


The Philosophical Society of Texas

PROCEEDINGS

1962

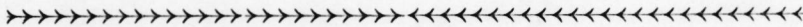


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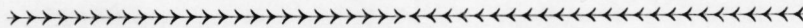


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
AT SALADO
DECEMBER 7, 8, 1962

XXVI



DALLAS
THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS
1963



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. WHARTON, JOSEPH ROWE, ANGUS MCNEILL, AUGUSTUS C. ALLEN, GEORGE W. BONNELL, JOSEPH BAKER, PATRICK C. JACK, W. FAIRFAX GRAY, JOHN A. WHARTON, 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 26, Texas.

There was also discussion of the most desirable time for holding the Annual Meeting and it was voted that hereafter the sessions should be held on the first weekend of December each year. Messrs. Bates, Clark and Steen proposed that the 1963 Annual Meeting be held in Nacogdoches and San Augustine, and the suggestion met with hearty approval. The dates will be December 6 and 7 and the Fredonia Hotel, Nacogdoches, site of the 1955 Annual Meeting, will be headquarters.

The report of the Committee on Officers was presented by Mr. Steen and adopted. President Richardson, on taking the chair, expressed his appreciation of the honor.

At the Saturday afternoon session in the Clubhouse, Mr. Mann spoke on "The Changing Face of East Texas" and in the lively general discussion which followed members and guests corroborated and amplified his first-hand observations of the transformation of that region during the past decade.

The final session followed the dinner Saturday evening, with President Richardson presiding. The address was given by President Ralph W. Steen of Stephen F. Austin State College.

Attending the sessions at Salado were:

Miss Winnie Allen
 Colonel and Mrs. Dillon Anderson
 Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Banks
 Colonel and Mrs. William Bartholomew Bates
 General and Mrs. Andrew Davis Bruce
 Mr. and Mrs. George Carmack
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Carrington
 Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark
 Chancellor and Mrs. Carey Croneis
 Mr. and Mrs. William E. Darden
 Dean and Mrs. Ezra William Doty
 Miss Martha Doty
 Mr. T. C. V. Faitwaith
 Mr. Richard T. Fleming
 Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Gambrell
 President and Mrs. Eugene Benjamin Germany
 Judge and Mrs. Joe Greenhill
 Chancellor and Mrs. Marion Thomas Harrington
 Judge and Mrs. James Pickney Hart
 Mr. Houston Harte
 Mr. and Mrs. Dowd Heffer
 Dr. Sam Hoerster
 Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Huston

Mr. and Mrs. Parks Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Kirkland
Dr. and Mrs. David W. Knepper
Mrs. A. C. Krey
Mr. Walter Ewing Long
General and Mrs. Gerald C. Mann
President and Mrs. Abner Vernon McCall
Judge and Mrs. William Owen Murray
Judge and Mrs. James R. Norvell
President and Mrs. K. S. Pitzer
Dr. and Mrs. Edward Randall, Jr.
Chancellor and Mrs. Harry Hunt Ransom
Mr. and Mrs. John S. Redditt
Dr. Rupert Norval Richardson
Chancellor McGruder Ellis Sadler
Judge and Mrs. James Leftwich Shepherd, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Henderson Shuffler
Dr. John William Spies
President and Mrs. Ralph Wright Steen
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Sutherland
President and Mrs. Willis McDonald Tate
Colonel and Mrs. Charles Rudolph Tips
Mrs. Edwin Tobin
Dr. and Mrs. Radoslav Tsanoff
Mr. and Mrs. Agesilaus Wilson Walker, Jr.
Chancellor William Richardson White
Miss Annie Lee Williams
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Kezer Woodward, Jr.
Dean Willis Raymond Woolrich
Mr. and Mrs. Gus Sessions Wortham

Introductory Remarks

EUGENE BENJAMIN GERMANY

I MUST ASK your forgiveness in advance for what I am about to do to you. I shall have to run out on you early in the morning to keep a date with the Texas Industrial Commission and the Texas Research League; this is necessary if we are to meet a schedule of planning that will provide some vital data for the new Governor before he writes his message to the Legislature or announces his program.

The Research League and my sub-committee of the Commission

are already at work in an isolated area in the Rio Grande Valley, and I have to join the full Commission tomorrow. I had nothing to do in fixing either that or this date.

One hundred twenty-five years and three days ago, the Philosophical Society of Texas met for the first time. As I reflect on the distinguished Texans who founded this Society, I realize full well, and in deep humility, the privilege it has been to serve as your president during the past year. My friends, you have honored me indeed.

In fact, the job of serving as your president has about stumped me. Being President of the Philosophical Society of Texas has been a big and hazardous job. I came into it during my absence, did little while in it and am about to go out as I came in — *in absentia*.

Could I have chosen the ideal year to serve, I must confess that it would not have been 1962. You see, this is the seventieth year of my life and it has long been designated as the one in which to make ready for retirement. In actuality, it has been one of the busiest and most demanding years — a year, when, try as I might, I just couldn't find the time to do some of the things I wanted to do as your president.

Perhaps I can rectify this by serving the next president in some capacity. For 1963 is the year in which I plan to enter retirement and do some of the things I have had filed in the back of my mind for years.

It may be I can do something to answer some of the voices from the past I hear at times calling out in the night, desiring to be recognized. Voices of great men, dedicated men, men of vision, men of strength — the twenty-six who created this Society. I know them well as I call the roll, identifying them by the posts they held at the time our Society was organized. . . .

Soldier, humanitarian, president of the Republic of Texas:

Sam Houston;

Another great soldier and leader, Vice President of the Republic:

Mirabeau Lamar;

Congressman from San Augustine, distinguished speaker of the house:

Joseph Rowe;

Surgeon General of the army of the Republic: *Ashbel Smith;*

Beloved Congressman from Nacogdoches: *Thomas J. Rusk;*

Founder of the great city of Houston: *Augustus C. Allen;*

Soldier and surveyor: *George W. Bonnell;*

Chief Justice of Bexar: *Joseph Baker;*

Senator from Brazoria: *William H. Wharton;*

Congressman from Bexar: *Patrick C. Jack*;
Clerk of the Supreme Court: *W. Fairfax Gray*;
Soldier, attorney and civil leader: *John A. Wharton*;
Another outstanding lawyer from Nacogdoches: *David S. Kaufman*;
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, from Brazoria:
James Collinsworth;
Congressman from Brazoria: *Anson Jones*;
Methodist circuit rider: *Littleton Fowler*;
Secretary of the Treasury: *Henry Smith*;
Adjutant General of the Republic: *Hugh McLeod*;
Major General of reserves, Army of the Republic of Texas:
Thomas Jefferson Chambers;
Secretary of State: *R. A. Irion*;
Former ad-interim President of the Republic: *David G. Burnet*;
Attorney from Houston: *John Birdsall*;
Congressman from Liberty: *Edward T. Branch*;
Member of the house of representatives from Matagorda:
A. C. Horton;
Congressman from Bastrop: *John W. Bunton*;

And the twenty-sixth – we know not where he came from and we know not his walk in life, but we know him to have been a man of perception, for he helped form this Society for the collection of diffusion of knowledge: *Angus McNeill*.

Like the founders of many other institutions of the Republic – like the founders of the Republic of Texas itself – they were for the most part young men. Of the twenty-two whose ages have been ascertained, only seven were more than thirty-five years of age. Henry Smith, the oldest, was 53. To a man approaching his 71st birthday, that seems young indeed. Hugh McLeod, the youngest, was 23. I'm sure nearly everyone in the room will agree that is a nice age to be.

Most were new to Texas. Only six had arrived before 1832, the year the chain of events began that led to revolution.

Although most of the founders of the Society were natives of Southern states, a majority of the officers they elected on December 5, 1837, were from the North.

Law, medicine, and clergy were all represented in about the proportions that one might guess: fourteen lawyers, four physicians, four farmers, two who could be classed primarily as soldiers, one clergyman and one business man. Thank goodness, they had the foresight to make him treasurer.

As a group, these men represented the political talent of the Republic of Texas. In fact, one of our Texas historians, after reading their names, exclaimed, "Why those men *were* the Republic of Texas!"

Granted, there were other men of distinction in Texas in 1837, but we can hardly imagine what the history of the Republic might have been without these twenty-six. Without turning additional pages of history, is it not safe to assume now that the founders of the Philosophical Society of Texas did their share towards laying the very foundation of the Texas that we know?

These are the men that call out to be heard. Too many of them are men whom our Texas history books have overlooked. All are men whom generations to come, no less than those now living, should remember.

The priceless heritage those forbears of the Daughters and Sons of the Republic of Texas bequeathed to them, and to us, and to future generations, is too sacred and too important for mere chance to determine whether it is to survive. The many members of those distinguished societies who are with us tonight know how much has been done — and how much remains to be done.

There should be, somewhere in this great state, a permanent shrine which would point the minds of young Texans to the Texas Republic that stood alone for nine years and surrendered its national status only when, without coercion or pressure or grant, it accepted an invitation to join its twin republic, the United States of America. Of its own free will and accord, a completely accepted and respected republic lowered its own national flag to raise the Stars and Stripes.

I know of nothing that would be a better monument to these philosophers who organized this Society during the days of the Republic than for us to devote a long session to a review and comparison of the various philosophical attitudes of that era with those of this.

So as I take leave of the presidency, I leave a challenge to the man you have chosen to head you during the coming year. But a challenge that I will help him to meet if he so desires.

I suggest that this Society appoint a committee of three to investigate the ways and means of preserving the heritage that is ours. Let us see that no stone is left unturned to insure that the history of the Republic of Texas is written, not in the fickle, shifting sands of time, but is chiseled deep, and chiseled true, in the hearts of everyone through generations and generations to come.

