

*The Philosophical Society of Texas*

PROCEEDINGS

1979

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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AT AUSTIN

DECEMBER 7 and 8, 1979

XLIII

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AUSTIN

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS

1980

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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 incorporated as a non-profit, educational institution on January 18, 1936, by George Waverley Briggs, James Quayle Dealey, Herbert Pickens Gambrell, Samuel Wood Geiser, Lucius Mirabeau Lamar III, Umphrey Lee, Charles Shirley Potts, William Alexander Rhea, Ira Kendrick Stephens, and William Embrey Wrather. December 5, 1936, formal reorganization was completed.*

*Office of the Society is in the Texas State Library, (Box 12927, Capitol Station) Austin, 78711.*

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# The Philosophical Society of Texas

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FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS held its organizational meeting in the Capitol of the Republic of Texas in Houston on December 5, 1837, the Society met in the Capitol of Texas on December 7, 1979, the 142nd anniversary. The afternoon session was held in the House of Representatives with President Price Daniel presiding. President Daniel was the first chief executive to serve as president since Mirabeau B. Lamar, President of the Republic of Texas.

At the Saturday luncheon and business meeting President Daniel announced the following new members of the Society:

Thomas Davies Barrow	William S. Livingston
Henry Marsh Bell, Jr.	Harry J. Middleton
Jack S. Blanton	Jarvis E. Miller
Elizabeth Sutherland Carpenter	Thomas M. Reavley
John Cooper	Elspeth Davies Rostow
Margaret Cousins	William D. Seybold
William Robert Crim	A. Frank Smith, Jr.
James Ward Hargrove	James U. Teague
Frank N. Ikard	Frank E. Tritico
F. Lee Lawrence	Dan C. Williams

The deaths of the following members since the 1978 meeting were announced with regret:

Charles Paul Boner	Leon Green
Leo Brewster	LeRoy Jeffers

Officers elected for the coming year were Durwood Fleming, President; Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, First Vice-President; Charles A. LeMaistre, Second Vice-President; Dorman H. Winfrey, Secretary; and Mary Joe Carroll, Treasurer. Under new by-laws approved at the meeting, the nine immediate past presidents serve as the Board of Directors.

*Attendance at 1979 Annual Meeting*

Members attending included: Misses Carrington, Cousins, Duff, Friend, Hargrave, Hyer, Porter; Mesdames Carpenter, Hill, III, Johnson, King, Knepper, Krey, Lee, Moore, Randall, Jr., Rostow; Messrs. Ashworth, Bell, Blanton, Blocker, Boyd, Brandt, Brown, Caldwell, Carmack, Clark, Clements, Coke, Cooper, Crim, Crook, Daniel, Denius, Doty, Doyle, Evans, Fisher, Flawn, Fleming, St. John Garwood, William L. Garwood, Gordon, Hanna, Hargrove, Harrison, Hart, Heinen, Hershey, Hill, Holtzman, Hook, Hunt, Jenkins, Jordan, Keeton, Kempner, Dan Kilgore, William Kilgore, Kirkland, Law, Lawrence, LeMaistre, Levin, Lindsey, Livingston, Lord, Lovett, McCall, McCorquodale, McGinnis, McKnight, Maguire, Matthews, Middleton, Miller, Moseley, Page, Pool, Ragan, Rassman, Reavley, Richardson, Schachtel, Sears, Seybold, Shirley, Shivers, Shuffler, A. Frank Smith, Jr., Frank C. Smith, Jr., Sparkman, Spurr, Steakley, Sutton, Tate, Teague, Topazio, Tritico, Vandiver, E. D. Walker, Ruel C. Walker, Watkins, Gail Whitcomb, James L. Whitcomb, Wiggins, Dan C. Williams, Roger J. Williams, Wilson, Winfrey, Winters, Worden, Wozencraft, Wray, Wright, Yarborough.

Guests included: Mr. and Mrs. Herman Albertine, Mrs. William B. Bean, Mrs. Henry M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Bentley, Mrs. Jack S. Blanton, Mrs. Truman G. Blocker, Mrs. Howard Boyd, Mrs. Edward N. Brandt, Mrs. George R. Brown, H. Joe Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Reagan V. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Denys Cadman, Mrs. John Clifton Caldwell, Mrs. George Carmack, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. William P. Clements, Jr., Mrs. Henry C. Coke, Mrs. John Cooper, Mrs. William R. Crim, Mrs. William H. Crook, Mrs. Price Daniel, Mrs. Franklin W. Denius, Mrs. Ezra William Doty, Mrs. Gerry Doyle, Mrs. Joe J. Fisher, Mrs. Peter T. Flawn, Mrs. Durwood Fleming, Mrs. Joe B. Frantz, Mrs. St. John Garwood, Mrs. William E. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. David Gracy, Mrs. Richardson Hamilton, Mrs. Ralph Hanna, Mrs. James W. Hargrove, Mrs. James P. Hart, Mr. Christopher Harte, Mrs. Edward H. Harte, Dr. Ruth Hartgraves, Mrs. Erwin Heinen, Mrs. J. W. Hershey, Mrs. Wayne H. Holtzman, Mrs. Harold S. Hook, Millicent Huff, Mrs. Wilmer B. Hunt, Mrs. John H. Jenkins, Mrs. Bryce Jordan, Colonel and Mrs. Eli G. Jordan, Mrs. W. Page Keeton, Mrs. Harris L. Kempner, Sr., Mrs. Dan E. Kilgore, Mrs. William J. Kilgore, John Allen King, Mr. and Mrs. Truett Latimer, Mrs. Thomas H. Law, Mrs. F. Lee Lawrence, Mrs. Charles A. LeMaistre, Mrs. William C. Levin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. N. Lewis, Mrs. John H. Lindsey, Mrs. William S. Livingston, Mrs. W. Grogan

Lord, Mrs. H. Malcolm Lovett, Mary MacDonald, Mrs. Abner V. McCall, Mrs. Malcolm McCorquodale, Jessie B. McGaw, Mrs. Robert C. McGinnis, Mrs. Joseph W. McKnight, Mrs. Jack Maguire, J. C. Martin, Betsy K. Merritts, Mrs. Harry J. Middleton,

Mrs. Jarvis E. Miller, Mrs. Louis C. Page, Mary Paxton, Mrs. Cooper K. Ragan, Mrs. Emil C. Rassman, Mrs. Thomas M. Reavley, Walt Rostow, Mrs. Margaret Scarbrough, Mrs. Hyman J. Schachtel, Lawrence E. Scott, Chris Sears, Mrs. William G. Sears, Mrs. William D. Seybold, Dr. Gloria Shatto, Mrs. Preston Shirley, Mrs. Allan Shivers, Mrs. Ralph H. Shuffler, Mrs. A. Frank Smith, Jr., Mrs. Robert S. Sparkman, Josephine Sparks, Olive Spitzmiller, Mrs. Stephen H. Spurr, Mrs. Zollie C. Steakley, Lois Stoneham, Mrs. John F. Sutton, Mrs. Willis M. Tate, Mrs. James U. Teague, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Teten, Mrs. Virgil W. Topazio, Mark D. Tritico, Mrs. Everitt D. Walker, Mrs. Ruel C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ward, III, Tom Ward, Mrs. Edward T. Watkins, Mrs. Walter Prescott Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wells, Mrs. Gail Whitcomb, Mrs. James Lee Whitcomb, Mrs. Platt K. Wiggins, Mrs. Dan C. Williams, Mrs. Roger J. Williams, Mrs. Logan Wilson, Mrs. Dorman H. Winfrey, Mrs. J. Sam Winters, Mrs. Sam P. Worden, Mrs. Frank M. Wozencraft, Mrs. James S. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Wright, Jr., Mrs. Ralph W. Yarborough.

## SYMPOSIUMS

### I. HISTORICAL PRESERVATION

PRESIDENT PRICE DANIEL PRESIDING

The first meeting of this organization in 1837 was held in the Capitol Building in Houston, Texas. When it was decided that our meeting this year would be held in Austin, we thought it would be appropriate for us to have this first session in the Capitol Building, and we are grateful to the Speaker of the House Billy Clayton for allowing us to use this room.

First, I want to introduce to you the distinguished Local Arrangements Committee: Ambassador Edward Clark, chairman; Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson; Governor William P. Clements, Jr.; John H. Jenkins; Dr. Everitt Donald Walker; Judge Ruel C. Walker; and J. Sam Winters.

Our program for this year is "Texas: Preservation of its History and Goals for its Future." This session is devoted to "Historical Preservation," one of the original goals of this organization when it was established in 1837. A distinguished former governor of this state, Pat M. Neff, once said "the preservers of history are as heroic as its makers." It just so happens that those who established this organization in 1837 were both makers and preservers of history and to start our program we have a distinguished lady who will speak to us about the original founders and their work in relation to this subject. Dr. June Hyer has many distinguished awards and has taught in many institutions, including the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, the University of Texas, and the University of Houston, where she was a professor and then later vice-chancellor of the University of Houston at Clear Lake City. She is an active member of this organization, and we are happy to have her begin our program.

## HISTORY MAKERS AND PRESERVERS OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS

JUNE HYER

Upon the announcement of this topic, one, of necessity, would wonder why, in 1979, the membership is taking this backward look at the Society's birth in 1837, reincarnation in 1936, and subsequent developments. Are there any similarities in the times of the three periods?

The years 1837, 1936, and 1979 are all times marked by financial uncertainties variously referred to as the Panic of 1837, the Great Depression of the 1930's, and the current recession. In 1837, the failure of the Bank of the United States, demands for hard money, the high value of gold, the impact of heavy investments by foreign creditors, and the collapse of the cotton market reverberated throughout this country, England, and Europe. In the 1930's banks failed, the nation went off the gold standard, and the whole basis of world trade, inclusive of the cotton trade, cratered. Here we are in 1979 with our dollar at its lowest ebb in the twentieth century; gold is at an all-time high; our foreign balance of trade is disastrously unbalanced; inflation is at a fifty-year peak; and there is disagreement or confusion as to whether we are in an economic recession, about to get into one, or beginning to "bottom out" of one.

In 1837, the United States was attempting to cope with a new republic which President Jackson had been afraid to recognize; England was treating Texas as an independent country; and the slavery question was splintering the Congress of the United States. In 1936, President Roosevelt had attempted to cause Congress to fortify Guam and Wake; Hitler was on the rampage; and World War II was spawning rapidly. In 1979, the United States is faced with unprecedented new economic and political crises, energy shortages, inflation, and strange threats to peace from the vast region of Middle East, which was a sleeping giant in both 1837 and 1936.

From the standpoint of intellectual interests, the new Republic had affirmed its concern for education in its Declaration of Independence in 1836 when it charged the Mexican government with neglecting to establish a public system of education for Texians. The Republic provided in its Constitution for an agrarian endowment to finance the future establishment of a school system. This was a system of education for the future rather than for 1837 or some time to follow, for education remained dependent on the efforts of private agencies for many years. But this endowment was the cornerstone



of both the public school and the university system of education by 1936 and much more so by 1979.

From 1835 to 1855 in the United States, the dawning of the golden age of American Literature was inaugurated by Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne, Melville, Whitman, and Poe. Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered his *American Scholar* as an address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard in 1837. This era assured this country of its ability to produce a literature worthy of scholarly consideration for those times and for the future. It stimulated the transplanted Texians to aspire to intellectual achievements, unsupported by their environment. These early contributors to the uniquely native literature set the stage for subsequent developments which have persisted throughout the eras being considered. Today, American literature enjoys national and international acceptance and provides present generations with comprehension and continuity compatible with the ideals of our forebearers.

Definitive contrasts and comparisons of these three eras would consume volumes. Our task is to focus on the birth, reincarnation, and subsequent developments of the Philosophical Society of Texas. It is through the splendid historical work of Professor Herbert Pickens Gambrell, the founder of the revived Philosophical Society of Texas, that we have learned the most about the 1837 origins of the organization. Apparently, the 1837 Society lived three years, died unceremoniously, and was born again ninety-nine years later in 1936. Its subsequent forty-three year history since its rebirth has given evidence of both continuity and growth.

On the evening of December 5, 1837, the founding meeting of the Society was held in Houston, in the frame capitol of the twenty-one-month-old Republic of Texas. Texas had a population of about 40,000, and the eleven-month-old Capital city had perhaps 800 inhabitants. The Second Congress of the Republic was in session. The organizational meeting of the Society was chaired by Mirabeau B. Lamar, who had been an editor in Georgia until he came to Texas on the way to battle in April, 1836.

Lamar had a rapid military ascendancy from army private to colonel just before the Battle of San Jacinto. He was elevated to Secretary of War after the battle, and later he was made Major General of the Army. It was only a matter of months before Lamar was the first elected Vice-President of the Republic, and shortly thereafter he became its President. History books have referred to him as the "Father of Education in Texas."

It has been said that Lamar, by founding the Philosophical Society, was imitating Benjamin Franklin who had founded a less ambitious society in Philadelphia a century earlier. Professor Gambrell credited Lamar with the authorship of the Preamble to the Constitution of the Philosophical Society of Texas. It was in this preamble that the scope of the Society's purposes and aspirations were stated as follows:

#### PREAMBLE

We the undersigned form ourselves into a society for the collection and diffusion of knowledge — subscribing fully to the opinion of Lord Chancellor Bacon, that 'knowledge is power'; we need not here dilate on its importance. The field of our researches is as boundless in its extent and as various in its character as the subjects of knowledge are numberless and diversified. But our object more especially at the present time is to concentrate the efforts of the enlightened and patriotic citizens of Texas, of our distinguished military commanders and travellers,—of our scholars and men of science, of our learned members of the different professions, in the collection and diffusion of correct information regarding the moral and social condition of our country; its finances, statistics and political and military history; its climate, soil and productions; the animals which roam over our broad prairies or swim in our noble streams; the customs, language and history of the aboriginal tribes who hunt or plunder on our borders; the natural curiosities of the country; our mines of untold wealth, and the thousand other topics of interest which our new and rising republic unfolds to the philosopher, the scholar and the man of the world. Texas having fought the battles of liberty, and triumphantly achieved a separate political existence, now thrown upon her internal resources for the permanence of her institutions, moral and political, calls upon all persons to use all their efforts for the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge and sound information; to take measures that she be rightly appreciated abroad, and acquire promptly and fully sustain the high standing to which she is destined among the civilized nations of the world. She calls on her intelligent and patriotic citizens to furnish to the rising generation the means of instruction within our own borders, where our children — to whose charge after all the vestal flame of Texian liberty must be committed — may be indoctrinated in sound principles and imbibe with their education respect for their country's laws, love of her soil and veneration for her institutions. We have endeavored to respond to this call by the formation of this society, with the hope that if not to us, to our sons and successors it may be given to make the star, the single star of the West, as resplendent for all

the acts that adorn civilized life as it is now glorious in military renown. Texas has her captains, let her have her wise men.

In this early effort to organize her "wise men," the fledgling Republic distinguished itself. The founding membership of the Philosophical Society of Texas read like a "Who's Who of the Republic" itself.

At the initial meeting of the Society on December 5, 1837, a constitution was adopted and officers were elected. The officers were:

Mirabeau B. Lamar, President  
 Ashbel Smith, First Vice President  
 Robert Irion, Second Vice President  
 Anson Jones, Third Vice President  
 Joseph Rowe, Fourth Vice President  
 David Kaufman, Fifth Vice President  
 Wm. Fairfax Gray, Recording Secretary  
 David G. Burnet, Corresponding Secretary  
 Augustus C. Allen, Treasurer  
 John Birdsall, Librarian

After electing ten officers, the Society had sixteen members without Society offices, and they were:

Joseph Baker	Sam Houston
Edward T. Branch	Patrick C. Jack
George W. Bonnell	Hugh McLeod
J. W. Bunton	Angus McNeill
Thomas Jefferson Chambers	Thomas J. Rusk
James Collinsworth	John A. Wharton
Littleton Fowler	Wm. H. Wharton
A. C. Horton	Henry Smith

What else do we know about the founding members of the Society? Their average age was thirty-five. The oldest member was fifty-three, and the youngest was twenty-three. The initial membership included four physicians, four farmers, two professional soldiers, one clergyman, fourteen lawyers, and a businessman whom they promptly elected treasurer. The founders included the heads of six Texas governments (1835-1846), the Republic's first two vice-presidents, the first three commanding officers of the Army (Republic), and ten Cabinet officers, four of whom were Secretaries of War. Additionally, five held diplomatic posts, and three were Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the Republic. Five held other judicial posts. Five were Senators and eleven were Congressmen of the Republic. Mem-

bers Sam Houston and Thomas J. Rusk later became the first U.S. Senators from the newly annexed State of Texas, and David Kaufman became one of the first U.S. Congressmen. Ashbel Smith lived to become known as the Father of the University of Texas almost fifty years later. The Honorable Alcee LaBranche, Charge d'Affairs from the United States, became the first foreigner accorded the compliment of being made a member.

Apparently, no proof of qualifications was required of the founders, but they did decide that future members were to prove eligibility by producing a written thesis that was to be judged by the existing members. According to Articles 3 and 4 of the Society's Constitution, any three members in good standing could reject a member candidate if they either disapproved of his thesis or of his moral character or both. A rejection meant the candidate could not apply again for six months according to the Constitution. No record was found to indicate the success of selection on the basis of a written thesis, but the recorded excuses by active members when asked to prepare papers for presentation to the Society does suggest the shortage of leisure time.

William Fairfax Gray, the Recording Secretary, published a notice in the *Texas Sentinel* at Austin on January 29, 1840, which read as follows: "The members of the Texas Philosophical Society are requested to hold a meeting this evening, at the Senate Chamber. A punctual attendance is requested." This was the last time the Society, as originally founded, made an utterance.

The era of the Republic was followed by statehood, a civil war, reconstruction, and the vigorous social and economic changes produced by a world war and an extensive depression. The continued growth of Texas, the State, left little time to ponder what became of the Philosophical Society until the planning of the Texas Centennial revitalized interest in our past glories.

The notice of the founding of the Society as it was reported in the *Telegraph and Texas Register*, January 13, 1838, surfaced and caught the interest of some members of the academic world in the 1930's. Although the idea of reviving the Society was appealing to the discoverer and some others, it was not until 1935 that ten Dallas residents actually decided to do something about reviving the organization. Caught up in the spirit of the Centennial, five professors and five other citizens met at the home of Professor H. P. Gambrell and decided to "reactivate the 1837 organization as an indication that some of the early Texians were men of cultural aspirations and vision."

The reconstituted Society was incorporated on January 18, 1936, by the following persons:

- George Waverley Briggs, banker, editor, orator
- James Quayle Dealey, editor of the *Dallas News*; sociologist
- Herbert P. Gambrell, then historical director of the Texas Centennial
- Samuel Wood Geiser, biologist and historian of science
- Lucius Mirabeau Lamar, IV, lawyer
- Umphrey Lee, then dean of Vanderbilt University School of Religion
- Charles Shirley Potts, law dean, Southern Methodist University
- William Alexander Rhea, professor of law, Southern Methodist University
- Ira Kendrick Stephens, professor of philosophy, Southern Methodist University
- William Embry Wrather, geologist; president, Texas State Historical Association

The By-Laws adopted by the Founders on December 5, 1837 were revised by the incorporators May 7, 1936, and have been amended several times during the last forty-three years.

Based on the date of the organizing meeting of the founders in 1837, December 5 was selected as the date for the regular annual meeting. In the early years of the revived organization, this annual affair was composed of a small informal dinner party and an address.

The revitalized organization was described as being "a sort of non-collegiate honor society" with a membership by invitation in contrast to application. The number of new members accepted was limited to ten in any one year, and according to the new By-Laws, these were to be chosen by a rather involved process. There was no requirement for a written thesis or for dues, but an assessment, not to exceed five dollars per year, was authorized. Communication with the members was by penny postal cards.

The first annual meeting of the reorganized group was on December 5, 1936, at the Melrose Hotel in Dallas. The meeting and the \$1.25 dinner were attended by nine members.

The next annual meeting was attended by eighteen members and fifteen guests on January 29, 1937. The date commemorated the last recorded meeting of the founding group some 97 years earlier. This second meeting included new members duly selected under the By-Laws. At this meeting, a \$1.50 dinner was served in the presidential suite of the Baker Hotel in Dallas. An outstanding paper

entitled, "Aim High and Aim Truly," had been prepared by James Q. Dealey to present at this meeting. However, a week before the meeting was held, Dr. Dealey died. The paper was read by G. W. Briggs. Dr. Dealey's son published the *Proceedings* of this meeting in memory of his father. A precedent was thereby set to publish and distribute the *Proceedings* annually.

For the first time in the Society's history at least three distinguished women were included in the membership in 1937. Listed among the officers for that year as Fourth Vice President was Elizabeth Howard West, the librarian at Texas Technological College. Similarly listed as a Director was Karle Wilson (Mrs. Thomas E.) Baker, an author from Nacogdoches. Among the members was Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs from Austin. Mrs. Pennybacker was known to almost every seventh-grade student in Texas in the Thirties, for she was the author of their Texas history textbook. The 1939 membership list included new distinguished men, but no names of additional women. (The death of Mrs. Pennybacker, February 4, 1938, was noted on the next published membership list.)

As incorporated, on January 18, 1936, the purposes of the Society were outlined in *The Proceedings* of 1963, specifically to be:

- 1) "To perpetuate the memory and spirit" of the Founders of 1837 "and those who in later years have . . . furthered the cause for which the Society was organized;
- 2) "To encourage research . . . ;
- 3) "To foster the preservation of . . . documents and materials . . . ;
- 4) "To establish and maintain . . . publications . . . ;
- 5) "To have and to hold . . . real estate . . . and personal property . . . ."

These purposes reflected succinctly in spirit and in principle the ideas that the original founders cited in both the Preamble to their Constitution and in the memorialization sent to the Congress of the Republic of Texas. The following extract from the latter speaks to the last four purposes abbreviated above:

*Extract from the Memorial to the  
Congress of the Republic*

We further represent to your honorable bodies, that to carry into full effect the objects set forth in the above preamble, it is contemplated by the society to establish a library; to found a cabinet of mineralogy, geology and natural history, to serve as a repository for specimens collected in our own borders or sent from other countries, to

procure philosophical and astronomical apparatus, and to obtain suitable buildings for their safe keeping and use.

The library of books, the cabinet of specimens, and the apparatus which it is proposed to obtain, will in the opinion of your memorialists be of vast public utility,—of scarcely less advantage to the citizens generally, and especially to the rising generation than to the members of the society. For it is the design of the society to employ these means in diffusing information as extensively as circumstances will permit.

To secure to the present association and their successors the above named property, and to prevent its division and waste and to enable the society to carry out in as beneficial a manner as possible the objects generally as set forth in the preamble recited above, your memorialists respectfully ask to be constituted a corporate body for these purposes.

