sleeping car companies (H.B. 321), and the occupation tax on terminal companies was repealed (H.B. 322).

Insurance companies doing business in Texas will be able to follow a more liberal investment policy as a result of an act permitting them to include as Texas investments securities of any utility or its holding company doing business in and incorporated in Texas (S.B. 143). Formerly such securities could not be included in their Texas securities portfolio for purposes of computing their gross premiums tax liability.

PUBLIC BORROWING

In addition to the legislation affecting debt creation mentioned in the previous section, the legislature passed additional acts which were designed to either increase the debt incurring ability of governmental units, or to enable these units to obtain better terms on evidences of debt they might issue.

Municipalities. Cities are affected by three new laws. A bill primarily backed by the Bexar County delegation provides for the issue of revenue bonds for gas and electric utilities without calling an election. However, thirty days notice of the issue must be given to the taxpayers. During this period, if a petition is filed in accordance with the Bond and Warrant Law of 1931, an election must be had. These bonds would be on a parity with previous issues (S.B. 32). Two bills closely related permit the issuance of additional equal lien revenue bonds under an open end indenture (H.B. 349 and S.B. 222).

School Districts. School districts with 150 scholastics were granted authority to issue five-year warrants not to exceed 1 per cent of assessed valuations or \$25,000 whichever is least (H.B. 316). All school districts were granted the privilege of investing unused proceeds of bond sales in U. S. Government obligations which are redeemable at par (H.B. 841). A third bill affecting public schools allows the State Board of Education to accept refunding bonds in replacement of defaulted obligations owed the Available School Fund by local governmental units (H.B. 487). This fund currently holds delinquent obligations in amounts which could never be repaid. If acted on, this law will enable the defaulting local units to improve their credit position and the Available School Fund to receive income where now it holds only promises to pay.

State. State debt was left untouched by the legislature. However, the work of the Secretary of State was made easier by legislation which will permit him to use a facsimile of his seal and signature on bonds crossing his desk. Another act places in the statutes an already existing practice, i.e., an instruction to the Attorney General to review for legality bonds issued by special improvement districts whether those

units are required by law to submit a particular issue or not (H.B. 390).

WATER RESOURCES

The conservation and utilization of the state's water resources were among the problems which the Governor requested the legislature to consider. In general, Governor Shivers requested bills to allow local financing of state water conservation projects, a strengthening of the administrative powers of the Board of Water Engineers, establishment of a state policy regarding water pollution control, and the preservation of control by state and local units of government over conservation projects in which the federal government might have a financial interest.

Most of these aims were accomplished. The Board of Water Engineers was given the power to issue seasonal and temporary permits whereas previously it could only issue irrevocable permits (H.B. 450). Provision was made for the cancellation of permits under which no water had been put to beneficial use for 10 years (H.B. 447), but the effective date of this provision was delayed until January 1, 1955. The Board of Water Engineers was granted the power to enforce its orders by injunction (H.B. 451). This Board was reorganized with the Governor being granted the power to designate its Chairman and the Board empowered to employ a Chief Engineer (H.B. 452).

A Water Pollution Advisory Council was established consisting of the State Health Officer, Chairman of the Game and Fish Commission, Chairman of the Board of Water Engineers, Chairman of the Railroad Commission, and the Attorney General (H.B. 448). This advisory council has the duty of establishing and recommending policies of the state in regard to the pollution of streams, rivers, and waters. Another commission, the Water Resources Commission, was established for the purpose of undertaking a study of long-run conservation programs (H.B. 454). This study commission is to have a life of only four years.

An act creating the Canadian River Municipal Water Authority to benefit thirteen Panhandle and West Texas cities was finally passed after being amended to meet certain objections of the Governor to the original bill. The cities which are to participate in this authority are Amarillo, Borger, Lamesa, Levelland, Hockley, Littlefield, Lubbock, O'Donnell, Pampa, Plainview, Slaton, Brownfield, and Tahoka. As amended, this act provides that any dam constructed by the district with federal aid, after the repayment of federal advances, will belong to the above cities and not to the federal government. The amendments also

inserted a clause which retains for the State Board of Water Engineers the power to approve the feasibility of any project prior to the incurrance of debt for carrying it out (S.B. 126).

Other legislation, much of it purely local in nature, created and re-defined various water conservation districts in the state. The Sabine River Compact with Louisiana was adopted (S.B.311). Pay scales for water district supervisors were increased (H.B. 272), and the terms of directors of water districts were increased to four years (H.B. 423).

COURTS AND COURT PROCEDURE

With total redistricting doomed to failure in the closing minutes of the session, partial relief was attempted by several piecemeal bills creating new courts in Bexar, Harris, Angelina, Cherokee, Nacogdoches, Gonzales, and Colorado counties (S.B.'s 228 and 317; H.B.'s 138 and 571). These were vetoed by the Governor. By preventing partial relief this veto may force complete redistricting by a subsequent legislative session. Rearrangement of the 135th district was accomplished so as to relieve the docket of that court (H.B. 75). Other acts passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor provide for new courts in several counties, continuation of district courts which had been created for a limited duration, and a better definition of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Court of Civil Appeals.

