

*The Philosophical Society of Texas*

PROCEEDINGS

1985



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.*

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*Attendance at the 1985 Meeting*

Members registered included: Misses Duff, Hartgraves; Mesdames Brinkerhoff, Huey, Rhodes, Rostow, Symonds; Messrs. Thomas D. Anderson, Henry M. Bell, Jr., Paul G. Bell, Bennett, Beto, Blanton, Bolton, Boyd, Caldwell, Edward Clark, Conger, Cooper, Crim, Daniel, Dick, Doty, Dougherty, Doyle, A. Baker Duncan, Fehrenbach, Fisher, Durwood Fleming, Jon H. Fleming, Garrett, William L. Garwood, Gordon, Greenhill, Hanna, Harrington, Hobby, Holtzman, Hook, Hubert, Inman, Kelsey, Dan E. Kilgore, William J. Kilgore, Kozmetsky, Law, Lawrence, LeMaistre, Levin, Lindsey, Locke, Lord, McCorquodale, McGinnis, Madden, Margrave, Mills, Moseley, Pate, Pope, Herman P. Pressler, Jr., Herman P. Pressler III, Risher Randall, Schachtel, Sharp, Frank C. Smith, Jr., Sparkman, Spence, Spurr, Topazio, Trotti, Vandiver, Ruel C. Walker, Watkins, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson, Winfrey, Woodson, Wozencraft, Charles Alan Wright, Yarborough.

Guests included: Dr. F. T. Adams, Jr., Mrs. Thomas D. Anderson, Dr. Victor Arnold, Dr. and Mrs. Alando Ballantyne, Mrs. Paul G. Bell, Dan Beto, Donna Beto, Mr. and Mrs. Art Blair, Mrs. Jack S. Blanton, Mrs. Frank C. Bolton, Jr., Mrs. Howard Boyd, Bob Brinkerhoff, Mrs. Clifton Caldwell, Grace Chisolm, Mrs. Roger Conger, Mrs. John H. Cooper, Mrs. William R. Crim, Mr. and Mrs. John Culpepper, Mrs. Price Daniel, John Dillard, Mrs. Ezra W. Doty, Mrs. J. Chrys Dougherty, Mrs. Gerry Doyle, Beth Duff, Mrs. A. Baker Duncan, Mrs. T. R. Fehrenbach, Dr. and Mrs. William S. Fields, Mrs. Durwood Fleming, Mrs. Jon H. Fleming, Dorothy French, Mrs. Jenkins Garrett, Mrs. W. St. John Garwood, Robert K. German, Mrs. William E. Gordon, Mrs. Ralph Hanna, Mrs. M. T. Harrington, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hatfield, Betty Hendrick, Colonel and Mrs. Ed Higgins, Mrs. William P. Hobby, Mrs. Wayne H. Holtzman, Mrs. Harold S. Hook, Eugenia Hunt, Mrs. Bobby Ray Inman, Mrs. Mavis P. Kelsey, Mrs. Dan E. Kilgore, Mrs. William J. Kilgore, Mrs. George Kozmetsky, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Krueger, Mrs. Thomas H. Law, Mrs. F. Lee Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lawrence III, Mrs. Charles A. LeMaistre, Mrs. William C. Levin, Mrs. John H. Lindsey, Mrs. John P. Locke, Mrs. Malcolm McCorquodale, Dr. John McDermott, Mrs. Robert McGinnis, Dr. and Mrs. H. C. McQuaide, Mrs. Wales Madden, Jr., Mrs. John L. Margrave, Mrs. Ballinger Mills, Martha Moore, Mrs. John D. Moseley, Mr. and Mrs. Frisbie W. Parker, Mrs. A. M.

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With the approach of the Texas 1986 Sesquicentennial, program chairperson Elspeth Rostow brought together outstanding speakers to examine "The Texas Experience: Continuity and Change."



**THE TEXAS EXPERIENCE:  
CONTINUITY AND CHANGE**

**WHO ARE THE TEXANS OF 1985?**

**W. PARKER FRISBIE**

I am honored to be invited to speak to you at this meeting of the Philosophical Society of Texas — honored not only because of the current distinguished membership of the Society, but also because of the significant place of this society in Texas history. Its inception, of course, is virtually coincident with the birth of the Republic of Texas. The principal founder of the Society, Mirabeau B. Lamar, was elected vice-president in the first national election of the Republic of Texas in September 1836, and two years later was elected president of the Republic. As a member of the faculty of the University of Texas, it is a pleasure to be associated, however distantly, with Lamar, inasmuch as he has been referred to as the “father of education” in Texas, and influenced the leaders of the Republic to grant 50 leagues of land toward the support of two universities. It is especially gratifying to participate in this meeting that, as Professor Rostow noted in her letter of invitation, helps to usher in Texas’s sesquicentennial year.

In turning to the topic to which I have been asked to address my remarks, i.e., “Who are the Texans of 1985?”, I feel I should warn you that, as one who has been trained largely in social demography, I have the demographer’s penchant for numbers and statistics as a means of developing a profile of a population. However, I have resisted the temptation to supplement this discussion with the usual set of tables and will endeavor to focus on social and economic concerns, as well as on demographic issues. Also, I will put the question a little more broadly to ask “Who are the Texans of the 1980s?”

In beginning to develop an answer to the question, I found it interesting as well as appropriate, in this prelude to the 150th anniversary of the founding of Texas, to contrast the Texans of today with Texas at the time of the gaining of Texas independence. (Actually, I will often make comparisons using data from 1850, since that was the date of the first census in Texas.) Obviously, in many, many ways we are a much different people in the 1980s than we were in 1836. However, in other very important ways we are much



the same. To some extent I want to make my remarks a celebration of the accomplishments of Texas, but I also want to emphasize the challenges that we face today and in the future.

In certain respects, the 59 delegates who attended the convention at Washington-on-the-Brazos from March 1 to March 17 reflected what the population of the nascent Republic was like in 1836. Only two of the delegates were born within the boundaries of what would subsequently be the state of Texas, and that was certainly consistent with the population composition. Both of these "native-born" delegates were Mexicans; José Francisco Ruiz and José Antonio Navarro were born in San Antonio. Navarro, in particular, reflected the mainstream of later political views of Texans in that at the Convention of 1845, he supported annexation of Texas to the United States, and subsequently all four of his sons served the Confederacy. The third Mexican, Lorenzo de Zavala, was born in Yucatan and not only had served in the Mexican Congress, but also had been elected governor of Mexico in 1832. He was elected vice-president *ad interim* of the Republic of Texas.

Among the delegates who declared the independence of Texas on March 2, 1836, and began signing the document on March 3, were men from 11 of the states of America and from four foreign countries. As T. R. Fehrenbach has noted, many of these men had good educations and several had substantial political backgrounds. I have already mentioned de Zavala who, according to Fehrenbach, had "a broad education and the knowledge of centuries," while Tom Rusk, born in South Carolina and late of Georgia, was experienced in political matters, as befitted one from whom would descend a secretary of state of the United States (Fehrenbach, 1968:222-223). Thus, both distinctly American and Spanish-Mexican influences were present, and both these influences were reflected in the constitution that was drafted before the convention adjourned. As a demographer, it is interesting to note that the age distribution of the delegates was congruent with the young age structure of this early stage. Houston, at 43, was one of the older delegates. Both Sam Maverick and Tom Rusk were 29. However, the age range was broad, with William Motley being the youngest delegate at age 24, while Collin McKinney, at 70, was the oldest.

Now let us consider the Texans of the 1980s. First, the most recent Bureau of the Census estimates indicate that, at mid-year 1984, there were almost 16 million of us — a substantial increase over the 14.2 million who were counted in 1980. This means that

Texas is a very close second to California as the fastest growing state and a close second to Florida as the state with the largest number of in-migrants in the interval between the census of 1980 and the most recent estimate. In terms of percent increase in population, Texas ranked fifth between 1970 and 1980. By contrast, in 1836, the population of what was to become the Republic of Texas has been estimated to have numbered only 35,000 to 50,000, and the 1850 census counted only 212,592 Texans.

While, in the 1970s, Texas experienced unprecedented in-migration which accounted for 58% of the state's overall increase in population, the volume of movement increased even more in the first part of the 1980s, with well over 60% of Texas's growth coming due to in-migration (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1985; Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1985). While there is a real question about whether such rapid growth can continue, this migrant stream is the modern counterpart of a very old pattern. In 1853, when the Olmsted brothers made their now well-known *Journey Through Texas*, they found a good deal of deserted land in Louisiana. To their inquiry about where the people had gone, they reported that "the universal reply was 'gone to Texas'" (1857/1978:62). In fact, this response is said to have been so common among westward-heading settlers in the 1800s that these opportunity seekers would simply write "GTT" over the doors of their abandoned homes. It seems that a large part of the move in the direction of the Sunbelt in recent years has been simply a continuation of the "Gone to Texas" phenomenon.

Today, a large proportion, one-third, of all Texans were born outside the state. And only a relatively small number of Texans (6%) are of foreign birth, a figure about half that recorded for Texas in the 1850 census. However, there is some substantial variation by ethnicity. Less than 2% of the Anglo (non-Hispanic white) and black populations were of foreign birth in 1980, but about 18.5% of the Mexican-American population is made up of first-generation immigrants.

As was true at the time of the declaration of Texas independence, so too in 1980, the largest number of migrants present in Texas came from the southwestern United States. With respect to recent migrants, we find that over 36% came from the South, about one-fourth from the West and North Central states, and less than 14% from the Northeast. If we focus on the age of migrants between 1970 and 1980, we find that Texas gained population in all age

groups except the 60-69 category and that the majority of net gains (52%) were in the young to middle adult year (Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1983). Also, if the work of my colleagues in the Department of Sociology and the Population Research Center dealing with the migration to the "growth corridor" between San Antonio and Austin is any indication, a majority of in-migrants have taken white-collar jobs, with over one-quarter being in managerial and professional occupations.

In addition to the issue of where Texans come from, we can ask "who are the Texans of the 1980s as measured in social and economic terms?" The most recent data at my disposal show that we are the people who rank first among the states in total energy consumption, in the production of petroleum, and in proved reserves of natural gas and liquid hydrocarbons. Texas has the largest refining capacity of any state and accounts for about 27% of the national total.<sup>1</sup>

As an agricultural producer, we stand virtually unchallenged in many respects, typically leading all other states in cattle on feed, cattle slaughtered, beef cows and calves, sheep and lambs, goats, wool and mohair production, as well as cash receipts from livestock marketed. Texas also usually ranks first in cotton, grain sorghum, watermelon, and spinach production. We have more farms, ranches, and farm and ranch land than any other state. Farm and ranch marketings totaled nearly \$10 billion in each of the two most recent years for which data were available, with 40% of receipts coming from the sale of cattle and calves alone. In fact, in 1983, there were approximately 15 million cattle in Texas, almost the same number as people in the state. In 1850, there were a little over 900,000 cattle, which included 50,000 work oxen. This number, however, exceeded the number of people by better than four to one. Texas obviously has a number of other very important industries, such as financial institutions, high-tech industries, and manufacturing firms, but time will not allow me to comment on the diversity of our economy. I do want to note that in 1853, the Olmsted brothers found that "Texas has but two avenues of approach — the Gulf and Red River," with roads being "scarcely used" (1857/1978:43). Today, on the other hand, Texas has, arguably, the finest highway system in the world with about 270,000 miles of roadways on which, in the 1984-85 biennium, approximately \$4 billion was to be spent. Texans in the 1980s follow the historic peripatetic pattern of our ancestors, only now our ramblings take place in the air as

well as on the ground. In fact, the state ranks second in air passengers emplaned and in aircraft departures.

To a large extent, the population and culture of Texas today continues to reflect the Spanish/Mexican influence that was so prominent at the time of Texas independence and statehood. Our food, language, style of architecture, to give just a few examples, owe much to their Spanish and Mexican predecessors. This influence is growing, if population figures are any guide. Although the Bureau of the Census has employed different definitions and while the attempt to provide complete and separate enumerations of Hispanics dates only to 1970, it is obvious that the Hispanic population of the state has experienced growth that far exceeds the quite rapid increments to the general population. In 1980, there were nearly three million Texans of Hispanic descent, making up 21% of the total, as compared to only 16.5% in 1970. Of these, over two million self-identified as of Mexican origin (which includes both immigrants and U.S. born). The growth rate of the Mexican-origin population has been phenomenal — that population increased by 70% between 1970 and 1980, as compared to a 22% increase for blacks and less than a 15% increase for “Anglos.”

I would be remiss in talking about ethnic composition, growth of population, and migration if I did not at least mention the issue of illegal or undocumented immigration. Recent estimates suggest that over two million undocumented aliens were actually counted in the 1980 census (Passel and Woodrow, 1984). Of these, 1.1 million are believed to be Mexican immigrants, but only 147,000 are estimated to have been counted in Texas in 1980. These data make Texas a quite distant second to California's estimated 763,000 undocumented immigrants. However, colleagues at the Population Research Center, among others, have suggested that Texas, and San Antonio, in particular, may serve as a “staging area” for undocumented aliens from Mexico who subsequently migrate to California. And, of course, estimates of the number of illegal immigrants vary widely and wildly. Estimates as high as eight million undocumented Mexican aliens have appeared, but more reasonable are estimates that put the number at no more than four million total, with 900,000 to 1.2 million resident in Texas in 1980 (Bean et al., 1982; Bean et al., 1983).

In 1850, over 96% of the population of Texas resided in rural areas, and as late as 1940, 55% of Texans remained outside urban places. By contrast, the Texans of 1985 are 80% urban. In 1836, Texas had few towns of any size, with San Antonio, Goliad, Nacog-

doches, Victoria, and Gonzales being the primary nodes of early settlement. In 1850, Galveston was the largest city in Texas with 4,177 souls, followed by San Antonio with 3,488, Houston with 2,396 and New Braunfels with 1,298. Austin, by contrast, was a mere village with 629 residents and Dallas and Fort Worth had too few residents to make it into the published statistics. Today, of course, the state contains several huge metropolitan areas, including the Houston and Dallas-Fort Worth metroplexes, both of which had close to three million inhabitants in 1980.

