

The Philosophical Society of Texas

PROCEEDINGS

1946

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
DALLAS
DECEMBER 7, 1946

XI

DALLAS
THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS
1947

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS *for the Collection and Diffusion of Knowledge* was founded December 5, 1837, in the Capitol of the Republic of Texas at Houston, by MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, ASHBEL SMITH, THOMAS J. RUSK, WILLIAM H. WHEARTON, JOSEPH ROWE, ANGUS MCNEILL, GEORGE W. BONNELL, JOSEPH BAKER, PATRICK C. JACK, W. FAIRFAX GRAY, JOHN A. WHEARTON, DAVID S. KAUFMAN, JAMES COLLINSWORTH, ANSON JONES, LITTLETON FOWLER, A. C. HORTON, J. W. BUNTON, EDWARD T. BRANCH, HENRY SMITH, HUGH MCLEOD, THOMAS JEFFERSON CHAMBERS, SAM HOUSTON, R. A. IRION, DAVID G. BURNET, and JOHN BIRDSALL.

The Society was reconstituted on December 5, 1936. Membership is by invitation. Active and Associate Members must have been born within, or must have resided within, the boundaries of the late Republic of Texas.

Offices and Library of the Society are in the Hall of State, Dallas 1, Texas.

The Philosophical Society of Texas

DECEMBER 7, 1946, was a memorable day in the annals of Texas and of The Philosophical Society of Texas. In the afternoon members of the Society were guests at the ceremony of unveiling the portrait bust of their fellow-member, Fleet Admiral Chester William Nimitz, in the Hall of State in Dallas. The bust, created by the celebrated sculptor Felix de Weldon, was presented on behalf of the People of Texas to the Dallas Historical Society by Mr. and Mrs. Dale Miller.

At seven o'clock in the evening the Annual Meeting of The Philosophical Society of Texas was convened in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel. The occasion commemorated three events: the one hundred and ninth anniversary of the founding of the Society by the Fathers of the Republic of Texas (December 5, 1837), the tenth anniversary of the reestablishment of the Society (December 5, 1936), and the fifth anniversary of the beginning of World War II (December 7, 1941).

The guest of honor was the Chief of Naval Operations, a Texan who during the war served as Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas. He was accompanied by Mrs. Nimitz and his Aides. Guests at the Annual Meeting included some thirty-six of his fellow officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

Attending

- Acheson, Mr. Sam H.
 Agnew, Miss Jean
 Allen, Lt.-Comdr. Edwin M.
 Allen, Miss Winnie
 Andrews, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Adolphus
 Atwell, Judge and Mrs. William H.
 Atwell, Mr. and Mrs. Webster
 Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Burke
 Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E.
 Barber, Lieutenant Quana E.
 Battle, Dr. William J.
 Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Tyree
 Bickett, Judge and Mrs. John H., Jr.
 Bieland, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. E. H.
 Bishop, Dr. Charles McTyeire
 Black, Dr. and Mrs. J. H.
 Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. George Waverley
 Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. Murrell L.
 Burleson, Dr. John H.
 Campbell, Lieutenant and Mrs. A. A.
 Carpenter, Mr. Herbert
 Carwile, Mr. and Mrs. William
 Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Edward H.
 Cary, Mr. and Mrs. E. H., Jr.
 Castañeda, Dr. and Mrs. C. E.
 Chambers, Mr. James F., Jr.
 Chandler, Dr. and Mrs. Asa C.
 Chrestman, Judge and Mrs. M. N.
 Clifton, Captain and Mrs. E. R.
 Cloern, Captain and Mrs. Lawrence R.
 Cobb, Lieutenant and Mrs. Ralph W.
 Cockrell, Mrs. A. Vardeman
 Cockrell, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. A.
 Coke, Judge and Mrs. Rosser J.
 Combs, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Oscar A.
 Crawford, Lieutenant and Mrs. M. K.
 Crosland, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
 Crume, Mr. Paul
 Daniel, Dr. Ruby K.
 DeWeldon, Mr. and Mrs. Felix G. W.
 Dow, Captain and Mrs. L. J.
 Elliott, Dr. Edwin A.
 Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. T.
 Elliott, Mrs. Wilbur S.
 Emils, Lieutenant and Mrs. Arnold L.
 English, Mr. M. A.
 Ettlinger, Dr. and Mrs. H. J.
 Flannery, Lt.-Comdr. M. W.
 Fluckey, Commander E. B.
 Foy, Mr. Raymond
 Friend, Miss Llerena
 Gallagher, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. W.
 Gambrell, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert
 Geiser, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel W.
 George, Mr. W. E.
 Gibbons, the Rev. James P.
 Gilchrist, President Gibb
 Gormley, Judge John W.
 Gormley, Mr. Thomas M.
 Grow, Miss Marguerite
 Gullaged, Miss Vivian
 Hanks, Mr. and Mrs. C. W.
 Henry, Commander and Mrs. D. J.
 Hill, Mr. George A., Jr.
 Holland, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
 Howard, Dr. William E.
 Hubbard, Mr. John R.
 Hubbard, President and Mrs. L. H.
 Hudson, Miss Genevieve
 Jester, the Hon. and Mrs. Beauford H.
 Judd, Lieutenant and Mrs. Amo S.
 Kean, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. W.
 Keathley, Mr. and Mrs. M. W.
 Kemp, Mr. Louis Wiltz
 Kerschner, Commander and Mrs. C. P.
 Killian, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas A.
 Lanigan, Colonel and Mrs. John R.
 Leake, Dean and Mrs. Chauncey D.
 Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Umphrey
 Lefkowitz, Dr. and Mrs. David
 Lewis, Mrs. W. J.
 Lomax, Mr. and Mrs. John A.
 Lockett, Miss Lucille
 McCormick, Lieutenant and Mrs. James B.
 McCullough, Judge and Mrs. Tom L.
 McDermott, Miss Beatrice
 McGinnis, Dr. and Mrs. John H.
 McGregor, Captain and Mrs. L. D.
 McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart
 McLain, Mr. and Mrs. B. F.
 Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dale
 Miller, Mrs. Roy
 Miller, Dr. and Mrs. Tate
 Moorman, Lieutenant and Mrs. W. W.
 Monville, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Louis G.
 Motley, Mrs. Delbert C.
 Murchison, Miss Geraldine
 Nichols, Captain and Mrs. W. P.

Nimitz, Fleet Admiral and Mrs. C. W.
 Nixon, Dr. and Mrs. Pat Ireland
 Nolan, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Richard C.
 O'Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Rue
 O'Neill, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Rue, Jr.
 Owens, Mr. and Mrs. John E.
 Perkins, Mrs. Joseph M.
 Potts, Dean and Mrs. C. S.
 Rawlins, Judge and Mrs. John A.
 Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. Rupert N.
 Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. George
 Rodgers, Mayor and Mrs. Woodall
 Rosser, Mr. and Mrs. John E.
 Sandusky, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Paul M.
 Savold, Miss Ed
 Scott, Mr. Elmer
 Sears, Lt.-Comdr. T. O.
 Sellards, Dr. E. H.
 Simpson, Judge Gordon
 Smith, Mrs. Katherine Howard
 Spence, Mrs. Alex W.

Stephens, Dr. and Mrs. I. K.
 Stephens, Lt.-Col. Walter H.
 Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Coke, Jr.
 Stevenson, Miss Scottie Gayle
 Ternasky, Lieutenant and Mrs. E. F.
 Timmins, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
 Toomey, Miss Anne
 Treadwell, Mrs. W. P.
 Waggener, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie
 Waggener, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson
 Wallis, Lt.-Comdr. and Mrs. Fred M.
 Watkins, Miss Leland
 Watkins, Judge and Mrs. Royall R.
 Watkins, Miss Viridian
 Whyburn, Dr. and Mrs. W. M.
 Willis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hart
 Witt, Dr. and Mrs. Guy F.
 Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley K., Jr.
 Wozencraft, Colonel Frank W.
 Young, Mr. and Mrs. Sam D.
 Zink, Commander and Mrs. W. T.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

PRESIDENT HUBBARD

IT IS NOW my happy privilege to call to order the Annual Meeting of our Society, celebrating the one hundred and ninth anniversary of its founding, on the fifth day of December, 1837.