Criminal Procedure. The legislature continued its policy of prescribing criminal procedure. Provision was made for the defendant to call a trial court's attention to an error in the charge (S.B. 132); previously such provision did not exist. The content of bills of exception in criminal cases was better designated, and provision was made that if a party has no opportunity to object to a ruling of the court, the absence of such objection shall not prejudice his case on appeal (S.B. 123). This same act also provided that a defendant may require testimony to be in verbatim form rather than narrative. The limitation on the manner of obtaining admissible evidence was extended to include the laws and constitution of the United States as well as those of Texas (S.B. 127). In any felony case, and in misdemeanor cases in counties with a population of less than 2,500, a change of venue may be had where it appears impossible to obtain a jury (H.B. 127). A written charge must be made in all misdemeanor cases which carry a possible jail sentence or heavy fine upon conviction (S.B. 134). This is particularly applicable to driving while intoxicated cases which carry a compulsory fine of \$50 to \$500 and a three-day to two-year jail sentence (S.B. 59). Previously

the driving while intoxicated penalty was the fine *and/or* a jail sentence of ten days to two years.

District Courts. The terms of several district courts were changed and the special 9th district which was due to expire was extended (H.B. 430). Court reporters are to be allowed to read their notes to the jury to clear up disputes involving testimony (H.B. 620).

County Courts. Galveston County was provided with a probate court (H.B. 477); Harris and Starr counties each was provided with a court of domestic relations (S.B. 335 and H.B. 651). A county criminal court was created in Tarrant County (H.B. 757), and the term of the Nueces County Court at Law was changed from four terms a year to two terms running consecutively and including the entire year (H.B. 624). An 1881 law which had limited the jurisdiction of the Bandera County Court was repealed (H.B. 588). Since it is felt desirable for a juvenile judge to be a resident of the county over which he presides, provision was made for county judges to act as the juvenile judge where the district judge resides in another county (S.B. 39).

Inferior Courts. A new class of courts, small claims courts, was created. These are to be presided over by justices of the peace and have concurrent jurisdiction with justice courts in cases involving not more than \$50 excluding costs (H.B. 495). Cases involving more than \$20 may be appealed to the county court which in such cases is a court of last resort. With the purpose of expediting the administration of justice in small claims which might otherwise not be profitable to bring to trial, the small claims court is a significant achievement by this legislature. Access to its remedies is denied those whose primary business is money lending. Justices of the peace in counties over 150,000 population had their salaries increased (S.B.'s 231 and 298), and justice fees in criminal actions were increased to \$4 in addition to the \$5.50 trial fee in case of conviction (H.B. 355).

Civil Suits. In divorce actions the responsibility for child support was increased to eighteen years (S.B. 101), and the period of living apart as grounds for divorce was reduced from ten to seven years (S.B. 226). An act providing for the assessment of a \$5 fee in all divorce cases to be used for child welfare purposes was vetoed by the Governor due to an inconsistency between the title and body of the act (S.B. 273). The filing fee in all civil actions which is used for providing county law libraries was upped to \$5.

Recovery of damages in suits on sworn accounts may now include attorney's fees incurred in prosecuting the claim (H.B. 126), and damage suits based on trespass may be tried in a county other than the domi-

cile of the defendant if it is established that the trespass was committed in the other county and other conditions are established by the plaintiff (H.B. 88).

HIGHWAYS

Toll Roads. Highway legislation was highlighted by the creation of a statewide toll road authority (H.B. 4). This authority is to be governed by a nine man board, six appointed by the Governor and the three highway commissioners. It will have the power to issue bonds which cannot become a charge against the state, and to build roads with the proceeds of such bond sales. Title to the roads will rest in the Authority until the bonds are retired, at which time the roads will revert to the state and become free highways.

As originally conceived in the House, this Authority was to be limited to the construction and operation of a toll road between Dallas and Fort Worth. Senate amendments made it statewide with instructions to begin its activities between the above cities. Opposition in the House to such a statewide authority was considerable and final passage of the bill was delayed until the closing days of the session. The Authority is to be non-profit and tax free, both of which are prerequisites to successful bond issuance for toll road purposes. Highway officials hope that such roads, by carrying the bulk of the traffic between major population centers, will free more money for use on lateral and farm-to-market roads.

Regulation of Traffic. The Highway Commission was granted the power in counties with more than 250,000 population to regulate speed and signal lights on highways in towns with less than 2,500 inhabitants. Stiff fines were provided for local officials which may attempt to arrest persons for violating traffic regulations not authorized by the Commission (H.B. 43). The result of this act will be to prevent the harassment of motorists by unneeded lights, speed zones, and speed traps. The power of cities to specify routes and regulate super-heavy vehicles engaged in intercity transportation was restricted so that cities may not charge fees for the movement of such vehicles on their streets, and the Highway Commission was authorized to designate routes where cities fail to do so (H.B. 384).

The inauguration of through bus service to the West Coast resulted in pressure to have the maximum legal length of motor coaches in Texas increased to that in other western states. The maximum legal length of such buses was thus increased from thirty-five to forty feet (H.B. 48). Formerly, operators of through schedules to the West

Coast either had to operate the smaller buses permitted by Texas or require passengers to change to larger coaches in route.