It will readily occur to your honorable bodies that donations of books, specimens of mineralogy, etc., and of other useful articles may be anticipated from our fellow citizens, and from gentlemen residing in foreign countries; provided an act of incorporation should give permanence to the society, and thereby an assurance that the donations shall not be divided from their original intentions.

The nature and format of the annual meetings has undergone significant changes since the 1939 session which epitomized true elegance with an elaborate seven-course dinner for one hundred members and guests served in the Hall of Six Flags in the Hall of State, Fair Park, Dallas. This session would have been a fiscal disaster if the theoretical precedent of members being the “guests of the Society” had been followed. Fortunately, President G. B. Dealey, son of the late James Q. Dealey, personally provided the funds to cover the cost of the meal which involved a sum four times the annual membership contribution. It was apparent that it would be impossible to continue the practice of the membership and its guests being fed as guests of the Society.

Gradually, the more pragmatic members laced the By-Laws with attendance requirements for active membership and created a classification called “inactive” but dues-paying members. Annual meeting places were varied, and the early monopoly enjoyed by Dallas in this regard was replaced with different schemes for geographic rotation. Membership was expanded to 125 active members plus its inactive membership. In 1972, the total membership was increased to two hundred active members, with the proviso that “Emeritus members” in varying numbers would be a status that an active member over

65 could request of the Directors. Until the 1972 revision of the By-Laws, the new members were limited each year to ten, but under the existing rules, the number of new members annually invited depends on the vacancies in the category of "active members."

Through the 1955 revision of the By-Laws, the date of the annual meetings remained December 5 when this day fell on a Saturday or when it did not so fall, the next following Saturday was the date. The revision in 1972 changed the statement regarding the time of the annual meeting to read "shall be held on the weekend including the 5th day of December if December 5 falls on a weekend. If not on the weekend, next following or on such other time as the Directors may determine."

In 1955, the By-Laws were revised and the format of the annual meeting was changed from a dinner followed by a speech to include time for afternoon and evening meetings beginning at 2:00 p.m. on the meeting day. "The afternoon meeting will be given over to a symposium on matters of interest to the members." This symposium was in addition to the traditional dinner and speaker. The 1972 revision of the By-Laws stated, "at least one session will be given over to a symposium . . . . The dinner and "usual proceedings" were continued, but provision for a "Program Committee" appointed by the President to plan the meetings was included.

Having reviewed the history of the Society, it is now time to bring our thoughts to the present and make comparisons between the original Society and the current organization. The original membership of twenty-six men was apparently self-selecting by virtue of their being the leaders of the Republic of Texas. The membership ratio to population was twenty-six to forty thousand. Today the membership is set at two hundred active members, a number to be maintained by the existing membership by invitation only. The membership ratio of the total Texas population is two hundred to more than thirteen million people. Currently, there are at least twenty active memberships held by women.

The original membership represented a cross-section of the leadership of the Republic of Texas. Today the Society lists five ranchers; sixty or more lawyers, industrialists and university professors in almost equal numbers; five former U.S. Ambassadors; several judges beginning with a former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, seven other former judges of high State courts, and four federal court judges; two former State governors and the current Governor and Lieutenant Governor; approximately seventeen journalists, publishers, and editors; five clergymen; numerous former and current university



presidents, vice-presidents, and/or system heads; at least three former State Attorney Generals; and an impressive number of bankers and investors. Military representation today is limited to two high officers now retired. Museum directors and archivists were luxuries the Founders could not boast having, but today we have at least four among the members. As the original society had two members who later became U.S. Senators, today's membership includes two former and one current U.S. Senator, the most illustrious current member is a woman, the nation's former First Lady and the widow of the first President of the United States to be elected from Texas.

There are very significant differences between the Founders and the present members. Today the membership probably averages almost sixty-five years of age and if there is a twenty-three year old member among us, please stand. This average age far exceeds the thirty-five year average of the Founders. Remember, the oldest Founder was fifty-three.

The current membership is possessed of numerous native Texans as compared with the Founders, only six of whom had been in Texas prior to 1832 and seven of whom had arrived after the Battle of San Jacinto. Whereas, most of the Founders were Southerners, the majority of those elected to office initially were from the North. It would be interesting to know how many of the current membership have lived in the State most of their lives.

Obviously, politics and political leaders dominated the activities of the Founders, but today the representation of university professors and administrators, industrialists, bankers and investors, attorneys, and other professionals far outnumber the political leaders.

There were no women in the Society in 1837 nor in 1936. Between 1937 and today, the membership has included a number of women who may have been limited in quantity but unexcelled in quality. Among the former presidents of the Society were two distinguished women. Today, there are more than twenty women listed as members. Included on the list are a former Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the former head of the Women's Army Corps, two major publishers, three distinguished journalists, a former U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain, a retired child psychologist, a university professor, one former university administrator, two former parliamentarians of the Texas Senate and one of the Texas House of Representatives, two attorneys, a museum director, two poets, an artist, two or three authors, a bank chairman, several foundation trustees and corporate directors, sev-

eral university regents, and numerous civic leaders. This ten percent of the membership would appear to have more than mildly distinguished itself. Perhaps, they are worthy of being here!

The composition of the membership today reflects the achievement of a major goal of the Founders, for there is clear evidence that our State has made giant strides in education, the professions, industry, the development of natural resources, and the fostering of law and order. The desirability of having Texas become "the single star of the West" was perhaps a more valid goal in 1837 than it is in 1979. The second part of that early stated goal that urged Texas to become "as resplendent for all the acts that adorn civilized life as it is now glorious in military renown" is rapidly becoming a reality.

In the Preamble to the Society's Constitution the Founders foresaw the needs of the future to be clearly different from the needs of their times when they said, "Texas has her captains, let her have her wise men." Time and events have brought Texas to the point of relying not only upon "wise men" but also on "wise women." Hence, the Philosophical Society of Texas is making its contribution to the future by focusing on our most unlimited and inexhaustible resources — our human resources. The membership today reflects accomplishments beyond the expectations either of the Founders or the Reincarnators. These cumulative accomplishments should serve as beacon lights for the conservators of hope, ambition, and enlightened productivity.

Throughout the years since 1936, speakers before the Society have periodically proposed ideas from simple to grandiose for the future of the organization. Some have focused attention on the need for substantial endowments like those of the American Philosophical Society. Others have described the accomplishments of the Royal Society of London and have urged that every effort should be made to duplicate them. Interesting ideas as to whom the membership should include have ranged from automatically inviting all Texans listed in the *Who's Who in America* to including all the descendents of the 1837 Founders. There have been those who urged the priority of raising a million dollar endowment while others recommended the acquisition of historic houses. Others have suggested the annual evaluation of progress in the arts and literary accomplishments with the possibility of giving awards for outstanding efforts.

The Society may need to take bold steps to fortify itself for the next century by admitting some promising younger men and women to assure the continuum of achievement in the generations to come.

Perhaps, it is time to recognize the multi-ethnic nature of our population as a potential resource for the future. The Society must effectively project itself into a tomorrow which is destined to be so complex that the values to which we subscribe today will be constantly challenged, evaluated, and either maintained or discarded.

The Philosophical Society of Texas has long been dedicated to intellectual achievement, leadership, and commitment. Our future worth as a Society must depend on how we chart our course — what commitment we individually make to the future quality of life. It would be a tragedy to waste our collective talents through default, indifference, or failure to make our personal pledges to assure a tomorrow worthy of a hard fought and glorious past. But nothing is as dead as a past that does not possess sufficient merit and vigor to motivate and guarantee a future. We can learn from the Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 76-138), who said, "The universe is change; our life is what our thoughts make it." Our Society will be what our thoughts and actions make it!

PRESIDENT DANIEL: Thank you very much for this fine paper. Within thirty days after being elected President of this organization, I obtained the *Proceedings* since 1936 and thumbed through them and read a whole lot, especially about the history. I want to say that you've just heard, in my opinion, the finest paper that has been delivered concerning the history of this organization. Herbert Gambrell, one of the reincarnators, twice or maybe three times, spoke on the subject; and Dr. Hyer, of course, as she told you, had the benefit of his notes and work.

Our next speaker will talk with you about "Archives in Texas." No one is better equipped to do that. He has been trained as an archivist with three degrees from the University of Texas at Austin. He served as State archivist from 1958 to 1960; archivist at the University of Texas from 1960 to 1961; and since that time as director and librarian at the Texas State Library. He was archivist at the time we were able to get through the Legislature a bill, an emergency appropriation by the way, for the establishment of a State Archives Building so that our archives could be moved from the firetrap out there at the Highway Department grounds. They were there in two Quonset huts. No one has done more in the field, not only in the field but also in working with other archives, than Dr. Dorman Winfrey. And no one has done more in recent years than he has in taking care of this organization as secretary — I believe we have had only three secretaries since 1936.

## ARCHIVES IN TEXAS

DORMAN H. WINFREY

After Judge Daniel asked me to address the topic "Archives in Texas" I realized that James Day, who was then State Archivist, and I had been invited by this group to speak in 1964 on a similar topic. To be sure that I would not repeat myself, I got out the *Proceedings* for that year. I was immediately struck by the enormous changes that have taken place in the fifteen years since those two papers were read. I will have little trouble avoiding repetition.

When James Day sent out his questionnaire to all libraries in Texas asking whether they had archival materials in their collections, he had problems getting responses. Instead he was peppered with questions. What *were* archives anyway? I don't think that we would have that problem today. Increasing use of original materials by genealogists and historians, the Watergate investigations and their attendant publicity, and the *Roots* phenomenon have combined to make the public "archives conscious." The term archives designates the organized body of records produced or received by a public, semipublic, institutional, business or private entity in the transaction of its affairs and preserved by it, its successors or authorized repository for such materials. Family papers that lack the organic character of true archives are called historical manuscripts.

Texans traditionally have shown concern for certain of the archival collections. Land Office Records have been the center of such concern throughout their existence. They've been fought over — literally — and they were the first state records to be housed in a fireproof building. In the midst of hectic debate in the 1836 Constitutional Convention, Thomas J. Rusk took time to move that the archives of the country be better secured. In the 1850's the Secretary of State attempted to transfer to his office all the Spanish and Mexican governmental records still housed in Texas. He did not succeed entirely; however, he *did* get the Nacogdoches Archives. The Secretary of State's Office also had responsibility at that time for government records from the Republic period for most of the government agencies.

Through the 1860's of course, little was done to preserve Texas' documentary heritage, but by the 1870's concern for these records revived. The Legislature created the Department of Insurance, Statistics, and History in 1876. The Commissioner, Dr. V. O. King, a physician turned lawyer, had arrived in Texas only two years earlier. Despite this seeming handicap, he proved to be one of the most

enthusiastic of the advocates for preserving the paper and published records of Texas. He persuaded the Secretary of State to turn over the Nacogdoches Archives to his department, pursued an active collecting policy in spite of limited funding, and tried throughout his tenure to persuade the Legislature to buy books about Texas. His personal book collection of Texana was impressive and definitive. Fortunately for us, the entire collection was given to the State Library in 1905.

In 1897, the Texas State Historical Association was organized — a collaboration between people interested in Texas history and a group of scholars who wanted access to the materials. The collection they began, now placed in the University of Texas Archives, has become the state's largest collection of Texas-related manuscript materials. About this time regional collections also began to grow. In 1871, for example, the Texas Historical Society was formed in Galveston. The materials they collected became the nucleus of the Rosenberg Library Archives. While this collection does include general Texana, its main focus today is the Galveston area.

In the twentieth century the scope of and variety in archival collections has grown surprisingly. This may be explained in part by the high caliber of historians, librarians, and archivists on the Texas scene during the five decades of this century.

Let me mention a few persons who were active in securing and preserving Texas archives and manuscripts. Eugene C. Barker, noted Texas historian, author of the *Life of Stephen F. Austin* and member of this Society, was active in the American Historical Association's activities in connection with historic records. And another Society member, Herbert E. Bolton, went to Mexico to copy records there. And the work of E. W. Winkler as State archivist and State librarian and later as University of Texas librarian accounts for much of our archival wealth on our shelves. At the Texas State Library Archivist Harriet Smither and Librarian Elizabeth West, both members of this Society, were active over the years in securing archives and manuscripts for the agency. In the 1930's during the Texas Centennial great interest developed in Texas history, and the Dallas Hall of State and the San Jacinto Monument became depositories for valuable papers.

I do not intend to make this a directory of what's where in Texas. That information is available in a number of published guides such as the *Preliminary Guide to the Archives of Texas* by Seymour V. Connor, James Day's *Handbook of Texas Archival and Manuscript*

*Depositories and the Directory of Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the United States* brought out by the National Historical Publications and Records Commission.

I do wish to cite the major types of archival facilities in Texas and to give some specific examples of each. In most cases, these collections include both archives and historical manuscript collections.

Texas is fortunate in having just about every level of archival establishment possible in this country. We have federal, state, county, municipal, church, college and university, regional, business, special interest, and historical collections scattered throughout the state.

We have one of the handful of presidential archives in the country at the LBJ Library. The Federal Records Center is in Fort Worth. The National Aeronautics and Space Agency has its own archival collection at the Johnson Space Center near Houston.

The State Archives, of course, are housed in the State Archives Division of the Texas State Library. Collections here include materials from the 17th century to the present. You will have the opportunity to see some of the types of records on file in the State Archives Division during your tour there tomorrow. Among the documents on display will be items from the Nacogdoches Archives, the Andrew Jackson Houston Collection donated by members of the Houston Family, and the Walter Prescott Webb Collection donated by C. B. Smith, Sr.

The Local Records Department of the State Archives administers the Regional Historical Depository System. The act creating the Regional Historical Resources Depository System was passed in 1971 to insure the preservation of local records. The need for such a law was obvious. Local governments were (and are) accumulating vast quantities of inactive records of historical value, which they lacked the facilities or professional staff to house or to make available to historians and other researchers.

The law requires the State Library to establish regional archives throughout the state. In these, local officials can place their permanently valuable records. Most of the 23 RHRD depositories are located in state-supported colleges and universities, but there are a few exceptions, such as Baylor University and the Austin and Houston Public Libraries. By far our best known and most successful depository is the Sam Houston Regional Library and Research Center at Liberty. Judge and Mrs. Price Daniel donated the land for this depository to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission, and private funds were raised for the construction of the

building. This very beautiful structure serves the ten county area that was once the Atascosita District. Already in the two years since its dedication, the Sam Houston Regional Depository has developed a rich collection of regional materials.

Since the original RHRD law, two others have been passed to provide additional support for the preservation of historically valuable local records. One amended the original law to permit our Library and Archives Commission to accept donations of money and property for the depository system. The other required the development of a County Records Manual for Texas, to identify those county records which needed to be kept permanently for their historical and legal value. Beyond that, the law made the Manual legally binding on county officials. They may not destroy records which the Manual has declared to be of permanent value. The Manual, completed in August 1978, has proved to be an effective aid to these records keepers, making them aware of the potential value of their records. Quite a few accessions into the depositories are the direct result of this program.

Typical of other collections devoted to county-level collecting is the Austin-Travis County Collection at the Austin Public Library. The collection grew up because, in spite of the existence of two major collection agencies — the University and the State archives — large amounts of documents relating specifically to Austin and Travis County were being lost.

The Houston Metropolitan Research Center, developed to preserve the history of the Houston area, is among the largest of the municipal archival agencies. In its short existence, HMRC has actively collected and attempted to make available to the public a large cross-section of official and local records. The City of Dallas has also been active in its responsibility to preserve worthwhile records. Since the Society of Southwest Archivists was founded, the Dallas City Secretary has been an active and enthusiastic member.

Regional archives supplement the records in these more localized repositories. Perhaps the most notable of these is the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech University. Special collections, too, have mushroomed. U.T. Dallas houses the aviation archives; U.T. Arlington has the labor archives. The Benson Latin American Collection and the Humanities Research Center — both at the University here in Austin — are prominent research facilities. A recent trend in Texas has been the establishment of personal archives for such political luminaries as Congressman Bob Poage, State Senator A. M. Aikin, and Speaker of the House, Sam Rayburn. These institutions

collect not only the papers of their respective statesmen, but also those of their contemporaries in the congress or legislature, along with archives of the region.

University and church archives flourish in Texas. Each major university or college has its institutional archives and usually a noteworthy research collection as well. The national Episcopal Archives are here in Austin. Trinity University in San Antonio is the depository for the Presbyterian Archives. The Catholic Archives of Texas is located in Austin, and many of the records in this Church's archives date back to the eighteenth century.

With such a wealth of resources in Texas (a survey in 1977 showed that some 850 potential holders of archival and/or manuscript materials existed in the state, not to mention private collections), what should be our concern for the future? Legislation similar to that which developed the County Records Manual needs to be passed to preserve municipal records before they disappear completely. The last legislature passed a bill allowing cities to microfilm their records. In that law there is one sentence of grave concern: it says that cities can destroy ANY records that have NOT been micro-filmed. If left unchanged, this law can effectively hold the entire history of a community hostage, subject to the whims of record keepers under pressure to find space to store records and personnel to service the records.

Apparently, too, little has been done to preserve the records relating to commercial fishing, minerals (excluding petroleum), communications, computer sciences, twentieth century manufacturing — all subjects of importance to Texas.

While striving to conserve these records, we need also to make the public aware of the full importance of the records themselves. Stealing of archival materials in Texas and the United States is on the increase. So long as a convicted felon, who had stolen papers from at least two Texas repositories, can escape with only the mild injunction that he "obey the ten commandments" and serve a probated sentence, no archival or manuscript collection can be completely safe.

Finally, greater efforts to coordinate the activities of the individual archival and manuscript repositories need to be encouraged. As it is now, archival collections in Texas present much the same picture of the state as that which the elephant in the fable presented to the six blind men. Fragmented history offers little that is helpful to the researcher. The collection policies and the existing holdings of all



the repositories in Texas need to be clearly stated. Collecting weaknesses on a statewide level need to be determined and rectified. Mutual problems of storage, preservation, access, etc., should be discussed. Only through the cooperation of all custodians of Texas' history can we hope to solve the ever-increasing threats to the preservation of our common heritage.

The next decade could be a most successful time for Texas Archives. Many historical observances will take place including the centennial of the University of Texas, the sesquicentennial of Texas, and the centennial of the completion of this capitol building. Surely our most exciting days are not far off.

Later this afternoon we are going to be able to see something special in Governor Clements' office. With renovation under way in the Governor's Mansion, Governor Clements has brought to his office a display of personal possessions of wives of former governors who have lived in the Governor's Mansion. The collection was begun by Mrs. Price Daniel while she and Governor Daniel lived in the Mansion.

**PRESIDENT DANIEL:** Thank you for that fine paper. I'm glad you told us about what Governor Clements brought over here. I didn't know about it until you said it was a collection that my wife helped put together. There are at least one or two things from each family that ever lived in the Governor's Mansion. I do think that it's nice that the Governor thought enough of it to bring it over. You haven't been able to see that collection for the past five years because it's been upstairs away from the public rooms. The cabinet was given to the University of Texas by Karl Hoblitzelle and loaned to the Mansion in order that these things could be assembled there.

The next speaker on this panel is a man who is well acquainted with this art of preservation and work in preserving our heritage. Truett Latimer was a member of the Texas Legislature for ten years. He has since 1965 been in charge of the Texas Historical Commission. As some of you know because you served on the study commission in the early days before it had much official recognition and because Truett Latimer has met with many of you in other organizations, he is doing a wonderful job as director of our Texas Historical Commission, is past president of the National Society of State Preservation Officers, and is our State Preservation Officer. I'm sure that in his talk you will hear about some things that he is concerned with and I think will be of interest to this organization.

## THE TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

TRUETT LATIMER

Today, I would like to address you on the subject entitled, "The Future Is Not What It Used To Be, Or Saving Old Buildings For Other Than Sentimental Reasons."

In 1953 the Texas Legislature created what was then known as the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. It was not granted an appropriation for six years. The same members that were appointed to the Commission also formed themselves into a nonprofit organization known as the Texas Historical Foundation as authorized by the Legislature. The Foundation completely funded the operations of the agency for the first six years and still assists us with approximately \$150,000 annually to provide a margin of excellence for the historic preservation program in the state. The specific tasks given the Texas State Historical Survey Committee in S.C.R. 44, as passed by the Fifty-Third Legislature, were as follows:

The Survey Committee is hereby directed to investigate the legal and practical possibilities of forming a nonprofit, state-wide historical foundation, to act as a coordinating agency and to supply state-wide leadership in the encouragement and stimulation of such activities as:

- a. Preservation and designation of historic houses, sites and landmarks.
- b. Preservation of important papers, documents and relics that record Texas life.
- c. Publication and distribution of materials concerning Texas life and history.
- d. School utilization of historic resources and participation of school children in reliving the days of Texas pioneers.
- e. Knowledge of the significance of historical parks.
- f. Use of the foundation by organizations, institutions, activities and individuals as a clearinghouse for information concerning Texas life.
- g. Use of the facilities and leadership of the foundation in the development of historical resources in every locality of Texas.

As you go back and look at the minutes of those early meetings, you realize they were given an almost impossible task. Nonetheless, they tackled their job with enthusiasm and immediately organized themselves into the following study committees:

- a. The Archives, Papers and Documents Subcommittee
- b. The Parks Subcommittee

- c. The Houses, Sites and Landmarks Subcommittee
- d. The Museums Subcommittee
- e. The Schools Subcommittee
- f. The Arts and Crafts Subcommittee
- g. The Finance Subcommittee
- h. The Program Subcommittee

They had a relatively weak statute. They were directed to study the need for historic preservation within the state, but there was not much they could do to prevent destruction of historic structures other than gentle persuasion. During those early years they began to form county historical commissions across the state on a volunteer basis. They then began a marking program by which we have become quite well known through the placing of some 8,000 Official Texas Historical Markers across the state. We began doing what Dr. Rupert N. Richardson, a member of your Society, calls "marking the peoples' history." That is marking the history where it is and recording it as it was. And we have continued that program to this good day.

Other early activities included the following:

- a. Flags made by the young women of the Future Homemakers were distributed to service men and military units.
- b. Preservation of the Liendo Plantation was brought about.
- c. Films, such as "History in Your County," were purchased for distribution at schools, clubs, and other assemblages to stimulate preservation.
- d. A pictorial map of Texas showing historic houses, sites and landmarks was graciously printed and distributed by the Humble Oil Company.
- e. Counties were asked to and did submit a listing of local landmarks.
- f. The publication of county histories was encouraged.
- g. Counties were encouraged to establish county archives.
- h. Cemetery surveys were recommended.
- i. The establishment of county history museums was highly recommended.
- j. The Committee joined forces with those pushing for the construction of a home for the Texas Archives.
- k. The continuation of the Survey Committee was recommended as a permanent state agency.