It was a goodly company, this group of pioneers of the Republic of Texas who founded our Society. I think we cannot remind ourselves too often of their high character and distinguished services. Among them were such stalwarts as Mirabeau B. Lamar, Ashbel Smith, Thomas J. Rusk, William H. Wharton, David G. Burnet and Sam Houston.

What inspired these men, among the vicissitudes confronting the early Republic, to found this Philosophical Society, the traditions of which we are tonight continuing? I would say that it was because they were, at heart, philosophers, and that they welcomed the opportunity,

as had Lucretius and Epictetus of old, to "look deep into the tangled mystery of things."

The New International Dictionary defines a philosopher as "one who reduces the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life . . . who lives according to the rules of practical wisdom . . . who meets all vicissitudes with calmness."

This fits in well with the definition of Robert Browning, himself a philosopher, who described him as,—

"One who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

All this, and more, characterized these men who founded this Society. They were philosophers in fact as well as in name.

And tonight, one hundred and nine years later, we are indeed fortunate in recognizing a fellow-member of the Society who, in every way, measures up to the high standards set by his worthy predecessors. He, too, has reduced the principles of philosophy to practice in the conduct of life. He, too, lives according to the rules of practical wisdom. He, too, meets all vicissitudes with calmness.

It may be that you do not realize the true distinction of our distinguished guest. When I met him at the airport this morning, I had the impression that he was far more than a Fleet Admiral of the United States Navy. The question in my mind was cleared up when he explained, as we were driving into the city, that he is also the Admiral of the Texas Navy—commissioned as such by Governor Stevenson. I knew then how honored the

Philosophical Society was in having him as our speaker for the evening.

In those dark hours following that never-to-be-forgotten attack on Pearl Harbor five years ago today, when the very existence of our Republic was at stake, he met the challenge with the same heroism and serenity as marked the actions of that group of early Texas philosophers in the historic moments of their Republic. He, too, marched breast forward toward a relentless enemy. He, too, never doubted that the clouds of those early war years would break, or that the right would not finally prevail. He it was, as much as any other warrior, who inspired America to rise and to fight better.

In the hour of our need an all-wise Providence has not yet failed to send us leaders worthy of the task that faced them. One of these we are indeed fortunate in having with us tonight, a fellow Texan, a fellow-member of our Society, a worthy successor of the gallant company that has preceded him. I have the honor to present Chester W. Nimitz, Admiral of the Texas Navy, Fleet Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations of the United States Navy.

Ex Scientia Tridens

CHESTER W. NIMITZ

Fleet Admiral, United States Navy

Chief of Naval Operations

I WELCOME this, my first opportunity to express personally to you my very deep appreciation for having been invited to membership in this distinguished organization. It seems particularly appropriate that I have the honor of addressing you on the anniversary of the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor. That incident signified the start of a war in which the importance of seapower was again impressed upon the American people as it had been time and again in the various wars in our history.

Although the term "seapower" is easily defined as the ability to control the seas for one's own use while denying their use to the enemy, its full implications are not so readily obvious. This is because seapower often works at long distances away from home, over great areas of water, and the results of its exercise are not always immediately apparent. History teaches that those nations which have made intelligent use of seapower have prospered greatly, whereas the reverse is true of those who failed to comprehend its use and importance. Themistocles once observed, "Whosoever can hold the sea has command of the situation." Two thousand years later this opinion, held in common by ancient Greece and ancient Rome, was re-echoed by Sir Walter Raleigh, who stated, "Whosoever commands the sea, commands the trade of the world; whosoever commands the trade of the world, commands the riches of the world and consequently the world itself."

Seapower has never meant simply warships. It has always meant the sum total of those weapons, installations, and geographical circumstances which enable a nation to control transportation over the seas during wartime. Naval enterprise has as a primary objective the safe movement of the freighter and the transport in which are carried most of the commodities and the men that move across the sea. These vehicles of transportation are not just incidental to seapower, but they are an essential part of it. Without shipping, naval efforts are purely negative; they may keep the enemy from using the sea, but one cannot use it for himself.

Naval warfare is more than the safe movement of one's own supplies across the sea. It includes also the attack and defense of military objectives overseas. For instance, the transport of men and materials for amphibious operations is of little avail unless landings can be successfully made on enemy soil, against opposition. Thus the reduction of the enemy's potential military strength in those areas where landings are to be effected becomes an important function of seapower.

Organized seapower, professionally maintained as a national policy, existed four thousand years ago. Our knowledge of it is fragmentary and second hand, but we do know that Crete possessed a navy and a merchant marine at least that far back in history. The Cretans dominated and exploited the peoples who lived on the shores of the Aegean Sea in what is now Greece and Turkey, and carried on a lively commerce with the Egyptians and Phœnicians, until decadence and civil wars brought their empire to an end.

The Phœnicians were next to adopt *thalassocracy*—yes, *thalassocracy*, the word the Greeks had for it: *thalassa* (sea); *krateo* (rule), meaning maritime supremacy. Essentially traders, frequently mercenaries, the Phœnicians are important to us as the real inventors

of maritime power, the first explorers of the Mediterranean east to west, the first to navigate the terrifying Atlantic.

Greece, a land of peninsulas, intimate with the sea, was marked for conquest by Persia in 492 B. C. The Greeks managed to beat off the invaders twice in the ensuing twelve years, but the Persians reigned supreme on the sea and kept the Greeks bottled up. Then it was that the Greek gods told the Athenians to put their trust in wooden walls, which Themistocles cannily interpreted to mean ships. When the Persians tried to invade again, the Greeks were prepared with a navy of their own. In the decisive battle of Salamis in 480 B. C. the Greek fleet outmaneuvered the Persians and beat them badly. The surviving Persian ships fled, leaving the army to starve and disintegrate in an enemy country, and Europe was saved from Orientalism. The ensuing period of peace, prosperity and productivity in the arts, known as the Golden Age of Athens, lasted—significantly enough—just about as long as the Greek city-states maintained their collective seapower.

Rome, which succeeded to greatness first by alliance with the powerful Greek city-states, and more enduringly by absorption of Greek culture, had as its greatest rival the ancient Phœnician colony of Carthage. At the outset of the Punic Wars Rome had no navy, but she quickly learned that seapower is the foundation of any maritime empire. It was Roman seapower which forced Hannibal to take the difficult overland route to Italy via Spain and the Alps, thereby losing half his army. And it was Roman seapower that spelled the ultimate and complete destruction of Carthage. For six hundred years afterwards, Rome was the undisputed mistress of the sea. Thus was Rome reluctantly forced into seapower, and through it she gained an empire.

The world owes a very great debt to Roman seapower

and, in the earlier instance, to Greek seapower. Had Greece been conquered by the Persians, our priceless heritage of Greek art and philosophy would have been lost. There would have been no torch of progress to pass to Rome. And had the Romans not beaten the Carthaginians, the whole course of civilization would have changed. We would be speaking a different language today, and adhering to different ideals.

Thus at the very outset of recorded history, seapower the civilizer made a direct and decisive contribution to the modern age. And in the Pax Romana which Roman seapower established and maintained, modern culture had its birth and adolescence. It provided the highway for Christianity to travel from Judea to London. After the Empire decayed and fell apart, and the Dark Ages ensued, there was to be no comparable period of peace and human progress until, in the Nineteenth Century, the Pax Britannica, likewise established upon and maintained by seapower, enabled civilization to make up for the lost centuries.

The exercise of Greek and Roman seapower established one very important fact: All great nations derive from the sea. There are no exceptions. Whenever a great nation has allowed its seapower to decay, as did Spain, its ultimate doom was pronounced. Wherever a nation, potentially great, had access to the sea and did not use it, as in China's case, internal weakness and external vulnerability have been its lot.

The transfer of the capital of the Roman Empire to Constantinople in the Fourth Century enabled Christianity and western culture to survive while Rome and Europe disintegrated and descended into the Dark Ages. Besieged by a succession of enemies, Constantinople fell to Venetian seapower in the Thirteenth Century. Three-fourths of the city was burned, and with it the great treasure of art, science and literature salvaged from ancient Rome. When the Mohammedans in 1453 made

an assault upon the city, it was relatively easy prey. The refugees, their heads crammed with the learning of the ages, spread through Europe with a few salvaged books, and sparked into life the Renaissance.

