

The Philosophical Society of Texas

PROCEEDINGS

1987

87

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

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

Office of the Society is located at 6425 Burnet Lane, Austin, Texas 78757.

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Proceedings edited by Dorman Hayward Winfrey.

Denton Ray Lindley — Conroe
Ireline DeWitt McCormick — Austin
Cooper Kirby Ragan — Houston
Dudley Crawford Sharp — Houston
John David Simpson, Jr. — Austin
Bascom N. Timmons — Washington, D.C.
Agesilaus Wilson Walker, Jr. — Dallas
Samuel Doak Young — El Paso

A resolution was adopted to create a third class of membership in the Society.

Associate Member: Members encountering difficulty in regular attendance at the annual meeting may elect associate member status. Such associate members would have the privilege of attendance at meetings and receive the *Proceedings* upon payment of dues. In the listing of membership in the annual *Proceedings*, there would be no differentiation between active and associate members. Any member who fails to attend three consecutive annual meetings, beginning with the annual meeting in December 1987, and continuing thereafter shall automatically revert to associate member status. Return to active member status may occur only by action of the board of directors upon request by the member for continuation or reinstatement.

Officers elected to serve in 1988 were John Clifton Caldwell, president; J. Chrys Dougherty, first vice-president; Frank M. Wozencraft, second vice-president; James Dick, treasurer; and Dorman H. Winfrey, secretary.

To commemorate the historic occasion of the sesquicentennial birth of the Society, publication of *A History of the Philosophical Society of Texas, 1837-1987* was released. Compiled by Dorman Winfrey, the book included contributions by members and former members Herbert Pickens Gambrell, Carey Croneis, Willis Tate, Lon Tinkle, June Hyer and Winfrey. Block prints of some of the founders were executed by Gerry Doyle.

The book was released on December 5, the date back in 1837 when the Society "was founded . . . in the Capitol of the Republic of Texas at Houston."

At the Saturday night banquet the final session was devoted to "A Conversation with Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson." Secretary Winfrey presented to Mrs. Johnson a copy of *A History of the Philosophical Society of Texas, 1837-1987* with these remarks:

Mrs. Johnson, We know a birthday is a happy occasion. A 150th birthday is a cause for celebration. And for this we have prepared *A History of the Philosophical Society of Texas, 1837-1987*.

The printer took copy number one, put your name on the cover, and sealed it.

And tonight we would like to present this copy number one to the number one lady of the land.

ATTENDANCE AT THE 1987 MEETING

Members registered included: Miss Duff, Hartgraves; Mesdames Brinkerhoff, Carpenter, Johnson, Knepper, Lancaster, Pape, Rhodes, Rostow, Wilson; Messrs. Henry M. Bell, Jr., Paul Gervais Bell, Blanton, Boyd, Bryan, Caldwell, Cavazos, Edward Clark, Conger, Cook, Crim, Crook, Dick, Doty, Dougherty, Doyle, A. Baker Duncan, Charles W. Duncan, Jr., Fehrenbach, Fisher, Durwood Fleming, Jon H. Fleming, Frantz, Galvin, Garrett, Greenhill, Hardesty, Hargrove, Harvin, Hershey, Hobby, Hoffman, Holtzman, Inman, Jenkins, Kelsey, Dan E. Kilgore, William J. Kilgore, Krueger, Lawrence, LeMaistre, Levin, Locke, Lord, Maguire, Mark, McGinnis, Middleton, Mills, Moseley, Pape, Pope, Edward Randall III, Reavley, Reynolds, Schachtel, Seybold, Shepperd, Shilling, Shirley, Frank C. Smith, Jr., Spence, Storey, Sutton, Topazio, Tritico, Trotti, Ruel C. Walker, Weinberg, Wells, Whitcomb, Winfrey, Woodson, Wozencraft, Charles Alan Wright.

Guests included: Mrs. Henry M. Bell, Jr., Mrs. Paul Gervais Bell, Mrs. Jack S. Blanton, Mrs. Howard Boyd, Bob Brinkerhoff, Mrs. J. P. Bryan, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Butler, Mrs. Clifton Caldwell, Mrs. Lauro F. Cavazos, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Roger Conger, Mrs. C. W. W. Cook, Mrs. William R. Crim, Mrs. William H. Crook, Mrs. Dorothy Dick, Mrs. E. William Doty, Mrs. J. Chrys Dougherty, Mrs. Gerry Doyle, Miss Beth Duff, Mrs. A. Baker Duncan, Mrs. Charles W. Duncan, Jr., Mrs. T. R. Fehrenbach, Mrs. Joe J. Fisher, Mrs. Durwood Fleming, Mrs. Jon H. Fleming, Mrs. Charles O. Galvin, Mrs. Jenkins Garrett, Mrs. Joe R. Greenhill, Mrs. Robert L. Hardesty, Mrs. James W. Hargrove, Mrs. William C. Harvin, Dr. and Mrs. Tom Hatfield, Mrs. Jacob W. Hershey, Susan Hildebrand, Mrs. William P. Hobby, Mrs. Philip G. Hoffman, Mrs. Wayne H. Holtzman, Mrs. B. R. Inman, Mrs. Henrietta Jacobsen, Mrs. John H. Jenkins, Dr. and Mrs. John R. Kelsey, Mrs. Mavis P. Kelsey, Mrs. Harris L. Kempner, Sr., Mrs. Dan E. Kilgore, Mrs. William J. Kilgore, Alison Douglas Knox, Mrs. Robert Krueger, Olin Lancaster, Jr., Mrs. F. Lee Lawrence, Mack Lee, Mrs. Charles A. LeMaistre, Mrs. William C. Levin, Mrs. John P. Locke, Mrs. Grogan Lord, Dr. Elizabeth MacNaughton, Mrs. Jack R. Maguire, Mrs. Hans Mark, Mrs. Robert C. McGinnis, Ellen B. Middleton, Mrs. Ballinger Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Minter, Mrs. John D. Moseley, James F. Pape, Mrs. Jack Pope, Kathy Ragsdale, Mrs. Thomas M. Reavley, Mrs. Herbert H. Reynolds, Alec Rhodes, Philip Rieff, Walt Rostow, Mrs. Lem Scarbrough, Mrs. Hyman J. Schachtel, Mrs. William D. Seybold, Alfred Shepperd, Mrs. John Ben Shepperd,

Mrs. Roy B. Shilling, Jr., Mrs. Preston Shirley, Mrs. Frank C. Smith, Mrs. Ralph Spence, Mrs. Charles P. Storey, Mrs. John F. Sutton, Jr., Mrs. Robert S. Trotti, Dr. and Mrs. Richard E. Wainerdi, Mrs. Ruel C. Walker, Mrs. Steven Weinberg, Mrs. Peter Wells, Mrs. Gail Whitcomb, Will E. Wilson, Mrs. Dorman H. Winfrey, Mrs. Benjamin N. Woodson, Mrs. Sam P. Worden, Mrs. Frank M. Wozencraft, Mrs. Charles Alan Wright.

Session One:

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

ELSPETH ROSTOW, Presiding

Tomorrow, certainly, will be a bit of the future in the Panels, but it will also concern a bit of our past when we talk with Mrs. Johnson. We are starting today with our past.

It is a wonderful moment for me to be able to tell you that the Society now has, I think I can safely say, a handsome volume which is hot off the press. You will get not only the mint edition, but it is a production worthy of our association. Written by Dorman Winfrey, it not only contains prose that will do justice to the subject, but we have, for the founders of the Society, some truly remarkable woodcuts printed within.

For me it is a single honor to be standing here at this stage. I tried to imagine how it happened that someone born in Manhattan and reared in another clime could be so fortunate as to come through this December weather to this splendid place and to meet with such a distinguished group of Texans. I must have done something right at some point, but I'm not quite clear what it was. But I'm grateful that fate or something has brought me here today.

It is a curious moment that we meet just before a summit at a time of greatest significance in the world. We will take up subjects that don't seem to relate directly to the world outside. Every time we discuss an issue that relates to the future of this economy, to the future of this state, we are talking about matters germane to a much larger cosmos. So we may feel, in a sense, rusticated in Kerrville, but you can't be rusticated now.

We are, as indeed we have been as a state these many years, a part of a larger world in which Texas has played a unique and important role.

I therefore turn to the man who knows what part in this history was played by the Philosophical Society of Texas. It would be wrong were I to try to introduce Dorman Winfrey to you. I shall simply say that he is the glue that holds this Society together, he is the pillar on which it rests, and he is the *sine qua non* of its survival. Beyond that, he's a damn good scholar.

Now, Dr. Dorman Winfrey.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS AT 150: LOOKING BACK ON A GRAND SOCIETY

DORMAN H. WINFREY

This afternoon, I thought for awhile we would look at the Philosophical Society, and consider it in terms of looking back on a Grand Society.

In 1967 the Dominion of Canada celebrated its centennial. In a film produced primarily for Canadian audiences, there was a short history along with an examination of Canada in that year. The film urged: "Let us see ourselves as we really were (and are) . . . let us not take our centennial so seriously that we cannot laugh at ourselves now and then during our celebration."

Some weeks ago, when Mrs. Rostow finalized the program and asked me to speak about the Philosophical Society on the eve of our 150th celebration, I recalled seeing that Canadian film some twenty years ago.

My sources for what you are to hear have been secured from reminiscences of Philosophical Society officers and members (from 1837 to recent times) and especially the rich and priceless Philosophical Society archives.

I will try to tell the history as it was (and is), and I hope we can have an interesting and pleasant journey. As with the Canadian film, perhaps there will be a laugh or two along the way. Now to the Grand Society.

Not long after Texas independence had been declared, an enlightened organization began with an important charge. The goals of the organization were stated clearly in the following memorial.

Texas . . . calls upon all persons to use all their efforts for the increase and diffusion of useful knowledge and sound information. . . . She calls on her intelligent and patriotic citizens to furnish to the rising generation the means of instruction within our own borders, where our children — to whose charge, after all, the vestal flame of Texian liberty must be committed — may be indoctrinated in sound principles and imbibe with their education respect for their country's laws, love of her soil, and veneration for her institutions. We have endeavored to respond to this call by the formation of this society, with the hope that if not to us, to our sons and successors it may be given to make the star, the single star of the west, as resplendent for all the acts that adorn civilized life as it is now glorious in military renown. Texas has her captains, let her have her wise men.

So began the Philosophical Society of Texas on December 5, 1837, in Houston. Although the Society remained active for only a short time, its

purposes were restored and its structure re-created during the Texas Centennial celebration in 1936. A half century after the Society's reorganization, let us step back to review an interesting history.

The Republic of Texas was a little over a year old when this Society was founded. Houston had been selected as the capital, and the government began operations there on April 19, 1837.

We have some descriptions of this early seat of government. Francis R. Lubbock, who would later become governor, described his arrival in Houston in January 1837:

... no boat had ever been above this place [Harrisburg] and we were three days making the distance to Houston, only six miles by dirt road, but twelve by the bayou . . .

Just before reaching our destination a party of us, becoming weary of the steamer, took a yawl [a small boat] and concluded to hunt for the city. So little evidence could we see of a landing that we passed by the site and ran into the White Oak Bayou, only realizing that we must have passed the city when we stuck in the brush. We then backed down the bayou and by close observation discovered a road or street laid off from the water's edge. Upon landing we found stakes and footprints, indicating that we were in Houston the town tract.

John J. Audubon, the naturalist, visited Houston on Monday, May 15, and he recorded in his journal:

Houses half-finished, and most of them without roofs. . . . We approached the President's mansion . . . wading through water above our ankles. . . . We were at once presented to several members of the cabinet, some of whom bore the stamp of men of intellectual ability, simple, though bold, in their general appearance. . . .

While waiting for the President we amused ourselves by walking to the capitol, which was yet without a roof, and the floors, benches, and tables of both houses of Congress were as well saturated with water as our clothes had been in the morning. Being invited by one of the great men of the place to enter a booth and take a drink of grog with him, we did so; but I was rather surprised that he offered his name, instead of cash, to the bar-keeper.

We first caught sight of President Houston as he walked from one of the grog-shops, where he had been to prevent further sale of ardent spirits to the Indians.

During the summer, conditions improved in Houston, but the government was still inadequately housed when fall began. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Smith complained on October 1, that he had been

compelled to occupy a temporary shed, as entirely unfit for an office, as it was unsafe for the security of books and papers. . . . Months have elapsed, and instead of being furnished with the anticipated office I am now deprived of the temporary shed.

He begged, humbly, that his office be allowed in one of the committee rooms. The *Matagorda Bulletin* recorded on October 25, that

Persons recently from Houston state that the city represents rather a gloomy appearance and worse [is] in prospect . . . much sickness, principally fevers. . . . Every place was said to be crowded, and little or nothing to eat.

The Reverend Littleton Fowler rode into Houston on Sunday morning, November 19, and in his diary he said he "preached in the afternoon to a very large assembly." In his journal he recorded that in Houston he had found "much vice, gambling, drunkenness, and profanity. . . ."

Such then may have been the setting when, on December 5, 1837, twenty-six gentlemen from various parts of the Republic met in the capitol to organize the Philosophical Society of Texas "for the collection and diffusion of knowledge." Who were these gentlemen? They were:

Mirabeau B. Lamar, vice-president of the Republic;
 Ashbel Smith, surgeon general of the army;
 Thomas J. Rusk, congressman from Nacogdoches;
 William H. Wharton, senator from Brazoria;
 Joseph Rowe, congressman from San Augustine and speaker of the House of Representatives;
 Angus McNeill, mystery man and land speculator;
 Augustus C. Allen, founder of the city of Houston;
 George W. Bonnell, soldier and surveyor;
 Joseph Baker, chief justice of Bexar and a founder of the *Telegraph and Texas Register*;
 Patrick C. Jack, congressman from Bexar;
 W. Fairfax Gray, clerk of the Supreme Court;
 John A. Wharton, of the law firm of Wharton, Pease & Harris, Brazoria;
 David S. Kaufman, lawyer, of Nacogdoches;
 James Collinsworth, chief justice of the Supreme Court, Brazoria;
 Anson Jones, congressman from Brazoria;
 Littleton Fowler, Methodist missionary;
 A. C. Horton, of Matagorda;

John W. Bunton, of Bastrop;
Edward T. Branch, congressman from Liberty;
Henry Smith, secretary of the treasury;
Hugh McLeod, adjutant general of Texas;
Thomas Jefferson Chambers, major general of the reserves,
Texas Army;
Sam Houston, president of the Republic;
R. A. Irion, secretary of state;
David G. Burnet, former ad interim president of the Republic; and
John Birdsall, of the law firm of Birdsall & Gazley, Houston.

Most probably this audience will recognize a good many names. Each has a biographical sketch in the *Handbook of Texas*. Most went on to become very famous. As a group they represented a large portion of the political talent of the Republic of Texas. One of our early members, the dean of the School of Law at Southern Methodist University, Charles S. Potts, after looking over the twenty-six names, exclaimed: "Why those men were the Republic of Texas!"

Like the founders of the Republic, the founders of the Philosophical Society were young men. Their average age was thirty-five. The oldest member, Henry Smith, was fifty-three; the youngest, Hugh McLeod, was twenty-three.

In considering the early Philosophical Society, one is impressed, I think, by two things: first, by the fact that these men who were busily engaged in laying the foundations of a new government nevertheless found the time to establish such an organization; and second, by the varied backgrounds and unusual personal excellence of the founders.

At the initial meeting of the Society a constitution was adopted and officers were elected. Mirabeau B. Lamar was chosen president and Ashbel Smith, first vice-president. The Honorable Alcee LaBranche, *chargé d'affaires* from the United States, became the first foreigner accorded the compliment of being elected a member of the Society. The original constitution, signed by those present at the first meeting, is now deposited in the San Jacinto Museum of History.

No proof of qualification was required of the founders, but they did decide that future members were to prove eligibility by producing a written thesis that was to be judged by the existing members. According to Articles 3 and 4 of the Society's constitution, any three members in good standing could reject a member candidate if they either disapproved of his thesis or of his moral character or both. A rejection meant the candidate could not apply again for six months, according to the constitution. No record was found to indicate the success of selection on

the basis of a written thesis, but the recorded excuses by active members when asked to prepare papers for presentation to the Society does suggest a shortage of leisure time.

In October 1839, the capital was moved to Austin, and the Society soon made its offices in that city. William Fairfax Gray, the recording secretary, published a notice in the *Texas Sentinel* at Austin on January 29, 1840, which read as follows: "The members of the Texas Philosophical Society are requested to hold a meeting this evening, at the Senate Chamber. A punctual attendance is requested." This was the last time the Society, as originally founded, made an utterance.