Since 1969 we have been involved in the state archeological program and you have heard of the 16th century Spanish shipwreck sites off the Texas Coast. And these are some of the things in which we have been involved. But the list is by no means definitive.

In discussing the preservation program of the state, I think it is entirely appropriate that we examine the parallel growth of state and federal programs so you can see how they have moved forward together. The federal preservation program prior to 1966 was basically this:

- a. The Federal Antiquities Act of 1906.
- b. The 1935 National Historic Landmark Program.
- c. The National Parks Service was directed by Congress to administer the Historic Sites Act.
- d. The National Trust for Historic Preservation was chartered by Congress in 1949 to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings and objects of national significance.

We might ask ourselves this question. What was done on the state and federal level when a historic structure was threatened? First, people stood around and wrung their hands. Secondly, they bemoaned the fact that historic properties that should be saved were being destroyed. Thirdly, they were in the process of developing hundreds of house museums. There are only so many house museums that the nation needs and only so many that we need here in Texas.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors established a Special Committee on Historic Preservation. During the Johnson years, a White House conference was held in conjunction with the Mayors' study and it was at that time Kevin Lynch delivered his provocative paper entitled, "A Sense of Place." He discussed the nation's thrust from place to placelessness. He discussed the fact that when you get there, there is no there there, and he used Oakland, California, as an example. Massive projects funded by your tax dollars were destroying the most important historic fabric of the nation. From the White House Conference came the provocative publication entitled, *With Heritage So Rich*, which is as relevant today as when it was published.

As a follow-up to the White House Conference, there was introduction and eventual passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and from that moment forward in the United States, preservation programs would never be the same. Up until that time, we were much like the quotation from *With Heritage So Rich*:

On September 15, 1687, a Venetian bomb fell on a Turkish powder keg and blew the Parthenon to pieces. The Venetians who did the bombarding and the Turks who used the Parthenon for a powder magazine did not intend its destruction. But the act of war was decisively final. An edifice which had stood for over 2,000 years as one of the supreme works of Athenian culture, lay in ruins.

We in America do not use bombs and powder kegs to destroy irreplaceable structures related to the story of America's civilization. We use the corrosion of neglect or the thrust of bulldozers. The result is the same as in the case of the Parthenon. Places where great American voices were heard, or where great acts of valor were performed are lost. Connections between successive generations of Americans, concretely linking their ways of life, are broken by demolition. Sources of memory cease to exist.

With the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act, the wheels of preservation, though they turned slowly at first, were beginning to move. I think it is important for us to retrace, for just a moment, what Congress said in the findings and declarations of that 1966 legislation. It said:

- a. The spirit and direction of the Nation are reflected in its historic past.
- b. The historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of our community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American people.
- c. In the face of ever-increasing extensions of urban centers, highways, and residential, commercial, and industrial developments, the present governmental and non-governmental historic preservation programs and activities are inadequate to insure future generations of a genuine opportunity to appreciate and enjoy the rich heritage of our Nation.

The Act did four basic things:

- a. It provided for the expansion and maintenance of a National Register of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, and culture.
- b. It provided for a matching grants-in-aid program to the states.
- c. It established a program of matching grants-in-aid to the National Trust for Historic Preservation.
- d. There is also a degree of protection for properties on the National Register by requiring review for federally funded or licensed undertakings affecting such properties. It requires us, as a state and as a nation, to stop and determine whether that we are about to build is more important than that we are about to destroy.

What followed the passage of that act? Federal appropriations were small at first and are still small. The appropriation for 1980 is \$55 million. Yet the states responded to the Federal legislation in a unique manner. I believe a state/federal partnership developed that is unparalleled in the annals of the federal bureaucracy:

- a. The states began working closely with the Interior Department and began nominating properties to the National Register.
- b. They began appropriating money for state preservation offices.
- c. They started building preservation staffs.
- d. They started passing preservation laws.

And suddenly, the future in historic preservation is not what it used to be. Historic preservation tools are now in place, both at the state and at the federal levels. The combination of state and federal tools have given preservationists other alternatives than the wringing of their hands or the development of house museums.

What has been happening here in Texas while the preservation movement was pressing ahead on the federal level? The Texas Historical Commission was in the process of designating approximately 1,800 Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks, the familiar medallion with interpretive plate. We have nominated more than 600 sites and several districts to the National Register of Historic Places.

Through the National Register Grant-in-Aid Program, we have been able to assist with the preservation of more than 250 structures. As you drive down Congress Avenue on the way to your hotel, you can look at the Paramount Theatre on one side or you can look at the Walter Tips Building on the other and see important structures we have assisted through our grants program. In 1979, we have allocated \$1.1 million in projects that total almost \$10 million. We attempt to leverage the money as far as possible. In fact, this is the name of the game in historic preservation.

In 1976, Congress passed the Tax Reform Act. For the first time in the history of the nation, Congress decided it was time to write legislation that would help preserve historic structures. Tax acts prior to that time had always been in favor of new construction. The rehabilitation of older buildings gained momentum as a result of that tax act. Over 1,500 rehabilitation projects in 50 states involving an investment of more than \$600 million have qualified for incentives under Section 2124 of the 1976 Act.

The intent of the Tax Reform Act is to stimulate preservation of historic commercial and income-producing structures. Basically it provides that the total cost of approved rehabilitation of historic properties listed on the National Register can be written off in a period of five years. The act also reduces the tax advantage of demolishing National Register structures by providing that the cost

of such demolition cannot be deducted as a business expense. Structures constructed on the site of a demolished National Register property may not take advantage of the rapid amortization provision of the tax statute.

Texas structures that are being rehabilitated under the Tax Act include:

- a. Hogg-Pappas Building in Houston.
- b. Galvez Hotel in Galveston.
- c. Texas Hotel in Fort Worth.
- d. Littlefield Building on Congress Avenue in Austin.

Numerous other developers have taken advantage of the Act.

The Revenue Act of 1978, as passed by Congress, provides an additional tax incentive. It provides a 10 percent investment tax credit to encourage the rehabilitation of older buildings. The new legislation contains this language:

The buildings must have been in use 20 years or more. They must be industrial or commercial properties. The tax credit applies to expenses made after October 31, 1978.

An investment tax credit can be used on leases of thirty years or longer provided the owner of the property consents to the use of the tax act by the lessee. The beautiful part about the investment tax credit is that it is figured at 10 percent of qualified rehabilitation expenses and deducted directly from the taxes owed by the taxpayer. The attractiveness of the investment tax credit, as compared with that of Section 2124, will depend entirely on the taxpayer's individual situation.

Congress also passed what is called the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act. This act requires the General Services Administration to give first priority to properties on the National Register in the lease or purchase of space for federal agencies. Some developers in Texas have used this method to lease space in historic properties they have rehabilitated.

What preservation tools have been put in place in Texas? Previously I mentioned that we had designated 1,800 Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks. The Texas Historical Commission deemed that these properties were worthy of preservation because of their historical, architectural, or cultural significance. And interestingly enough, the Texas Legislature now says that before a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark can be destroyed, it is necessary to give the Texas Historical Commission up to ninety days notice. In other words, the State has provided an option — has bought some time. Individuals who may be concerned about a building have an opportunity to buy it,

to lease it, to do something to save it — but in the last instance, to make photographic documentation and recorded drawings of a particular structure before it is lost forever.

The Texas Legislature and the voters subsequently passed a constitutional amendment which provides for tax abatement for historic properties. Article 8, section 1-F, says, "The Legislature by law may provide for the preservation of cultural, historical, or natural history resources." And then, the enabling legislation passed in the spring of 1977, which was to become operative if the constitutional amendment passed, is codified as Article 7150i as follows:

The governing body of any political subdivision of this state that levies property taxes may exempt from property taxation part or all of the value of a structure, and the land necessary for access and use thereof, if the structure is:

1. Designated as a Recorded Texas Historical Landmark by the Texas Historical Commission and by the governing body of the taxing unit; or
2. Designated as a historically significant site that is in need of tax relief to encourage its preservation under an ordinance adopted by the governing body of the taxing unit.

Few cities have taken advantage of this. There are those in city government who feel that it would seriously erode the tax base were they to start doing this. The Austin City Council feels differently. Some 45 structures in Austin are exempt. Here is what the Austin City Ordinance says:

Those historic properties which are occupied exclusively by the owner shall have an exemption of 100% of the assessed value of the historic structure and 50% of the assessed value of the land.

All other historic properties, including but not limited to those used for commercial purposes, shall have an exemption of 50% of the assessed value of the historic structure and 25% of the land.

How much did this cost the City of Austin? In 1979 the tax abatement in Austin has cost the city less than \$25,000 and the school district less than \$40,000. But this is another vehicle, a tool, that local citizens can use if historic properties in their community are threatened. Tax abatement could logically be the answer to help preserve them. They can completely exempt the property, they can completely exempt the structure only, they can do it any way that they want to; it is left up to the local governing authorities. But this is a tool that the Texas Legislature and the voters of Texas have provided and it is being used in several places.



Last session there was a bill passed that completely reorganized the State Board of Control. An amendment, placed on the bill through the efforts of preservationists, does on the state level the same thing that the previous bill I mentioned does on the federal level. The language is as follows:

In acquiring real property for the use of state agencies, the commission shall give first consideration to any structures that have been designated Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks or that have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places or that have been designated landmarks by the local governing authority, if the structure meets requirements and specifications and the cost is not substantially higher than other available structures that meet requirements and specifications.

The same language applies to the leasing section of the law. This is a golden opportunity for people to take advantage of leasing their historic properties to the State government. And remember that the leases are for a period of 10 years with a 10-year renewable option. If you are interested in this, we have a complete computer print-out of the State leases in every facility anywhere in the state and we have it by zip codes and we can provide it to you. If you have a historic building or know of someone else that does, then this particular information is important because you can see when other leases expire and you can get in line or you can know when other leases are coming up in your particular area.

We think that the tools that have been put in place in recent years are extremely important and are effecting historic preservation throughout the State of Texas. I hope you can see now that the future of historic preservation is not what it used to be, and that we can now save old buildings for other than sentimental reasons.

In closing let me say this: I feel that we have too long been a disposable, throwaway society in this country. And I feel that it is time to treasure what we have — our people, our built environment, our natural resources, and work to conserve all that we can.

Carl Sandburg said it best when he said that when a nation goes down or a society perishes, one condition can always be found. The people forgot where they came from.

The Texas Historical Commission is dedicated to the proposition that the citizens of Texas will not forget where they came from.

PRESIDENT DANIEL: Our next speaker will handle the topic "Texas Books, Authors, and Printers." He is certainly capable of doing that because he is a book publisher, author, printer, in fact, and

dealer in books. John H. Jenkins owns the largest rare books store in the world, and he is a young man. Dr. June Hyer was talking about the average age of the members now being 65 when our founding fathers of this Society were an average age of 35. I suppose that John Jenkins is the youngest member that we have now. He was 33 when he became a member, and he is now 38. Maybe Dr. Hyer has a good idea about our enlisting some of the younger people in this program. Jenkins certainly has been an asset to our Society. He is President-elect of the Antiquarian Booksellers Association. He started publishing in 1963. He is a fellow and a director of the Texas State Historical Association, author of nine books, youngest member of this Society, and possibly the only person ever to enter college and be assigned his own book.

## TEXAS BOOKS, AUTHORS, AND PRINTERS

JOHN H. JENKINS

While the national publisher dreams of issuing books that win Pulitzer Prizes and top the best-seller lists, the Texas publisher dreams of being able to issue any book of significance. During the past fifteen years at Jenkins Publishing Company and Pemberton Press, we have published some three hundred books, only a few of which have been truly significant. These would include Pete Gunter's *The Big Thicket*, Sam Kinch and Ben Procter's *Texas Under a Cloud*, Ann Fears Crawford and Jack Keever's biography of John Connally, and a few others.

Most of our time, however, has been spent wading through hundreds of manuscripts each year on local history and relatively minor scholarly subjects. Some of these, of course, have been quite good enough to justify publication, in spite of their narrow interest. The Texas book publisher depends on these local histories and would not survive without them. There are fewer than five book publishers in Texas, other than vanity presses, that are turning a profit — and I include university presses in that statement.

The publishing companies in Texas may be divided into five types: university presses, private presses, general book publishers, school book publishers, and vanity presses. In actual fact, all of the book publishers in Texas today are at least in part vanity presses. The university presses have subsidies from appropriations, grants, and private donors, although they do not like to admit that these are essential to their survival. The independent publishers without exception accept underwriting from time to time, or to put it another

way, whenever possible. The books that we issue that are subsidized appear under the imprint San Felipe Press.

I estimate that 80 percent of all the books published in Texas today have some form of financial underwriting. This is one of the sad, hard facts of life in publishing books in the Southwest.

Texas book publishers for the most part issue books in editions of one to three thousand copies. Our own biggest seller sold some thirty thousand copies; our smallest, a biography of Governor Preston Smith, sells briskly at an average of three copies per year.

The Texas publisher depends most heavily on direct mail advertising to sell his publications. Most of us place our books in book stores, but that is not where our profit is made. Our only realistic hope for a profit comes from our direct retail sales by mail order to private and institutional customers. Book store sales, because of the discounts given and because of the expense of having salesmen to call upon them, make these sales only marginally profitable.

Advertising in magazines and newspapers almost never succeeds. We have tried advertising in virtually every available medium in Texas, almost always to our regret. For several years we published an annual *Hunter's Guide to Texas*, which through our mailing list sales was profitable. We felt that there was a potential market of up to half a million sales in Texas for the guide, so we tried advertising in related magazines and in newspapers. What we found was that by this intense advertising we could indeed sell that many copies — and also that we would lose 62 cents on each copy we sold because of the cost of the ads. I decided that we could do without that kind of success.

Advertising by national publishers, on the other hand, has gone completely berserk. The whole sequence of the publishing process is being altered dramatically. Nowadays the starting point is not a manuscript sent in by a budding young author. The starting point is a market research study which determines that next spring the American public will want to read a novel of more than 350 and less than 400 pages set in Arizona or New Mexico on the subject of wife-swapping, but only if it is issued in a pink dust jacket. An author is then employed to whip up the text, which is then revised and edited not so much by the editorial staff as by the publisher's advertising department. Advertising has become both the starting point and the focal point, to which the book itself is secondary.

I can give you a good recent example. My friend Bill Wittliff here in Austin wrote a screenplay which is going to be made into a movie.

A national publisher called Bill and asked that the screenplay be rewritten into a novel. While this was being done, the publisher spent a million dollars advertising the forthcoming novel and about half that amount actually publishing the book. A million copies in the first edition were printed, and twenty thousand free promotional copies were sent out. All copies printed were paperback; no hard-back edition will be issued at all. The movie from which all this developed has not yet been filmed. Fortunately, Wittliff did an excellent job on both the screenplay and novel; it is a good book and will make a delightful movie. But what a reversal of the traditional publishing process!

Another problem for the Texas book publisher, and for every publisher, is that production costs have tripled in the past ten years and are still climbing at a rate far in excess of the general rate of inflation. Books that a short time ago were selling for five dollars are now being offered at twenty dollars. Paper is becoming so dear that books as we know them may be impossible to produce by the end of the century. It is conceivable that book ownership could become the prerogative of only the wealthiest citizens. Let us hope for the sake of our civilization that this trend is somehow reversed.

All this dismal talk is not to say that I have despaired of book publishing. I love it; books are my life. Nothing could provide me a more rewarding experience than my profession. Where else, for example, could you receive letters like this one I received in 1972:

Dear Mr. Jinkins: I am writing to you because your friend Edward Gilbey Lohec told me you were looking for writing to print and I am now writing for over 30 years and better than him. He may be famous and all that but the world you and me know is awful deceived.

My problem right now is money and this is why I am trying to ask you. Ed G. Lohec said you could pay and if this is right well we are ok. I can write sex, cuss words, thrill all the modren kinds.

I am 68 and cant walk to see you so send the money and I catch a buss. When I come I will prove all. Dont min-tion to Ed G. Lohec that we made a deal. Your trully,  
C.R.M.—P.S. Dont worrey about spelling and all you and me can hire a slick when we get going. C R M

Here is another letter I received in a similar vein: "Gentlemen: Having wrote a American novel of gresat signicans, which nobody will print because I'm not famous, friends tell me that you will print and make me famous if I sell my hauling Co. and pay you \$4,000, and even give me back my money if the book sells like hot cakes.

Whats your propposition? How much extra for for some college guy to stick in some big fancy words?"

Just a few weeks ago I received a letter asking if we would be interested in publishing a book entitled *Jesus as a Gay Advocate: Proof that the Bible Encourages Homosexuality*.

I received the following postcard last month: "Mr. John Jenkins. Dear Sir or Madam: Will you please send me your current list of books on the Holy Blessed Virgin Mary Mother of God Fatima. Also books on Memphis, Nazis, and machine guns."

In spite of the tenor of letters like these, we have managed to publish some books that have made a lasting contribution, including a few that have influenced current events. Our first exposé, *Texas Under a Cloud*, was instrumental in exposing the Texas Stock Fraud Scandal. Our book on the Big Thicket not only aroused public interest, but got me a couple of anonymous death threats as well. Senator Yarborough credits the book with being of significant assistance in getting the Big Thicket National Park bill through Congress.

We also published an objective, though controversial, biography of John Connally. Shortly afterwards we received a letter written on the back of a Cable TV Company dun notice from a lady saying how much she enjoyed the book and adding the following: "Find enclosed the poem honoring Jack Kennedy I sent it . . . to Pres. Johnson hoping he'd envite me out to a Barbeque — and I'd have an oportunity to tell him about the childrens opera about stars I wrote . . . My papa died when I was fifteen if he had lived he'd made me one of the welthest women in Oklahoma. I gave my 160 acre form to my sister and Leonard Yellow Eagle . . . In 1940 I married Al. When we moved to Bartlesville Al played poker with Phillips Petroleum 66's big Shots. . . . After that Al was triping around and so was I except wherever I went the PP66 secret movie crew went too. So I became the star of the Porno film . . . showing to the gasoline refinery and research safety meeting."

More books have been published about Texas than any other state. In 1965 we published a bibliography of Texas county and town histories which lists over five thousand books that have been published on areas of Texas county-sized or smaller. Some of these are quite bizarre; even the titles are frequently remarkable, such as *Solid Sherman*, *Lucky Lufkin*, *Davilla: The Town of Dreams*, *Si Si Seguin*, and *Harpersville: Where Something Is*. But probably the most extraordinary title of any Texas book is by J. G. Rountree: *History of Bee County, Richly Detailed and Colorful . . . People are Re-Created Freshly and Spontaneously, the Author's Style is*

*Vigorous and Down to Earth, After Completing My History I Find it Would not Make Enough of a Reasonable Size Book, to Make Up This Shortage I am Adding My Own Life Experiences and My Trip to Old Mexico in a Pickup and Trailer House, and My Uncle W. T. Henderson's Father and Himself in the Early Days of Texas, I am Confident You Will Like to Read it All, This I am Furnishing Free* — all this on the title page.

One thing I learned about books published in Texas — never, never trust the index. It is amazing how many authors index their book with reference to the typescript page numbers. Most indices are so incomplete as to be useless, and their deception makes them dangerous. One book I encountered had every name in the book — thousands of names — all indexed by first names. I was startled to find even the Almighty in one index: “Christ, Jesus,” “God, the Lord,” and “Trinity, the Holy.” These were then subdivided.

Another deceptive feature often encountered in Texas and elsewhere is the limited editions gimmick. A notorious Texas publisher in the 1940's put notices in each publication that read something like: “Limited to 300 copies, of which this is No.....” The blanks were never filled in. One book with that notice sold well over 1,500 copies and was at least twice reprinted with the notice left in. Then there is the other extreme. I once saw a copy of F. G. Bruce's *Lillie of Six-Shooter Junction* with the notice, “Limited Edition, #3127.” In 1975 a book entitled *The American Cowboy* was issued limited to *fifty thousand* numbered, autographed copies. There was no regular edition at all. I gradually learned the hard way only to issue a limited edition when the particular book seems to genuinely warrant doing so. Nevertheless, I have always wanted to issue a Pemberton Press book with the notice: “Strictly limited to the total number of copies printed, of which this is one.”

Texas authors, even good ones, as I have said, seem to live only on the periphery of sanity. They seem to be constitutionally unable to finish their manuscripts, wanting to make textual changes to the galleys, to the page proofs, and especially after the book is printed and bound. They expect the book to sell a hundred thousand copies the first year and damn the publisher when it doesn't. I learned about authors the hard way. One of the first books I published was written by a fellow who turned out to be an alcoholic. Happily, he has been on the wagon for many years now and is experiencing a well-deserved success in another field. We learned about his problem one morning shortly after signing the book contract when we found him passed out on the front steps of our plant with an empty quart

lager bottle in his hand. Working through the proofing stage into print was a struggle I will never forget.

Even more unforgettable was publication day. A group of friends held an autograph party in, of all places, a local beer garden, and we could not find any subtle way to head it off. Our author arrived, completely soused, an hour late. He had tied his tie in a granny knot, very tightly, then forgotten he had done so and tied another granny knot beneath the first one. In the bright Texas sun he immediately turned beet red. When the red began to darken to purple, we took him aside and cut the tie off with a butcher knife. He began to autograph books, as well as he could, with a felt-tipped pen. Whenever he made a mistake, which was often, he took out a pencil eraser, licked it, and tried to erase the ink, gouging eventually through several pages. After a few minutes his head drooped right down into a copy of the book he was signing and he passed into oblivion. Most of his inscriptions were illegible, but in my copy you can barely make out the words, "To your health . . ."

My most exciting moment in the book business was when I was able to purchase the fabled Eberstadt collection. This collection of over forty thousand rare books and documents was accumulated over seventy years and included some of the rarest Texas and Western books ever published. Going through these books was a bookman's delight. We literally struck gold in the collection, finding a copy of an 1850 guide to the California gold fields that contained a packet of original gold nuggets in the back to help prospectors tell real from fool's gold. We are presently engaged in selling books from the collection and in publishing some of the manuscripts and reprinting some of the rarer titles.

Some of these titles match those of the Texas county histories, such as the 1887 travel tome by Fanny Gooch entitled *Face to Face with the Mexicans, by an American Woman During Twelve Years of Intercourse with Them*. Another is titled: *The Singular Life of Colonel Jack: Born a Thief, Bred a Pickpocket, Was Kidnapped to Virginia, Five Times Married to Four Whores, Served in Many Battles in the French Army, and Returned to England as a Gentleman*. And also: *Sun-Beams May Be Extracted from Cucumbers, But the Process Is Tedious*.