Venice succeeded Constantinople as the great sea power of its era, but the Mediterranean was now a Moorish lake where once it had been *Mare Nostrum*. This put a halt to European commerce with Asia and Africa except at the extravagant risk of paying tribute to one pirate king after another—a custom which was to prevail until American seapower under Stephen Decatur put an end to it more than three hundred and fifty years later.

We come now to an era in history with which every schoolboy is familiar. The age of exploration and colonization was, obviously, the age of seapower in its broadest applications. The nations employing it became rich, powerful and influential. They profited by what the ships brought them, and the world profited by what they sent forth in ships. Inevitably there were collisions between the rivals for the Atlantic, and wars were fought between opposing sea powers. When sea power meets sea power, who then wins the tug of war?

The answer is easy. All other things being equal, and even spotting one side or another a few ships and guns, victory is assured the contestant whose knowledge of the sea and of the use of ships on the sea is best. The "know-how"—that combination of technical knowledge and spiritual values which make a Drake the master of a Duke of Medina and sets a Nelson above a Villeneuve—is worth more than a man-o'-war.

Three great maritime powers, each of which made great and enduring contributions to discovery, exploration and colonization overseas, crumbled because they did not fully understand the use of the sea, or because their comprehension was inferior to that of their opponent. They were Spain, Portugal, and France.

Portugal's gaudy but brief career was extinguished by her stronger rival and enveloping neighbor, Spain.

Spain, we know, won by seapower an empire which has since been divided into half-a-hundred sovereignties, but the Spanish language and Spanish customs still persist from the Philippine Republic to Mexico and Patagonia.

Spain, however, is the classic example of seapower expressed in terms of quantity instead of quality. Spain never really had a Navy. At the height of Spain's career, a warship was never much more than an armored troop transport. Spain never had the "know-how" of seapower—a proper comprehension of its use.

Sheer weight kept Spain dominant on the seas for almost a hundred years. In 1588 her king, Philip II, gambled away an empire in his decision to invade England and thereby put an end to the British encroachments upon his domain. A fleet of 130 ships, manned by 7,000 sailors and crammed with 17,000 soldiers, comprised the Spanish *Armada*. To oppose it, the British had 90 ships, plus a sort of mosquito fleet which was never brought to action—and the "know-how," personified in Sir Francis Drake.

The *Armada* was organized along the same lines as an army, and it was under the command of a general, the Duke of Medina-Sidonia, a very brave man by all accounts but inclined to maneuver his ships like infantry and cavalry. Drake, out-gunned and outnumbered, used the sea as his ally while Medina fought the sea. The British ships kept to windward of the Spaniards at extreme range. The marksmanship of the Spanish cannoneers, unaccustomed as they were to the heaving sea as a gun platform, was poor, and the British, who had trained sailors manning their guns, profited greatly by this gunnery advantage.

If the wind had not veered, and the British run out of ammunition, it is likely that none of the Spanish ships

would have returned to Spain. As it was, a badly shattered half reached home, to inform Philip that Spain's sun had begun to set.

The French did not have the economic compulsion to take to the sea that impelled the British and Dutch. They had plenty to do at home, cultivating their rich land and defending it against predatory neighbors. Traditional French thrift begrudged money spent on ships. It even imposed on French naval captains a policy of avoiding risk—a policy not designed to control the seas by destruction of enemy naval forces, but merely to dispute them by commerce-raiding. In the end, that policy lost the French both their navies and their merchant fleets and with them Canada and other overseas colonies, all of which contributed to the national exhaustion from which France never recovered except during the brief resurgence under Napoleon.

Napoleon, the master strategist on land, had but little knowledge of war at sea, and this, combined with the ineptitude of his admirals, finally led to the defeat of all his plans.

Characteristic of the superior use of seapower by the British are the naval aspects of the Napoleonic Wars. It was the combined land forces of Britain and her allies that eventually crushed Napoleon's armies and broke his power. But seapower had been working silently and relentlessly to contribute to that end. Seapower enabled first Sir John Moore and then Wellington to conduct a war on the extended flank of the French in North Africa, in Spain and in Portugal, and then at the strategic moment to shift those same troops to Flanders on the way to Waterloo. Nelson laid the foundations for this mobility in the great victories of the Nile, Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar, which closed the sea to the French but made it an open highway for the British. British land forces were never more than fractional compared with Napoleon's Grand Army, but he had to

have soldiers everywhere in Europe. The British needed to strike only in one spot of their choosing while Napoleon had to garrison the long boundaries of Fortress Europe. Seapower enabled the British to apply concentrated power against Napoleon's weak points on his own territory.

It was during the midst of the Napoleonic Wars that American seapower was first used to implement the foreign policy of the recently created United States. We, along with other nations, had been paying tribute to the Barbary Powers—Morocco, Tunis, Algiers and Tripoli—to prevent the seizure of our shipping by pirates of these countries, when it was wisely decided by Presidents Jefferson and Madison that gunpowder instead of tribute was what they really deserved. During the campaign that followed some of the brightest pages of American naval history were written. When the frigate *Philadelphia* was blown up in Tripoli harbor in order to prevent her from being used by the enemy, no less a personage than Admiral Lord Nelson remarked that it was “the most bold and daring act of the age.” Under the brilliant leadership of such men as Edward Preble, Stephen Decatur and William Bainbridge—names now famous in naval history—the American fleet put an end for all time to the activities of the Barbary Pirates, and gave notice to the rest of the world of our determination to defend at all costs the freedom of the seas.

In discussing the influence of seapower upon our nation's development during the Nineteenth Century, I would be guilty of gross oversight if I failed to mention the accomplishments of the Texas Navy during the Texas War of Independence. These accomplishments were of much greater importance than is generally realized. The Texas Navy—two old paddle-wheel steamers, *Zavala* and *Cayuga*, two brigs, *Wharton* and *Archer*, a sloop, *Austin*, and two schooners, *San Bernardo* and *San Antonio*—were commanded by a former Lieutenant

of the United States Navy—Commodore Edwin W. Moore, who originally came from Virginia. That tiny fleet prevented Santa Anna from invading Texas by sea. It forced Santa Anna, like Hannibal of old, to make exhaustive marches through inhospitable country. It raided Mexican shipping and bombarded coastal towns, maintaining an effective blockade. Meanwhile, the commerce of Texas sailed fearlessly in and out of Galveston.

I proudly wear on my coat tonight, as an Admiral of the Texas Navy, duplicates of the buttons worn by those men of the Texas Navy. I am likewise proud to observe that the seal of this Society has the same design that appears on my buttons. I am sure that this Society will keep alive the memory of the important part played by the Texas Navy in winning Texas independence.

In the War Between the States, control of the sea was important and even decisive, but it was overwhelmingly in the hands of the North. For four years the Union Navy was kept constantly occupied with the tasks of blockading over 3,000 miles of coastline, running down Southern commerce raiders, cooperating with the Army in capturing coastal strongholds, and opening the Mississippi and other waterways that led into the South. The South countered commerce raiding, notably the brilliant and epic two-year cruise of the *Alabama* under Raphael Semmes, but the strangling effect of the Union blockade eventually took its toll. It crippled the finances of the Confederacy, shut out foodstuffs and munitions, and proved a major factor in deciding the outcome of the war.

The Spanish-American War was primarily a naval war. Both at Manila Bay and Santiago the enemy's fleet was routed, and Spain was helpless to pursue the war further.

World War I was fundamentally akin to the Napoleonic Wars, a struggle between landpower predominant on the continent and naval power supreme on the

seas. It was Germany's lack of comprehension of seapower together with her failure to forecast correctly England's participation in the war that caused her ultimate defeat. It should have been obvious that England could not remain neutral while Germany overran Europe, and that the British Navy rather than the French Army was the principal barrier to German success. A correct estimate of this situation as early as 1905 when Germany began in earnest to build up her naval strength might have resulted in a reallocation of Germany's war-making resources to provide a Navy strong enough to defeat the British Navy and at the same time to have an army strong enough initially to hold Germany secure as a naval base from which to destroy British and French seapower. When that had been accomplished, an enlarged German army might have completed the task of overrunning Europe—and England, too. As it was, the German Navy planned and constructed by Von Tirpitz was almost, but not quite, big enough. Had that Navy been more aggressively employed rather than held in leash as a fleet in being, the results could have been better for the Germans.

