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The Philosophical Society of Texas

PROCEEDINGS

1964

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING
AT AUSTIN

DECEMBER 4, 5, 1964

XXVIII

DALLAS
THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS
1965

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, I. W. BURTON, 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.

The Philosophical Society of Texas

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society was convened in Austin on December 4 and 5, 1964. It was the 127th anniversary of the founding of the original Society, and some members recalled that when the Founders gathered in Houston on December 5, 1837, there was no City of Austin and that the hill on which the capitol stands was notable only as the place where Mirabeau B. Lamar had recently killed the largest buffalo bull he had ever seen in Texas.

Members attending included: Miss Allen, Mrs. Gambrell, Miss Hogg, Mrs. Krey, Mrs. Northen, Miss Ratchford and Mrs. Tobin; Messrs. Acheson, Banks, Bellows, Binkley, Boner, Brogan, Bryan, Carrington, Edward Clark, Collie, Doyle, Ettliger, Fleming, Francis, Gambrell, Gilchrist, Gresham, Hardie, Hart, George A. Hill, III, George W. Hill, Hoffman, Jeffers, Jaworski, Parks, Johnson, Kempner, King, Kirkland, Long, Moseley, Pool, Ragan, Randall, Ransom, Redditt, Richardson, Sadler, Shepperd, Shivers, Shuffler, Simpson, Steakley, Tinkle, Tips, Tsanoff, Williams, Winn, Woodward, Woolrich, Wortham, and Wozencraft.

Also attending were: Mrs. Stanley Banks, Mrs. W. S. Bellows, Mrs. W. C. Binkley, Mrs. W. D. Blunk, Mr. W. D. Blunk, Mrs. C. P. Boner, Mrs. Paul Carrington, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Marvin K. Collie, Mr. James Day, Mrs. J. Frank Dobie, Mrs. Gerry Doyle, Mr. Joe B. Frantz, Mrs. Gibb Gilchrist, Mrs. Newton Gresham, Judge and Mrs. Meade Griffin, Mrs. Thornton Hardie, Mrs. James P. Hart, Mrs. George A. Hill, III, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hornaday, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Houghton, Dr. and Mrs. Felix Haas, Mrs. Philip G. Hoffman, Mrs. Leroy Jeffers, Mrs. Leon Jaworski, Mrs. Parks Johnson, Mrs. Harris L. Kempner, Mr. Sandy Kempner, Dr. and Mrs. K. Kolendo, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. McLean, Mrs. John D. Moseley, Mrs. Fred Pool, Mrs. Cooper K. Ragan, Mrs. Edward Randall, Mrs. Harry Ransom, Mrs. John S. Reditt, Mrs. Allan Shivers, Mrs. R. Henderson Shuffler, Mrs. John D. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Teten, Mrs. C. R. Tips, Miss Anne Toomey, Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Travis, Dr. and Mrs. Radoslav A. Tsanoff, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wardlaw, Mrs. Walter Prescott Webb, Mrs. Roger J. Williams, Mr. Dorman Winfrey, Mrs. J. B. Winn, Jr., Mr.

and Mrs. Walter Woodul, Mrs. Dudley K. Woodward, Jr., Mrs. Gus Wortham, and Mrs. Frank W. Wozencraft.

Friday afternoon members and their guests accepted the invitation of Messrs. Winfrey and Day to inspect the new State Archives and Library building. In addition to viewing the excellent facilities for preservation and use of historical materials, they saw the Summerfield G. Roberts Collection of portraits of nine Heroes of Texas: Austin, Bonham, Bowie, Crockett, Fannin, Houston, Lamar, Milam and Travis. These were placed on permanent exhibition there in 1963 by Mr. Roberts. They also saw the recently completed historical mural by Peter Rogers which includes portraits of Lamar, Houston and Jones.

After cocktails Friday afternoon, Secretary Gambrell presided at dinner, in the absence of Mrs. Hill. He expressed the regret felt by all that illness prevented her attendance, but made it clear that the program had been planned in every detail by her.

After an invocation by Chancellor Sadler, the chairman asked George Alfred Hill III to read a message from his mother:

“Last year I accepted this office with humility and great appreciation of the honor. This year I must tender my overwhelming regrets that I am physically unable to attend the meeting. This is one of the few I have missed since the revival of the Society, in which my husband, George A. Hill, Jr. took such interest. For many years I was his guest, and I am certain that my membership is a tribute to him, as is my presidency.

“The Society’s only other woman president was chosen for her own innumerable personal accomplishments, Miss Ima Hogg. She is with you tonight – treasure that memory! She has agreed to introduce Dr. Tsanoff as she did for her own meeting sixteen years ago. (I arranged the flowers for that wonderful dinner meeting!)

“One of my great regrets is that I shall not see so many of my long time friends and all of those made in recent years. The meeting is often our only contact – which I anticipate eagerly each year.

“I pray that we shall meet again in 1965. Until then, this program has been placed in the hands of those more capable than I who have given time from their busy lives to participate.

“May God bless them all, and you.

MARY VAN DEN BERG HILL.”

Appropriately, Mrs. Hill, the second woman ever to serve as president of the Society, designated Miss Ima Hogg, the first woman president, to introduce the speaker. This she did with her usual

charm and grace, recalling that in 1948 she had that pleasure at the Houston meeting. She pointed out that as a scholar and philosopher, a European by birth, a Texan by adoption and sympathy, with an historical sense of the importance of environmental influences on the creative mind, he will give us a fresh view of our horizons and tell us how we can turn our own rich heritage to honorable account. For half a century Dr. Tsanoff has been one of the chief ornaments of Rice University, where he is now Trustee Distinguished Professor of Humanities, and a first citizen of Houston in civic and cultural movements. Known throughout the scholarly world, at home and abroad, for his penetrating analyses of philosophical, religious, and moral problems, tonight he asks us to consider with him now "Intellectual Potentials in Texas: Resources and Challenges."

Intellectual Potential in Texas: Resources and Challenges

RADOSLAV A. TSANOFF

A NUMBER of the meetings of the Philosophical Society of Texas have been devoted to historical and statistical surveys of our heritage and resources. Ours is a state of immense spread with vast actual materials and still vaster potentials for individual enrichment and social welfare. It is very natural that our Texas treasure house has engaged our attention, for it has also impressed our visitors – in its aspects. Open any account of Texas and you may read of our tremendous size and of our seemingly boundless natural products: oil, sulphur, cotton, lumber. The Texas Gulf coast is dotted with large humming harbors, including a port almost fifty miles inland, second or third in tonnage only to New York. The traveler and visiting journalist stare at the towering skylines of many a Texas city; they write down in their notebooks the population statistics of Houston, which has trebled in size within twenty-five years to reach sixth rank nationally. They report all this material dominance, achievement, production: namely, our possessions, what we Texans have. Is it only as a solace to their envy that they are usually so silent about our inner spiritual resources: our rank in educational institutions, our intellectual production, our creative achievements in the fine arts, in music or literature? Or do these various expressions of what we Texans *are* receive so brief and incidental report because

in fact there is so little to report? It is to this question of our Texan self-examination that our highly valued President has asked us to address ourselves in the program of this meeting: the intellectual potential of Texas.

I appreciate deeply the privilege which has been granted me to start the discussion of a topic which concerns us all, but I also recognize the difficulty of my task. I want to express plainly my personal attitude in dealing with this question. It is an attitude which I have tried to maintain in more than half a century of university labor: to avoid both complaints and complacency. Both are onesided and may result from insufficient appraisal. I shall try, as far as I can, to inquire into our cultural resources and challenges in a fair-minded spirit, noting both achievements and shortcomings in balanced perspective. Observe that I say, I shall try to do this as far as I can; for I must confess, at the outset a very disturbing sense of ignorance of the facts, partial in some fields but deplorable in some others. My deficiencies however, will be corrected in tomorrow's meetings in which several aspects of our topic will be presented by well chosen discussion leaders, with the very expert guidance of Dr. Ransom and Dr. Steen eliciting what I am sure will be a very fruitful general discussion.

I may also state that, while our subject is entitled *Intellectual Potential of Texas*, I shall deal with it in a broader scope to consider our cultural resources and challenges. Also, when speaking of Texas and Texans I shall be concerned with what has been accomplished by Texans whether inside or outside our borders, and also with what has been achieved in Texas, be it by natives or by newcomers.

Texas has not been at all backward in producing leaders in many fields of our national life. During the critical days of the First World War President Woodrow Wilson found his intimate counselor in Colonel E. M. House, born in Houston and a resident of Austin. A native of Fredericksburg, Texas, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commanded during the First World War the submarine force of our Atlantic Fleet, and a quarter of a century later, during the Second World War, as a five star admiral, he was chief of our naval operations. Texans are also pleased to recall that our city of Denison was at least the birthplace though not long the residence of Dwight D. Eisenhower. Texans have achieved as great eminence in our federal administration as on the field of battle. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Sam Rayborn of Bonham, shared honors with John Nance Garner, of Uvalde, former Speaker of the House and later Vice-President of the United States for two terms, who was followed by Lyndon B. Johnson, of Johnson City, Texas, as Demo-

cratic Leader of the Senate, as Vice-President, and now our President by an overwhelming choice by the nation.

If we turn from this record of national leadership in public affairs to purely intellectual achievements, the record and rank of Texas could scarcely be expected to be one of comparable eminence, but still it has not been undistinguished. We shall hear tomorrow of this record in a number of fields both of pure and applied science and technology. Some of this advance in science has been directed by Texans elsewhere in our country, as, to cite only one instance, by Dr. Maurice Ewing, Rice alumnus, now directing geological research at Columbia University, especially in his chosen field in which he has gained preeminence, oceanography. Nearer home, we are all impressed by the productive work of the research laboratories of our major oil companies. The establishment of the National Aeronautical Space Administration center in Houston is sure to produce scientific and technical research of value even beyond its principal sphere of space science. In our medical centers, as in for example the one in Houston, both research and treatment are reaching ever higher standards of excellence, especially in the field of cancer and cardiovascular diseases. In the latter, the surgical mastery of Drs. De Bakey and Cooley has brought them patients from all over the world.

My own work has been in philosophy and the humanities and I can mention more familiarly only two fields of intellectual production. In history Texas scholarship has received international recognition. More than half a century ago, at the University of Texas, Professor Herbert E. Bolton began a most distinguished career in Texas and Southwestern history. Before leaving us for Stanford and Berkeley, he started the Latin-American collection at our State University Library, now one of the very best in existence. Among the outstanding historians who followed him, Professor Eugene C. Barker was a leader for a long generation of colleagues and students. In this high record he has had worthy successors. As is well known, Oxford and Cambridge invite American historians as visiting professors. During the past quarter century three of these selected scholars have been Texans: Walter Prescott Webb, J. Frank Dobie, and last year Frank E. Vandiver of Rice, son of an eminent Texas mathematician. Our Society recalls with pride that Bolton, Barker, Webb, and Dobie were all our fellow-members. We are even now mourning the loss of Frank Dobie, and we do well to remember the abundant contributions which he made to our Texan cultural resources with his writing, and by his promotion of studies of our popular traditions and folklore. As founder and lifelong leader of the Texas Folklore Society, he inspired scores of other scholars to fill the pages of the

annual volumes of the Folklore Society publications, a series now reaching some forty volumes, the like of which in spread and vitality of interest can hardly be surpassed elsewhere in our land.

As to philosophy, we might recall the comment of Willian James, that it is a lonely bug. Philosophers, even when they do not live altogether as recluses, are scarcely apt to stand out in the front rank of general regard. Journalists and popular commentators, if they consider philosophy at all, would hardly ever turn their attention to our Texas. So it may not be impertinent to note that a standard survey of the leading American minds in various fields of inquiry lists almost one hundred of them in philosophy; seven of them Texans or men working in Texas institutions. And let me have the pleasure of adding that one of the keenest philosophical minds of our time, Charles Hartshorne, is professor of philosophy at the University of Texas.