The Texas books included some legendary rarities, and many books that have reflections on the character of the early Texans. In 1838 Chester Newell wrote a book about Texas in which he said: "There is existing in the minds of the people in many places, a strong and bitter prejudice against Texas . . . because it has been

represented to be the resort of criminals . . . outlaws and bad characters of every description. Now it cannot be, by any reasonable man, believed that the majority of the people of Texas are of such a character. No, [I have found] only that a *large part* of the people of Texas are that way."

Frederick Law Olmsted in his 1857 book on Texas commented on the strange things one saw in Texas where the Mexican, German, and Anglo-Americans had blended their cultures: "You are welcomed by a figure in blue flannel shirt and pendant beard, quoting Tacitus, having in one hand a long pipe, in the other a [Bowie] knife; Madonnas upon log-cabin walls; coffee in tin cups upon Dresden saucers; barrels for seats, to hear a Beethoven's symphony on the grand piano; a fowling-piece that cost \$300, and a saddle that cost \$5; a book-case half filled with classics, half with sweet potatoes."

One of the most interesting items we came up with was unidentified except to state that it was the last will and testament of one Herman Oberweiss of Anderson County, Texas. It read: "Herman Oberweiss to Public. I am writing of mine Will mineself cause these lawyir want too much money and ask too many question about the family. First thing I want done I dont want my brother Oscar to get a God Damn thing. He done me out of four dollars fourteen years ago. Tell Mama that the \$600 she has been looking for for ten years is buried behind the bakehouse about ten feet down. She better let Frederick do the digging and count it when he come up. Pastor Licknitz can have \$300 of it if he kisses the good book he wont preach no more dumhead sermons about politicks. He should a roof put the meeting house with and the elders should the bills look at. Mama should all the rest get, but I want it so that Adolph should tell her what she should do, so no more slick Irishers sell her vacuum cleaners — they noisy like hell and a broom dont cost so much. I want it too that my brother Adolph be my executor, and I want it that the Judge should please make Adolph plenty bond put up — and watch him like hell. Adolph is good businessman but only a dumhead would trust him with a penny. Tell Adolph he can have an extra hundred dollars if he prove to Judge that Oscar didn't nothing get; that damn sure fix Oscar. Before God, Herman Oberweiss."

[See discussion following speech.]

One of the articles published when the Eberstadt purchase was announced was headed: "JENKINS SPENDS LIFE WITH HEAD STUCK IN BOOK." That, I confess, has been pretty much true, but I haven't regretted a minute of it. I remember one afternoon a



long time ago sitting out back of Frank Dobie's house with Walter Prescott Webb and Harry Ransom. I was trying to force myself to like the idea of law school. They were telling me that I should study to be a professional historian instead. All of a sudden Dr. Ransom said, "Why don't you start a publishing company? You love books and business, and that will provide plenty of both." Dobie picked it up and said that I was probably too outspoken to be able to stand the academic world, and he was dead right. I had never thought of publishing as a profession, and that afternoon changed my life. Nothing could suit me better than the career I have followed, and I don't at all regret having chosen to spend my life with my head stuck in a book.

From O. Henry to Larry McMurtry, the best Texas authors have nearly always fled the state to go East. About a decade ago, however, this unfortunate state of affairs began to change. Our younger, budding writers are staying here in Texas. This is due, I believe, to the vast improvement in our cultural climate. Because of our wealth, our commitment to higher education, and our support of the arts, Texas is becoming a cultural center. We are coming of age culturally here in Texas, and book publishing is going to be an important part of our cultural life. I would like to end by predicting that it is possible that what Pennsylvania was to the eighteenth century, what Massachusetts was to the nineteenth century, and what New York has been to the twentieth century, Texas can be to the twenty-first century.

PRESIDENT DANIEL: Thank you very much, Johnny. We now have some time for you to use the snorting post — exactly seven minutes. Anybody have any questions, want to make any comments, ask anybody on this panel anything. Now is your opportunity.

A VOICE FROM THE AUDIENCE: I would like for Will Sears to get up and talk about that last will for a minute.

PRESIDENT DANIEL: Did he have something to do with — all right, Mr. Sears, we will be glad to hear from you.

WILLIAM G. SEARS: I hate to disabuse Mr. Jenkins and everybody else in the audience, but Herman and his dear little brother and the Pastor and the rest of them didn't have any real existence — I wrote that will for law school entertainment in 1934.

JENKINS: I've searched for four or five years trying to find out who wrote that — I knew it must have been invented — but I'm so glad to know. Thank you.

PRESIDENT DANIEL: Those of us in the legal profession, especially in the Court, have been very interested in that will through the years. I'm glad to know that a member of the Philosophical Society wrote it. You know a lot of things can come out here in this meeting if people will just speak out. Anybody else want the microphone out there.

Members and guests adjourned to the Governor's Reception Room in the Capitol for a reception hosted by Governor and Mrs. Clements. On display in this room is the cabinet of items from families who have lived in the Governor's Mansion. These items include one from the family of Sam Houston who was a member of the original Society and later lived in the Mansion when he was Governor as well as items from a number of members of the Society that was reorganized in 1936.

## RECEPTION AND BUFFET

MRS. LYNDON B. JOHNSON, HOSTESS

On Friday evening Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson graciously invited members and guests to a reception and buffet at the Johnson Presidential Library and Museum. She issued a special invitation for them to see a special exhibit on the 1920's and to visit the replica of the Oval Office which was open for the occasion. Guests gathered in the Great Hall for conversation and to sample the Taste of Texas buffet provided by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

## II. GOALS FOR THE FUTURE

VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE CARMACK PRESIDING

Texas' empire-like quality is not based on its bigness or the wealth of its physical resources. Texas is a big state, but its bigness lies in something other than the 855 miles from El Paso to Orange or the more than 900 miles from the waters of the Gulf below Brownsville almost to the shadows of the Rockies north of Dalhart. The bigness of Texas lies in something more than its oil wells, its gas fields, its great cattle ranches or the mile after mile of towering East Texas pines, the great citrus groves of the Valley, the grain fields of West Texas, or even the glittering skyscrapers of Houston or Dallas. Its bigness lies partly in its history, from the time the Spanish explorer Cabeza de Vaca first set foot on Texas soil until a man first set foot on the moon. This bigness lies in Texas tradition. Tradition and the spirit of its people — not size, population, or resources — give Texas a national leadership role. Well, as our nation has problems, so does

Texas. Is Texas over the hill? Does the curve that goes up so often in the state's oil production also go down? And does it plot the course of the state's future? What lies in front of us? What should we do about it? What should our goals be? To discuss "Goals for the Future," you will hear from four distinguished Texans.

Our first speaker, Durwood Fleming, and I are friends of long-standing. We left Houston at about the same time. Each time I see him, a picture of St. Luke's Methodist Church blinks across my mind and along with it a sentimental recollection of those days. He was founding pastor of St. Luke's Church. During his sixteen years there he and his church won citywide respect, admiration, and affection. And he was no less highly respected for his community and civic activities. From Houston he went to Georgetown to become President of Southwestern University. I do not need to tell anyone in this room that no school has deeper roots in Texas tradition than Southwestern. He has been a member of the World Methodist Council, three times a delegate to the World Methodist Conference. He was elected again this year but had to pass it up when he was appointed a delegate to an education seminar in China. He is past president of the Texas Methodist College Association, the Texas Council of Church Related Colleges and the Association of Texas Colleges and Universities. To open today's program on goals for the future with an emphasis on education and research is Dr. Durwood Fleming.

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN TEXAS

DURWOOD FLEMING

When I was invited to compose and deliver an address on the subject "Education and Research in Higher Education In Texas" under the general theme of "Goals for the Future," I contacted eight of my colleagues and asked for any pertinent information in the area of research they would care to contribute. I was fortunate to have received a unanimous response from the following institutions which they represented:

Baylor University, Waco

Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls

Rice University, Houston

The Robert A. Welch Foundation, Houston

Southern Methodist University, Dallas

Texas Library and Historical Commission, Austin

The University of Texas at Austin

The University of Texas System Cancer Center, Houston

I have talked with Dr. Bryce Jordan, The University of Texas at Dallas, and Dr. Willis M. Tate, Chancellor Emeritus of Southern Methodist University of Dallas, and have received valuable information from each.

I acknowledge with appreciation the assistance I received. Obviously, I cannot refer to all of my sources within the context of a spoken address, but in the "Footnotes," which will appear when the *Proceedings* are printed, I have given appropriate credit for all information used.

One of the more important debates in higher education today is the relative role which a research emphasis, as opposed to a teaching emphasis, should play on the academic scene. Some writers have alleged that the inordinate research interest manifested by our major colleges and universities is actually a sell-out to the twin gods of government and industry. In Fâustian terms, they allege that the administrative-academic establishment has sold its soul to the military-industrial complex. The teaching role of the university has been vitiated, they say, and students are treated as an incidental component in the process.<sup>1</sup>

If this indictment can be dismissed as too generalized and demagogic, more precise and less emotional statements by persons such as John C. Sawhill, President of New York University, presently on leave to serve as Deputy Secretary of Energy, must be taken seriously. In a recent issue of *Harper's* he said:

A largely intangible but significant impact of the research orientation of our universities is seen, not surprisingly, in the relationship between the faculty and individual students. Traditionally, faculty members have been closely involved with their students' development both within and without the classroom. But as professors join the payrolls of federally funded research, they have less and less time for the fundamental educational purpose of the institution. And even if time would allow, these research-oriented faculty members are often temperamentally unsuited to the thoughtful give-and-take that should and must exist in any meaningful faculty-student relationship.

A free-spending government was not the only alien influence on academic affairs during the postwar years. America's corporate community also nurtured institutions of higher learning as resources for private enterprise funded at modest cost. Like the federal government, American cor-

porations turned to the university for the basic and applied research in science, technology, and management, with the same pernicious results. Business and industry are the nation's largest employers; their needs for personnel — supported by their wealth and implemented by the seasonal visits of recruiters on campuses — encourage students to sacrifice broad courses of study in a variety of disciplines to the narrow pursuits that guarantee them employment upon graduation. So again, in the confrontation between the values of liberal education and the rewards of concentration, the liberal arts have lost, and lost badly.<sup>2</sup>

These attacks on the "research mission" of the University are not isolated and incidental. They could be multiplied if one were of a mind to document the matter. President Roland C. Rautenstrauss of the University of Colorado said in a recent speech: "If research is the most exciting thing we do, it is also the most controversial." He continued by expressing dismay at the "highly disturbing attitude" that "the University research mission somehow compromises, contradicts, and detracts from its teaching mission." President Peter T. Flawn of The University of Texas also recently felt compelled to address himself to attacks on the issue. "Why," he asked, "should the institution's investment in research — in producing knowledge and people capable of producing it — be perennially challenged? It is perfectly proper and necessary for the University to account for the public funds that it invests in research and to be critical in evaluation of its performance as a research institution. But the fact that the University is called upon every few years to defend its very involvement in research as opposed to teaching points to a persistent narrow public view, indeed, misconception as to the purpose of a great university and how teaching is conducted at the graduate level."

If, then, there is considerable controversy related to the question of the relationship of "research" to "teaching" in higher education, that controversy is national rather than regional in scope. The fact that we experience the debate so keenly in Texas indicates how closely our system of higher education participates in the national scene rather than the fact that we are somehow waging a petty struggle in a local fiefdom which has little relevance to the wider world. Though the system of higher education in Texas and its research endeavors is not exactly a microcosm of the national scene, neither is it significantly different on any major quantifiable basis.

In the last year for which figures are available (1977), the 3,046 American colleges and universities spent slightly more than \$3.5 billion for research of all kinds. Of these, the top 101 institutions

had expenditures of more than \$10 million each. About two-thirds of these were publicly controlled institutions; about one-third were independent. These 101 major research universities, comprising only 3.3% of the total number, expended 79.4% of all the funds. The other 20.6% of funds was divided among 96.7% of the institutions. In other words, one-thirtieth ( $1/30$ ) of the institutions did four-fifths ( $4/5$ ) of the funded research.<sup>5</sup> Even this disparity is less than it was a few years ago. In 1963, the top 100 accounted for 90% of the research.<sup>6</sup>

Traditionally we have used the phrase "dual system of education" to refer to the fact that the educational system of our country has both a public and an independent sector. It is apparent from the figures just cited that on the national scene we have another "dual system" which cuts across the former. It is the dual system of a relatively few major research universities as over against all the others. The same is true for Texas.

In the public sector of higher education in Texas there are two major research universities if we take into account the total dollars spent — Texas A & M and The University of Texas at Austin — with just over \$60 million and just over \$50 million respectively devoted by each to research in fiscal 1978. The University of Texas at Dallas ranks third in total dollars spent, but if the formula of dollars raised and spent per full time faculty is used, UT Dallas would be placed alongside Texas A & M University and The University of Texas at Austin. They accounted for more than three-fourths (about 80%) of all research expenditures for the thirty baccalaureate and graduate institutions listed by the Coordinating Board.<sup>7</sup> These figures do not include the medical research centers, which are more properly classified as specialized institutions than as comprehensive educational institutions.<sup>8</sup>

Equivalent figures for independent institutions in Texas are not available, but allotments to them by federal agencies whose grants and contracts are research-oriented provide a rough index of their research activity. These federal agency allotments reveal that in 1975, almost three-fourths (71.7%) were made to one institution alone — Rice University — and that the top two — Rice and Southern Methodist — accounted for seven-eighths (87.4%). The other thirty-three baccalaureate and graduate institutions who were members of the Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas accounted for only one-eighth (12.6%) of federally sponsored research.<sup>9</sup> The dual system of a few research-oriented and a large num-

ber of teaching-oriented colleges and universities is a state and national phenomenon for both the private and independent sector.

The role of research-oriented universities in the life of the nation is very important. The Smith-Karlesky report of 1977 on *The State of Academic Science* said "the largest share of basic research effort in this country continues to be borne by our major research universities, and the future of America's science and engineering effort will in part depend on their continued vitality."<sup>10</sup> ". . . The center of gravity for basic research," it continues, "is in the universities."<sup>11</sup> Regardless of how one views this fact in terms of its implications for the liberal arts and the education of the whole person, our major research universities are so closely intertwined into the national welfare as currently understood that they must be viewed as a distinctive national resource. Industry continues to pour billions into applied and developmental research and must necessarily perform a minimum level of basic research in order to achieve some of its objectives,<sup>12</sup> but it is the universities which engage in basic research according to the definition set out by the National Science Foundation, which is to expand the frontiers of knowledge without regard to application.<sup>13</sup> President Rautenstrauss succinctly summarizes the excitement often associated with this kind of research when he says: "To be engaged in research at a major university is literally to be present at the creation."<sup>14</sup>

Coming from a liberal arts background myself and serving at a teaching-oriented institution which emphasizes the education of the whole person, I am unwilling to participate in pulling down our great research institutions in order to promote some ideal educational philosophy which divorces our universities from the needs of society for basic research. If we were forced tomorrow to sever the research capacities of our universities from the rest of their functions, we would have to reestablish that capacity in the form of separate national research institutes or other equivalent institutions. If this alternative were chosen, the cost of basic research in the United States would be increased astronomically without improving significantly the end results. We would also leave the parent universities truncated and without the possibility of that fertile interplay which should exist between the sciences and the humanities. We must have our great research universities, and we should give every support to the necessary funding of the research programs in our Texas universities.

Having said this, we may now return to some of the issues with which we began this talk — the relationship of research to teach-

ing. The research role in our universities is important to both them and to society, but they must reconcile that role with their teaching function. Research-oriented universities, indeed all colleges and universities doing research, must consciously come to terms with their teaching function. It is not enough for them to state as a vague sort of platitude that research is beneficial to students as if it were a self-authenticating truth. That belief must be translated into teaching effectiveness in specifically concrete ways, and the needs of the individual student as a part of the educational process must be focussed on at some point in the process apart from the needs of the researcher. The university which systematically ignores or underplays the importance of this side of the equation leaves itself open to deserved criticism. Good research does not automatically lead to effective teaching. Institutions which emphasize research must work to become good teaching institutions if they are to avoid the legitimate elements in the criticism voiced by John Sawhill quoted earlier. As a matter of internal necessity our great research institutions must reconcile their research and their teaching roles. The nature of that reconciliation will shift from decade to decade, but it should not call into question the basic need for such institutions. Quality research and teaching excellence should be perceived as two blades of the same pair of scissors. They should not be viewed as separated and competing in the educational mission. If properly coordinated, each can be tremendously supportive of the other.

\* \* \*

If, up to this point, I have dichotomized the educational scene and separated our colleges and universities into two categories — research-oriented schools and teaching-oriented schools — I must not leave the picture painted in quite such simple terms. I do not want to leave the impression that research is unimportant in those thousands of institutions which are not primarily research oriented. Research is an important component at every level of higher education.

The importance of research for all of higher education was clearly pointed to by Trow and Fulton in their comprehensive survey of teaching published in 1975. They found that substantial numbers of faculty members in all types of institutions were interested in and engaged in research. They stated that "University faculties may tend to emphasize large-scale and highly sophisticated studies and projects, four-year college faculties may concentrate on less ambitious efforts, [and] two-year college faculties may limit their activities primarily to local projects. Yet all these activities occur



to some extent in all types of institutions." They also stated that "the research function is shared . . . among faculty members of all disciplines."<sup>15</sup>

Many public and independent institutions carry on some but not large-scale research. The research ideal is important to them even when they are not engaged in the kind of research heavily funded by outside sources. There are countless instances where teachers and students in both graduate and undergraduate institutions carry on research in small projects which has important effects in the educational process. I hope I will be excused for using my own institution to illustrate this effect, but I know it best and it is not atypical of others.

The holder of our Lillian Nelson Pratt Chair in Chemistry, Dr. Robert L. Soulen, carries on a research program in fluorine chemistry under an annual grant from The Robert A. Welch Foundation.<sup>16</sup> Not only does he publish articles regularly as a result of his work but he has also made it possible for students to work with him in his experiments and has attracted the attention of scholars in other countries. Post-doctoral fellows have come to our campus to work with him from Poland, India, Pakistan, and Korea. These fellows have interacted with both faculty members and students outside of chemistry in such a way that their presence has had a campus-wide influence. In this way, Dr. Soulen's research work has radiated beyond his classroom and his laboratory to the context of the entire educational program at Southwestern. His case is not unique. It could probably be duplicated in many other institutions. Undergraduate institutions can be of extraordinary value to the research institutions by involving students in the process and techniques of research during their baccalaureate years.

It would be highly desirable for the large research institutions to expend more effort in recognizing their indebtedness to and dependence upon the baccalaureate institutions which, after all, prepare the students for entrance into the graduate and professional schools. In fact, the student who may hope to become a researcher cannot even enter a graduate program unless the undergraduate school has properly prepared him or her.

Research is also important at many teaching institutions because, though they are not exactly the same, research and scholarship overlap according to almost any definition of the two terms, and scholarship is, or should be, a function of every college or university.<sup>17</sup> Scholarship takes many forms, one of which is publication. Using books alone as an example, five faculty members at my institution

have published books in the last two years, two more have book-length manuscripts circulating the publishers, and at least two others have manuscripts in the final stages of completion. These nine books and manuscripts represent one-seventh of my entire full-time faculty and do not count papers prepared for learned meetings and articles prepared for scholarly journals. All of these efforts involved meticulous scholarship even though they would not enter into our calculation of funds expended for research. All of them were produced in the normal course of the academic life of the University without special funding. The important thing is that all of them involved significant inquiry. It is the kind of inquiry spoken of by President James H. Zumberge of Southern Methodist University in a letter to me when he said: "It is, of course, the process of inquiry that keeps our faculty vital and capable of instilling intellectual curiosity in our students."

\* \* \*

Having discussed research, scholarship, and inquiry independently of other considerations, now permit me to conclude this section by discussing them as they relate to the total educational and social environment.

One of the great advances in Western thought several centuries ago was the more-or-less general acceptance of the methodological principle of systematic doubt advanced by René Descartes. His principle is one of the foundation stones of the critical method, which insists that all knowledge be tested. Because of our acceptance of this principle, "most contemporary professors, even those in the humanities, see themselves as detached observers of phenomena within particular disciplines rather than as arbiters of values or as guides to social goals. They see themselves as concerned with what is, not with what ought to be."<sup>18</sup> To some extent this development is good and natural. Yet it has obscured one basic fact. Colleges and universities are more deeply involved in the search for meanings and values than those within them will oftentimes admit.

In a book recently published by the Carnegie Foundation as part of its Policy Studies in Higher Education, Howard R. Bowen comments on this fact. He says that not only is higher education involved in value issues but that it also has "a legitimate role [to play] in the realm of values and social goals." "The university is not," he continues,

as value-free or as uncompromisingly scientific in outlook as it may seem. In the area of esthetics and ideas the university is by no means reluctant to assert a major role as

arbiter of values. It regularly distinguishes between the more worthy and the less worthy works of art. Similarly, it singles out thinkers and ideas that it considers to be touched with truth and greatness and relegates to the background or rejects those adjudged to be of lesser stature. In the study of history, judgments frequently are made about the efficacy of public policies and the motives of public leaders. In the social sciences and law, the study of what *is* always tends to shade into the study of what ought to be, and these fields are deeply implicated in public policy.

By suggesting that the university has a legitimate role in the realm of values and social goals, we do not imply that monolithic agreement can or should be reached, or that the university resembles a church, or that it should undertake moral crusades. We mean only that through patient and endless thought, discussion, and criticism, the academic community can reach useful but tentative conclusions about values and social goals — just as, through the same methods, it reaches tentative esthetic judgments or tentative scientific conclusions.<sup>19</sup>

Those of us who have the privilege and responsibility of serving in the leadership of institutions of higher learning need to ponder Dr. Bowen's words carefully. Our institutions are indeed concerned with research, scholarship, and teaching. But when we have considered them, as we have in this paper, it is easy for us to restrict our vision and to think we have no more responsibility. We can be led to believe that the whole of our responsibility has been relieved when we have dealt adequately with the educational process in and of itself. Such, however, is not the case. These elements — research, scholarship, teaching — fit into a larger context. They are all parts of the social context of our entire lives and must be looked at in terms of broad normative and ethical considerations. They relate to the deeper moral issues in which we are all involved as human beings. They remind us that in academia we must structure our activities in such a way that ethical considerations are not simply taken into account when we are forced to consider them by the pressure of public events but normally as a part of the on-going educational process itself.

I want to reinforce this point by quoting from an address by the late president of the College of Wooster, Dr. Howard Foster Lowry. He said:

. . . We need, as never before, free minds, disciplined thought, feeling and imagination, some sense of values and direction, reflective commitment, the power to distinguish between ripples and waves, a capacity to share in the vast

human debate on main matters. We need to know some of the great themes among the whirling variations, to distinguish what abides from what is passing.

Who among us would disagree with this statement as being one of the major goals of higher education?