Owners of house trailers may add another room to their mobile homes as the combined length of trailer plus towing vehicle was increased from forty-five to fifty-five feet (S.B. 93). As house trailer manufacturers had been making trailer units alone that were 45 feet long, owners of such units had been forced to obtain special permits to tow them on the state's public roads.

Operators of leased vehicles must at all times carry in the vehicle evidence of the lease agreement (S.B. 122).

Weight of Vehicles. The law permitting concrete readymix trucks to have an axle load of 36,000 pounds was extended for another two years (H.B. 109). Vehicles apprehended with greater loads than they are licensed for are to have their registration fee raised to the appropriate amount for their loaded weight at the nearest county tax office (H. B. 635).

Automobile Inspection and Accident Regulation. A hotly debated subject and the object of a filibuster was the future of the automobile inspection and driver responsibility law passed in 1951. Attempts to repeal both the inspection and driver responsibility features of the earlier act failed, but the standards of inspection were substantially reduced (H.B. 39). One of the purposes of the original act was to force unsafe and worn-out cars off the highways. The revised act exempts all vehicles of pre-1935 vintage provided they are not used on the highways. Inspection is now restricted to horns, lights, brakes, mirrors, and windshield wipers. The old law included steering gear, exhaust system, and all other parts having to do with safe operation. Compliance with inspection requirements is no longer a prerequisite for obtaining license plates.

The period of time allowed for filing an accident report was increased to ten days (H.B. 556).

PUBLIC WELFARE

The most significant public welfare action by the legislature was the proposal of a constitutional amendment which, if accepted by the voters in 1954, will increase the state's maximum contribution to the three public assistance programs from \$35 million to \$42 million (S.J.R. 7). This same proposal was rejected by the electorate in 1951.

Child placement agencies may now charge a fee equal to the legal costs connected with the adoption procedure (H.B. 373). Prior to this bill the statutes indicated that even the recovery of such costs would

have been illegal. Provision was made for pension checks to deceased persons to be paid to the person caring for the deceased upon the endorsement of the Executive Director of the Department of Public Welfare (H.B. 797). Previously such endorsement had to be made by the county judge. Married confederate veterans had their pensions increased to \$200 a month (H.B. 869). A Commodity Distribution Division was created in the Department of Public Welfare to administer the distribution of such commodities as might be distributed by the United States Department of Agriculture or some other federal agency (H.B. 441). To improve the extent to which Texas could co-operate with other states in the enforcement of uniform support laws, the Department of Public Welfare was directed to act as an information gathering agency, and to compile and exchange information with similar agencies in other states (H.B. 753).

EDUCATION

State Aid. The quadrennially computed economic index upon which local contributions to the foundation school program are based was repealed and replaced by a three-year moving average (S.B. 163). This action should overcome the objections of certain agricultural sections which have complained that a high index was set for them in a prosperous year immediately followed by lean years in which their tax-paying ability was seriously reduced. Professional units were allowed for education of exceptional children (H.B. 367), and a complementary act authorizes school districts to use property outside the district for the education of such children (H.B. 548).

A bill which would have authorized schools with enrollments depleted by drouth conditions and regional emigration to retain the same number of professional units they had in 1951-52 was vetoed as the term "affiliated unit" was used instead of professional unit. The Attorney General ruled that this terminology was ambiguous and uncertain.

Scholastics. The annual scholastic census upon which state aid from the available school fund is based was moved up from January 1, or as soon as possible thereafter to November 1 (H.B. 303), and the time of parental application for transfer of students to another school was moved from August 1, to June 1 (H.B. 304).

School Districts and Trustees. The old power of the Board of Education to create school districts was abolished and provision was made for the annexation of such districts to the districts encompassing them or contiguous to them (H.B. 302). Performance bonds of school

districts on text books were reduced to fifteen per cent of the value of the books (H.B. 305). And, trustees of independent school districts were given the sole discretion in disposing of school property (H.B. 568). Independent school districts in counties over 800,000 must identify places for which trustees are to run, and trustees will hold office for staggered terms (H.B. 312).

School Buses. The minimum age for public school bus drivers was reduced from twenty-one to seventeen years (H.B. 315), and the minimum age for junior college drivers was reduced from twenty-one to eighteen years (H.B. 380). School buses were authorized to use flashing signals and cars approaching school buses from *either* direction shall be required to stop before proceeding at a maximum of 10 m.p.h. (H.B. 498).

Teachers' Retirement. A proposed constitutional amendment if passed in the 1954 general election will permit members of the state's employees' retirement system and the teachers' retirement system to transfer eligibility credits between the two (S.J.R. 6). Members of the teachers' retirement system while in military service may maintain their membership and continue their contributions while performing such duties (S.B. 219). Persons who have withdrawn their contributions to the teachers' retirement program may now, on returning to the employ of an educational institution, redeposit these funds, and thereby repurchase their previously accumulated retirement credits (S.B. 168).