Alongside the individual achievements by Texans in intellectual production we may note distinguished editorial direction of great cultural worth. William Bridgwater, a Rice graduate in the field of history, is the editor of the invaluable *Columbia Encyclopedia* in one massive volume. The enduring publication of the *Southwest Review* at Southern Methodist University has had a very worthy record. But what is one to say fittingly of the *Texas Quarterly*, now in its seventh year? I recall the enjoyment and pride with which I read its first issue, real and continued pride that such a journal could be started and could continue successfully in our Texas. Under the direction of its editor, our Dr. Ransom, *The Texas Quarterly* has attained eminent cultural status, especially with its periodical surveys of life and letters in various lands, from Mexico to Britain, to Italy, to Spain, and to Australia.

In turning to the fine arts, we find further reason for cultural reassurance. Our Texas colleges and universities are giving growing attention to education in the arts. The leadership in this work by the School of Fine Arts of the University of Texas, directed by our Society's fellow-member, Dean Doty, deserves generous recognition. On the professional and semi-professional levels, both music and the drama have been reaching in Texas more than merely local and regional levels of performance. The Little Theater movement in Texas has risen to high artistic rank, first in Dallas and more recently in Houston, where the Alley Theater, with a very generous subsidy by the Ford Foundation, is raising its sights and expanding its prospects in a remarkable way. The enjoyment of opera in Texas no longer depends on very occasional visits by the Metropolitan or by other traveling companies, but is provided by our own opera groups, with local choruses and singers and visiting principal soloists of high

national and international rank. The level of excellence reached by several of our symphony orchestras is considerably higher, as was shown strikingly last season during the tour of the Houston Symphony to our Eastern states, directed by Sir John Barbirolli. The reviews of the music critics, especially in Washington and New York, exceeded in their praise our own highest expectations. This outstanding artistic triumph, for it was nothing less, is an inspiration but also a challenge for the future, and who can doubt that this record will be reached again? I shall not consider here the record of Texans in literature, for that is a large topic which will be considered tomorrow afternoon.

I have been devoting the major portion of my talk to a brief survey of Texan leadership on several fronts of cultural achievement. Our state has indeed produced men who have made preeminent use of our Texas resources in the upbuilding of American civilization. We can well be proud of our leaders. But can our leaders be equally proud of the rest of us? We cannot ignore this question. One swallow does not make a spring, not even if it is an eagle. What must be our fair estimate of the general cultural level of Texas; what sort of devotion, what degree of commitment does our Texas society stow, to provide the education of our youth for intellectual production, the recognition of outstanding promise or tested ability, the provision of the instruments of scientific research and humanistic study which alone can keep our best young minds at home and fructify their work in distinguished achievement? These are and these will be the challenging tests of truly advanced and progressive culture in Texas today and even more tomorrow.

In dealing with this problem all the way we should consider our entire intellectual establishment, especially in the field of education. In this field of inquiry, the recent findings of the Committee on Higher Education appointed by our Governor do not make pleasant reading. In the comparative educational statistics of the various states our Texas does not have any high rank but is usually in the second half and only sometimes reaching the middle position. I am really reluctant to read to you in detail this depressing record. The gravity of the problem as it concerns us can be recognized plainly and without evasion if we consider the present state of the graduate schools of our Texas universities. Contemporary intellectual achievement has been marked by increasing emphasis on the importance of team work. Few aspects of our present culture are as striking as the growing numbers of very highly trained minds working together in the mastery of very complex problems. We have been told that of all the scientists and engineers in the entire course of history, the

great majority are still alive. The real and great centers of intellectual production in our country are those of the most advanced graduate education leading to the Ph.D. degree. In consulting educational statistics with this aim in view, we cannot be content to match our best Texas production with the average of the whole general spread of colleges and universities in the land. We are making judgements about eminent achievement and therefore we must compare our Texan best with the best in America. Where do we find our own present rank in the vanguard of intellectual leadership? The plain fact is that statistical evidence is not at all flattering to us. During 1958-59 our Texas universities contributed to the nation 294 Ph.D's, compared with 357 from Ohio, 386 from Wisconsin, 421 from Indiana, 498 from Michigan, 530 from Pennsylvania, 692 from Massachusetts, 749 from Illinois, 873 from California, and 1473 from New York State. That's it.

What is the challenge which such statistics present to our Texas? It is not a challenge which we are unable to meet, so far as our material resources are concerned. Texas has boundless wealth, greater than that of many states which are far ahead of us in the vanguard of higher education. Nor is our educational lag due to our spatial remoteness or isolation, for these conditions have lost meaning in our days of modern technology and communication. Instead of being isolated we are in many ways at one of the great crossroads of American life. Our geographical importance, with its normal cultural implications, has long been recognized by keen observers from far away. President Eliot of Harvard forecast the rise to preeminence of four principal centers of American higher education: in New England, by the Great Lakes, at the Gulf, and on the Pacific Coast: Harvard, Chicago, Texas, California. Three of these do not need any defense from anybody. When and how are our universities in the Lone Star State to assume the same high rank?

The true answer to this question may be stated briefly: The great day will arrive when Texans will come to full recognition of the supreme value of advanced education and to a firm resolution to translate their true convictions into educational realities. In his portrayal of his ideal Republic, Plato recorded the chief duty of his governing class to be the education of youths worthy to succeed them in their high offices. The Athens of Plato's day was a city state much lesser in size or in material resources than our big Texas cities, but it reached the pinnacle of cultural attainment in classical antiquity. And consider the amazing great days of the Italian Renaissance. The city of Bologna devoted one third to one half of its entire revenue to the support of its university, world-famous especially for its school of law. May I repeat: one third to one half of its entire

revenue. Or take little Padua: its university became so prominent in the humanities and even more in the sciences that young productive minds came to it from all over Europe.

In the Gospel we read: "Wherever a man's treasure is, there will his heart be also." The converse is also true: "Where a man's heart is drawn, there will his treasure also follow." Texas will build, and maintain, and expand truly first class universities and professional schools when Texans put their substance and their hearts into this high enterprise, in deed as in word. In the year 1401 the city fathers of Seville passed the following resolution: "Let us citizens of Seville build a cathedral to our Lord so great that those who come after us, as they look at it, will think us mad for having attempted it." This is the speech of an ideal outreaching of self that achieves perfection.

Of course, we may be told, building a great university is not like building a cathedral. The costs of advanced education have indeed skyrocketed in recent years. But other enterprises have also risen in cost. In Houston we have learned that major league baseball comes very high, but still our citizens have cared so much for it that they are completing a domed stadium costing some twenty-six million dollars. Right at the same time Rice University is appealing for such contribution to enable it to approach more closely to its high educational ideal. May we feel confident that Houston will show as much substantial interest in major league education as it does in major league baseball?

The problem of stimulating and expanding intellectual and cultural activity in Texas will not be solved by merely providing larger endowments and appropriations for our institutions of study and research. We need a genuine living spirit of dedication to the higher values of life. And that spirit is the reverse of the spirit which expresses itself in satirical phrases about the life of learning. How commonly and thoughtlessly many people sneer at those very devoted minds who are preserving and advancing our civilization! We speak disparagingly of brain trusts and eggheads and long-haired professors; we often tend to depreciate intellectual activity which has revolutionized our whole life in the last quarter of a century. Every September our newspapers picture our children as unhappily trudging off to school; we try to deal with the social problems of dropouts, but we do not yet feel bound to probe its basic causes. Even the best choice plants will not grow in a choking or barren philistin wilderness, nor will our higher culture advance even in the wealthiest society, if its inner spiritual life remains an intellectual slum. We need genuine and unwavering respect for our intellectual treasure as a condition of its future growth.

May I mention just one outstanding example of this social obstacle to a culturally distinguished life: the lack of more real respect for our great English speech. It is truly an incomparable language in its rich resources, in its flexibility, in its range. In and out of the classroom we should cherish its purity, resist vulgar corruption of it as we should resist slovenly thinking and shoddy standards of enjoyment and conduct. How does our good English affirmative become a nondescript yeah or O.K.; how often do we abuse the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs and speak, for instance, 'shopping' a certain store; how often do we allow the same drivel in phrasing to express all sorts of confused meanings!

I do not wish this talk to end on a final note of pessimism. I say, and I repeat, that I have as little use for complaining as for being contented. It is not because there has been no achievement among us, but just for the opposite reason, that we are making these appeals for intellectual production of the very highest sort and in the greatest amount. We have come up to some heights, at least here and there in Texas; and looking up from them we can view real overtopping summits. That is where we are aiming, and that is where Texas belongs. And that is where Texas can reach, if only all of us become moved by true zeal for perfection. Some one hundred and fifty years ago the great poet Goethe expressed in three lines the noble spirit of aspiration that achieves masterpieces, individual as well as social:

Turn away from half-way living,
And in wholeness, goodness, beauty
Resolutely live!

This is the promise of cultural mastery to us all: the richest heritage of mankind, and the greatest progress and expansion, are all within our reach. We have only to put forth all that we are and have in order to possess it, and it shall be ours.

SYMPOSIUM

CHANCELLOR RANSOM presided at the morning session. Dr. Felix L. Haas, chairman, committee on graduate studies, The University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston, presented an illuminating and evocative report on this newest venture in higher education. Discussion was lively, so lively that little time remained for consideration of the Role of Foundations in Higher Education.

At the afternoon session President Ralph W. Steen was in the chair. The topic was "Upsurge of Historical Research, Preservation, Restoration, and Interest in Records." George W. Hill, executive secretary of the Texas Historical Survey Committee, told of the work of that organization. Gerry Doyle spoke on the "Value of Historical Museums," and Dorman Winfred and James M. Day discussed the "Use and Availability of Archives." There was discussion of each of these topics by members and guests. Richard T. Fleming assayed "Creative Literary Endeavor in Texas," which elicited comments from Mr. Frank Wardlaw, Mr. Tinkle and Mrs. Krey.

At the traditional President's Cocktail Party before dinner Saturday, many a toast was drunk to our host in absentia, Mrs. Hill.

At Mrs. Hill's request, the Secretary presided at the Saturday dinner, and presented Chancellor Ransom, who delivered the address.

THE 1964 MEETING: RETROSPECT

HARRY RANSOM

THE RAPPORTEUR for this evening was to have been our distinguished colleague, Chancellor Houston of Houston. He is recovering rapidly from a slight biomedical malady. This regrettable subtraction from our program will remind members of the liberal arts sector of the Society that even a pure scientist is not mere mind. To all of us who know the man himself, it will also emphasize the fact that a distinguished physicist whose name is so often phonetically scrambled with the name of his current residence has devoted his whole life in Texas not only to the advancement of knowledge but also to the progress of real intelligence in each of its kinds.

As I begin these remarks I recall an experience many years ago — about the time the Society was refounded. Attending, as a legman, the quinquennial conference of the International Copyright League in London, I sat through a very formal session. The British barristers and solicitors, nobility representing the great collections, Commonwealth bookmen (the shrewdest in the world) and miscellaneous academics had been extremely wordy during the day. The Vice-Chancellor presiding suggested that there be a reporter in the evening to reflect, as he said, the sense of the proceedings. Furthermore, he volunteered the services of such a reporter who, he added, had an extraordinary gift of attentiveness to the verbal process. At that point it was obvious we were in trouble. This man's somewhat previous

job had been that of court reporter. At about nine o'clock — the relatively short dinner having been completed with toasts to his then Majesty — our reporter began with a long salutation and proceeded to repeat every single word of the proceedings of the entire day. It being the etiquette of the League never to rise when a speaker was on his feet, we adjourned at three o'clock in the morning. I assure you that I do not take shorthand.