Walter Lippmann spoke to the role of the University in this regard a few years ago when he declared:

One of the great phenomena of the human condition in the modern age is the dissolution of the ancestral order, the erosion of established authority, and having lost the light and the leading, the guidance and the support, the discipline that the ancestral order provided, modern men are haunted by a feeling of being lost and adrift, without purpose and meaning in the conduct of their lives. The thesis which I am putting to you is that the modern void, which results from the vast and intricate process of emancipation and rationalization, must be filled, and that the universities must fill the void because they alone can fill it.<sup>20</sup>

Mr. Lippmann, I believe, overstated himself in saying that the university is the *only* agency in society that can fill the void. Indeed, I believe that no one agency or institution can do it. Home, church, government, all must do their part. But with Lippmann, I do believe that it will not be done unless the university participates in and gives inspired leadership in filling the void.

When Mr. William S. Paley, then the chairman of the Board of the Columbia Broadcasting System, delivered the commencement address to the graduates of the University of Pennsylvania several years ago, he concluded with a brilliant statement which I am bold to borrow to conclude this address.

Our universities are not custodians of the old order, perpetuators of the proven, or curators of the established. They are open-ended ventures, selective of the past, critical of the present and oriented to the future. Let us look at them afresh. There is nothing sacred about the structure of a university. We can adapt it to new realities. There is everything sacred about the purpose of a university. It must not be compromised. The task before us is to advance that high purpose of inquiry and discussion.

This same high purpose of higher education intrigues us, beckons us, and demands more of us than ever before as we in Texas face the nineteen eighties.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Ronnie Dugger expresses this view in his book *Our Invaded Universities: Form, Reform and New Starts*, 1974.

<sup>2</sup>John C. Sawhill, "The Unlettered University," *Harper's* (February, 1979), p. 36.

<sup>4</sup>Roland C. Rautenstrauss, "Research at Educational Institutions: A Massive Contribution to Its Teaching Mission," *Vital Speeches of the Day* (June 15, 1979), p. 532.

<sup>5</sup>Peter T. Flawn, "Comment," *Discovery: Research and Scholarship at The University of Texas at Austin* (September, 1979), p. 3.

<sup>6</sup>C. George Lind, "Expenditures for Research by Colleges and Universities for Fiscal Year 1977," *American Education*, 15, No. 2 (March, 1979), back cover.

<sup>7</sup>Bruce L. R. Smith and Joseph J. Karlesky, *The State of Academic Science: The Universities in the Nation's Research Effort* (1977), p. 43.

<sup>8</sup>*Statistical Supplement to the Annual Report of the Coordinating Board, Texas College and University System for Fiscal Year 1978* (1979), pp. 183-195. Material relating to the question of whether or not Texas receives a proportionate share of federal research funds can be found in the testimony of Dr. Richard C. Atkinson, Deputy Director, National Science Foundation, in *Peer Review Special Oversight Hearings* before the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology of the Committee on Science and Technology, U. S. House of Representatives, Ninety-fourth Congress, First Session (Washington: Government Printing Office, July 23, 1975), pp. 269-291.

<sup>9</sup>The total amount of expenditures by Texas Public Senior Colleges and Universities for research during fiscal year 1978 was \$149,336,251. The amount spent for research by the eight public medical, dental and allied health schools was \$69,918,956. The work of these latter institutions is truly impressive. For example, The University of Texas System Cancer Center in Houston has a staff of approximately six hundred individuals with earned doctorates comprising the basic science and clinical staffs. Since the founding of the Center, staff members have contributed over 10,000 journal articles and over one hundred books to the scientific literature. From letter of Charles A. LeMaistre, M.D., dated November 19, 1979, to the author.

<sup>10</sup>National Science Foundation 77-311. *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1975*. A Report to the President and Congress. Surveys of Science Resources Series. Pp. 34-75.

<sup>11</sup>Smith and Karlesky, *op. cit.*, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid.*, p. viii.

<sup>13</sup>The total basic, applied, and development research expenditures of the United States in 1978 were estimated to be \$5,855, \$10,965, and \$30,180 billion respectively. Of the basic research budget, universities and colleges spent 53.3%, university and college associated R & D centers spent 7.9%, other non-profit institutions spent 8.9%, private industry spent 15.5%, and the federal government spent 14.5%. Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States* (1978), p. 625.

<sup>14</sup>Edward E. David, Jr., "Science Futures: The Industrial Connection," *Science*, 203, No. 4383 (March 2, 1979), 838.

<sup>15</sup>Rautenstrauss, *op. cit.*, p. 531.

<sup>16</sup>Quoted by Howard R. Bowen in *Investment in Learning: The Individual and Social Value of American Higher Education*. A report issued by the Carnegie Council in Policy Studies in Higher Education (1977), pp. 291-292.

<sup>17</sup>A letter to the author dated November 29, 1979, from Dr. W. O. Milligan, Director of Research at The Robert A. Welch Foundation, explains one of the reasons why the Foundation funds research in small institutions. He said that the "Steelman Report" made by some government agencies after World War II pointed out that "the larger universities did not graduate very many chemistry majors, as compared with the smaller colleges and universities, keeping in mind that the latter exist in far greater numbers than the former. When I read

this report," he continues, "I made a brief study, and found that my meager results agreed with Steelman's conclusions. While I have no statistics on hand, I am of the opinion that the situation is now relatively unchanged. In view of the fact that many or even most graduate students in chemistry come from small schools, it is obviously important that at least some basic chemical research be carried out at the small schools inasmuch as the training of these chemistry majors will be vastly improved."

<sup>17</sup>President John G. Barker of Midwestern State University speaks to this overlap in a letter to the author dated November 28, 1979. He says: "By definition I consider research to cover a broad range of activities; it is not simply that which occurs in a science laboratory. Other examples include the evaluation and expositing of new teaching techniques, determination of the best use of computers, creative works of musical composition and visual art. In short, that which engages the faculty member in the origination of new, deeper understanding of a discipline is research."

<sup>18</sup>Bowen, *op. cit.*, p. 312.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 313.

<sup>20</sup>Walter Lippman, "The University," *The New Republic* (May 28, 1966), pp. 17-20.

VICE-PRESIDENT CARMACK: Our next speaker, Fred Benson, also comes from an institution that bows to none in the depth of its Texas tradition — Texas A & M University. He is currently Vice-President of Engineering and Non-Renewable Resources at A & M and is Executive Director of the Texas A & M Research Foundation and Director of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station. But this bare bones listing of his present job tells little of the spot he holds in the affection of Aggie engineers, past and present. He got his Master of Science degree at A & M in 1936 and first taught there in 1937. In 1955 he became Dean of the Engineering School and served in that post for 23 years. Despite his promotion to his current post, hundreds of former students still affectionately call him Dean. As head of the A & M University Foundation and the Texas Engineering Experiment Station and member of the National Research Council, our speaker is particularly qualified to discuss Texas goals in energy sources and uses.

## ENERGY SOURCES AND USES

FRED J. BENSON

Our nation, our state are dependent on an abundant supply of energy to maintain our economy and our mode of living. It is a privilege for me to be here this morning to discuss with you the sources of our energy and the uses to which we put our energy supplies. It is also my intention to provide you with some thoughts with regard to the energy supply and demand situation for the remaining twenty years of this century.

The world's energy comes from four primary sources:

1. The first source is fossil fuels, primarily crude oil, natural gas, and coal.
2. The second source is nuclear energy which is two types. Fission energy arises from the splitting of the atoms of fissionable materials. Fusion energy arises from the combining of atoms. In both instances heat energy is released in large quantities.
3. The third source is the earth. This includes energy from geothermal effects, that is heat stored in the earth. Earth energy also includes hydroenergy derived from the vertical flow of water arising from variations in the earth's topography.
4. The fourth source is solar energy. Solar energy is broadly conceived to include both direct use of the sun's energy and its indirect use through wind, ocean currents, and materials from plant life.

The four sources currently provide markedly different portions of our energy supply. During 1980 the relative magnitude of the nation's use of the four sources of energy will be approximately as follows:

1. Fossil Fuels	91%
2. Nuclear Energy	5%
3. Earth Energy	2½ %
4. Solar Energy	1½ %

One major problem of energy supply is the great dependence of the society on liquid fuels as a source of energy. In our nation nearly all energy use in transportation and a substantial portion of energy use in the residential sector is dependent on liquid fuels.

#### Fossil Fuels

Texas has been and remains the major source of supply for crude oil and natural gas in our nation. The state's economy is dependent on the petroleum industry; State government depends heavily on the severance taxes on crude oil and natural gas as a source of tax revenue. The production of crude oil in Texas peaked at just under 3,500,000 barrels per day in 1972 and is currently about 2,800,000 barrels per day. Natural gas production has decreased from 27,000 MMCF per day in 1973 to about 20,000 MMCF at present. The situation for the nation as a whole is very similar. The production rate of crude oil in the nation peaked at 9,637,000 barrels per day in 1970 and decreased to just over 8,000,000 barrels per day in 1978. Natural gas production in the United States peaked at 62,000 MMCF per day in 1973 and is now about 54,000 MMCF per day.

What is the future of oil and gas resources in the United States and Texas? Certainly these fossil fuels are finite resources and will

be exhausted in time. The question is *when*; the answer is not clear. M. King Hubbert, in 1956, made the prediction that oil production in this country would continue to increase until about 1970 and would then decline steadily. The leading people in the petroleum industry have divergent points of view. Many agree with Hubbert and are pessimistic concerning future oil and gas discoveries in the continental United States. Others, including many of the independent oil men, believe that substantial finds will occur, particularly in the western areas of the nation. It has been demonstrated that finds in existing fields will be rather limited.

One obvious fact is that oil and gas are discovered only by drilling wells in areas of potential production. It is interesting to note that the peak drilling rate in the United States was 58,418 wells in 1956. This was the year that price controls were placed on natural gas at the wellhead. The drilling rate steadily declined from 1956-1973 reaching a low of 26,081 wells in 1973. The drilling rate has increased since 1973 with 48,161 wells being drilled in 1978. If the drilling rate had continued at the 1956 level, or at a higher level, what would the supply situation be today? Certainly the situation would be better, both from the standpoint of reserves and current production.

The future of oil and gas exploration and drilling is clouded by political influences. Given free market conditions, drilling rates would probably increase sharply. Present uncertainties arising from political controls over crude oil and natural gas make prospecting for oil and gas even more risky than in the past. A vigorous exploration and drilling program is, therefore, not probable under current conditions.

Much of the crude oil discovered cannot be extracted with currently proven methods. In the United States it is estimated that 300 million barrels of oil in existing fields cannot be recovered at present and nearly half of this oil is in Texas fields. Secondary and tertiary oil recovery procedures now under study in research laboratories around the nation will provide better methods of oil recovery in the years ahead. One of the most promising methods currently under study involves the use of carbon dioxide at high pressures. Any major breakthrough in oil recovery techniques will have a positive impact on crude oil production.

Coal presents a different picture. Coal is found in many areas in the United States, and coal resources are estimated at 3.5 trillion tons. Coal is a fossil energy resource which has the potential for



solving the nation's energy needs well into the twenty-first century. Texas has a large supply of lignite, a low-grade coal. The Texas lignite belt begins at Laredo and runs in a northeasterly direction passing south of San Antonio and Austin, north of Bryan and on into East Texas where it spreads to cover the area from Lufkin to Texarkana. Lignite was widely used in Texas prior to the development of crude oil and natural gas supplies.

The Bureau of Economic Geology at the University of Texas estimates the state's lignite reserves at 10 billion tons to depths of 200 feet and 100 billion tons at depths over 200 feet. The 200 foot depth is currently considered the greatest practical depth for recovery of lignite by strip mining. Recent explorations in East Texas lead many experts to believe that the Bureau's estimates are very conservative. Reserves to a depth of 200 feet are considered by several experts to be in excess of 20 billion tons. Recovery of the deeper lignites is dependent on development of practical methods of extraction or use in place. Two methods are currently under study for this purpose. One method is burning the lignite in place to produce a gas which can be used in the same way that natural gas is used; this is referred to as in-situ gasification. A second method is solvent extraction. The procedure is to find a liquid which will absorb the lignite in place. The liquid is pumped into the formation and lignite put into solution. The solution is brought to the surface, the lignite separated from the solution for use and the solvent returned to the process. The in-situ gasification process has been developed to a field trial basis. Solvent extraction is still in the laboratory.

Texans are fortunate that development of the state's lignite resources for the generation of electricity has proceeded at a rapid pace in the 1970's. Market prices for natural gas in the intrastate market provided a real incentive for the electric utility industry to seek cheaper fuels. The alternate fuels available were western coal and our Texas lignite. The expanded use of western coal is being deterred by continually increasing rail transportation costs. New power plants fueled by lignite have been completed at Rockdale, at Big Brown north of Fairfield, at Tatum (Martin's Lake) and at Monticello. Plants are under construction at Jourdanton south of San Antonio, at Carlos near Bryan, at Kosse (Twin Oaks), at Athens, and north of Jewett on Limestone Lake. Others are in the planning stage. By 1985 only about 15 percent of the electric energy used in North Texas will be generated using natural gas. This is an accomplishment of the Texas Utilities Group which includes Texas Power and Light, Dallas Power and Light, and Texas Electric Service

Company. Texans can be proud of the fact that more progress has been made in this state than in any other in reducing the use of oil and natural gas for electric generation. This is certainly a long step in the right direction to guarantee Texas' future in energy availability.

### Nuclear Energy

Nuclear energy (sometimes referred to as atomic energy) is converted to electrical energy. In the year immediately following World War II there was much enthusiasm for the development of "peaceful uses of atomic energy." It was then generally thought that nuclear energy would provide a substantial portion of the nation's electrical energy needs. Useful nuclear energy comes from heat generated either by the splitting of atoms in the "fission process" or by the combining of atoms in the "fusion process." Currently only energy arising from the fission process is available. Since the physical processes involved are similar to those which take place in the atomic bomb explosion, some hazard is involved. The fission process also generates a certain amount of radioactive waste as the nuclear fuel is consumed.

The basic fuel for the fission process is uranium. About 95 percent of known U.S. uranium reserves are located in the sedimentary basins of the Western United States. Current estimates place domestic inventories and proven reserves of uranium at about 1.5 billion pounds, an amount sufficient to provide for the nation's need through 1990. Self-sufficiency beyond 1990 will depend on the success of exploration for uranium in the 1980's. The free world's major proven uranium reserves are in Canada, Southern Africa, and Australia. Texas has modest uranium resources located primarily south of San Antonio. Texas currently has two nuclear plants which are in the advanced construction stage, Comanche Peak of the Texas Utilities Group south of Ft. Worth and the South Texas Nuclear Project of the Houston Power and Light Company near Bay City.

The supply of fissionable material can be enhanced by the development of the breeder reactor which uses the fission process to change non-fissionable uranium to the fissionable variety. This process produces more fissionable material than it burns, thus supplying both energy and fuel. The concept has been essentially abandoned in this country, but is being actively pursued by West Germany, France and Russia, all of whom have operational breeder reactors.

Currently the major problem in evaluating nuclear fission as a future energy source is that of assessing the probable outcome of the present objections of many of our people to the development

of nuclear power plants. It is my opinion that current fears of nuclear accidents and the anticipated problems of nuclear waste disposal result a great deal more from emotion than from scientific considerations. Nuclear energy is the cleanest, and to date, the safest source of electrical power. It seems foolish to abandon this option in our current energy crisis.

The other source of nuclear energy is the fusion process. This involves the fusion of the heavy isotopes of hydrogen, deuterium and tritium in a thermonuclear reaction. The reaction is the same as that which takes place in our sun and other stars. In the thermonuclear reaction the hydrogen isotopes are converted into helium with the release of large quantities of energy which is converted to heat in the immediate vicinity of the reaction point. The reaction is clean from the standpoint that it does not release radioactivity and creates no radioactive waste.

Ordinary water contains one deuterium atom for every 6000 protons and the separation of deuterium from water is a relatively simple matter. Thus the oceans of the world contain a practically inexhaustible source of fuel for the fusion process. The problem lies in finding ways of exercising control over the thermonuclear reaction which must be carried on at temperatures approaching those in the sun. Intensive research has been carried on for the last 20 years seeking a practical method of continuous control of the thermonuclear reaction — (the explosive reaction of the hydrogen bomb). One of the major research programs is carried out here at the University of Texas at Austin. For some time there was much optimism that the problem could be solved; this no longer prevails. It is, therefore, difficult to predict the future of this promising energy source. Nuclear fusion, if it can be controlled, will provide this nation and the world with a virtually inexhaustible energy supply.

### Earth Energy

Turning now to earth energy. Hydroelectric power is obtained by harnessing the flow of the rivers. Dams are used to elevate the water surface and provide height from which the water falls to drive hydraulic turbines. Hydropower has been largely developed in Texas, in the United States and throughout the world. The small energy supply provided by this source will continue as long as the earth's hydrological cycle exists but potential expansion is very limited.

The other source of earth energy is geothermal, in other words, the utilization of the heat of the earth's interior. Just a few miles below the surface earth temperatures are very high. In a few loca-



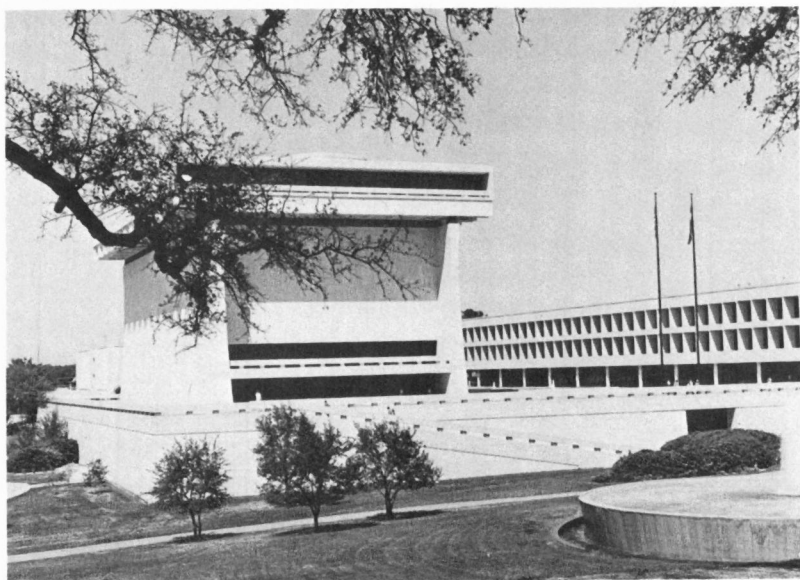
*The Friday afternoon session of the Philosophical Society of Texas was held in the Chamber of the Texas House of Representatives.*



*Society President Price Daniel presided at the opening ceremonies. Seated on the platform front row are Judge Ruel C. Walker, Ambassador William H. Crook, Governor William P. Clements, Ambassador Edward Clark, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, and Mrs. Daniel. On the second row are Dr. Dorman H. Winfrey, Dr. June Hyer, John H. Jenkins, and J. Sam Winters.*



*After the first session Governor and Mrs. Clements greeted members and guests in the Governor's Reception Room on the second floor of the Capitol.*



*On Friday evening members and guests went to the Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum where Mrs. Johnson was hostess for a reception.*



*In the receiving line at the Johnson Library left to right are Society Secretary Winfrey, Society President Daniel, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Daniel, Chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee Clark, Mrs. Clark, and Commissioner of Agriculture Reagan V. Brown.*



*On Saturday afternoon members and guests visited the French Legation where they were greeted by Miss Gethrel Franke.*



*At the Lorenzo de Zavala State Archives and Library Building members saw the original by-laws of the Society which were on loan from the San Jacinto Museum of History. The Society's offices are housed at the Archives and Library Building.*



*At the conclusion of the Saturday afternoon tour members and guests went to the Pease Mansion, which has been restored by their hosts Governor and Mrs. Allan Shivers.*

tions, such as in New Zealand, California, and Yellowstone Park, water penetrating from the earth's surface contacts the hot interior rocks and is transformed into steam. This steam can be captured and transformed to electric power in a steam turbine or used for process steam. Experiments have been carried on for several years in a large volcano in Hawaii in which drill holes are driven into the hot rock and the well casings used for the circulation of water in and out of the formation. If the process is ultimately practical, the earth's core can also provide an almost inexhaustible energy source.

### Solar Energy

The fourth major energy resource is solar energy. Solar energy is here defined broadly to include not only the sun's direct energy impacting the earth but also wind, waves and ocean temperature currents which are generated by the sun. Solar energy is also virtually inexhaustible, but suffers from the fact that it is highly diffused and useful only if it can be effectively and economically concentrated. It is the difficulty with this latter requirement which prevents us from shifting to solar energy as a primary source. A second problem with solar energy exists because it is not available at all times. Darkness and clouds prevent the sun's rays from reaching the earth, thus creating the necessity for a means of storing energy during these periods of non-availability. Unfortunately our systems for storing electrical and heat energy are not very good.

Solar energy is converted to the types of energy which are useful to man in two ways. First, the conversion can be made by mechanical or electrical means. Solar panels which produce hot water, windmills for pumping water or turning electric generators, and direct conversion to electricity by solar cells are examples of this form of conversion.

Solar energy can also be converted to energy useful to man through biological processes. Our entire plant system is a giant conversion process. Solar energy converted by the plant system to biomass can be used in several ways. The plant material can be used to produce alcohol, an excellent liquid fuel; it can be converted to useful gas; and it can be burned directly. Biomass as a source of energy is of much interest because of its renewable nature.

Thus our energy sources consist of the fossil fuels which provide nearly all of our energy today, the nuclear processes which have much promise and are not currently in favor with many of our people, and the earth sources and solar energy which have much promise for the future but provide only a very limited energy source today.



### Energy Uses

The other side of the energy equation is that of energy use. From the standpoint of sources our current energy in the United States divides about as follows: The 91 percent of total energy from fossil fuels is about 48 percent crude oil, 23 percent natural gas and 20 percent coal. As previously stated nuclear sources provide about 5 percent of the energy, while the earth and solar sources provide about 4 percent. In Texas the proportion of natural gas is higher and that of coal and nuclear energy sources lower than for the United States as a whole. Virtually all of our energy in Texas today is provided by crude oil, natural gas, and lignite with the latter fuel source of importance only in the last 10 years.

How is energy used in the various sectors of our society in Texas and the United States? Currently, energy in Texas and the United States is used in these approximate proportions.

Residential/Commercial Sector	34%
Transportation Sector	26%
Industrial Sector	32%
Non-Energy Sector	8%
(Chemical Feedstocks, Fertilizers, Coke, Etc.)	