It was in Dallas in 1935 in the home of Herbert and Virginia Gambrell that the rebirth of this Society came about. In doing research for his *Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, Troubador and Crusader*, published in 1934, Dr. Gambrell had discovered that Lamar had founded the Society in 1837. (As early as 1925, Dr. Frederick Eby of the University of Texas, in his *Development of Education in Texas*, mentioned that the founding of the Philosophical Society by a "brilliant group of cultured men" was "grandly visionary for that early time.")

With Gambrell's involvement in plans for the Texas Centennial activities, he invited "five citizens and five professors" to meet at his home. At this gathering a decision was made to reactivate or resurrect the 1837 organization "as an indication that some of the early Texians were men of cultural aspirations and vision."

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

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

The by-laws adopted by the founders on December 5, 1837, were revised by the incorporators May 7, 1936, and have been amended several times during the last fifty years.

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

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

Membership is an aspect of the Society's history that brings up some interesting stories. A review of correspondence covering the last fifty years reveals several serious, and sometimes humorous, responses to membership invitation.

Folklorist and writer J. Frank Dobie was a longtime member of the Society. He was a good friend of Herbert Gambrell, and the correspondence between the two is interesting and entertaining. When Mr. Dobie was invited to join the Society in 1936, he sent the following reply:

I appreciate a great deal your gracious invitation to join with you in the Philosophical Society of Texas. I have also read with interest and will preserve the beautiful booklet on this subject. It is needless to say that I most heartily approve of the purposes of the Society.

I am not, however, going to join. I have never been much of a joiner but I have been, against my will, drawn into various things during recent years, and only lately after much reluctance I joined a group calling themselves the Institute of Texas Letters. I like good company but don't yearn much toward organized societies. If the Texas Philosophical Society will meet sometime in Austin, I will buy \$10 worth of whiskey for it and show my heart's in the right place.

With lots of good wishes and cheerful memories, I remain
Your friend,
J. Frank Dobie

Mr. Dobie nevertheless was persuaded to become one of the fourteen charter members of the revived Society and remained a member for the rest of his life.

Later, when the matter of setting dues for members came up, Dobie had this to say:

I don't look favorably upon levying dues on the members. I see no reason why the proceedings should be published. Get some of the people who like to see their names in gilt to pay for all this show stuff. Just pick out a few millionaires and charge them a steep entrance fee and then use the money in any way that will please them.

Mr. Dobie must have paid dues and received the printed *Proceedings*. Twenty years later, he wrote the following to Gambrell:

Dear Herbert:

While making a checklist of my books and pamphlets, a University of Texas library assistant has found that I do not have the 1951 publication of the Philosophical Society of Texas. I can't imagine what became of it, for I have kept a file of these proceedings from the beginning. If you can furnish me the missing number, I'll furnish you something sometime — maybe another letter paying my respects to the Philosophical Society of Texas.

Cordially yours,
J. Frank Dobie

Dobie's friend and fellow professor at the University of Texas, Walter Prescott Webb, was invited to join the Society at its reorganization in 1937. In his letter of acceptance, the noted historian humbly wrote: "I have never thought of myself as a philosopher, but perhaps I can qualify as a history student." He added a personal note to C. S. Potts, who had issued the invitation to him:

I have not seen you in a long time. Perhaps you have forgotten that you wrote the letter informing me that I would be accepted at the University on individual approval. I have not forgotten it as it meant much to come here instead of going to some of the other institutions where things might have been a little easier. The letter came in the spring or summer of 1909. Again I want to thank you for it.

Potts responded to Webb's gratitude:

I deserve no credit for it, but I am glad that I happened to be the instrument through which the administration of that day spoke . . . We have another interest in common, and I have always felt a very keen interest in your progress due, in part at least, to the fact that we were in a way neighbors — though we did not know it — out at the little village of Ranger in pre-oil days.

In the mid-1940s, a minor furor was precipitated in one member when her membership status was questioned. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, liberal Democratic candidate for United States senator from Texas in 1928 and for governor in 1944, received the following letter:

Dear Mrs. Cunningham:

The Directors have instructed me to ascertain whether it is your desire to continue your membership in The Philosophical Society of Texas, to which you were elected in 1940.

There are now pending several more nominations than there are vacancies in the membership, and it is for the purpose of discovering if you (and two other members from whom we have not heard in several years) desire to be released from membership in order to make the places available for some of the nominees, that I am instructed to write you.

Communications, addressed as this letter is, have been sent you regularly since your election to membership. These have included notices of meetings, ballots, copies of the *Proceedings*, and notices of the annual assessments of five dollars. According to the records of this office, we have had no response from you since 1941.

It is not the wish of the Directors to remove from the rolls any member who wishes to continue his affiliation, but they do wish to confine membership to those who evince some interest in the very modest activities of the Society.

Please let me know at your convenience your wishes in the matter.

Sincerely yours,
Herbert Gambrell

That did it. There were no minced words in Cunningham's reply:

Dear Sir:

Your esteemed favor of June 24 reached me today. I hasten to make room for the anxiously awaiting would-be members of whom you speak so touchingly. It would take a heart of stone not to be moved by their plight. And I have ever been rated as a sympathetic person.

In passing (and passing indeed without enclosing the check you so tactfully indicated would be welcome) I will mention the fact that the invitation to membership to which I responded specifically stated that there were no dues. As I recall it, I came through on the first "assessment." But after that I decided it would be a little more frank if you would amend your constitution and call that five-dollar touch "dues," and until you did I would not feel obligated to do anything check-wise about it.

On the whole I feel grateful to you and to those who "instructed you to write" and ease me out. I have been well aware for a number of years that my name was out of place among the galaxy of oil and corporation lawyers who are wearing each his share of the mantle of our fathers, even though their own fathers came from Iowa or somewhere.

Very truly yours,

Minnie Fisher Cunningham

And do you know what she did? She took all this correspondence and turned it over to that liberal newspaper, the *Texas Spectator*, and the Philosophical Society got the most publicity it had ever had.

In the fall of 1947, Carl Hertzog, who printed the *Proceedings* for twenty years in El Paso, was invited to membership in the Society. In his letter of acceptance on December 30, 1947, Hertzog wrote:

Your invitation to membership is a most unexpected honor. I hesitated to accept because my plans for achievement are so far from the goal.

However, membership in the Society and the interest of its learned members will assist in re-establishing Printing as one of the Fine Arts.

I gratefully accept membership and hope that many members of the Society will be interested and enriched in a Renaissance which will recognize and appreciate the great tradition of the master printers, and elevate the art of printing in Texas.

Secretary Gambrell cautioned Hertzog: "Don't depend too heavily on the members of the Philosophical Society to reestablish printing as a fine art — although I think you will find 'em friendly." Later on, when Hertzog did start printing our *Proceedings*, sometimes he figured he was making eight cents a copy and he thought that was getting pretty close to the break-even point. As to printing charges for the *Proceedings*, Gambrell felt Hertzog ought to "come out with some profit. Don't want you to go broke on us — but you'll never be able to retire on the profit you make on PST."

NASA astronaut Alan L. Bean would contribute to the collection of noteworthy responses. In 1971 he received a letter of invitation from Herbert Gambrell, which included this summation:

Perhaps I should add that the Society undertakes no strenuous programs and promotes no causes. It is, rather, a fellowship of Texans who in various ways have contributed to the region's development and who meet once a year to exchange views on matters of current interest and concern.

Bean accepted the invitation and explained:

I particularly like the sentence in your letter which says: "The Society undertakes no strenuous program or promotes no causes." That is a refreshing thing in today's world.

Meetings with special historical significance may be of interest.

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

The next meeting and inaugural banquet attracted attendance by eighteen members and fifteen guests on January 29, 1937, in Dallas. The date commemorated the last recorded meeting in Austin of the founding group some ninety-seven years earlier. This second meeting in Dallas included new members duly selected under the by-laws. At this meeting, a \$1.50 dinner was served in the presidential suite of the Baker Hotel. An outstanding paper entitled "Aim High and Aim Truly" had been prepared by James Q. Dealey to present at the meeting. However, a week before the meeting was held, Dr. Dealey died. The paper was read by G. W. Briggs. Dr. Dealey's son at the *Dallas Morning News* published the *Proceedings* of this meeting in memory of his father. A precedent was thereby set to publish and distribute the *Proceedings* annually. This year, volume fifty was published.

During the last half century, most annual meetings have been held in Dallas, Austin, San Antonio, Salado, and Houston. Fort Worth, Nacogdoches, Galveston, College Station, Lufkin, and Arlington have hosted some of the meetings.

The centennial meeting of the Society was held in two places on Saturday, December 4, 1937. The first was during the afternoon at Liendo Plantation, early home of Edmund Montgomery and Elisabet Ney, near Hempstead, and the evening banquet took place in Houston at the Rice Hotel, "on the spot where once stood the capitol of the Republic, in which, on December 5, 1837, the organization of the original Society took place."

Good food and drinks were to be had at the annual meetings. The dinner was always formal and came to be a social event of the year. Back then they even had printed menus.

The 1939 meeting of the Society was described as "the most dazzling meeting of its kind ever held in Texas," with G. B. Dealey of the *Dallas News* presiding and banker George Waverley Briggs in charge of arrangements. It was good to have bankers in charge of local arrangements. One hundred members and guests were served an elaborate seven-course dinner in the Hall of Six Flags of the Hall of State at Fair

Park in Dallas. A fleet of trucks with police escort raced the food in relays from the Baker Hotel, and forty liveried members of the Baker staff served it with a flourish, while a string ensemble played soft music. Theoretically, the members were "guests of the Society" — which had a total income of about one-fourth the cost of that meal. However, President Dealey picked up the check. That set a precedent which was followed until the 1955 meeting at Nacogdoches, when a faculty member from one of the universities became president. He said, "This has got to stop."

One hundred and seven members and guests attended the Austin meeting on December 5, 1941. "At seven by the clock" the formal dinner was held in the Georgian Room of the Clubhouse of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs. There, President William James Battle and the local committee on arrangements had re-created to a remarkable degree the physical atmosphere of a social gathering of the days of the Republic of Texas and had arranged a "sumptuous repast" such as the original members might have eaten at their last recorded meeting held in Austin on January 29, 1840. Fortunately, Dr. Battle could secure the services of Helen Corbett, at that time in charge of the University of Texas Tea House. Later she moved to the Zodiac Room at Neiman-Marcus. The menu included:

oyster soup	coffee, tea, milk
beaten biscuits and butter	ambrosia
turkey	syllabub (a dish made by combining
ham	milk or cream with wine or cider,
wild plum jam	which is then whipped into a froth
pickles	or made solid by boiling)
grape jelly	pound cake
sweet potatoes	sweet meats
turnips	pecans
turnip greens	raisins
hot biscuits	cigarettes
corn bread	cigars
corn meal dumplings	

Surely no one went hungry that night.

Following the Austin meeting, on Sunday Pearl Harbor was bombed. In the midst of the Second World War, the Society found it necessary to hold all annual meetings in Dallas, due to gasoline and tire rationing.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz was a member for a good many years. An invitation to attend the annual meeting in 1944 was sent to the admiral at sea, and he replied on December 5, 1944:

I would greatly appreciate attending this meeting, but regret that I am unable to accept your kind invitation, due to pressing business with some little men in the Western Pacific Ocean.

On December 7, 1946, exactly five years to the date of the bombing of Pearl Harbor, Admiral Nimitz gave the dinner speech for the Dallas meeting of the Society. Two hundred and twenty-eight persons registered for the meeting (the largest attendance up to that time). The formal dinner was in the Crystal Ballroom of the Baker Hotel. Admiral Nimitz was chief of naval operations then, and several naval aides and some thirty-six of his fellow officers of the Navy and Marine Corps were in attendance.

In the early 1950s, Maury Maverick, congressman and San Antonio mayor, conducted a one-man campaign to improve the programs. He mailed postcards to the officers and members of the Society to voice his anger:

All persons who had anything to do with the last program should be strangled without the right of habeas corpus, retrial, or appeal. The only way I know that pardon might be granted would be to put on a decent program next time. . . . Chancellor of the University of Texas at the last meeting fell asleep; President of A&M snored, having less culture.

The rest of the correspondence from Maury Maverick in our files will have to wait fifty years before we use it.

In 1960 the Society decided to try something new for an annual gathering: leave the city and go west to Fort Clark, near Brackettville. The meeting was unique in many respects. For the first time, a meeting was held in a secluded place. The topic selected, "Texas in 1960, and Where She Should, or Could, Be in 1970," was so important that the gathering was to start on Friday afternoon, December 9, and last through dinner on Sunday, December 11. Former Supreme Court Justice W. St. John Garwood, industrialist E. B. Germany, educator Harry H. Ransom, and former governor Allan Shivers, members with wide experience and special competence in various spheres of Texas life, were asked and generously agreed to prepare papers which would serve as the basis for discussion at the three-day meeting. The papers were distributed in advance of the meeting, making available the full time for an exchange of thoughts on the various topics by those present. A three-hour session was to be devoted to a consideration of each paper.

Members made an overwhelming response to the announcement. Preliminary reservations exceeded those of any previous meeting. Then, as time for the meeting drew near, on very short notice, members were

confronted by unforeseen conflicting commitments. On practically every campus, some "command performance" took place which required the attendance of faculty and trustees; many boards on which members of the Society served held emergency meetings. Events at Austin, El Paso, Lubbock, Dallas, and College Station required the presence of members who had planned to participate in the meeting. Then, for a week preceding the meeting dates and throughout the weekend, the heavens opened and a cold drizzle descended all over the state. Sleet and ice covered much of Texas. Highway travel was hazardous and air transportation almost impossible. Approximately half of those who had made reservations were able somehow to get to Fort Clark, and these hardy souls entered heartily into the discussions of the papers.

For half a century the Society has scheduled for each annual meeting at least one formal black-tie dinner on either Friday or Saturday evening. The Institute of Texas Letters some years ago did away with such formal attire, but not the Philosophical Society. The dress requirement has spawned quite a few entertaining tales.

At the 1954 meeting held in Austin, Dr. Walter P. Webb invited Mrs. Webb and daughter Mildred to come as his guests for the formal dinner banquet in the Maximillian Room of the Driskill Hotel. Mildred recalls that "Mama and I dressed up and got there early. As we took our seats Papa walked in, dressed in a rusty green tweed suit and rust-colored bow tie. Every man there, including Mr. J. Frank Dobie, had on a tuxedo. Mama was furious, but Papa said if his 'going out' clothes were all right for his classes at the University of Texas, they should do for that 'damn stuff shirt outfit.'"

Historian, writer, rancher J. Evetts Haley was another member who was unhappy with the formal dress required for the banquet. Evetts did something about it in 1942. He wrote:

Please accept my resignation from your most distinguished organization. Its stuffed shirt nature is too much for my sensitive stomach, to say nothing of my wardrobe.

Miss Ima Hogg, the first woman to be elected president of the Society, was thrust into the spotlight at one of the meetings because of her attire that day. She was present at a San Antonio meeting where a speaker delivered an impassioned address about the brutalizing influence of hunting, fishing, bullfighting, boxing, football, and other "blood sports." The speaker was particularly scathing in her denunciations of fur trapping and of people — especially rich women — who wore furs. Miss Ima shrugged out of her mink stole and said to the person beside her, "Will you please put this under the chair for me?"

A small crisis concerning dress occurred at one of the Dallas meetings. Two women members, well-known in Texas and beyond, dressed in their Neiman-Marcus best for the Saturday night formal at the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts. The woman from Dallas, a member of the local arrangements committee, received guests as they arrived. One arrival came in with the identical dress of the one worn by the hostess. When they met face to face, both women laughed, hugged each other, and talked briefly. One was overheard to say, "Don't we have excellent taste?"

But the Society does have its serious moments. Over the past fifty years, the symposiums have dealt with important questions concerning Texas, the nation, and the world. Problems having to do with health and medicine, the United Nations and world peace, civil rights, freedom and free enterprise, education, and natural resources have been considered. Speakers usually have been highly qualified experts:

William James Battle, speaking on Elisabet Ney;
 Walter P. Webb, discussing English universities;
 Judge Joe Greenhill, on the "Texas Court System in Crisis";
 Paul Horgan, "Toward a Redefinition of Progress";
 George Bush, "World Transition";
 James Dick, Margaret McDermott, Ron Tyler, Buck Schiwetz, and Stanley Marcus, "The Arts in Texas";
 Elspeth Rostow, Charles Alan Wright, and Leon Jaworski, "Can the U.S. Presidency Survive?";
 Wayne Holtzman, George Kozmetsky, and Bobby Ray Inman, "The Impact of Computers Upon Society"; and
 Mack Wallace on "Oil and Gas" and
 Robert Krueger on "Texas and Mexico."