In World War II the Axis Powers again demonstrated their ineptness and incapacity to make the best use of their resources in seapower. Again Germany failed to make provision for contesting control of the sea by building an adequate number of ships. But even so, had the Axis powers correctly estimated the strategic importance of the Mediterranean and early in the war concentrated all possible naval resources in that area with the Italian Fleet as the main striking force, with their other military forces operating in support, the story might have been different and the Mediterranean might have become an Axis lake. Under such circumstances the Allied African campaign would have faced difficulties well nigh unsurmountable.

When Hitler failed to seize control of the Mediter-

ranean he lost the issue there, and, in this loss, perhaps the issue of the war itself. Controlling the seas, England held a slender tenure in the Mediterranean while our own power was being assembled. Later, with the combined strength of our seapower, we conducted the great amphibious campaigns that were each a chapter leading to victory—North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Normandy, the Mediterranean coast of France. The story is told in a single comparison. After crushing France early in the war, Hitler controlled the air but was unable to cross the twenty-mile barrier of the English Channel. On the other hand, the Allies controlled the seas, and when they were ready, crossed thousands of miles of the Atlantic to strike where they willed.

In the Pacific, with local control of the sea, Japan was able to capture Singapore, the East Indies, the Solomons, and to threaten Australia itself. When she had lost this control she was unable to send men, and supplies and ships to the aid of Okinawa—doorstep and key to the home islands. Before we broke Japan's seapower, our range of operation was limited. As we reduced Japan's navy, and as our own ranged more and more freely, it became possible not only to skip long distances, but to skip whole operations. Because of the effects of seapower, our landings in Leyte and Lingayen were ahead of schedule. Lack of ability to move on the sea prevented the Japanese from exploiting their strength in the Philippines, and from satisfactorily reinforcing their troops at our point of attack. Control of the sea made it possible for us to move past many islands and through many waters which were in the hands of the enemy.

Seapower permits multiple use of the same force. A small army becomes in effect many armies. With a handful of divisions, the Pacific Area forces swept westward across the Central Pacific, and General MacArthur's northward. In the islands of the Pacific the Japanese had a strong numerical superiority, but with-

out freedom to move at sea, a large portion of those troops did not get into combat. Where our strategy did not require attack, we left them behind with the result that as far as the issues of war were concerned, these troops might as well not have existed. They were, indeed, a liability to Japan in the drain upon her supplies and the dispersal of her strength. Without seapower the Japanese legions were helpless. With seapower, our few divisions were superior to the many that opposed them. At the war's end, tens of thousands of Japanese in New Britain, the Marshalls, Truk, Mindanao, the East Indies, and elsewhere surrendered without having struck a blow to assist their comrades who were destroyed in detail from Tarawa to Okinawa. Together they could have overwhelmed the handful of divisions we employed. Divided and enmeshed in the unseen ceaseless coils of our seapower, they were helpless and impotent onlookers to the disaster that befell their homeland.

So it was that those nations who have traditionally failed to understand seapower again lost another gamble for world control. Nations that have not known seapower to be their life and destiny seem never to understand its vital part in war or how it leads to victory. No nation that has known it can retain the knowledge as a way of thought and action unless it maintains a strong navy in peace, keeping trained in the art of the sea. A critical study of German naval strategy and tactical operations in World Wars I and II will reveal many violations of the fundamental principles of warfare which contributed heavily to ultimate defeat. It is too much to hope that possible enemies of the future will again make the same mistakes.

War is one contest that is undesirable to play on the home grounds. Without a Navy there would be no use for an Army unless the United States elects to fight any future war on its own soil. The geography of our country determines our dependence on seapower to avert war by

demonstrated ability to carry the fight to any attacker, and to win war by preventing access to the nation by enemy forces, and by applying our combined military force into the enemy's territory. The United States is essentially an island. It can only be seriously attacked from overseas, for even if the country could be bombarded by trans-Polar missiles, the decisive feature of war still adheres to the pattern of assault in force— invasion and occupation.

Science may some day make the United States wholly self-sufficient industrially. Our present dependence on imports of strategic and essential materials may some day be terminated. Thus it is possible to foresee the release of seapower from its historic function as guardian of our foreign commerce, and its total devotion to combat purposes. But the time is not yet. For some time to come, the Navy will have to devote to convoy duty, during war, ships and aircraft that might be otherwise employed in blockade, assault and invasion.

And, until aircraft can economically carry whole divisions and land them at will despite terrain, weather and artillery—and maintain an unbroken line of supply in overwhelming quantity of replacements and munitions—seapower expressed in ships can alone keep war from American soil and carry it to the enemy's territory. That is not to overlook the fact that a part of airpower, a highly specialized part of airpower, has become an essential part of seapower. Carrier-based aviation is still the only means of providing a mobile, tactical airforce at distances far removed from prepared airbases.

The United States is an island—a veritable Treasure Island. Relatively underpopulated, its natural and industrial resources developed beyond any other nation's attainment, a militarily weak United States would make a tempting prize for modern *conquistadores*.

Twice within a generation, aspirants for world conquest have made the mistake of attacking the United

States last, giving this country the time to organize itself for the inevitable combat. The next would-be conqueror will hit us first, to knock out the United States before it can organize for defense—unless we are prepared to make such an attack so costly, so doubtful of success, that it will not be attempted.

In that system for national security, seapower is the cornerstone. Loosing our imaginations to envision a war against the United States by a power possessing no comparable fleet, but our match in military airpower and long-range rockets, seapower would still tip the balance for us by its ability to get in under the adversary's reach and strike him at close quarters with our mobile naval forces.

Limitation of Armament, once hopefully adopted as a deterrent of war, failed completely. Can we hope for better results in the future? The current experiment, the United Nations Organization, proposes the collective employment of national armaments for the mutual defense of world society.

To that experiment the United States is lending its fullest support and cooperation. It has pledged its proportionate share of the military-naval components of an international police force. But it is a corollary to the proposition that, for the interim at least, the United States must maintain an adequate, efficient establishment to insure its own defense.

In the evolution of an international society we have reached the comparable position of life in the frontier days, when each family contributed to the maintenance of the police force, but also kept its own guns loaded and handy.

The prevention of war and its ultimate abolition has become a "must" now that we are faced with the application of nuclear physics to combat use. One more rash use of this new-found power may be suicidal. We learned that the preservation of peace requires action as positive

and determined as the waging of war. We must still guard against the possibility that some nation, or group of nations, may revert to conquest. In such an event, the United States will probably become the first target of aggression if it allows its defenses to lapse. In the high tempo of war made possible by science, the fate of the nation may be decided before aid could be secured from the international police agency. That is why collective security must be augmented by an adequate national security.

In any war, defensive or punitive, the principles for success are eternal. And the sea is eternal. The instruments of war are always new, or paradoxically, always obsolescent; certainly they are not constant. But the pattern of war is fixed. The formula for victory is indelible, and for a maritime power like the United States, seapower is the essential ingredient in that formula.

BUSINESS PERIOD

President Hubbard: It has been our rare privilege tonight to hear from the lips of the ranking Naval officer of the Western World this analysis of the role of seapower in the past and in the future. That privilege we have shared with those who are listening in to the broadcast of this meeting; and, when the *Proceedings* shall have been published, a wider public will have opportunity to become acquainted with this thought-provoking address. For your fellow-members and their guests, and for the people of Texas, I thank you, Admiral Nimitz.