Particularly interesting to teachers who are near retirement and intend to continue teaching on modified service is a new provision which will enable them to exercise the various options under the system prior to actual retirement (S.B. 336). Under the previous provisions, if such persons died prior to full retirement their families received only the actual amount contributed by the member plus accumulated interest; they received nothing from the state's contribution to his retirement.

Higher Education. The most significant development in higher education was the creation of a commission on higher education to investigate the co-ordination and efficiency in the Texas college system (S.B. 341). The Commission will consist of the chairman or vice chairman of the governing boards of each state college, ten citizens appointed by the Governor, five state representatives appointed by the Speaker, five senators appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, the Commissioner of Education, and one member of the Board of Education to be designated by the Governor. The Council of College Presidents is to serve as an advisory committee.

Lamar Technological College and Texas Southern University, both of which were created too late to benefit from the Constitutional Tax or

College Building Bonds approved in 1947, may abolish all tuition and lab fees and substitute in lieu of them fees to be known as building use fees which shall be applied to improving the physical facilities of these schools (H.B. 141).

VETERANS AND SERVICE MEN

The benefits granted veterans of World War II were extended to veterans of the Korean conflict. The term "veteran" was redefined in Texas statutes in order to include Korean veterans in the Texas Veterans' Land Bond Program (S.B. 120). Widows and children of soldiers killed in Korea, and veterans of the Korean War are exempt from the payment of tuition fees at any state college or university (H.B. 34). Members of the armed forces stationed in Texas and their families are to be considered residents when determining their fees at state institutions (H.B. 437).

MUNICIPALITIES

Prior to the convening of the session, the municipalities of the state had hopes of new laws which would make possible substantial additions to the funds available for municipal expenditure. In general, legislation given the most attention by municipal groups as being desirable did not pass, and some of the legislation which was objectionable to cities did become law.

Hospitals. Two proposals passed have increased the area of city-county hospital co-operation. Counties may now co-operate with more than one city in the operation of a single hospital (H.B. 745), and a proposed constitutional amendment (S.J.R. 2) and its enacting legislation (S.B. 303) provide for the creation of county-wide hospital districts in counties with a population in excess of 190,000 and Galveston County. The governing board of such districts, if the amendment passes, is to be chosen by the cities subject to the approval of the commissioners' court.

Two acts passed by the legislature have the effect of allowing cities with populations of less than 65,000 to lease city owned hospitals to private interests for public operation (H.B.'s 86 and 870). Through such action it is hoped that cities may obtain the specialized personnel needed to treat victims of poliomyelitis.

Employees. Workmen's compensation coverage was authorized for city employees (H.B. 70), and federal social security coverage was authorized for city employees engaged in non-proprietary functions

(S.B. 124). Because the Attorney General ruled that extension of old age survivors insurance coverage to proprietary employees would be unconstitutional, an amendment was proposed making this possible (H.J.R. 37). Cities were also authorized to enter into group insurance agreements for their employees (H.B. 364).

Two bills opposed by cities had to do with reducing the work week of firemen to 60 hours (H.B. 257), and increasing fireman and policeman pay (S.B. 73). The hours bill did not pass, but the wage bill did. This act provides that on petition of 25 per cent of the voters in the last city election an election must be called for the purpose of determining whether or not the salaries of firemen and policemen shall be raised. Cities contended that the legislature was dictating the manner in which they spend their money without furnishing them additional revenue sources.

Firemen's pensions may be increased to \$150 a month and provision was made for payments to disabled firemen and widows of firemen killed in other than the line of duty (H.B. 517). Provision was also made for members of firemen and policemen pension systems to continue their membership while on military duty (S.B. 28).

Annexation and Zoning. Laws passed affecting the annexation and zoning practices of cities were of minor importance. In counties over 165,000 population the annexation by a city of territory served by a school district other than that serving the city will not automatically annex the territory for school purposes. This can be brought about only through bilateral action of the trustees of both school districts concerned (H.B. 129). The civil statutes of the state, articles 373 and 374g, were amended so as to clarify the provisions for the disannexation of sparsely settled territory by action of city councils (H.B. 614). All general law cities were granted the privilege of annexing territory up to one mile in width which had no residents or less than three voters living in it, provided the owners petition for annexation (H.B. 244). The previously existing law applied only to cities under 5,000 population.

Zoning statutes were amended so as to prescribe persons entitled to notice of a proposed change and the time period during which such notice shall be given (S.B. 218).

COUNTIES

One of the least controversial areas of legislation was that concerning counties. In addition to purely local bills, the legislature passed general legislation affecting the county courts, officials, record

keeping, hospitals, taxation, and management. One chore undertaken by the legislature was to clear up the statutes concerning juvenile boards. The Fifty-first Legislature in 1949 in a somewhat exaggerated desire to amend article 5139 of the state's civil statutes passed three separate and distinct articles 5139. The recent legislature corrected this situation so that there is now only one article 5139.

Officials. The county clerk may now charge a filing fee of \$1 when he records an instrument for a federal agency (H.B. 61); this service was formerly performed gratis. Clerks in counties over 600,000 population were empowered to destroy chattel mortgages after ten years (H.B. 72), and death affidavits must in the future be filed with the clerk and not the county judge (S.B. 55).