Everything that has been talked about, debated, and presented at the symposiums (along with the dinner speeches) is preserved in the printed *Proceedings of the Philosophical Society of Texas*. Much of what is printed in these fifty volumes is not available elsewhere.

Especially valuable for historical purposes are the obituaries of members. These now number about three hundred and fifty. The obituaries are prepared by one or more members well acquainted with the deceased person. The editors of the *Handbook of Texas* project tell me the *Proceedings* have been of great value for information on persons who are scheduled to appear in the future *Handbook*.

Can it be said that the reorganized Philosophical Society of Texas is the creation of one individual? Yes, I think so. For forty years Herbert Gambrell, along with his wife Virginia, took care of the Society and its

one filing cabinet. Lean years set in during the Depression, with barely enough money to pay for the *Proceedings*, but Herbert had an acquaintance in the banks in Dallas. Our member, Rupert N. Richardson, an historian, said that Herbert was "the generator and spark plug and motor and steering wheel of the Society."

Offices of the Society were housed in the Hall of State at Fair Park in Dallas, where Herbert and Virginia worked. Approaching retirement, both "yearned for the roles of bystanders after so many years of participation."

Leaders and members of the Society were anxious to have the organization housed in a neutral environment removed from academic, business, or political pressure. Herbert had spent years doing the research on Mirabeau Lamar and Anson Jones in the archives of the Texas State Library. Virginia had served on the Texas State Library and Archives Commission for twelve years, a part of the time as its chairman. They explored the idea of moving the Society to Austin, with the Texas State Library as the "logical depository of the papers of the earliest Learned Society in Texas." A recommendation from the board of directors of the Philosophical Society went to the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. Approved by the commission, the move was undertaken on November 1, 1975.

And so the Grand Society has continued, carrying forth the original goal of spreading and fostering knowledge in Texas. Tomorrow, its history embarks into the second half of a century. No doubt the illustrious members will continue their valuable discussions that may make an impact on the philosophical understanding of Texas. And, no doubt, there will be a laugh or two along the way. It is my hope this audience will be a part of the Philosophical Society for many years to come.

Session Two:

WATER: AN ENDURING TEXAS DILEMMA ENTERS A NEW ERA

JOE GREENHILL, MODERATOR

I'LL TRY NOT TO MAKE WATER LAW DRY. SOME OF YOU MAY OR MAY NOT subscribe to the Neal Spelce *Austin Letter*. A recent one said that for hundreds of years water has been causing fights in Texas — first between the Indians, later the settlers, and now between the urban and rural Texans. These ancient antagonisms bode ill for the state's future development. Governor Bill Clements isn't the first governor to realize this, but he may be the first to actually try to make the various river authorities abandon their futile habits and favor enlightened cooperation. His recent appointments to the board of the LCRA could be a step in this direction. Clements thinks that water, not oil and gas, is by far the most important resource in Texas in the next twenty years.

So we do have a problem. One of the cases that came to the Texas Supreme Court early when I was there involved another portion of the water problem which is not on this agenda, and that is who owns the clouds (a small source of water). In West Texas someone had employed a weather modifier, which is sort of a witch doctor in some people's thinking, but it was an area in which on one side there were ranchers and on the other side there were persons who raised crops. One side wanted it to rain, and the other side wanted it to not rain. There was an injunction suit.

As I understand the law, clouds move usually from left to right or sometimes right to left, and not only that, they move in interstate commerce if you don't watch them — and that gave us a problem.

In order to make it rain here, if the clouds are moving from left to right, you seed over here and then the seed does its business and it rains over here. But it doesn't always work. To make it not rain here but rain there was really beyond the expertise of those who could make it rain at all.

The suit was over an injunction and the question was: who owns the clouds? Who has a right to mess with them? And not only that, persons who own land, according to the English Common Law, own from the center of the earth to the highest heaven. That wasn't much of a problem in Old England. Clouds were about as far as they got. But you can stop people from flying over your chickens near an airport and disturbing the egg process; then you get to a satellite up 200 miles and that is a different problem. Do you have a right to stop that?

We thought this was a very difficult problem. One of the bits of testimony that I enjoyed involved a rancher who didn't want this to go on at all. They were trying to establish how high above his ground this thing was flying so the courts could do something about it: "Mr. So-and-So, how high was that airplane flying?" Answer was: "Well, I don't rightly know. But I'll tell you this, it was out of the range of my .30-.30."

Just to put this thing in perspective for various persons here — all of us have legal limitations — here I'll get into the dry stuff and I'll make this as quick as possible, because they can't as water persons do anything unless the law authorizes it.

I'll begin with several different forms of water law. One is the water that is in the ground, that is owned by the surface owner just like he or she owns the oil and gas or coal, so that you can dig a well and you can produce all the water that you want. It's your water; it's your coal. This comes from the Common Law of England, in which the amount of water was no problem — drainage is the problem over there. So, if a person like the H&T Railroad dug a big well to use with its engines and dried up the water well of Mr. East, the Supreme Court of Texas in 1902 held that Mr. East was just out of luck, that this was H&T's oil water, and they could produce all they wanted. So you begin with that limitation — that you own the water, and no board or bureau can take it away from you. They can regulate it like gas or oil, but it's your water.

You get two different kinds, at least, of groundwater. One that's in a reservoir being depleted, as around Lubbock and Amarillo. When I was with the big three-person law firm of Graves, Dougherty & Greenhill, we represented the High Plains Underground Water District around Lubbock, and we put in well spacing, conservation programs, prevention of waste, and even got our depletion allowance from the Internal Revenue for the water which was being depleted from this reservoir. That part of Texas, as far as water is concerned, is at least on the road to regulation, waste prevention, and pollution control.

One or two others of those around and in an area between Austin and San Antonio was contemplated a water district, and that was one of the hardest problems you ever saw because that is not a static water reservoir — it moves. And water moves from around Fort Stockton to Barton Springs in about 200 years. It rushes; 200 years it takes, but it does move. And not only that, it runs up against faults or ground structures so that every once in a while the groundwater comes up in the form of a spring. Surface water belongs to the State of Texas; the water in rivers belongs to the State of Texas. So you have ownership while it's under the ground by the owner of the land. When it comes to the top, it

belongs to the State of Texas; it goes back underground and belongs to some owners and then comes up and belongs to the State again — a problem.

As to surface water, river water, we have two separate forms of ownership, simply by a freak of the organization of the Republic of Texas. We had no legislatures and congresses, so that one of the first things we did was adopt the Common Law of England. Article I of our statutes involves groundwater and river water. Under the English Common Law, the riparian owners have the right to take all they want of the rivers for domestic and stock-raising purposes and irrigation. Water is no problem in England. So, if you're riparian to a river, you take the water out, drink it, use it for cattle, and irrigate your crops.

A large part of Texas comes from Spanish and Mexican-American origins and the title to the land comes from those sources. From the rivers in those domains you get only the right to use the water for domestic and stock-raising purposes, not irrigation. Judge Pope wrote a heck of an opinion on that — it's a good opinion. But in Mexico and Spain, water was scarce. You could take the water to drink, to water your cattle, but not to irrigate. And that's a big problem in the Rio Grande Valley. You have to get permits from the State.

That applies to the ordinary flow of a river. Then you put a big dam on it and the water spills and flows on an ordinary flow for these riparian rights. But who owns this storm and flood water? Well, the State of Texas does, and it can do with it pretty much as it pleases, and turns it over to the river authorities for permit purposes. On the Colorado River there is more than one authority: the Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), the Upper Colorado River Authority, and so forth. So you have some internal problems.

We'll come now to the first authority — the LCRA. David Freeman will address that subject.

AWARENESS AND THE USE OF THE MARKETPLACE IN WATER MANAGEMENT

DAVID FREEMAN

TALKING ABOUT THE CLOUDS — WHETHER THEY MOVE FROM RIGHT to left or left to right — raised the question in my mind about our organization and other government agencies. Are we moving from left to right, or right to left? I think the more relevant question is whether we're moving at all. Hopefully, we are.

At LCRA today we are very much aware that we are a reclamation agency that was created by the legislature of the State of Texas and that our primary duty is to pay close attention to the more recent enactments of the legislature and to try to be of assistance to the state. We've enjoyed the luxury over these years of being self-sufficient in the sense that we have not come to the state for funds, so that we grew perhaps more distant than our status in life reflected that we should have. We are trying to mend our ways and be a very vital part of carrying out the water plan of the state, which under Governor Hobby's leadership was enacted by the legislature in recent years and which does provide us with an up-to-date mandate for recognizing the very central role of water in this state's future, as well as in its past.

It's kind of interesting that when this Society was founded in 1837, the water was pretty much distributed the way it is today. There was an adequate amount in East Texas and very little in West Texas. Over the years, the population has grown around the water. As a matter of fact, Stephen F. Austin settled down at, I guess it was LaGrange, because of the river and the water.

What has happened is that we've had the growth of population and farming to the point where, even in the eastern part of the state, if we continue to use and abuse water as we have because of our habits from a frontier society with abundance, we have reached or will soon reach what was talked about a few years ago: the limits to growth. It's a very harsh thought. But unless we learn to manage the water resource with far greater skill than we needed to when we had a frontier economy and society, we will find that Mr. Inman and his people will be attracting a high-tech industry to this area, and there won't be a water base for them to locate. High-tech industries require a lot of water.

We are on the verge of being committed, but there is hope; in fact, there is more than hope. The great opportunity results from the fact that we are using our water resource about the way we used natural gas when it was selling for fifteen cents/mcf.

I don't know how many of you remember that the Dallas Summer Fairgrounds used to be air-conditioned because gas was so cheap, and energy was so cheap, and we were using energy before the '73 embargo very frivolously. We use water with much greater abandon than we ever used energy. You don't have to be an engineer to think that someone watering a lawn in 100-degree temperature in the middle of the day is doing a little bit worse than an open fire.

We here in Texas tried to teach the rest of the country over a long number of years that natural gas is a commodity that should be priced as a commodity on a supply-and-demand basis. We still reflect the era when the federal government helped finance water projects and where we had large elements of gifts involved in the investments, and we price water on the basis of the past costs — not in terms of the present and future value.

The water issue does involve a question of values. It raises the issue in my mind of whether Texas is sophisticated enough in its understanding to move from the sort of frontier economy based upon an abundance of resources — petroleum and others — to an economy where there is relative scarcity. But with the proper management and the proper insights and the proper use of the marketplace, we have adequate water resources to supply for tremendous growth.

It's not just that you can use the water more efficiently; it's not just that you can put soaker hoses in the turf of a lawn and water the lawn with a fraction. You can go beyond that to xeriscaping in the future and things like that. It is that you can reuse water. You can't reuse a kilowatt hour of electricity. But the water supply can be cleaned up and returned to the river and used again and again.

We are still mostly on groundwater. We have not built a water closed loop system throughout the state. I personally feel that in the field of water, if we look at Central Texas, our service area, it's the 1930s. We're an agency, with the help of the legislature and others, that did help electrify the Hill Country and we built a rather efficient electric power system that has transformed life for a lot of people. I think that it is time that we start thinking of building a water supply system and clean-up system to accomplish most of the task of maximum beneficial use of our water and doing a better job of cleaning it up in the process of using it and returning it.

The answers are reuse of the water, applying the help of the marketplace more and more to give us the right signals about how to use it, and recognizing in our own lives that we are moving from the frontier society to an internationally competitive society where our resources are rela-

tively scarce and where the investments must be made in our brain power if we are to compete.

As a part of that, we have to take maximum advantages of what we have — and water is one thing that we have. We have the foundation for doing this in the Texas Water Plan, in the recognition of this as a very, very important resource. But I think the doing of it will come as groups such as this recognize that there has to be a change of values; that a society that had all these enormous basic resources could be a kind of throwaway society, but that we've got to have the political courage to help use the marketplace, to use research and development for new technology. And, of course, if we could ever solve the energy problem we would solve the water problem, as Dr. Mark will point out.

But there has to be fundamentally a recognition of the difference between investments and spending. It is time to begin to invest more in both the brain potential of our people and the infrastructure that will provide the basic necessities of modern life and modern economic life, which includes a decent water system. This is going to require investments which have been started with the Texas Water Plan. But an attitude that government can do no good and can only do harm is death to the future growth of the state, because unless we make these adjustments we will not have the water available for economic growth.

POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE FACTORS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF WATER

DAVIS FORD

IT IS A PLEASURE TO TALK TO THIS SOCIETY. TO SPEAK ABOUT WATER and specifically the water of Texas is certainly a privilege for me.

Water is such a broad topic, it is a little difficult to try to find which subset to discuss. So let me just make a few general comments, and as we get into the discourse later on we can focus on those aspects in which you have a specific interest.

We manage water about as poorly as any nation in the world. It's kind of a shame. There are several reasons for it. When I say the management of water, I'm talking about water quantity and water quality. We're becoming more sophisticated in that regard, but the reason that we've been poor in this management technique is that it has been a commodity; it has been a resource over which we really had no concern. It was cheap, and in most areas of the country it was readily available.

Two countries that I think come right at the top of the list in successfully managing their water resources happen to be Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany. They manage water on the basis of not some synthetic political subdivision like a county line or a city limit, but rather on river basins. Of course, we are doing that today, but there are still a lot of subpolitical sets that prevent us from managing water properly because of these synthetic political subdivisions that we have, and I think slowly we are getting away from that.

We use approximately, in this country, 170 gallons a day per capita. There is no country in the world that even approaches that, to my knowledge. So, obviously, that is a poor management of water, just on that one statistic. It's based, of course, on our high standard of living, in many cases, but also it's our poor management of water and our lack of conservation. It's going to be, I think, mandated as we go into the future and as our population increases and as our population centers become more intense that we are going to have to manage it much more skillfully than we do today. So how do we do that?

Let me talk, first of all, about used water, where I have spent most of my professional career, and that is water quality. If we look at the cost effectiveness of water quality, we are going to have to increase that cost-effective factor if we are to satisfy the economic necessities brought on by a good water supply.

I think our technology on the used water side has been evolving rather rapidly. Dr. Mark will talk about some of the more advanced stages, like

desalinization, reverse osmosis. But let me state at the outset that those are very cost-intensive and energy-intensive processes and they have a very selective application in certain areas where water is truly a limited resource. That does not apply to most areas in the State of Texas. But I think we are going to be able to produce a better quality of water at a cheaper cost as we recognize several good management techniques.

One is economy and scale, and again our political subdivision approach prevents that in many cases. I'm talking about the regionalization of both water quantity and water quality, and I think we're moving toward that direction, but it's certainly mandated if we are to produce the most for the least.

Also, there were a lot of synthetic statutes at the state level previously that had an adverse effect on the proper management of water. Prior to 1972, which was really a landmark year in terms of federal legislation for water quality control, each state, in effect, had its own set of pollution control regulations. So what you had was a synthetic type of migration of industry, for example, to those states with the least amount of control. Although that might have a short-term economic plus to those states that had very lax controls, in the long term it was self-defeating.

That was solved by the comprehensive Clean Water Act of 1972, which in effect equalized the powers and the control of water quality. And, of course, the same thing has happened on water quantity for drinking water and water quality, and that's the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 as recently amended — a very comprehensive, stringent piece of legislation that requires a very high quality of water to go into the tap. This has an impact and further requires regionalization because private water companies by and large are not going to have the sophistication to produce water of the quality that will satisfy the primary drinking water standards of the Safe Drinking Water Act. You are going to have to have large, well-staffed, good entities to operate those kinds of treatment facilities. Hopefully, we've made a stride in that direction, as David Freeman might mention later, in a joint venture that will soon be firmed up between LCRA and the City of Austin.

This is a step in the right direction of combining entities that previously have had their own turf into a very effective regional type of system and regional type of management to again give the customers the most amount of water, properly conserved, at the best quality, for the least amount of money. That's really the bottom line of good management.

TECHNOLOGICAL PROSPECTS IN WATER MANAGEMENT

HANS MARK

OUR PRESIDENT TALKED A LITTLE BIT ABOUT HOW I BECAME involved in this meeting. I guess I need to start out by apologizing because I am not an expert on water, on water law, on anything that really has to do with the problem we are talking about. One of our distinguished panelists mentioned that the problem with desalinization is energy, and I know a little bit about energy, and that's how I came to worry about desalinization.

Let me start with desalinization and just give you a couple of qualitative facts. Most of the surface, or three-quarters, of the earth is covered with water. There's lots and lots of water around, except, as the poet said, there is not a drop to drink. The trouble is that it is water that has dissolved in it various substances that are harmful if you try to drink it. Ocean water is not potable, as we say.