The using sectors are not equally flexible with regard to energy source. The non-energy sector is largely dependent on natural gas and to a lesser extent on coal for coke and industrial chemicals. The transportation sector is almost entirely dependent on liquid fuels, and these fuels are derived almost entirely from crude oil. The residential/commercial and industrial sectors are much more flexible with regard to energy source. These two sectors depend heavily on electric energy. Our electric energy sources for the United States are fossil energy 75 percent (14 percent natural gas, 15 percent crude oil, 46 percent coal), nuclear energy 11 percent and earth energy 14 percent, almost all hydropower. About a third of the energy used in this country is electric energy.

The heavy dependence of the people of our nation and our state of Texas on highway transportation is the major factor in our need for very large crude oil imports. It is our "Achilles' heel." The transportation of people, except for long-distance travel by air, is almost entirely dependent on the family car. Nearly everyone at this meeting used that form of transportation. Furthermore most of our freight distribution, including virtually all of our food, is carried in highway vehicles. It is this dependence which leaves us so vulnerable to world conditions in the crude oil market. Currently the

nation's imports are about 9,000,000 barrels of oil per day or just about half of our total supply. The transportation sector in the United States uses nearly 11,000,000 barrels of oil per day out of a total use of about 18,000,000 barrels.

What alternatives to gasoline and diesel fuel are available? The alcohols, both ethyl and methyl, are excellent fuels for the internal combustion engine. The United States motor vehicle fleet can accommodate the use of a mixture of 10 percent to 15 percent alcohol in gasoline without engine modification. With modest changes the fleet could be converted to burn nearly 100 percent alcohol. Alcohols can be produced from coal, natural gas, and biomass. However, the nation's capability for producing these fuels is currently limited and can not be increased rapidly.

An immediate crisis in crude oil supply can, in my opinion, be solved only by a major change in the use of transportation. Currently the average vehicle in this nation carries 1.3 passengers. Improvement to 2.6 passengers per car would cut the gasoline consumed in personal travel by half, a significant reduction. Our life-style would be substantially altered by this change.

As a people we have been seriously indicted for our wasteful use of energy, and this criticism has some merit. Much of the energy consumed in this nation and in Texas is wasted. With increasing energy costs there is a definite incentive for saving energy. Our industries have already made very large reductions in energy consumption. The commercial sector has also reduced energy usage. The next large gain must come in the residential and transportation sectors. This means that you and I must become much more interested in the nation's energy problem and do those things which eliminate waste.

### Synopsis

In the next decade the traditional sources of energy upon which this nation has depended for the past two decades will remain dominant. Some added supply can be expected from nuclear energy sources, from solar energy and from geothermal sources but the additions will probably not be substantial in the 1980's. The major problem is the nation's large dependence on fuels for transportation derived from imported crude oil. Shifts can be made to alternate fuel sources, but such fuels are not currently available in significant quantities. The nation is therefore badly in need of a policy and a game plan to provide energy independence. Since 1973, when the

problem finally became apparent to most of our people, the nation has made little progress in solving this problem. Our time may be running out.

**VICE-PRESIDENT CARMACK:** There is no more beloved name in the Philosophical Society of Texas than that of Miss Ima Hogg, and there is no more respected name among Texas institutions than that of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health. Dr. Wayne Holtzman has held many spots with the Foundation for 25 years. He joined the Foundation in 1954 and was in direct charge of the research program for nine years. In 1970 he became its president. That would be career enough for most people, but it is only a start for Dr. Holtzman. Since 1949 he has been a faculty member in psychology at the University of Texas at Austin, is currently a Hogg Professor of Educational Psychology, and for six years was Dean of the College of Education. He has also written more than 100 articles in scientific journals and a number of books and has been editor of the *Journal of Educational Psychology* for six years. His list of society memberships and offices includes the National Advisory Mental Health Council, the Board of Trustees of the Educational Testing Service, and the International Social Science Council. Plainly, no one has a better background to discuss Texas goals in social and human resources than Dr. Wayne H. Holtzman.

## AMERICA'S FUTURE — DREAM OR NIGHTMARE?

WAYNE H. HOLTZMAN

Twenty years ago, *Life* magazine devoted an entire issue to the American Dream as articulated a generation ago. With their characteristic optimism, many Americans were confident that American technology and social engineering would lead mankind into the Promised Land in our lifetime. Excited by John F. Kennedy's vision of the New Frontier, the majority of Americans strongly supported an amazing amount of social legislation aimed at eliminating poverty, enriching education, reducing crime, improving the health of the nation, and promoting equal rights for all citizens. During one brief moment in the fall of 1963, the American Dream turned into a nightmare. A shocked nation was brought to its knees by the unbelievable assassination of its young President.

Determined to carry on with President Kennedy's unfinished social agenda, President Johnson launched his own major program to promote the Great Society. In spite of the Vietnam war which soon

erupted and raged out of control, planners and futurists continued to talk about the budget surplus that would accrue from full employment and the effective adoption of new technology. The pursuit of material comfort and happiness for all was so enticing a dream that the nightmares were easily repressed throughout most of the 1960s. It was readily apparent to many observers, however, that something was badly amiss in America.

### Where We Have Been

The college student revolt erupted in 1964. Starting with Berkeley and the flower children of San Francisco, the counterculture movement rapidly spread throughout the leading universities of the country. The illusion of a national consensus quickly melted in the face of controversy and protest. The early doctrine of divine discontent was replaced by educated discontent of a secular nature. Rapidly rising expectancies were transformed into entitlements. The campus rebellion led to radical politics and new life-styles.

Although the Vietnam protests finally subsided with the end of the war, the American Dream would never be the same again. A fundamental change in values underlying society was apparent during the short period from the mid-'60s to the early '70s.

We have recognized the pluralistic nature of our society and the diversity of life-styles within it, but we have not yet achieved a new national consensus around which Americans can rally. The noted sociologist Daniel Bell sees the current state of America as a transitional period in our development, a phase characterized by a moral crisis due to the shrinkage of leadership, loss of *civitas*, and political apathy so prevalent in our society.<sup>1</sup> The confidence of Americans in our social and political institutions has been slowly crumbling over the past 15 years and is now at the lowest level recorded at any time since 1960.

Repeated surveys by the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research indicate that the long-term decline in trust began with a slow deterioration in 1964, followed by massive downturns in confidence during the Vietnam war and in the subsequent Watergate period. In spite of the expectation of many Americans that the new Carter Administration would revive the public's trust in government, the most recent results from the Center for Political Studies' 1978 election survey show that 60 percent of voting Americans indicated distrust of the government in general, while only 16 percent gave it high trust ratings.<sup>2</sup>

This brief, highly superficial sketch of social trends in the past 20 years provides a context in which to examine more carefully our

social and human resources in Texas and throughout the nation. If the 1960s can be thought of as the decade in which the pursuit of the American Dream was vigorously followed with its resulting counterculture and turmoil, the 1970s forced us back to reality and provided some breathing room for regaining our balance. We enter the next decade as a somewhat shaken but determined people, ready to reformulate our goals and to apply both technology and human resources to their achievement. During the past three years there have been promising signs that we are outgrowing the disillusionment and confusion of the early 1970s.

### America Today

Today, Americans are better educated than ever before. The proportion of young men and women eventually graduating from high school has reached a high of 85 percent. Over half of these graduates are enrolling in colleges or technical schools. This past year, for the first time, the number of women enrolled in college actually exceeded the corresponding level for men. While our educational institutions are still faced with very serious problems, it is clear that we have gone a long way from a generation ago in realizing our human potentialities through education.

Social indicators of disturbance in our society have been carefully documented for at least the past 25 years. Annual rates of divorce, crime, suicide, and mental illness remained fairly level until 1960 when they suddenly rose. Continuing their steep climb through the early 1970s, most of these indices have now flattened out or even fallen slightly. In the case of mental illness, this improvement has been most impressive.

During the past 25 years the number of residents in state mental hospitals has been cut in half, while the average length of hospitalization for mental patients has dropped from more than six months to just over one month. Even more dramatic is the shift in the locus and type of care during the past quarter century. In 1955 one-half of the nearly two million episodes of care were provided by the traditional public mental health hospitals. Twenty years later, only 9 percent of the 6.4 million episodes of care were accounted for by state and county mental hospitals. Nearly one-half are now provided by out-patient psychiatric services, while almost another one-third are handled by community mental health centers. As the President's Commission on Mental Health pointed out recently, the most notable changes have been the increase of the elderly in nursing homes, the marked shift from mental institutions to community

care facilities, and the rise in the treatment of alcohol-related disorders in mental institutions.<sup>3</sup>

Today some 726 community mental health centers throughout the country receive federal funding totaling over a quarter-billion dollars per year. The \$1.5 billion in categorical federal funding during the first 15 years of the community mental health center program has attracted nearly \$5 billion of additional support from non-federal sources. Useful mental health projects have been introduced in hundreds of communities where there would be little or no services if the federal program had not produced them. In spite of these great gains, serious problems remain throughout the country with regard to delivering mental health services. As the President's Commission on Mental Health noted, many areas still have virtually no mental health programs while others suffer from major deficiencies for large segments of the population. Even where there are well-established centers, a distressing lack of service is too often evident for the after-care of mental patients who are returning to the community.

### **The Texas Plan**

Fifteen years ago Texas received its first planning grant from the federal government to develop a comprehensive mental health plan for the entire state. Officers of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health joined with other citizens in a number of task forces appointed by the governor. A new Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation emerged from these efforts two years later. Within the first three years of the new Department's operation, 24 community mental health and mental retardation centers were established. In addition, the state hospitals began a network of outreach centers that provided public services in areas not served by the new mental health centers. Appropriations for the community programs rose from \$600,000 to over \$41 million. The residential population of the state mental hospitals dropped one-third over the past 13 years, as a result of this shift of emphasis to local services. In spite of this progress, however, many citizens throughout the state strongly believe that further changes are urgently needed to provide more effective services for all the people of Texas.

The year-long efforts of the President's Commission on Mental Health during 1977-78 gave promise for continuing efforts in social programs. Sensing an opportunity to bring many organizations and leaders together in a new reform movement, the Hogg Foundation organized the first Robert Lee Sutherland Seminar on Mental Health as a tribute to its late president in May 1978. The central theme of

the conference, Mental Health for the People of Texas, used the just-published report of the President's Commission on Mental Health as a catalyst to bring together nearly a thousand citizens from all walks of life.<sup>4</sup> Out of the workshops, lectures, and seminars highlighted by Rosalynn Carter's keynote address, a new organization was launched — Citizens for Human Development. To carry out a massive public education program funded by private as well as public monies, this citizens' movement is aimed at new legislation and greatly increased support at the local level for community mental health programs.

Both private and public funds are seen as essential to the success of mental health services at the community level. While the main source of funds must remain public appropriations from the federal and state levels, only if private and local funds are assured, together with the enthusiastic voluntary contributions of local citizens, will the delivery of human services prove truly effective. The American tradition of private giving for public purposes preserves the essential elements of freedom and flexibility that are critical for local success. How all the needs of a community relate to one another and how one defines the nature of mental health services in terms of local tradition, local resources, and local motivations are beyond the reach of both federal and state governments.

### Community and Family Needs

Among the most important aspects of our communities that are an essential part of a healthy private sector, is the web of personal, familial, and neighborly relations that are so essential as informal support systems in the resolution of family and personal crises. All too frequently the categorical funding and federal or state regulations accompanying mental health programs lead to tragic disruption of these indigenous forces at the local level, rather than their facilitation. Churches, the United Way, civic clubs, and other private organizations are equally concerned with the preservation of the informal support systems that can restore our sense of community. Citizen participation at the grass roots level clearly provides the best opportunity for sympathetic personal attention to human problems.

In our society as in most others, social and human resources begin with the family. An infant could not survive without a nurturing mother. Family interactions with mother, father, and young child leave a deep, indelible impression upon the child's personality. Too often, we take the family for granted because of its pervasive influence upon us. One only has to experience a disruption of the

family or the loss of a loved one to realize its fundamental importance. Families differ markedly in their life-style, social interaction, cohesiveness, size, and the degree to which grandparents, aunts, uncles, and others are thought of as part of the extended family.

Many families are in trouble today. Family patterns are changing in ways that spell trouble for the children of our society and their parents. The National Academy of Sciences recently published a major report aimed at establishing a new national policy for children and families.<sup>5</sup> Among the disturbing statistical trends noted in this report are the following:

1. One out of every six children under the age of 18 now lives in a family with only one parent — double the percentage of single-parent families in 1950. In single-parent families, it is usually the father who is absent. The effect of father's absence depends largely upon why he is absent and the attitudes that remain after his departure. Children can develop normally in a single-parent home but it is often more difficult. There must be adequate alternative supervision of the child while the parent works; there must be adequate contact with the child when the parent is at home; and the absent parent should not be denigrated in the eyes of the child.

2. Adult family members are less available to children today than a generation ago. The number of working mothers with preschool children has tripled while the proportion of mothers with school-age children has doubled since 1950. More children than ever are left to fend for themselves. After school hours, the passive viewing of television has substituted for parent-child interaction in all too many homes.

3. The number of illegitimate births, mostly to teenage mothers, has increased sharply in the past 15 years. Today one out of every eight births is illegitimate. About 10 percent of American teenagers get pregnant and six percent give birth each year. The Alan Guttmacher Institute reports that more than half the twenty-one million teenagers in the United States are sexually active. Of the 600,000 teenagers who gave birth in 1974, only 28 percent were conceived following marriage. Although fertility in general has declined since 1960, birth rates among young girls have actually risen. This epidemic of adolescent pregnancies contributes significantly to the number of infants and young children who receive inadequate care. United States teenage child-bearing rates are among the world's highest. The frequent lack of prenatal care and the fact that most of these mothers are very young produce an unusually high percentage of babies who are underweight and frail.



4. Child abuse, infanticide, teenage suicide, school dropouts, drug use, and juvenile delinquency have increased concurrently with these other major social changes in the family. Youngsters growing up in low income families are at a specially high risk of damage physically, intellectually, emotionally, and socially.

5. The middle-class family of today in America increasingly resembles the low-income family of the early 1960s on most of these indices of social disorder. Quite clearly, the children of so-called traditional families are also in serious trouble to a higher degree than our society can tolerate.

Paul Glick, a senior demographer with the U. S. Bureau of Census, has made extensive studies of changes in American family life. He projects a number of important future trends based upon population developments.<sup>6</sup> Changes will be much slower during the next two decades than during the last 20 years. The decline in the birth rate, the increased proportion of women in the labor force, and the great amount of increase in school and college enrollment are all expected to remain fairly level over that period.

First, we can expect a continuing postponement of marriage. The longer young adults postpone marriage, the more likely they are to remain unmarried throughout life. Consequently, instead of all but five percent of adults marrying, nearly ten percent of adults who are now in their twenties may experience a lifetime of singlehood.

Second, the shortening span of childbearing due to later marriage and lower expectations for number of children will lead to a much longer period of adult life without children.

Third, the rapid rise in divorce rate will continue to slow down, a trend that has already been evident since 1975. One of the most significant social changes of the past 20 years has been the doubling of divorce rate between 1965 and 1975. In the past five years, however, this rise has leveled off.

Fourth, there will be a continuing increase in one-parent households, although the large majority of people will continue to live in households with both parents present. In 1978, one out of ten individuals in America was living in one-parent households, while three out of four were members of nuclear families with both mother and father present. It's worth noting that most of the children who live with one parent are in a period of transition between two successive two-parent families. By 1990, Glick predicts that more than one-half of all children will have spent some of the time before they reach 18 years of age in a one-parent family or household.

And fifth, more young adults are living alone, a trend that will continue into the future. Young adults living together informally as unmarried couples of opposite sex are still a numerically small group but are increasing at a very rapid rate. In 1978, close to four percent of all unmarried adults and eight percent of all divorced men under 35 were partners in an unmarried couple life-style. Less than three percent of all "couple households" consist of unmarried couples, with or without children present. The vast majority of these persons, however, will eventually marry and settle down.

Glick concludes that families in one form or another are here to stay in spite of the alarming trends frequently featured in the popular press.

One of the most significant shifts in population for both Texas and the country as a whole during the next 20 years will be in the increase in the elderly population. The fastest growing segment of our population today is the people who are over 85 years of age. Only a decade ago, the number who were 100 years or older was 3,200 in the United States. Today there are four times as many centenarians. Scientists at the National Institute of Aging now believe that the intrinsic human life-span is on the order of 110 or 120 years.

If one defines elderly as over the age of 65, the number of older citizens in America will grow steadily from 24 million in 1980 to almost twice that many 40 years later. Texas can expect more than its share of older citizens because of its attractive environment for retirement.

Among the elderly, women outnumber the men by 4.5 million, and this proportion will increase still further in the coming years. By the year 2000, among Americans over the age of 65, there will be at least 150 women for every 100 men. Most older men are married while most older women are widows. By the year 2000, there may be as many as 9 million aged widows in the United States.

Older people use health care facilities more frequently and have more chronic physical conditions that require a much greater proportion of the health resources than any other age group. A public commitment to better health care for the aged will be a costly but necessary social service.

Only six percent of older Americans are in nursing homes, hospitals, or other institutions. Nearly one-third live alone, while the remainder live in families. One out of every four who live alone is classified as poor.

Given the anticipated increase in the number of older Americans and the diminished number of younger persons available to serve them, can we continue to bear the increased costs of aging and at the same time maintain a policy of early retirement, high levels of social, health, and welfare services, and higher social security payments? This question is already of great concern in European countries, especially Sweden and France, and will be of growing importance to us in the future. Our nation can and must maintain a policy of adequate services for the aged, but only if we provide a meaningful way of integrating retired citizens into community activities; only if we adopt public policies which encourage continued part-time work for retirees without reducing their social security benefits; and only if we concentrate our resources upon healthy living among the aged rather than prolonging death for the terminally ill.

### What About the Future?

The average American has greater material wealth than his counterpart of 20 years ago. But are most Americans happier? An individual's sense of well-being depends on the satisfaction of three basic kinds of need — the need for a sense of possession, the need for relating to others, and the need for self-fulfillment. Material wealth is totally inadequate as a predictor of satisfaction in domains of life concerned with interpersonal relations — marriage, family life, and friendships. It also fails to relate to the most important single contributor to enjoyment of life in general — one's satisfaction with self.

Long-range studies by the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research indicate that over the last 20 years income has tended to lose its force in America as an indicator of subjective well-being, especially among people with a college education.<sup>7</sup> During long periods of relative prosperity, the needs for interpersonal relationships and a favorable self-evaluation become more important. The one factor found to be highly associated with people's sense of well-being is the surrounding social environment — the family, the neighborhood, and the community within which one lives. Restoring this sense of community in America should be the first item on our agenda for the 1980s.

Variations within any modern urbanized society such as the United States are much greater than the general differences between societies. Some shared beliefs, values, customs, life-styles, and child-rearing practices differ considerably from one family to the next within the same society. Normative standards only represent the ideals of the

society against which the individual and his family are compared. Marked deviation from such ideals can produce new levels of self-actualization and maturity or desperate feelings of alienation and conflict, depending upon the kind of dissonance and how it is resolved by the individual. In either case, too much deviation from societal norms can lead to anxiety and despair. The recent movement in America toward a pluralistic society has gone a long way toward overcoming the excesses of strong social conformity pressures, making it possible for many more individuals to resolve their deviance in a mentally healthy way.

In spite of these differences nearly all families share a common purpose. Nearly all parents want a better life for their children even though they may not always know how to achieve it. They want their children to succeed in school, to be popular among classmates, to take pride in their heritage, to be respectful toward their elders, and to live happy, healthy lives. As often as not they may set unrealistically high standards for their children which lead to rejection and disappointment when failure is recognized.

A deeper understanding of human development throughout the life span has been a major goal of philosophers, educators, behavioral scientists, and for that matter, parents and children themselves. We have begun to discover ways to strengthen the forces for constructive growth and mental health within our families and communities. We have begun to understand the conditions leading to mental illness and malfunctioning of individuals and groups. Enough is already known to see more clearly what must be done to help families in trouble if we are to survive as a society. A new national policy is needed aimed at reestablishing the family as the primary caring, nurturing, and socializing agency of our society.

Most families want to be responsible for their own development. Most families also need help to accomplish their goals. Services for families and children should be made available on a universal basis. It must be remembered, however, that you cannot pay enough to do what a mother and father will do for nothing if given a decent chance.

The American Dream need not turn into a nightmare. The social and human resources of Texas and the nation are enormous. We have only begun to realize our potential for human development, for improving the quality of life for everyone, not alone in terms of material wealth but more importantly with respect to our interpersonal needs and our need for self-respect.

Rekindling the caring spirit in America is imperative. We need to rebuild our community spirit and to rediscover ourselves by altruistic service to others. We must revive a national commitment to high standards of achievement and to the private and personal pursuit of public good.

Fulfillment of the American Dream is still our most noble enterprise. Each of us must participate. Leaders are not enough. Our American Dream has made us what we are. Our American Dream can make us what we have the potential to become.

#### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Bell, Daniel, "The Revolution in Rising Entitlements," *Fortune*, April 1975, 91, pp. 98-103.

<sup>2</sup>Miller, A. H., "Deepening Distrust of Political Leaders Is Jarring Public's Faith in Institutions," *ISR Newsletter*, Autumn 1979, 7, pp. 4-5.

<sup>3</sup>President's Commission on Mental Health. *Report to the President from the President's Commission on Mental Health*. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1978.

<sup>4</sup>DeMoll, L. E. and Andrade, S. (eds.). *Mental Health for the People of Texas*. Austin, Texas: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, 1978.

<sup>5</sup>National Research Council. *Toward a National Policy for Children and Families*. Advisory Committee on Child Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1976.

<sup>6</sup>Glick, P. C. Future American Families. *Washington Cofo Memo, a publication of the Coalition of Family Organizations*, 2033 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Summer/Fall, 1979, pp. 2-5.

<sup>7</sup>Campbell, Angus. Second Annual Distinguished Senior Faculty Lecture, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Fall, 1979.

VICE-PRESIDENT CARMACK: I should try to give a particularly good introduction to our next speaker, for his institution has helped my wife and me on more than one unusual Texas story. I'm deep in debt to the Texas Collection at Baylor.

Abner McCall is a graduate of Baylor University and the University of Michigan Law School, taught at the Baylor Law School from 1938 to 1942, was an F.B.I. agent from 1943 to 1946, was professor of law and then Dean of the Baylor Law School from 1948-1955, took time out to serve as an Associate Justice on the Texas Supreme Court, was Executive Vice-President of Baylor from 1959 to 1961, and has been President since that time. He has also served as President of the Association of Texas Colleges and Universities, of the Baptist General Convention in Texas, and of the Scottish Rite Foundation.

Of course no single factor has more to do with the future of our nation or the future of our state or any city than does government. To discuss Texas goals in the field of political participation, here is Dr. Abner V. McCall.