Concerning the discussion which I am instructed to reflect, I am glad to say that I have detected some disagreement. Such disagreement seems to me to be a good thing. It's too late, isn't it, in the history of mankind (and much, much too early in the history of our state) for a group like this to rely solely on mere agreeableness, despite Ashbel Smith's wise behest that civility in Texas should always accompany the civil liberties of our citizens. My task is simply to reflect some of the ideas and implications of this 1964 session and not to respond to the speakers.

Both morning and afternoon sessions have suggested that in realizing our potentialities above the neck, we balance completely free and individualistic undertaking with teamwork by congeries of workers. That is the ideal of co-operation suggested by Professor Tsanoff last night.

The ideal has sometimes been a reality in Texas. Take as an example only three Texans, who could be paralleled in law, in medicine, in business, in engineering, in the "mass media," and in many other activities. These men happened to be singular minds, workers in words. They are now being represented as an indivisible triad in our recent history. Current accounts lump their similarities of thought. It is true that they were residents of the same city. It is true that at least once every two weeks they met together in a highly informal club. It is true that they maintained their highest level of production after the age of seventy (a fact which must give us pause about our educational and business and professional compulsory retirement systems). Indeed, one of them didn't even make evident the main distinction of his career until after he had passed threescore years and ten.

It is true that these men were attentive to Texan nature and the processes of past life in Texas, and each in his different way interpreted his notion of freedom. Yet, looking back, I find each completely different, principally in the ways in which the three used potentialities which were intellectual, and in the methods by which their goals were reached.

One of these men was formally, widely, classically educated and was a classicist until the day he died. I saw him most often not at

social academic occasions but early in the morning, lugging great bundles of books out of the library. I never did understand when that man got all those books read until I discovered that it was his habit to rise around four o'clock in the morning and go about his work. He was a systematic learner and a systematic student of his world, although his most engaging qualities in his later books were an informality and a complete naturalness about nature.

The second man proceeded by a kind of genius for observation to relate nature's actual experience mainly by talking, which included the intricate process of talking things over with himself.

The third man, also deeply concerned with nature, relied chiefly on contemplation, of which he was capable under the most extraordinary circumstances — in hotel lobbies, on the road driving, and in the field watching herds of cattle.

My point is that no matter what our technology may be, no matter what our prospect in the hyphenated sciences may be, no matter how we preserve our tradition, we must honor the individuality of men like these, who have their own way of going about things — even though they work in similar context with other men; even though in science, the humanities, the arts, the professions, and the social sciences they work in teams.

As Mr. Andrews suggested originally at a Nacogdoches meeting, part of these sessions is framed according to the old-fashioned prayer meeting, where everybody has his say. The Andrews Law did in fact prevail for most of this day. Thus, despite our hopeful reliance on technologies like air transportation (which detained Robert Sutherland from this session), electronic recording, and the thermostatic control of heat and ventilation, modern wonders manifestly wobble at times. But philosophy does not live on sound tape and chilled air alone.

Our president, Mrs. Hill, brought about a truly philosophic result in that we began this morning with a glimpse into the very distant future of the sciences concerning man and concluded this afternoon with a great many practical, stern suggestions about the uses of the past, the past as part of the Texas future. For present philosophers in any year of this Society, it will stay important to keep the gates ajar in both chronological directions. So much for systematic and solemn appraisal.

The rest of what I have to say is a series of random observations. These observations were made during a brief season of today's sunset, so they have a kind of immediate honesty. They are, however completely subjective; they commit no member of this session to anything, and they need not be taken too seriously.

It seems to me that today's statements, public and semi-public, over-coffee, or after-luncheon, or in-between, reflect an essential condition of Texas which we should understand better. That condition is both ambivalence and ambiguity. For instance, we mix intense dissatisfaction with inveterate pride. We join discussion of deficiencies with hopes, and find no conflict between them — frustration occasionally, but not conflict. We also join ambition of Texas to a keen sense of missed opportunities. If this state doesn't learn from the errors it has committed intellectually, artistically, politically, economically, and socially, we need not bother too much about that future gate. To make a sweeping generalization, which could be allowed only to us relatively elder citizens, I think that during this day (as on so many days of discussions of Texas) there was an inclination either to omit entirely or to underestimate what has been accomplished in the third of a century, more or less, since this Society was reconstituted.

It is a clearly demonstrable fact that prior to the celebration of the state's centennial in 1936, Texas was not a rich state in what some philosophers would call the "worldly sense." Actually, it was a poor collection of miscellaneous—sometimes desperate—counties in which all kinds of wealth were unevenly distributed. And there wasn't much wealth to distribute. In that condition of mid-depression or in this one of relative affluence, there is one thing that even a welfare state cannot distribute — the potentialities which President Hill has asked us to discuss.

To take a wild future view beyond these dreams of biomedical sciences, it is a very literal possibility that gulf waters and a bright sun may still prove to be the greatest economic potentials of Texas. Leave that future to the natural philosophers who predict deep-sea resources and solar energy.

Intellect and imagination, on the other hand, have been potentials in which all of us have shared, which all of us have inherited, and which were here when Texas got its star. The record of mosquitoes and mud and rocky mesas and a dismal sense of the flat land in the nineteenth century now cause us in 1964 to put endurance and courage at the top of our earliest citizenry's first virtues. The minds of those first travelers to and through Texas — early Texas tourists — were often seduced by land advertising campaigns. Though physically the men and women stopped, their minds kept traveling. Now we see the state in a new perspective of the adventuring mind.

Geographically, Texas is central (as most of the discussion today has suggested). Intellectually, it is a crossroads. Culturally — though we are still a little confused about how to confront the fact — it is an

almost incredibly rich mixture religiously, racially, socially, nationally, artistically, and intellectually. The afternoon's discussions of valiant and sometimes frustrated undertakings to preserve the riches without making mixture seem mere muddlement have been revealing.

Now some more immediate observations.

First, I think that all such assemblies as ours, of citizens over 21, should take a little more heart in the demonstrated potentiality of our fellow citizens who have not yet reached that ripe chronological estate. Let me give you an example which turned up in my mail some months ago. It had a background, which I will foreshorten. You may recall that at a recent auction — one of the most memorable auctions ever conducted — Rembrandt's canvas of *Aristotle Contemplating the Bust of Homer* was put up for sale. In an unrecorded meeting in the Dallas airport, which at least two members of this Society joined, a certain number of Texans who were capable of buying that canvas got together in one of the waiting rooms and decided that there was in hand a sufficient number of pledges to get the picture. The decision was not to try, because two of those men knew that the Metropolitan had decided to bid (and millions more people would see the picture in the Metropolitan — perhaps even more Texans — than if it were located in some city in Texas). The deal was called off.

In a small alumni association meeting about two months later, I mentioned this as an example not of piety or virtue (and certainly not of mere enthusiasm for the Metropolitan Museum), but as a fact of calculated artistic resistance in Texas to what had often been reported as boastful pride and brassy developmentia. It happened that one of the members had brought his ten-year-old daughter to the meeting. About two weeks later I got a crumpled envelope with a little note saying "I am so sorry that the University of Texas missed the purchase of Rembrandt's [spelled Rembrand] Homer contemplating the bust of Aristotle [a nice anachronism]. But I thought that perhaps you would like the enclosed picture and hope that the secular institution of which you are a member can accept it." In the envelope was a clipping of Rembrandt's *St. Matthew*. I pondered that letter for a long time. It has an amusing side. Yet a ten-year-old with a two-week retention span, and that kind of altruism, is a promise we should not overlook.

We should attend more closely such possibilities among us, and whine just a little less about immediate deficiencies.

We might pay a little bit more balanced attention to the transient essentials and the essentially permanent. I would calculate — though budgets are not yet assembled — that in this year, or at least in the

next biennial proposals, something like X millions of dollars will be spent on computers in higher educational institutions in the state. This is good. It is essential, but computers are transient, because at every purchase every honest manufacturer of these machines will warn that by the time they are well established they will be outmoded. As a piece of hardware, the computer dies in half a generation.

In 1859 a man from Sweden brought into Texas a collection of knowledge about which I said a few words to this Society some years ago. That little collection of knowledge, which was not mechanical, has outlived six buildings, the total cost of which I haven't bothered to calculate, but by modern construction standards, it runs into millions. My point is that as against the X millions for the computers, which are transient essentials, this state is being presented with the possibility of bringing into use cultural materials which are both permanent and essential. I would wager any gamester in the Philosophical Society that we will certainly get the computers and that we may not muster the other resources.

My conclusion is a Texas tourist's comment made about one hundred and sixty years ago. He had come here literally on foot from what was Port Lavaca. He had set up a store, and he had had a hard winter which he expected to be his last in this new state. Off and on, he left the state temporarily, but he was a permanent citizen until he died in 1899. "This state of Texas," he wrote, "is blessed by every handicap and every opportunity required for a reasonably apt and knowledgeable citizen to prove that he is worthy of God's attention. If he fail, it will be only because this Texas suppliant does not turn that handicap into opportunity, or that he allows unthoughtfully his own opportunity to become a handicap to those who are to succeed him."

The Secretary read the following telegram which was sent to Mrs. Hill during the Symposium:

Greetings and best love from a hundred-plus philosophers and friends. Your program is a great success, as you will hear from the recordings which will be sent you. Miss Ima's introduction last evening was especially charming. The symposium is going great. All send their grateful thanks for the splendid program you arranged, and their individual and collective appreciation and best wishes.

He then announced the loss by death of these valued members: Burke Baker, Millard Cope, J. Frank Dobie, Lamar Fleming Jr., William Pettus Hobby, Charles Tilford McCormick, and James Leftwich Shepherd Jr.

Elected to membership were these Texans:

John B. Connally of Floresville and Austin
Robert B. Anderson of New York
J. Erik Jonsson of Dallas
Mrs. Mary Moody Northen of Galveston
William W. Heath of Austin
John Mirza Bennett Jr. of San Antonio
Dudley C. Sharp of Houston
Newton Gresham of Houston
Marvin K. Collie of Houston

Mr. Redditt presented the report of the committee on officers, which was adopted by voice vote.

The Secretary: In presenting our President-elect I would like to say a few words by way of personal privilege. We have all known Edward Randall for many years. Consistent attendant at our meetings, a distinguished physician and teacher of physicians, a distinguished citizen of Galveston. Before he knew what was about to happen to him, he and I were looking over some interesting connections. In 1944, twenty years ago, his father was President of this Society. His mother, who was a Ballinger, was a member of the Society until her death; also his cousin, Ballinger Mills, and two other cousins, Mrs. Hally Bryan Perry and Randolph Bryan, whom many of you will remember was a recent President. And if we counted all the in-laws we would have quite a galaxy. Edward Randall, Jr., our new President, has more ties with this Society of which his great uncle, Patrick C. Jack, was a Founder, than any of us recent immigrants. It gives me great pleasure to present your new President, Dr. Randall.

President Randall: Ladies and gentlemen, exactly a year ago I nominated Mary Hill as President. I miss her tonight more than I can tell. I've known Mary and George longer than I've known anybody else in this Society and I ask her two sons to take her my love, and tell her how much I appreciate being her successor, an honor which came to me most unexpectedly this afternoon.

I consider membership in this Society the highest honor that can come to a citizen of Texas. You know what the qualifications are — residency and birth and all that; and all know what the Society stands for. For me to have been chosen as President is something that I can hardly realize. You have heard about my family connections, how far back they go. He talked about the Ballingers. Incidentally, on the 30th of May, 1865, my grandfather, Will Ballinger, went from Galveston to New Orleans to arrange for the surrender of Texas. It took the Yankee fleet from the 30th of May to the 19th of June to come to Galveston, accept that surrender, and proclaim the freedom of the Negroes. In Mississippi, the same proclamation was made on the 8th of May. While we celebrate Juneteenth, they celebrate eighth May. I think my historical connections with the Society entitle me to one of those historical markers. [Laughter.]