The problem of desalinization, then, is how you get the salt out. Basically, there are two methods. One is to distill the water, that will get the salt out because the water comes off and the heavier materials stay at the bottom of the distillation bottle and you get pure water. That costs energy — something like 540 calories per cubic centimeter of water that you would try to boil, and that's very expensive.

There is another way of getting the dissolved substances out, the ions out, and that's by a process called reverse osmosis. I don't want to go into the technical details here, but what it amounts to is pumping the water through a semipermeable membrane very slowly and in many thousands of steps and what happens is that with each step a little more of the substance that is dissolved in the water is removed. In the end, when you do that through many, many stages, you wind up with fresh water.

That process is somewhat cheaper. In fact, if you are willing to wait a long time, then the energy that you have to put in to get the salt out is not the energy necessary to boil the water but simply the heat of solution of the salt of the energy that you get when, say, a sodium chloride molecule breaks up into the two ions. And that is a few percent of the energy necessary to boil the water. So there is, in terms of energy, a cheaper way of doing it; it is a much slower way.

There are problems with each of these that I want to get into in just a minute, but let me repeat what someone said before. For all practical purposes, the production of fresh water from salt water is not an

economic proposition. There are only special situations where that may be something that you want to do on a large scale. It is in situations where energy is really very cheap or in situations where you are really up against the wall with some water problem.

The one place in the world today where we desalinate sea water and make fresh water out of it is in the Persian Gulf, and there, of course, is a situation where energy is very cheap. They have a number of distillation plants — that's how cheap energy is, they use the distillation process rather than the reverse osmosis process — and what they do is burn the flare gas from the oil wells in the Persian Gulf and therefore make the fresh water that way.

Let me tell you how I got involved in thinking about water problems, and that was when I was on the faculty of the University of California at Berkeley about twenty-five years ago. We then had a situation in California which bordered on being "up against it."

Someone mentioned that the average rainfall in California is about what it is in Texas; the difference is that it is distributed very strangely. In Southern California, the Los Angeles area, where most of the people in California live, the rainfall is on the order of eighteen to twenty inches a year or less (which is ten inches or more below the average rainfall in Texas). On the other hand, you go to Northern California, to the counties north of San Francisco, and you have regions there where the Trinity Alps take the water out of the wet winds that come up from the Pacific, and the rainfall there may be fifty, sixty, or seventy-five inches every year.

Southern California grew. There was competition in the 1930s; we built the Central Valley Water Project for agriculture, one of the big WPA projects, and that was intended to solve the agricultural problems in the Central Valley. That project made California the most intensive agricultural region in the world in terms of what you can grow in a semiarid region like that.

As the population in Los Angeles grew, Los Angeles started to pump water out of the reservoirs in the Central Valley. I've seen pictures of the Central Valley before the water got there, and it looked like the Edwards Plateau. There was literally nothing there.

What happened was that as the population of Los Angeles grew, they started pumping water out of the Central Valley and in 1962 or 1963 the state of California faced a decision. One proposal was to build what was called the California Aqueduct in those days, and the idea was to build a canal from the Trinity Alps, where the rainfall is high, and in addition to the water that you get from the Sierra snow runoff that you trap in the dams that are placed up and down the east side of the Central Valley

(San Joaquin Valley), you also bring water in from the north from the Trinity Alps.

The other idea that was brooded about at the time was to desalinate seawater. The idea was to build in the Los Angeles area some large desalinization plants to see if they could make water for Los Angeles by putting energy sources on the beach and distilling seawater, or at least doing seawater purification by reverse osmosis.

I got involved in this because I did a study in 1965 of the prospect of using a nuclear power plant to make fresh water out of seawater. I was a professor of nuclear engineering at the time, and a thesis I supervised in 1965 was "A Couple II Process Single-Purpose Seawater Conversion Plant Using Conventional Nuclear Power Reactors." We did this quite seriously. This was part of a tradeoff study as to whether it would be cheaper to do this or whether it would be cheaper to build this canal from the Trinity Alps, 550 miles north of Los Angeles, and bring the water down through the Central Valley for the Los Angeles area.

This paper was published twenty-three years ago, and the outcome of the debate at the time was that we would build the aqueduct. Part of the reason was that the economics of seawater conversion were still not there. The other was that the political problems with nuclear power were just beginning to raise their heads. You remember that in the 1960s there was great enthusiasm for nuclear power, getting rid of all the oil- and coal-fired energy systems. It was really in exactly this same period that people started raising questions about the safety of the power plants themselves and, in my judgment, more important, about what you do, not so much with the power plant (which I think can be operated safely), but what you do with the materials that you produce in those power plants, and perhaps even more important what you do with the plutonium that you produce because it is the plutonium, of course, that you can turn into nuclear weapons materials.

A few minutes ago I told you that reverse osmosis was much less energy-use intensive, and if I was really interested in doing an economic tradeoff study, why did I do a study on distillation, knowing that reverse osmosis works?

Twenty-five years ago, a reverse osmosis plant, it turned out, was more expensive than a distillation plant because we did not have and still don't have membranes that can be relied upon to last for many, many years. Membranes break, and the trouble is that the maintenance costs of a reverse osmosis plant in 1965 were higher than the energy costs of a distillation plant. And so we rejected reverse osmosis on the basis of economics in spite of the fact that it was, from the point of view of energy, much cheaper to do the job that way.

The story that I've told really is pretty bleak. I've told a story about twenty-five years ago when we were facing a situation where we were somewhat up against it, in terms of the water problem in Los Angeles. We could solve it in California by geographical methods, which unfortunately in Texas are not available to us. We don't have a region in this state where there is a large area with high rainfall concentrated somewhere so that we could easily pump the water out. One of the nice things about the Central Valley was that gravity helped us because the Trinity Alps are several thousand feet higher than Sacramento, so we could easily feed the water down into the Sacramento area, use it for irrigation there, and then pump the Central Valley water down into the Los Angeles basin. That is essentially what happened. And we can't do that in Texas.

What we are doing here, in effect, to irrigate agriculture along the Gulf Coast is to deplete the underground reservoirs in the western part of the state and to use whatever rainfall we can, of course, but the average rainfall is not quite enough to continue to have a sustained supply of fresh water, given the kind of population growth that we expect.

What are the technological prospects for desalinization? Is it possible to solve or at least to come to grips with some of the technical problems I have talked about?

Let me wind up by telling you briefly about two things that are on the technical horizon that I think may change the statement, for example, that desalinization is not today anywhere in the world (with the exception of the Persian Gulf region) an economic proposition.

One has to do with membrane technology. I told you that the membranes that we talked about twenty-five years ago broke and therefore maintenance costs were high. The future of membrane technology is to go to biological membranes. You have membranes in your body that do reverse osmosis for your entire life, and you don't have to replace them. Nature, in short, has solved that problem of making long-lived membranes. We are beginning to understand the molecular structure of these membranes, and what is most interesting is that I have seen people in our own laboratories at various UT institutions actually grow cell membranes in visibly large areas. You can grow these things once you learn how they work. And I would venture a guess that by using the techniques of modern biological research, we will learn how to build membranes for reverse osmosis plants that have the requisite lifetime so that these plants will realize their intrinsic economics based on the fact that it takes much less energy to pull the salt out of water by reverse osmosis than it does to distill it. This is one prospect that is on the horizon.

The other one also depends on biology but in a different way. In the business of water desalinization, you have to ask yourself how fresh is fresh. If you're trying to make drinking water, then the answer is, it has got to be very fresh — you've got to get most of the ion concentration out. On the other hand, if you're going to use this water for irrigation, then I would submit there is another possibility. There is the possibility of applying the techniques of modern genetic engineering to develop crop plants that can live on brackish water. One of the nice things about a reverse osmosis process is you don't have to drive it to the very end. Unlike distillation, where you get fresh water automatically, you can stop the reverse osmosis process at any given concentration, and if you can work up from the other end and develop crop plants that can live on somewhat brackish water, you can put together a system where the reverse osmosis process may even be cheaper than it would be if you had to drive it to the end of purifying the water completely.

These two things are now going on in our laboratories. There are people, for example, at the Port Aransas Marine Biological Laboratory, looking at exactly that point. There are, after all, plants that live in salt water — mango trees and all the grasses in the sea marshes. The question is, can you learn something by looking at these plants that you can then apply to crop plants that are grown in commercial agriculture? That one also has some prospects.

While we are struggling with the economics and the politics that my colleagues talked about, we should invest a little bit of our money into the work going on in the laboratories and see whether we cannot work our way around some of the political conundrums by the application of new things that we will discover.

Session Three:

**MEXICO: IF THE PAST IS PROLOGUE,
WHAT COMES NEXT?**

ROBERT KRUEGER, MODERATOR

THE TOPIC "MEXICO: IF THE PAST IS PROLOGUE, WHAT COMES Next?" is obviously borrowed from Shakespeare's *The Tempest*. We have three extremely well-qualified people to address that for you today.

I would perhaps open by just suggesting to you that if you thought of every dollar that you had in February 1982 now being reduced to one penny, then you would know what has happened to the Mexican people in the last five and a half years. Because in February of 1982 there were twenty-six pesos to the dollar, and depending on current markets, it is roughly 2,600 pesos to the dollar today, which is to say that every dollar has become a penny.

Now, if you were wealthy in Mexico — and there is a small, immensely wealthy group — you got most of your money out of the country and you've been doing that for years. If you look, for example, at San Antonio banks (they don't advertise this publicly) about thirty percent of the deposits in San Antonio banks are made up of deposits from Mexico in the larger banks and significant quantities, I'm sure, in Houston and Laredo. (Laredo is not shy about it: the largest bank is over a billion-dollar bank, and over 700,000,000 of that billion dollars are from Mexico.)

So the wealthy Mexicans have for years been getting their assets out of the country. The poor have no assets — they certainly have no cash — so there is nothing for them to get out. But think what happened to the developing middle class in that intervening period, as they watched what they had being reduced and reduced and reduced.

I talked yesterday with a banker who had just come back from Mexico, and his guess was that the average Mexican today is once more living at the level of 1962 — thrown back about twenty-five years in terms of their level of consumption by the hammer blows in the last three years to the Mexican economy.

When that much happens economically, then one asks the questions: what is going to happen socially and what will happen in terms of political stability? Oftentimes people suggest that Mexico is an unstable country. I have always argued differently. It seems to me that Mexico has been remarkably stable for a very long period of time. Those of us who are Democrats can at least remember the days when the celebrations came when the Democratic nominee for governor was chosen

because that meant you know who was governor. Well, it's that way in Mexico. When the PRI chooses its candidate, the celebration comes the night that the PRI candidate is chosen. Obviously, they have tremendous political stability, because the PRI candidate always wins. The election won't be until next July, but we already know who the next president is going to be.

There is stability, I think, in Mexico, and it is in some ways amazing that people can watch in five and a half years a dollar become a penny and still be a country that has not had revolution. But obviously, too, Mexico is going to be challenged in terms of its economic stability and probably its political stability as it has not been challenged in some time. And, of course, the more the earnings are diminished inside Mexico, the more the pressure for immigration increases. As I mentioned two years ago when I spoke at A&M, I think probably of all countries in the world that border one another, there is not so great a disparity in income perhaps between two bordering countries anywhere else in the world as there is between Mexico and the United States of America.

Today it's probably fair to say, given the reduction in the income of Mexican citizens, that it is probably about a ten-to-one ratio, now, that the average Texan would earn about ten times as much as the average Mexican, which gives a tremendous impetus for someone to cross that river and look for better opportunities outside.

Additional pressures to cross that river come from the fact that the population is still growing in Mexico, not as fast as before. But in 1940 Mexico had 20 million people and we had about 125 or 130 million in 1940. Today we have twice that, and Mexico has 80 million. So it has increased fourfold in forty-five years, whereas ours has doubled. This rapid growth in population, combined with the tremendous economic differences between the United States and Mexico, will continue to cause outmigration from Mexico in spite of whatever new legislation we have passed in this country.

The political stability has been there, but I think it has not been challenged, perhaps, in a long time, as much as we challenge under the new economic difficulties. If there is anyone who ought to understand some of Mexico's economic difficulties it should be those of us in Texas, because if we think our economy is dependent on oil and gas (and even those of us who don't personally own oil and gas have certainly seen how tremendously dependent our whole state is on oil and gas in our economy), we can see it even more in Mexico, where, until fairly recently, over half the money that went into the Mexican treasury came from the sale of oil and gas. They had more money going into their treasury from the sale of oil and gas than from all taxes combined. When the price of

oil fell, the revenues fell as well; the hopes fell with it. And, of course, when a currency falls that much, currency is a reflection of people's confidence in their government and a reflection of their confidence in their own future. Their confidence clearly has been shaken, as well as their currency.

These are the kinds of things a group like the Philosophical Society can address.

Sidney Weintraub, an economist, will talk particularly about some of the economic problems. Lauro Cavazos will address some of the social implications, including the pressures on immigration. Then Walt Rostow will give us a kind of historical perspective looking at developing nations generally and at Mexico in particular and try to fit the present circumstances into their own history and what it is likely to mean for our history in the future.

If what's past is prologue for Mexico, there is, after all, only a river that separates or joins us, and that river is moving and we are still part of the same continent.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS IN MEXICO TODAY

SIDNEY WEINTRAUB

IT'S NOT OFTEN THAT I'M ASSIGNED A TOPIC TO SPEAK TO AN audience and say I've just come literally from the scene of the crime. I was in Mexico for a week, looking at just the issues I'm going to talk about, so that I may be a bit coherent but at least I'm better informed than I was a few days ago.

When you go to Mexico today, the thing that people talk about — the issue on everybody's mind — is the collapse of their stock market. Their stock market boomed more than ours boomed, then it collapsed more than ours collapsed. It fell more than fifty percent or so within a few days, and that collapse also brought on a tremendous outflow of capital, some of the capital that Bob Krueger has been talking about, and led to a precipitous decline in the value of the peso. He gave the figures of the peso from the beginning of 1982 to the current time, but two weeks ago the peso was at about 1,500 or 1,600, and in the next few days it went up to about 2,600 up to 3,000. When I left Mexico City on Friday, the free market rate was about 2,400 or 2,500.

The ambience of uncertainty is very, very great. The capital flight, the collapse of the stock market, the collapse of the peso, and the great problems the economy is facing are all part of this uncertainty.

Let me just briefly list some of the issues they must face, and I'll try to indicate just how the Mexicans are going about doing it.

The inflation is now running at somewhere close to 125-130 percent a year. Mexico has not in the past, at least through the forties and fifties, been an inflationary society. It is now. This in part explains the collapse of the peso, because the peso, in order for them to export, has to keep being depreciated to permit the economy to operate.

The inflation has its impact on everything in society; perhaps the deepest impact and the one that hits hardest home is how it affects real wages. In the campaign against inflation, the people who have suffered most are the wage earners. The Mexican government has not permitted wages to increase as much as the inflation; if they did, the inflation would be even more than it is. So, in the past four to five years, or since 1982, the real wages of Mexican workers have been cut in half. Just stop and think what that would mean if your purchasing power dropped by fifty percent. The economy overall since 1982 has declined, has been stagnant, which means that incomes of almost all people are down about where they were in 1962.

One of the reasons for the big inflation taking place is the combination of internal and external debt that Mexico faces. Its internal budget requires borrowing of something in the nature of eighteen percent of Mexico's gross domestic product. In the United States the budget deficit we're talking about is about a fifth of that. We're not able to resolve that. This requires the Mexican government going into the market and borrowing, and if they're going to borrow they have to pay interest rates, which are above the rate of inflation, so that the cost of borrowing is nominally about 150 percent a year. When you take into account all of the balances and other elements involved in borrowing, the government must pay in the neighborhood of 200 percent a year for the money it borrows.

We hear a lot of talk about the problems of the external debt and they are very serious, but the internal debt in a way is even more serious. The combination of the two takes up more than half the budget, paying interest on their debt. People therefore tell the Mexicans, why don't you cut back on the budget deficit? It would mean cutting their budget considerably more than we've been unable to do in the U.S. in the last several years.

Two other points I'd like to mention before I move on as to where we may go.

The population problem is possibly the most serious problem that Mexico faces over time. Its population growth rates through the 1950s and 1960s led to about a three-and-one-half percent a year increase in population. This means, as you just heard, that the population in forty to forty-five years quadrupled. They have had a very active family-planning program since the mid-1970s, and population growth rates are now probably in the neighborhood of two percent a year, maybe less than that. However, the children born during those baby boom years are now just getting into the labor force. The population of Mexico is about one-half under age fifteen, which means, then, that between now and roughly twenty years from now (2010), they are going to have to find jobs for about a million people a year. They're not doing that right now. To put this million people in context, it's about the number of jobs the U.S. must find each year for the population of 250 million. That problem will begin to ease off after 2010 or 2020 because of the declines of the birth rates.