Constables in all counties are now eligible to receive a transportation allowance or have their transportation furnished by the county (H.B. 206); this formerly was legal only in counties with more than 20,000 inhabitants. Commissioners' courts in counties over 160,000 population were granted the same traffic regulatory powers as existed in counties over 600,000 population (H.B. 445). A commissioners' court may appoint one of its members to act as auctioneer in disposing of county real estate which is no longer used by the county; priority of purchase, however, must be granted to abutting property owners and original grantors (S.B. 233). The commissioners' court in counties under 150,000 population was authorized to increase the pay of any official by 35 per cent (H.B. 490). The county judge in all counties was authorized to have a secretary (H.B. 389).

All county officials will, by 1956, be elected for four year terms if a proposed constitutional amendment is adopted (S.J.R. 4). The amendment provides that in the 1954 general elections county clerks, judges, treasurers, criminal district attorneys, surveyors, hide and animal inspectors, justices of the peace, and commissioners of precincts two and four will be elected for a four year term. The remaining officials, sheriffs, tax assessors, constables, and commissioners of precincts one and three will be elected for a two year term in 1954 and a four year term in 1956.

Counties with a population in excess of 350,000 may create the office of fire marshal (S.B. 52), and counties under 10,000 population may by local election create a separate office of tax assessor and collector if a proposed constitutional amendment passes. Tax functions in these counties now are exercised by the sheriff.

An act which would have increased the minimum pay of county auditors in counties over 500,000 in excess of the minimum pay in counties over 700,000 population (H.B. 628) was vetoed by the

Governor as being in violation of Article III, section 56 of the constitution which prohibits the regulation of county affairs by special or local laws.

Management. Commissioners' courts in counties over 600,000 population were authorized to maintain a petty cash fund not to exceed \$1,000 for the purpose of making change (H.B. 504). Counties and cities were authorized to enter into unit price contracts (S.B. 72); actually, this act was an amendment to the Bond and Warrant Law of 1931 to validate certain practices employed by cities and counties in financing street and road construction. These units have for a number of years entered into such contracts and issued warrants for paying for the improvements. When attempts were made to refund these warrants with bonds, the Attorney General's office refused to approve the issues on the basis that such contracts were not legal.

Hospitals. Counties in which no county hospital exists may now raise a petition requesting the building of a hospital as often as desired, provided bond elections to finance such ventures are not held more than twice in any 12-month period (H.B. 158). Previously such petition could not be submitted at closer than 12-month intervals.

AGRICULTURE

Licensing and Bonding of Occupations. Numerous bills were passed relating to agriculture, most of them dealing with the regulation of agricultural occupations. The bonds of livestock auction commission merchants were increased (H.B. 218), but auction commission merchants regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are to be excluded from state regulation (S.B. 333). Licensing, bonding, and insuring of persons operating storage facilities for non-perishable grain and field seed was provided (S.B. 215).

Inspection. The potato inspection law and fee were repealed (H.B. 96), and the inspection fees for citrus fruits (H.B. 97), cabbage (H.B. 99), and tomatoes (H.B. 98) were increased. The basis of the fee was revised in the case of tomato inspection.

Nursery Stock. The laws relating to the proper packing and fraudulent sale of nursery stock were made more definitive (S.B.'s 75 and 76). An act which would have allowed the Commissioner of Agriculture to enter into reciprocal agreements with other states in regard to the inspection and shipment of nursery stock (S.B. 74) was vetoed by the Governor on the advice that it attempted to amend a previous statute in a manner contrary to Article III, section 36 of the constitution.

Labeling of Agricultural Products. Manufacturers, packers, or distributors of flour are to be required to place their name on the label of any package of flour they may sell (H.B. 100).

State Administration. Accounting for the various special funds used by the Department of Agriculture will be simplified as a result of an act authorizing the transfer of such funds into a single fund to be known as the Special Department of Agriculture Fund (H.B. 23).

PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

The biennial attempt to increase the taxes on the oil and natural gas industry were unsuccessful and the industry, tax wise, escaped unscathed. Indeed, what little legislation was passed concerning the petroleum industry was of minor importance so far as industry welfare was concerned.

Leases. State tidewater leases which had been improperly advertised prior to sale were validated (S.B. 108); and, the oil and gas lease laws were extended to the leasing of state lands for other mineral exploitation (H.B. 241). Provision was made for the extension of leases (otherwise terminable) which were unproductive, provided reworking or drilling operations are in process (S.B. 148). Texas A & M College was authorized to accept bids for leases on school land at a public auction (S.B. 248).

Municipalities were authorized to enter into lease pooling agreements (S.B. 252).

Anti-trust and Production Agreements. Co-operative agreements for the construction and operation of co-operative facilities for the conservation, utilization, and production of by-products of natural gas are to be exempt from the state's anti-trust laws (S.B. 211). The purpose of this act is to encourage the extraction of all hydrocarbons in Texas prior to the transmission of natural gas to other states. Currently wet gas is being transmitted, thus denying the State of Texas gross production taxes on by-products.