## PARTICIPATION IN POLITICS

ABNER V. MCCALL

Our president of the Texas Philosophical Society, Judge Price Daniel, asked me to speak on how we could increase the participation in politics by the average citizen and how we could improve the quality of that participation. It seems to me that our President, who has been a Texas Legislator, Speaker of the House, Attorney General of Texas, United States Senator, Governor of Texas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, and held a half dozen other special offices is the one most eminently qualified to speak on this subject. I am just an amateur in this area compared to members of this Society I see on the front row of the audience such as Mr. Edward Clark, Mr. George Brown and Judge St. John Garwood who were significantly involved in Texas politics when I was a babe in swaddling clothes.

I supported President Daniel in every statewide race he made from 1946 and except for one occasion I was on the winning side. I presume he thought I consistently picked winners. Actually I started my political participation in 1936 when I voted for Alf Landon for President. In 1940 I organized Texans for Wilkie in McLennan County and made a dozen speeches for Wilkie for President. I think Wilkie got eight votes in McLennan County. My political participation is about like the Baylor University football records over the years, showing more losses than wins.

During the past thirty years I have made at least a thousand speeches. I keep a file of some of them. I have spoken on this subject of political participation in the past to the Jaycees, Texas Baptists, the League of Women Voters, and at least a dozen other groups. Perennially I urge some Baylor student organization to be interested in local, state and national politics and to participate actively therein. If speeches could solve the problem, I alone have made enough speeches to solve the problem. I was playing golf with a friend several years ago. He was a poor golfer and every time he hooked a drive, sliced an approach shot or missed a short putt, he burst out with a long string of profanity. When he finished the eighteen holes and totaled his score, which was over a hundred strokes, he turned to me and commented sadly: "There are some problems which cannot be helped by any amount of cursing." I am afraid that the failure of most Americans actively and intelligently to participate in the processes of self government is a problem which cannot be solved by much speaking on the subject.

A very small percentage of Americans actively participate in and attend local, state or national political meetings. Few endorse and actively support candidates by contributions and campaign work. Few join movements to actively work for or against public issues. Relatively few write their Legislators, Congressmen or other public officials. In the average local, state or national election less than half the eligible voters bother to go to the polls. Often less than ten percent of the voters decide local races. This has been so for decades and is still a major problem of American democracy.

In some totalitarian countries a much higher percentage of the people vote because failure to vote is punished as an offense against the state, but in the United States there is freedom to vote or not to vote and many exercise their freedom by not voting or otherwise participating in politics. Persuasion is the only means available to increase the participation.

In the years immediately following World War II I was an active member of the Waco Jaycees. Under the leadership of the state Jaycee president, Mr. John Ben Shepperd, the Jaycees adopted a program to increase the participation in politics by the average citizens. I joined in making speeches to the effect that the way to make self-government work was for everyone to work at it. I lamented that when it came to politics, most people were willing to let George do it. I warned against such a policy lest one day the citizens would find that George's last name was Malenkov and that their freedom was gone. For the younger ones among you Georgi Malenkov was deputy premier from 1946 to 1953 under the Russian dictator, Joseph Stalin, and succeeded Stalin as premier and dictator when Stalin died in 1953. I always reminded my audiences that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

I recall the Jaycees had a program of providing transportation to the polls for people who wanted to vote and did not have automobiles. I organized the program in the late 1940's in Waco and anyone who wanted to vote on election day could call the Jaycee office and we would send a "poll taxi" out to their homes and take them to the polling place to vote and then return them to their homes. We kept half a dozen "poll taxi" volunteers busy carrying people to the polls on election day. Perhaps we increased the number voting a few percentage points.

About this time I volunteered as an election judge and for several years helped conduct the elections at my voting box in south Waco. One of my jobs was to help those who could not read or write to vote. I read the ballots for the illiterates, whose large number always

surprised me, and marked their ballots for them. It was a most disillusioning experience. Many came in to vote for only one candidate but when they found there were many races for offices from President of the United States to precinct constable, they insisted in doing their duty by voting in every race. Most of them did not know the difference between a justice of peace and a justice on the Supreme Court of Texas between the county commissioner and a Railroad Commissioner. Often they voted for the first candidate listed in every race or sometimes the last name listed in every race. Sometimes they voted for a candidate named Carter because they liked his liver pills or for a candidate named Robinson because they had a neighbor by that name. My experience as an election judge caused me to come to the conclusion that a thousand ignorant, uninformed votes were no better than one ignorant, uninformed vote. An uninformed, blind vote makes no contribution to effective self-government. Often it does more harm than good. The blind and ignorant vote counts just as much as the informed vote and often cancels it. Each of you can remember races in which the uninformed votes determined the outcome of elections. You may recall when Don Yarbrough, a young lawyer of Houston with little experience, a few years ago defeated Judge Charles Barrow of San Antonio, a judge of long experience on the district court and San Antonio Court of Civil Appeals. Mr. Yarbrough said that God had told him to run. Many who voted for him later said they thought that he was either Ralph Yarborough, several times candidate for Governor and late United States Senator, or Don Yarborough, candidate against John Connally for Governor in about 1962. There was a clever newspaper cartoon which showed the vote count for Barrow and Yarbrough and a voice coming out of the heavens saying "I thought he was the other Yarborough too."

After a few years as election judge, I stopped organizing "poll taxi" programs and started opposing them, telling my fellow Jaycees that anyone who was too disinterested to arrange his own transportation to the polls was unlikely to have informed himself of the candidates or issues. Casting an ignorant vote is not a patriotic act and makes no contribution to democratic self-government.

I get particularly vexed by those radio and television announcements which tell the people: "Be sure to vote. It makes no difference how you vote. Just be sure to do your duty as a citizen and vote." It makes all the difference in the world how you vote. The announcer should tell the people not to vote unless they are informed about the candidates and issues they are voting for or against.



You will recall there was considerable controversy concerning the 1948 victory of Mr. Lyndon Johnson over Governor Coke Stevenson in the race for United States Senator. The late report of more uncounted votes from a Jim Wells County polling box changed the outcome of the election and gave Mr. Johnson the victory by a few votes. This caused considerable criticism of our state election code which had been adopted in 1903. The next Legislature created a Commission to Revise Texas Election Laws. Governor Allan Shivers appointed me chairman of this commission. After about two years of work we presented a revised code to the Legislature. One of the provisions which we added to the election code, at my insistence, was a statute which prevented an election judge from helping a person vote either by reading a ballot to him or by marking a ballot for him unless the voter was too blind to read or too crippled physically to mark the ballot.

This implemented my new philosophy that democratic self-government was not served by helping uninformed people to cast votes. For a few years I simply handed the illiterate voter a ballot and refused to read the ballot to them or mark it for them, citing the new law. Later the federal Civil Rights legislation and court decisions invalidated my statute and rejected my philosophy. However, I still hold the same philosophy. Democratic self-government is not furthered simply because we increase the number of people who vote if they cast votes in races and on issues about which they are completely uninformed. I still urge people not to vote in a race or on an issue if they do not know about the candidates or issues. I myself sometimes do not vote in a race in which I do not have adequate information.

Thereafter I made speeches to the effect that there is nothing good about political action per se. Action without purpose is meaningless. Political action without purpose may be dangerous and harmful. When the purpose is determined, such purpose governs the nature of the political action. I began making speeches urging people to inform themselves about candidates and issues before voting. I supported programs such as that of the League of Women Voters which publish information about all candidates and the platforms on which they are running. I believe here is where we should place our emphasis and direct our efforts. We should support programs to inform and educate the voters. We should urge radio and television stations and newspapers to do a better job of presenting information about all candidates and their platforms. This is the only hope for the future.

This problem of informing the citizen so that he can intelligently and effectively participate in processes of self-government is much more difficult than it was a generation ago. The issues confronting the American people today are incredibly complex and difficult to analyze. Problems of monetary inflation, unemployment, energy shortages, unfavorable balance of trade, national defense, foreign relations, domestic crime and juvenile delinquency, urban blight, environmental pollution, distribution of the tax burden, and declining effectiveness of our public schools are too difficult and complex for the average citizen to fully understand and know what to support as solutions. Many have a sense of hopelessness and simply do not vote or otherwise participate in the political process. They look at the mess we are in and denounce politics as dirty business from which no good can be expected. Few try to inform themselves on most issues so that they can participate intelligently in political action pertaining to them. Most who do participate tend to concentrate on one or two issues. I used to call these people "one issue voters." I knew many Texas Baptists who used to ask one question of all candidates — whether they were "wet" or "dry." They wanted to know only whether the candidates were for or against the legalization of the sale of alcoholic beverages in the community, county or state. If the candidate was a "dry," they voted for him. He might be a crooked, inept and ineffective legislator, sheriff or county judge, but if he was "dry," he got their vote. If he was "wet," a host of good qualities which fitted him for public office did not influence them to vote for him. There was a time in Texas in the first two decades of this century when Texas Democrats were divided not into conservatives or liberals but between "wets" and "drys."

Today we have a proliferation of these "one issue voters" or as many people call them today "special-interest groups." The issue of abortion has its fanatical "pro-life" groups and its equally fanatical women's liberation groups. Each casts block votes without regard to all other issues involved in a political race. The energy problems have spawned the rabid environmental purists fighting nuclear power and any more dams and lakes. The National Rifle Association vies with the arms control organizations in political action. Opponents of busing to integrate public schools battle the integration advocates. Hard liners on law enforcement contend with ardent civil rights advocates. Labor unions advocate changes in state and federal laws which facilitate the organization of all employees in all public and private business and the "Right to Work" advocates are just as ardent in their opposition.

There was a time in the past generation when the generally accepted political philosophy was that America was a melting pot and one of the primary goals of our political system was to turn immigrants into good Americans. In one sense we aimed to homogenize our immigrants. Now we seem to have changed this philosophy. Today the melting pot has cooled or been cast aside. The political philosophy of the federal legislative, executive and judicial departments is to preserve the differences. Federal law by controlling local, state and federal voting and voting districts protects and encourages the voting of racial minorities as a bloc. Ballots in different languages and bilingual education for all minority groups cast aside the philosophy of a unified nation with common political goals and a common language and culture. Every racial group is encouraged to organize and preserve its differences with governmental aid and subsidy.

For example, I heard a newscast this week of a meeting of the leaders of Black organizations calling for increased Black power. They cited that eleven percent of the population of the United States were Blacks. For the last presidential election nine million Blacks had registered to vote but only six million voted, ninety percent for President Carter. They were disappointed because only one percent of all public officials were Blacks. They had selected forty-one target areas in the United States where they planned to get better organized and get out more votes to elect more Blacks and increase Black power. We frequently read of similar actions by Mexican American organizations.

Our present political action seems to be dominated by strident, fanatical special interest or one issue groups, who refuse to consider any issue except the one in which they are interested. We are becoming a nation of battling special interest groups with too few citizens trying to comprehend all issues and voting altruistically for the good of the whole nation.

In his November 23, 1979, newsletter to his constituents of the Eleventh Congressional District of Texas my Congressman Marvin Leath wrote:

Big government creates many problems, but perhaps no single problem any more damaging to our individual freedom than that of encouraging "special interest" government. Unfortunately, we have become a nation of special interests, and more often than not, this is the roadblock to solving vitally important national concerns. No sector of our society or economy is immune from claiming special

interests, because, after all, we are all human, and it is merely human nature to think in those terms. Unfortunately, big government takes great advantage of this human tendency, and as special interests grow, so does government, and the cycle goes on and on. Special interests inspire laws, and those laws invariably infringe upon someone else's rights, and a new coalition is formed, and their special interests are pushed.

The net result of this process is obvious — our society becomes fragmented, our national purpose weakened, and our government more dominating. The legislative process itself is subverted and becomes a process of reaction rather than a process of deliberation. Although one interest or another may appear to win this current battle or that particular issue, the grim truth of the matter is — we all lose in the long run. What may appear to be a victory today usually turns into more problems for tomorrow.

Obviously, in any democratic process, points of view will vary, and there is indeed a great need for those views to be heard and duly considered. The ultimate solution, however, should be one of fair, honest resolution as opposed to one of special interest reward and further encroachment into individual freedom and the growth of government. As this process has developed in America, it has caused us to draw so many definite lines of parochial interests that more often than not are thereafter natural barriers to solving future mutual concerns. We can often agree on the common goal, but squander our time and our effort in ultimate decision, because of fear that some group or some class will profit from the decision more than some other. Consequently, the special interest forces come into play, and once again the national interests are subverted.

Certainly, it is true that many special interests come into being as a defense of that particular interest's rights in view of some other group's excessive gain. What invariably happens, however, is that the ultimate winner is always government — it gets even more powerful and always intrudes more and more into the lives of those it regulates. A great number of the special interest groups we deal with in the Congress today were organized because of government interference in the organizers' lives and businesses, and because they viewed their only defense as one that could amass enough political power to create another law or another regulation in their favor. Consequently, big government feeds on special interests.

As our society has fragmented itself into one special interest after another, we have run roughshod over the one thing that made us great — our collective individuality. We have traded our creative ability for a set of government regulations. We have attempted to solve every problem with

a law, and every law has created even more problems. We must once and for all realize that government can no longer serve the people when it controls the people. We must recognize that our survival depends on our collective will and our moral courage, not on some government edict. After all, it is in everyone's special interest to survive as a free nation — it is in everyone's best interest to have a strong economy and a good quality of life.

Congressman Leath is correct; special issue adversary groups create big government and then the millions of state and federal bureaucrats themselves become the biggest and worst of the special interest groups to continue and enlarge their power and regulation of every phase of our lives. That is the reason that I have come to the point where I support by contributions and political campaigning and by my vote those who are for less government, less government regulation and fewer regulators, less governmental expenditures and lower taxes. I have joined what Congressman Leath calls the "ultimate special interest group" for the survival of freedom in America.

### AFTERNOON TOUR

On Saturday afternoon members and guests set out on buses to visit the French Legation and the State Archives and Library Building. Their afternoon was concluded with a reception hosted by Governor and Mrs. Allan Shivers at the E. M. Pease Mansion, which they have restored and where they now live.

The visit to the French Legation was particularly appropriate for the members of the Society. The Legation was constructed in 1840 by Alphonse de Saligny. In 1949 it was acquired by the State of Texas and is now maintained by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. Miss Gethrel Franke welcomed Society members to the Legation and its grounds.

At the State Archives and Library Building, members saw the original by-laws of the Society which were on special loan from the San Jacinto Museum. In addition, materials from the Nacogdoches Archives, the Andrew Jackson Houston Collection, and the Walter Prescott Webb Papers were on exhibit. Constructed during the gubernatorial administration of Society President Daniel, the building now houses the office of the Philosophical Society.

The afternoon concluded at the home of Governor and Mrs. Shivers. The exquisitely restored mansion was designed by Abner Cook and was the home of Governor E. M. Pease and his descendants before being purchased by the Shivers.

## ANNUAL BANQUET

PRESIDENT PRICE DANIEL PRESIDING

President Daniel called upon Rabbi Hyman Schachtel for the Invocation.

RABBI SCHACHTEL: I thought that for the invocation I would express the thanksgiving for all of us to the Heavenly Father for the great privilege which has been ours for these two days in which we have met together to probe into the subject "Texas: Preservation of its History and Goals for its Future." These have been wonderful days. We have renewed our friendships. We have come to a closer understanding of the subject which we have chosen for our interest. I thank God for the way in which the whole proceedings have gone on. We have been blessed by Governor Price Daniel, our President, who has presided with wit and charm and grace. The program in all of its development has added to our knowledge and stimulated our minds, and I believe in comparison with many other programs becomes one of the treasured memories of our experience. I am grateful for all of us for the hospitality given to us by Governor and Mrs. Clements, and I believe I thank God for all of us to have had last evening as our hostess Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, who has become not only a first lady for us in the United States but as I have been elsewhere abroad she with her own graciousness and wisdom and devotion to high ideals has become first lady of the world. May God bless her with many more years in which to be an inspiration to all of us. I thank God for the way in which all of those who participated added to our understanding. Today we visited many places and enjoyed the hospitality of Governor and Mrs. Allan Shivers. I think I can summarize all of this by telling a true story as part of this invocation. In the city of Baltimore some years ago there was a great Catholic Cardinal by the name of Cardinal Gibbons. Upon an evening like this the chairman of the evening had forgotten to tell the Cardinal and a Rabbi who was there and a Protestant Bishop from the various faiths represented in what order they were to come to the dais. The Protestant Bishop and the Rabbi talked it over, and the Bishop went over to the Cardinal and said that since the Cardinal was the eldest he should walk in first and they would walk behind him. He took the hand of the Rabbi and the hand of the Protestant Bishop, and he said, "My brothers, let's walk together." And I say to you, my fellow members of the Philosophical Society, the future is very dark. The future is one that demands the very highest faith and wisdom. And whatever lies ahead, my brothers, my sisters, let us walk together. Amen.

PRESIDENT DANIEL: I want to introduce the speaker for this banquet tonight, a man I've known a long time, a man I think is capable of handling the subject although there are not many men I believe could really do justice to this subject. The subject is "Cultural and Moral Values: Past and Present." We've talked about needs for the future in education and research, energy resources, human resources, and political participation. In my opinion the most important thing we need to look at in both the past and future is our cultural, moral, and ethical values. If Judge Reavley touches upon something that offends the senses of any of you people (I doubt there are many atheists or agnostics or disbelievers in this audience but if there are any and you are offended, please write me), I need to do more in the field of my missionary work. You send anything along that line to me. I need to establish communication with you. Judge Reavley agreed to handle this subject. A lot of people in public life simply talk about other things. Judge Reavley graduated from Harvard Law school and then came home and under the tutelage of Judge Fisher became a fine trial lawyer. He was Secretary of State under Governor Shivers. He was district judge here in Travis County and then served on the Supreme Court of Texas for quite a number of years. I had the pleasure of serving with him for seven years. He quit before I did. It was a joy to serve with Judge Tom Reavley because of the fact that he is such a great lawyer and has such a wonderful mind. It was a real joy to serve with him, especially when he agreed with what I thought the law was. But when he disagreed, it was a little more difficult to serve with him. But he agreed on the priorities we should keep as to the past, the present, and the future. I'm so happy that President Carter appointed him recently to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and that he has taken away from his arduous duties to prepare for us a message tonight on the subject I've already mentioned to you. I am happy to present Judge Tom Reavley.

## CULTURAL AND MORAL VALUES, PAST AND FUTURE

THOMAS M. REAVLEY

Governor Daniel, members of The Philosophical Society of Texas, ladies and gentlemen.

I am thrice grateful tonight: grateful to you for allowing me to become a member of this distinguished society, grateful to you for giving me this part in your meeting, and particularly grateful for

the subject assigned to me. Whereas it has been no trouble at all to find something to say about cultural and moral values, past and future, no one expects me to cover the subject. I may freely pick and choose my points.

I choose to say more about morals than about culture. Both are important, but morals take precedence. If by "culture" we mean the full development and improvement of the mind and interests of the person, that necessarily includes the appreciation and observance of moral values. That is not, however, the disposition of all so-called "cultured" people, for scholarship and the arts are often pursued with only detached perception of moral values. Indeed, these cultured pursuits have been used as a pretended moral justification of privilege, to fill the void of idleness that privilege affords, and to take the mind away from moral issues of the time.

We may refer to an amoral person as "cultured," but there is no ambiguity about personal moral excellence. It is not dependent upon cultural sophistication. What may be called "primitive" is sometimes more properly termed "pure."

I am not advocating a discard of cultural pursuits as a price for morality. On the contrary, I believe that the appropriation of time and study to scholarship and the arts will improve the moral perspective of most of us. For two reasons: First, except for the most simple transaction between two people, the "moral" decision usually requires knowledge and human understanding. Second, the mind occupied with the interests stimulated by cultural pursuits is not so likely to be the "devil's playground," filled by obsession and fantasy with sexual and other physical appetites. The first consideration is my initial emphasis.

What is "moral" conduct? It is right, not wrong, conduct. What makes it right? Whether you answer that question with Jeremy Bentham, some other philosopher, or by holy writ, you probably agree that moral conduct serves the ultimate good of people. The word and its usage assume the worth of human beings. Moral value goes up or down depending upon the high or low regard for human personality. Moral issues — the use of alcohol, the utterance of promise or curse, the use of sex, or charity, or abortion, capital punishment — usually question how we are to treat ourselves and others; and the answer depends, first, upon the value we ascribe to those human beings.

The right answer to the moral issue begins with high regard for all humans; but that is not all there is to it. What solution to the issue best serves all humans? That is where knowledge and wisdom



are required, and even the wisest may be left wondering. Abortion, the response to improper behavior, utilization of the earth's irreplaceable resources, the measure and object of benevolence, who and how to decide whether to prevent death when life cannot be prolonged: to gauge the effect of a choice upon all people concerned may be very difficult.

Is it enough to learn that you should do unto others as you would have them do unto you? Since we assume your respect for yourself, it is a fine rule, but again: only the beginning point. When you have changed places, what would you have done to you? Do you take upon you whatever ignorance and immorality the other has? If the murderer wants to know where his intended victim fled, do you answer by his lights and tell him what he wants to know? Of course not — not unless you would transpose a golden rule into evil nonsense. What you would have done to you should depend upon what is best for all humans affected, and that is often the hard question.

This world has had to endure too many folks who think that the first step of the golden rule completes the plan of salvation, and that those who take it are endowed with the right to condemn the immorality of those who are struggling with the hard question.

The best motive may lead to the worst consequences. Some people who care most for the rights of human beings would disperse the armies and police forces, open the jails, hug the Gulag commissar, and beget a world where no decent person ever again enjoyed any right.

We have at least as much difficulty with the full understanding of consequence as we do with electing good intention. I see so many judges who have the highest motivation — who believe in freedom for all and fair treatment of those accused of crime. With great skill and industry they develop rules of behavior for business, for police, prosecutors and trial judges. That is just fine — until those who must follow the rules find them too complicated or impractical to apply, until the victims of crime suffer from the freedom of the criminal, and until citizens lose respect for law and its administrators.

It is the end, the total consequence, that finally decides whether the choice is right or wrong. The consequences of both means and object compose the end being weighed. The Supreme Court of the United States held in *United Steelworkers v. Weber* last June that Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 does not forbid an affirmative action plan, giving preference to a certain number of Blacks, in a labor contract. Was that the moral decision? Many say "yes" —

because this is required to correct immoral discrimination of the past. Others say "no" — because if discrimination on the basis of race is immoral, then Mr. Weber's loss was immoral. But the morality of the decision, so far as the Supreme Court's action is concerned, may be determined by entirely different considerations. What if the decision was achieved by the Court declaring that Congress said something which Congress did not say? What about the integrity of the Court in that case? And what about the importance of the balance between the branches of government and the effect of the Court's disregard for the limits of the judicial function? I pronounce no judgment and make no moral criticism. If I were to announce disagreement, I would devote myself to the constituent arguments and decisions of the judgment on the merits, and I would issue no moral decrees against any individual. Judgment and morality are not the same thing, but they are related. It is, I believe, a moral charge that judgment be exercised so as to take into account, so far as possible, its full consequence.