But meanwhile, Mexico is not generating enough jobs to incorporate the total labor force. The pressures, therefore, are intense, and they are unlikely to ease off.

Let me make two final points that I think are quite important: one on the economic-political linkage within Mexico, and secondly I'd like to

ask the question as to what is holding Mexico together in light of some of the things I've just said.

Mexico has chosen, for any one of a number of reasons, to pay the interest on its external debt. That amounts now to about six percent of gross domestic product. That's a bigger figure, by the way, than our deficit each year. In order to be able to meet the interest payment on its debt and still have growth, the effort would have to be quite extraordinary. And the point of fact is there has not been growth. In order to pay this interest — and they have chosen to pay it because they need the capital and don't want to isolate themselves from the rest of the world — there has been a very important export drive taking place in Mexico. The oil prices collapsed in 1986, as most of you know, but in that year, because of Mexico's own efforts, their exports in manufactured goods increased quite dramatically — they increased by fifty percent last year; they are increasing by fifty percent this year over what happened last year. A reasonable amount of this increase, maybe about a quarter of it, is taking place in the assembly plants near the border, which last year earned about \$1.5-1.6 billion in value-added terms. That has been one of the phenomenal success stories in Mexico.

The process of meeting an external debt means that the people who are paying the highest price are those Mexicans whose real wages are going down. Therefore, the domestic internal debate takes place: should we meet that debt at the price of the well-being of our own people or not meet that debt at the price of isolating Mexico from the rest of the world economy? They have chosen to put the hardship back on their own people, and you should not be surprised, therefore, when political opponents of the current government say that they have made the wrong choice. And you hear that over and over again in Mexico, and we are right in the middle of a political campaign right now. The PRI will win, but the PRI campaign very, very hard, and there are some significant opposition parties. They won't win, but they will raise a fuss and the stronger the fuss is of not winning.

One final point: why hasn't Mexico exploded? One of the questions that was given to us in the memorandum was, will Mexico experience violent revolution in the next five years? I think not. I've asked myself the question, why *hasn't* Mexico exploded in the last five to six years? I think we would have in the United States, had we been forced to go through the same experience they are going through now.

Let me give you some of the reasons. I by no means pretend to know all the reasons. One is that the Mexicans are generally a conservative people. Most of the Mexican people have been coping with existence for so long that they continue to cope, and I think that is part of it. A second

part is that in the policies of the government, part of that budget deficit is infrastructure projects — building roads and things of that type. They have tried to keep open unemployment reasonably low, and they have made a lot of jobs and spent a lot of money in doing that. A third reason may be that Mexico experienced one of the bloodiest revolutions in modern history, perhaps in history, not very long ago. Most of the participants today don't remember it, but their parents and their grandparents do, and I think most Mexicans are fearful of violence.

One final possible answer is that Mexico is developing a substantial underground economy. Those of us who visit Mexico frequently have often asked ourselves how a Mexican who earns the equivalent of two dollars a day survives. How do these people at the edge of Mexican society live? How do they buy bread and food and take care of their families? I don't know the answer to that fully. Part of the answer to that is a family support structure, which is fairly extensive. A second part of the answer is that there has been a growing underground economy in Mexico in recent years. Not just drugs; I'm thinking of people working in other clandestine ways, though drugs are a part of it. That underground economy must be now equal to about a third of the reported economy — and that must be one of the escape valves. And finally, I assume immigration is partly an escape valve, although it has been coming down a little bit since the legislation was passed. None of us knows whether or not that's true.

I'll close on this note. I think to those of us who live in the United States, and particularly to those of us who live in Texas, there is really no country that is more important to us, whose well-being is more important to us, than Mexico. Perhaps the exception would be the Soviet Union in issues of war and peace.

When Mexico suffers, we suffer. When Mexico's stabilization program began in 1982, imports from the United States declined quite drastically and you can attribute in the neighborhood of 300,000-400,000 U.S. jobs that were lost as a consequence of that decline in the Mexican economy. And I think proportionately you can find much more in Texas than you can in the rest of the United States. If Mexico prospers, we will benefit thereby. And therefore I think it behooves us to do what we can within our limits to help Mexico prosper.

SOCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF A TROUBLED MEXICO

LAURO CAVAZOS

I CERTAINLY AM DELIGHTED TO BE HERE AND TO ADDRESS THIS very timely topic, because I agree: whatever happens to Mexico has great reverberations on our own country. I'm going to approach it in a little different way. You've had, I think, a marvelous presentation by the other two speakers relative to the economic situation. I'm going to touch a little bit on the social kinds of things that are happening in Mexico.

As I looked at the program and thought about the issues in front of us, I quickly decided that I really wanted to touch on educational issues, on the implications of what is happening in Mexico and how it affects Texas. Because that basically is the fundamental issue.

To extend some of the thoughts we've been talking about here, let me point out that there has been a decrease in population — from 3.5 to 2.1 million. But recall, the point was made that a million people will be needing jobs.

One of the other things that I see on the front, certainly it is happening down in Mexico, is increasing political cynicism. And that's a consequence of the corruption of the PRI and the government. You recall that when de la Madrid was elected, he really intended to push on that issue of corruption, but the record shows that in the past six years they have been able to send only one person to prison — that was Jorge Diaz, who headed PEMEX. Talk to the cab drivers, talk to the people in the street, and you'll hear a little cynicism that in this world that we live in, everybody does that kind of thing.

The inflation rate, of course, has already been touched on. But there are some good things starting to happen as well. We tend to look at the very negative kinds of things, but even along our own border we're starting to look at issues together — on environmental issues of pollution, believe it or not, on sewage, smelters, common economic issues that impact one upon the other.

Then, of course, you have to remember that the Mexican work ethic is very, very high. It's a great country in terms of people committed to working there at these kinds of things. And I do hope that people who invest in Mexico will not invest in Mexico City or along the border, but that they will try to do something about that vast land that lies between those two areas and down to the south. We tend to forget that part of Mexico. Drive through that area or spend some time down in those areas and talk to the people and see the problems that they face.

The fact that thirty-eight percent is fifteen years or younger can be a very positive thing, or it certainly has tremendous implications. But Mexico is a very complex nation. Its socioeconomic configuration is very heterogeneous in terms of its classes, and although they have a political system that has been able to keep peace for sixty-five years, I think all of us keep holding our breath as to whether Mexico will be able to sustain growth and pay off its national debt, to turn around the economic problems that they have in front of them.

A very significant signal was given recently with the naming of Carlos Salinas as the presidential candidate for PRI by, of course, de la Madrid. The interesting thing about that is that that is a time-honored tradition and something that we should not concern ourselves about. For the first time, there were six people who were very seriously considered within the PRI; yet de la Madrid had the strength to appoint Salinas. So, therefore, what I found very interesting, although there was a lot of rumbling within the party itself, they immediately closed ranks and they agreed on their candidate. In our own country we might have had some splinter groups or had people quitting the party. There is a lot of doubt about Salinas and his ability in this whole thing. But I agree with Sidney that I certainly do believe that PRI will win the election; I really would be amazed if it didn't.

But let me point out another thing that has happened in the selection of the presidents. The last four presidents have been what we call *tecnicos*, the social scientists, the people dealing with economic issues. What we have not seen are the *politicos*, the grassroots politician who has been the governor of a state, people who had to form the programs that they needed to have. The action of the PRI is a little reminiscent of Porfirio Diaz's period. He selected *cientificos* (scientists) to bring order to that torn land. But the problem is the *tecnicos* are not always sensitive to the needs of the people, of selling programs to the population. And so, therefore, is presented a major problem for everyone.

Now, let me move from there to the implications upon our own country.

We speak of the border, *la frontera*. It's a beautiful land physically — marvelous people on both sides. And certainly that *frontera* doesn't really mean very much. You can wade across it in some places. But what it has meant is that people fleeing the poverty that exists in Mexico are finding their ways to those borders. And I guarantee you could put immigration and naturalization services hand-to-hand all the way down that border and they would still find a way to get across, because they are driven by the economic imperative of trying to make a living and they cross it many times.

The other things that are happening are the assembly plants being built now down the river. These are the assembly plants where people can get relatively cheap labor; parts are shipped back into this area and assembled, and then they are sold through this part. Think of the implications of that, of people moving now from the central part into the factory areas. Tremendous social implications — crime, poverty, disease — and it continues to accelerate.

I want to close this with a couple of other thoughts. You recall that in the height of the immigration issue that came forth, we were having literally uncounted millions coming across that river, from California down to Brownsville, and the decision was made that everyone would be educated. All of the citizens, whether they are undocumented or not, would be educated — it was required.

I talked to friends in Brownsville who built at that time a new classroom every fourteen days just to try to stay ahead of what was happening. I particularly recall one moment as I was driving through one of the *barrios* in Brownsville, and I looked out to this little grade school and the kids were waiting there on this cold, cold winter day. As I looked at these little youngsters (they were Hispanic from the *barrio*), they were wearing two or three shirts and tennis shoes. And, of course, I had the natural reaction of everyone — I felt sorry for the youngsters because they were cold. As I thought about it, I became quickly convinced that most of these young people (I don't know whether they were undocumented or native-born) would probably never finish the grade school they were going to. If they did, there is the terrible problem with the dropouts in this country. The Anglos have it bad enough — figures are seventeen percent nationwide. For the blacks it's twenty-eight percent; but for Hispanics, forty-five percent of that population will not finish high school. Take that number, and only seven percent of those will graduate from college; less than two percent will go on to a graduate or professional school. That in itself has enormous political and social consequences on our state.

I can no longer distinguish between those who were native-born and those who are coming across the river. And I don't think anybody else can either; they are kidding themselves if they think they can.

Let's think about Texas specifically, where twenty-two percent of the population is Hispanic. Many, many of these fine people have fled that poverty, and now they are trying to integrate themselves into this society — a society that is totally different, that now requires how you handle information and data, and here are these people, uneducated.

Let's not say it all came from Mexico. Let's also recognize that within our own state today, twenty-one percent of Texas adults are illiterate,

and there's another thirty percent of Texas adults who can barely read or do mathematics beyond one single step. I don't have the ethnic breakdown on that part. But let me point out another figure that bothers me greatly. In the United States, sixteen percent of the people who are twenty-five years of age or older have finished eight or fewer years of school. That number jumps to forty-one percent when you start talking about Hispanics. So I'm convinced that's what is happening.

The year 2000: those people we call the minorities will be the majority in our public school systems — they already are in many public school systems. So how do you integrate these systems and continue to extend our own country and the kinds of issues we must deal with? You start thinking about the birth rate. In our country it's much higher than it is in Mexico. Among the Hispanics in this country it's six percent; it's six-tenths of a percent for the Anglos. Again, a very young age of people coming in here.

Now, what has bothered me is that the early immigrants coming into this country — for the most part European immigrants in the nineteenth century — recognized that their way out of the economic and social problems they faced was through education. The imperative was to educate either all the family or the oldest son. That is not occurring today in Hispanic culture, unfortunately. Therefore, I have been deeply concerned as I've seen the change.

I'm not saying that Hispanics don't value education; I don't mean that for a minute. I like to point out that in 1551 in Lima and Mexico City, the New World explorers opened two universities. There were seven universities in Latin America before Harvard even opened its doors. So, when you start looking at the history, the culture, and the tradition of that great country, you understand that the people do value education, but something has gotten in the way and so much of it is economic.

I'm going to close by pointing out that these are things that greatly impact us. They are going to come across that border in spite of whatever laws or however we might feel that our immigration laws are working. They are going to come across here, and they are going to need education.

But I'm concerned about the following. In a way I almost see three Mexicos. I see one, of course, as the traditional Mexico — the Mexico around Mexico City and the suburbs, with a population of around twenty-five million in that part of the world. The PRI is going to have to deal with the problems of that area. Then secondly you have the rural areas — all the way from the jungles down to the vast deserts of Mexico. And then you have that third one that I've already touched on — *la frontera*, the boundary, the border. You have three cultures, in essence,

or three groups, and they are going to have to be brought together. I think that's where the difficulty is going to be. How are you going to be able to hold together something as diverse as that?

Unless they face these issues that we've talked about and a party comes in there and is able to bring those three groups together, you are liable to see some things that we never dreamed of a decade ago in Mexico. We've already seen armed rebellion and these kinds of things along the border. You'll see it in the little towns. Therefore, I think we're all going to be on pins and needles, and certainly it would behoove us to watch it very closely.

MEXICO: THE HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

WALT ROSTOW

I SHALL TRY TO DO THREE THINGS IN THESE TEN MINUTES. I SHALL first try to do what I was instructed to do, which is to put very briefly indeed in a historical setting the situation that Mexico now confronts in the long sweep of its history, this crisis that has been so vividly evoked by our chairman and my two colleagues. Second, I'm going to make two points about the long-run forces as I see them; they are working beneath the surface of this crisis. Finally, I shall draw three conclusions for the United States.

Using the shorthand that comes from my stages of economic growth, that transition of Mexico to what I call takeoff, or the first stage of modern economic growth, was one of the longest and most painful transitions in all of the array of countries that have gone through that experience. And it's not very difficult to identify why that is the case. If you take 1820 as a starting point of that process, when independence was attained, you had to settle the questions of the relative power of the central government versus the states. You had the problem of finding an accommodation between the church and the state. You had the question of land ownership, and whether the agricultural system should focus on large farms or small farms, the so-called *latifundia* or *minifundia*. Then you had very deep and abiding problems of race — Indians, Mestizo, Mexican-born Europeans, and Europeans themselves. All of this took place initially in an enormous country that had been inherited from the Spaniards with extremely poor communications and a noisy and ambitious colossus of the north moving west very fast.

There was, as was referred to, a phase of preliminary modernization under Porfirio Diaz, but that opened up, somewhat in the manner of the Shah in Iran, a number of geological faultlines in the society, and from different roots. There was a revolt which came together in 1910. Between 1910 and 1920, Mexicans killed at least one out of ten Mexicans. It was a brutal experience, out of which came this instinct, which does indeed, out of its memory, tend to hold the country together under the PRI, because the PRI simply said we shall not agree but we shall not kill each other, and within this club all of us will come into consensus.

They've done it thus far. They've had various factions, but it has been an enormous achievement — achieved against the background of the memory of a dreadfully costly event.

From 1940 they were at last ready to turn as their top priority to economic development, and they had a run from roughly 1940 to 1980 — which is almost unexampled in the history of developing countries. There are others that have gone faster. And Mexico has had all the institutional weaknesses that we're all familiar with — excessive corruption and an excessive bureaucracy, a not always fortuitous balance between the public and private sectors — but it had the steadiest growth in Latin America for forty years. Then it got hit by the rise in the oil price in the seventies, which gave it exaggerated hopes of the future, partly, I must say, because the big oil companies in Texas projected.

Bill Hobby will remember when we had computer runs that told the Texas government that they could count on four-percent real price increase down to the end of the century. And the Mexicans believed that. Fortunately, Bill and the more thoughtful people in Texas didn't. But these grandiose efforts of the seventies to make the most of this helped produce the crisis, which has been so well evoked here.

One mustn't, if one looks ahead, think that all of Mexican life and momentum is concerned simply with the crisis. The crisis is a dreadful burden, but other things are happening in the life of Mexico.

One I'm not sure of, and it was not referred to, I don't believe, but I sense that Mexico is coming to a stage like a number of developing countries, in this stage beyond takeoff which I call the drive to technological maturity, in which it is beginning to reach out for a greater degree of democracy. That is happening, as we know, in the Philippines, in Korea, and in Taiwan. They want to keep a jump ahead of the sheriff, and they are taking some extraordinary moves to anticipate this, which they ought to be doing. And all through Latin America one of the great surprises of this very difficult last decade is the emergence of an impulse to democratize the institutions. Now that doesn't mean that Mexico necessarily is going to move toward a two-party system like ours or the British, and a lot will depend on whether the PRI can be sufficiently resilient, absorb young people, meet the problems, and it may have to transform itself. It might very well remain a vital, single party leading a country. But if it doesn't, there is obvious danger of fragmentation, radicalism of one kind and another, and violence, as we said. But I do believe that the underlying trends — the rise in the middle class, the educational trends, which I shall mention — are pushing Mexico in the direction that we have seen in Brazil, in Argentina, in Korea, and other countries at about this stage of development. It gives an extra challenge, beyond those that have been mentioned, to the PRI.