As I look back on it I find that life has its points. I learned my good at my mother's knees, I learned my bad at other joints; so everything about me isn't ancestral.

King Solomon and King David
 Led merry, merry lives
 With many, many lady friends
 And many, many wives.
 And when they both grew older
 They had many, many qualms.
 King Solomon wrote the Proverbs
 and David wrote the Psalms.

I can't tell you how much the honor of being your President means to me. It takes my breath away. I hope to follow in the footsteps of my thirty predecessors, stretching back to General Lamar and including dear Mary Hill and Harry Ransom and Ima Hogg and Jim Hart and Rupert Richardson and Dudley Woodward. I am not like the Mary in the shortest love story on record. John said, "Will you marry me?" Mary said "No," and they both lived happily ever after. I am not going to say No; I am saying Yes to this responsibility and I hope we shall all live happily ever after.

The Secretary: Circumstances will determine when we shall attach one of those historical ruins medallions to our live President. The Society now stands adjourned until it reconvenes at Salado on December 10 and 11, 1965.

Biomedical Research and Education in Texas

FELIX L. HAAS

IT IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT that medicine and medical science must rest on a firm foundation of biology, since biology is the science of life. On this basis medical science must be considered one of the subdisciplines of biology. Furthermore, all science and research must deal with some phase of biology sooner or later, since such constructive acts always have the ultimate objective of being useful in some way to mankind. Where does the biology of medical science begin and where does it end? Through past practice and historical development, we have been led to consider that medicine is that branch of biology treating with prevention and the cure of human disease and physical ailments. There is nothing wrong with this concept if we consider it in a very broad sense, but we have come to consider it as highly restrictive. Our laws, religions, educational regimens, and our thought processes, in spite of good intentions, have operated — and are continuing to operate — to restrict medical progress to consideration only of human disease and suffering rather than investigation and correction of the causes and potential causes. We tend to make our physicians and medical pedagogues into super technicians who can deal admirably with diseases and medical problems of the present. But we are neglecting entirely the development of medical philosophers and explorers who can deal with the vast medical problems as yet undiscovered or to arise in the future. We must have both of these. Medicine and the Biomedical Sciences are not unique in this failing. To a large extent, this same criticism applies to most of the other sciences.

The causes for this state of affairs seem to rest largely with our system of education in the first place, and with rather short-sighted views by our institutions, government, and industry regarding reward for labors in the second. Our present day graduate schools are in general cumbersome organizations resulting from a piecemeal — and often random — accumulation of rules and regulations over the last 100 years. In general, our graduate school and medical school development has given little consideration to the needs of the present or in foreseeing developments of the future. "Bigness" has been confused with "excellence," and "excellence" with the faculty at the expense of the students. The departmental system of degree programs has led to strict compartmentalization within the graduate schools with the

result that chemists promote chemists, physicists promote physicists, physiologists promote physiologists, physicians promote clinicians, etc.; and the developing thinkers and students who can still "see the forest in spite of the trees" have quite often been openly discouraged and branded as mavericks by departmental faculties. Graduate degree programs are quite stereotyped affairs in most graduate and medical schools that have changed little in course requirements or composition for the last 30 to 45 years. Students are required to have an undergraduate major in the discipline in which they wish to major as a graduate student. They must take a certain number of courses — preferably at least one from each member of the department — before completing requirements for the M.S., Ph.D., or M.D. degree. They must accomplish their research under the strict guidance of their supervising professor — not on problems of their *own* choosing and conception, but on those which are assigned. The student must adapt his aptitudes, interests, and abilities to fit the system; and the system cannot be altered in the slightest to nurture and promote these attributes in the gifted or precocious student.

Regarding our system of rewards for scientific labors, the trodden paths always require the least effort, and offer both the security of numbers and the comfort of conformance. One does not have to undergo the travails and uncertainties of the pioneers who lay out the original paths; and while the individual contribution is minute, the cumulative product is an impressive one in which all may take almost as much credit as the pioneers.

Most of our modern institutions (industry, Federal and State Governments, private philanthropy) support this attitude. Their systems, which allocate jobs and funds for specific purposes, are admirably suited for development, improvement of techniques and equipment, or for testing existing theory, but not for the scientific adventures requiring considerable risk and of unpredictable outcome. Their premiums are placed on continuation of existing trends rather than exploration of new areas; and thus the very source of scientific discovery is discriminated against.

Today, all of science is in a dynamic state but, most of all, biology and its subdisciplines. The explosive conversion of biological research from the piecemeal operations of one-man workshops to mass factory operations has intensified the existing problems and brought on new ones. It has served, however, to focus the attention of educators, institutions, and the biologists on these problems and the absolute necessity for correcting them as soon as possible if we are to advance reasonably and with direction. This is evidenced by an organizational regrouping within biology which is resulting in cross fertilization and

combination of formerly separated lines from within and without biology. More and more biological research teams and educational programs are coming to include areas and scientists formerly thought to be the unalienable property of medicine, chemistry, physics and even the humanities.

This state of flux and realignment has also resulted in fragmentation, with the result that a number of splinter groups have been formed from old disciplines. However, fragmentation goes with specialization, and specialization can be considered a mark of scientific progress. Science needs such specialists, but it cannot afford to entrust its future course entirely to their hands. Subdivision of tasks with a common goal in view is quite sensible when the goal is clearly and unmistakably visible to all concerned. But the problems of biology and medicine have not yet reached this stage. There is no blueprint for any of the important biomedical problems from which various specialists can take a definite piece to work out, with any assurance that their products, when finally assembled, will all fit together into a harmonious whole. The mere working on a problem of science for science's sake is not enough. There has already been produced in the biological sciences far more data than can be properly used. We must realize that information and data are not the same thing as knowledge, but its precursor. Knowledge comes only from shaping, condensing and integrating the data and facts into concepts and rules. The amassing of bits of information without central purpose merely gluts this process and, shortly, freedom of investigation degenerates into license for random and meaningless experimentation — and finally, quackery.

Educators and teachers must remember that they are building the promoters of tomorrow's knowledge. They must become far more proficient in teaching the present state of knowledge and how it has developed up to the present, which past history indicates is probably the way it must develop in the future. They must see that their students have the fundamental tools of vision, imaginativeness, speculation, and inductive reasoning which will enable each student to chart his *own* course with an unshakable realization as to what constitutes knowledge and progress in science and what does not. Only when the majority of our scientists realize that effective pursuit of knowledge is based on disciplined research, which will not permit the substitution of bigness for excellence, projects for ideas, machines for intelligence, or man-hours of work for thought, will we be able to make scientific research efficient and wring from Nature the answers to the major problems facing — and to face — mankind.

Here in Texas we are in the extremely fortunate position of being

able to do something about the problems of biomedical education at the present time. A new branch of The University of Texas, The University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston, was established by the 58th Legislature of the State of Texas in June, 1963. The past year has been spent largely in preliminary organization and activation of this new branch of The University of Texas. In October, Professor Paul Weiss of the Rockefeller Institute took over active leadership of the school as Dean. Seldom in the history of education has a new endeavor such as this been initiated under such able and illustrious leadership. The Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences is located in the Texas Medical Center at Houston, and this location offers exceptionally favorable conditions for attracting and educating students pre-eminently qualified for careers in biomedical areas. Our planning has been to place emphasis in education on breadth of perspective, creativity and excellence of performance. Each student will be considered and treated individually with full opportunity and encouragement to develop his special talents and abilities.

In setting up the new graduate school, the organizing committees and the Committee on Graduate Studies have faced up fully to the two following facts:

- (1) Students with the best potential for careers in biomedical research and teaching must be acquired.
- (2) Graduate education is an individual matter in which circumstances, requirements and aptitudes will differ considerably with each student.

In acquiring students with the best potential for careers in biomedical research and teaching, there is actually no way of determining those undergraduate students, or medical students, who are most likely to be a success in biomedical research and teaching. In general, in the past all mechanisms for selecting undergraduates who will make good graduate students in any area have failed.

We know that the best graduate students have active imaginations, inordinate amounts of inquisitiveness, considerable patience – or at least persistence – a flair for inductive reasoning, and firmly channeled interests and confidence in certain scientific abilities. But we do not know how to determine which of the applicants for graduate school have these qualities. Some indication can probably be obtained by personal interviews carried out in an informal manner by an admissions interviewing board. Obviously, students entering into a graduate program in Biomedical Sciences must have attained a high level of factual knowledge in the sciences before admission, and they must have established a better than average undergraduate

record in acquiring this knowledge. However, this does not in any sense of the word guarantee that they will make good graduate students or good scientists.

Only after an extended period of faculty evaluation, during which the student becomes well acquainted with his faculty, and they with him, can any reasonable attempt be made to determine those students with the necessary attributes and potentials for outstanding scientists. In order to accomplish such an evaluation period, almost all students entering the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences will be strongly encouraged to take the Master of Science (M.S.) degree before taking examinations for admission to candidacy for the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree. This will give a period of eighteen months to two years which can serve as an evaluation period. Students demonstrating high degrees of proficiency, imagination, zeal, etc., during work for the M.S. degree would be advised to take Ph.D. candidacy examinations. Those who did not would be advised to terminate their education with the M.S. degree. This requirement need not lengthen the period required for completion of the Ph.D. requirements appreciably; nor would it cheapen the M.S. degree — in fact, it would tend to improve it.

Theoretically, each individual admitted to candidacy for an advanced degree has, besides his scientific background in Biomedical Sciences, something unique of his own personal makeup to contribute to science. The central aim of graduate education is to ferret out these individual qualities, then sharpen and develop them in as short a time as possible. This cannot be accomplished by using assembly line, mass production methods, or in fitting the student to an overall system. Each student must receive individual consideration, and there must be a minimum of rigid rules as to prerequisites, time requirements, work loads, minimum course requirements, etc., applying to graduate students as a group. The best way to achieve the flexibility of system necessary for such individualization is to stay clear of departmentalization. Accordingly, only a single Committee on Graduate Studies was set up for the entire Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston, rather than having one for chemistry, another for physics, a third for medicine, etc. Since biologists, mathematicians, chemists, clinicians, physicists, etc. sit on this committee which controls the graduate programs, course offerings, research projects and educational programs of each student, it is apparent that maximum cross fertilization will be accomplished; and this will force the attention of the faculty as well as the students on the key problems of Biomedicine. Degree programs can be set up only around broad areas which include the appropriate parts of

subdisciplines of all the sciences rather than around the old traditional disciplines. Both faculty and students will be made to sense that all phenomena of life are interrelated and interacting, and that one must keep his eye on the integrated entirety even as he concentrates his research efforts on an infinitesimal bit of the continuum.

Since both clinicians and basic scientists compose the Committee on Graduate Studies — and since the school is located in a great medical center — a most favorable atmosphere is created for bridging the gap between basic discoveries and their application to problems of human health. The student's attitude toward research and study becomes oriented realistically through contact with medical problems and clinicians. This will result in scientists thoroughly cognizant of the advantages and necessity for always considering both the "basic" and "applied" aspects of Biomedicine.

To start with, four degree programs will be initiated. These are cellular biology, developmental biology, environmental biology, and regulatory biology. To these areas, others will be added later as problems outside the scope of these central areas emerge; or as further study, experience, and developments indicate those which are desirable.