Moving on to other demographic characteristics, a very old Texas proverb held that Texas was "great country for men and dogs, but hell on women and horses." Well, in the 1980s, Texas ranks as the leading state in the number of horses, and the number of women has increased substantially. So some change for the better has obviously occurred. This change in gender composition sharply distinguishes Texans in 1985 from those present during the earliest stages of Texas history. The sex ratio, i.e., the number of males per 100 females, stood at 115 in 1850. Since then, there has been a slow but steady decline, with the sex ratio at the most recent census indicating about 97 men per 100 women. Also, the Texans of the 1980s are a much older population. The median age in 1980 was 28.2 years, in contrast to a median well below 20 in 1850. Today, about 1 out of every 10 Texans is 65 years of age or older as compared to 1 in 40 in 1900 and about 1 in 50 in 1850. Even so, our median age is about three years younger than the U.S. population.

Meeting as we are on the campus of this great university, I certainly want to mention that as a state, we rank third in enrollment in institutions of higher education. Also, we are in the top third of states in per capita income. Happily, I think, we rank 46th in regard to state government debt per capita. Texans are also a rather healthy population, inasmuch as we have low death rates from two major killers, heart disease and cancer — although part of the reason for the low rates has to do with the relatively young age structure of the population (Texas Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 1985).

Up to now, I have sketched a rather bright and complimentary picture of Texas and Texans in the 1980s, and indeed, this is what the statistics show. Nevertheless, dark spots mar the image in certain respects. Let me mention just a couple. I suppose most Texans are proud of the wealth of the state and justly so. However, 11.1% of Texas families were below the poverty line as reported by the 1980

census. Broken down by racial/ethnic groups, the figures show that, while only 5.7% of Anglo families were in poverty, nearly a quarter of the black and Mexican-American families have incomes below the poverty line. As I noted earlier, from the very beginning, Texans gave education a high priority. But in the 1980s, although median education attainment for the state as a whole is above the high school level, the average among the Mexican-American population stood just above the grade school level (8.5 years of school completed in 1980), as compared to 12.7 and 12.1 years of formal education for Anglos and blacks, respectively. Overall, we rank 38th among the 50 states in the proportion of residents with a high school education (62.6% in 1982). Obviously, then, Texans in the 1980s confront difficult social and economic issues that require continued efforts directed at their resolution. This has been recognized in recent legislative sessions as new policies were adopted to increase teacher salaries and upgrade the academic standards of Texas schools. That progress has been made in recent years may be seen, for example, in the fact that the overall median level of education has jumped from 9.3 years to 12.4 years since 1950. Although the specific means of addressing the problems we face in regard to minority income, education, and other areas have been hotly debated, few would question the goal of creating wider opportunities for persons of all groups.

Now that a profile of Texas in the 1980s has been presented, it may be useful to consider what the future may hold in store by considering population projections. The favorite point in time of most recent research seems to be the year 2000, and this will be the future date on which I will focus. Despite the potential for error, some reasoned attempt to project the future population is necessary for planners and policymakers to adequately fulfill their responsibilities. Hence, I think it appropriate to summarize some recent efforts along this line, while noting that the authors of all of the projections are careful to acknowledge that projections are only as good as the assumptions on which they are based, and therefore it is necessary to turn to the full body of research for appropriate caveats and qualifications.

A very useful paper circulated by the Center for Health and Manpower Studies at the University of Texas School of Public Health provides a set of population projections for the state by age and race (Smith et al., 1985). This paper also includes recent state projections made available by others, including the Texas Department of Water

Resources, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research, and the Texas 2000 Commission. All of these projections reach fairly similar conclusions concerning the overall size of the Texas population at the turn of the next century. The lowest projected size is 20.7 million and the highest is 22.1 million.

Thus, most projections expect a Texas population that is roughly 50% larger in the year 2000 than in 1980, which translates to a growth rate three times that for the United States as a whole, and "all sources anticipate that Texas will pass New York to become the second most populous state before 1990" (Smith et al., 1985: 13). Since one of the assumptions underlying the projections is that completed fertility will decline, the expectation of much greater than average growth depends on the continuation of the "Gone to Texas" phenomenon. In other words, it is assumed that the economy of the state will remain strong relative to most other states of the union and will result in continued increase due to net migration gains.

However, a new set of projections developed by Dr. Steven Murdock, chairman of rural sociology at Texas A&M, gives results rather different from those cited thus far. In particular, the forecast changes in a striking way depending on whether one believes the 1970-80 and 1980-82 trends of high rates of in-migration to Texas will continue or whether one bases projections on the 1982-84 trend (Murdock and Hwang, 1985). All the projections mentioned thus far depend primarily on the belief that something like the 1970-80 pattern will continue over the next 15 years. As I mentioned previously, the state population grew at an annual rate of about 3% between 1980 and 1984 — more than three times the annual rate for the nation. But the vast majority of that growth occurred in the 1980-82 interval. Consider the following:

From 1980 to 1981, the Texas population increased by 507,000.

From 1981 to 1982, it increased by 543,000.

From 1982 to 1983, it increased by 445,000.

But from 1983 to 1984, it increased by only 265,000.

Even more startling, as we move closer to the present, is that the growth due to in-migration, which has been accounting for well over half our total growth, virtually disappears. The level of net in-migration went from 316,000 during the 1980-81 period to 416,000 for 1981-82, dropped to 247,000 from 1982-83, and then fell sharply to only 30,000 between 1983 and 1984. Specifically, "These data

suggest that 1982-84 has been a period of dramatic change in population growth in Texas and may be reversing the pattern of rapid in-migration to the state that has prevailed for more than a decade" (Murdock and Hwang, 1985:2).

If this is true, the earlier projections are far too high and the Census Bureau's forecast which appeared on the front page of many newspapers this past week and which suggested moderate to strong growth of most Texas metropolitan areas, will overshoot the mark considerably.

Even the Census Bureau estimates of current population change in some ways belie their own projection. The census indicates that 162 of Texas's 254 counties had slower growth in the 1982-84 interval than in the 1980-82 period. Moreover, their data show actual net migration losses between 1982 and 1984 for several Texas counties. Harris County, for instance, gained 181,239 persons due to migration between 1980 and 1982 but lost 7,543 persons due to net out-migration between 1982 and 1984. Montgomery and several other counties evidenced a similar pattern of 1982-84 losses. By contrast, Dallas, Tarrant, and Travis counties had larger net migration gains between 1982 and 1984 than between 1980 and 1982. However, all classes of counties, metropolitan central city counties, metropolitan suburban counties, and nonmetropolitan counties on the average grew only about one-half as rapidly in 1982-84 as in 1980-82 (Murdock and Hwang, 1985).

Given these data, it makes sense to generate projections based on several different growth trends. Murdock and Hwang show that if the 1970-80 rates of growth persist, the population of Texas in the year 2000 will stand at approximately 21 million. If the 1980-82 trend continues, growth will be even more rapid leading to a population of nearly 24 million by the end of this century. By contrast, if the slower increases of 1982 to 1984 represent what the future holds, Texas will contain only about 19 million persons in the year 2000.

Interestingly, all of the projections result in somewhat similar conclusions regarding population composition. We can expect, for example, that the black population will remain about 12% of the total, and that the Hispanic population will grow to about 26-30% of the total. Whichever set of figures is correct, it is likely that migration selectivity and the passage of the "baby boom" cohorts through the age structure will result in rather massive increases in persons aged 35-49 in the year 2000. This, in combination with some



increase in the teenage and young adult populations, suggests that there will need to be a "continuing expansion of schools in many parts of the State, and continuing increases in university admission. Family planning and maternal-child health service needs will also increase in Texas," if the projections are accurate (Smith et al., 1985:9-10). The elderly population is not predicted to grow much in relative terms through the next 15 years, but the expected absolute increase of about 600,000 persons aged 65 and older would, no doubt, make for increased need for commercial and health services to the elderly.

If anything like the growth from 1970 to 1982 is to be maintained, the economy of the state must expand at a fairly rapid pace over the next 15 years. It is certainly plausible that Texas can accomplish this. Between 1973 and 1983, nonagricultural employment increased by 2.1 million jobs, and Texas led the nation in the creation of manufacturing jobs. But there is a rather high degree of uncertainty. The recent decline in oil prices and the subsequent cutback in exploration and other petroleum industry activities will make economic growth more difficult. Nevertheless, the fact that Texas remains by far the leading energy-producing state (and our vast proven reserves) perhaps allows for guarded optimism, at least in the medium-to-long run. Beyond these generalizations, I would certainly defer to Commissioner Mack Wallace's expertise on such matters.

Recent times have not been particularly good for another major base of the Texas economy, namely, agriculture. As is true of other states, Texas has experienced a decline in the number of farmers and ranchers, but this is largely due to increased mechanization and productivity. Of greatest concern currently is the financial crisis of agricultural producers, many of whom are heavily in debt and plagued by low commodity prices. Based on increasing worldwide demand for food and fiber and the importance of agricultural products in the U.S. balance of trade, most believe that the potential for recovery and growth in agriculture is very great. Even so, some extraordinary actions may be needed if small family farms are to survive.

Despite the difficulties that may lie ahead, we should remember that, from the earliest history of what we now call Texas, its inhabitants have loved and adapted to the land and its resources, even when locked in the harshest of struggles to wring a living from the natural environment and even in the face of seemingly impossible odds. Today, we are more aware than ever before that life- and

wealth-giving resources may be exhausted or diminished to the point of uselessness. In this context, the research and development activities of the state's great universities such as Texas A&M, the University of Texas, and others deserve recognition and a high level of support.

It must be mentioned also that the Texans of the 1980s and the Texans of the future do not depend only on industries such as petroleum production and agriculture, as important as these have been, and continue to be, to our well-being. The Texas economy has diversified and new growth industries, particularly in computer and other high-technology fields — as exemplified by the Microelectronics and Computer Technology Corporation, headed by Admiral Bobby Ray Inman — have already contributed substantially to the economy of the state and nation.

I now take the liberty of stepping far outside my area of professional expertise to make a closing comment that risks sounding like one more example of Texas chauvinism. Whether this is a fair characterization does not much concern me, for I truly believe that the Texas of tomorrow can be at least as great as the Texas of today and yesterday. Texans have always been innovators and world-class entrepreneurs in the finest sense, willing and able to assume the hard tasks, to tackle the difficult problems, to take risks and meet challenges in order to create greater prosperity and promote their own welfare and that of others. This is true of the Texans of the 1980s as it was of nineteenth-century Texans, and I hope it will be true of twenty-first-century Texans. I have lived outside of this state for only three and one-half years of my life, and, while I hardly qualify as a world traveler, I have had the opportunity to visit most of the states of this country and a number of foreign countries. And often, in responding to questions about and sometimes criticisms of Texas and Texans, I have pointed out that Texans are different — different in a way I was proud of, but unable to precisely define. It is a difference emerging out of the relationship to the land, out of a melding of Spanish/Mexican and American culture, out of a unique history, among other things. T. R. Fehrenbach, in his book *Lone Star*, makes the same point much more eloquently when he says that “the Texans came closest to creating, in America, not a society but a people” (1969:256). Perhaps Fehrenbach would also agree that, while the particular skills and bodies of knowledge required to grow and prosper in present-day Texas are quite different from those required 150 years ago, the same spirit of determined self-reliance and independence that he believed evolved out the long struggle with the land

in advancing the frontier, still remains the key — the key to moving forward to find and conquer new frontiers.

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<sup>1</sup>The quantitative information in this and the succeeding three paragraphs is taken from *The Texas Almanac* (1984-85), volumes of the U.S. Census of 1850 and 1980, and from my own computations based on data from these sources.

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## OIL AND GAS: WHAT CAN WE EXPECT IN THE YEARS AHEAD?

MACK WALLACE

To orient ourselves, some observations of the past are relevant. Since the Railroad Commission began keeping records, Texas has drilled in excess of one million holes in the ground searching for oil and gas. Today, we have approximately 200,000 producing wells, and we produce 30% of the crude oil and 30% of the natural gas produced in America.

These two resources fueled peacetime industry, warmed homes, and, some say, permitted victory by the Allies in World War II.

The myriad of federal laws, rules, and regulations which affected the production and transportation of these fuels will be the subject of speeches, papers, and discussions until the end of time and are a part of the history of every producing state.

Texas's ability to produce oil and gas is the *principle* reason we do not have state individual or corporate income taxes.

Since 1972, you and I have paid \$439 billion for imported crude oil and crude oil products from generally unstable sources. And almost one-half of the *much* discussed trade deficit is for the purchase of crude oil and crude oil products. The danger of dependence on foreign imports was apparent to Lt. Gen. E. O. Thompson who is recognized as the "father of oil and gas conservation" in the United States and was one of my predecessors on the Railroad Commission. At a meeting of the Interstate Oil Compact Commission in New Orleans in June 1953, the general said:

Let's not quibble about words. The facts are real. We are up to our necks in oil. We cut, and the importers take the field. It is not fair dealing. Unless the trend is reversed, we shall face a dwindling oil supply for national security. *We must not allow our imports to supplant our own oil here at home and cripple our defenses. We must never be at the mercy of foreign oil.*

Against that background, what can we expect in the years ahead? Our imports of crude oil and refined products are again creeping upward and presently amount to five million barrels a day — roughly 30% of our needs.

Seventy-five percent of the crude oil produced in the world today is produced by governments and not oil companies. The production and refining of oil and gas then becomes an instrument of foreign policy.

The preservation of the domestic oil and gas industry must be considered as a part of any strategic planning if we are to remain strong and free.