I beg of you. Let these twenty-six be heard. For their sake, never let our children forget from whence we and they came . . . or cease to revere . . . the Republic of Texas.

Oil — Unguent or Irritant?

DILLON ANDERSON

FIRST, I want to be clear on one thing; this is not going to be a debate. At least I hope not. I think it is meant to be a duet.

We do have a most provocative title: *Oil — Unguent or Irritant?* When Herbert Gambrell first sprang this question on me, I told him I'd plead the Fifth Amendment before trying to answer it in this group.

"Don't bother about the *answer*," he insisted. 'Just give it The-Lady-or-the-Tiger treatment. That ought to confuse them.'

"Leave it to me," I told him. "That's a sort of specialty of mine. But with such an excellent topic, don't you think there should be some redeeming feature?"

"That part," Herbert replied, 'will be provided by your team-mate, Judge Saint John Garwood. You have a good subject; go right ahead and mess it up; the Judge will come along and straighten it out.'

It is my purpose to name certain utterly random dates and places and to name certain events, at utter random too, along with my authority for contending that these events took place. The use of chronological order has been suggested, but I have rejected it. If you expect the reasons for this will become apparent as we go along, you are probably in error.

The first date I shall name is in the year 603 B.C., the second year of the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon. The event was that the king made an image of gold. The height thereof was three-score cubits and the breadth thereof six cubits — proportions comparable, roughly, to a guard who played last season on the Green Bay Packers Defensive Unit. Now Nebuchadnezzar set this golden image up on the plain of Dura, not far distant from Ur of the Chaldees.

Then the king made a decree "that every man that shall hear the sound of the coronet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of musick shall fall down and worship the golden image; and who so falleth not down and worshippeth, that he should be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace."

About this time Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego came along; they answered and said to the king: "We will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image that thou hast set up."

Then Nebuchadnezzar was wroth; and he commanded the most

mighty men that were in his army to bind Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego and to cast them into the burning fiery furnace.

Therefore, because the king's commandment was urgent and the furnace exceeding hot, the flame of fire seared and slew all the mighty men that took Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego up and cast them into the furnace.

My authority for all this is Chapter 3 of the Book of Daniel, verses one through twenty-two.

I shall not burden this learned group with the balance of the account, for you all know full well the happy sequence of events which followed; how Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego later sauntered out of the flames as cool as three cucumbers and all but told the king what he could do with his fiery furnace; how Nebuchadnezzar went completely overboard when he saw that these worthies could not be immolated. He even went so far as to decree a very severe limit on the freedom of speech of all and sundry in the kingdom of Babylon, for he ordered that anyone who spoke anything amiss against either Shadrach, Meshach, or Abednego would be cut to pieces and his household made a dunghill. This, again, is pure unadulterated scripture.

The second date to which I shall advert is December 7, A.D. 1943 — 2,546 years later. On that day I was privileged to visit the site of the fiery furnace in the Province of Babylon. I went along with Everette Lee DeGolyer, of treasured memory in this Society; and the two of us stood long beside the spot, contemplating these stirring events of antiquity.

Now what, you might rightly ask, does all this have to do with our subject? It is a fair question and I have not raised it until the answer was at hand. But it is all entirely relevant. For the fiery furnace was an oil and gas seep which had burned with a fierce flame from ancient times until a few months before De and I were there, when the British troops had put it out. This sacrilege had to be perpetrated because the bright flame was an obvious landmark for German bombers flying at night toward the then-greatest oil field in Asia Minor. Actually, a greater field than East Texas. And the presence of the burning oil and gas seep had alerted geologists in the early years of the twentieth century to the presence of the great Kirkuk oil field lying along the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, there in central Iraq.

My authority for the fact that the Mesopotamian oil and gas seep we saw was indeed Nebuchadnezzar's fiery furnace was none other than the great DeGolyer.

For the third random date in my account we must back up to July,

A.D. 1543 (just 400 years *before* the British put that fire out in Asia Minor.) On that date the survivors of the ill-fated De Soto expedition got lost on their way to Mexico and sought shelter from a violent storm on the Gulf Coast near Sabine Pass. Only three of De Soto's seven brigantines had survived the storm and they were quite leaky from the battering they had taken. Here I must back up again, but only a little bit. De Soto had been killed the year before. So it fell the lot of Luis de Moscoso, his successor, to play a significant role in Gulf Coast history. He discovered oil. Moscoso saw, there on the water floating about the ships, a dark scum which these Spaniards called *copé*. Since it resembled the pitch with which they had sealed their ships in Spain, Moscoso's men calked the bottom of their storm-riddled brigantines with it and rendered them seaworthy once more. That this was the first recorded Texas oil, my authority is ample. Edward Gaylord Bourne, however, should be enough. And for the fact that, even before the white explorers came and visited these scummy areas, Indians had used this petroleum in times of affliction, my authority is Carl Coke Rister in the volume: *Oil: Titan of the Southwest*. He points out, in that splendid treatise, how the Indians bathed in oil springs near Nacogdoches to drive away rheumatic pains, applied the oil as an ointment to cuts, burns and sores and sometimes drank it as medicine.

As was the case in Iraq, the oil and gas seeps on the Sabine and elsewhere in Texas led to the exploration which, during the past 100 years, has tapped liquid and gaseous fossil fuels in fantastic quantities.

The next random date, however, is *more* than a hundred years ago, and I am backing up again to be altogether consistent. It was September 13, 1847, when Andrew Briscoe wrote from Houston, Texas: "About 74 or 75 miles east of here in the low coastal prairie there is a shallow pond, from the bottom of which rose sulphurous gas bubbles and British oil or something very like it. The place is called Sour Lake."

In 1866 Lynis T. Barrett drilled the first Texas producer near the town of Melrose in Nacogdoches County. He used a spring-pole rig. Later, Barrett was joined by Benjamin P. Hollingsworth, Charles A. Hamilton, and John B. Early who went after oil in the Shreveport area. But the curtain, according to Carl Coke Rister, really was not raised on Texas oil until the 1890's when the Corsicana field was discovered as an incidental and accidental result of efforts to find water. Thereafter came the development of the Corsicana field and, not too many years later, Spindletop. At this point we get into such familiar twentieth century oil history that its further recounting

would be only to carry another well known hydrocarbon to New Castle. But so prodigious has been the pursuit of petroleum in this century that, before the end of the current year of our Lord, 1962, the five hundred thousandth oil and gas well will have been drilled in the State of Texas. A half a million wells! Out of 254 counties, in the vast reaches of our State, 211 are productive of oil and gas. These wells have tapped about half the proved oil reserves in the nation.

The impact of oil on the Texas economy has been enormous. Today, even on the eight-, or nine-day allowable basis, Texas income from the sale of oil and gas amounts to some 3.5 billion dollars per year; the industry produces a 1.3 billion annual industry payroll for the State; nearly four hundred million a year is paid in state and local taxes from oil and gas operations; almost half a billion a year in royalties is paid to Texas landowners. My authority: The Texas Mid-Continent Oil and Gas Association.

And here is an industry which packs a wallop for the future. For it is estimated that the world's energy requirements will increase 2000 per cent in the next hundred years and, though nuclear, solar and other sources will be coming in, the fossil fuels will surely play their indispensable part in meeting this growing energy need. And — with Venezuela a possible exception — no other area in this hemisphere is known to be so richly underlain with oil and gas as our own State.

Other statistical data, even more impressive than these, are at hand on all sides; they almost rise up and demand to be quoted.

An impressionable person could become so carried away by these sparkling statistics that he might incline to view the subject of oil parochially; to think darkly of the failure of the Interstate Oil Compact to allow Texas her fair share of U. S. production; to inveigh against the disproportionately high share of the State's tax burden carried by petroleum products; to view with alarm the high rate of oil imports; to deplore the threatened elimination of percentage depletion allowances; and to be gravely concerned over whether the political climate in the Congress will always be benign where oil is concerned. I say an impressionable person could know anguish on any of these counts, particularly if he is a good Texan. But we shall undertake — by partner and I, but principally my partner — to lift our eyes above the Texas horizon and provide a glimpse of oil in a loftier perspective.

Let us eschew the myopic view and see it the way the geologists do. Suppose we begin by cranking into our approach the factor of time. In geological terms of time, the whole development of the oil industry and oil's preponderant part in meeting world energy de-

mands has occurred in but the twinkling of an eyelash. For oil which was many millions of years in the making has been found, produced and transmuted into a thousand services and products — all in less than a century.

Now these are pretty dramatic statistics, but from up here, in the cosmic approach my partner and I essay, one more statistic is discernible — one which really makes all the rest look like peanuts. It is a figure I got from Dr. Carey Croneis, who in turn was quoting the eminent astrophysical cosmologist, George Gamow.

While it took a few hundred million years to make the stars and planets and our sun and our earth and all the riches enfolded in its crust, the Croneis-Gamow thesis is that it took three *billion* years to make man — the active agent whose amazing exertions have been responsible for the events which the other statistics merely measure. Three billion years! And last week, Dr. Robert Eakin of Texas University told the National Academy of Science that he liked the figure of *four* billion years better. Either way, we come from a long line of people. Why should the spirit of mortal *not* be proud? For unless and until man's quest for knowledge discloses that, elsewhere in this or some other galaxy, the happy coincidence of climate, chemicals and divine decree has vouchsafed another evolution of such sentient beings, man will stand in our reckoning as the lucky heir of all that went before — the prime beneficiary of all the vast and mysterious processes of the universe. Thus I must grant that one day even this concept may prove to be a somewhat parochial view when other elements of the universe are better known. But whether it does or not, I believe you will agree with me that in such a wide lens as we are using now, the difference between Texas and Louisiana, for example, or New Mexico would hardly be noticeable — though I wouldn't be too sure about Oklahoma.