Graduate education aims at the application, dissemination, critical evaluation and augmentation of knowledge. It runs the gamut from blind acceptance of old rules to their critical re-evaluation and establishment of new ones; from the simple productivity of data to the creation of new concepts. Modern society needs an ever increasing supply of scientists and professionals of thorough training and considerable skill for administering and spreading the products of knowledge for the good of the human race. The need for perpetuating the existing trend for specialization cannot be denied. However, there is an even greater need for creative minds through which knowledge can be expanded. It is through this latter type of scientist that Nature is forced to give up her secrets and products in the most rational and efficient manner. Graduate education must give students a choice of either of these roads. But *some* graduate schools must devote their major efforts to those students who are endowed with the curiosity, talent, and courage of pioneers — to those students willing to run the risk of being adventurers in science rather than secure and comfortable routinists. The Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Houston hopes to be a school of this type.

Creative Literary Endeavor in Texas

RICHARD T. FLEMING

YOU MAY WONDER, as I, concerning my credentials in attempting a discussion of such a subject as Creative Literary Endeavor in Texas. I can only offer in extenuation that I am an ultimate consumer and collector, not a knowledgeable technician. Our stimulating Corresponding Secretary in corralling the speaker for this pleasureable task and in an effort to calm our fears, stated that President Hill had in mind "all sorts of literary expression," and, no doubt, to give the victim a semblance of an academic disguise, suggested that "it would be especially appropriate and, perhaps, worthwhile for you to tell something of the project you are engaged in."

The project referred to relates to the literary endeavors of a group with a common bond to an educational institution. For the past three years, I have been Volunteer Collector and Curator of The University (of Texas) Writings Collections.

These Collections fall into three groups. The *first* is *The University of Texas Ex-Students' Writing Collection*. This was established in 1962. During the process of collection it became evident that there was a need for a repository for the writings of members of the faculty, past and present, who were not University of Texas Ex-Students. For convenient reference a term was coined to identify this *second* group as the *Non-Tex Faculty Collections*. Writings pertaining to affairs of the University, its history, administration, student life and memorabilia associated with such subjects comprise the *third* group of items.

A complete collection may never be achieved, but a representative one has been gathered and it is planned that the work will continue over the years. Over 12,000 items have been gathered. Much of this material had been lodged in other libraries but had never been assembled as the writings of such groups. The project has seemingly received the approbation of the administration, faculty, graduates, and undergraduates of the University. The endeavor has been described as unique and may commend itself to other educational institutions and their alumni. I will not bore you with the exasperations, frustrations and disappointments encountered, but I can assure you that the satisfactions are many and it has proved a pleasant interlude for one of ripe years engaged in it. To get results one has not hesitated to become a public nuisance and a beggar without shame.

In the course of such activities, the search for and reviewing of creative literary endeavors in Texas became inevitable. Hence, my pose in this performance. At the outset, in confession and avoidance, may I make clear that I do not offer myself as an authority on creative literary endeavor; I am only a devil's advocate to provoke thought and discussion. Many topics suggest themselves but limitations of time require selection. Thus I will mention only two aspects which seem to be particularly applicable to Texas — *Regionalism* and *Traditionalism*.

Sixteen years ago, the eminent scholar and our fellow-member, Dr. Radoslav Andrea Tsanoff, addressed the Society on "The Creative Arts in Texas." He did not confine himself to creative *literary* endeavor but also discussed painting, music, sculpture, architecture, and the creative intelligence of scientific work, notably their position in Texas at that time. This distinguished scholar and philosopher, who has contributed so much himself to the intellectual life of Texas, brought his evaluation up to date in his memorable address last evening.

At the outset of his address in 1948, Professor Tsanoff warned that the term "creative" should be used cautiously, lest its lofty indefiniteness betray us, but questioned if any other word expressed better the difference between original production of genius and skillful performance of special talent. Another of our fellow-members, the late Frank Dobie, considered the creative power in literature, saying:

To an extent, any writer anywhere must make his own world, no matter whether in fiction or nonfiction, prose or poetry. He must make something out of his subject. What he makes depends upon his creative power, integrated with a sense of form. The popular restriction of creative writing to fiction and verse is illogical. Carl Sandburg's life of Lincoln is immeasurably more creative in form and substance than his fanciful *Potato Face*.

Here was a creative writer who, in my opinion, has been mistakenly classified as a provincial, or regional, writer. How well his own words disabuse such thought and classification. Native to the bone, he said: "I have heard so much silly bragging by Texans that I now think it would be a blessing to themselves — and a relief to others — if the braggers did not know that they lived in Texas." Universality of thought and appeal was his constant guide in his treatment of local, provincial, or regional subjects. He urged that no one should specialize on such writings before gaining the perspective that only good literature and wide history could give.

It seems clear that Dobie sensed that he was regarded by many as a regional writer. On many occasions he adverted to aspects of

regionalism. I have found no one who analyzed this phase of Texas and Western writing with more wisdom. He wrote that he had never tried to define regionalism, adding:

Its blanket has been put over a great deal of worthless writing. Robert Frost has approached a satisfying conception. "The land is always in my bones," he said — the land of rock fences. But "I am not a regionalist. I am a realmist. I write about realms of democracy and realms of the spirit." Those realms include the Woodpile, The Grindstone, Blueberries, Birches and many other features of the land North of Boston.

In talking of the Southwest, Dobie naturally was inclined to emphasize the Texas part of it. "The influence of the fusion of people and place" in the creation of regions he made strikingly clear. That phrase, "The fusion of people and place," as used by Max Lerner clarifies what the term "regionalism" connotes. As he has summed it up:

But the more meaningful divisions are the fusions of people and place, of environment, stock, economics, dialect, history, consciousness, and ways of life, which are called "regions" and "subregions." The section may be the region in its political aspect, but it has divisive overtones, while the region has cohesive ones. The region . . . operates as a fragment of an otherwise unwieldy American whole. For the continental expanse of America is too big to crowd into the ambit of the individual life, while the town or city may be too particular to satisfy the reaching for meaning. [It acts] as a counterforce against both the standardizing and atomizing forces of American life.

Lerner holds that regionalism has been left to the traditionalists, especially among Southern writers. The analysis and viewpoint of this cosmopolite academician of the Eastern seaboard in detailing the influences and factors entering into the concept of Texas as a region is revealing. He denies that the American Southwest as a whole may lay claim, as the newest frontier, to being the seedbed of a newer and more vigorous democracy. As for our portion of the Southwest, Lerner writes:

Texas is the most cussed and discussed, demeaned and explained, celebrated and orated state in the Union. Much effort has been spent to rationalize why Texans are what they are — and to decide what it is exactly that they are. Its key word is scale: the magnitudes of place and capitalism have converged, so that everything in Texas is bigger than elsewhere. Texans spoke louder, more confidently, and more boisterously than most other Americans. . . . The strong streak of anti-intellectualism (even a Texas newspaperman boasted that Texas had produced no poets) may have derived from the fact that there was no elite tradition, as there was in the South and in New England, to serve as a frame for business and frontier energies. The political

emotions were also raw ones; wealth and power came so quickly that the tolerances which a successful democracy requires had less chance to develop than they had in the other centers of business power. Texas grew rich before it came of age, and its years of confidence came ahead of its years of maturity.

Our habit of classifying literary activities leads to consideration of the objectives and performance of creative writers. Some of the most informed classification in this field, I submit, has been in summations by American historians rather than by some voluble literary critics. Henry Steele Commager in his *The American Mind* is typical. As "Naturalists" he groups London, Crane, Norris, and Dreiser as doing their most important work between the 1890's and the close of the First World War. He classifies Anderson, Hemingway, Faulkner, Caldwell, Pound, and Jeffers as "Primitivists" and "Irrationalists" belonging to the troubled decades between two World Wars, as well as substantial novelists whose significance is their reaction to the dislocations of the new era: Fitzgerald, Dos Passos, Steinback, and Wolfe.

There is another group which Commager thinks parallels and overlaps the foregoing groups, those whom he terms "Traditionalists": Edith Wharton, Ellen Glasgow, Dorothy Canfield, Willa Cather, and Stark Young among the novelists; E. A. Robinson, Santayana, Robert Frost and Stephen Vincent Benet, among the poets. In his view they seemed more at home with the Victorians than with the Modernists.

Such Traditionalists include the so-called Southern Romantics and while some may question the statement, Stark Young, because of his long association with Texas, may be fairly classed as a Texas creative writer. Commager accepts him as the most eloquent of the Southern Romantics and the most persuasive, who more felicitously than any of his compatriots, presented the case for Traditionalism in modern America. As a devil's advocate, may I submit that co-ordinate with regionalism, this traditionalism may be a contribution to, or a bane of, Texas creative writing.

Time says, Halt! It is hoped that the words and concepts presented by the writers whose writings we have winnowed so recklessly will induce your own words and thoughts.

Comment as to the helpful contributions of our Texas publishers and periodicals in developing the creative literary endeavors of Texas is in order: The important role of The Southern Methodist University Press and *Southwest Review*; The University of Texas Press and the *Texas Quarterly*, the growing number of newspaper book sections such as that conducted by our discerning fellow-mem-

ber, Lon Tinkle, who at our meeting three years ago pictured "Texas and the Making of Books," the Writers Roundup, the Texas Institute of Letters, individual creative writers; if time permitted, all deserve comment and discussion. One hesitates to name any for fear of omitting others equally important.

If you find an interest in this field, sources of information about Texas writings are plentiful. We merely name a few of the outstanding guides: Goldie Capers Smith, *The Creative Arts in Texas* (1926), L. W. Payne, *A Survey of Texas Literature* (1928), Florence E. Barnes, *Texas Writers of Today* (1935), J. Frank Dobie, *Guide to Life and Literature of the Southwest* (1942 and 1952), Walter S. Campbell [Stanley Vestal], *The Book Lovers Southwest* (1955).

The role of moderator, discussion leader, irritant, or what you will, tempts one to go on and on, but if enough has been said to light the fires of discussion, I will mix the metaphors vigorously and invite you now to ride forth in all directions.

Use and Availability of Archives

National Archives

DORMAN H. WINFREY

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES consist of the noncurrent records of all agencies of the Federal Government. The United States left them until recently in the custody of the agencies that had accumulated them. The result was that some were inadvertently destroyed and many were stored in unsuitable places, subject to deterioration and practically inaccessible. In 1926 Congress ordered the construction of an Archives Building in Washington, which was occupied in 1935. The National Archives was created in 1934 as an independent agency of the executive branch, charged with the custody and administration of the records transferred to this building.

Under the direction of Dr. Robert D. W. Connor, the first Archivist of the United States, 1934-41, a comprehensive survey was made of Federal records both in the capital city and throughout the States. This data concerning the location, quantity, nature, custody, physical condition, and research value of these records was essential to the task ahead. Space needs for burgeoning New Deal agencies and for World War II agencies caused the records to be transferred to the Archives quickly. Most 19th century records and great quantities of 20th century records were there by the end of the war. A *Guide* (684 pp.) to the holdings, published in 1948, described the more than 800,000 cubic feet accessioned by June 30, 1947. For the first time scholars had a single agency in Washington where they might consult older records of the Federal Government and learn where others are. Such a center of information also served the Federal Government by bringing order and economy into record administration.

Greatly increased responsibilities were given the National Archives under Dr. Connor and his successors, Dr. Solon J. Buck, 1941-48, and Dr. Wayne C. Grover, 1948-. The Federal Register Act of 1935 provided that all records regulations must be filed at The National Archives as well as published in the daily *Federal Register*. Custody of laws passed by Congress and publication of *Statutes at Large* was made a duty of The National Archives in 1950.

Another of its responsibilities is the administration of Presidential Libraries, beginning with the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at

Hyde Park. Built with private funds, this Library, together with its contents, including the papers of Roosevelt and many of his associates, was accepted by Congress in 1939, and Congress in 1955 provided for the acceptance, maintenance, and administration of other such libraries. The privately constructed Harry S. Truman Library at Independence, Missouri, was opened in 1957 and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library at Abilene, Kansas, was authorized. All three libraries are administered by the Archivist.