Since our last Annual Meeting, these distinguished citizens of Texas have been elected to membership in this ancient Society:

JOHN H. BICKETT, JR.	CHARLES W. FERGUSON
CHARLES McTYERIE BISHOP	TOM LEE McCULLOUGH
DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER	MRS. WALTER B. SHARP
WILLIAM MARVIN WHYBURN	

We are delighted that Judge and Mrs. Bickett, Dr. Bishop, Judge and Mrs. McCullough, and President and Mrs. Whyburn are with us this evening. I think you will be interested in this letter from the gentleman who shares with Admiral Nimitz responsibility for the armed defense of our country:

Your cordial letter inviting me to membership in The Philosophical Society of Texas is greatly appreciated. I will be very glad to have my name enrolled among the members of your Society. I regret that I cannot come to Dallas on 7 December but I am firmly committed for that date.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

* * *

Death has removed from our membership the following:

WILLIAM HENRY BURGESS OF EL PASO
 THOMAS STONE CLYCE OF SHERMAN
 GEORGE BANNERMAN DEALY OF DALLAS
 CHARLES SANFORD DIEHL OF SAN ANTONIO
 MARY ELIZABETH GEARING OF AUSTIN
 EUGENE PERRY LOCKE OF DALLAS
 LAWRENCE JOSEPH RHEA OF MONTREAL, CANADA

With your consent, the Chair is asking that Messrs. Battle, Stephens, Rosser, and Potts serve as a committee to prepare notices of our departed associates for *Proceedings*.*

* * *

Mr. Rosser, chairman of the Nominating Committee, then moved the election to the Presidency of Dr. Pat Ireland Nixon of San Antonio, the reelection of all other officers, and election to the Board of Directors of the President of the Society for 1947 and the nine former Presidents whose terms of office are most recent.

After the report was unanimously adopted, President Hubbard presented his successor in office.

* * *

President Nixon: I feel very humble in following at this microphone our distinguished guest and great sailor, Admiral Nimitz.

It may be that the time-old anecdote about Noah Webster can be told on this occasion with some propriety. You will recall that Mrs. Webster walked into the kitchen and found Mr. Webster with the maid sitting on his lap. "Why, Noah," exclaimed Mrs. Webster, "I am surprised." Mr. Webster, in all calmness, replied: "Rebecca, I wish you would choose your words more correctly. You are astounded. I am surprised." Tonight I am both astounded and surprised.

Election to the presidency of The Philosophical Society of Texas implies intellectual and cultural capabilities to which I lay no claim. The high honor, however, is deeply appreciated. Indeed, my sense of appreciation transcends my vocabulary. This honor is heightened by following in the footsteps of my friend of other years, Dr. L. H. Hubbard. Near the turn of the century he and I were denizens of B Hall at the University of Texas. This

*See Page 27

was near the time when Mr. Leslie Waggener of blessed memory, the father of our own Leslie Waggener, was president of that institution. In those days conditions in Austin were far less turbulent than in recent times. Perhaps the explanation is found in a menu of B Hall, preserved in Lane's *History of the University*, which indicates that a generous cup of sturdy coffee could be purchased for two cents and a liberal helping of real sirloin steak for four cents.

Even though there follows me a conviction of prematurity and inadequacy for this high office, I shall attempt to do my best under the guidance of our most capable Secretary and my good friend, Herbert Gambrell. More appropriately, I should be bringing up the rear in this organization just as my medical forebear and hero, Sir Thomas Browne, expressed his willingness to "bring up the Rere in Heaven."

This final and serious word: In these times of impending peril and threatening disaster, I know there flows through every member of this Society a feeling of deep-running loyalty to Texas and to the United States and to all that they stand for. This is a time for high courage, calm decisions, and able leadership. The members of this Society have an increasingly important part to play in the affairs of the immediate future. That they will play it courageously and ably, no one should doubt. To quote our medical hero again, this is a day when we must be "honest in the darke and vertuous without a witnesse."

* * *

At the conclusion of President Nixon's remarks, the one hundred and ninth anniversary meeting of the Society adjourned.

NECROLOGY

WILLIAM HENRY BURGES

1867-1946

WILLIAM HENRY BURGES, member of the Society since its revival, was born in Seguin, November 12, 1867, the son of William Henry and Bettie Rust Burges, and died in El Paso, May 11, 1946. Receiving the degree of LL.B. from the University of Texas in 1889, he settled in El Paso and practiced law there till his death except for a short time in Chicago. He was married September 23, 1896, to Anna Pollard, who survives him. They had no children.

City Attorney of El Paso 1893-1895, Mr. Burges soon became one of the outstanding lawyers not only of El Paso but of the state. His most famous case was the defense of the copper companies in the civil and criminal prosecutions that arose out of the deportation of striking miners from Bisbee, Arizona, in 1917. To quote the El Paso *Herald-Post* of May 11, 1946:

"The strike had been called in June of 1917 by the Industrial Workers of the World, allegedly to hamper the World War I effort of the Government and to usher in 'the Red dawn.'

"After a picket line incident the Bisbee sheriff organized a posse of some 1800 persons, rounded up 1188 men at gun's point, herded them into a ball park and then loaded them on cattle cars and shipped them over the old El Paso and Southwestern railway into New Mexico, where they were abandoned.

"As a result 387 Bisbee residents, including officials of the Phelps Dodge and other major copper companies, were charged with kidnaping. Civil damage suits against the companies asked a total of \$14,000,000.

"Mr. Burges gave up a lucrative practice in Chicago, where he had gone early in 1917, and returned to El Paso and Bisbee as leading counsel for the copper companies and other defendants in both criminal and civil cases.

"It was one of the epic trials of America. Feeling ran high between strikers and non-strikers. Fights were of everyday occurrence. Two men had been killed during the mass deportation from Bisbee, and others had been injured. Liberal and labor circles all over the country were aroused.

"Only one man, Harry E. Wootton, was tried on the criminal charge of kidnaping. Mr. Burges introduced and cross-examined scores of witnesses. In his argument Mr. Burges advocated what he called 'the law of necessity,' which in effect was a plea that a community, the same as an individual, has a right to defend itself. The radical I. W. W.'s, he argued, were actually not concerned with bettering the miners' condition but in bringing about revolution.

"Inflammatory speeches and letters from local I. W. W.'s to Big Bill Heyward, the I. W. W. chief in Chicago, were introduced, and Mr. Burges contended that the community had a right to prevent the strikers from stopping the production of vital copper and to protect itself from violence.

"The trial, held in Tombstone in 1920, lasted 90 days. The jury, out 17

minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty for Mr. Burges' client. By adroit legal maneuvering, he kept any of the other defendants from going to trial.

"By 1921 the \$14,000,000 worth of civil suits had been settled for less than \$100,000. Mr. Burges himself received a fee of \$150,000 and all expenses for three years.

"When some of the copper company executives resisted making settlements with the deportees, Mr. Burges advised them that some of the men had been mistreated, and should be indemnified. Further, he advised the companies to permit the miners to organize a responsible union.

"'Nobody believes me, but I am a union man,' Mr. Burges used to say. He was, however, strongly opposed to radical unions.

"Mr. Burges was counsel for Standard Oil and other major oil companies in many cases, including important anti-trust suits. After the Bisbee trials he continued to represent Phelps Dodge in Texas. In 1924 he was special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General in charge of postal fraud prosecutions in the Northern Texas district."

Mr. Burges was President of the State Bar Association, 1909-1910, and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, 1912-1915.

Besides his professional interests, Mr. Burges was a man of great public spirit and wide literary sympathies. He was a Regent of the University of Texas, 1911-1914, and his library, which contained many rare items, was one of the largest and most valuable private collections in the state. —W. J. B.

THOMAS STONE CLYCE

1863-1946

THOMAS STONE CLYCE, son of William Henry and Elizabeth (Hagy) Clyce, was born at Kingsport, Tennessee, on September 12, 1863, and died at Sherman on March 6, 1946. He was educated at historic King College at Bristol (A. B., 1887), University of South Carolina (1887-88), Columbia Theological Seminary (B. D., 1890), and at the Louisville Theological Seminary (B. D., 1894). He was licensed as a minister by the Presbytery of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1889, and preached at the old Scotch Presbyterian Church in Charleston before he was ordained in 1890 by the Presbytery of North Alabama. During the last decade of the century he was pastor, successively, of the First Church of Decatur, Alabama, the Woodland Church, Louisville, Kentucky, and the First Church of Jackson, Alabama. During his pastorate at Jackson (1896-1900), he also served as President of the State District Agricultural College there.

On October 5, 1892, he married May De Perrin of Louisville. Their children are Wallace Perrin, of Dallas, Texas; Dorothy (Mrs. Allan G. Smith), of Houston, Texas; and the late Elisabeth Clyce. There are five grandchildren (all boys, who saw service in the armed forces of their country during the recent World War), and three great-grandchildren.