Even after the Arab embargo of 1973 that cost the United States hundreds of thousands of jobs and a loss of billions in the gross national product, we still do not have a coherent national energy policy. As a nation, we spend billions on national defense but have no apparent long-term plans for development of domestic energy resources. On the other hand, one significant premise underlying Soviet foreign policy has been that natural resources can be exploited in order to advance strategic goals. For example, Russia's withholding deliverability of crude oil to Western nations raised the price of crude oil and pleased the Saudis.

Let me give you some other numbers that ought to be cause for concern:

*World oil reserves*

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Canada                       | 7 billion barrels   |
| United States                | 27 billion barrels  |
| Latin America                | 83 billion barrels  |
| Europe                       | 24 billion barrels  |
| North Africa and Middle East | 433 billion barrels |
| Other African countries      | 21 billion barrels  |
| Communist countries          | 84 billion barrels  |
| Asian Pacific countries      | 19 billion barrels  |

*Imports into the United States*

- Five million barrels of oil per day at a cost of approximately \$62.6 billion per year
- Auto imports and other transportation imports amount to \$22 billion per year
- Metals imports amount to \$17 billion per year
- Electric machinery imports amount to \$16 billion per year
- Apparel imports amount to \$13 billion per year

Texas by virtue of its knowledge of oil and gas production and the importance that that production bears to the United States and

the free world has the duty to work for a national energy policy in order that this nation may remain a leader of the free world. The ability of the United States — *all* regions of the United States — to provide a secure domestic energy resource base *is* a national issue and a strategic part of our national security.

We are all in this boat together. No purpose is served for one region of America to point to another and say, "Your end of the boat is sinking . . ." I can assure you, when it comes to energy, we will sink or stay afloat together.

News stories talk about the glut of world oil being "exacerbated" by OPEC. I would declare that the present situation is not "exacerbated" by OPEC, it is "*caused*" by OPEC.

Today's shattered oil market is nothing more than the calculated result of another determined effort by the Saudi Arabians to manipulate energy exploration, production, and price; as well as thwarting development of alternative energy sources. They are succeeding. If this OPEC scheme is not challenged now, we shall be brought to our knees once again, as we were in 1973.

**THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTION TO TAKE IS THE IMPOSITION OF A SLIDING TARIFF ON IMPORTED CRUDE OIL AND CRUDE OIL PRODUCTS TARGETED AT AN AGREED UPON PRICE.**

We will have stabilized America's ability to produce our natural resources. We will have declared to the world that we consider the exploration and production of our energy needs to be absolutely essential to our national security.

This nation must come together as one wheel with many spokes — all determined to move the United States in the direction of energy production *at home*, which means jobs, self-reliance, and national security.

In this economic war for energy, I believe that if action is not taken now and Saudi Arabia or any other foreign government is permitted to continue to manipulate production levels and price, the first casualty in this worldwide scenario will be the United States followed by Britain's North Sea fields.

The control of energy, then, will be effectively placed for the foreseeable future in the hands of Persian Gulf producers, and the West will have been dealt a crippling blow in its domestic ability to produce oil and gas.

A national goal of energy independence that assures this country a long-term, adequate fuel supply has been a longstanding one — up until now.

Isn't it time we take the necessary steps to free ourselves from this foreign dependence?

Isn't it time we free ourselves economically and free ourselves strategically?

Must we wait for an international disaster before we take the energy steps necessary for our own national interest and security?

## TEXAS AND MEXICO: A PARTNERSHIP FOR THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

ROBERT KRUEGER

I wish first to thank the Philosophical Society of Texas, not only for their invitation to address this distinguished group, but for the extremely warm and gracious hospitality with which Kathleen and I have been received by them and by everyone whom we have met in College Station.

As we drove to College Station from New Braunfels, and as I noticed some of the names of the nearby towns and cities — San Antonio, San Marcos, Gonzales — I reflected again on the fact that the ground over which I was driving, the ground we are on right now, was, of course, once part of Mexico.

We Texans often forget that half the land that once formed Mexico is today part of the U.S.A.; that is, part or all the land now comprising the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Colorado. We may forget that; Mexicans do not. And if we Texans wish to understand where we are in our relationship with Mexico, it may be useful to try to bring to that understanding the perspective of someone from Mexico.

Let me begin with some experiences from my own boyhood, because they may help to illustrate what Mexicans have experienced in our state. I was born in a small town in South Central Texas. When I enrolled in the first grade, in 1942, we had three school systems: one for Anglo-Americans, one for Mexican-Americans, one for Afro-Americans. While I was in the first grade, the school system was changed so that Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Americans received their schooling together. Before then, they did not. It was while I was in the sixth grade that a high-level Mexican official was denied service by the P&K Cafe in my hometown. And it was during my last year in college that a Mexican-American city councilman from nearby San Antonio, with whom I was later to serve in the United States Congress, was turned away from a swimming pool two blocks from my home.

I do not mention these things to denigrate my hometown, which I love. I mention them because what happened there might have happened in many other places in Texas. Had those experiences been unique to my hometown, they would not be worth mentioning.



It is because they could have happened in so many other places that I recall them. For the personal indignities encountered both by Mexican citizens and by Mexican-Americans, citizens of our own country, were, unfortunately, widespread in our state.

Nor do I bring these experiences up in order to engage in breast-beating or to censure my own state and country. We Americans generally do too much of that. I mention them simply because we must understand what the people of Mexico have experienced in their past dealings with the U.S.A. if we want to understand how to create a positive relationship in the future.

Even a slight bit of historical knowledge can be useful in understanding Mexico. As I was a boy growing up during the Second World War, I learned the songs of our fighting forces. I used to sing

*From the halls of Montezuma,  
To the shores of Tripoli,  
We will fight our country's battles  
On the land as on the sea,*

never, as a child, pausing to reflect where the halls of Montezuma were. They are, of course, Mexico's Halls of Montezuma, and Mexico remembers well the lives they lost in those battles against the U.S.A. Indeed, in the lifetimes of some people present in this room, U.S. Marines have landed on Mexican soil. We may have forgotten that; Mexicans have not.

Of course, the Mexico into which Woodrow Wilson sent the Marines was a very different land from the Mexico of today. Mexico is now the eleventh largest nation of the world in population and the seventeenth largest in its economy. It is a nation of vastly increased self-confidence and vastly enlarged world stature. Unquestionably, many things contribute to Mexico's new position in the world. Yet, certainly, a major contributor is its discovery of fabulous quantities of oil, and I should like first to turn to that topic, if only so that we may then dismiss it.

The proven reserves of U.S. oil and gas equivalent when President Carter took office in January 1977 were approximately 60 billion barrels. The proven reserves of Mexico, when President José Lopez Portillo took office two months earlier, were approximately six billion barrels. When President Carter left office four years later, the U.S. reserves stood at approximately the same level. By contrast, Mexico's reserves were announced on Petroleum Day, March 18, 1981, as exceeding 67 billion barrels — a tenfold increase in just over four

years. That increase is the second largest increase in proven petroleum reserves within such a time span in the entire history of the world. And even though some analysts believe these numbers to be exaggerated, everyone agrees that Mexico's discoveries have been immense, and have made Mexico a major petroleum power. It now has the fourth-largest proven reserves and the fourth-largest production of any nation. Before this decade ends, its reserves could be second only to Saudi Arabia.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, many people believed that the price of oil, which had gone from \$3 per barrel to \$40 per barrel in the seven years from 1973 to 1980, could only go higher. U.S. Secretary of Energy Jim Schlesinger predicted a price of \$100 per barrel, perhaps by 1985. In fact, the price today, December 7, 1985, is only \$27, and it may go lower. So much for predictions. But the government of Mexico, like many Texans, borrowed money heavily on that expectation of constantly rising oil prices. We have seen the resulting bankruptcies in our own state — and know of the perilous state of the Mexican economy that has resulted today.

From 1976 to 1982, because of its ever-expanding oil reserves, Mexico was able to borrow in world markets to finance expansion of its oil industry, its manufacturing industries, and its social services. Revenues from the sale of oil and gas go directly into the national treasury. All oil and gas reserves belong to the state, and these reserves have been viewed as a great treasure for the future of this emergent nation.

The extent to which these petroleum treasures are viewed as part of the inheritance of the people of Mexico is indicated when we compare the names of the two departments, in the U.S.A. and Mexico, which look after petroleum questions. In the U.S.A. we refer to the "Department of Energy." In Mexico, they refer to the Department of "Patrimonio" or Patrimony; that is, the department that looks after the natural treasure which is inherited by all citizens as part of the fatherland. Thus, for Mexico to sell some portion of its mineral treasure, although it must do so for its own growth, is similar to selling the family jewels. It is done with great reluctance, and with great caution.

When I was first appointed ambassador-at-large with responsibility for Mexico, in 1979, some friends in Texas said to me, "Bob, why don't you go down there and get us some of that Mexican oil?"

And I responded, "Fine. How much would you like me to get?"

"Well, I am not sure, but all you can get," they said.

And I said, "How about 80% or so?"

"Sure, that would be great," they said.

And I replied, "Great, because last year Mexico sold us about 80% of all the oil it exported anywhere in the world."

Many people here today are businessmen. How many of you would wish to have a single customer for 70-80% of your products? Wouldn't that tend to make you feel excessively dependent on that one customer? You might feel less so if you had a fungible product like oil, but even so, most sellers would like to have more than just one buyer for the overwhelming majority of their product. Mexico is no different, and therefore announced the policy several years ago of limiting future purchases of oil by any one customer (i.e., the U.S.A.) to no more than 50% of Mexico's annual oil exports. Mexico wishes to diversify the customers for its petroleum, and we in the U.S.A. need to have the intelligence and sensitivity to understand that.

Oil is an important economic entity for Mexico, but it is an equally important emotional one. Carlos Fuentes, perhaps the foremost novelist in Mexico, reportedly once said, "Oil is the dark semen in a land of broken hopes and promises." What he meant, in part, I suppose, was that oil connects with the hopes of an emergent nation to achieve its full stature and manhood among the powerful nations of the globe. Oil gives Mexico a better economic opportunity to do this than it has ever had before. But similarly, oil is part of the manhood that was taken from the nation in years past. And it was the international oil companies, in those days more British than American-owned, but often owned by both, which the Mexicans feel denied them their dignity. For in the second and third decades of this century, those companies removed Mexican oil from the ground so fast that it was not recovered at the maximum efficient rate, and some reserves were permanently lost. More than that, the international oil companies came into conflict with the Mexican laborers, who sought higher wages. The oil companies, however, refused to raise the workers' wages. Finally, the decision went to the supreme court in Mexico, which determined that the oil companies must pay the increase. The companies nonetheless refused to do so. That left the president of Mexico little choice, he felt, but to nationalize the assets of companies which refused to abide by Mexican law. It is worth noting that Harry Sinclair, then head of Sinclair Oil, indicated that there was no way that the oil companies could afford to pay the increase sought by the Mexican

workers, for it would amount to \$7.5 million a year — a sum which he asserted would deprive the oil companies of all their profits in Mexico. One wonders whether their profits were really so limited, or whether it was not the vision of Mr. Sinclair and other executives that was notably limited; for today, the U.S.A. purchases from Mexico oil valued at \$7.5 million dollars every 8.5 hours.

Nationalization of the petroleum industry on March 18, 1938, was Mexico's national declaration of economic independence. Even now, March 18 is celebrated as a national holiday. We in this country should at least bring a modicum of understanding to the importance of this event for Mexico. If you pass down the *Paseo de la Reforma*, the main street of Mexico City, you will see a gigantic statue at the bottom of a hill, in the center of a traffic circle. Look at it carefully and you will observe, carved in relief around the base, figures of men in hard hats standing by oil derricks. It is a statue honoring the nationalization of the oil industry, celebrating that national economic independence.

If independence was declared in 1938, it was not until the 1970s that this independence achieved full strength and force. That force came with the enlarged petroleum discoveries, which, in turn, brought new revenues to be applied to a national industrial development plan that would provide jobs for the massive Mexican labor force. Mexico's economy grew from 1940 to 1960 at over 6% per year, compounded. Between 1975 and 1981, it grew at 8% per year, compounded. In that year, the oil bubble burst; Mexico's borrowing capacity dried up, and a period of economic contraction began. Mexico's gross domestic product is actually smaller in 1985 than it was four years ago.

Today, Mexico still has both extreme poverty and extremely polarized levels of income. Let us pause for a moment to consider how a Mexican might view the U.S.A., and view his own economic position vis-à-vis that of someone in America.

Suppose your great-great-grandfather had had an immense piece of land that was taken from him. This loss would cause you pain and perhaps resentment. But then suppose that the land which was taken from your great-great-grandfather was situated just across the road (or border) from you, and that land was today producing a level of income seven times as high as your own. Then you would add shame to the resentment that you already felt. And that, in simple terms, is what a Mexican citizen might feel.

Mexico suffered the pain of losing half its land to the U.S.A. But the loss for Mexico was not, as it was for Britain, 200 years ago, the loss of a distant colony. The loss was of land contiguous to itself. Moreover, Americans now living on that land have a per capita income almost seven times as high as that of people in Mexico. Indeed, of all countries in the world that border one another, there are no two bordering countries which have so great a disparity in income as that existing between the U.S.A. and Mexico. Thus we understand some of the mixed feelings from the Mexican toward the American: of admiration for the achievement inside the U.S.A., and of resentment that the achievement has taken place on land which was once his own. I do not suggest that we in the U.S.A. should feel guilty for occupying the land which we have put to good and productive purpose. I do suggest that it is appropriate that we understand the pain that sometimes is felt in Mexico, and the sensitivities of its people.