Still greater expansion of the Archivist's duties and responsibilities came with the passage in 1950 of our first comprehensive federal records act. The Archivist was directed to assist agencies in the control and maintenance of their current records, and an Office of Records Management was created. Intermediate records centers were provided for, to house records not needed immediately by operating agencies. Ten such regional records centers have been established, including one at Fort Worth. By 1960 almost all World War II records were under the control of the Archivist, and these regional and special centers held over 5,000,000 cubic feet of records.

The National Archives since 1949 has been a bureau of the General Services Administration, designated as The National Archives and Records Service.

Hundreds of inventories, special lists, information circulars, and other finding aids have been published. Records having high research value are made available to libraries and scholars through a program of microfilm publication, available at modest cost. Some 10,000,000 pages are now available.

After World War II a number of corporations established archives programs. Greatly increased interest in business, social, and cultural history has led to widespread concern for the records of all influential organizations. No longer are archivists concerned solely with documents created by government.

The profession of archivist, although an ancient and honorable one in Europe, could hardly be said to have existed in the United States in the first third of this century. The establishment of The National Archives, expansion of state archival activities, and growing interest of educational, business, and other organizations, led to the formation in 1936 of the Society of American Archivists, which in 1964 had more than 1,000 members. Its quarterly journal, *The American Archivist*, published since 1938, is the chief source of the history of archival development in America. The 28th annual meeting of that Society was held in Austin in October of this year.

Archives in Texas

JAMES M. DAY

ARCHIVES ARE ADMINISTERED by various departments of state government in the United States. In Colorado and North Carolina the archives are separate agencies; in Georgia and Massachusetts they are under the Secretary of State. Wisconsin takes the Historical Association approach, and in Kentucky they are part of the Finance Department. The archives of New Mexico are administered by the Public Records Administration. But most states have the archives as a section of the State Library, as does Texas.

I am privileged to be the Archivist for our State Government, and as such have custody of historical jewels which explain how we got where we are. The earliest document comes from the Nacogdoches Archives. It is in Spanish and dated "1729." The Nacogdoches Archives, as well as typescripts of the Laredo Archives and the Archives of Seville, tell much of the story of Texas under Spain. Practically no documents are available on the French episode because they established no lasting settlement; LaSalle's colony — with its papers — was completely destroyed.

For the Mexican period, which began almost simultaneously with the Anglo-American era we have a good collection. The bulk of the material begins with the Texas Revolution in 1835 — papers of the Consultation, the ad-interim government, and diplomatic and domestic correspondence. Other series include the executive correspondence, Texas Ranger papers, Indian correspondence and treaties, and military service records. Travis' "Victory or Death" letter from the Alamo is enshrined alongside the Texas Declaration of Independence in the new quarters. These stirring documents are accompanied by manuscript copies of the various Texas Constitutions, treaties with Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Hanseatic League, papers of Mirabeau B. Lamar, John H. Reagan, James Kerr, and Andrew Neill, and others — to give a few samples.

Later documents deal with the period from early statehood to the present decade. For the Confederate period, we have muster rolls, military records, pension papers, and legislative and executive documents and the Ordinance of Secession signed by Texas' chosen delegates is on display.

To complement the documentary materials, the Archives Division has a collection of Texana which is second only to that of The Uni-

versity of Texas. We are constantly adding to this reference collection by gift when possible and by purchase when necessary.

Newspaper files go back to 1829, but the collection is richest for the years 1845-1900.

The Archives likewise has maps of Texas and the Southwest. These have been catalogued and described. A checklist has been published.

The Archives contain from three to four million pieces of paper which fill approximately 25,000 cubic feet. These documents spell out the proud heritage of Texas.

The history of the Texas State Archives is almost as colorful as that of the state itself. In 1836, when Texas became an independent republic, the archives consisted of the records created during the revolution. They had been moved often during the war and many were lost. No home was found for the documents until 1839 when the capitol was moved to Austin, then a settlement on the western edge of the frontier. In 1842, when Sam Houston attempted to move the records to Washington-on-the-Brazos, the first "archives war" occurred in which Angelina B. Eberly drove the President's men off by firing cannon shots at the wagons. The records remained in Austin with the various departments when in 1845 the seat of government returned there. A library was begun shortly thereafter, but most of the archives were in custody of the state department.

Two costly fires in the years 1845 and 1855 destroyed many papers. On September 9, 1845, the office of the Treasurer burned, along with the records there.

The archives of the state government survived the Civil War and its aftermath, and in 1876 the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History was created, of which the State Library was made a part. The commissioner of the department was authorized to demand and receive from officers of the state "all books, maps, papers, documents, memoranda and data, not connected with or necessary to the current duties of said departments, or officers, as related to the history of Texas as a Province, Colony, Republic and State, and carefully to classify, catalogue, number and preserve the same." V. O. King was appointed commissioner, and while he took a lively part in the collection of documents, he was less interested in making them available to scholars. The documents were stored in a vault in the Capitol which burned in 1881. The library books were destroyed although the manuscripts were saved.

The present capitol building was completed in 1888, but it was not until three years later that a "historical clerk" was appointed in the person of Judge C. W. Raines and real progress began. He rebuilt the library to respectable proportions and published his *Bibliography*

of Texas in 1896. The continued transfers of manuscripts to the State Library necessitated the employment of a "Classifier and translator of manuscripts" in 1903. E. W. Winkler was placed in the position, and in 1909, when the Library was separated from the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History, Winkler became State Librarian. One of the duties to be performed was the collection, classification, and preservation of materials relating to Texas and adjoining states as well as the publication of the manuscript archives. For that job, the Archives Division of the Texas State Library was created. Since that time only nine persons have been State Archivist. Miss Harriet Smither served longest — from 1925 until her retirement in 1953.

After 1909, the State Archives were shifted from one building to another until 1956 when they were deposited in a quonset hut at Camp Hubbard. This move began what has been called the "second archives war," which demanded an Archives building. The 55th Texas Legislature provided for it and the building was completed in July of 1961.

We started planning our move in December of 1960 and when the time came, we were ready. The plan — 109 pages — worked like a charm. On August 21, 1961, the Archives Division opened in the new building. Statistics show that in December, 1960, in the quonset hut, we serviced 70 researchers; October 1961: 244; March, 1962: 268; July, 1962: 473. August of 1962 set an all time high when 499 persons used the Archives, and we answered 247 letters of inquiry and 266 telephone requests. This year 4,224 persons have done research in the archives.

After this resumé of the past let us now look to a problem which needs a solution. The field of archives and their maintenance is of growing concern in Texas, and wherever archives are kept, there should be more persons than now available specifically trained for this work. In view of the increasing demand for trained archivists, some educational institution in Texas must meet this need.

The archives picture in Texas is complex. Many public libraries have manuscript collections, as do several universities and colleges. In addition to the archival collections at The University of Texas, Baylor University, and Texas Technological College, one may be surprised to find rather strong manuscript collections in the libraries at Stephen F. Austin College at Nacogdoches, Sul Ross College at Alpine, and St. Mary's University at San Antonio. One finds manuscripts at the Rosenberg Library at Galveston, the El Paso Public Library, the Austin Public Library, and San Angelo Public Library, and in the Odessa Public Library through the cooperation of the Texas Permian Historical Society. Others could be listed, but these illustrate the expansion. In all instances the manuscript collections

are administered through the Library. Independent archival efforts can be found in the Panhandle Plains Museum at Canyon and in the Museum of the Dallas Historical Society in the Hall of State at Dallas and smaller establishments such as the Brownsville Historical Society, the Bastrop Historical Society, and the Fort Belknap Historical Association. Genealogical societies in such metropolitan areas as Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, San Antonio, El Paso, Amarillo, and Austin are collecting archival materials which are usually deposited in a local library.

The pattern in Texas is that libraries administer many archival functions. If sufficient volume is present a separate division is created, as in the State Library, The University of Texas, and Texas Technological College. In smaller institutions, a librarian usually handles the archival material with little training in history and none in archives administration. A recent guide shows that there are 24 archival collections in Texas, 16 of which are in libraries. Out of the group that supervises these 24 collections I can count only seven people who have archival training.

Texas archives collections are not adequately described, partly because descriptive techniques are not firm or well developed. The librarian has one item (a book) to describe and one tool (the catalog) to describe it with; thus the process is called library science. The archivist hasn't progressed so far. He often has hundreds, thousands, and even millions of items to arrange and describe. Arrangement is one thing (most often the principle of provenance is followed), but description is something else. The archivist uses indexes in card form, checklists, calendars, lists, inventories, and guides to describe collections, but the form varies from institution to institution. Indeed, some have no descriptive aids at all. The researcher in Dallas has no way of knowing what is in the archival collection at the San Angelo Public Library, or the Rosenberg Library . . . , or the Daughters of the Republic Library at San Antonio. Something should be done about this.

Early attempts at describing the contents of the State Archives were made by Eugene C. Barker and Harriet Smither. The most comprehensive guide to date was that compiled by Seymour V. Connor entitled *A Preliminary Guide to the Archives of Texas* (1956). There is pressing need for a comprehensive, up to date guide, but that is impossible without sufficient staff. Only then emphasis will be placed on describing those collections which can be described with accuracy, such as microfilm and maps.

The archival situation in Texas has a long way to go to achieve perfection, but it is, as Ernst Posner expressed it in one of his lectures at American University, "potentially good."

N E C R O L O G Y

BURKE BAKER

1887 - 1964

BURKE BAKER of Houston, long an esteemed member of The Philosophical Society of Texas, died April 9, 1964. He was 76.

A native of Waco, Mr. Baker was a 1909 graduate of The University of Texas. After doing graduate work at Harvard School of Business Administration, he moved to Houston as assistant cashier and bond officer of the Texas Trust Company. He later moved to Philadelphia to organize the American Briquet Company, an enterprise which achieved substantial success under his direction.

In 1925 he returned to Texas and organized the Seaboard Life Insurance Company. This organization grew and prospered beyond all expectations under his leadership and guidance, and in 1945 became the American General Life Insurance Company, now one of the largest and most respected life insurance companies in the state. Mr. Baker retired from active service with the company in 1957.

He was married in 1911 to the former Bennie Brown of Cleburne, Texas. The couple had four children: Burke, Jr., Robert H., Cary (Mrs. Denys Cadman) and Anne (Mrs. Rutherford R. Cravens), sixteen grandchildren, and several great grandchildren.

Throughout his entire life, Burke Baker lent his strength and his energies to his church, his community, and his nation, as well as to the various business organizations with which he was associated. He brought an unusual array of talents, insights, and physical vigor to each of his many interests.

A list of his diverse accomplishments would fill several pages. He was a national figure, as director of the American Life Convention and several national corporations. He was a civic leader throughout his life. A man of strong religious convictions, Mr. Baker was an active and leading member of the First Presbyterian Church in Houston, where he taught a Bible class for forty years.

He was a philanthropist who donated \$250,000 in 1962 to build the recently opened planetarium in Houston which bears his name.

At the occasion of Mr. Baker's retirement in 1957, Gus S. Wortham, longtime friend and business associate, said, "it is difficult, if not impossible to sum up Burke Baker in the space of a few paragraphs.

"For here is a man whose life has been so useful, and whose accomplishments so remarkable, that nothing short of superlative will suffice. But such words can be trite and defeat their very purpose. Therefore, I will not attempt to say to you that Burke is any sort of superhuman being whose actions defy description.

"I will merely say that here is a man whose first thought is for his fellow man; who believes that to serve his brother is a man's noblest calling in life; who has made honesty, integrity, and love of family his guiding beacons; and whose devotion to the Christian way has been the keynote of his entire life.

"His place in the hearts of all who knew him is as permanent as the everlasting mark of his good works."