But back to man. Here he is today, poised atop his cosmic pinnacle, thinking, laughing, weeping, planning, flying, exploring, dominating his sphere, reaping the fruits stored for eons upon and beneath its surface, reproducing after his kind, and improving the environment where he does so — all in ways that are truly wondrous to see.

Behold the beneficiary! At the touch of a button he heats and cools the very air he breathes and lives in; at his easy behest, a throttle is pulled for him and he is transported at almost the speed of sound, through silky smooth air far above the weather, and to earth's remotest corner; he even ventures into the killing void of space and lives, returns, and reports. The very fundamental laws of nature are now his harnessed slaves. They do his bidding in ways that would

make a genie out of a bottle look like Nedrick in the first reader. More and more of man's work is done for him. Indeed, much of his need for his animal energy is going or is already gone.

If it should appear that I have wandered again, far afield from my subject, I assure you that, like MacArthur, "I shall return." My subject is actually the *sine qua non* of it all. For it should be clear that man's great leap forward in the past century would not have been possible unless he had first tapped the earth's stored energy sources, such as oil, and put them to the manifold uses that we know so well. With all this energy available, the world has simply become an entirely different one in our lifetime. And most of the effects seem still to come.

With more and more of the underbrush of drudgery cleared out of his life, the tallest timber in man's expanded realm will come into view. His new vista will surely provide a wholly new dimension for his real potential and, at the same time, bring him into the presence of a whole new set of his own limitations. The great mathematician will no longer burn up his precious hours with tedious computations to prove his theorems; computers are here to do that for him and free him for more original thinking and more imaginative probing into the fields that have been forever unknown to man.

This is one end of the spectrum — the unguent end, I should assume. Before moving to the other end of Herbert Gambrell's broad spectrum, I have in mind that somewhere in between is the farmer. He is no longer the object of pity seen by Edwin Markham in *The Man with the Hoe*. Shaded by a vinyl umbrella derived from petroleum products, he rides his tractor to till his acres while he keeps abreast of events with his transistor radio. He returns from the fields, alerted, rested and fresh for his every evening's task: the filling out of forms for the Department of Agriculture, the Soil Conservation Service, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Farm Loan Administration and the Extension Service.

Perhaps it is well to take a look at the other end of the spectrum, particularly if it can be clearly recognized as the irritant end. I have in mind the fellow who goes about in Texas and elsewhere, and indeed unto the ends of the earth, eagerly identifying himself as a rich, rich Texas "oilionaire." He carries several hundred pounds of luggage for his wife's furs; he wears a diamond ring on his finger; he spreads himself like a green bay tree; he is very rough on waiters, then gives them tips in vulgar amounts; he rides in limousines with liveried chauffeurs wherever he goes; he makes many friends in order that he can tell them in the first few minutes of his acquaintance how utterly rich he is; he talks in a very loud tone so that people in restaurants

can overhear his net worth; he courts the writers of gossip columns, entertains them lavishly, and reads with a fiendish sort of glee the next morning their reports about the great length he goes to be extravagant; he is a familiar figure today in America and in most of the capitals, spas and resorts abroad; he is a real threat to the continuation of a portion of the income tax structure in America which is vital to the oil business, viz., the percentage depletion allowance.

As I said in the beginning, I have no answers and, as you have doubtless noticed, I am not even sure that I have the question very well in mind. I'm supposed to leave this issue on oil — unguent or irritant — sort of dangling with a lot of loose ends, and not a single one of them tied in a neat bow knot. It is simply my way of bringing this around to the constructive part of this presentation: The Gospel according to Saint John — Garwood, that is.

Oil — Unguent or Irritant?

W. ST. JOHN GARWOOD

MY ERUDITE PREDECESSOR, Dr. Abednego Anderson, really does not belong here. He belongs back in that tight ("close" is what I mean) little expert group, which, according to recent "scuttle-butt" from Mr. Stewart Alsop, devises the subtle moves in our atomic chess game against unspeakable villians of the Kremlin and Peking. That Dr. Abednego can, at one and the same time, expect to make (as, indeed, he agreed to make and has made) the principal presentation of this Act and yet leave the impression (which he evidently means to leave) that, to the extent that, but only in so far as, his performance might be deficient (which it was anything but) the fault is not his but mine, since I am the principal actor, is, indeed, proof that his diplomatic talents deserve a wider theatre than this gathering, select though it is.

How — even in this age of many books, when everybody with the slightest claim to fame has published (privately or otherwise) at least one and even the lowliest professor must "publish," lest his university fail to keep up with the university Joneses — how could a common fellow like myself, who has attained the verge of senility without writing even a proposed book, presume to share responsible honors with one who has written many and actually been paid for

them? Indeed, for all we know, this biblio-economico-philosophical dissertation we have just heard (which might have earned the author a real doctorate, had it not been so pleasantly listenable) – for all we know, it might be just a chapter from another and forthcoming edition of “Claudie”!

No! my learned colleagues. I was only scheduled to be (and obviously now can only be) the great man’s foil – as it were, the pretty girl whose curly head the stage magician pretends to sever, but doesn’t; or, the mere ocean beach on the great day when, in all their naked glory, candidates for Miss America tread upon it.

So much for my exordium (which, happily for all, may not be too distant from my peroration)!

And yet even foils, or beaches, or curly-headed assistants to magicians have their little mission; and it sometimes consists of playing the devil’s advocate (whatever candidate of the Texas Republican Party *he* may have been).

So I proceed to consider the points of Dr. Abednego’s thesis, proceeding inversely, for the benefit of those whose memories at this hour of the evening may be short. I thus question first the Doctor’s last conclusion, to wit, that however ancient, sacred, useful and so on petroleum may be, mankind, after all, is nature’s supreme contribution.

To be sure, we must all agree with him that this contribution, such as it is, was one of nature herself rather than of some alleged Supreme Being. Otherwise, and however vague that Supreme Being may be, we risk falling into contempt of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the 14th Amendment for abetting establishment of religion to the prejudice of atheistic sensibilities.

Nor do I challenge the relevance of the discussion about mankind, however remote it might seem off-hand from the question of whether petroleum soothes or irritates. Naturally it was hard for the Doctor to get his usual firm grip, the question being so slippery. So he followed the highly intelligent practice in such cases (often mistakenly attributed only to judges, politicians, communists and women!) of going off on a different and supposedly less controversial theme.

But to me Dr. Abednego’s ringing conclusion is still far from *quod erat demonstrandum*. All he has proved is that mankind, in this oily and atomic age, is a bit smarter or more enterprising in a scientific way than he was in Babylonian times (or whenever it was that Doctors Abednego and DeGolyer visited that famous seepage in the still gaseous domain of Iraq).

And, for goodness’ sake, why shouldn’t modern man be even smart-

er than he is, when, as the Doctor himself admits, he has had literally billions of years in which to evolve? Anyone with that background should be ashamed not to have got his Ph.D. at the age of ten. (Some modern Ph.D's may, indeed, leave the impression of having done so, but these are relatively rare).

And how do we know man will keep up this seemingly accelerated intellectual velocity so recently achieved? Only last month we were all wondering, and with good reason, whether we had not reached the final act of humanity's long melodrama. I remember it well, because my wife made me go out and buy all sorts of disaster equipment, including certain items which I was most embarrassed to have to purchase through a female clerk.

And for all this purportedly fantastic progress, what have we really got?

Item: Destructive machines and implements, public and private, which, with the aid of our great new intelligence, we employ most efficiently to kill and maim mankind on a scale that makes the wars of Xerxes, Alexander, Julius Caesar, Attila and Ghengis Khan seem but peanuts or the Black Death a mere passing epidemic of the flu.

Item: Medical science that manages to keep people alive years after they are really dead and, in the same holy name of one Hippocrates, M.D., proliferates a world population well beyond its ability to feed itself or get along with itself in peace.

Item: Religion that evidently brings little more individual solace or morality than in pagan times — as witness the fantastically high rates of (a) divorce; (b) crime in general; (c) juvenile crime in particular; (d) insanity. As I am fond of reminding my Houston friends, there are more criminal homicides in that one city than in all England, although Houston and Texas are not altogether preeminent in this field; and, as regards the crime of rape, do not even approach the brilliant record of California. I once heard the late head of the Texas Prison System say that if things kept on like they are going now, there would soon be more people in the prisons than the ones outside prison could support. But I doubt if that will happen, since with the progress of psychiatry and of the phony types of liberalism in law and life, crime and insanity have now merged to the point that what once was crime is now but a psycho-sociological phenomenon, of which the usual legal consequence is but a brief rest in the public nut-house.

Item: Modern barbaric phenomena among supposedly civilized peoples, as, for example, Nazism, with its cold-blooded murder of six million helpless Jews; or Communism, with its equally cynical liquidation of still more millions of its own people and disposition

to risk the end of all mankind in pursuit of an out-dated, unworkable politico-economic philosophy of a second-rate European scholar named Marx!

And so on — including Hollywood, Billy Sol Estes, impressionistic art, meaningless “poetry,” sex-worship, pseudo-realism, teen-age marriages, and over-eating among those who have something to eat!

Thus much for that creature who, despite decisions of the Supreme Court, still claims to be the image and likeness of God. I must rush on toward (or back up toward) Chapter I of Dr. Abednego dealing more immediately with that ancient and allegedly important material called oil. If my observations appear to be unduly *slanted*, such is a not altogether unusual aberration in connection with Texas oil, and I mean no disrespect to the Railroad Commission, the Attorney General, or anybody else.

Now, all that Dr. Abednego and his authorities say is no doubt true. I never heard of any of those authorities except our late distinguished member, Dr. DeGolyer, but that’s nothing against their standing. Probably Dr. Abednego himself never heard of them until he got this evening’s assignment from Dr. Gambrell (and from Mrs. Gambrell, whose restless mind, I understand, is what gave birth to such an original subject). Incidentally, however, I do have to admit that I had always understood oil (or natural gas) to have been discovered by Prometheus rather than Nebuchadnezzar; but that’s just an academic point, except as the sad fate of Prometheus may prove even successful “wildcatting” to be a risky way of life.