That pain is made greater by one of the most unequal distributions of income in the entire world. The bottom half of Mexico's population earns only 17% of the country's income. If the per capita income of the average Mexican is roughly one-seventh that of the average American, then consider the plight of the persons who are near the bottom of the economic scale in Mexico, a land of 78 million people. The bottom fifth of that population, or 17.5 million people (a population larger than that of Texas), earns only 2.7% of the total income of the country. Thus the bottom fifth of the population takes in only one-seventh of the one-fifth income that would be theirs if all income were divided equally. They therefore receive an income only one-seventh as large as that of the average Mexican. And that means that there are 17.5 million Mexicans living on an income approximately 1/49th that of the average American. These 17.5 million people are scarcely in a cash economy. They live at the most basic subsistence level.

Mexico's problem with poverty is compounded with its problem of population. In the U.S.A. today, the median age is 30; half our population is aged above 30, half below. In Mexico, the median age is about half that — 17. Thus half the people in the country are age 17 or less. Thus imposes a staggering burden on the future of this emerging nation. Almost a million people each year wish to enter the job force, and only about half are able to find jobs at the level of their skills. The other half are either unemployed or underemployed. Moreover, the great bulge in populations is only now

beginning to reach the age at which families are formed. For a considerable period of time the Mexican population has grown at a rate approaching 3.5% a year. Mexico's population in 1985 is four times greater than in 1940. We believe that rate of growth has now been reduced, although not all accept the figure of 2.9% population growth that has received official sanction. Were the population, however, to continue growing at a rate of 3.5% yearly, it would double every 20 years, which would mean that by the end of this century Mexico would have as many people as the U.S.A. had at the end of the Second World War.

These people need to be sustained by a land of which only eleven percent is arable. Mexico is an exporter of agricultural products to the U.S.A., largely labor-intensive agricultural products such as vegetables and fruits. But Mexico cannot adequately feed itself, and has in the last few years been a significant importer of machine-intensive agricultural products from the U.S.A.: grains such as wheat, corn, rice, and soybeans. Those agricultural relations form part of a much larger trading relationship.

In the four years in which Presidents Carter and Lopez Portillo were in office, the yearly trade between the two countries more than tripled, moving from approximately \$8.5 billion to \$29 billion. Indeed, in 1980 Mexico displaced Germany and the United Kingdom to become this nation's third-largest trading partner, following only Canada and Japan. Since then, the fall of world oil prices, and of the peso, have prevented trade from increasing significantly. Still, that trade is important to us, and overwhelmingly important to Mexico. Over 60% of Mexico's imports come from the U.S.A., and over 60% of its exports are sold to the U.S.A. Those who worry about the Soviet pressure in this hemisphere should look at the trade figures. In 1979, for example, Mexico traded 1,000 times as much with the U.S.A. as it did with the U.S.S.R. Need more be said?

Having sought to make a few observations about the fundamentals of Mexican society and its relations with the U.S.A., let me turn to some implications for the people of Mexico and Texas in the years ahead.

First, let's reconsider the question of oil and gas. The oil and gas industry, both because of the substantial production of oil and gas in Texas, and because of the development in this state of the world's greatest technological and service capacity for this industry, have together made this industry the largest single economic force in our state. Yet we all know that oil and gas production is not as

great as it used to be; that the oil and gas service industry has currently fallen upon hard times; and, as several speakers have indicated today, that Texas cannot rely as heavily upon oil and gas in the future as it has in the past.

The very reduction in our own production of oil and gas means that we must look even more attentively at expanding our worldwide service capacity in Mexico. Since Mexico is already the fourth-largest producer of oil in the world, with the fourth-largest proven reserves, we have as our immediate neighbor a nation needing the technological skills and service capacity that Texas is best capable of providing. I recall well meeting with Jorge Diaz Serrano when he was director of Pemex, the state-run oil company. He introduced me to his two main deputies. One was educated at the University of Texas in Austin, the other at Texas A&M. It is not only the service industries, but the educational industry which can and will benefit in the years ahead if we assist Mexico in developing its petroleum reserves.

Over half of all the money that goes into the Mexican treasury each year comes simply from the sale of oil and gas. Therefore, the entire future health, and hopes for growth, of the Mexican economy revolve around the production, development, and sale of oil and gas. Texas is poised to assist Mexico in its most important economic endeavor.

It continues to make sense both for Mexico and for the United States to develop some type of long-term energy supply agreements. At a time in which the United States is prepared to spend a half-billion dollars on a single military airplane, such as the B-1 bomber, we should surely be capable of recognizing the importance to our national military and economic security of working out long-term supply agreements with Mexico that could benefit both countries at all times, and that could save people in this hemisphere from energy blackmail from the Middle East. While there are certain historic and psychological barriers to working out such agreements, the economic and military imperatives are sufficiently attractive to both sides that achievement is, in my judgment, possible.

Second, opportunities exist for agricultural cooperation considerably beyond that which Texas and Mexico have achieved. Mexico's large semiskilled and unskilled labor force will increasingly allow it to supply Texas and other states with labor-intensive fruits and vegetables, if we make certain that our markets are fully open to them. Texas can in turn become a center of growing importance for distribution of these products to the rest of the U.S.A. We have op-

portunities for helping to educate Mexicans in the newest agricultural technology by drawing upon the great strengths of institutions like Texas A&M, Texas Tech, and others. This will allow Mexico better to feed itself, and to give us additional profits. Further, as the income levels of Mexico continue to improve, their demand for U.S. beef, grain, and other products will enlarge so that producers of agricultural products and suppliers of agricultural equipment in Texas will find new markets there.

Third, the development of twin-plant, or in-bond industries, called *maquiladoras*, will continue to serve all U.S. industrial needs, and to provide better job opportunities for semiskilled Mexican labor. Currently, over 200,000 Mexican workers work in *maquiladoras*, or assembly plants normally situated near the U.S. border, in which fabricated materials are shipped across the border into Mexico, assembled there, and returned for sale in the U.S.A. or elsewhere, with duty charged only on the value of labor which has been added. Since the average cost to a U.S. company employing workers there is, with all benefits added, only about \$1 per hour, *maquiladoras* obviously offer opportunities to U.S. companies to reduce greatly their labor costs. The use of such plants is bound to increase, and will benefit Texas, since it is better to have such labor performed in Mexico than in Taiwan or Korea.

Fourth, there will continue to be growing financial interconnections between Texas and Mexico. The U.S.A. accounts for 70% of the foreign investment in Mexico at this time, and Texas companies will further develop these opportunities. Some of these ventures will undoubtedly be financed by Texas banks, as they have been in recent years. Even so, it is likely that Texas has not had a net outflow of capital to Mexico but a new inflow of capital from Mexico, because of the high degree of capital flight that has characterized Mexico over the last several years. Unfortunately, the very unequal distribution of income found in Mexico and the resulting fear of future social unrest have prompted prudent Mexicans to convert their pesos into dollars and to take their money out of the country whenever possible. No accurate numbers can be gained on the extent of this capital flight from Mexico, because Texas bankers are unanimously unwilling to talk about the extent to which their total deposits are supplied by Mexican depositors. But the number is significant, and some estimates indicate that even large banks as far inland as San Antonio very frequently have 10% to 20% of their total deposits made up by Mexican accounts. If true, it means that Mexican



depositors have been financing Texas economic growth more than we have been financing theirs.

Fifth, Mexico, like all developing countries, urgently wants not only to supply unskilled labor, raw materials, and agricultural products to the U.S.A., but wants the chance to develop into a strong, industrialized nation with improved technology. The great strength of our universities and educational institutions in Texas, their proximity to Mexico, and the fact that, as Plato pointed out 2,500 years ago, we can share knowledge with no loss to ourselves, point to the importance of Texas being an educational center for both technological transfer and higher education for Mexico in the years ahead. The opportunity, moreover, for educational exchange is not limited to university-level instruction. The development of computer-assisted instruction, and the use of video screens and television as educational tools, all make possible educational exchanges in years ahead that would not have been thought of even ten years ago.

With those educational changes come, obviously, new opportunities for broader cultural understanding. As our understanding of Mexico has begun to grow in recent years, and as the number of Hispanics in Texas has increased greatly, so have the rewards to our state as we have begun to draw more fully upon the talents that this part of our society has to offer. Four of our twenty-seven U.S. Congressmen from Texas are now Hispanics, two of them having been first elected in the past three years. Our third-largest city, San Antonio, is now headed by a Hispanic mayor who has won national recognition, and throughout our state government we have seen large increases in the numbers of Hispanic legislators and civil servants. The full contributions to be made by Texans of Mexican descent have only begun, and they have begun more readily in politics and education than they have in business, where still larger strides must be made. As those strides are made, our opportunity for both broader trade and fuller understanding with Mexico will naturally prosper as well.

Texas and Mexico have hundreds of thousands of people crossing our border daily. Most of these crossings are peaceful, commercial, personal, and beneficial. However, the crossings of undocumented workers who enter the U.S.A. looking for economic opportunities unavailable at home will continue to be an irritant to the relations between Texas and Mexico until coherent national immigration policies develop. Mexico is extremely restrictive about granting access to jobs inside Mexico to foreigners from other countries, and should therefore be understanding if some restrictions are placed on the

movement of undocumented workers from Mexico to the U.S.A. It is my own judgment that this question is of such urgency that it must now be addressed, and our hope must be that it will be addressed with understanding and with the possibility of recognizing that immediate neighbors might have some sort of "special relationship" with regard to legal immigration policy.

Indeed, whereas in years past the United States has spoken of having a "special" relationship with Great Britain, it may be time to establish a "special" relationship with our immediate neighbor, Mexico. Certainly Texas could look toward doing so, but our nation might well consider establishing not only special immigration but special trade and cultural policies toward Mexico.

Texas cannot move away from its present location, nor can Mexico. If Mexico does not need or want to be married to Texas, nor Texas to Mexico, we must recognize that we still lie side by side with each other. And if one shares a common bed, it is important, even if the parties are not married, to have a good and special relationship.

We in the United States might recall the words of the great Mexican patriot Benito Juarez, who once said, "*El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz*" (The respect for the rights of others is the basis of peace). That would be an appropriate attitude to take toward our relationship.

The seventeenth-century poet and preacher John Donne wrote,

No man is an island, entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent, a part of the main; if a clod be washed away by the sea, Europe is the less, as well as if a promontory were, as well as if a manor of thy friend's, or of thine own were. Any man's death diminishes me, because I am involved in mankind.

And then the poet proceeded to say,

And therefore never send to know for whom the bell tolls;  
it tolls for thee.

The United States is not an island; Mexico is not an island. We are part of the same continent, part of the main. We are joined by mountains and rivers, by the same air which we breathe, as well as by blood and culture and history. We are involved in their mankind and they are involved in our mankind. Therefore, the bell tolls for a relationship with each other based upon positive and mutual respect, if we are to form, in fact, a partnership for the twenty-first century.



## TEXAS AS SEEN FROM ABROAD: A DIPLOMAT REPORTS

ROBERT K. GERMAN

Aristotle wrote that "poetry is more philosophical and more worthy of attention than history." With that in mind, my first thought, when invited to appear before this distinguished gathering tonight, was that I should read a few verses of poetry and sit down. Unfortunately, I was unable to find a verse suitable to the occasion; if the Ode to the Sesquicentennial has been written, I haven't run across it yet. Therefore, my remarks, to the extent they fit any discipline at all, are likely to be more historical than poetic — or at least I intend to engage in a certain amount of looking back. I express my regrets in advance, to you and to Aristotle, mindful of the fact that poetry would have been "more philosophical" and more worthy of attention.

Before proceeding, I probably should make a second apology of sorts. By now, I suspect someone around the table has already been tempted to say, "You don't talk like a Texan." I admit that years of trying to make myself understood by foreigners who learned English in the wrong places have taken their toll. I only bring it up because it somehow seems relevant to the topic I was asked to discuss — "Texas as Seen from Abroad."

If any of you have had the experience, you know that the meaning behind the comment that you don't talk like a Texan depends upon who says it. Coming from a fellow Texan — like my Aggie father-in-law — it's obviously an indictment of sorts. But I have the impression that foreigners who tell you that often think they're paying you a compliment. I've tried in such circumstances not to be offended, and just mumble something about having been away too long.

My point is that much of the world looks upon Texans as a breed apart. Certainly, most of the world is aware that there *is* a Texas — something that can't be said about, say, Arkansas or Nevada.

I suppose that awareness goes all the way back to the days of Texas independence. The Republic of Texas was recognized as an independent nation by many of the major powers of Europe — England, France, Holland, Belgium, and some of the German states.

And the rapid settlement of Texas was facilitated by grants to empresarios who brought settlers from many parts of Europe.

Even a Texan can learn something about his state by going abroad. In Norway, for example, I learned that the first Norwegian settlements in the United States were not in the Midwest, where later immigration from Scandinavia was concentrated, but in Texas. In the little town of Norse, Texas (west of Waco), there is a monument at the grave of Cling Peerson, the leader of the first band of emigrants from Norway to the New World — a historical fact much better known in Norway than in Texas. Three years ago King Olav V of Norway visited Norse to lay a wreath at the grave of Cling Peerson.

The images of Texas vary greatly, of course, in different parts of the world. Probably the most pervasive image is one that several generations of Europeans and others have developed from watching cowboy movies. I asked a foreign student in my class yesterday, a student from Cyprus, what image — if any — he and others on Cyprus had of Texas before he came here. He said that when he informed his parents that he had decided to apply to the University of Texas for graduate studies, their immediate comment was, "Please don't come home wearing a big hat and boots and carrying six-shooters."

As many of you have no doubt experienced, the first questions Texans abroad get about Texas usually have to do with desert, oil wells, cowboys, and cattle. Nowadays, new images are no doubt being formed as a result of the fact that "Dallas" is eagerly watched on TV sets throughout Europe, Latin America, and much of Africa and Asia.