— B. N. W.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN HENRY BANTEL

1873 - 1965

EDWARD CHRISTIAN HENRY BANTEL was born in Troy, New York, son of Christian and Frederika Sibylla Lutz Bantel. He attended the local schools and completed his preparatory education with two years at Troy Military Academy. Before proceeding to college he spent two years as an apprentice in a music shop where his training was directed mostly to the restoration of pianos and organs.

In 1892, Bantel enrolled in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Rensselaer was the first civilian engineering college established in the English-speaking world and proudly announced the year of her beginning 1824 - 1825. By 1893 enough civil engineering colleges had been organized in the United States to make possible the formation of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education at the Chicago World's Fair. Thus E.C.H. Bantel was entering the the original engineering college of higher learning the same year that engineering education became of age for the nation. In 1897 Rensselaer granted Bantel the degree of Civil Engineer, the highest degree then available in colleges of engineering of the United States.

While at Rensselaer he was an active member of the Rensselaer Society for Engineers and served on the staff of *The Polytechnic* as a reporter, business manager and alumni editor respectively. However, his loyalty to music was not neglected and his final three years at Rensselaer were given to enthusiastic participation in the Glee Club.

During the summer vacations, Bantel had worked as a rodman

on the construction of the New York and New England Electric Railroad, as a topographer on Staten Island and as topographer and surveyor on the New York and Ottawa Railroad. This qualified him, after graduation from Rensselaer, to accept the job as supervisor in charge of track from Saltillo to Monterrey of the Mexican National Railway, northern division. This assignment was interrupted by his enlistment as a private in Company A, 2nd New York Volunteers for service in the Spanish American War. He spent much of his time in the office of Lt. Col. H.M. Chittenden, Chief Engineer of the Fourth Army Corps. His knowledge of Spanish served him well in this assignment.

E.C.H. Bantel was mustered out from the military in November, 1898, and returned to the Mexican National Railway, this time as supervisor in charge of track, division of the South. He remained on this assignment for a year and a half and then was successively instrument man, assistant engineer and finally superintendent of railroads of the Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Railroad design was a very popular study in the early days of this century and 1901 Edward Christian Henry Bantel was brought to the University of Texas by Dean T. U. Taylor to become an instructor in Civil Engineering. Bantel rose to the rank of Professor by 1913 and in that year he became, also, the first Assistant Dean of Engineering and for the next thirty years worked closely with Dean Taylor and Taylor's successor, Dean W.R. Woolrich. He retired in 1943, but continued to make his home in Austin until his passing, April 3, 1965.

On October 27, 1904, Bantel married Mrs. Lillian Mary Daniels of New Orleans, Louisiana. They maintained their home adjacent to the University campus. Mrs Bantel passed away some years before Dean Bantel's death.

Bantel was named a Life Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and was a Registered Professional Engineer of the State of Texas. In public life he was a devoted member of the Philosophical Society of Texas, a 33rd degree Mason, Honorary Inspector General of the Scottish Rite, and a member of Ben Hur Temple.

On the university campus, he served many years as chairman of the Athletic Council, chairman of the Commencement Committee and secretary of the Engineering Faculty.

— W. R. W.

J. FRANK DOBIE

1888 - 1964

J. (JAMES) FRANK DOBIE, perhaps the best known of the several nationally reputed Texas writers of this century, died eight days before his 76th birthday on September 18, 1964. He was born on a South Texas ranch near Logarto, between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, on September 26, 1888. The imprint of his youthtime environment, both of the landscape and the vocation of ranching, was indelible on his personality and his writings.

All his 18 books, with the single partial exception of *A Texan in England*, are about the flora and fauna and history and legends and people of the Southwest. Nonetheless, he lived as vividly, often as cantankerously, in the present as in the pageant of the past. Like his land, his personality was open and spacious and generous, sky-filled and nature-conscious rather than urban; resolute rather than adaptable, ruggedly individualistic.

The key metaphor in all Dobie's work is contained in the word "freedom"—a word that both geographically and historically carries for Texans a special meaning. It was Dobie's loyalty to what this word meant to him (and the meaning did grow and evolve with time and change) that often explains the crises, the hot-water episodes, in his far from tranquil career as teacher and writer and thinker.

In several moving autobiographical essays, Dobie reveals that his mother, from ranching folk like his paternal side but a teacher in her youth, shaped his love of reading and of poetry. The family was Methodist; Dobie set out for college to Georgetown's Southwestern University where he fell under the quickening influence of the late Dr. Robert S. Hyer (later first president of Southern Methodist University), Dean A. S. Pegues, and the "regionalism" prophet and partisan John H. McGinnis. Dobie wanted to be a teacher, with a born teacher's urge to share his enthusiasms, but he worked as journalist first, for the old *Galveston News* and the *San Antonio Express*. Then he took a job as principal of the Alpine High School, lasting one year. He went off to Columbia to take an M.A. in English, becoming an instructor at The University of Texas in 1914. He served in the artillery in France in the last year of World War I, returning to his job at Texas, resolutely refusing to take a Ph.D. He taught at Oklahoma A & M College from 1921-23, then returned again to Texas, having in Oklahoma turned into a writer under commissions from the Curtis Publishing Company, which wanted Texas folk lore

collected. Dobie was a founder in 1924 of the Texas Folklore Society, which has since then published about forty volumes, many of them edited by Dobie.

Dobie's first book was *A Vaquero of the Brush Country* (1929), in which he re-worked the recollections of cowboy John Young. His second book, *Coronado's Children* was a selection of the newly organized Literary Guild and made publishing history by the attention it fixed on the West. Other outstanding works include *The Longhorns*, *The Voice of the Coyote*, *The Mustangs*, *I'll Tell You A Tale*, *Apache Gold and Yaqui Silver*, *Tongues of the Monte* and, the last to be published during his lifetime, *Cow People*, of which he received the author's first copy on the morning of the day when he died of a long-failing heart in the afternoon. A week before his death he had been named by President Johnson a winner of the Presidential Medal of Freedom and had been invited to stay at the White House as a special guest. Many other honors came his way: an honorary degree from Cambridge University, where he taught as guest professor in 1944; grants several times from the Guggenheim and Rockefeller Foundations; three-time winner of the Texas Institute of Letters' annual prize for the best Texas book of the year, and — many others.

Dobie instituted at the University a famous course, one of the most popular ever offered there, "Life and Literature of the Southwest." His students adored him, but his individualistic ways — and his support of President Rainey over the opposition of the Board of Regents — caused either his resignation or his dismissal (it can be looked at both ways) in 1947, a loss much regretted later. But the divorce was largely technical. Dobie continued to live at his creek-bordered home near the university and his presence was felt in university circles, and was nearly as potent as if he had been in official service.

In later life, he became possibly the most quoted man in Texas, his infectious grin and ever-active mind endearing him to reporters and broadcasters, if not always to their bosses. For the nation, his granite-like countenance and his incorruptibility became a symbol of the best in Texas. He steadily proclaimed the need in the state for "enlightened minds."

His wife, Bertha McKee Dobie (whom he met at Southwestern), survives him, and is preparing or supervising the forthcoming publication of several manuscripts Dobie left. Dobie frequently paid tribute to her help, calling her the best editor he had ever known. First to be published of his remaining books will be a completed manuscript he left on rattlesnake lore, to be followed by his autobiographical reminiscences.

LAMAR FLEMING, JR.

1893 - 1964

ALTHOUGH I was not privileged to know Lamar Fleming, Jr. as long as many of my colleagues in The Philosophical Society of Texas, I did enjoy his friendship and benefit from his wise counsel from the time of my first becoming an officer of administration at the University of Houston (in 1957) until his last illness.

We will all remember Mr. Fleming for many things in view of his long and distinguished career in business and public services, and his extraordinary devotion to many worthy institutions and causes which he aided both materially and with sage advice over the years.

Most of all, I think that I will recall how he combined a broad-ranging, penetrating intelligence with a quiet, kindly, ever-courteous demeanor. These and other laudable qualities caused people from every walk of life, literally from presidents to newsboys, to seek him out. They received from him friendship, sound thinking and real help; they gave in return unquestioned trust and gratitude.

A native of Augusta, Georgia, Lamar Fleming came from a family and from an area that has always prized learning and gentility. Although he did not complete his formal course at Harvard University, he undoubtedly benefitted greatly from habits of reading and disciplined study inculcated there. He remained a lifelong student, in the best sense of the word.

The decade from 1914-1924, during which Mr. Fleming represented Anderson, Clayton and Company in Europe, served as an Army liaison officer and married Clare Evelyn Knowles (who was his beloved wife for 41 years), did much to shape Lamar Fleming's later career toward distinction. But it must have been between 1924, the year of his arrival in Houston, and 1939, when he became president of Anderson, Clayton and Company, that a final pattern evolved for the following two decades of business and community leadership at the highest level of responsibility.

Those last 20-odd years included times of bitterness and sorrow, as in 1944 when his son and namesake was killed in aerial combat, the long illness which culminated in Mrs. Fleming's death in 1961, and his own incapacitating illness in 1963 and 1964. Lamar Fleming's friends will remember them more, I should think, as a time during which a truly fine man was at the height of the remarkable abilities which he spent so fully toward the betterment of his adopted city and state and of all mankind. At the Annual Meeting in 1959 he delivered an unforgettable address on Economic Problems of Democracy.

- P. G. H.

WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY

1878 - 1964

WILLIAM PETTUS HOBBY went to work as a janitor clerk for a fledgling newspaper, the *Houston Post*. Half a century later he was owner and publisher of the *Post*, and it was one of Texas' largest newspapers. During the same period he acquired three other newspapers, served as Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Texas, and engaged in other business.

Born at Moscow, Polk County, on March 26, 1878, Will Hobby lived his first ten years there. Then his father, Captain Edwin Hobby, was elected district judge and the family, including Will and three brothers, moved to Livingston, the county seat. After the judge's term expired the family moved to Houston. There Will Hobby attended high school until 1895, when he got a job on the *Post* at a salary of \$8 a week.

He advanced rapidly, and by 1905 was managing editor. Then he grasped an opportunity to become manager and part owner of the Beaumont *Enterprise*, and left Houston. It was not long until he acquired full control of the newspaper. He became a leader in Beaumont's efforts to get deepwater, and in other civic movements. He and his brother, Edwin Hobby bought the *Waco News*, but sold it a year later at a profit.

His popularity in the community life of Beaumont and his interest in public affairs generally drew him into the path of politics. Friends virtually drafted him into the race for the lieutenant governorship in 1914. He won, and was reelected in 1916.

The impeachment and ouster of Governor James E. Ferguson in 1917 automatically made Mr. Hobby governor for the remainder of his term.

In 1918 he stood for an elective term. Ferguson, trying for a vindication comeback, entered the race against him. The campaign was bitter, but Mr. Hobby won by the largest majority ever given a gubernatorial candidate in a Texas primary up to that time.

His wartime administration was marked by the achievement of numerous momentous measures. Among them were the initiation of woman suffrage, free school books, compulsory school attendance, drouth relief, and Texas' participation in World War I.

After completing his term he never again sought public office, though he served on various citizens committees in constructive movements, and retained a vital interest in affairs of government.

He returned to Beaumont and the *Enterprise*, placing it on a flourishing basis. He met the growing competition of the afternoon Beaumont *Journal* by buying it. He retained control of both papers for a decade or more, though his interests took him elsewhere.

In 1924 Ross Sterling, retired head of the Humble Oil and Refining Company, acquired and merged the Houston *Post* and the *Dispatch*. He induced Governor Hobby to return as president and part owner of the newspaper he had left as managing editor 17 years before. Thenceforth to the end of his life his energies and journalistic genius were concentrated mainly on the direction and development of the *Post*, and the upbuilding of Houston to metropolitan preeminence in the South. Largely through his enterprise the *Post* established the city's first major radio and television broadcasting station.