The second concerns what I call the fourth technological revolution and its relationship to Mexico. In the talk of the export drive and the

surprising success of that drive from the border plants, you have a reflection of something much deeper. It's the result of profound research which I established from the most casual examination of an appendix to a document which comes out every year. In short, it was not very profound research. I just looked in the appendix — and I urge that you do so. Get out the *World Bank Development Report* and look at what has been happening to the educational levels in the more advanced developing countries of the world. This is not only Mexico, although Mexico is very much in it. What has happened is between 1960 and 1985, the jump in the proportion of those twenty to twenty-four who get a college education in the developing countries has gone from two, three, four, and five to fifteen, sixteen, and in the case of South Korea, twenty-four. This compares with England, which has nineteen.

There has been a true revolution in higher education. Now we all know that some of the graduates come to the United States or go elsewhere, and these institutions are, in terms of quality, not all they might be, but they are not all they might be in the U.S. either. And the fact is that the absorptive capacity for high technology in the developing world has gone forward, right in the midst of this crisis, at an extraordinary rate. If you take just scientists and engineers, the rate of increase in Mexico increased by five times between 1970 and the early eighties.

The nature of this revolution, which involves microelectronics and genetic engineering and new industrial materials and lasers, happens to be one in which you do need large cadres of scientists and engineers, but it is also a revolution which, if carried out, is highly relevant to the advanced developing countries because it touches not only on manufacturing (which where in any case Mexico is diversifying rapidly) but also on agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.

The result, I think, is going to be a growing capacity of which the new plants on the border are a kind of symbol and the success of the export drive another symbol. It's a much deeper thing that is happening. Mexico, like Brazil, like South Korea, like Taiwan, like China, like India, is moving forward. And my guess is that in the next twenty to forty years, we will see them move toward full technological maturity. I'll come back to what that means for the United States.

One result is that there is an inevitable pressure toward shifting the balance between the public and private sectors. I'm filling in for someone we couldn't get who was to talk from a private sector point of view, and I underline that one of the results of this new sophistication in technology is that right around the world, the developing countries, whether they are Indonesia, or China, or Malaysia, or India, or Egypt,

are trying to move toward the privatization of their industrial sectors, because as you move toward more and more sophisticated manufacturers, the notion of being able to run an efficient government plant fades away. Just as in Russia, they could produce standard steel to make steel mills, and cement, and so on, but they couldn't operate a state system with sophisticated technologies.

The meaning for us I will state very briskly. First, as the others have argued, we have a big stake in resolving the debt crisis. One can put the debt problem for the United States in the form of a dilemma it confronts us with. We can press the developing countries, including Mexico, to pay their debts and ease somewhat the strain on the American banks, or we can write down those debts by one device or another, which will give Americans more jobs. It's really a conflict between jobs in the U.S. and the pressure on the banks. And if you look at it that way, you can make up your own mind which way we ought to go in dealing with the debts. A lot will depend on that.

Secondly, U.S. exports, which have always gained from successful, modernizing, developing countries will gain from a successful Mexico and its movement into this high-tech world. And, of course, we will gain because only such success and momentum will minimize the likelihood of social and political upheavals extremely dangerous to our life, as well as theirs.

Finally, we shall face in Mexico, Brazil, Korea, China, and India very tough competitors. Japan is nothing compared to what we're going to face. We're going to have to change as a society. We're going to have to get serious and stop trying to live on credit. We've been running the country the way Mayor Lindsey ran New York City — and that's not the way forward, as President Kennedy used to say. And we shall have to learn to pay our way and make the most of our advantages, which are very great, and we shall have to shift the character of our politics.

A CONVERSATION WITH LADY BIRD JOHNSON

Led by ELSPETH ROSTOW and HARRY MIDDLETON

Mrs. Rostow: Mrs. Johnson, this discussion is going to cover the parts of your life that have been also a part of Texas and this Society. What we are going to do is to turn to you with some questions about how the world that you have seen has changed over this period, and ask you if you have any observations that you will share with us. As you will see, your friends are sitting there with glasses or cups in their hands, and we are sitting here with you.

Let me ask first of all, going back to 1930, when you first came to Austin as a student, what were your impressions of the Austin of that period? Tell us something about the circumstances of your arrival — why and how you came to arrive in the capital city in 1930.

Mrs. Johnson: I came in April to look at the university with the thought that that might be where I would want to go to school in September. I took a trip down on the airplane, with disastrous results to the gentleman next to me because I discovered that I was so sick. I landed with great excitement in the city of Austin at a most beautiful time of the year, and all of the fields and meadows and open spaces were full of bluebonnets.

I was staying with a friend. It was love at first sight, with Austin and with the university. At that time Austin had about 50,000 people. We had streetcar tracks — I think the streetcars were still running for a good many years thereafter. The buildings that dominated that long avenue were of course headed by the capitol, of which I was proud the minute I laid eyes on it, and proud still.

There was the Paramount Theater, and the old Driskill (a romantic place I thought), and the younger one — the Stephen F. Austin — and Scarbroughs. The university had just about 6,000 people.

At any rate, I loved it. I was determined to go back, so in September I began four marvelous years there.

Mr. Middleton: You came from Dallas. Austin did not seem to you to be a forbidding city? Or was it a liberating city for you when you got here?

Mrs. Johnson: For me, just warmly welcoming and liberating. I had indeed come from Dallas, but I lived in sort of a cocoon life there. I was at St. Mary's School for Girls, which was an academically very good Episcopal school, but they had rules and regulations that were — well, they just expected too much of human nature. All I really saw of Dallas

was on chaperoned trips to the little theater and Neiman-Marcus and a few places. But Austin had a spirit of excitement and adventure. Perhaps it was part of being seventeen.

At that time the Old Main Building was still standing, and it really looked like a Gothic, haunted house. But it was a very impressive old building. I had a geology class there (I very soon decided that geology was one of the romantic subjects I wanted to explore).

Wouldn't it be nice if we could all have an overview of what was going to happen to us? I should have just gone right in and tried to find out how to get a course with J. Frank Dobie, and Bedichek, and Prescott Webb. I didn't. Nevertheless, I had some wonderful intellectual experiences.

One was with Dr. Charles Hackett, who taught the history of Mexico and South America (I majored in history). He was absolutely passionate about the fact that European man's coming to the North American continent began in the south; it didn't begin at Plymouth Rock, at the Jamestown colony. It began with the Spaniards, and coming up through Mexico and Santa Fe and St. Augustine, Florida. It was a new concept, a new idea — very exciting, especially when you're seventeen. It also made me think that an established fact, well-rooted, could possibly be shaken. I just thought everything began with Jamestown.

I loved the place so much I stayed four years. One of my most memorable professors was DeWitt Reddick. He affected the lives of more people than most professors ever do. There were lots who loved him, and I was one of them and took all of his courses.

I felt like all the gates of the world opened to me at the university, and I have shared that gratitude with a whole lot of Texans ever since.

Mrs. Rostow: But as a seventeen-year-old, and an extremely attractive seventeen-year-old, suddenly liberated in Austin, you must have done other things than attend classes in history. Would you tell us a bit about your life as a student outside the classroom?

Mrs. Johnson: Well, I fell in love with a new boy every April. There's something about the enchantment of spring in Austin that makes you feel more alive.

The places I remember, I'm sure there are generations that have passed through that life there for whom it will always ring a bell to say Barton Creek, Deep Eddy, Anderson Mill, Mr. Dillingham's pasture. Yes, I was a very unimportant member of a big group of BMOCs (Big Men and Women on Campus). I fortunately never lacked for friends. But I can't say that I knew many of them.

I remember Allan Shivers from those days — young and handsome, and I think he may have been president of the student body at one time. Beth Harris Jones, one of the Bluebonnet Belles — what other name? And two or three of the girls that I roomed with and still see and count as friends across the years. Yes, they were four wonderful years.

Mr. Middleton: But Mrs. Johnson, that was during the Depression. What effect did the Depression have on you and your student life?

Mrs. Johnson: Actually, I was saved from the harsh experiences of the Depression by having a very protective father who was strong enough to save us. But I do remember that two days after the banks closed I got a letter from my father with a bill in it, I think a five-dollar bill, and he said, "Honey, I sent all the money to the banks a few hours before the president announced that they were closed, and this is the last bill in the cash register."

This shook me a little bit because there never had been any vestige of fear or uncertainty about my daddy in my life. I do remember that I took a look at my meal ticket and I saw with satisfaction that it hadn't been punched but once. We got a good lunch for thirty-five cents and a good dinner for fifty cents, and I had a new meal ticket. So I knew that even if the banks didn't open I would eat for a week. And Mr. Novy opened the Paramount Theater and said everybody come down to the movie, it's free. Can you think of a better public relations gesture?

It was not hard on me. I do remember, though, we had a professor in economics who said there was a bill up before the Minnesota legislature to declare a moratorium on mortgages — lots of farms were being sold on the courthouse square. How would you vote if you had to vote on that bill? he asked. I thought a long time and I decided I would vote for it because of the dislocation of those dozens, possibly even hundreds of farmers. Not only would the banks not get their money or get less than if they waited out the situation, but what would this cause in the terms of social unrest? So at least you're forced to think a little bit, even at that tender age.

Mr. Middleton: Soon after that you were destined, after you left the university, to learn about another part of Texas — the Texas of the towns of the courthouse square after you got married and your husband began campaigning for the Congress. Before that, however, I'd like to ask you a little bit about politics itself. In the collections of the LBJ Library there is an exchange of letters between Lady Bird and Lyndon Johnson during the time of your courtship. And in one of those letters, talking about the future, you seem to suggest that you were not terribly

enamored of the possibility of his going into politics. Did you make your peace with politics fairly early?

Mrs. Johnson: Yes, I did, and completely. I was not enamored of it at first. I did not come from a milieu that was (my family). As a profession it wasn't held in great esteem. They would use such expressions as this: "That man ought to have the job, he's got nine chillun"; or "We ought to give the job to him, he lost a leg in the war." But when asked about some of my kinfolks, about marrying someone who might be going into politics, I suppose the natural reaction is to be riled by any bad words spoken about those you are becoming very fond of. And I said, "Well, what would happen to our country if the good men didn't go into service of their country?" Well, I have to say that all those years of experience affirmed that feeling, that it was a good role to take and pursue and spend your life in.

Mrs. Rostow: When the "good man" that you married campaigned in Texas in those days, did you go with him? Did you engage in the world of courthouse politics?

Mrs. Johnson: No, to my present regret, I didn't. At the time I didn't regret it at all because I was still shy to some extent.

He had a manager, and a very good manager, Claud Wild, Sr., who really just didn't want the women "messing in it," except when it came time to lick the stamps or bring in the cookies and coffee. So, I did things like try to get him to eat a fairly well-balanced meal when he came home at eight or nine o'clock and to telephone, telephone, write, write, and go to the volunteer headquarters and work in any way I could. It was in later campaigns that I learned.

Mrs. Rostow: When you went to a courthouse square, did you have any impressions — what did it look like, and how did the candidate promote himself? Was there a public address system, or did you have to shout?

Mrs. Johnson: There was a sort of a public address system, as I remember, and you usually had a truck which had gone around a square trying to drum up a crowd. You also had some friends, stout supporters who had called and gathered as much of a crowd as they could. Very picturesque vignettes abounded in my life: little boys climbed up in trees on the fringes of the crowd and children riding on their fathers' shoulders. In the early years there were actually one or two old Confederate veterans going around on their canes with dangling medals. It was a picturesque society.

In those days we were so rural and agricultural, and politics was an intimate business. It was possible to go to every town that had a post

office in our district, which was ten counties in Central Texas — no big town except Austin — to shake hands with every merchant in the stores and with all the customers. It was a highly personal, very different business from now. One man you always went to see was the editor of the country newspaper. It was a fascinating, interesting time.

Mr. Middleton: In those years, in the 1930s, as your world began to broaden, you began to meet, I'm sure, prominent Texans. Are there any Texans from that period that you remember particularly?

Mrs. Johnson: Well, actually, Allan Shivers I had known since university days. Ed Clark soon became a part of our lives. Governor Jimmy Allred who was young, handsome, liberal, and I think who was a supporter of Lyndon's early on, I don't remember in exactly which campaign.

Yes, our lives certainly did broaden.

Mrs. Rostow: Then you went to Washington, and in that world you saw not only many of the people who inhabited our history and our minds, but what were your impressions of Washington as you went there? How did Texas seem to you then? Did it seem remote, or was it a part of your real world in the nation's capital?

Mrs. Johnson: I never had the slightest problem differentiating which was home, and that was always Texas, and which was a very interesting adventure for a while, and that was Washington. I did indeed give a part of my heart to Washington, but it was not roots; it was not the place to spend most of your years.

When we arrived at Washington, Lyndon was a member of Congress in April of 1937, the Texas delegation was a very cohesive body with Speaker Sam Rayburn (not Speaker then but soon afterward) as the most important member of the delegation. And there was Judge Marvin Jones and Ewing Thomason and Bob Pogue, who knew all there was to know about agriculture, and George Mahon. Yes, the delegation wielded a lot of influence in the Capitol because it pretty much stood together. As time went on, I did get to know a number of senators. Wright Patman, my own congressman, as I always referred to him because he represented East Texas, was one.

I often found myself the only woman in the crowd, simply because Lyndon just took me along without bothering to ask if anybody else was going to bring their wives.

Mr. Middleton: Soon after you got to Washington, World War II began. What kind of an impact did that have on your life in Washington?

Mrs. Johnson: Like everybody else of my age in this country, probably that was the time that my adrenalin was flowing the fastest. It was the most combined effort that I have ever seen. A whole country just drawn together in one taut muscle.

I don't know quite how it happened, but I think a good friend said it would be a good idea for me to go into Lyndon's office when he went into active service with the Navy and left for the Pacific. That office taught me such a lot. It was a landmark experience for me. I learned that I probably could make a living on my own, and that is a very good thing, for people to feel that they can. Lyndon always had a wonderful staff; but sometimes a wife can get in where a staff member cannot. Under those circumstances I went to see quite a lot of interesting people: Secretary Ickes, and the number-two person in the British Embassy, trying to do something for a constituent. And by the way, constituent is a word that gets engraved on your heart when you are a congressional wife. And that's the one thing you can do for your husband very certainly is to take care of visiting constituents.

May I just say one line about what occupied Lyndon's life in the House before the war? That was building dams on the Lower Colorado River. Hardly anything ever gave him more satisfaction than being able to produce the REA in our part of the country, and to think of flood control along that sometimes ravaging river and cheap power (he wouldn't like it that it didn't get any cheaper than it has). That was an achievement that gave him great satisfaction.

Mr. Middleton: I want to lead you into the White House, but first, don't leave us in any suspense: who was that friend that suggested to Lyndon Johnson that you work in his office?

Mrs. Johnson: Bill Deason, I think.

Mr. Middleton: After you left the congressional and senate years and went into the White House, for five years the LBJ Ranch was known as the Texas White House, and it assumed a very important position in world affairs. How did you look upon the ranch at that time? What importance did it have for you?

Mrs. Johnson: I thought of it as a place of balm and restoration and surcease for Lyndon, and I was always glad to get him there and it always had refreshing, restorative ability for him. I loved it too.

Sometimes I did look around with sort of a wry feeling at these chiefs of state, which we had occasionally — the president of Pakistan, the prime minister of Canada, five or six Mexican presidents. They must have thought we were really back in this log cabin type of president,

because it is a very simple country house. I knew I was going to fix it up someday, whenever I had the time, but up to that point I had not had the time, and we really lived simply. But it played a great and warm role in our lives, even as it does still.

Mrs. Rostow: Did the president take the office with him in the sense of bringing business to the ranch, or was it really a time of relaxation?

Mrs. Johnson: Actually, both — as so much of his life was. He would bring down cabinet members, agency heads, particularly in the month of December. If he took off two weeks at Christmastime, the budget director was pretty much his constant companion in the mornings and early afternoons. I remember the budget director's wife once said to me, sort of complaining, "Your husband sees more of my husband than I see of him."

As twilight approached he always said, "All right, everybody, let's go ride around the ranch and look at the cattle and look at the deer and watch the sunset." So he had that as sort of his balm at the end of the day.

Mrs. Rostow: While we are on the presidency, may I ask, as you look back on those remarkable years, what do you list as the major achievements? Of what are you the proudest?

Mrs. Johnson: I remember Lyndon used to always say, "I would like to be remembered as the Education President." He had an almost innocent early-American type of belief in education. He wanted so much for every one of those bills to get passed, put into effect, and produce good things for this country — everything from Head Start to Adult Education.

I would have to list very high the advances in civil rights, because comparing us to the rest of the world and what I remember from my Southern growing-up years in deep East Texas, this country accomplished something like a quiet revolution with a minimum of trauma, and thank God that we did.

It was a great satisfaction to him, too, to think of the advances in medical care and research in medicine. I remember that day down at Independence, leaning over President Truman's shoulder and handing him the number-one card for health care.