There are of course other, more relevant, images as well. The assertiveness of the OPEC nations since the 1973 oil embargo means that Mack Wallace no longer sets the world price of oil, as his predecessors on the Texas Railroad Commission once did. Nevertheless, the world still looks upon Texas as a leading power in the oil industry. Norwegians, once Norway itself became a major oil and gas producer, came to recognize Houston as the oil capital of the world. And they have become acquainted with Texans en masse as large numbers of Texans have moved, with their families, to cities like Stavanger and Bergen to work the offshore rigs.

Texas also means high-tech. A lawyer working for Pennzoil in Houston once told me that when Pennzoil concluded the first Amer-

ican deal for drilling in China, the Chinese insisted on spelling out in the contract that the "latest technology" would be used — and the Chinese stressed that they had chosen a Texas company specifically for that reason. Texas clearly has become recognized as a technologically advanced state, and the name of Bobby Inman and the MCC project already are, or soon will be, recognized around the world as new trademarks of Texas — to take their place alongside the images of cattle and oil. And the name of Houston, of course, is associated worldwide with exploration of the frontiers of space.

In some parts of the world there are inclinations to compare Texas to known entities closer to home. In Germany, for example, one frequently hears the comment that Texans must be the Bavarians of the U.S. The message behind that comment depends on who says it. Bavarians, naturally, say it with pride; Berliners, on the other hand, who don't think much of the Bavarians, appear to have something different in mind when they draw the comparison. And yet my family and I, when we lived in Berlin, were fascinated to learn that there was an active rodeo club, or cowboy club, in Berlin. Our German neighbor across the street had designed his yard like a corral, and every Saturday we saw him leave for whatever kind of meeting the cowboy club had — dressed in Stetson, boots, and chaps.

In any case, answering with "Texas" whenever a foreigner asks where you come from in the U.S. always evokes some kind of comment. Usually, it's one of acceptance, for Texans are by and large looked upon as an open, friendly sort with whom one can establish rapport. Sometimes the comments are more reserved — from people who see us, on the whole, as somewhat brash and crude — like the Texas rancher in a Swiss restaurant who sent back his grossly underdone steak, with the comment that he'd seen cows back home wounded worse than that that got well. By and large I've had the impression that even the more critical foreigners feel about Texans the way Mark Twain said Thomas Carlyle felt about Americans in general. "At bottom," Mark Twain said, "he was probably fond of them, but he was always able to conceal it."

To draw for a moment on some experiences in the Soviet Union, the images of Texas that one encounters there are of a somewhat different sort. Soviet citizens, like most people in the world, know the names of famous Texans like Lyndon Johnson and George Bush, and they also knew John Tower as chairman of the Armed Services Committee — though the Soviet media rarely had anything compli-

mentary to say about the senator in that capacity. One striking thing about Soviet attitudes toward the United States in general is the extent to which John F. Kennedy had captured the imagination of the Soviet people. Those of us living in Moscow at the time were struck by the genuine outpouring of grief when he was assassinated. And even 20 years later, it was not uncommon for a Russian, on learning that I was from Dallas, to say, "Yes, we know all about Dallas. That's that terrible city where you killed Kennedy." I always responded to such a remark by reminding my Russian interlocutor that Lee Harvey Oswald had lived in the Soviet Union much longer than he ever lived in Dallas — thus ending that line of conversation.

An earlier recollection of life in Moscow is one that makes me think a few Texans were able to contribute a bit of confusion to the inner workings of the KGB. When I first arrived in Moscow in January 1948, only a few months out of Texas for the first time, I was pleased to discover a tiny band of Texans in the small American community there. Walter Cronkite was among the more prominent, along with a few of the embassy staff like our agricultural attaché, who was a product of A&M. We decided, as March 2 approached, that we should have a suitable celebration of Texas Independence Day, and we somehow managed to put together a Mexican dinner, which we consumed with much vodka and many toasts. The ritual was one we repeated for three straight March 2nd's in a row. What must have puzzled the KGB, which of course monitored the goings-on in all our apartments, was our making such a to-do over Mexican food while celebrating our independence from Mexico.

The Texas I left as a 20-year-old soon after World War II was, or at least seemed to me to be, very much a self-contained entity. Texas history and native patriotism were instilled in everyone in my generation in our public schools, and so far as I know still are. The book *Texas: A World in Itself*, by George Perry and Arthur Fuller, was one most Texans read with great pride, as we learned that Texas not only was the biggest and best but had everything it needed for self-sufficiency. Many of us did feel that we were a world in ourselves, and I thought I was being quite adventuresome as I moved out into the other world and joined the Foreign Service.

The Texas to which I recently returned, after an absence of over 30 years except for short visits to family, is in many ways a different place. The native pride is still here, and the attributes that we Texans

consider virtues are still present. Yet, Texas, it seems to me, no longer thinks of itself as a world in itself, but as vary much a part of the greater world. (If Kenny Bob Parsons's project for building a 40-foot wall around the state catches on, I may have to eat those words, but as of now it seems unlikely.)

With a GNP roughly equal to that of Canada, Texas plays an increasingly important role in the international economy. Exports are providing the basis for an increasing number of jobs and greater income for the residents of the state; Texas manufactures more than \$12 billion of products for the export market annually, and one of every eight manufacturing jobs in the state is involved with the export sector. Over half the tonnage moving through our Gulf ports involves foreign trade. International business is thus very much on the minds of Texans, and in the larger cities, at least, the international presence is felt. A quick look at the telephone directory shows that 48 countries have consulates or trade representations in Houston, and 23 countries have consular or trade offices in Dallas. Texas is frequently on the itinerary of distinguished international visitors. When the first Soviet parliamentary delegation since 1979 — a delegation headed by a member of the Politburo — visited the United States this past March, it specified a desire to visit one state capital, and Austin was the capital chosen.

Texas farmers, ranchers, and businessmen, individually and in delegations, now visit all parts of the world and receive foreign visitors here. In part we are exporting our expertise and technology, although to some extent we are learning from the rest of the world as well. A bilateral agreement between Texas and Israel, for example, is making the Israeli experience in farming arid lands available to parts of West Texas, where the Israeli drip irrigation method and other techniques open the possibility of replacing tumbleweed with agricultural crops.

While I doubt that they learned anything of relevance for Texas agriculture, I remember very well the visit to the Soviet Union in the late 1970s of a delegation of Texas farmers and ranchers headed by Governor Bill Clements. As an aside: during an embassy reception for the group, after it had completed a tour around the country, one of us from the embassy was bemoaning the lack of fresh vegetables in Moscow — to which one of the visiting Texans commented that, at a collective farm in Uzbekistan, in Soviet Central Asia, they had seen hundreds of acres of beautiful tomatoes rotting in the



fields. He said he had told officials there that, if they would give him a free hand, he could organize a system for getting those tomatoes to the markets and the vegetable-hungry Russians in very short order, and at a handsome profit.

I'm sure the collective farm director was interested but helpless to take up the offer. The episode simply highlighted one of the absurdities of Soviet central planning. The plan for the collective farm had no doubt required raising tomatoes — while the transport industry had nothing in *its* plan for getting such crops to market. And so the collective farmers just didn't bother to harvest the tomatoes.

To return to the question of how the world sees us, and in a somewhat more serious vein, let me say a few words about one aspect of imagery — not specifically of Texans but of Americans in general — that is a bit more complex.

Some of you read the articles in the *New York Times Magazine*, just before last month's Summit meeting, on mutual perceptions — how we see the Russians and how the Russians see us. Writing from Moscow, *New York Times* correspondent Serge Schmemmann reported that he had conducted a poll among Russian contacts. It was not a scientific poll, to be sure, given the fact that the Soviets don't permit advanced polling methods, but the results were ones he considered somewhat representative. They also confirmed many of my own impressions from acquaintance with Russians through the years.

What his poll showed, first of all, was that — despite all the hostile propaganda against the United States to which Soviet citizens are constantly subjected — Russians in general have a highly favorable impression of America and Americans. What was most often mentioned was American culture. Many American authors have been translated into Russian and are widely read. The works that are permitted are filled with social criticism or highlight negative sides of our society (Mark Twain, O. Henry, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis, William Faulkner) — but cumulatively they give an impression of our society that is positive. The younger generation is fascinated with American pop culture, including jazz, rock music, and jeans. Russians, with their vast territories and open spaces, can also identify with the size and openness of our nation and with the frontier spirit.

The Russians who responded to the poll also highlighted their respect for American technology and for the trait they call *delovitost*

— which translates roughly as business-like-ness — a sense of know-how, an ability to get things done. Soviet propaganda has in fact contributed to this image, by setting the goal in the Stalin and Khrushchev years of catching up with, and then surpassing, the U.S. economically and technologically — a goal less frequently emphasized nowadays, incidentally, as the likelihood of its fulfillment steadily diminishes.

In the early 1960s it was not uncommon, especially when traveling in the Ukraine, to find older Russians who expressed tearful gratitude for the famine relief mission that Herbert Hoover had led in the 1920s. And many older Russians today still remember gratefully the American assistance during World War II — despite official Soviet efforts to downplay the significance of that assistance. The *Times* article quoted one Russian's comments on the boost to morale that came with the arrival of long columns of Studebaker trucks. Though not mentioned in the article, the word Studebaker in fact entered into the Russian language for a time as a synonym for truck; I remember a sign still affixed to a rather rickety bridge in Moscow in the late 1940s that read, "No Studebakers allowed on this bridge."

But despite all these positive images of America, what Schmemm found striking was that almost none of the respondents commented on those values which we as Americans think make us unique — our democratic society, our moral values, our respect for human rights. In part, Soviet lack of appreciation for these characteristics can be attributed to the distorted meanings that Soviet propaganda has given to terms such as democracy, spiritual values, and human rights — so that the average Soviet citizen has a very imperfect understanding of what we mean by those terms.

In part, however, the problem is that even the Soviets who know and understand our society find it somewhat confusing and chaotic. Accustomed to a totalitarian system — which the Bolsheviks did not invent but simply perfected as they took control of czarist society — many Russians think their version of law and order, despite its repressiveness, is preferable to the sort of crime-in-the-streets lawlessness which their propaganda constantly portrays as the norm for life in America. In fact, as bribery and corruption become more widespread in Soviet society, there are growing indications of nostalgia for Stalinist days, when discipline — in the workplace and in society in general — was enforced. It seems clear that General Secretary Gorbachev is making an effort to restore some of that discipline,

in order to combat the pervasive absenteeism, alcoholism, and corruption, and that his efforts command considerable support.

Even the Soviet leadership finds our system of government confusing, if not chaotic — as in fact do many of our friends and allies. The problem is worse when dealing with the Soviets, because, with their innate suspicion of foreigners, they tend to ascribe sinister motives to many of our actions. They find it hard to believe, for example, that the president of the United States cannot make binding commitments. They think an American president is simply engaging in devious negotiating techniques when he says he could never accept a certain agreement because the Senate, reflecting the views of the American people, would never ratify it. They're inclined to say, "If the president doesn't speak for the United States, tell us who does, so we can deal with him."

It took a long time for the Soviets to understand why President Nixon could not get the 1972 Trade Agreement through the Senate — and they of course refused to accept the requirement imposed by Congress in the form of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, that the Soviet Union permit freer emigration of its citizens as a condition for the MFN treatment President Nixon had promised in the trade agreement. Similarly, when President Carter withdrew the SALT II agreement from the Senate, the Soviets refused to believe his explanation that ratification would have been doomed in the wake of the invasion of Afghanistan; they insisted and, I think, genuinely believed that Afghanistan was simply a pretext, and that Carter himself had chosen to sabotage the SALT agreement.

In sum, just as the outside world sees multiple images of Texas — cowboys and astronauts, cattle and high-tech, brashness and congeniality — so in some parts of the world there is a confused picture of our pluralistic society as a whole — affluence side by side with poverty, culture mixed with a freedom that sometimes seems chaotic, the ability to get things done mixed with a seeming inability to maintain consistency in our dealing with the world. But at least in most of the world there is a recognition of the fact that we, too, are aware of our problems and are working on them.

To conclude, let me recall a column that Art Buchwald wrote around 1977 — after the country, as you'll recall, had become satiated and even numbed from two years of a seemingly endless round of Bicentennial celebrations. The Buchwald column consisted of a series of one-line conversation stoppers — remarks heard at cocktail parties such as, "My daughter has decided to become a

Playboy Bunny. Isn't that wonderful?" The one-liner really guaranteed to stop conversation at that moment in history was the exclamation, "Isn't the Bicentennial fun!"

I suspect that, by this time next year, we may be beginning to feel the same way about the Sesquicentennial. But for now, your Society has launched the Sesquicentennial in a fittingly philosophical manner, with your thoughtful consideration throughout the day of achievements — and, I assume, of the problems as well — that accompany us into this new era in Texas history.

Thank you for inviting me to be a part of this kick-off celebration.



N E C R O L O G Y

## WINNIE ALLEN

1895-1985

WINNIE ALLEN, THE LONGTIME ARCHIVIST AT THE UNIVERSITY of Texas and known as "Miss Winnie," died in a nursing home in Lancaster, Texas, on August 1, 1985.

The noted archivist was a native of Henrietta, Texas. Born April 13, 1895, to Ethel (Youree) and W. T. Allen, she graduated from Henrietta High School and then in 1920 received an A.B. degree from the University of Texas. Between 1917 and 1925, she taught school in Henrietta, San Antonio, El Paso, and Dallas.

From 1923 to 1925, Miss Allen was employed by the Archives Division of the Texas State Library. As acting archivist, she collaborated with Charles Adams Gulick, Jr., in editing Vol. IV of the *Lamar Papers*.

Upon receiving a master's degree in history from the University of Texas, Miss Allen became archivist for the university. She continued in that capacity until her retirement in 1960.

In the 35 years that she served as archivist at the university, Miss Allen made significant contributions to archival development in Texas. A major focus was collection of materials for the Archives. Miss Allen personally visited each of the 254 counties in the state, searching for precious historical documents. In her search, she made some important and voluminous finds for the university.