In the year 1900 he was elected President of Austin College, Sherman, and from that time to the time of his death his life's interests and activities were so intricately bound up with the history of that institution that it is difficult for Texans to think of the one without recalling the other.

When he came to Texas, he was thirty-seven years of age and Austin College was in its fifty-first year. The institution was poorly equipped, both physically and financially. One brick building on the campus—a building of moderate size as college buildings go—housed the entire equipment of the College: its library, laboratories, class-rooms, offices, gymnasium, literary halls, and chapel. During the first year of his administration, there were 104 students and the staff consisted of six teachers, including the President. With clear vision, sound judgment, and those excellent personal qualities which characterize every great leader—courage, confidence and determination—President Clyce formulated and launched a program under which the college entered at once upon a sound and steady growth which was sustained throughout his administration. When he voluntarily retired from the presidency in 1930 and became President Emeritus, a number of commodious brick and concrete buildings had been erected on the campus and the student body and the faculty personnel had been increased to several times their original size.

Dr. Clyce was not only a great educator, but also an able Church leader. In 1912 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., the highest honor within the power of the Church to bestow. The next year he was elected as a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian Meeting in Aberdeen, Scotland, but the burning of the main building of the college in the winter of that year caused him to abandon his plans to attend the meeting. In the face of this disaster, a man of moderate courage and devotion to duty would have given up in despair; but Dr. Clyce, in spite of the fact that at the same time he was offered a chair in the Columbia Theological Seminary, faced the situation as a challenge and stood by his post to see the institution through this great crisis in its history.

In recognition of his unusual ability, his sterling character and his many valuable achievements, he received appropriate honors. From Southwestern University (Tennessee) he received the Doctor of Divinity degree in 1900; the LL.D. degree from King College, in 1912; the LL.D. degree from Baylor University, in 1920; and at the celebration of his Silver Anniversary as President of Austin College, the Trustees of that institution honored him with the LL.D. degree in recognition of his distinguished service at the College. On several occasions during his later life—his fortieth anniversary at Austin College, the fiftieth anniversary of his ministry, his golden wedding anniversary, his seventy-fifth birthday, and others—heart-warming letters, telegrams, and cablegrams poured in from all over the state, the nation and from over-seas, messages from churchmen, statesmen, authors, editors, former students and faculty members, all vying with one another in their efforts to pay fitting tribute to a man whom they loved and respected. In 1940, at the end of his fortieth year at Austin College, he received two handsome gold medals, one from the Kiwanis Club of Sherman and one from the Presbyterian Church, U. S., both in recognition of his distinguished services to the school.

This list of achievements and of honors bestowed, does not tell the whole story, or even the most important part of it; for it does not reveal the princely spirit of the man, which was the secret of his success. His dignified mien, his honesty and sincerity of purpose, his devotion to duty, his sound judgment, his warm heart, and his kindly sense of humor, won the hearts of men wherever he met them. They won from his faculty a degree of respect and loyalty seldom enjoyed by a college president; from the citizens of Sherman and of the state, unwavering confidence in his judgment; and from all his students a love

and devotion akin to reverence. The student body of Austin College has never been very large, thus making it possible for the President to enjoy personal contact with practically every student. It is likely that Dr. Clyce influenced directly more students, during the forty-six years at Austin College, than has the president of any other educational institution in Texas. The tremendous service which he has rendered to society through this means can never be calculated.

He was truly an able minister, a noted educator, and a Christian gentleman in the most genuine sense of the term. Practically all of his long life of eighty-two years was devoted to the noble task of training the intellects, inspiring the emotions, and enriching the lives of his fellowmen. The Philosophical Society of Texas, dedicated to "the collection and diffusion of knowledge," may be proud to list the name of Thomas Stone Clyce on the roster of its most honored and worthy members.

—I. K. S.

GEORGE BANNERMAN DEALEY

1859-1946

FOR DAYS after George Bannerman Dealey died, on February 26, 1946, the newspaper with which so much of his life had been identified presented solid pages of tributes from persons who had known and loved him. These persons said that they had found in him a staunch ally in widely varied enterprises undertaken for the general good. They said that they had never sought in vain his valiant aid where the betterment of life, anywhere, was the goal then desired. They said more—they said they had lost a friend. These expressions came from high and low, from representatives of church and state, from business and professional men and women, from learned societies, from dignitaries of other nations, from all parts of Texas and of the United States. The tributes varied of course according to their origins, but it was clear that, in their several ways, they were but saying, with Mr. Dealey's longtime Negro chauffeur, that "the best man in the world" had died.

With full appreciation of Mr. Dealey's abhorrence of the fulsome and extravagant, the tone of what will here be said for the uses of these *Proceedings* shall be in key with what these voices said.

George Bannerman Dealey was born in Manchester, England, September 18, 1859. His father, George Dealey, was English; his mother, Mary Ann Nellins Dealey, was Irish. In 1870 the Dealeys came to Galveston to make their home. Young George had had only a little instruction in the Liverpool primary grades. In Galveston he had not a great deal more formal schooling, in the lower grades and in night schools. The loss of his father, a solid and worthy tea and coffee merchant, compelled the Dealey boys to begin earning money for the family. The older boys, including George B., gave up any thought of going to college, but they were determined that one of them should be a scholar. The one chosen was the youngest brother, James Quayle Dealey, who was to become renowned as the head of the department of political and social science of Brown University.

George B. Dealey married Olivia Allen, April 9, 1884. Their children: Annie, Fannie, Walter Allen (deceased), and Edward Musgrove (Ted.) Mr. Dealey began with the Galveston *Daily News*, October 12, 1874, as office boy, at three dollars a week. He was promoted through various grades, becoming business

manager and manager of the *Dallas Morning News*, 1885-1906. He was vice-president and general manager of A. H. Belo & Co., publishers of the *Galveston News*, the *Dallas Morning News*, and other newspapers, 1906-20. He was president and general manager of these 1920-26. In July, 1926, he purchased a controlling interest in and reorganized A. H. Belo & Co. He was president of A. H. Belo Corporation, 1926-40. He was chairman of the board of A. H. Belo Corporation, publishers of the *Dallas Morning News*, of the *Texas Almanac and State Industrial Guide*, and part owner of Radio Stations WFAA and KGGK until his death. Mr. Dealey was president of the G. B. Dealey Land Company and of the West Commerce Realty Company.

Mr. Dealey was president of the Family Consultation Bureau; director of Children's Hospital, Dallas; chairman of the executive committee of Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; honorary vice president of the National Housing Association, 1920-21; member of the board of governors of the American City Planning Institute, 1920-21; vice president of the National Municipal League, 1923-24; member of the advisory council of the American Planning and Civic Association; first vice president of the Southwestern Political Science Association, 1920-29; second vice president of the Associated Press, 1923-24; director of the Texas Centennial and Pan-American Expositions; honorary member of Sigma Delta Chi, and national honorary president of this journalistic society, 1940-41; elected honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa, 1943; honorary member of the James B. Bonham Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, and of the Thomas J. Rusk Chapter of the Sons of the Republic of Texas; a member of The Philosophical Society of Texas from the time when this Society was reconstituted in 1936, and its president in 1939; a life member of the Texas State Historical Association; member of the Texas Geographical Society; founder and life president of the Dallas Historical Society; member of the American Academy of Political Science, and of the English-Speaking Union; honorary life member of the Dallas Advertising League; member of the Press Congress of the World, of the Texas Press Association, and of the Texas Forestry Association; honorary member of Dallas Post No. 156, Veterans of Foreign Wars; honorary life member of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union; life member of Dallas Y.M.C.A.; director of Dallas Scottish Rite Cathedral Association; director of Dallas Symphony Society; chairman of the board of trustees of Westminster Presbyterian Church; member of the National Committee of the Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation; sponsor of the Dallas Foundation, organized in 1930; director of the Council for Democracy; member of the American Committee to Preserve the Non-Political Activities of the League of Nations; and he was a Scottish Rite Mason (33rd degree, Knight Templar, Shriner). He listed himself as an Independent Democrat.