Undoubtedly oil is an unguent to many people, as well as in diverse forms and senses, such as, but not limited to, economic wealth and human comfort, lipstick, military power, Indian skin-lotion, individual mobility, vasoline — and crematories like that in which Nebuchadnezzar sought to fry my illustrious colleague, Dr. Abednego.

But, of course — man being the inventive fellow the Doctor says he is — if Prometheus hadn’t ever discovered oil with his divine divining rod, man would have found and exploited something else in its place that was just as good. Indeed, even now can we truly say that it is more prominent in human affairs than a lot of other, and less flashy, commodities like gold, coffee, silver, coal, tea, wheat, wood, meat, cotton, iron, potatoes, wool and alcoholic beverages, not to mention things like uranium and metrecal?

To be sure, oil has furnished its quota of colorful millionaires (for the benefit of Neiman Marcus, General Motors, professional college athletes and enviously satirical writers, among others). But big rich “oilionaires” were certainly not the first men to have expensive wives (with poodles). And who shall say that even one of these

modern oily princes of Arabia with his whole harem of wives (both *de jure* and *de facto*) and his whole fleet of Cadillacs, enjoys more notoriety than did the "big rich" of the halcyon days before democracy and its ninety per cent income, estate, and gift taxes took the romance out of affluence.

I wager that a no less biased authority than J. Frank Dobie will testify that Texas and Texans were just as fabulous before oil was discovered here as they are now, if not more so. And Dr. Gambrell here, who thinks he knows as much about Texas as Professor Dobie thinks Dobie knows, will certify that not a single charter-member of this learned Society was connected with the oil business, even as an attorney.

But assuming, *arguendo*, that oil's unguentual characteristics are of historic value and proportion, what of its irritants? Oil men themselves will be the last to deny that these exist as super-abundantly as the black gold now does itself – that they are part of the very nature of the beast. Somehow, despite all the governmental red-tape that today regulates oil wells from top to bottom and has taken most of the "wild" out of the "wildcats," somehow the "gusher" still holds the popular fancy – responding to man's lust for quick, fortuitous and abundant wealth, even as the mirage of a "Fountain of Youth" lured the *conquistadores* quite as strongly as Inca or Aztec gold. And as any lust brings strife and other evils along with satisfactions, so with oil.

Japan coveted the oil of Indonesia – and now, after all the tragedy of the war in the Pacific, what do we have in Indonesia?

Hitler thirsted for the oil of Russia and Rumania – and now, after all that catastrophic episode, we have Russia dumping oil in foreign markets at political, instead of economic, prices to implement her aggressive ideology!

Iraq, already swimming in oil herself, would start a war for the oil of Kuwait because she thinks Kuwait has too much of it (as, indeed, she may have).

Hook-nosed Nasser wants the oil of Arabia and Iraq for his overly fertile population and keeps the kettle of international strife forever boiling.

Bolivians and Paraguayans killed each other for years in the wilds of the Gran Chaco, thinking that that forlorn area might be another East Texas, which it is anything but! The Paraguayans even accused the Standard Oil Company of financing the Bolivian side of that psychotic struggle, which I personally know to be yet another actionable slander against that benign company, because I was its lawyer down that way at the time.

In the breasts of Russians, Castroites and even Mexicans, the irrepressible lusts of proletarian nationalism have been quickened at the sight of foreign-owned oil properties in their midst, followed by confiscations and long periods of bitter diplomatic wrangling in the murky language of international law that rival the historic equity cause of Jarndice *vs.* Jarndice.

Animated by somewhat the same spirit, bankrupt nations like Brazil high-jack millions in aid-money from us to finance their foreign purchases of oil for their shiny automobiles rather than permit foreign discovery and exploitation of oil in their own sacredly neglected soil – somewhat like holier-than-thou India and her boundless flocks of cows!

And does not oil irritate the domestic skin quite as much as the international – for all Dr. Abednego's tales about our scrofulous Texas Indians using it for ointment?

Whoever heard of an oil field without a lot less producing wells than it has disputes and lawsuits over land titles, boundaries, taxes, drilling permits, production allowables, slanted holes and what have you? Practicing lawyer that Dr. Abednego is, I cannot criticise his withholding such details from your consideration. After all, his strictly literary income would hardly suffice in the expensive society of Houston! I must also concede this particular irritant aspect of oil to afford an unguentual guarantee of full employment for judges, of whom Texas happily now has a larger number than all England. But the irritant aspect persists and sometimes spreads, like Johnson grass, all over the yard.

In a wider domestic field, it is mostly oil that is or was responsible for the following: (a) the recent, mysterious and, happily, abortive constitutional amendment about *de novo* trials, which would have scrambled our Texas judicial and administrative systems beyond belief and required hundreds more judges (not to speak of jurors) than we already have; (b) the long fight between Texas and the United States (and between the coastal and non-coastal southern and other states) over the tidelands, which incidentally almost gave my cousin-in-law, Price Daniel, a life-tenure in the governorship of Texas; (c) the increasingly acrimonious dispute between the politically self-styled, "Independent" oil producers and the politically labelled "Major" oil companies (and perhaps also the Federal Government) over how high our supposedly non-socialistic country should keep the domestic price of oil by limiting cheap imports from abroad; (d) the similar dispute between the supposedly free enterprise governments of our various oil-producing states about how to divide up between themselves the total amount their indi-

vidual producers may be permitted to produce without creating an over-supply and consequent reduction of price; (e) the fight between our socialistic, nationally minded Federal Power Commission and our this-time-not-so socialistic — but-very-states-rights minded producers of natural gas over whether the commission may limit the price producers can collect for the gas sold in interstate commerce; and (f) the fight between, on the one hand, the oil and gas producers and their respective states, and, on the other hand, the ever ravenous Bureau of Internal Revenue and the governments and people of the non-producing states over whether the producers (including the Hollywood actors who have oil interests on the side) should be allowed to deduct as much as twenty-seven and a half per cent of their petroleum income in figuring their income taxes.

If there is any other mineral, except perhaps the copper of Katanga or expansive (and expensive) uranium, that produces this much fuss, trouble and confusion, I don't know what it is.

But my wife signals me that time has long since flown. So I will not elaborate on the numerous other oil irritants that readily come to mind, such as, that oil begot the automobile, which in turn has debauched our teenagers, promoted crime and concealment thereof, fostered fantastic public expenditures for luxurious highways and butchered millions of our people in accidents thereon.

In conclusion, I suggest that, if oil *is* a blessing, it is a mixed one — like husbands, wives, friends, possessions and most everything else in life. It is undoubtedly an irritant. But it is, I fear, also an unguent. Certainly it is in the sense that we've had it long enough to have gotten used to it. Personally, I have to admit a fondness for dividends from oil stocks and other conveniences of the oil age. I would probably enjoy an evening with an "oilionaire" and his wife, although I do not share her affection for poodles. Dachshunds are my favorite.

Amen!

The Changing Face of East Texas

GERALD C. MANN

TEXAS is no longer the largest State, and its size is being shrunk still further by the construction of the Interstate Highway System. Our engineers tell us that soon it may be possible to drive across the entire State of Texas in nine hours from north to south, twelve hours from east to west – all without breaking the speed limit! Texas is scheduled to have 3,027 miles of Interstate Highways, more than any other state in the Union.

Yet, even after the completion of the great Interstate and Defense highways in Texas, scheduled for 1971, there will still be recognizable some four distinct areas in Texas, which, by virtue of rainfall, physiography and other factors, are quite different from each other. In a valuable study, *The Natural Regions of Texas*, Elmer Johnson divided the state into four major sections: the East Texas Plains, the Prairies Province, the Middle Texas Province and the Western High Plains. It is of the valuable East Texas section of the State that I speak – with a little of its rich history and a few facts and figures about what one writer has called a “mighty choice piece of real estate.”

Today, in about a quarter of the total area of the State, East Texas houses about 4.5 million people – about 46 per cent of the population – and has the two largest cities, Dallas and Houston. Most of the area receiving more than 30 inches of rain a year is in East Texas, making it practically drouth-proof. Almost one hundred per cent of the commercial forest land is in this region, along with much of the salt and sulphur, not to mention the iron ore and lignite. Four of the ten leading oil producing counties are there, including the only two in the State with a cumulative production of over a billion barrels.

The foregoing figures are merely to introduce to you the area in Texas that has changed so drastically and so dramatically during the past fifty years that our President, E. B. Germany, has predicted that East Texas will be the next great industrial region to develop in the United States “if the people of East Texas work intelligently and consistently towards this end.”

The three largest factors in our national economy today are: (1) manufacturing, (2) agriculture, including the livestock and dairy industries, and (3) tourism. The changing face of East Texas results from recent developments involving these factors, developments that

graphically illustrate the expanding economy of the area. Basic to these changes has been the oil development in East Texas. Because we are all so familiar, however, with the developments of East Texas oil since "Dad" Joiner brought in the first well in 1930, I will not discuss that. The newspapers in recent weeks have adequately covered that subject.

Manufacturing

Back in the Twenties, East Texans liked to boast that you could build a wall around East Texas and the area would still be self-supporting, a statement which stressed the fertility of the soil and the little effort needed to make a living. But that was forty years ago, and East Texas now is fast becoming a great industrial center, sending its products to the four corners of the Earth.