One writer says that without knowledge and behavior guided by knowledge there cannot be moral behavior. He finds this to be the point of the story of the Garden of Eden. Sin arose when Adam first tasted the tree of knowledge. So without knowledge, which alone can be true or false and hence capable of error, there is no meaning to either good or evil.

I would not join that statement, but I will join President Mirabeau B. Lamar when he said: "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy and, while guided and controlled by virtue, is the noblest attribute of man. . . . It is in my mind an error too prevalent to consider education as having reference to the intellectual to the exclusion of the moral improvement of the species. . . . Intellect apart from moral culture can never be relied on in the prosecution of any of the great practical ends of society; it teaches indeed how to rear but is powerless to perpetuate."

Where have we come and where do we appear to be headed — morally?

There is something to be said to the good and to the bad. James Reston declares that America has become a moral pigsty. But then Philip Wylie wrote that America "was a whoring, rum-swilling, vulgar nation from the start."

The moral judgments of the past are not infallible. Alfred North Whitehead warned: "The defense of morals is the battle-cry which best rallies stupidity against change." And then he went on to

speculate that maybe countless ages ago respectable amoebae refused to migrate from ocean to dry land — refusing in defense of morals. There are rules that we can do without: rules against playing cards and dancing, rules endowing all rights within the family to the husband and father, rules forbidding sex except for the purpose of procreation. The society which may be remembered as good and moral too often concealed unconscionable abuse of women, children and minority races. We hear more today about the rights of all people than ever before. If our state of moral health is to be judged by our regard for human beings, then there is evidence for an affirmative reading.

I fear, however, that it does not outweigh the negative. The instances of personal misconduct, both petty and gross, are too common. While laws and resolutions of various churches and groups may address the rights of the whole community, the people in that community too often do not. Forty-seven years ago Reinhold Niebuhr ended his book, *Moral Man and Immoral Society*, on a hopeful note because of the rising sensitivity to social injustice. While he would observe today a current emphasis on the responsibility of society to persons, I wonder what Niebuhr would say about the current deemphasis on personal responsibility to society?

What we see in today's American society, of those precipitating factors of moral behavior and value, point to decline in the future — unless changes come in these factors.

What are these precipitating factors? Our values are either given or they are chosen. The values which are given come from the authority of state or church or parents or role models or peers. For the most part those values, noble or dreadful, are conveyed to us in the speech and assumptions of others with whom we keep company. Our moral or immoral conduct is either imposed or imitated, or it is due to the *values* which we have received or chosen. There is a continuum between the imposition by express authority, on the one hand, to the studied and rational judgment and commitment to value upon the other. A most pervasive source of moral conduct today is generated by fashion, usually communicated by the media. A fact becomes true and behavior becomes attractive by being printed in newspapers or shown on television, and importance is judged by the size of the headline, repetition, and the amount of time devoted on television. The very worst which the dark recesses of the human mind can conceive is now portrayed vividly on the screen of the movie and the television. I fail to see that the Playboy philosophy

and the popularity of the movie *Carnal Knowledge* represent an advance from the often denounced Victorianism. The vivid display of the destructive and immoral not only leads the unbalanced mind to reenact horrible crimes, but it also imposes vulgar standards and harmful deeds upon the populace at large. We have profited somewhat by the revolt against the hypocrisy of earlier decades, but now we *avow* the propriety of doing whatever succeeds for the individual against others — as long as the individual is “cool” and looks good. Sissela Bok tells us that deception is taken for granted in law, journalism, government, and the social sciences — that salesmen and advertisers and police are accustomed to manipulating the truth for their own advantage.

I was taught in law school that a lawyer may not pursue a known lie on behalf of a client. If, despite your admonitions to tell the truth, your client testifies falsely in court, you are obliged by professional ethics to ask the judge for permission to withdraw from the representation of that client. Some members of the profession, of course, did not live up to those standards. But is it progress to have the view advanced publicly that the lawyer-client relation is an intimate relationship and that you are entitled to lie for your client just as you are for your wife? A writer on legal ethics contends that, even when you know the witness is a perjurer, you have a duty to your client to proceed with the examination and to argue the truth of that testimony to the jury. This is apodictic decay.

Pornography and poison alcohol have been glamorized. Even illegal drugs are glamorized by the paraphernalia trade — the head shops which do an annual business of between \$1.5 billion and \$3 billion.

The young are taught by popular fiction and the media that happiness and pleasure are to be found in imitating foolish fashion — and that success is achieved by getting ahead of others.

It is not enough for you to be physically well, to be needed, to have opportunity for the exercise of talent, to enjoy many blessings. You are threatened by anyone who is larger or better looking or more talented. You can never rest in your effort to put down or get ahead of the other fellow. Meaning and worth are measured by those comparisons. Your success relates to how well or how poorly other people are doing. Somehow, it is a boon to you if they do not know the answers, and if they do not have the latest word, and if their fortune is not as good as yours.

To avoid loneliness, you should associate in a gang or club or some ethnic or tribal circle where you can belong; and then lobby

for only your interest and perhaps shoot and curse at all the rest. That is meaning and success for you.

Then what of the chosen values? It is the low value given to life itself that produces low moral values.

This brings us to the bottom of the matter. If moral values are chosen rather than imposed, what is the foundation of the choice of high moral values?

If the moral treatment of your neighbor is predicated upon respect for his worth, what is the cause for that respect and worth? Too many still ascribe worth only to the members of their own tribe or gang. That stage of moral development is barbarism. All people should be treated justly and honestly. But why are they worthy of that treatment?

It is enough for the humanist that they are human. The answer to "why?" stops there, because the humanist says to stop. This leaves our relationships based upon proximity in time and place and upon mutual interest. If we are only accidental collections of atoms who happen to be here together for a brief time, there would seem to be no compelling reason, except self-interest, why others should be treated considerately, or why the roadway should not be littered, or why earth's resources should not be used to advance the user's enjoyment.

If we are all created, however, by the same creating intelligence or spirit, and if there is above and beyond this joint venture some design or plan to which all belong and are called; then we are all kinsmen and have some responsibility for each other. We are not alone, springing by happenstance from nothingness, stumbling toward oblivion.

Why should my conduct be "right" and why should I treat my own mind and body with respect? It depends, finally, upon who and what I am, upon what I am for and what I am to be.

If I do not at some point in my life decide that I am an honest person, not only is there a price which may someday buy me, but I am adrift upon the tides of fashion and fortune. Integrity and integration both come from the Latin word meaning complete or whole, intact or restored. To be mentally healthy we must be integrated personalities, with intact identity. If so many succumb to bribes and falsehood, betrayal and default, it is because they never identified themselves as faithful and true — which identification has the healthy effect of integrating self.

Some people are able to stand on their own feet, bootstraps firmly grasped, and identify themselves. I believe that for most of us, however, self cannot be complete or whole without a meaning for life which endures beyond a few isolated decades. Furthermore, the perspective of self without the vast design invites pernicious self-sufficiency. The loss of the sacred, says Paul at the end of the first chapter of Romans, gives us up to depraved reason.

If we have only our own bootstraps to hold to, we face Quentin's problem in Arthur Miller's play, *After the Fall*: argument and litigation of existence before an empty bench. It is the emptiness that confronted Leo Tolstoy: "Having asked myself and all the learned men around me what I am and what is the meaning of my life, and received the answer that I am a fortuitous concatenation of atoms and that life has no meaning but is itself an evil, I fell into despair and wanted to put an end to my life . . . ."

And what of the cultural pursuits, those creative exhibits of a civilized society which Whitehead lists as truth, beauty, adventure, art and peace? Whitehead says these demonstrate "the nature of things," and he defines peace as "a quality of mind steady in its reliance that fine action is treasured in the nature of things." Why should those who assume the nature of things to be decay and the death of personality find interest in cultural pursuits — except as playthings or something to fill these days? In the end they are ephemeral baubles.

It is quite different for those who hear a call to build and to beautify from the infinite and eternal, and who believe that we are dimly but surely related to perfection, and that there is a divine plan for the fullness of time: to unite all things in this universe under the divine planner. That believer has cause to sing. Fully aware of the obstacles and limitations within himself and an unregenerate society, that believer strives for community — for the most stirring or pleasing tapestry or melody — for the invention, cam or piston with the greatest strength and utility — for the paragraph structure that speaks with the most clarity and accuracy — for the rule of law most coherent and effectual. It is that believer who can achieve Whitehead's peace. He knows what the end will be. He can detach himself from the here-today gone-tomorrow fads, fashions and foolishness. The success or failure of his efforts are of concern — but not too much.

As surely as despair will not produce high moral or cultural values, despair usually awaits the admission that this is all there is. If the human is nothing but happenstance set to natural selection, beyond freedom and dignity, then this human being — with his pride and

self-assertion, his aspirations and love and dreams, his heroism and devotion to duty — is the most pitiable and absurd creature imaginable. And no momentary morality changes the matter. Why play games of right and wrong in that black hole? Our alternatives are either suicide or ennui.

We must find, as Tolstoy found, unseen but perceived support and assurance that goodness is at the heart of the universe. Personal conduct and values then matter, because in the reach of eternity the person has value.

I concede that many wise and good people insist that cultural and moral values do not depend upon the transcendental or supernatural, and that, indeed, the religious or theological contribution is detrimental. I agree with most of what Walter Lippmann wrote fifty years ago in *A Preface to Morals*. I certainly side with him against his 1929 foe, not altogether vanquished in 1979: dogmatic creed. I too beware of the person who proclaims that the one narrow way to salvation begins where he stands. Socrates endured the Sophist — and we suffer from James Jones, Ruhollah Khomeini, and others too close to name.

If humankind comes to the point where people choose moral values rather than accept their imposition, as Lippmann foretold, his “maturity” may be the answer for a few but not for most. Lippmann himself speaks of a “higher religion.” I think that it exists, although he did not find it.

I have great respect for the intellectual humanist. His philosophy has played its part in the human venture. But, now, I believe it is time to move on — to take advantage of the speculation of Plato and Einstein, to explore Whitehead’s new reformation, to open the window to the infinite. Intellectual advance has always employed, at least a bit, of revelation. Civilization itself can advance only if there is movement in the affairs of the spirit. Those are the resources we must use today, and the spiritual may be the horizon beyond which waits our new world.

Samuel Eliot Morison in *Admiral of the Ocean Sea* tells us of the disillusion, cynical pessimism, and black despair of Fifteenth Century Europe. He quotes the *Nuremberg Chronicle* of July 12, 1493, predicting the Seventh and final Age which would conclude the history of a wicked world.

Then Morison writes:

Yet, even as the chroniclers of Nuremberg were correcting their proofs from Koberger’s press, a Spanish caravel named *Niña* scudded before a winter gale into Lisbon, with

news of a discovery that was to give old Europe another chance. In a few years we find the mental picture completely changed. Strong monarchs are stamping out privy conspiracy and rebellion; the church, purged and chastened by the Protestant Reformation, puts her house in order; new ideas flare up throughout Italy, France, Germany and the northern nations; faith in God revives and the human spirit is renewed. The change is complete and astounding.

A new envisagement of the world has begun and men are no longer sighing after the imaginary golden age that lay in the distant past, but speculating as to the golden age that might possibly lie in the oncoming future.

It is the predicament of modern man to live amidst both despair and high passion, to have the means of communication without the disposition or ability to use them well, and to possess greater powers of destruction than of understanding. The present menace of anarchy — the horror and stench of murder and starvation and torture — are enough to make one wonder if the subject of this evening's discourse — so far as it affects the outcome of the human experiment on this planet — is anything more than the irrelevant speculation of the elite. No one could predict what the future holds for human values caught in this predicament. Perhaps grace can still save us. Our contribution will depend at first upon how we exercise an essential moral choice: one's concept of oneself.



# N E C R O L O G Y

## CHARLES PAUL BONER

1900 - 1979

DR. CHARLES PAUL BONER, INTERNATIONALLY KNOWN PHYSICIST in the field of acoustics and former University of Texas vice president, died in Austin on April 12, 1979. Born on February 8, 1900, in Nocona, Texas, Dr. Boner was an Army veteran of World War I.

A former president of the Acoustical Society of America, Dr. Boner was associated with The University of Texas throughout most of his professional career. He held the position of University of Texas vice president for academic affairs from 1954 to 1957, a role in which he served as adviser on academic affairs to the University System and also as principal executive officer of the main university in Austin.

In addition, he founded the Defense Research Laboratory (now Applied Research Laboratories) in 1945 and served as its director until 1965, at which time he became a consultant to the laboratories. He also established the University's Office of Government Sponsored Research (now Office of Sponsored Projects) in 1949 and was its executive director from 1949 to 1954, and again from 1957 to 1965.

His other administrative duties included being dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, 1949-54. He added the additional title of dean of the University faculty (equivalent to the institution's vice presidency) during 1953.

Dr. Boner was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of The University of Texas where he earned three degrees — B.A. 1920, M.A. 1922 and Ph.D. 1929. Before earning a bachelor's degree, he became a physics assistant at the University in 1919 and joined the faculty as an instructor in 1922. He retired in 1970 and held the title of professor emeritus.

During World War II, he left The University of Texas campus to become associate director of the Underwater Sound Laboratory at Harvard University, where he had been a Whiting Fellow in 1927. As one of the world's leading experts on underwater sound defense, he was recognized twice by the U. S. government with certificates of exceptional service for his work on anti-submarine weapons and special torpedoes and for his contributions to naval ordnance development.

His extensive knowledge of acoustics put him in demand throughout the country as a consultant in the design and construction of radio studios and auditoriums.

Dr. Boner's interest in sound led him also into pipe organ work. He not only built organs, he also played them and was a member of the American Guild of Organists. It was his suggestion that a new principle of acoustics — as expressed in floors and ceilings on springs, windowless rooms and walls that move — was incorporated in UT's Music Building, considered one of the nation's finest acoustically designed buildings.

In addition to the Acoustical Society of America (of which he was a Fellow), he was a member of Sigma Xi, honorary graduate research organization; American Association for the Advancement of Science, Association of Physics Teachers, American Institute of Physics and the Philosophical Society of Texas.

Dr. Boner's survivors include his wife, Marian, three sons, Donald S. Boner, Charles R. Boner and Richard E. Boner, all of Austin.

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### LEON A. GREEN

1888 - 1979

THE DEATH ON JUNE 15, 1979, OF LEON A. GREEN, PROFESSOR emeritus of law at The University of Texas, marked a great loss to legal education and to the legal community.

Leon Green was born on March 31, 1888, in Oakland, Louisiana, and grew up there. At seven years of age he began helping his father in his various enterprises, including the operation of a saw-mill, a grist mill, a shingle mill and a general store. Leon's early education was in country schools and he went to Ouachita College in Arkadelphia, Arkansas, where he earned his A.B. degree in 1908 and where he met Notra Anderson, whom he married in 1909.

After receiving his degree in 1908, he went to El Dorado, Arkansas, to study law in the office of his oldest brother, a state senator in Arkansas. But this study was interrupted, and he and Notra went to join his parents who had moved to Hamlin, Texas. There he "did everything to make a dollar" — managed an ice company, traded in real estate, sold insurance and was a bank vice-president. After his three-year business fling in West Texas, he enrolled in 1911 in The University of Texas Law School because he said he "can't recall when I didn't want to be a lawyer." So determined was he to "be a lawyer" that he studied enough in his first year to pass the bar in 1912 and, before receiving his UT law degree in 1915, practiced law part-time for three years with the Austin firm of Rector and Green.

On one of his biographical resumes, Dean Green listed that he had been on the UT law faculty "since 1915, in and out." The first "in" was from 1915 to 1918 when he became a trial lawyer for insurance cases for Locke and Locke in Dallas, and continued through 1919-20 when he worked on oil and gas cases for Wynne, Johnson, Green and Morgan in Fort Worth. His second "in" as a UT faculty member occurred in 1920-26 when, "worn out" as a courtroom lawyer, he left private practice to return to campus. During this period he is credited with originating the plan for the *Texas Law Review*, the oldest law journal in the Southwest, which published its first volume in 1923.

In six short years of full-time teaching and hard work Leon Green became a nationally known legal scholar and was in demand. He was dean of the University of North Carolina Law School in 1926-27 but held that post in absentia for a year while he filled a visiting professorship at Yale. He became a regular member of the Yale law faculty in 1927 and stayed there until accepting the Northwestern deanship in 1929. Among his accomplishments, he is remembered for having rebuilt the Northwestern law faculty into one of the strongest in the country in the 1930's and 1940's. He served as dean for 18 years until 1947, when he resigned to return to The University of Texas as Distinguished Professor.

Dean Green continued to teach at Texas until he retired in 1977. It is thought he probably taught more different courses and introduced more casebooks into the curriculum of the UT Law School than any other teacher in the school's history. He had great rapport with his students and he put constant pressure upon them to get them to think broadly, constructively, and in new channels. Three of his former law students went on to become U. S. Supreme Court justices — John Paul Stevens and Arthur Goldberg from Northwestern and Tom C. Clark from The University of Texas Law School.

Among his major works are *Rationale of Proximate Cause, Judge and Jury, Traffic Victims: Tort Law and Insurance, The Litigation Process in Tort Law, Cases on Torts and Injuries to Relations*, plus untold articles. Now seen by contemporaries as the most original thinker of our time in the field of Torts, Green was one of the leading realists. He has been awarded honorary degrees by Yale, Northwestern and Louisiana State.

"Leon Green was a distinguished lawyer, a successful and able administrator as a dean, a nationally recognized and producing scholar for as many years as probably anyone ever has been, and a stimulating and exciting teacher. It is rare for such a combination

of talents to exist in a single person." This description by Page Keeton, colleague and former dean of UT Law School, expresses the opinion of many legal educators and former students. T. J. Gibson, associate dean of the law school, described him as ". . . a dynamic teacher and a great human being."

Professor Green is survived by his wife, Notra, and by a daughter, Nevin, both of Austin; a son, Leon Green, Jr., of Washington, D. C.; and three grandchildren.

—J.F.S. JR.

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## JOHN LEROY JEFFERS

1908 - 1979

JOHN LEROY JEFFERS, THE SON OF THEODORE FRANKLIN JEFFERS and Cynthia Ewing Jeffers, was born on the family cotton farm near Ferris, Texas, on October 15, 1908.

He graduated from Holland, Texas, High School and obtained his LLB Degree (with highest honors) from The University of Texas in 1932. At the University he was a member of the Chancellors, Order of the Coif, Delta Phi Societies, as well as editor in chief of the *Law Review*. In 1974 he was named a Distinguished Alumnus by The University of Texas Ex-Students Association.

He was admitted to the State Bar of Texas in 1932 and served as Assistant Criminal District Attorney in San Antonio from 1932 to 1939 at which time he joined the San Antonio law firm now known as Clemens, Spencer, Welmaker & Finck. In 1942 he joined the Houston law firm now known as Vinson & Elkins and had been with that firm until his death on July 4, 1979. He had been a member of the firm's executive committee for a number of years prior to his death. During all of his professional career he was a trial lawyer, trying numerous criminal and civil cases of countless types. During the 1950's he spent much of his time in labor litigation, and in the 1960's and 1970's he specialized in antitrust litigation.

He was a past member of the faculty of St. Mary's University School of Law in San Antonio and the South Texas School of Law in Houston, lecturer for the Southwestern Legal Foundation, a member of the Texas Constitutional Revision Committee (1973-74); Chairman, Governor's Conference on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals (1974); Delegate-at-Large to the Democratic National Committee (1952).

He was a member of the American Bar Association (Member, House of Delegates 1966-67; 1972-79) (Chairman, Antitrust Section 1970-71); Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers, American Bar Foundation, American Judicature Society, and Texas Bar Foundation; President, Houston Bar Association (1968-69) and State Bar of Texas (1973-74); Member, Board of Trustees, South Texas School of Law (1960); Trustee, University of Texas Law School Foundation, 1967-79; Member (1953-59) and Chairman (1957-59) Board of Regents, University of Texas; Member and honorary member (1962), The University Cancer Foundation Board of Visitors (M.D. Anderson Hospital); Member, Board of Visitors, McDonald Observatory, The University of Texas System, and Member, The Philosophical Society of Texas.

He was a member, Vestries of St. Francis Episcopal Church and Christ Church Cathedral.

He is survived by his wife, the former Nell Elise Walker (whom he married in 1932), and a son, John Jeffers of Houston, and a daughter, Mrs. H. Malcolm (Mary Nell) Lovett, Jr., of Houston, and four grandchildren.

—T.S.

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ESTELLE BOUGHTON SHARP  
JAMES LEFTWICH SHEPHERD JR.  
MORRIS SHEPPARD  
STUART SHERAR  
RALPH HENDERSON SHUFFLER  
ALBERT OLIN SINGLETON  
A. FRANK SMITH  
FRANK CHESLEY SMITH  
THOMAS VERNON SMITH  
HARRIET WINGFIELD SMITHER  
JOHN WILLIAM SPIES  
TOM DOUGLAS SPIES  
ROBERT WELDON STAYTON  
IRA KENDRICK STEPHENS  
HATTON WILLIAM SUMNERS  
ROBERT LEE SUTHERLAND  
GARDINER SYMONDS

ROBERT EWING THOMASON  
J. CLEO THOMPSON  
CHARLES RUDOLPH TIPS  
HENRY TRANTHAM  
GEORGE WASHINGTON TRUETT  
RADOSLAV ANDREA TSANOFF  
EDWARD BLOUNT TUCKER  
WILLIAM BOCKHOUT TUTTLE  
THOMAS WAYLAND VAUGHAN  
ROBERT ERNEST VINSON  
LESLIE WAGGENER  
ALONZO WASSON  
WILLIAM WARD WATKIN  
ROYALL RICHARD WATKINS  
WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB  
HARRY BOYER WEISER  
ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST  
CLARENCE RAY WHARTON  
WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER  
WILLIAM RICHARDSON WHITE  
WILLIAM MARVIN WHYBURN  
HARRY CAROTHERS WIESS  
DOSSIE MARION WIGGINS  
JAMES RALPH WOOD  
DUDLEY KEZER WOODWARD JR.  
WILLIS RAYMOND WOOLRICH  
BENJAMIN HARRISON WOOTEN  
GUS SESSIONS WORTHAM  
FRANK WILSON WOZENCRAFT  
WILLIAM EMBRY WRATHER  
RAMSEY YELVINGTON  
HUGH HAMPTON YOUNG

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