Her other major contribution was in transcribing historical documents. Under her supervision in 1933, the Bexar Archives were transcribed and translated for the university's collection. She also supervised the transcription of a considerable part of the *Writings of Sam Houston, 1813-1863*, in connection with the work of Amelia W. Williams and Eugene C. Barker, and the papers of James Stephen Hogg and his son, William Clifford Hogg.

In an effort to greatly expand the preservation of the state's heritage, Miss Allen proposed the creation of a nonpartisan state board for the coordination of all efforts directed toward the location, preservation, and publication of material concerning Texas history. She also proposed development of a foundation backed by the state to fund approved historical projects. Her idea led to the establishment of

the first Historical Survey Committee in 1953, chartered as the Texas Historical Foundation in 1954. (By 1976, the name was changed to the Texas Historical Commission.)

During the Texas Centennial of 1936, Miss Allen published a book titled *Pioneering in Texas: True Stories of the Early Days*, with Corrie Walker Allen. She had served as an advisory board member of the Texas Centennial Historical Exhibits Committee in Dallas. Also, with Eugene C. Barker and Marius Perron, she compiled *The Texas Centennial Roster*.

Miss Allen was the organizer behind the first Institute of Archival Management in the Southwest (in 1960). She was an honorary member of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and member of its committee on awards; president of the Austin Library Club (1945-1946); member of the Texas Library Association and Texas State Historical Association; author of numerous articles in *The Handbook of Texas*; and member of the board of directors of the Heritage Society of Austin, Inc.

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## EVELYN MAURINE CARRINGTON

1898-1985

AUSTIN AND DALLAS PSYCHOLOGIST DR. EVELYN MAURINE CARRINGTON was born on August 30, 1898, and died October 4, 1985.

The Austin native received her education in her hometown, in New York, and in Chicago. She taught at several universities during her pioneering career in clinical psychology and mental hygiene. Her last years of employment were spent as a child psychologist in private practice and as staff psychologist at Children's Medical Center in Dallas.

As a member of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health Advisory Committee, Dr. Carrington was elemental in establishing and organizing the productive foundation. A diplomat in school psychology, she also served as vice-president of the Texas Society for Mental Health, president of the International Council of Women Psychologists, and fellow of both the American and Texas Psychological Associations.

Dr. Carrington established an early interest in the subject of aging. Her frequent articles and lectures on the subject, as well as her active involvement in associations dealing with aging, led her to be appointed by two Texas governors as a delegate to White House Conferences on Aging. The associations to which she contributed service were the Policy and Planning Board of the E.D. Farmer Foundation on the Aging; Dallas Citizens Commission for Action on Aging; and the National Committee on Aging.

In other areas, Dr. Carrington participated in the Texas Division of the American Association of University Women; several women's groups of Episcopal Dioceses in Texas; National Social Welfare Assembly; Girl Scouts of Greater Dallas; the Colonial Dames of America; and the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. She was a Magna Carta Dame.

In addition, she served on the advisory committee of Pi Lambda Theta Journal, and she was awarded Delta Kappa Gamma International's Achievement Award.

Surviving Dr. Carrington are sisters Mrs. Norman McArthur of Austin and Mrs. W. Listert Gosen of Austin.

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## GEORGE W. HILL

1910-1985

GEORGE W. HILL, A LONGTIME LEADER IN PRESERVING AND PROMOTING history throughout the state of Texas, died August 27, 1985. He was 74.

Hill was a native of San Felipe de Austin, born November 16, 1910. At 23, he was elected to the school superintendent post of Austin County — a position he held 20 years. His employment was interrupted during World War II so that he could serve with the U.S. Navy. His rank when discharged was lieutenant commander.

George Hill worked diligently during his career to promote the history of Texas for the education and enjoyment of its citizens. This was accomplished through ten years of service as the first executive director of the Texas State Historical Survey and Foundation, beginning during Governor Allan Shivers's administration. He was one of the major forces behind the development of Stephen F.



Austin State Park, and he coordinated and expanded the official statewide markings of historical attractions.

Upon retirement, he maintained his avid interest in history by serving as president of the Southern Heritage Foundation. He was considered a noted authority on the history of his birthplace, San Felipe de Austin, as well as Stephen F. Austin.

Besides historical pursuits, Hill also participated in real estate development ventures in Austin, where he resided.

Hill was preceded in death by his wife, Eloise, on May 1, 1982. Survivors include his daughter, Ann Hill Froelich of Huntsville; son, David A. Hill of Lufkin; two brothers; two sisters; and five grandchildren.

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## LAURA LETTIE KREY

1890-1985

TEXAS NOVELIST LAURA LETTIE KREY OF AUSTIN DIED NOVEMBER 6, 1985, at the age of 94.

Ms. Krey, born Laura Letitia Smith in Galveston, grew up on a plantation on the Brazos River. Her mother died when Ms. Krey was only a few months old, thus she was brought up in the household of her uncle, who told her amazing stories of Texas's historical past and the events of her long line of ancestors who fought in all the wars for Texas. It was in this environment that she was first inspired to write.

She attended Mary Baldwin Seminary in Staunton, Virginia, for a time, then went to the University of Texas at Austin. She served on various college publications (including the *Cactus* yearbook and the *Daily Texan*), held an assistantship in the School of Philosophy and Psychology, and was graduated in 1912 with a Phi Beta Kappa key.

It was after her graduation that she met and married Charles Krey, professor of mediaeval history at the University of Minnesota.

Her first published work appeared in women's magazines. The principal works for which she attained national reputation as a writer "with glowing sympathy and pride of a true Texan" were *And Tell of Time* and *On the Long Side*. The former, a story of Texas in the Reconstruction era, was considered by some as the *Gone With the*

*Wind* of Texas literature. Her second novel, *On the Long Side*, dealt with the birth of Texas's freedom.

Ms. Krey is survived by a daughter, Letitia Krey Basford, of Minneapolis, Minnesota; son, Terry Fort Krey, of Austin; three grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

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## FRED HOLMSLEY MOORE

1909-1985

"IF WE COULD GET ABOUT TWO OR THREE MORE RETIRED TEXANS to come home after they retire and make one-half the contributions Fred Moore has made to great causes in our beloved state, I believe we would find ourselves being number one in more areas than we have attained today. Fred Moore has been truly our greatest retired, loyal Texan," Ambassador Edward A. Clark stated of his longtime friend Fred H. Moore in April 1983. This tribute from the heart and mind of one of the state's most influential citizens reflected the impact of Mr. Moore, a Christian humanist, on his country, state, and profession.

Born on November 2, 1909, to Robert Hartwell and Fannie Holmsley Moore in Comanche, Texas, Fred Moore was a direct descendant of a Mayflower colonist and of American revolutionists. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents came to Texas during the days of the Republic, eventually settling in what later became Comanche County. A lifelong Presbyterian, Fred grew up in an extended family environment. In his childhood he learned of the experiences of his relatives on the Texas frontier, of their encounters with hostile Indians who fought to save their territory from the encroaching American settlers, and of his ancestors' love for the land. As a youth he hunted, fished, and read, developing an appreciation for nature and learning.

In 1926, at the age of 16, he enrolled at Texas Technological College, supported himself through the next four years, and was graduated with a degree in geology in 1930. He accepted a scholarship from the University of Virginia that year. Within a year he had earned a master's degree in geology. He then began work on a doctorate in geology at Yale. Financial difficulties during the Great Depression forced him to discontinue his studies in 1933. He then took a position with the United States Gypsum Company.

Two years later, he joined Magnolia Petroleum Company — beginning a working relationship that extended over 40 years — as a field geologist. His rise within that organization and its parent companies took him to the highest levels of management. His earliest assignments were on wildcat wells. Over the next few years, he studied well samples of Permian Basin production and did map surfacing geological studies in eastern Kansas. This latter work resulted in an oil discovery in the Forest City Basin.

A year's stint beginning in 1940 at the company's exploration office in Youngstown, Ohio, was followed by an assignment in 1941 to head the firm's North Texas Geological District in Dallas. Transferred to Illinois in 1942, he took charge of the company's exploration of the entire area east of the Mississippi River. During this period, Magnolia developed considerable production in the Mississippian and Devonian reservoirs. At this time he also served as president of the Illinois State Geological Society and chairman of the lecture committee of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists.

In 1947, he organized an exploration division in New Mexico. A seven-year assignment in Dallas followed, first as staff geologist in 1949, and a year later as assistant to the president of Magnolia. In 1956, he became president of Mobil Oil Ltd. (Canada), with responsibilities for the company's operations in Canada and Alaska. While he served in that capacity, Mobil discovered several new Canadian oil fields and explored for petroleum off the Newfoundland coast. The latter activity resulted in the purchase of oil rights in the area that contained the Hibernia field (discovered in 1979). He moved to New York in 1957 to coordinate the American firm's domestic oil production and to head Socony-Mobil's (the parent company) worldwide producing committee.

After a brief stay in Dallas in 1959 as executive vice-president of Magnolia Petroleum Company, he returned to New York to reorganize Mobil's entire North American exploration and production operations. In the same year, he became one of the three principal executives to undertake the restructuring of the Mobil Company — the largest industrial reorganization ever attempted by an American firm up to that time. The plan succeeded. In 1961, Mobil named him vice-president with the responsibility of overseeing manufacturing, marketing, planning and supply, pipelines, and traffic operations. In the same year, he was elected a director of Socony-Mobil and made president of Mobil Oil Company (North America). Due to

poor health, he retired in 1966; he continued to serve as a consultant, however.

During his long tenure with the company, Fred manifested a deep and lasting interest in education. He served as a trustee of the Independent College Fund of America and as a national trustee of the United Negro College Fund of America. In 1951, the governor of Texas appointed him to the board of regents of Texas Technological College; in 1968, he began a 12-year tenure on the Coordinating Board of the Texas College and University System. He also held positions on the board of trustees of Our Lady of the Lake College and of Austin College. At the University of Virginia he established the Moore Lectures in Environmental Sciences.

His most important contribution to education, however, was to the University of Texas at Austin. In June 1968, he became a member of the advisory council of the College of Business Administration at the University of Texas. Fred endowed two awards to acknowledge yearly outstanding teaching assistants in the College of Business. He arranged for Mobil to transfer an exploratory vessel, valued at \$14 million, to the university for use in its Marine Science Department. In 1980, he suggested to University President Peter T. Flawn and to Dan Williams, chairman of the board of regents, the idea of a matching grants program to celebrate the school's centennial. The regents implemented the plan, and as of March 1, 1986, contributions and matching funds amounted to more than \$170 million for endowed faculty positions at the university.

Over the years, Fred received many honors, including the University of Texas's prestigious Presidential Citation in 1984. In that year, the College of Business inducted him into its Hall of Fame, the only non-alumnus to be so honored. In recognition of his outstanding work with an international company, of his interest in student and faculty, and of his efforts on the behalf of the College of Business Administration, the George M. Kozmetsky family established the Fred H. Moore Professorship in International Management in the Graduate School of Business at the University of Texas. Middlebury College (1963), Hartwick College (1966), Marlboro College (1967), and Our Lady of the Lake College (1977) awarded him honorary doctorate degrees.

The Sons of the Republic of Texas named him a Knight of San Jacinto in 1975. The Texas State Historical Association in 1983 made him honorary life president — the second person ever to be so honored — in recognition of his outstanding effort in developing

funding for the revision of the *Handbook of Texas* project. He and Mrs. Moore also established a fund at the association to reprint classic works of Texana.

Fred was a longtime member of the Texas Philosophical Society, a past president of the Texas Historical Foundation, and a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. He held memberships in the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Republic of Texas and is listed in *Who's Who in the World* and *Who's Who in America*. A fellow of the Geological Society of America, Fred was also a member of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, Sigma XI, and Gamma Alpha.

After a long illness, Fred died on July 20, 1985, in Austin, his home since 1966. His wife, Ella Mae Rudd Moore of Austin; two daughters, Mary Moore Donaldson of Clarkton, North Carolina, and Carla Moore Clark of Dallas; and five grandchildren survive him.

By his presence among us Fred Holmsley Moore made our society richer. Through his understanding of life and by his ability to urge others to reach for excellence, he has left a lasting imprint upon our world. In "The First Seventy Years," an autobiography he wrote for his grandchildren, he succinctly summed up his philosophy of life: "I believe each of us has the obligation to those who come after us to try to leave the world a little better place than when we found it. To tidy up the environment so far as we are able, and put back some of the things we have taken away. We must not 'eat the seed corn' without replenishing the source."

— J.S.R.

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## HOMER PRICE RAINEY

1896-1985

(Based on an obituary written by Dr. Rainey's daughter,  
Helen Rainey Parolla.)

HOMER PRICE RAINEY, NOTED AMERICAN EDUCATOR AND EDUCATIONAL administrator, died December 19, 1985, in Boulder, Colorado, after a long illness.

Dr. Rainey, who rose to fame as a defender of academic freedom as president of the University of Texas (1939-1944), had also been president of Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana; Bucknell University,

Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; and Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. From 1956 until his late retirement, Dr. Rainey was professor of higher education at the University of Colorado. At Bucknell, he was responsible for the building of an entirely new campus, and while there he also founded what is now Wilkes College, in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, as Bucknell Junior College.

Born in Clarksville, Texas, on January 19, 1896, he was valedictorian of Lovelady High School and served in the army during World War I. Dr. Rainey has been named the most outstanding alumnus of Austin College, Sherman, Texas. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago, and became a professor at the University of Oregon before beginning his career as a college and university president. He was also director of the American Youth Commission, part of the American Council on Education, in Washington, D.C., from 1935 to 1939. He was the author of *Public School Finance, How Fare American Youth?* and *The Tower and the Dome*, an account of the attempt by state politicians and regents at the University of Texas to control the faculty and administration and to suppress books, teachings, and viewpoints not in accordance with their views.