To illustrate the manner in which the rich natural resources of the area, together with the planning and far-sightedness of its citizens, have combined to attract industry to East Texas, let us see what lay back of the decision of the Campbell Soup Company to locate its plant at Paris, Texas. It was the culmination of years of patient, painstaking work on the part of the Lamar County Chamber of Commerce and of a group of citizens known as the Industrial Team. Mr. William Murphy, President of Campbell, called the site study of Paris, prepared by the Industrial Team and its consultants, the most complete one of its kind he had ever seen. That Campbell Soup came to Paris was not an accident, not a stroke of luck. It is a tribute to the energy and the planning of leaders in the area.

The story of the Industrial Team began in 1947, when a number of the citizens of Paris, alarmed at the declining farm income and the dwindling population, organized the Paris Industrial Foundation, a non-profit organization to help provide building and plant sites for industry. The Industrial Team was formed, the membership of which was to remain constant, and it was specifically provided that there should be "no jealousy, no bickering, no personal gain." Each member of this unique group spends many hours each month away from his own business, visiting prospects throughout the nation. As in the case of Campbell Soup, negotiations may be carried on over months and years.

The planning that went into the location of the Campbell Plant is typical of the initiative now being displayed in other East Texas towns. There is now emerging an industrial belt in northeastern Texas, stretching from Texarkana to Lufkin in the south and Palestine in the southwest. Many of these plants are based on oil and gas, either as raw materials or as fuel — such as Texas Eastman at Long-

view, for the manufacture of plastics and other organic chemicals — the first large scale petrochemical operation in upper East Texas — and such as Thiokol's solid fuel plant at Marshall and the Knox Glass Plant at Palestine.

There are also now many manufacturers of oil field tools and supplies, such as the Garrett plant at Longview. Lufkin has two large foundries, serving not only the sawmills of the area but also producing a wide range of products. R. G. LeTourneau, Inc., and Kelly Plow at Longview are making that city important to both the construction industry and to agriculture. Tyler is an air conditioning center, with the plant of General Electric employing around 700 people. There is also the Carrier Corporation plant for the manufacture of freezers, the new \$15 million Kelly-Springfield Tire plant, and the Tyler branch of National Homes occupying a plant of some 250,000 square feet.

The Northern Blacklands has its share of new industries, too, with the Johns-Mansville and the new Pillsbury plant in Denison; with Anderson-Clayton, IBM and Harwicke-Etter Cotton Gin Machinery in Sherman; Babcock and Wilcox in Paris; Southwest Pump and General Cable in Bonham; Rockwell Valves in Sulphur Springs; Ennis Business Forms at Ennis; DuPont's Sabine River works at Orange — and so many others that I cannot mention them all. There are also the significant and well-known aircraft and electronic industries that are making Dallas famous throughout the world, plus the renowned Dallas apparel plants; and the petrochemical, space, and other industries of Houston and the Gulf Coast. We are all familiar with these significant additions to our economy.

Lone Star Steel

No recital of the changing picture of East Texas industry would be complete without a brief history of the Lone Star Steel Plant at Daingerfield. Most of us are familiar with the development of this remarkable company. Did you know, however, that there was a blast furnace operation in East Texas as early as 1855? Several others sprang up during the War Between the States, and during the war a gun factory at Tyler turned out arms for the Confederate forces. The War's aftermath left East Texas paralyzed; and though rich in natural resources, development of its steel industry seemed an impossibility.

Then came the discovery of oil in 1930, and the oil boom followed by an industrial boom. It was during World War II that attention was focussed on the area's undeveloped resources. The Government started the ball rolling by putting up the Red River Arsenal near

Texarkana, and building an ore beneficiation plant and blast furnace near Daingerfield, to process the surface ores abounding in that region.

A group of East Texas merchants, industrialists and bankers, ramrodded by E. B. Germany, turned the sickly "war orphan" into the nucleus for the State's long-awaited integrated steel plant. We are told that even the most enthusiastic supporters of the project at first had their qualms about whether the plentiful supply of ore in East Texas could be used profitably. The ore is of a low-grade variety and has to be up-graded. For a century people thought the rolling hills of East Texas made pretty poor farming land because there was too much iron in the soil, but they doubted whether there was enough iron for processing.

Lone Star Steel, however, hired a firm of California engineers, Kerr & Company, to make a detailed study, and they found that Lone Star's beneficiation methods made its reserves "one of the lowest-cost supplies of iron ore remaining in the United States." The company now owns leases on some 65,000 acres of ore-bearing land in the area. The ore is strip-mined, and as mined, runs from 19 to 25 per cent iron. After beneficiation, the iron content is around 50 per cent, comparing favorably to the 51.5 per cent standard that open-pit Mesabi Range ore now has trouble reaching.

Other natural resources Lone Star has in abundance: extensive coal reserves less than 250 miles away in Oklahoma; limestone from a quarry at Chico, Texas; dolomite from Oklahoma and manganese from Mexico. The East Texas oil fields supply plenty of cheap gas for fuel, as well as a market for its products, and the labor comes from the East Texas hills — three-fourths of the plant's employees are natives of the area.

Progress of Lone Star Steel has been steady and impressive. By 1950, Lone Star had completed a cast iron pipe foundry. In 1951, it began a \$90,000,000 expansion program, making it a completely integrated steel mill, with five open hearth furnaces, a slabbing and plate mill, a hot strip mill and two electric weld pipe mills. The first open hearth steel was produced on July 6, 1953, and late in 1953, complete integration was realized.

It is interesting to note that at the time of Lone Star's tenth anniversary in 1957, it enjoyed a record year of almost \$100 million in sales, of which its employees received more than \$30 million in salaries and wages.

During last year, Lone Star Steel embarked upon its third major acquisition and expansion program. It has begun a massive diversification program, and this year many new products are available

for the first time. The company is now marketing pipe, both black and galvanized, in diameters as small as half-inch, for use in the plumbing and construction industries, and spiral weld pipe in diameters ranging from 16 to 80 inches for use in water transmission lines.

I would like to conclude my picture of the new industrial face of East Texas with a brief reference to the expansion of the Southland Paper Mills near Lufkin, under the leadership of a former president of this Society, the late beloved Ernest Lynn Kurth. He developed the Angelina County Lumber Company, founded by his father in 1857, into one of the great such companies of the South. Mr. Kurth was a pioneer in many ways, especially in the development of sound forestry practice and good labor relations. Moreover, he established the first newsprint mill in the South at Lufkin during the thirties, which was literally a godsend to the depressed economy of the area.

The natural resources of East Texas are being utilized for the benefit of mankind, and within the span of half a century it has taken its place among the great industrial areas of the Southwest.

Agriculture

Although it has lost its complete dependence upon agriculture, East Texas has been bountifully endowed by nature, and agriculture in its many forms is an important activity of the area. East Texas has practically all of the State's commercial forest resources — resources which are now thought of as a permanent replaceable endowment since the region is now growing more timber than it is harvesting. Moreover, East Texas has water — lots of it. It has water because it has ample rainfall and great underground water resources. And, last, East Texas has fertile soil, the vitality of which is constantly being renewed through research into planting techniques and new crops, especially grasses and clovers.

May I briefly discuss the changing face of agriculture in its many forms in East Texas, as related to: (1) tree farming and nurseries, (2) cotton farming, (3) livestock production, and (4) the dairy industry.

Tree Farming

An old Arab proverb says, "He who plants trees loves others besides himself." Certainly there is no prouder group of farmers in East Texas today than the tree farmers of the area, whether he is a large or small landowner, whether he devotes full time to the project, or practices law or keeps books in the city and spends week-ends with his trees. The *Texas Almanac* states that the tree farming movement was organized in Texas in 1944 and soon became a nationwide

farm program. Any landowner with more than five acres of farm land or a farm with seedlings more than five feet high may qualify. On March 1, 1960, there were 1,303 officially recognized tree farms in Texas.

Forest research has advanced in East Texas so much in the past 25 years that the farmer today has many advantages. At the Texas Forest Service nurseries near Alto and Magnolia Springs selected seed from trees throughout the pine region of East Texas are examined. Only the trees which exhibit the best growth features and the qualities most desirable to the wood products industries are picked. Genetics research now in progress is aimed at developing trees which will grow more rapidly, produce better quality wood, and be more resistant to drouth and disease. The two State nurseries have a total capacity today of 72 million seedlings a year and furnish seedlings sufficient to plant 75,000 acres annually. It is estimated that there are some 3,000,000 acres in East Texas in need of reforestation.

The size and importance of the forest industry in East Texas is shown in the statistics of trees planted through the 1960 planting season ending March 31st. Of over 33 million trees planted in the entire state, all but 251,443 were planted in the Piney Woods of East Texas.

A further change in the forest industry of East Texas is in the almost innumerable uses made of the woods. The making of newsprint is an old story. Chemists now predict that timber will soon join the procession of materials that are turning from mechanical to chemical processes of manufacture. It is expected that a great chemical industry will be founded in East Texas, to utilize the tremendous supply of cellulose and lignin in the pine and hardwood forests there.

East Texas Rose Industry

What would East Texas be like today without its rose bushes, without its Tyler Rose Festival — and its beautiful Rose Queen? Yet, this East Texas industry, which now gives growers an income of nearly \$10 million, is a development of the past 30 or 40 years, and the changes we have witnessed during this time are a delight to behold.

We are told that the development of the rose bush industry in East Texas grew out of a series of misfortunes that threatened to wipe out the area's fruit crop more than a half century ago. Today Tyler grows more than one-half of the nation's rose bushes, and ships more than two million rosebushes to the 50 states and to 25 foreign countries.

In 1917, the first full carload of rose plants was shipped by a single

grower; in a recent year more than 600 carloads were shipped from the six northeast Texas counties of Van Zandt, Gregg, Cherokee, Harrison, Upshur and Smith. Of these six counties, Smith County, with Tyler as its county seat, produced 85 per cent of the crop.

Thanks to air lines, it is now economically feasible to ship the rose blooms to the cities for retail sale. The blooms, which used to be a neglected by-product and left in the fields, are now cut while still wet with dew in the morning, processed, and flown to cities in Texas and the middle United States for retail sale.