Governor Hobby married Oveta Culp, parliamentarian of the Texas House of Representatives, in 1931. The union was blessed with two children — William P. Hobby, Jr., and Jessica, now Mrs. Henry E. Catto of San Antonio.

While making a home for the family and rearing the children, Mrs. Hobby took time to familiarize herself with the newspaper business. In time, by degrees, she assumed a full share of its management, and eventually she and her husband ran the paper as a virtual partnership. Meanwhile, in 1939, Governor Hobby had acquired full financial control of the *Post*.

Since his passing, on June 6, 1964, Mrs. Hobby has carried on successfully as president and editor, sharing the responsibility and authority with their son, William Hobby, Jr., who is executive vice president and executive editor.

An admiring friend once said of Governor Hobby: "His mind works like a Corliss engine." He had a heart as well as a mind. Another friend who was closely associated with him for several years said, "I never knew Will Hobby to get mad at anybody."

The memory of his warm, smiling friendliness and helpfulness, his ready wit and humor, will always be cherished by those who knew him. And the wisdom and tireless energy he exerted in all his works and achievements left an imprint on his community and state which will never be obliterated. He became a member of this Society in 1939.

— E. K.

CHARLES TILFORD McCORMICK

1889 - 1963

CHARLES TILFORD McCORMICK, one of America's foremost legal scholars, died in Austin, December 22, 1963 at the age of 74. His ancestral roots were deep in Texas history — Andrew McCormick of the Austin Colony, Josiah H. Bell, a great grandfather and trusted friend of Stephen F. Austin, Andrew Phelps McCormick, grandfather, a judge of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Joseph Manson McCormick, father, distinguished lawyer at the Dallas Bar for many years. His mother, Mary McCoun, was the daughter of a line of Virginia ancestry moving through Kentucky into Missouri, thence to Dallas.

From Dallas Public Schools to the University of Texas, B. A. 1909; Harvard LL. B. *cum laude* 1912; admission to the Texas Bar, 1912; practice in Dallas; captain U. S. Army 1917 - 1919; brief practice in New York City with Standard Oil before returning to practice in Dallas until 1922; in 1920 a felicitous marriage to Irelene DeWitt of a prominent Dallas family — all a prelude to McCormick's scholarly career begun in 1922 when he became a professor of law at the University of Texas.

In 1926 McCormick accepted a professorship at the University of North Carolina and deanship of its law school in 1927 and served in that capacity until invited in 1931 to succeed John Henry Wigmore as a professor in the field of Evidence at Northwestern University where he remained until 1940, when he accepted the deanship of the University of Texas Law School. He resigned as dean and became Distinguished Professor of Law in 1949. In 1959 he reached retirement age but continued as a professor on modified service until 1963. During this period of 40 years he had also served as visiting professor at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, New York University, the Universities of California at Berkeley, Los Angeles, and Hastings, and at Chicago, Cornell, Stanford and Washington Universities. Few professors have received so many tempting offers to become a permanent member of so many distinguished faculties.

As a scholar McCormick became foremost in three expansive areas of law — Evidence, Damages and Federal Procedure. He published extensively used texts in Evidence and Damages, and authoritative articles in all three areas in numerous legal periodicals. His texts and articles have been cited and quoted in all contemporary American appellate court reports and many reports of foreign courts, and also by all contemporary writers in the several fields in which he wrote.

His casebooks in the three areas have gone through several editions in which he was frequently joined by younger scholars and are in wide use throughout American law schools. For forty years he was a steady producer in the subjects he taught.

McCormick received many professional honors. The Doctor of Law degree was conferred on him by Southern Methodist University. In Texas he served as chairman of the committee on Uniform State Laws, Model Code of Evidence and Bar Admissions. He was appointed by the United States Supreme Court as a member of the first United States Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Rules of Procedure, and by President Eisenhower as a member of the National Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Committee. He was a member and consultant of the American Law Institute, a member of the American, Texas, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations, Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity, President of the Order of the Coif, national honor society, and also President of the Association of American Law Schools, and during his teaching career a member of many of its committees.

This attenuated biographical sketch of McCormick barely suggests the type of person or teacher or administrator he was. In him, personality, scholarship and teaching were a unity, and the vast quantitative production of his life is secondary to its quality and the qualitative integrity of the man. His efforts in all directions were devoted primarily to quality. In his writings and in the classroom it was the clear, elegant, and modulated phrases that commanded the admiration and fealty of his students; as dean it was nothing less than the urgency of their best efforts without fuss or feathers. With his faculty it was quiet dedication to studies, students, and respect for one another that brought together from the four winds an able, harmonious and devoted group of teachers. In his dealings with the profession and the public it was a modesty so genuine and a power so quiet that they were at times mistaken by some for diffidence. In the community — association with friends and acquaintances — quality ran to grace, courtesy, and good fellowship which could never be mistaken.

McCormick's stature grew steadily with the years. No one ever thought the less of him. He brought added recognition to every institution with which he was associated throughout his professional life and few members of the law teaching profession have received more generous recognition as a teacher, scholar or as a person. His influence in the development of Texas University Law School and the wide recognition and quality he gave it are lasting — perhaps the crowning — achievement of his life.

JAMES LEFTWICH SHEPHERD, JR.

1893 - 1964

JAMES LEFTWICH SHEPHERD, JR., a valued member of our Society, died on October 8, 1964, in Houston.

Jim Shepherd, as he was known to us and to his many friends throughout our State and Nation, was born in Huntsville, at the home of his maternal grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Josey, on January 22, 1893. His childhood and the formative years of his youth were spent in the home of his parents on the plains of West Texas in Colorado City. It seems natural that he chose a career in the law, having spent hours as a boy and youth in the environs of his father's law office and the court room where his father served as District Judge.

In 1909, at the age of 16, he entered the University of Texas, from which he received his B. A. in 1916 and his LL. B. in 1917. Along the way he spent one year as a clerk in a grocery store, two years teaching school, one in Seymour, and one in Mexia. He served as assistant law librarian and gained honors as president of the Law Department, in election to membership in Chancellors, Order of Coif and Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, and by graduation in the top ranks (second) of his class. During the greater portion of his ensuing life he was at the top of his chosen profession.

After a summer practicing law in Colorado City, he became associated with the firm of Baker, Botts, Parker and Garwood in Houston in September 1917. He spent the rest of his life, 47 years, with this firm and its successors, becoming a member of the firm in 1929 and having his name included in the firm name in 1954.

Early in his career as a lawyer he was called upon to handle the legal affairs of clients engaged in the oil business, and he literally grew up with the modern phases of that business, from the years of World War I to the present time, years of expansion and growth into the complex organizations and procedures of natural and manufactured products which we know today. For many years prior to his death he was widely regarded as the dean of oil lawyers in Texas.

Although Jim Shepherd made a name for himself as an oil lawyer, his interest and achievements were by no means limited to that field. He developed in his youth at law school deep and ever consuming intellectual interests in the law which knew no bounds or limits. He was a lawyer's lawyer as well as a business lawyer of exceptional practical achievements.

His interests in his profession were not limited to the practice of

law. Early in his career he became associated with local, state and national bar associations. He served the Houston and State Bar Associations as president and advanced through the American Bar Association to the chairmanship of its House of Delegates. Upon completion of his service in that chair, ill health required him to decline to stand for election to the presidency of the Association.

An Episcopalian in religious affiliation, he participated also in many civic and social activities in his community, being identified in various ways with the Ex - Students Association of the University of Texas, the Houston Symphony Society, the Houston Club, the Philosophical Society of Texas and many other organizations. He served his country as a member of the Selective Service Board during the World War II era.

Although of serious mien and determined purpose, his faith in his fellow man, his human traits and his humility, his ready ear for and his willingness to tell a friendly or humorous anecdote made warm and lasting friends for him among all walks of life. He was held in genuine affection by all who knew him well. He had the admiration and respect of all who knew him.

— D. A.

THOMAS VERNON SMITH

1890 - 1964

THOMAS VERNON SMITH, a native of Blanket, Brown County, Texas, was one of the few professional philosophers ever to grace the membership of this Society. Although he achieved eminence as a teacher, he is most widely remembered for his writings in the field of political philosophy and for his exemplification of the role of the scholar in politics.

"T.V." Smith, as he was affectionately known by his longtime friends and colleagues in his native state, was graduated from the University of Texas with a B.A. degree in 1915, receiving his M.A. there in the following year. He won his doctorate of philosophy from the University of Chicago in 1922 and held honorary doctorates conferred upon him by Miami University (1938), Florida South University (1940) and Union College (1941).

Although he began his academic career with his appointment in 1916 as professor of English literature at Texas Christian University, he was named professor of philosophy in the same Institution in 1917. He became an instructor in philosophy in the University of Texas in 1919, moving two years later to the University of Chicago. There he served as a dean in the colleges, then as associate dean of the colleges and was named professor of philosophy in 1927, continuing in that post until after World War II. At Chicago he also served as editor of the *International Journal of Ethics*.

A sequence of ten books by T. V. Smith, beginning with *The Democratic Way of Life* (1925), reveals the temper of his mind and the flowering of his thought. They constitute a delightful and lasting contribution from this pragmatist in politics. The main works containing the elements of his central concept of the nature and task of the professional in politics were: *American Philosophy of Equality* (1929); *Philosophers in Hades* (1932); *Beyond Conscience* (1934); *Philosophers Speak For Themselves* (1934); and *Creative Sceptics* (1934), culminating in his notable *The Promise of American Politics* (1936), which appeared at the time of his emergence into active politics.

In 1935 T.V. Smith was elected to the Senate of Illinois, representing a section of the city of Chicago that included much of the university community. He held this post three years, also serving as chairman of the Illinois Legislative Council in 1937-1938. He was elected in 1939 to the 76th Congress as congressman-at-large from

Illinois. He served at Washington until after the entry of the United States into the Second World War, at which time he entered the third of the varied phases of his public career.

A lifelong Democrat, he was identified with the Franklin D. Rooseveltian wing of his party but insisted upon a large degree of independence from that of a blind partisan of the New Deal. He was co-author in 1939 with the rising leader of the Republican Party in Congress, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, of *Foundations in Democracy*.

In World War I T.V. Smith had served briefly as a private in the United States Army. Always the activist ready to step down from his ivory tower, he joined the forces combatting totalitarianism after Pearl Harbor, accepting a direct commission as lieutenant colonel, later promoted to colonel, in the Army of the United States. He was sent over seas in 1943 as director of education of the Allied Control Commission for Italy, in which post he had a large part in the re-education of Fascist elements in liberated portions of that country. He became director of Americanization of select groups of German prisoners of war in 1945 and served as a member of U. S. educational missions to both occupied Germany and occupied Japan in 1946.

He returned to the academic life in 1947, becoming professor of philosophy, poetry and politics in Seracuse University, from which place he retired several years before his death. He published *Atomic Power and Moral Faith* in 1946, which followed *Lincoln: Living Legend* (1940); *The Legislative Way of Life* (1940) and *Democratic Tradition in America* (1942).

T.V. Smith was married to Nannie Stewart in 1917, by whom he had two daughters. He was a member of the American Philosophical Association, the American Political and Social Science Association, Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Sigma Rho. He listed no religious affiliation, although in his youth he considered entering the ministry of the church of his childhood, the Disciples of Christ.

A tall, slender, freckle-faced, sandy-haired figure in young manhood, he fit the popular idea of the West Texas plainsman in appearance and manner of speaking. A gentle but pervasive sense of humor colored his outlook and his writing. His loyalty as a friend no less than the vigor and commonsense of his insights into American life make Thomas Vernor Smith a treasured memory for all who had the privilege of knowing him as a man and as a philosopher.

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