Contracts and Contractors. The period of time allowed for original contractors to file a lien on oil and mineral property was extended from ninety days to six months (S.B. 189). The laws regulating the purposes for which private corporations might be formed for the production and drilling of oil were amended so that such corporations might also carry on leasing activities and the utilization of other minerals incidental to their primary operations (S.B. 189).

INSURANCE

In the future, employers' insurance associations will be required to submit a declaration of dividends to the approval of the Insurance Commission in order to insure against reserves being impaired by excessive dividends (H.B. 275). The reserve requirements of county mutuals were tightened and increased so that in the future these associations must satisfy the same reserve requirements and stock fire insurance companies (S.B. 107).

The Board of Insurance Commissioners may in the future approve premium rating plans for liability insurance companies (H.B. 32). The purpose of this action is to allow policyholders to benefit by a good accident experience, and through such benefit be encouraged to reduce accidents.

Insurable interest was given a statutory definition (S.B. 16). Some confusion has existed in the past due to the fact that the Texas courts have generally defined insurable interest in a manner different from the definition used in other states.

Provision was made for the creation of an assigned risk pool to provide workmen's compensation coverage in occupations which individual companies have felt too risky to insure (H.B. 474). The assigned risk pool actually provides for the issuance of a policy by one company and the reinsurance by all other companies selling workmen's compensation coverage in Texas. The benefits of workmen's compensation were extended to treatment by chiropractors (H.B. 35).

A successor company may benefit from the experience rating of its predecessor in computing its unemployment compensation tax provided that its operations are the same as the predecessor company (S.B. 35).

What the Legislature Did Not Do

EDUCATION

Teachers' Pay. By far the most publicised and controversial piece of legislation proposed was a \$600 across-the-board pay increase for

public school teachers, all of which would have been paid by the state (S.B. 24). This proposal passed both houses but, as an appropriation bill for which there were no funds, it was not certified by the Comptroller. Subsequent failure of the legislature to levy new taxes killed the teachers' raise.

The Governor and hold-the-spending line legislators wanted any increase in the minimum foundation school program to have certain strings attached. Among these was the position that certain professional units including higher paid supervisory and administrative personnel should be removed from the foundation program. The number of these have greatly increased since the state increased its aid to local units under the foundation program. It was also felt that certain taxes, which were not occupation taxes, should be shifted from the available school fund to the foundation fund. This would have based the state aid program more on need of local units than is currently the case. The Governor also wanted some set ratio for sharing the cost of the foundation program. Under the present formula the local contribution is pegged at \$45 million whereas the state has no limit to its contribution. Under such a system, it is conceivable that in future years the state may bear 95 per cent or even more of the total cost of public school education. Suggested ratios for pegging centered around 80 per cent to be paid by the state and 20 per cent to be paid by local units. Although this would have immediately placed a higher burden on the state than existed in 1952-1953, it was vigorously opposed by school administrators who urged that making the local support in future years bear a set ratio to total costs constituted central control of public schools. Governor Shivers pointed out the opposite, that central control in future years is likely to be more if state expenditures for public schools continue to grow while local expenditures remain the same. Lastly, the Governor insisted that teachers should not benefit to the exclusion of other state employees, and any raise should be conditioned upon the validity of the gas gathering tax which is currently pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Teachers' Association Membership. Another significant piece of teacher legislation which failed to pass was a proposal which would prohibit superintendents from requiring membership in the Texas State Teachers' Association as a prerequisite of employment. This proposal passed the House after being amended to strike out specific reference to the Texas State Teachers' Association. It was killed in the Senate.

HIGHWAYS

A substantial increase in highway appropriations to improve the safety and utility of the state road system was listed as a legislative must in pre-session talk. The Highway Department had estimated that \$370 million was needed annually until 1962 in order to carry out the needed construction and modernization of Texas' roads. This amount they scaled down to what was considered a bare minimum, an additional \$100 million over previous annual appropriations. Even this minimum demand was not granted as the economy-minded legislature held state expenditures to the approximate level of the preceding biennium.

TAXATION

Any additional highway funds would most likely have been raised through a revision in the license fee schedule and an increase in the current 4 cents per gallon tax on motor fuel. One bill introduced would have upped this tax to 5 cents on gasoline and 7½ cents on other motor fuels. As a corollary move to increasing the gasoline tax, a constitutional amendment was proposed which would have prevented any additional motor fuel taxes from being diverted to non-road uses. Neither the increased tax nor the amendment made substantial headway. The amendment was particularly significant as one-fourth of the motor fuel tax goes to the Available School Fund at the same time that farmers and other non-road users of motor fuel receive a refund of the entire tax.

The most ambitious of all tax bills was an omnibus bill introduced by a group of representatives from West Texas. It would have created new taxes or increased old ones on timber, lime, sand, shell, gravel, marble, coal, fuller's earth, asphalt, oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, and chemical industries. It was estimated by its proponents to yield \$84 million, and it would have increased the maximum tax on oil by 65 cents a barrel, and the tax on beer by \$4.11 a barrel. The bill also provided for the allocation of these collections to state employee pay increases, the available school fund, the highway department, higher education, and state prisons and hospitals.