Beginning in 1933, the Rose Festival has now become an annual affair, attracting more than 200,000 people each year from all over the nation to Tyler, "Rose Capital of America." The pride of the city is now its beautiful garden in Rose Park. There are few spots in the world today where flowering fields stretch so far.

Cotton Farming and Livestock Production

Texas is the largest producer of cotton in the nation — a position it has held for around 80 years, but in recent years, there has been a decided shift in the geographical distribution of production from east to west. Irrigation and mass production have made the West the cotton capital.

In the 1820's, when Americans came to Texas and started growing cotton, they cultivated land in the East Texas Plains, along the Red River and the Brazos and the Colorado. In 1859, the year of highest production prior to the War, Harrison County in East Texas and several counties in the Brazos and Colorado River regions were the major cotton producing areas. Today these counties grow little cotton.

In this century, up until the middle thirties, Williamson and Ellis Counties in the Blacklands were the leading cotton counties. In most years one or the other was in the No. 1 position — with a production of well over 100,000 bales in a good year. In 1959, not a single East Texas county was listed in the leading cotton-producing counties of the state. The ten leaders were: Lubbock, which led the list with 211,079 bales; Hidalgo, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Cameron, Dawson, Terry, Floyd, and Crosby. Eight are on the High Plains, two in the Rio Grande Valley. The cotton ginning and compress industries of East Texas have moved with cotton to the West.

While cotton was moving West, cattle were moving East. This shift has been steady since 1900, but has been most rapid during the past twenty years. Many factors account for this change, the most significant being economic. The East Texas farmer could no longer make a living growing cotton — because of crop controls and other impediments.

When the farm program began in the thirties, most of the tillable land in East Texas was growing cotton. Most of the farms were small, and normally around 90 per cent of each was planted in cotton. The first acreage controls on cotton seemed drastic to these farmers, and the search began for other cash crops. One obvious way out of their predicament was livestock production; and many farmers who previously had raised no beef, suddenly had ten or more cows. Farmers began to plant pasture crops for winter and summer grazing, and East Texas farmers found that five acres could carry a cow — a small capital investment per animal unit — and the cost of land per animal unit is generally less in East Texas than West Texas.

During World War II, when the scarcity of labor made row crop farming difficult, beef cattle production increased. It is also thought that increase in cattle in East Texas results from the buying of land by business men in the area who raised cattle as a hobby or as a secondary business.

Other changes in livestock production in East Texas include improved methods of pasturing and of marketing. Coastal Bermuda Grass alone is credited by some authorities as giving a tremendous boost. But crimson, hop and White Dutch clovers, with lespedeza and the native Bermuda grass, are important crops of the area and the backbone of the livestock industry in East Texas, in my opinion.

East Texas is just getting started, but as things now stand, the beef industry is sure to grow to an even more important place in the agricultural economy of East Texas.

Dairy Industry

No discussion of the importance of the livestock industry to East Texas would be complete without mention of the dairy industry in Hopkins County and of what its development has meant to the people in the Sulphur Springs area. In the early 1930's, Hopkins County was an area of "worn out farms and well-worn people." It was a period of bleak depression. Years of extracting without putting anything back into the soil had taken its toll, and farmers were able to produce only enough for a bare existence.

Today things have changed in Hopkins County; prosperity is evident on every hand. The town of Sulphur Springs since 1940 has had a 33 per cent increase in population. When asked what has brought about this change, any Hopkins County resident will answer: "The Jersey Cow!"

When it seemed that the citizens of the area had reached the end of the row, the leaders of the community came up with the answer. They believed that Hopkins County — with 40 inches of rainfall

annually, with excellent climatic conditions and thousands of acres of creek bottom land — had a future in the dairy industry. Thus was born an industry that would bring acclaim to Hopkins County from all over the nation. Today Hopkins County is one of Texas's leading dairy counties, with 25,000 cows in some 600 Grade A dairies, producing an animal income of around \$7,500,000.

Development of the dairy industry was greatly stimulated by the establishment of the Carnation Company plant at Sulphur Springs in 1936. This plant is the largest milk condensery in the South, with an average production of 75,000 tall cans a day. Records of the American Jersey Cattle Club show that Hopkins County has registered more Jersey cattle than any other county in Texas for the past 20 years and ranks among the top ten counties in the nation in registered Jerseys. Hopkins County, though the leader, is only one of many East Texas counties benefitting from grass and the milk cow.

Tourism in East Texas

East Texas, along with the rest of our State, has been slow to recognize the importance of the tourist trade and its impact upon the economy. Recreational travel in the United States today now totals more than 25 billion dollars annually and is expected to hit \$35 billion in the next five years. Tourism today is the third largest factor in the national economy, exceeded only by manufacturing and agriculture.

East Texas now has a wealth of tourist attractions, both new and old — which, if properly advertised and promoted, could add immeasurably to the wealth of our area. Mr. W. W. Lynch, president of Texas Power & Light Company, has been quoted as saying that recreation may hold the promise of the next big boom in East Texas.

Let's take a look at some of the natural and man-made beauties to be found in East Texas today. One of the biggest changes in recent years — more pronounced than the vast spread of its cities and the long miles of new road construction — are the hundreds of new lakes. A generation ago there were only three or four lakes in East Texas large enough to accommodate a small motor boat; today it is literally a land of lakes. Many years ago there was hardly a Texas dealer in boats, marine-type motors, and other water sports equipment; today it is one of Texas's biggest businesses.

In addition to its lakes, with their recreational potentialities, East Texas also has one of the most varied and fascinating areas in the world, known as "The Big Thicket," which has more lost creeks in it than can be found in any part of the Florida Everglades. The Big Thicket is one of the natural wonders of Texas — with a dense growth

of trees, brush and other vegetation covering all or parts of Polk, San Jacinto, Hardin, Tyler, Liberty, Angelina, Trinity, Jasper and Montgomery Counties. A recent project of interest in the Big Thicket area is that of the Houston Outdoor Nature Club, which has obtained 590 acres, on which it has established a Little Thicket Nature Sanctuary, which should prove to be a drawing card to nature lovers throughout the country.

There are only four National Forests in Texas, and all four are located in East Texas. Covering part of 11 East Texas counties, the four forests have a total acreage within their proclaimed boundaries of about 1,717,000 acres. Approximately 381,000 people visited the Texas National Forests in 1959, and it is expected that the pick-nicking, swimming, fishing, camping, and nature enjoyment possibilities of these areas will be greatly expanded in years to come.

The list of man-made tourist attractions in East Texas in recent years would be endless. I would like to mention the restoration of the storied old homes and buildings at Jefferson, at San Augustine, and at Nacogdoches, the Tyler Rose Garden, the lovely theater centers and museums in Dallas and in Houston, and Dallas' famous "Six Flags Over Texas."

Yes, East Texas — yours and mine — is changing. The area is growing, maturing, expanding on all fronts — in population, in buying power, retail sales, bank deposits, manufacturing, agriculture and tourist attractions! Indeed, it has been observed that if Texas were to exercise its constitutional right to divide itself, there would be a mighty fine "hassle over East Texas!"

Something About East Texas

RALPH W. STEEN

THE very name of East Texas is one which results in controversy because there is no such thing as a definition of the area acceptable to all people. To the Chamber of Commerce, East Texas includes practically all of the area east of Dallas. Others think of it as Texas east of the Trinity and the Piney Woods area. Deep East Texas includes the counties on the old San Antonio Road and east of the Trinity, with the counties immediately adjacent to them. East Texas can also be described as a state of mind because in the last several decades thousands upon thousands of East Texans have migrated to other parts of the country and have influenced the thinking of the areas to which they have gone with their East Texas ideas. This is true in Dallas and Houston and Odessa and practically anywhere else you can think of. For the purpose of this talk, I should like to think of East Texas as the piney woods area east of the Trinity. This includes the Deep East Texas region and most of the area which can trace a history of settlement back to the 1820's. This region can truly be described as a corner of the Old South.

Since 1865 this region has had a negative attitude. It has looked back with nostalgia to what it calls the good old days. The result has been a lack of aggressive leadership and a failure to keep pace with the other areas in economic development. There has been, consequently, failure to develop industries to replace those which were declining and this has caused many of the more capable and ambitious young people to leave the area and seek livelihoods in more progressive regions.

The original white settlements in the area defined as East Texas were made by persons who came from Louisiana along El Camino Real. Many of these people came to Texas before Austin gained his contract, and they had no assistance from *empresarios* in any way. Consequently, it is safe to assume that they were people who were individualistic, resourceful, and determined. After the Revolution many Europeans came into Texas but East Texas was not influenced in any way by these migrations. It remained an area peopled entirely by Anglo-Americans and, of course, by Negroes. Between 1845 and 1860 many thousands of Europeans came into the new state and again most of them came by water and few if any made their way

into East Texas. Between 1860 and 1900 a number of Yankees moved into the East Texas region and since 1900 some Europeans have arrived. However, there is no other part of Texas in which the white population is so completely Anglo-American as in East Texas.

As a result of the limited amount of immigration, many of the small towns retain traditions from the hills of Kentucky and Tennessee. One example of this provincialism is the habit of placing an *a* before verbs (*a*-running, *a*-talking).

The population trends in East Texas show that many of the counties have about the same population today as in 1900. For example, San Augustine County had 8,400 people in 1900, 12,400 in 1940, and 7,700 in 1960. Shelby County had 20,452 in 1900, 29,235 in 1940, and 20,479 in 1960. These two counties can be described as typical of deep East Texas. Counties which have continued to grow since 1940 are those in which some element which did not exist in 1900 has been introduced; for example, oil in Smith and Gregg counties. The decline in the average county can be traced in part to the attitude which tends to worship the past and provide little in the way of leadership for the present or the future. As one deep East Texan has said, "There are too many people who like to sit in the shade of the family tree and listen to the hardening of their arteries." There are many hundreds who have dedicated themselves to "taking care of what papa left me." Unfortunately for the area, many of the more capable people have moved to other cities and other states. Many East Texans are now important figures in state and national business and politics, but they gained these places of prominence outside East Texas.