Dr. Rainey received nationwide publicity and acclaim from the educational community and the general public because of his refusal to accede to the demands of the board of regents as they attempted to abolish the tenure rule, fire professors whose opinions they did not like, remove books from reading lists, and interfere with the legitimate administrative functions of the president. When the board retaliated by dismissing Dr. Rainey, 20,000 students went out on strike and 5,000 marched to the State Capitol with a black-draped coffin labeled "Academic Freedom" to protest to the governor. Many faculty members resigned, and the university was blacklisted by the American Association of University Professors as well as the Southern Association of Colleges and Universities. The case has become a classic in the annuals of American education.

Dr. Rainey ran as the Democratic liberal candidate for governor of Texas in the aftermath of that case, and lost the 1946 primary election in a runoff with Beauford Jester.

A man of many talents, Dr. Rainey at one time played professional baseball with the Houston Buffaloes, then a farm club of the St. Louis Cardinals. He also considered a career in opera, and for many years was tenor soloist in oratorio performances. He was also an excellent tennis player and golfer.

A lifelong Baptist, Dr. Rainey was ordained a minister as a college student when his pastor left for World War I. He was a deacon in Baptist churches wherever the family lived, and he was a leader and active member of the First Baptist Church in Boulder. He was also for many years active in Rotary International, serving as a district governor in the 1970s.

Dr. Rainey received a number of honorary degrees and special awards, among them the prestigious Thomas Jefferson Award for the Advancement of Democracy from the University of Colorado, and the Outstanding Teacher Award, also from the University of Colorado.

He was on the College of Electors of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans from 1945 to 1973, and also served on the board of the Southern Education Foundation.

Texas naturalist Roy Bedichek once wrote that Rainey "[came] along believing in academic freedom and with a will to defend that freedom." Former U.S. Senator Ralph Yarborough said of Rainey: "He was a man of unblemished character and a man of the highest ideals . . . . No one of higher character has ever been president of the University of Texas."

One of four children of Edward L. Rainey and the former Jenny Price, Dr. Rainey is survived by his wife, the former Mildred Collins of Lovelady, Texas; his daughters, Helen Parolla of Peekskill, New York, and Lenore Forsythe of Detroit; a sister, Mary Louise Ghent of Gainesville, Georgia; and six grandchildren.

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## EDWARD MUEGGE ("BUCK") SCHIWETZ

1898-1984

*Edward Muegge Schiwetz died in his hometown of Cuero on February 2, 1984. The following account of "Buck" Schiwetz appeared in the Southwestern Collection section of the Southwestern Historical Quarterly in January 1985.*

EDWARD MUEGGE SCHIWETZ WAS BORN AUGUST 24, 1898, IN Cuero, Texas, and there began what he called "a very tempestuous life." Under the influence of his artist mother, Buck began to sketch at age twelve. While attending Cuero High School he drew cartoons and ignored his history teacher, Walter Prescott Webb. Webb commented later: "Since I have made it a rule never to disturb a quiet

student, I encouraged Buck Schiwetz's art by letting him alone." Buck's strict German father, a Cuero banker, wouldn't let him go to art school, so Buck attended Texas A&M. In 1921, he graduated with a degree in architecture, but he was a classic victim of Texas wanderlust. After graduation he roamed about the state and explored the reaches of his beloved Guadalupe River.

Buck's drawing and sketching skills allowed him to be employed briefly by a Dallas architectural firm in 1922, but he soon left for New York City, where he studied at the Art Students League and was an instructor at New York University. Although Buck was a successful free-lance artist, he returned to Texas in 1929 to be the art director of a Houston advertising firm, Franke-Wilkinson-Schiwetz. During a long and successful advertising career, he continued to draw and paint the state that he loved — the land and its animals, and the structures placed on the land by man. He captured many sides of the Texas experience — birds and towns, ranches and oil rigs, cactus and seacoast — and as a result he became Texas's "best-known, best-loved artist." He was a member and fellow of the Texas State Historical Association, and his book of paintings and drawings, *The Schiwetz Legacy: An Artist's Tribute to Texas, 1910-1971*, was given the association's 1973 Coral H. Tullis Memorial Award for the most important contribution to Texas studies that year.

Whether living in the expansive urban environment of Houston, or on his beloved Hill Country retreat near the headwaters of the Guadalupe, or at Windy Hill Ranch in his native DeWitt County, Buck Schiwetz persisted in his artistic vision: "I hope to leave behind me a collection of indigenous paintings which will faithfully portray Texas as it is." His lifelong interest in capturing Texas architecture with pen and brush is reflected in his other great artistic ambition: "If my work inspires Texans to seek the preservation of any of the significant old buildings which remain, I shall be very happy."

Texas honored her native son when the state legislature awarded Buck Schiwetz the first Texas Artist of the Year Award in 1977. But the greatest honor paid Buck Schiwetz was the genuine affection his fellow Texans showed for his art — art that captured for so many the intangible tone and spirit that is Texas. Buck Schiwetz will indeed be missed, but his work will speak to generations of Texans to come.

*(Texas A&M University President Frank Vandiver gave the following eulogy in Austin at St. David's Episcopal Church on February 6, 1984.)*



There was charming diffidence about Buck, always — the kind of shyness the truly humble show. He was not always that way, not when his eyes shined with happiness or mischief or when he shared good companions. Around strangers he could be uncomfortable, never aloof nor impolite, but a little stretched and tethered till he knew the people. Then he was the Buck we cherished so — the big, shuffling, shambling, warm, lovable, outgoing, reaching, giving man of affection, wit, humor, and that great gargantuan heart that spanned the world he saw and felt and helped us know.

Sadness touched Buck often, and his life did not always brim good times. And sometimes his friends lamented his depression, his languishing, his straying from the work we all admired. But that was Buck — sadness, depression, nothing really dimmed his zest or blurred his eye. Back to work, he returned to himself and grew in an artist's greatest gift — empathy.

He would most fervently hate a sad occasion here today. We are his friends and he would be comfortable with us and would expect us to be the same. But surely we can take a moment to lament this friend. Why? He has left us himself, left us that crisp eye, that fine hand, that heart's-wide perception of land, buildings, boats, people, wind, air, and solitude that takes witchery from him and lives on for us to know and see and feel.

Those of us who knew him at A&M when he lived with Rosemary and Frank Wardlaw in the back of their sprawling white house on the campus, recall him in some happy time, time when his sketching went like lightning and A&M came back from the mists to stand in bricks and mortar, bedecked with cadets and ladies and ambience. It was as though Buck relived his own past as he recreated A&M, as though some long-running strain in the blood rose to the surface and touched him with fiery creativity — and his paintings of his college will forever be alive. Because they are full of understanding, full of knowing, full of love.

He had no cant or ego to him, nor did he guess he was great. He had an architect's steady hand, a builder's eye, and a hankering to paint. His pathway to New York and its buildings, his return to Texas and its haunting of his talents, are stages in his growth to excellence. Growth is what took him on to greatness.

Unlike most of us, Buck never reached his limits — he kept searching a new technique, seeing a new vision, trying another touch. How old is he, we'd ask; how can he keep going? Age bothered him a bit, and he was sometimes lonesome until lately, when happy companion-

ship lent him verve and art kept him spry. If he was old, he was old in wisdom and feeling, not old in mind or eye.

And that is his legacy to us always — an ageless, clear-eyed love of the world seen through a fresh and questing heart.

His work is like his life — full and deep and true.

“Buck” Schiwetz was buried in the Texas State Cemetery. He is survived by his wife Ruby Lee, a daughter Mrs. Frank Nelson of San Antonio, brother David Schiwetz, and a granddaughter.

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## ALLAN SHIVERS

1907-1985

ALLAN SHIVERS, ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND RESPECTED public officials in the history of Texas, died in Austin on January 14, 1985. He was 77 years of age.

Born in Lufkin, October 5, 1907, the son of Judge and Mrs. Robert Andrew Shivers, he was reared in Woodville and Port Arthur. While he bore the first name of Robert after his father, he was known to all throughout his productive life as simply Allan Shivers.

After graduating from Port Arthur High School in 1924, Allan enrolled in the University of Texas at Austin. At the end of his first year, economic reality made it necessary for him to withdraw from school and take a job in the Texaco refinery in Port Arthur. In what he later characterized as one of the most difficult decisions of his life, he gave up that job to reenter the University of Texas. There he became involved in his first political campaign, which culminated in his election as president of the Student Association. Working his way through school, he received his A.B. and LL.B. degrees from the university, the latter in 1933.

Allan returned to Port Arthur to begin the practice of law, and in 1934 he was elected to the Texas Senate, becoming at 27 years of age the youngest state senator in the history of Texas. In 1937, after an active courtship of several years, Allan Shivers and Marialice Shary of Mission were joined in marriage. Four children were subsequently born to their union: John Shary Shivers of Fort Worth; Allan Shivers, Jr. of Austin; Marialice Sue Shivers, who married Dillon Ferguson and resides in Houston; and Brian McGee Shivers

of Dallas. Allan is survived by Marialice, by their four children, and by ten grandchildren.

Allan's election to the Senate was the beginning of a long period of service to his state and to the people of Texas, as a member of the Senate, as lieutenant governor, and as governor. He succeeded to the office of governor upon the death of Governor Beauford Jester on July 11, 1949, and he was reelected to that office for three successive terms. He held the office for almost eight years, longer than any other person. During the period of his public service, Shivers served in the U.S. Army during World War II, including two years in the European Theater. He was discharged with the rank of major.

Shivers was a loyal and active member of the First Baptist Church of Austin, and he taught a men's Sunday School class there for many years. He was a 33rd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Shrine of North America, and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Allan Shivers based his decisions on what he regarded as best for Texas and its people. During the time he was governor, he made a significant impact not only on the political history of Texas but also on that of the nation. The events for which he is most widely known had their origin in decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court, holding that the United States had paramount rights in the submerged lands off the coast, including those off the coast of Texas. Quit-claim bills enacted by the Congress were vetoed by President Harry S. Truman. Despite strong challenges encountered along the way, Shivers led the Texas delegation to the 1952 National Democratic Convention in Chicago, where Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois was nominated for the presidency. Shivers visited Governor Stevenson after the convention and learned that the latter intended to veto any legislation enacted by Congress giving Texas title to the submerged land off her coast. The Republican nominee, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, indicated that he would approve the legislation in question. Shivers thereupon broke with the national Democratic Party and successfully led the voters of Texas in support of General Eisenhower. He thus emphasized as never before in Texas that there is a viable alternative to voting for an unacceptable candidate.

Frequently characterized as an arch-conservative, Allan Shivers was more progressive than was acknowledged by his critics. He remained a practical and astute politician, generally with a keen

sense of the line of demarcation between the possible and the impossible. Consistent with this awareness, he unhesitatingly recommended tax increases he regarded as necessary and feasible. He played a significant role in obtaining pay raises for state employees, in the adoption of the Gilmer-Aikin Minimum Foundation Program, in providing greater support for higher education, in sponsoring laws on unemployment and welfare, in the rehabilitation of state hospitals, in the creation of the Legislative Budget Board and the Legislative Council, and in improving the prison system and the highway system. It has been aptly stated that Allan Shivers led Texas into the twentieth century.

Following his relinquishment of the office of governor, Shivers devoted himself to private business interests and to continued service to the people of Texas through various educational and philanthropic organizations. He became chairman of the board of the Austin National Bank (now Interfirst Bank Austin), was chairman of the board of regents of the University of Texas, and was president and chairman of the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce. He served on the boards of directors of several banks and other business enterprises.

To good friends who knew him well, one of Allan Shivers's most important attributes was courage. He was able to deny the urgent request of a loyal supporter in a way that usually left intact their mutual respect and loyalty. In accordance with Allan's previous request, the Reverend Browning Ware of the First Baptist Church presided at his funeral, and the scripture he chose for the service was a verse from II Samuel dealing with courage. Allan Shivers was indeed a courageous public official and leader, and his legacy to Texas and its people will long survive him and all those who knew and admired him.

— R.C.W.