To me, there was one that went straight to my heart with a problem that I cared very much about — the environment and this beautiful land that is ours. There was sort of a recognition, a beginning; it was a whole army, and we were two of the army. We did everything to push, shove, lead, help, bring about the environmental interest, to walk it onto the

stage and put it on the national agenda and make it the business of a government and businessman, and not just of the garden club.

A lot of things got started, which we will be coping with for the next decades.

Mr. Middleton: Mrs. Johnson, for virtually a generation of Americans now, you have represented the spirit of optimism. Are you optimistic now about the future of this country?

Mrs. Johnson: Yes, I am. Perhaps that is not easy to come by, because we look at all the heavy clouds hanging over us, of possible war and ravaging diseases and demographic changes. But yes, I am.

Was there ever a time, do you suppose, in our country's history when you could look at the future and be complacent and assured? When you look at what we have endured or overcome or faced up to — yes, I am optimistic. I believe in people.

Mrs. Rostow: Well, we are here in the Philosophical Society of Texas, so we have to ask you, what about the future of Texas?

Mrs. Johnson: I feel possessive and earnestly hopeful, naturally concerned. Maybe we have been living on our resources and on the burning work ethic that we had and roaring optimism that we had in our early days, but I think we have to put a great confidence in education, and the fact that our people are now our resources. We just have to back that, believe in it, and hold out our hand to the future.

Mrs. Rostow: This has been exactly what we would all have hoped to hear from you. It is appropriate as we draw this evening to a close to allow one member of the Society to have nearly the last word. I have here a letter from a member of the Society, who says the following:

“Lady Bird is likely the most nearly unanimously admired person in the United States. She will be seventy-five years old on December 22, barely more than two weeks from now. That means that though she cannot match the Society's age, she does have a current continuity that makes the Society look infant. Would it be appropriate after her talk to have the audience rise and sing ‘Happy Birthday?’”

[The crowd joins in singing.]

Mrs. Johnson: Thank you all, that's dear of you. And happy birthday and a long continuity to the Philosophical Society.

NECROLOGY

JAMES PINCKNEY HART 1904-1987

IN LOSING JIM HART THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY LOST NOT ONLY a former president of the Society but one of the most distinguished lawyers, judges, and public servants ever to grace its membership.

His career at the bar and bench of Texas, his public service as district attorney, district judge, assistant attorney general, Supreme Court justice, and first chancellor of the University of Texas System is unparalleled.

His character for scholarship, integrity, moral rectitude, and sheer legal competence is and will remain a model not only for those of us fortunate enough to have known and worked alongside him but also for generations of lawyers and public servants yet unborn.

Born in Austin into a family of lawyers and public servants, Jim's career bloomed early. The blooms never faded, becoming only richer and fuller with the passing years.

Jim's maternal great-grandfather came to Austin in 1848 and opened a mercantile store on the corner where the Driskill Hotel now stands. The family home occupied the block where the Hancock Municipal Golf Course is now located. Jim's grandmother, Molly Peck, rode a pony to Miss Amelia Barr's school down Waller Creek past a campground at 26th Street then used by Comanche Indians who came to Austin temporarily to trade.

Jim's grandfather, James Pinckney Hart, whose name Jim bore, came to Austin from Gallatin, Tennessee, after having served in the Confederate Army. Not long afterwards he was elected district clerk of Travis County and then married Molly Peck. The grandfather was district clerk for twenty-six years and was a member of the first City Commission of Austin, serving as police and fire commissioner. Jim's father, James Hill Hart, was the second of three sons born to the couple. An older brother, Will D. Hart, was one of the first graduates of the University of Texas Law School, where Jim's father (James H.) also received his law degree in 1901.

Jim's maternal grandfather, John McIver Furman, was district judge at Belton, Bell County, Texas. From there Jim's mother, Nannie Furman, came to the University of Texas and thus met Jim's father. Jim was born November 11, 1904, in a cottage on East Avenue in Austin. Soon

the family moved to the corner of Rio Grande and 28th Street, where his sister, Helen Hart Jagou, was born. Jim's father practiced law in Austin from 1901 until his death in 1968 at the age of ninety. James H. Hart had been one of the most respected and able members of the Austin bar. Part of the time he was in partnership with his brother, Will D. Hart.

Coming from such a family, it is no wonder that Jim chose to follow the law as a profession. The catalogue of his career shows how wise that choice was.

Jim went to Wooldridge School, where in the sixth grade he took up declamation under the tutelage of Charles I. Francis, a former member of this Society. In junior high school Jim joined the Jefferson Debating Club and debated in competition with other schools. In senior high school Jim continued debating with the Sons of Erin Club and won first place in the Interscholastic League tournament representing Austin High School. Since this was during the First World War, Jim drilled with the high school cadet corps, but the armistice was declared on Jim's fourteenth birthday. He had honor grades throughout high school and was graduated in 1920.

Though then only fifteen, he enrolled in the University of Texas. He joined Kappa Sigma, his father's fraternity, and devoted himself to his studies and to debating. Because his father had been captain of the football team in 1899, Jim went out for football, but was placed on the "scrub" team and played in only a few games. Finishing his course work first in his class in June 1924, and elected to Phi Beta Kappa, he stayed an extra year in an unsuccessful effort to make the varsity football team and in the meantime completed a year at the University of Texas Law School. Along the way he was elected to Friars, the top senior men's honorary society.

Based on his record at Texas, Jim was awarded a three-year scholarship to the Harvard Law School beginning in 1925. He made sufficiently high grades to be admitted into the Legal Aid Society his first year and finally, on even higher grades, to the editorial board of the *Harvard Law Review* his second and third years. He was an editor of Volume 41 of the *Review* (November 1927-June 1928) and was graduated *cum laude* in June 1928.

Meanwhile, Katherine Drake, also of Austin, had been graduated from Wellesley College and was at work on her master's degree at Columbia University in New York. Jim proposed in the spring of 1928 and the couple married on April 3, 1929. In the fall of 1928 Jim had gone to work with Root, Clark, Buckner, Howland, & Ballentine, then one of the largest and most prestigious New York law firms. He remained there

until the fall of 1929, when he and Katherine decided they preferred to live and raise their family in Austin.

In Austin Jim joined his father in the firm of Hart, Woodward & Gay, but the Depression shortly brought about the dissolution of this firm. The Harts, father and son, then joined brother and uncle Will D. Hart and J. M. Patterson in the firm of Hart, Patterson & Hart. Jim supplemented his meager income by serving as a special assistant district attorney for Travis County under District Attorney Henry H. Brooks. In 1932, when Brooks decided not to run for another term, Jim ran and was elected Travis County district attorney. He served for two years, the second without opposition. As district attorney, Jim was very successful and gained invaluable experience by always taking the lead in contested cases and in interrogating witnesses before the grand jury.

In 1936, at the conclusion of his second term, he returned to practice with his father's firm, but, in the spring and summer of 1938, he was again called into public service as special district judge of the 53rd Judicial District during the absence of Judge Ralph Yarborough, then running for attorney general of Texas. When Judge Yarborough was unsuccessful and returned to office, Jim was asked and accepted a position as special assistant attorney general of Texas in charge of the Oil and Gas Division under Attorney General Gerald Mann. There he remained from 1939 until 1941, returning thereafter again to his father's firm, then known as Hart, Hart & Brown and consisting of his father, his uncle (Will D. Hart), and Jay Brown.

On October 1, 1947, Governor Beauford Jester appointed Jim, then at the young age of forty-three, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Texas. There he wrote over forty opinions, which appear in Volumes 146 through 149 of the *Texas Reports*. The large majority represented the opinions of the full Court. Only two dissents to his opinions appear, and only four or five concurring opinions to his result. Judge Hart dissented only three times and joined in only three or four dissents written by others. Three significant cases during his tenure are worthy of mention: In *Worden v. Worden*, Judge Hart sustained the right of an undivorced mother to proceed against her husband for removing the couple's child out of the state.¹ In the so-called "flare gas" cases, the Court upheld the power of the Railroad Commission to prevent the waste of natural gas into the air, pending available pipeline connections.² In an important case as to the extent of ownership of surface minerals, the Court held that limestone, at or near the surface, belongs to the surface owner.³ Each of these cases presented significant, strong, conflicting interests which Judge Hart and the Court resolved by strictly following the law as it had developed to that time.

On November 15, 1950, Judge Hart resigned as associate justice to become the first chancellor of the University of Texas System. On that day Chief Justice John E. Hickman said of him, "While his career on the bench has not been long, it has been outstanding. A sense of loss to the judiciary of our state is felt by the Bar as a whole, but more keenly by us who have been his associates in the work of this court. That loss is compensated in part at least by the fact that he is entering into a very wide field of usefulness in which we predict he will render a great service to our state."

True to the chief justice's prediction, Jim during his three years of service as chancellor (1950-1953) rendered superlative service to the university and to the state. The University of Texas System at the time he assumed the post of chancellor included the Austin campus, the El Paso facility then known as Texas Western College, the Medical Branch at Galveston, the Dental School in Houston, the McDonald Observatory, and the Institute of Marine Sciences at Port Aransas, plus the then newly added M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute in Houston and Southwestern Medical School in Dallas. Judge Hart, as chancellor, then developed the long-range plans that have helped the system's subsequent expansion.

The board of regents had decided that a more centralized system of administration was necessary because the university's growth had outmoded its administrative machinery. The board defined his duties as follows: "The chancellor will be the expert advisor and responsible agent of the Board of Regents; will nominate all officers of component units; will be the official medium of communication between other officers and the board, staff members and students; and will represent the University officials either in person or through his representatives in all administrative contacts with other institutions, with representatives of state and federal governments and with the public generally."

In performing this new and challenging assignment, Jim Hart's habit of careful analysis of all issues that came before him proved invaluable to the university. He was unshakable in his resolve once a decision had been reached. For example, it is recalled that when the board of regents initially balked at giving the title of distinguished professor to the noted historian Walter Prescott Webb, Chancellor Hart told them that they could either give Webb that title or get the system a new chancellor.

In the summer of 1951 Chancellor Hart addressed the annual convention of the State Bar of Texas on the subject of "The Law — A Learned Profession." He said in part:

It is, of course, of primary importance that each job a lawyer undertakes must be done with great care and skill. Technical competence is essential and our clients have the right to demand that we shall do their legal work with promptness and at a reasonable cost. . . . Assuming that technical competence is fully achieved, the legal profession can boast of real and very valuable accomplishments in smoothing the way of commerce and industry, and in seeing that men and women in their personal and business dealings do not get out of line with the rules that must be enforced if the public peace is to be kept. The day-to-day performance of individual lawyers in their offices and in the courts makes a magnificent, even awe-inspiring, total of hard work skillfully and patiently performed. . . .

Lawyers can accomplish much by increasing their participation in public affairs. By this I mean participation in public affairs with the object of public service, not to promote or protect the interests of some client. What I would advocate is that lawyers take an intelligent interest either in rendering public service or in supporting those who are willing to do so. We cannot expect our government to suit us, except by accident, unless we bestir ourselves to take an active part in it. Nor can we expect good men to go into or remain in public service unless we support and encourage them. . . .

In the American picture the American lawyer has always been a conspicuous figure. He has served many, but he has regarded no man as his master. He is faithful to his client, even though he realizes perhaps better than anyone else his client's defects, because he is dedicated to seeing that his client is accorded all of his legal rights.

The lawyer is outspoken and independent; he knows he is entitled to his own view of the law, until the Supreme Court holds to the contrary, and even then he reserves the right to say that the court is dead wrong. He is seldom beguiled by those who promise paradise tomorrow, nor is he taken in by the prophets of imminent destruction. He knows people for what they are, but more than likely he likes them *because of* as well as *in spite of* that fact.

He is an individualist, even when he works in a big law office or for a big corporation, and he believes in the human dignity of himself and those he deals with. He is the kind of animal that can live only if he can breathe the clean air of freedom; he would be suffocated by the stifling, stale air of authoritarianism.

He regards learning as a necessity, not to be displayed, but to be used daily for his own satisfaction and for the service of his

fellow men. He expects to live reasonably well, but he is content to see his clients get rich while he earns only a fraction of what they do, because he loves the law and its practice. He respects people, and he has confidence in freedom.⁴

No other words can better describe Jim's ideals or more clearly epitomize his career.

Judge Hart returned to the active practice of law in 1954 and continued that practice until 1986, when his health caused him to retire. During the period the following succession of firm names indicates his associations: Hart, Brown, Sparks & Erwin, 1953-1958; Hart & Hart, 1958-1968; Hart, Keahey & Hart, 1969-1970; Hart & Keahey, 1970-1972; Hart, Keahey & Hart, 1973-1977; Hart & Hart, 1978-1979; Law Office of James P. Hart, 1979-1981. From 1981 to 1986 he was of counsel to the firm of Robinson, Felts, Starnes & Latting and its successor firms. He died in Austin on May 10, 1987.

Jim Hart was a Presbyterian. For many years he was a member of the Downtown Rotary Club, and of the Town and Gown Club. He was a charter member of the Headliners Club. He had served as president of the Texas Fine Arts Association.

Judge Hart, then chancellor of the University of Texas, was elected to our Philosophical Society in December 1950. The next year he addressed the Society on the subject of "The Prospect for Public Higher Education." He reviewed the whole history of public education in Texas:

The justification for the state's support of colleges and universities is that the opportunity for education must be open to all young men and women, regardless of wealth or poverty. This assumes that ability will be found among young people of the poor as well as the rich, and that the expense the state assumes will be repaid by the valuable services in both public and private life which will be rendered after completing college by young men and women of little financial means who would not receive an education except for the aid of the state.

As to the guiding principles of this publicly supported education he said:

If we are confident of the ability of the truth to survive in open competition with error and believe in the fundamental value of free intellectual activity and intercourse, we will want our public schools and colleges to serve only the purpose of developing adequately informed, vigorous minds, capable of independent thought and the continuing pursuit of truth. . . .

. . . subject to compliance with the rules of common decency

and good morals, as well as the criminal laws, the proper function of a public college is freely to examine, discuss, analyze and synthesize all knowledge available to the human intellect, in a fearless and uninhibited search for truth. . . .

To my way of thinking, the colleges and universities have a function which is independent of all partisan considerations, just as the courts have the duty of administering justice free of bias or favor. We would not want our courts merely to echo current political clamor; nor should we expect our public colleges and universities to be the servants of those temporarily holding office or those currently wielding political power. The success of democratic government demands that both be free and independent to perform their respective duties according to enduring principles and standards and that they should serve not any particular group, no matter how large or powerful, but the state as a whole.⁵

Jim became president of the Society in 1956 and participated that year in a panel discussion of "World Peace and the United Nations." In 1971 he again appeared as a panel member in a symposium on "Freedom and Free Enterprise." He and Katherine have through the years been among our most faithful attendees at the annual meetings.

Jim and Katherine had five children: a daughter, Sherman Hart Little of LaMarque, Texas; three sons, attorney James P. Hart, Jr., of Seabrook, Texas, Richard D. Hart of Grass Valley, California, and District Judge Joseph H. Hart of Austin. A daughter, Katherine Hart (Kitty) Williams, predeceased him. Twelve grandchildren and one great-grandchild, along with his widow and his sister, Helen Hart Jagou of Austin, also survive him.

¹148 Tex. 365, 224 S.W. 2d 187 (1949).

²*Railroad Commission v. Sterling, Governor*, 218 S.W. 2d 415; *Humble Oil & Ref. Co. v. Railroad Commission*, 148 Tex. 228, 223 S.W.2d 785 (1949).

³*Heinatz v. Allen*, 217 S.W. 2d 994 (1949).

Note: Former Chief Justice Joe R. Greenhill, also a former president of this Society, provided the research in Judge Hart's opinions in connection with his memorial address to the Supreme Court of Texas on April 25, 1988.

⁴14 *Texas Bar Journal* 498, 499-500, 502, 504 (August 1951).

⁵*Proceedings* (1951), 5, 12-13, 15-16.

Jim continued through the years to be interested in developments at our nation's law schools and particularly those at the Harvard Law School. He was greatly concerned by the split in the faculty of that school over the teaching of so-called "critical legal studies." This radical approach denies that there are any legal rules or principles except those which the power of a particular litigant or the whim of a judge at a given instant says is "the law." Jim believed that was dead wrong; it went against everything he had learned and lived by.

Jim is no longer with us, but, as George Bernard Shaw once said of a departed friend, "You don't lose a man like that when he dies — only when you die." His inspiration to the legal profession and to the citizens of Texas is everlasting.

— J. C. D.