East Texas is a religious area and can properly be described as part of the Bible Belt. The regular Protestant churches are strong but there are also many off-beat churches. To some degree, the great number of off-beat churches can be traced to the individualism of the early colonial period. At that time the Catholic Church was the only one sanctioned by the government and the people, most of whom were not Catholic, had to conduct their religious services in any way they could. Various groups came together on the basis of convenience and worshipped in ways which were not entirely in keeping with the ritual of any given church. There are many churches in each East Texas town and the religious vigor of the people is exemplified in the fact that many of these churches are quite beautiful.

Education in colonial times was entirely in the hands of individuals and church groups. There was no such thing as a public school. During the period of the Republic, land endowments were given to various counties and some of them established schools. Perhaps the first public educational institution in Texas was established in San

Augustine and is known as the University of San Augustine. The president of this institution was a Presbyterian minister named Montrose who claimed to have a master's degree from the University of Edinburgh. The only thing wrong with his claim is that the University has no record of him. Apparently he decided that East Texas was a long way from Edinburgh and he might as well have the degree. A few years later the University of Nacogdoches was established and Montrose was employed to operate it. The University of San Augustine operated a short while longer and then closed its doors. The University of Nacogdoches as a public institution also had a short life. Public schools began operating in some East Texas counties before the Civil War but in general public education in the area became important after the war.

Even though the East Texas region is one of the oldest in the state in terms of settlement, it was one of the last regions to gain state supported colleges. The first state supported institution to begin operation was The Agricultural and Mechanical College which opened in 1876. But it was not until 1917 that the Legislature saw fit to make provisions for state supported colleges in the area designated here as East Texas. East Texas State College at Commerce and Stephen F. Austin State College at Nacogdoches trace their origin to action by the Legislature in 1917.

Another example of the fact that East Texas has often been neglected by the Legislature is found in the location of museums. The state supports museums in Austin, Lubbock, Canyon, El Paso, and Huntsville, but in the deep East Texas area, which has as much history as any other section and more than most, there is no state supported museum. The old Stone Fort is located on the campus of Stephen F. Austin State College and was built by the state in 1936, but it is kept open with funds taken from the students of the college.

The highways in East Texas present a great deal in the way of beautiful scenery but until recently have been among the poorest in the state. The heavily travelled East Texas highways are customarily two lanes, while in West Texas you can find mile after mile of four-lane roads with almost no traffic. I know of no other area in the state where one-way bridges continue to exist on major highways.

The economy of East Texas has undergone many changes. The original settlers established a plantation economy based upon slave labor and this economy continued to exist until the Civil War. After the war a new system of agriculture was developed, based on free labor. The free labor system continued to produce cotton as the chief money crop of the area. Since 1930 cotton has ceased to be a major crop in East Texas, and the end of the cotton economy has

been one of the reasons for the decline in population of East Texas counties. This can be illustrated by production figures for three typical counties. In San Augustine County cotton production declined from 15,600 bales in 1926 to 5,770 in 1936 and to 2,400 in 1958. In Shelby County production declined from 33,300 bales in 1926 to 17,800 in 1936 and 1,295 in 1959. In Gregg County, production declined from 23,015 in 1926 to 5,262 in 1936 and to zero bales in 1959; and in Smith County production declined from 42,250 bales in 1926 to 23,000 bales in 1936 and to 370 bales in 1959. East Texas agriculture has had to develop substitutes for the cotton economy which has disappeared. The region is now devoted largely to tree farming, the grazing of cattle, the growing of truck crops, and roses, and dairying.

All of East Texas has benefitted from the discovery of oil and gas and some counties, particularly those in the neighborhood of the great East Texas field, have come to depend very largely upon oil and industry for their welfare. Industry other than that associated with oil and gas is relatively new in East Texas but is making considerable progress. The Lone Star Steel plant and the paper mill in Lufkin are examples of industries using local materials. Other factories and assembly plants are being introduced and it is quite possible that the future of East Texas will depend upon industry and not upon the land.

East Texas has a great deal to offer, and there is no reason why its future should not be far better than the past has ever been. The area has land, timber, water, gas, oil, and of course, history for tourism.

If the future is to be all that the resources of the area will support, East Texans will have to look upon the past as an origin, not as a goal. They must look forward to an ideal which may never be reached, but the region will gain from trying to reach it.

N E C R O L O G Y

JOHN EDWARD HICKMAN

1883 - 1962

JOHN EDWARD HICKMAN, retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, active member of this Society since 1948, and for ten years one of its vice-presidents, died in Austin, April 26, 1962, at the age of seventy-nine years and after what was probably the longest and certainly one of the more outstanding appellate judicial careers in Texas history. His wife, the former Lena Pettit, survives him.

Chief Justice Hickman was born on a farm near Liberty Hill in Williamson County on March 28, 1883, of an unpretentious but gentle family of Alabama and Georgia stock, long resident in the Lone Star State. This not untypical Texas mixture of pioneer and southern gentleman characterized his personal manners and appearance; made possible his unusually wide acquaintance and his genial "common touch," which endeared him to thousands. But the pioneer part of it was never undignified; and both parts, flavored with a ready sense of humor, were ennobled by his congenitally strong religious and intellectual bent.

His early education was had in the public school at Liberty Hill and in an apparently more advanced institution thereabouts, which was no doubt the Liberty Normal and Business College. At the ripe age of nineteen, he taught in the Hog Mountain school in Bell county. After two years there he entered the University of Texas, then was principal of Lampasas high school. He returned to the University and received his LL.B. with honors in 1910.

As "quizmaster" in the Law School he was in such contact with the class of 1911 that this earliest organized "class" of Law School alumni, adopted him and, before his retirement from the bench, presented the excellent oil portrait which now hangs in the Alumni Room of Townes Hall. These and other associates of his student days were not altogether a "Sunday School" group, his rather strict moral code, including abstemiousness, neither prevented nor reduced his genuine popularity with them, or for that matter, with anyone else. At the memorial ceremony in his memory by the Supreme Court on October 20, 1962, the most touching tributes were those from his Law School contemporaries.

His judicial career of thirty-four years was exclusively one of the civil appellate bench, beginning with his election as Associate Justice

of the Eastland Court of Civil Appeals in 1926, and ending, after sundry appointments, elections and re-elections, with his retirement on December 31, 1960. Of his bar career of sixteen years (1910-1926) in Erath and Stephens counties during the oil boom he spoke modestly; but despite his religious and intellectual views he was not then or later unconscious of the economic facts of life nor even disinclined to "take a flier." This experience in the practice contributed to his success on the bench.

He had the judicial temperament in addition to a first-class legal mind, diligence, courage, a proper sense of humility, a good — if considerably self-administered — general education, a talent for self-expression, a wide knowledge of people and affairs, and a real love of humanity combined with strong religious faith.

His many opinions (433 after he became a Judge of the Supreme Court Commission of Appeals in 1935 and no doubt over 150 while on the Eastland Court of Civil Appeals) have merited the commendation of both bar and bench, notwithstanding the inevitably great variety and sometimes puzzling novelty of the cases decided. Because of his devotion to the judiciary as an institution his dissenting opinions were few and restrained; usually his nearest approach to severity on the bench was the obviousness of his distaste for "broad" or extreme language or attitudes on the part of counsel. He inaugurated the elaborate Supreme Court ceremony for the "swearing-in" of new lawyers, as well as the custom of the justices wearing robes on the bench, begun when the Supreme Court Building opened on December 3, 1959. The length of his tenure, rather than diminishing his ready grasp of new developments and trends in law and judicial administration, afforded to him and the rest of the court a highly valuable background of experience to better and faster resolve both new and old problems.

To him is due substantial credit for wide national recognition of the Supreme Court of Texas. In 1952 he was Chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices — the first, and so far the only, Texan to be so honored.

Unlike no few jurists of comparable stature, he was able to carry his strictly professional burdens (and unhappily also the political ones of elective office) without serious diminution of his broad interests in other fields or in his perennial love of life and people. His vigorous, life-long Methodism, including his weekly Bible-class lectures to literally thousands of laymen and his service for some forty years as a trustee of Southern Methodist University, was as devoted as it was devoid of sectarianism. And, despite long standing deficiency in eyesight, he kept up with, gave much thought to, and

loved to discuss, many subjects like history and politics, local, national and international. Not a brilliant orator or writer, he was definitely skilled and fairly prolific as both. When he served as toastmaster — as he frequently did — he performed no less successfully than when presiding over the Supreme Court. His speeches, often flavored with genuine but always dignified humor, were simple, terse and clear like his judicial opinions.

The Chief Justice became more and more a subject of publication as his career and age advanced. These publications come readily to mind: *Texas Bar Journal*, XI, 210 (1948); XXIII, 409, 797 (1960); XXIV, 19 (1961); XXV, 355, 943 (1962); *Texas Law Review*, XXXIX, 128 (Dec. 1960, dedicated to him); also editions of *Who's Who in America*. Photographic portraits are on the covers of *Texas Bar Journal*, December 22, 1960 and May 22, 1962.

— W. ST. J. CARROLL

EUGENE HOLMAN

1895 - 1962

Cowboys, with broad brimmed hats and tinkling spurs, land agents, with their irrepressible optimism, railroad men, able to afford the better accommodations, and an occasional drummer with an endless stock of anecdotes, stand out among the guests that Eugene Holman knew at his parents' hotel in Monahans, his boyhood home. Eugene occasionally mentioned that he almost missed being a native-born American. His family, who had fought Indians in Texas, migrated to the Argentine Republic after the Civil War, and there fought Indians again near the Gran Chaco. His parents, James Holman and Geneva (Moore) Holman returned to Texas just in time for him to be born in San Angelo, May 2, 1895.