Discerningly contemplated, these stark biographical data reveal the definite pattern of a life. It need not be said that it was a blindingly brilliant life; it must be said that it was an orderly one, based in calm confidence that his British forebears would have understood upon the prosaic law of cause and effect. He made himself worthy of promotion and got it. He merited high esteem and was accorded it. He simply reaped of the seed he sowed.

That is not to say that there was no color in Mr. Dealey's life. If he showed that the homely maxims of Benjamin Franklin, the admonitions to thrift, diligence, loyalty, and honor, were reliably operative, he also showed that an immigrant boy can go to a foreign land, start in on a humble basis and finally own the business of his choice. Horatio Alger, Jr., wrote that story repeatedly;

Mr. Dealey lived it. The late William James, eminent psychologist, would have called Mr. Dealey a pragmatist, for he concerned himself only with the things that will work in this world as it is.

Mr. Dealey found newspaperdom the ideal field for his labors and character. He honored that field. The newspaper enterprises with which he was associated were clean and strong. He made of them instruments of unsurpassed effectuality in their designated areas. The influence of his example was far-reaching indeed. When in 1895 the late Adolph Ochs bought the *New York Times*, he said that he was determined to keep its columns free of "the vulgar, the inane and the sensational." Said Mr. Ochs: "I received my ideas and ideals from the *Galveston Daily News* and the *Dallas Morning News*." Mr. Dealey kept the columns of his papers clean and just—and accurate. The clear-eyed smallish man in the alpacas office coat would not traffic in filth or falsehood.

His affiliation with civic organizations was not static. He saw the steady trend toward urbanization, so he learned how to make cities clean, wholesome and physically functional. He was an early advocate of paved streets and the garbage can. Wherever beauty has touched Dallas, the hand and labor of Mr. Dealey were present. As that city further advances in derisability, it will proceed along lines which appeared in Mr. Dealey's blueprint.

Without academic background, he yet esteemed the world of books. He helped create Southern Methodist University. The book department of his papers maintain a high standard of helpful erudition. Under him, the dramatic department became a thing of highly literate brilliance, unsurpassed for acuteness in the Southwest, and, according to the lords of the stage and screen, without a peer in more than a half-dozen American cities. He liked the cheerful voices of those amiable lyricists, Harry Lee Marriner and Hilton Ross Greer. He encouraged the writing and reading of good books. He deserved that Phi Beta Kappa key.

Born under the British flag, he felt that, in an intermittently chaotic world, the welfare of all men would be conserved by the understanding and tacit, if not outspoken, comradeship of English-speaking peoples. When England's leaders have visited the United States, they have unflinchingly come to Dallas to clasp the hand of an unremitting advocate of the ways of peace.

Mr. Dealey loved Texas. In his more than eighty-six years of life he saw his adopted state become a more closely-knit empire of agriculture and industry and sponsorship of the fine. He was an integral factor in that advancement, a participant in the unfolding history whose color and zest he could impart to growing Texans.

He was always mindful that Texas is predominantly agricultural and pastoral. He made his presses dynamic in the dissemination of knowledge that could be used by the men of cotton, of cattle, of livestock, and of the forests. For the men and women and children of farm and prairie, he strove to obtain the facilities of civilized and comfortable existence. He wanted all Texans to stand tall.

As a Democrat, independent though he was, he might be regarded often chameleonic; as a democrat, he was utterly predictable. In the dining room for his company's employees, he was quite as likely to sit with some inky pressman or some lesser office worker as he was with some hoity-toity department head. He liked to ride street cars.

Negroes knew that he was their friend. He liked their amazing resilience in the face of injustice and disaster, and he believed that their imperfections could be diminished through proper training and sheerly decent aid. He instructed his lieutenants to print relevant halftones of distinguished Negro artists and scien-

tists. He fought the bigotry and cruelty of the revised Ku Klux Klan, in the 20's, when only the more courageous citizens of Texas stood by his side.

In difficult times, he had the poise and calm of his sires. When, during the crack-up that followed 1929 one of his younger chieftains said, "Isn't this terrible?" the unperturbed Mr. Dealey softly replied, "I've seen worse times than these; we'll come through all right." He seemed to carry a stabilizing gyroscope in his make-up. In his eyes there was never a look of terror or doubt. His gaze was always forward.

Mr. Dealey was a member of that group who reconstituted The Philosophical Society of Texas, of which he was later to be a president. He had an affectionate reverence for the purposes of the founders of this venerable Society. But his regard was active rather than passive. Accepting it as a society of distinction, he felt that it would be unworthy to receive and not to give. He tried to live his appreciation of the founders and of the similarly minded members today of this Society.

The final summary is that George Bannerman Dealey performed that most difficult feat, the living of an unbrokenly noble life. Only in clumsy speech can it be said that such a man dies. The whole mechanism of the universe is pledged to the permanency of good work. He who performs it does not and he cannot die.

—J. E. R.

CHARLES SANFORD DIEHL

1854-1946

CHARLES SANFORD DIEHL died at his home in San Antonio on August 19, 1946, at the age of ninety-two. His long and distinguished career in American journalism, as a brilliant reporter, war correspondent, executive of the Associated Press and finally as publisher of the San Antonio *Light* was without parallel during the long period of his activity. American history was written from some of his early news reports. He published a flash newspaper during the great Chicago fire of 1871. In 1876 he covered the news of the Sioux Indian campaign in North Dakota, his predecessor on the assignment having been killed with General Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn. He was the only reporter present at the last real battle in this country between soldiers and Indians at Poplar Creek, Montana, in 1880. He interviewed Sitting Bull in 1877. As he held his father's hand, he saw Lincoln the day the Lincoln-Douglass debates were announced. He saw the soldiers march away from his Illinois town to the American civil war, and one hot afternoon, at the bridge across the Illinois river, at Ottawa, he saw the family horses, Dick and Selim, leave with Wallace's cavalry.

In the years following the last Indian campaigns, Diehl became assistant editor of the Chicago *Times*, and in 1883 he joined the staff of The Associated Press. In later years he played an important role, as assistant general manager, in the development of the modern American news gathering organization.

He traveled in many countries and visited San Antonio for the first time in 1910, en route to Mexico. A year later he returned to Texas with Harrison L. Beach, another Associated Press executive, bought the San Antonio *Light* and published the newspaper until they sold their holdings in 1924. For Twenty years after disposing of the *Light*, Colonel Diehl graced the life of San Antonio, his courtly manners and brilliant mind marking him as a distinguished citizen. He became a member of The Philosophical Society of Texas in 1940. After Mrs.

Diehl's death he was less active, centering his interests and devotion to his family which included his daughter, Mrs. S. F. Shaw, seven grandchildren and five great grandchildren. In 1931 he wrote his memoirs, *The Staff Correspondent*, dedicating to his seven grandchildren the story of his life. Privately printed, the chronicle breathes rich American culture as well as the experiences and adventures of an unusual career.

Diehl was born in Flintstone, Maryland, Aug. 8, 1854, and all of his schooling was under the direction of his school teacher father. The family came to America in 1730 and settled in York, Pennsylvania, where they built a church and a flour mill, and founded the College of New Oxford. Colonel Diehl represented the sixth generation of the family in America.

His military title came as father of what later became the First Regiment of the Illinois National Guard. He advanced through the grades to Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment went to the Spanish-American war, by which time Colonel Diehl was an Associated Press executive responsible for organizing news coverage of the conflict that resulted in the emergence of the United States as a world power. He arranged for staff correspondents to be placed on battle fleet flagships for the first time and chartered five dispatch boats to follow the fighting in Cuba. He later presented to the Witte museum at San Antonio the last flag that came down in the Cuban war.

Colonel Diehl fell in love with San Antonio on his first visit, after having traveled over most of the world. He took a buggy ride out to the missions. Everything from the natural setting of the ancient settlement to the city's water supply seemed to impress him.

"San Antonio appealed to me, in all her old raiment—as she is very old, from American standards—as the most charming and beautiful city I had ever seen," wrote Colonel Diehl in his memoirs.

So Colonel Diehl became a Texan. And the last sentence of his memoirs epitomized his full, useful life: "The world we live in is a beautiful world if it can be seen clear eyed. There are so many people who increase your joy in life. The sorrow comes, and there are those who march away, whose faces you miss greatly, but hope to see again."