One of the most practical tax proposals which failed to pass would have authorized the Railroad Commission to fix minimum prices in the Panhandle and Hugoton natural gas fields. As the gas severance tax is based on well-head price it was estimated that this bill would have yielded the state at least \$2 million annually. The result would

have been an increase in Texas tax income at the expense of out-of-state users.

MUNICIPALITIES

Before the session convened, municipalities had hopes of securing legislation which would make possible substantial additions to available funds for local expenditure. Actually, as evidenced in pre-session hearings, the municipalities wanted state-collected and municipally-spent taxes. The legislators in the hearing were more disposed to granting more extensive taxing powers to the municipalities. A bill to accomplish the latter was introduced, but made no headway. It would have allowed municipalities to levy any sort of tax they might wish. A more serious proposal was a tax on transmission of natural gas based on horse power of compressors. This was estimated to yield \$60 million annually and would have been allocated to highways, city streets, the available school fund, and soil and water conservation.

As for road user taxation, municipalities were flatly opposed to any new tax of the road user type in which they did not share. They argued that while most gasoline was burned on city streets, cities received no benefit from this tax. In addition to the other municipally-supported tax legislation which failed to pass, serious support was given a proposed amendment to the constitution which would have abolished the personal property tax on automobiles and substituted therefor an increase of one-third in the motor vehicle license fee. This increase would have gone to the city, or the county, depending upon the registration address of the vehicle.

COURTS AND COURT PROCEDURE

A major barrier to a judicial redistricting bill was the problem of the controversial 79th district which includes Duval, Jim Wells, Brooks, and Starr counties. The Senate's version would have retained most of the old districts and created several new ones, and an attempt to dismember the 79th gave promise of a Senate filibuster. Until the closing minutes of the session a conference report had not been adopted and judicial redistricting failed as the session adjourned.

Attempts to provide the Court of Criminal Appeals with procedural and rule-making powers such as is held by the Supreme Court in civil cases failed to make headway. This lack of positive action was contrary to the position of the State Bar Association which advocated a complete overhaul of criminal procedure with rule-making authority placed in the highest court. Failure to do this hampers the efficient

administration of criminal justice in the state. The Bar is committed to the proposition that rules and procedures in all cases should be made by the courts and not by the legislators.

ELECTIONS

No change was made in the state's election laws although they were the object of considerable attention. While there was general agreement that certain features of the code, passed in 1951 needed adjusting and modification, the battle for revision centered around the election results of the 1952 general election. Democrats who bolted the official state democratic organization, and who were smarting over the cross filing provision which contributed to a Republican victory, wanted cross filing repealed and the retention of a GOP primary requirement. Democrats who followed the lead of the official state organization expressed fear that a GOP primary would jeopardize chances of "conservative" candidates in the Democratic primary. This group also favored retention of cross filing. The pitched battle resulted in a draw with no revision being accomplished, thus making both cross filing and a GOP primary in order for 1954.

Constitutional Amendments Proposed

The voters of the state at the general election in November, 1954, are to vote on eleven constitutional amendments proposed by the recent session of the legislature. If passed, the proposed amendments will do the following:

Permit counties under 10,000 population to create a separate office of tax assessor and collector (H.J.R. 8).

Allow Texans who are members of the regular armed services to vote in elections upon the payment of the poll tax (H.J.R. 10).

Require women to serve on juries (H.J.R. 16).

Authorize old age and survivors insurance coverage for proprietary employees of municipalities (H.J.R. 37).

Allow counties with populations in excess of 190,000 to create county wide hospital districts, to be supported by a tax not to exceed 75 cents on each \$100 valuation (S.J.R. 2).

Provide four year terms for county officials (S.J.R. 4).

Grant to the legislature the power to set the salaries of certain constitutional officials, and change the compensation paid legislators (S.J.R. 5).

Allow retirement credits to be transferred between the state employees' and teachers' retirement systems (S.J.R. 6).

Increase the maximum contribution of the state to the three public assistance programs from \$35 million annually to \$42 million (S.J.R. 7).

Create a state building commission and authorize a transfer of the confederate pension tax proceeds to a state building fund (S.J.R. 10).

Prohibit the lending of the state's credit to any toll road authority (S.J.R. 14).

Interim Studies

In addition to the laws and proposed constitutional amendments passed by the legislature, there were also numerous studies designated to be undertaken during the interim between the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Legislatures. A listing of these studies and by whom they are to be performed follows:

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The judiciary article of the constitution and a proposed amendment to it prepared by the Judicial Council and approved by the State Bar Association (H.C.R. 129).

The state's game and fish laws and a comparison with the laws of other states (S.C.R. 50).

The eminent domain laws of the state (H.S.R. 327).

An investigation into and consolidation of information concerning the real property of the state (H.C.R. 98).

Methods of control of livestock diseases (H.S.R. 352).

Statutes of Texas and other states relating to protection of livestock from diseases (S.R. 304).

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD

Information to be consolidated as to program needs, facilities, and cost of needed improvements at the State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children (H.C.R. 112).

COMMITTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

The Governor is to have the responsibility of organizing a study of job classification for state employees. The Legislative Council and Budget Board are to be co-operating agencies (H.C.R. 128).

A committee of 18 citizens is to be appointed by the Governor to survey and study the preservation and dissemination of the state's public records and historic sights (S.C.R. 44).

A water resources committee consisting of three members appointed by the Governor, three members appointed by the Lieutenant Governor, and three members appointed by the Speaker of the House to develop over a four-year period a long-range water conservation program (H.B. 454).

Texas Commission on Higher Education. (See discussion of legislation relating to education for composition of this commission.) The facilities and staffs of the Legislative Council and Budget Board are to be used by this Commission (S.B. 341).

A State Planning Commission to consist of fifteen members plus the Governor. Five members to be appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker of the House. The purpose is to study the orderly development of state property in the City of Austin with particular reference to new state buildings (S.C.R. 48).

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

To investigate the possibilities of furnishing seeing eye dogs to blind persons and the training of such dogs by the state. The committee is to consist of two representatives and one senator (H.C.R. 40).

SENATE COMMITTEES

The Senate General Investigating Committee consisting of five Senators appointed by the Lieutenant Governor with power to investigate just about whatever it chooses (S.R. 50).

HOUSE COMMITTEES

To investigate official misconduct and connection with gambling enterprises by the judge of the 34th district court, the district attorney of El Paso County, and the chief of police of the City of El Paso (H.S.R. 293).

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

To evaluate the potential of educational television for Texas (H.C.R. 105).

MUNICIPAL STUDIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL RESEARCH

1. A Budget Manual for Texas Cities (December, 1934).*
2. A Manual of Tax Collection Procedure for Texas Cities (February, 1935).*
3. A Revenue System for Texas Cities (March, 1935).*
4. A Purchasing Manual for Texas Cities (July, 1935).*
5. A Debt Administration Manual for Texas Cities (March, 1936).*
6. City Indebtedness in Texas (July, 1936).
7. Urban Local Government in Texas (October, 1936).*
8. The Texas Municipal Civil Service (July, 1936).
9. Municipal Public Reporting in Texas (July, 1936).
10. Municipal Libraries in Texas (March, 1937).
11. Municipal Police Administration in Texas (November, 1938).*
12. Police and Allied Powers of Municipalities in Texas (December, 1938).
13. Municipal Officials in Texas (August, 1939).*
14. The Assessment of Property for Ad Valorem Tax Purposes in Texas Cities (August, 1939).*
15. Units of Local Government in Texas (March, 1941), \$2.00.
16. An Analysis of Ad Valorem Property Tax Bases in Fort Worth (March, 1941).*
17. An Analysis of Ad Valorem Property Tax Bases in Dallas (May, 1941).*
18. Manual for Texas Assessors (December, 1941), \$1.00.
19. The City—the Housing and the Community Plan—Some Basic and Historical Considerations (October, 1942).*
20. Municipal Electric Utilities in Texas (December, 1942), \$1.00.
21. The Architectonic City of the Americas (February, 1944).*
22. A Layman's Guide to the Texas State Administrative Agencies (January, 1945), including 1951 Supplement, \$1.00.
23. Cities in Society (January, 1945).*
24. An Introduction to Municipal Incorporation and Organization in Texas (March, 1945).*
25. How Bills Become Laws in Texas (July, 1945).*
26. Forms of City Government (November, 1945), 50 cents.
27. Texas Planning, Zoning, Housing, Park and Airport Laws (April, 1946), 50 cents.
28. Forms of City Government (Revised, September, 1946).*
29. A Quarter Century of Municipal Research (January, 1947), 50 cents.
30. The Texas City Official—A Digest of Powers and Duties (May, 1947), \$1.00.
31. Laws Affecting Cities Passed by the Texas Legislature, 1947 (October, 1947), 50 cents.
32. Municipal Home Rule Charters in Texas (November, 1947), \$1.00
33. The State Property Tax in Texas (August, 1948), \$1.00.
34. Forms of Local Government (October, 1948), \$1.00.
35. A Debt Manual for Texas Cities (September, 1949), \$1.00.

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3. Texas Property Taxes—1949 (November, 1950), \$2.00.
4. Bibliography on Texas Government (January, 1951), \$1.50.
5. Election Procedure for Municipal Officials in Texas (January, 1951). \$1.00.
6. Municipal Incorporation and Organization in Texas (April, 1951). 75 cents.
7. City and County Home Rule in Texas (August, 1951), \$2.00.
8. A Layman's Guide to the Texas State Administrative Agencies—1951 Supplement (December, 1951), 75 cents.
9. A Handbook for Texas Voters (March, 1952), 50 cents.
10. How Bills Become Laws in Texas (Revised edition, July, 1952), 50 cents.
11. Texas State Government: Four Organization Charts (September, 1952), 75 cents.
12. State Supervision of Municipal Finance (May, 1953), \$1.00.
13. Financing State Government in Texas (May, 1953), \$2.00.
14. Survey of Texas Laws on Fire Prevention and Control (July, 1953), \$1.00.
15. The Fifty-third Texas Legislature—A Review of Its Work (August, 1953), Free.

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