Eugene grew up in Monahans, enjoying most of the days he spent working on neighboring ranches. Like his boyhood companions, he expected to become a ranchman. But, through the persuasion and the aid of his parents, gave up the dream of spending his life in the West Texas cattle country and entered Simmons College (now Hardin-Simmons University) to prepare for a profession. In the little college he came under the influence of Julius Olsen, who held the doctorate from Yale, learned enough geology to become fascinated with it and, after receiving a bachelor's degree from Simmons, took a master's degree in geology from the University of Texas in 1917.

After a few months as geologist's assistant in Cuba, Mexico, and Texas, Holman entered the Army Signal Corps as an aerial photog-

rapher. Later he was to apply the principles of aerial photography to his work in geology.

When the war ended, Holman, while with the United States Geological Survey in Texas and Oklahoma, came in touch with Wallace E. Pratt, executive of Humble Oil and Refining Company, who recognizing him as a man of great promise, employed him in 1921. In 1923, Holman married Edith Carver Reid.

In 1926, when but little more than thirty years of age, Holman was chief geologist of the Humble Company. Years later, Pratt pronounced Holman a "sound geologist," and gave him a large share of credit for making Humble the greatest oil producing company in America.

His genial mien, his genius for working effectively with men, and his vast knowledge of the oil business, made it inevitable that Holman should be placed in administrative positions. In 1929 the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey took him away from its affiliate, made him an executive in its production department and thereafter laid upon his broad shoulders weighty responsibilities.

The first great test that Holman met successfully was at the age of thirty-three, when he took over the presidency of the Creole Petroleum Company of Venezuela, a Jersey Standard affiliate. The company had spent millions drilling wells that never produced, termites were eating away its derricks and houses, and there was strife between the native and the North American employees. Holman replaced the wooden structures with concrete and steel, cleared up premises and eradicated snakes that were terrifying the North Americans, and with some difficulty persuaded his company to build hospitals and model villages, with millions in loans from Jersey Standard. Within four years he had trained Venezuelans to take over all but the most technical jobs. He attributed his success largely to the courtesy and consideration that he accorded all Venezuelans, from the wealthiest director of the company to the lowliest employee.

In 1939, on the verge of World War II, he was taken away from the Creole Company (now prospering greatly) and made a director of the parent company. Times were critical for the oil industry. Soon tankers were being sunk and oil fields eliminated. Holman wrought mightily to increase production by stepping up exploration and development as well as by every conceivable conservation practice. He was made vice president of Jersey Standard in 1942 and president in 1944, heading "the largest oil organization in the world."

His greatest accomplishment, perhaps, came after World War II, when he promoted the development of the great oil pools of Saudi Arabia. This movement grew out of his knowledge that the great

petroleum supplies of the future would not come from the United States, but from abroad, especially the Middle East. It is said that the thought struck him like a sonic boom as he worked in his garden one afternoon at Greenwich, Connecticut. What would the United States do for oil if another World War should come? Holman moved with his accustomed energy, and soon such business rivals as The Texas Company, Socony, and California Standard were united with Jersey Standard to develop the great Middle East oil domains.

After a decade as president, Mr. Holman became chairman of the Jersey Standard board, a post he held until his retirement in 1960. In addition to meeting his responsibilities with his own company he had served as chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, which raised funds for news broadcasts over radio for Free Europe and Free Press. He was chairman of the Business advisory Council of the Department of Commerce and a director in several large corporations. In 1960 he was awarded the Petroleum Institute Gold Medal for distinguished achievement. He was a member of the Phi Chi Fraternity, the Masons, and the Philosophical Society of Texas.

Holman's abilities as an executive impressed his colleagues greatly and have often been the subject of comments by journalists: a gift for liking people and being liked, superior executive ability, capacity for making decisions and taking responsibility, and a talent for working with people as a team. The trait that enabled him to endure was his ability to "roll with the punches," and to take the obstacles of his course in stride. More than once he was intimately associated with men who wore themselves out at their posts, and he won for himself the reputation of being a man who could not be "killed." He could sit in his office and converse by telephone with his associates in Washington, Mexico, or Venezuela over matters involving the most momentous decisions and then hang up the receiver and immediately turn, apparently relaxed and untroubled, to reminisce with a friend. He managed to find some time for hunting and fishing in the Southwest and for an occasional safari in Africa.

Mr. Holman died August 12, 1962.

— R. N. Richardson

ANGIE FRANK SMITH

1889 - 1962

BISHOP SMITH, a member of this Society for nearly a quarter of a century and its President in 1951, died at his home in Houston on October 5, 1962. He was a Texan of the Texans. His great-grandfather came to Mexican Texas with Stephen F. Austin and was scalped by Indians three years before Independence. Like his father and grandmother before him, he was born on the league of land Mexico granted his immigrant ancestor. Everything relating to this State which his people had helped to create – its history and its resources, natural and human – was of vital concern to him. Next to works dealing with his vocation, *Texana* in all its forms was his favorite reading. He fulfilled the hope expressed in the Memorial of the Founders of this Society in 1837, that the children of the Texans “be indoctrinated in sound principles and imbibe with their education respect for their country’s laws, love of her soil and veneration for her institutions.” To use a Victorian expression, he was a Texan of proud humility.

Born in Bastrop county near Elgin, November 1, 1889, and fitted for college in local schools, he proceeded to Southwestern University at Georgetown, where he was graduated B.A. in 1912, president of the student body. Abandoning his original purpose to study law, he became a Methodist minister, and studied theology at Vanderbilt University. In 1914 he returned to Texas, married Bess Crutchfield, his college sweetheart, and began a ministry that continued nearly fifty years in his native state.

He became campus pastor when Southern Methodist University opened in 1915 and a member of the theology faculty. After pastorates in Austin and San Antonio, he went to First Church, Houston, then the largest congregation in Southern Methodism; his unprecedented eight years tenure there was terminated by his election to the episcopacy in 1930. The City of Houston was his home for forty years and he was a first citizen of that community, deeply involved in not only its religious but also its cultural and civic movements. He was an effective bishop for thirty years, supervising his church’s work in Oklahoma, Missouri, Illinois, Louisiana, as well as in Texas, before he retired in 1960. “Effective” in the Methodist lexicon means a non-retired bishop; but in Frank Smith’s case it has a special meaning. He was effective in every sense of the word. He was a leader in the movement which united the three branches of Methodism in 1939, and was the first president of the Council of Bishops of the united church. He served on every important board of his church, was a

trustee of many of its colleges and institutions, and chairman of the trustees of Southern Methodist University for twenty-two years.

Some of his non-church affiliations indicate the diversity of his interests: American Academy of Political Science, Texas Academy of Science, Houston Council on Foreign Relations, Sons of the Republic of Texas, Texas State Historical Association, War Labor Board during World War II, and Phi Beta Kappa. He served as Imperial Chaplain of the Shrine and on the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Philosophical Society of Texas records his passing with special sorrow. Its members knew him as a man of wisdom and catholic interests, with a genuine capacity for friendship and for leadership and a singular gift of expression. He was a prophet honored in his own land and in his own generation.

— W. M. T.; H. G.

HATTON WILLIAM SUMNERS

1875 - 1962

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY of Texas lost one of its most distinguished members, the Hon. Hatton W. Sumners, on April 19, 1962.

He was an humble and friendly man. His genial and genuine friendship endeared him not only to the members of this Society but to all who knew him. He was equally at home with the President of the United States, members of the Supreme Court and other dignitaries, as well as with the most humble private citizen. Nothing gave him more pleasure than to return to his hometown of Garland and visit with old friends in their homes, fields, or in the local store.

He was a personification of the citizen who discharges his obligations to his government. While he deeply believed in the freedom and rights of the individual, he was equally positive that the private citizen must assume his responsibilities in the preservation of these rights if our constitutional system of government is to survive. He was particularly interested in the fundamental constitutional rights and obligations of all citizens. His central thesis was that the private citizens are the guardians of our constitutional form of government. He spent many years of his life in speaking and writing on this theme. His book, *The Private Citizen and His Democracy*, published shortly before his death, records his ideals and philosophy of government for posterity.

He had little formal education beyond secondary school, but his

unusual public service gave him a reserved seat at the "ringside of history." After serving two terms as prosecuting attorney for Dallas county, he was elected to Congress in 1912 and served continuously with great distinction until his voluntary retirement in 1947. He was a long-time chairman of the all-powerful Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. His host of friends confidently expected him to be elevated to the Supreme Court, but, when his close friend, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, introduced the "court packing" bill, his chances for that high judicial office became *nil*. He opposed the legislation with all his great ability and power. His vigorous opposition to that legislation was a major factor in its overwhelming defeat.

Mr. Sumners was a natural philosopher. He believed and practiced his own theory of government. He was in great demand as a speaker on constitutional issues. He had the well-earned reputation as the foremost constitutional lawyer in Congress. He often argued great constitutional issues before the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Southwestern Legal Foundation Hatton W. Sumners Award, established and endowed by him and bestowed each year upon the member of the legal profession of the Southwest who has contributed most to the preservation of our democratic form of government, is one of the most appreciated and coveted awards among the lawyers of the Southwest.

He lived the last fifteen years of his life at the Southwestern Legal Center in Dallas as Director of Research in Law and Government. He resided at Lawyers Inn and enjoyed the companionship of the law students. They loved and admired him as did all his friends for his great integrity, deep faith, statesmanship and devotion to the great principles of constitutional law and government that are the foundation of our democracy.

— R. G. S.

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