—F. H. K.

MARY EDNA GEARING

1872-1946

MARY EDNA GEARING, member of the Society since 1941, Professor Emeritus in the University of Texas, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1872, and died in Austin, May 10, 1946. Seldom is it given to an individual to serve an institution and a state with the distinction that characterized her services to the University.

Miss Gearing inaugurated one of the first home economics programs in Texas at Houston in 1906. Later she became head of the department of domestic science at New York University. In January, 1912, she returned to Texas to teach domestic economy at the University in a two-room shack; but the shack was gradually enlarged and the courses multiplied until at the time of her retirement in 1942 the department of home economics was offering a major in homemaking as an integral part of a general education, six professional majors leading to a Bachelor of Science degree and a well developed graduate program; and had a food technology research division. The organization, building and

equipment which she left and the state-wide—even nation-wide—confidence in her and her work stand as an enduring monument to her memory.

Miss Gearing was active not only in Texas but throughout the country. She was a moving force in a group of educators interested in the education of women for more satisfactory home and family living, which met yearly at Lake Placid, New York, from 1906 to 1910. It was the nucleus for the American Home Economics Association, of which she was an honorary life member. She was likewise an honorary member of Omicron Nu, an honor society in home economics.

During Miss Gearing's early days at the University she was also on the staff of the Extension Division. Under her intelligent planning the University sponsored "Home Economics Week" in Austin and other cities during which national authorities spoke on cultural, artistic, economic, social, and health problems of the home.

During World War I she worked with Herbert Hoover in the War Food Administration. Again in 1929 she was called to Washington to participate in the White House Conference on Child Care and Protection.

Miss Gearing saw the importance of the education of women in the care and training of young children in the home, and under her administration the first nursery school in Texas was established as a laboratory for the training of prospective parents. In 1930 she started to raise funds for a Foundation for Child Welfare and Parent Education at the University. She stipulated in her will that her home be sold and the proceeds used "to further the aims and purposes of the Child Welfare and Parent Education Foundation of the University of Texas." In recognition of her contribution to her profession and to this Foundation the Texas Home Economics Association presented the University a scholarship in her name which provided tuition for two years for a child at the Nursery School.

From 1925-1937, she was a member of the Faculty Building Committee. The pattern set and the standards held in the furnishings in the University residence halls reflect her taste and artistic ability.

Personally she was extremely modest, and her aversion to publicity was almost an obsession; yet, throughout her life she proved herself a woman of dauntless courage, indomitable will, tireless perseverance, and the highest sense of integrity and loyalty. In a significant phase of the development of contemporary Texan civilization, she was a pioneer; and the Society records her passing with sorrow.

—W. J. B.

EUGENE PERRY LOCKE

1883-1946

DURING THE YEAR the Philosophical Society has suffered the loss of its retiring President, EUGENE PERRY LOCKE, on March 5, 1946, only three months after he had surrendered the gavel to his successor.

Mr. Locke was born June 25, 1883, in Michigantown, Indiana, the son of Maurice Eugene and Mary Dixon Locke. His parents moved to Dallas when he was four years of age and the remainder of his life was spent there.

He was educated in the public schools of Dallas, and in the University of Texas, from which he received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1904, as a result of only one year of resident study. He was immediately admitted to the bar

and became associated in the practice with his father under the firm name of Locke and Locke. His career at the bar was a brilliant one. The firm, which was very successful, continued for fifteen years, until it was dissolved in 1919 by the death of the father, Maurice Eugene Locke, who for many years had been recognized as one of the ablest men in Texas, and one of the greatest insurance lawyers in the United States.

After the death of his father, Eugene Locke continued practice under the old firm name until 1926, when he became head of the firm of Locke, Locke, Stroud and Randolph, having taken into the firm E. B. Stroud, general counsel and later executive vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, and Ralph Randolph, now deceased. The practice of the firm was largely concerned with the organization and re-organization of corporations, with life insurance, and with financial planning and administration of estates.

The firm from its beginning invested a large part of its income in law books. As a result the library now contains some thirty thousand volumes and probably ranks as the best private law library in Texas, and, indeed, in the whole country.

Among the many cases handled by the firm two seem to be worthy of special mention. In the case of *Anderson v. Acers*, involving the management of the then insolvent National Bank of Kentucky at Louisville, Mr. Locke and his associates won a judgment of approximately \$4,000,000 and firmly established the wholesome principle that the directors of a corporation are personally liable in damages for losses suffered by the corporation as a result of their negligence or mis-management of its affairs. The other case, *A. H. Belo Corporation v. Fleming*, involved the so-called "Wages and Hours Law." The case, which was won in the Supreme Court of the United States, upheld the right of an employer, where the amount of time required of his employees fluctuated greatly from day to day, or from week to week, to make a contract with each employee for a weekly wage or salary covering the regular maximum base period of forty hours per week plus all overtime hours that might be required of him, provided the rate of pay was at least sufficient to meet the minimum wage prescribed by statute and the higher charges for overtime. This decision has proved useful to many industries where the time required of employees cannot be reduced to a clock-punching level.

Mr. Locke's interest in social welfare work was exemplified in the long hours of study and the care he exercised in drafting the charter for the Community Trust Foundation. This foundation, which sets up a stable and competent organization for large donations or bequests for charitable or educational purposes, has already proved its value to the community and it will certainly prove more and more useful as its merits become better known. Many other cities setting up such charitable trusts have drawn heavily on Mr. Locke's fine model.

In 1917, Mr. Locke was married to Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Patrick Murphy, of Dallas. Their son, Eugene Murphy Locke has succeeded to his father's place in the firm, under the name of Locke, Locke and Purnell.

Mr. Locke was a democrat, a Presbyterian and a Mason. In the University he belonged to the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

He was one of the ablest men that ever practiced at the Dallas bar. His outstanding position as a lawyer led Governor W. Lee O'Daniel to appoint him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas to fill the vacancy created by the death of Chief Justice Cureton, in April, 1940. This position he refused to accept, preferring to continue to care for the interests of his clients. His death leaves a large vacancy at the bar and in the community. —C. S. P.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH RHEA

1878-1944

LAWRENCE JOSEPH RHEA, M.D., F.R.C.P., a member of The Philosophical Society of Texas, died in Montreal, Canada, July 3, 1944. The following data are from resolutions adopted by his colleagues in the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University:

Professor Rhea was born in Rhea's Mills, Texas, in 1878 and was educated at the University of Texas and at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, where he was graduated in medicine in 1905. Early in his medical course, he chose pathology as his life work and after leaving Baltimore he continued special pathological studies at the Boston City Hospital and the Harvard Medical School.

In September 1910, when he came to Montreal to be Pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital, he was appointed a Lecturer in Pathology at McGill. From that time, with the exception of a period in 1912-13, when he was with the Harvard Medical School, and from 1915 to 1919 when he served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, he had been continuously in the service of this Faculty.

Appointed as Assistant Professor in 1911, Associate Professor in 1914, he became Professor of Pathology in 1938. Retired by statutory regulations in 1943, he carried on in a post-retirement appointment.

Although an American citizen, on the outbreak of the Great War his ardent sympathies led him to secure naturalization in Canada that he might enlist in her service. Early in 1915 he proceeded overseas with No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill) as its pathologist. During his service with that unit he contracted tuberculosis, an illness whose ill effects he combatted with unflinching courage for the remainder of his life.

His worth was recognized by membership in many scientific bodies including the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the Association of American Physicians.

It is as a hospital pathologist however, and as a brilliant interpreter of pathology to clinicians, that Professor Rhea will be best remembered. Not a prolific writer, much of his work is enshrined in publications of his colleagues, who never lacked his unselfish and helpful assistance. In his internes and his students he took a keen and unflinching interest. To them he was bound to an unusual degree by ties of real affection.

During the last year of his life, though conscious of failing health and strength, he persisted in carrying on beyond the call of duty and his own well being, though many extra tasks were imposed upon him. Indeed, he did not hesitate to assume obligations of important service in the interest of Canada's war effort, under the National Research Council.

His passing leaves a gap in our ranks, not easily filled. He will be held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew him and came in contact with his fine character and kind and gentle yet stimulating personality.

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