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## PAST PRESIDENTS

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| *Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar . . . . .  | 1837-59 |
| *Ira Kendrick Stephens . . . . .      | 1936    |
| *Charles Shirley Potts . . . . .      | 1937    |
| *Edgar Odell Lovett . . . . .         | 1938    |
| *George Bannerman Dealey . . . . .    | 1939    |
| *George Waverley Briggs . . . . .     | 1940    |
| *William James Battle . . . . .       | 1941    |
| *George Alfred Hill, Jr. . . . .      | 1942    |
| *Edward Henry Cary . . . . .          | 1943    |
| *Edward Randall . . . . .             | 1944    |
| *Umphrey Lee . . . . .                | 1944    |
| *Eugene Perry Locke . . . . .         | 1945    |
| *Louis Herman Hubbard . . . . .       | 1946    |
| *Pat Ireland Nixon . . . . .          | 1947    |
| *Ima Hogg . . . . .                   | 1948    |
| *Albert Perley Brogan . . . . .       | 1949    |
| *William Lockhart Clayton . . . . .   | 1950    |
| *A. Frank Smith . . . . .             | 1951    |
| *Ernest Lynn Kurth . . . . .          | 1952    |
| *Dudley Kezer Woodward, Jr. . . . .   | 1953    |
| *Burke Baker . . . . .                | 1954    |
| *Jesse Andrews . . . . .              | 1955    |
| James Pinckney Hart . . . . .         | 1956    |
| *Robert Gerald Storey . . . . .       | 1957    |
| *Lewis Randolph Bryan, Jr. . . . .    | 1958    |
| W. St. John Garwood . . . . .         | 1959    |
| George Crews McGhee . . . . .         | 1960    |
| *Harry Hunt Ransom . . . . .          | 1961    |
| *Eugene Benjamin Germany . . . . .    | 1962    |
| Rupert Norval Richardson . . . . .    | 1963    |
| *Mrs. George Alfred Hill, Jr. . . . . | 1964    |
| *Edward Randall, Jr. . . . .          | 1965    |
| *McGruder Ellis Sadler . . . . .      | 1966    |
| William Alexander Kirkland . . . . .  | 1967    |
| *Richard Tudor Fleming . . . . .      | 1968    |
| *Herbert Pickens Gambrell . . . . .   | 1969    |
| Harris Leon Kempner . . . . .         | 1970    |
| *Carey Croneis . . . . .              | 1971    |
| Willis McDonald Tate . . . . .        | 1972    |
| *Dillon Anderson . . . . .            | 1973    |
| Logan Wilson . . . . .                | 1974    |
| Edward Clark . . . . .                | 1975    |
| Thomas Hart Law . . . . .             | 1976    |
| *Truman G. Blocker, Jr. . . . .       | 1977    |
| Frank E. Vandiver . . . . .           | 1978    |
| Price Daniel . . . . .                | 1979    |
| Durwood Fleming . . . . .             | 1980    |
| Charles A. LeMaistre . . . . .        | 1981    |
| Abner V. McCall . . . . .             | 1982    |
| *Leon Jaworski . . . . .              | 1983    |
| Wayne H. Holtzman . . . . .           | 1983    |
| Jenkins Garrett . . . . .             | 1984    |
| Joe R. Greenhill . . . . .            | 1985    |

\*Deceased

## MEETINGS OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS

|   |                             |
|---|-----------------------------|
| December 5, 1837 — Founded at Houston                     | 1960 — Fort Clark           |
| January 18, 1936 — Chartered                              | 1961 — Salado               |
| December 5, 1936 — Reorganizational meeting — Dallas      | 1962 — Salado               |
| January 29, 1937 — Meeting and inaugural banquet — Dallas | 1963 — Nacogdoches          |
| December 4, 1937 — Liendo and Houston                     | 1964 — Austin               |
| 1938 — Dallas   | 1965 — Salado               |
| 1939 — Dallas   | 1966 — Salado               |
| 1940 — San Antonio  | 1967 — Arlington            |
| 1941 — Austin   | 1968 — San Antonio          |
| 1942 — Dallas   | 1969 — Salado               |
| 1943 — Dallas   | 1970 — Salado               |
| 1944 — Dallas   | 1971 — Nacogdoches          |
| 1945 — Dallas   | 1972 — Dallas               |
| 1946 — Dallas   | 1973 — Austin (Lakeway Inn) |
| 1947 — San Antonio  | 1974 — Austin               |
| 1948 — Houston  | 1975 — Fort Worth           |
| 1949 — Austin   | 1976 — San Antonio          |
| 1950 — Houston  | 1977 — Galveston            |
| 1951 — Lufkin   | 1978 — Houston              |
| 1952 — College Station                                    | 1979 — Austin               |
| 1953 — Dallas   | 1980 — San Antonio          |
| 1954 — Austin   | 1981 — Dallas               |
| 1955 — Nacogdoches  | 1982 — Galveston            |
| 1956 — Austin   | 1983 — Fort Worth           |
| 1957 — Dallas   | 1984 — Houston              |
| 1958 — Austin   | 1985 — College Station      |
| 1959 — San Antonio  | 1986 — Austin               |



## MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

(NAME OF SPOUSE APPEARS IN PARENTHESIS)

- ALBRITTON, CLAUDE CARROLL, JR. (JANE), Hamilton Professor of geology, emeritus, and senior scientist, The Institute for the Study of Earth and Man . . . . . *Dallas*
- ALLBRITTON, JOE LEWIS (BARBARA), lawyer; board chairman, Riggs National Corporation . . . . . *Houston*
- ANDERSON, THOMAS D. (HELEN), lawyer . . . . . *Houston*
- ANDERSON, WILLIAM LELAND (ESSEMENA), retired financial vice president of Anderson, Clayton & Co.; former president of Texas Medical Center, Inc.; awarded Navy's Distinguished Civilian Service Medal in 1945 . . . . . *Houston*
- ANDREWS, MARK EDWIN (LAVONE), president, Ancon Oil and Gas Company; former assistant secretary of the navy . . . . . *Houston*
- ARMSTRONG, ANNE LEGENDRE (MRS. TOBIN), former U. S. ambassador to Great Britain . . . . . *Armstrong*
- ARMSTRONG, THOMAS REEVES, Armstrong Ranch; former president, Santa Gertrudis Breeders Association . . . . . *Armstrong*
- ASHWORTH, KENNETH H., commissioner of higher education, Texas College and University System . . . . . *Austin*
- BAKER, REX G., JR., lawyer . . . . . *Houston*
- \*BANKS, STANLEY, lawyer; former chairman, Texas Library and Archives Commission . . . . . *San Antonio*
- BARROW, THOMAS D. (JANICE), vice-chairman, Standard Oil Company (Ohio) . . . . . *Houston*
- BEAN, WILLIAM BENNETT (ABIGAIL), Sir William Osler Professor of Medicine, University of Iowa; former director, Institute for Humanities in Medicine and Harris Kempner Professor of Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston . . . . . *Iowa City, IA*
- BELL, HENRY M., JR. (NELL), chairman of the board and C.E.O., First City National Bank of Tyler; director, First City Bank-corporation of Texas, Inc., Houston . . . . . *Tyler*
- BELL, PAUL GERVAIS (SUE), president, Bell Construction Company; president, San Jacinto Museum of History . . . . . *Houston*
- BENNETT, JOHN MIRZA, JR. (ELEANOR), member, University of Texas Centennial Commission and Texas Historical Records Advisory Board; director, Texas and Southwestern Cattleman's Association; Major General, USAFR . . . . . *San Antonio*
- BENTSEN, LLOYD, United States senator . . . . . *Houston and Washington, DC*
- BETO, GEORGE JOHN (MARILYNN), professor of criminology, Sam Houston State University; former director, Texas Department of Corrections; former president, Concordia College . . . . . *Huntsville*
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- BOYD, HOWARD TANEY (LUCILLE), retired chairman, The El Paso Company; College of Business Administration Council of Texas A&M University; regent emeritus, Georgetown University . . . . . *Houston*

\*Life Member

- BRANDT, EDWARD N., JR. (PATRICIA), physician — medical educator, Assistant Secretary for Health, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services . . . . . *Pikesville, MD*
- BRINKERHOFF, ANN BARBER, director, Houston International Service Committee of Institute of International Education . . . . . *Houston*
- BROWN, JOHN R. (VERA), judge, Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals . . . . . *Houston*
- BUSH, GEORGE (BARBARA), vice president of the United States; former director, Central Intelligence Agency; former ambassador to United Nations; former congressman . . . . . *Houston and Washington, DC*
- BUTLER, GEORGE A., lawyer; board chairman, Bank of Texas; trustee, George Washington University, Grand Central Art Galleries, Washington-on-the-Brazos Association . . . . . *Houston*
- BUTLER, JACK L. (MARY LOU), retired editor, Fort Worth *Star-Telegram* . . . . . *Fort Worth*
- CALDWELL, JOHN CLIFTON (SHIRLEY), rancher; former chairman, Texas Historical Commission; director, Texas Historical Foundation . . . . . *Albany*
- CARMACK, GEORGE (BONNIE), editorial board, *San Antonio Express-News* . . . . . *San Antonio*
- CARPENTER, ELIZABETH "LIZ," former Assistant Secretary of Education, Washington correspondent, White House Press Secretary; consultant, LBJ Library; author . . . . . *Austin*
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- CASEY, ALBERT V., United States postmaster general; chairman and C.E.O., AMR Corp. and American Airlines, Inc.; director, Colgate-Palmolive Co. . . . . *Dallas*
- CAVAZOS, LAURO F. (PEGGY ANN), president, Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center . . . . . *Lubbock*
- CISNEROS, HENRY G. (MARY ALICE), mayor, San Antonio; faculty member, Trinity University . . . . . *San Antonio*
- CLARK, EDWARD (ANNE), lawyer; former Secretary of State of Texas; former United States ambassador to Australia . . . . . *Austin*
- CLARK, RANDOLPH LEE, president, University of Texas M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute; professor of surgery, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston . . . . . *Houston*
- CLEMENTS, WILLIAM P., JR. (RITA), chairman, SEDCO Inc.; former governor of Texas; former deputy secretary of defense . . . . . *Dallas*
- COLLIE, MARVIN KEY (NANCY), lawyer . . . . . *Houston*
- CONGER, ROGER N. (LACY ROSE), retired executive; former mayor of Waco; former president, Texas State Historical Association . . . . . *Waco*
- COOK, C. W. W. (FRANCES), company director, former chairman, General Foods Corp. . . . . *Austin*
- COOPER, JOHN H. (DOROTHY), headmaster emeritus, KinKaid School; educational consultant . . . . . *The Woodlands*
- COUSINS, MARGARET, writer and editor . . . . . *San Antonio*
- CRIM, WILLIAM ROBERT (MARGARET), investments . . . . . *Kilgore*
- CROOK, WILLIAM HERBERT, former U. S. ambassador to Australia; former president San Marcos Academy; commissioner U. S.-Mexican Border Development . . . . . *San Marcos*

- DANIEL, PRICE (JEAN), member, Texas State Library and Archives Commission; former associate justice, Supreme Court of Texas; United States senator, attorney general and governor of Texas; author . . . . . *Liberty and Austin*
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- DUGGER, RONNIE E. (PATRICIA BLAKE), publisher, *The Texas Observer*; author . . . . . *New York, NY*
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- ESTES, JOE EWING, United States district judge, Northern District of Texas . . . . . *Dallas*
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- FEHRENBACH, T. R. (LILLIAN), author, historian; member, Texas Historical Commission; former member, Texas 2000 Commission . . . . . *San Antonio*
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Southwestern University . . . . . Dallas
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former president, Texas Wesleyan College; former member,  
Governors Select Committee on Public Education . . . . . Dallas
- FRANTZ, JOE B. (KRISTINA), Turnbull professor of history, Corpus  
Christi State University; former director, Texas State Historical  
Association; former president, Texas Institute of Letters . . . . . Corpus Christi
- FRIEND, LLERENA BEAUFORT, professor emeritus of  
history, University of Texas . . . . . Wichita Falls
- FROST, TOM C. (PAT), chairman of the board, Cullen/Frost  
Bankers, Inc. . . . . San Antonio
- GALVIN, CHARLES O'NEILL (MARGARET), professor, School of Law,  
Vanderbilt University . . . . . Nashville, TN
- GARRETT, JENKINS (VIRGINIA), lawyer; member, Governor's Committee on  
Education Beyond High School; newspaper publisher . . . . . Fort Worth
- GARWOOD, WILLIAM L. (MERLE), judge, U. S. Court of Appeals,  
Fifth Circuit . . . . . Austin
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HENRY PATRICK DROUGHT  
CLYDE EAGLETON  
DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

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GIBB GILCHRIST  
JOHN WILLIAM GORMLEY  
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IRELAND GRAVES  
MARVIN LEE GRAVES  
LEON GREEN  
DAVID GUION  
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HARRY CLAY HANZEN  
THORTON HARDIE  
HELEN HARGRAVE  
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HOUSTON HARTE  
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WILLIAM WOMACK HEATH  
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GEORGE ALFRED HILL III  
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MARY VAN DEN BERGE HILL

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WILLIAM RANSOM HOGAN  
IMA HOGG  
THOMAS STEELE HOLDEN  
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ANDREW JACKSON HOUSTON  
WILLIAM VERMILLION HOUSTON  
WILLIAM EAGER HOWARD  
LOUIS HERMAN HUBBARD  
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WILMER BRADY HUNT  
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JULIA BEDFORD IDESON  
WATROUS HENRY IRONS  
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LEON JAWORSKI  
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HERBERT SPENCER JENNINGS  
LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON  
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CLIFFORD BARTLETT JONES  
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MRS. PERCY JONES  
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LOUIS WILTZ KEMP  
THOMAS MARTIN KENNERLY  
EDWARD KILMAN  
FRANK HAVILAND KING  
ROBERT JUSTUS KLEBERG JR.  
JOHN FRANCIS KNOTT  
LAURA LETTIE SMITH KREY  
ERNEST LYNN KURTH  
LUCIUS MIRABEAU LAMAR III

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UMPHREY LEE  
DAVID LEFKOWITZ  
MARK LEMMON  
JEWEL PRESTON LIGHTFOOT  
EUGENE PERRY LOCKE  
JOHN AVERY LOMAX  
WALTER EWING LONG  
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WILLIAM WRIGHT LYNCH  
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JOHN LAWTON MC CARTY  
JAMES WOOTEN MC CLENDON  
CHARLES TILFORD MC CORMICK  
TOM LEE MC CULLOUGH  
EUGENE MC DERMOTT  
JOHN HATHAWAY MC GINNIS  
STUART MALCOLM MC GREGOR  
ALAN DUGALD MC KILLOP  
BUCKNER ABERNATHY MC KINNEY  
JOHN OLIVER MC REYNOLDS  
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FRANK BURR MARSH  
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BALLINGER MILLS SR.  
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PETER MOLYNEAUX  
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TEMPLE HOUSTON MORROW  
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CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ  
PAT IRELAND NIXON  
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NELSON PHILLIPS  
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HOMER PRICE RAINY  
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VICTOR HUMBERT SCHOFFELMAYER  
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GEORGE DUBOSE SEARS  
ELIAS HOWARD SELLARDS  
ESTELLE BOUGHTON SHARP  
JAMES LEFTWICH SHEPHERD JR.  
MORRIS SHEPPARD

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THOMAS VERNON SMITH  
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ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST  
CLARENCE RAY WHARTON  
WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER  
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HARRY CAROTHERS WIESS  
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LYNDALL FINLEY WORTHAM  
FRANK WILSON WOZENCRAFT  
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ANDREW JACKSON WRAY  
RAMSEY YELVINGTON  
HUGH HAMPTON YOUNG  
STARK YOUNG  
HENRY B. ZACHRY

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