HARRIS LEON KEMPNER, SR.
1903-1987

HARRIS LEON KEMPNER, SR., CHAIRMAN EMERITUS OF IMPERIAL Sugar Company and chairman of the board of the United States National Bank of Galveston, died on September 24, 1987. At the time of his death, he was also chairman of the board of trustees of the Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund and trustee of H. Kempner, Unincorporated. He was also a director for American Indemnity Insurance Company and Cullen-Frost Bankers, Inc., as well as director emeritus of Foster Farms, Inc. He served as president of the Philosophical Society in 1970.

Kempner was born October 6, 1903, in Galveston, Texas, to Isaac Herbert and Henrietta Blum Kempner. He was educated in the Galveston public schools, at Morristown School in New Jersey, and at the Sorbonne in Paris, and was graduated *cum laude* with a bachelor of arts from Harvard University in 1924.

Following graduation, Kempner began working for H. Kempner, a cotton firm founded in the mid-1860s by his grandfather. From the mid-1920s through the late 1960s, he worked to export primarily Texas cotton to worldwide customers of the firm. He attained numerous leadership positions in the cotton industry as a result of astute business sense coupled with an exuberant personality. He was elected president

of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade many times, served as director of the New Orleans and New York Cotton Exchanges, and was president of the Texas Cotton Association and of the American Cotton Shippers Association (ACSA).

During World War II, Kempner was commissioned a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. He served in the Chief of Procurement's Office of the Bureau of Aeronautics in Washington, D.C., and received the Legion of Merit for his wartime service upon his discharge in 1945.

In 1939 Kempner married Ruth Alma Levy, daughter of another prominent Galveston family and the first woman elected to the Galveston City Council. They became the parents of two sons, Harris L., Jr., and Marion Lee Kempner, who was killed in Vietnam in 1966.

Kempner inherited from his forebears an interest in social improvement and philanthropy. In the early 1930s, he was active in the Galveston Open Forum, which brought speakers of diverse views to Galveston. Among them were Clarence Darrow, J. Frank Dobie, Norman Thomas, and Max Eastman. When blacks challenged the segregation policies of local lunch counters in the 1960s, he worked behind the scenes to help defuse racial tensions, and through his efforts, the lunch counters were quietly desegregated.

Kempner was a founding trustee of the Harris and Eliza Kempner Fund. He was elected chairman of its board of trustees in 1966 and took special interest in several of the fund's philanthropic goals including: scholarship loans, low-rent housing, and other efforts to serve the needs of minorities and the community's disadvantaged. In his honor, the fund endowed the Harris L. Kempner Professorship in the Humanities in Medicine at the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston in 1973.

At the time of his death, Kempner was serving as a trustee of the Rosenberg Library, a member of the Development Board of the University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, a member of the advisory committee of the Grand Opera House, and a member of the Overseers' Committee to Visit the University Library at Harvard College. He had worked also with the Bay Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, United Way, the Galveston Arts Center, Goodwill Industries, the Galveston Orphans Home, the Texas Society to Prevent Blindness, and the Texas Research League.

He served for many years as a director of the Galveston Chamber of Commerce and as chairman of the Galveston Human Relations Commission from 1965 to 1978. He chaired the capital drive of St. Mary's Hospital, Galveston, in May 1983.

Harris L. Kempner, Sr., is survived by his wife, Ruth L. Kempner; his son and daughter-in-law, Harris L. and Peaches Kempner; two grandsons, Harris L. Kempner III and Randall Towler Kempner, all of Galveston; three sisters, Cecile B. Kempner of New York, Mrs. Leonora K. Thompson and Mrs. Lyda Quinn, both of Galveston; and many nieces, nephews, cousins, great-nieces, and great-nephews.

His family has lost a cherished loved one.

The city of Galveston and the state of Texas have lost an esteemed civic leader and benefactor.

— W. C. L.

JOHN WARWICK MCCULLOUGH

1892-1986

JOHN WARWICK MCCULLOUGH WAS BORN IN BROWNWOOD, TEXAS, on December 15, 1892, but had strong roots in Galveston. His grandfather, for whom he was named, was a missionary from Pennsylvania who organized the island's First Presbyterian Church in 1840. Dr. William Kelley, his other grandfather, practiced medicine in Galveston for many years and was an army surgeon for the Confederacy. Although McCullough spent the first years of his life in Brownwood, he moved to Galveston in 1915 to work for Hutchings-Sealy & Company Bankers.

In 1917 he volunteered for service in the U.S. Army and spent a year with the AEF in Europe, including six months in the Army of Occupation in Germany. He was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne drives, and was discharged a captain. He returned to Galveston after the war and resumed his career in banking.

At Hutchings-Sealy Bank, he was promoted to junior officer in 1922, vice-president in 1930, and president from 1934 to 1958, at which time he retired. He remained as chairman of the board of the bank until 1960. During 1942-1948, McCullough served as a member of the board of directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Houston.

In addition to his professional career, McCullough was an active civic leader. He served as a director of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, a director and treasurer of the Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, a trustee of the Galveston Orphans Home, a trustee of the Rosenberg Library, a director of the Galveston Historical Foundation, and a member of the Galveston Artillery Club.

McCullough was elected to the board of the Sealy & Smith Foundation for the John Sealy Hospital in 1936 and served as its president from 1949 until 1978. Through this service he set an example for others to follow in his devotion to excellence in education and research, as well as patient care, at the University of Texas Medical Branch. In 1967 the board of regents for the university recognized his leadership by naming the John W. McCullough Outpatient Clinic in his honor. Further, in 1974, McCullough received the highest award the university can bestow, the Santa Rita Award, for his long service to the university. In 1975 he received a doctor of law degree from Austin College in Sherman, Texas.

In describing his goals as president of the Sealy & Smith Foundation, McCullough stated: "A degree of excellence is being sought which will be a source of pride to the Foundation, the Medical Branch, alumni, citizens of Galveston, and others throughout Texas." That search for excellence guided him throughout his professional and personal life, and stood as an example for all those with whom he had contact.

John McCullough died on October 4, 1986. He is survived by his wife, the former Marjorie Williams, three children, six grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

— W. C. L.

RUPERT NORVAL RICHARDSON
1891-1988

RUPERT NORVAL RICHARDSON, SENIOR LIFE MEMBER OF THE Philosophical Society of Texas and president of the group in 1962-63, died April 14, 1988, at his apartment in the Hendrick Medical Retirement Center. His death came two weeks before his ninety-seventh birthday.

President emeritus of Hardin-Simmons University, he had been associated with the school since 1907 as a student, faculty member, senior professor in history, and university administrator. An unusual scholar, he was kindly and tolerant, a man of civility, discernment, and droll good humor. He built interlocking careers as a researcher, author, churchman, and civic servant with interests as wide as the state of Texas.

Youngest son of W. B. and Nannie Richardson, he was born near Caddo in Stephens County on April 28, 1891, in a frontier log cabin. That was suitable, not for any suggestion of humble background — his was not — but for the indication that he experienced most of the Anglo civilization of the region which interested him most. His productive

years exceeded those of most men, and there was an unusual balance from the first work to the last. As a young historian, his writings endured because he was factual and forthright. For example, long before the days of equal rights, his writing referred to blacks as "blacks," so there was no need to revise diction to accommodate the changing attitudes prompted by sociological revolutions. He was a blend of academician and activist, an advocate of applied scholarship. For instance, he led the effort to get Texans to take the tales of their heritage out of books and put them on historical markers, working for twin causes: tourism and historical preservation. His was a broad view of history so that he could accept change without panic. He could distinguish between "the epic and the episodic."

As a boy, he listened to stories told by pioneers about Indian fights, homesteading, droughts, and cattle drives — firsthand accounts by people who had lived during a romantic period of West Texas history. Always a reader — his mother taught him to read long before he was of school age — he was exposed to the classics in the Richardson library. Because the family's "big new home," built to replace the log cabin, was located within two miles of a government mail route, he had access to periodicals and newspapers before there was rural free delivery. When he was sixteen, his parents sent him to Simmons College, now Hardin-Simmons University, to continue his education. He enrolled first as a preparatory student, then as a college student. He was graduated in June 1912.

His first career choice was law. He taught for a year at Ivan, near his home, before going to the University of Chicago to take another bachelor's degree, this one in philosophy. During the year he realized that while he wanted to study law, he would not like to practice it. He preferred teaching, so he enrolled in Chicago's School of Education before returning to Texas as a teacher and administrator at Caddo, Cisco, and Sweetwater.

Richardson was married December 28, 1915, to Pauline Mayes of Hamlin, a classmate at Simmons. The couple had one son, Rupert N. Richardson, Jr., a graduate of HSU with a master's degree from the University of Texas. Mrs. Richardson died in 1965; their son survives.

In March 1917 Richardson was offered a job at Simmons, teaching economics, government — and history. A month after he returned to his home campus, World War I began and the young professor entered officer training at Fort Sheridan in Illinois to become a second lieutenant.

After the war, Richardson returned to teaching. This called for more schooling, but Chicago was far away. His father had died, leaving him

executor of the Richardson estate, so he chose the University of Texas. He began work on his master's in 1921, a degree he received the next year. Studying summers and during an occasional long term, he received his doctor of philosophy in 1928. And he began an association with the University of Texas which lasted for decades. Simmons was his school, but because of the liberal leave of absence practiced by the Abilene institution, Richardson was on the UT summer faculty for many years. At the request of Walter Prescott Webb, a close friend, Richardson took over Webb's classload for a full year so that Webb could complete his classic book *The Great Plains*.

At the University of Texas, Richardson not only was associated with foremost historians, he also had access to research materials which augmented and expanded the search he had already started. Careful, studious inquiries among those who knew bits and pieces of the story of the Southwest were a Richardson hallmark. He did basic primary research, as witnessed by references to his work in bibliographies of later historical writings. He interviewed oldtimers, Anglos, Latins, Indians.

As a young professor, he centered his attention on the Comanches, visiting them in their homes, learning their way of life. He was an experimenter. In 1928 he took part in a peyote "feast" hosted by the Native American Church, a ceremony held in a tepee in Oklahoma. His firsthand experience with the unusual ritual prompted him in later years to testify for the Indians when legislation threatened the use of the drug, peyote.

Much of his research was more traditional, examining the dusty files in U.S. Indian offices, War Department, and archival materials found in libraries throughout the nation. From this research, Richardson books began to appear.

The first Richardson book, published by Arthur H. Clark Company, came in 1933. It was *The Comanche Barrier*. The book, now rare and costly, won immediate acclaim from the academic community. Richardson brushed this aside with the wry comment, "They say it is the best, but in fact it is almost the only history of an Indian tribe." This was followed in 1934 by *The Greater Southwest*, published by Clark and written with Dr. Carl C. Rister of the University of Oklahoma.

Dr. Richardson was offered the presidency of Hardin-Simmons in 1940 but turned it down because he was writing *Texas: The Lone Star State*. This became his outstanding book. A standard textbook at the college level, it was published in 1943 by Prentice-Hall and is now in its fourth edition. Other books came, among them: *The Frontier of Northwest Texas*, *Famous Are Thy Halls*, *Colonel House: The Texas Years*, *Caddo, Texas: The Biography of a Community*. Dr. Richardson,

a fellow in the Texas State Historical Association, wrote for the group's *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* and for the authoritative *Handbook of Texas*. He was advisory editor of the Southwestern Social Science Association, wrote for the Society of American Historians, and was a contributing editor of *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. In the 1960s he joined other historians in a series of collector books on Texas published by Texian Press.

He was named dean of Hardin-Simmons University in 1926, vice-president in 1928, executive vice-president in 1938, president in 1943. He headed the school in the worst of times (when the campus was drained of its young people, both students and professors) and the best of times (when the school was inundated with the "GI invasion.") He served well in both extremes. Then, in 1953, he dropped a campus bombshell when he resigned to return to teaching, research, writing, and public service. The best known of these services was in historical preservation. Many in the Philosophical Society joined the effort. Dr. Richardson recalled later that Winnie Allen persuaded Governor Allan Shivers to name an investigative panel. Two of the panel, John Ben Shepperd and Richardson, served consecutive terms as president. Others joined, and the Texas Historical Commission was born.

Dr. Richardson was founder, former president, and longtime year-book editor for the West Texas Historical Association; president of the Texas State Historical Association; a two-time winner of the American Association for State and Local History's Award of Merit; winner of the Ruth Lester Award for meritorious service in historical preservation; winner of the Award of Achievement from the Texas Library Association; and recipient of Austin College's Founders Medal. Hardin-Simmons gave him its Keeter Award as a distinguished alumni, awarded him an honorary doctorate, and named its new library for him and his wife. He was a lifetime deacon for the First Baptist Church of Abilene. In 1962 Texas Baptists named him an Elder Statesman.

Dr. Richardson might have done his work at another campus or in other fields of history, but he chose to remain a West Texan. From this base he earned wide recognition. His writings exemplify that quality art and literature are basically local in nature, produced by those who can identify, understand, and interpret their own environment, society, and people.

— K.D.

BASCOM N. TIMMONS
1890-1987

ACCEPTING THE DEATH OF A FRIEND AND MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL Society of Texas is never easy. On occasion, mitigating factors, such as a long, successful and productive life, make the task more tolerable. Such is the instant case.

Our friend, Bascom N. Timmons, born on March 31, 1890, died in Washington, D.C., on June 7, 1987. He had been a member of the Philosophical Society since 1941.

Bascom began his newspaper career in Amarillo in 1906 as a sixteen-year-old reporter for the *Daily Panhandle*, the first daily newspaper in the area.

Politics was his forte, and after stints in Fort Worth, Abilene, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and Chicago, Bascom joined the *Washington Post* in 1912. Except for his tour of duty in World War I and a brief return to Amarillo, Bascom remained a citizen of the nation's capital until his death.

Bascom established his own news service, which at one time represented more than fifty newspapers. He was president of the National Press Club in 1932-33. He enjoyed a rare privilege for a newspaper reporter, in that he was elected a delegate to a National Democratic Convention.

Bascom was married to Ethel Boardman in 1925. She died in 1970.

Let us now remember our departed friend, Bascom N. Timmons, as an energetic, contributing member of the fraternity of man, who returned to life more than he took and whose presence among us will be missed.

— W.M.

ROGER JOHN WILLIAMS
1893-1988

ROGER JOHN WILLIAMS, A LONGTIME MEMBER OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL Society of Texas and a professor of biochemistry at the University of Texas at Austin, died on February 20, 1988. His passing brings to a close an extraordinary life of contributions to biochemistry, nutrition, humanism, and education. His concern throughout his life was with the betterment of human welfare, and he pursued that objective through a long series of books, articles, graduate students, laboratory discoveries, and a broad participation in the life of the mind.

Dr. Williams spent most of his career as a teacher and researcher at the University of Texas, where he was professor of chemistry from 1939 until his retirement in 1971. He founded the university's Clayton Foundation Biochemical Institute and served as its director from 1941 until 1963; thereafter, he participated in its work as a senior research scientist. Williams was a research scholar of the first water and his curiosity took him along both mainstreams and byways. He is credited with making significant advances in our knowledge of the way nutrients affect health, aging, psychological disorders, alcoholism, and mental retardation. In one line of research he discovered and named the vitamin "pantothenic acid" and in another he named the vitamin "folic acid." Under his direction and influence, more studies of B-complex vitamins were conducted at the Clayton Institute in Austin than at any other place in the world. One story about Dr. Williams tells of the truckloads of spinach from the Rio Grande Valley which he brought in and used to isolate the first samples of pure folic acid. He named it folic from the Latin *folium* or leaf, because it was first found in foliage. Folic acid deficiency is often found among pregnant women and it is implicated as a possible cause of various defects in children. For over twenty years he and his co-workers worked to discover, isolate, characterize, and synthesize the substance he called pantothenic acid, which is now recognized as an essential element in the biochemical machinery of all living things.

In his last decades Dr. Williams turned more and more to a study of the biochemical variations among individual human beings. Some of the major controversies which biochemists and clinical nutritionists still debate today are based on Williams's ideas about biochemical individuality and on a book of his bearing that title which remained in print for over thirty years. He believed that neither natural foods nor refined foods necessarily supply "optimal" levels of vitamins and certain minerals. Thus, even a well-balanced diet may be deficient or excessive in terms of the nutrients needed by a particular person. He often argued that no two persons are alike in their nutritional needs and that the idea there should be standard dietary prescriptions is as silly as issuing shoes of "average" size to everyone.

Inevitably, his ideas faced resistance, especially from some physicians, nutritionists, and social scientists whose established beliefs were being challenged by his arguments. He did not always succeed, but his key ideas about the importance of nutrition and the variability of the human organism have gradually gained acceptance. His career was memorialized in a very handsome obituary in the *New York Times* on February 23, 1988.

Williams was born to missionary parents in India on October 14, 1893. He came to the United States at the age of two and grew up in Kansas and California. He was the youngest of four brothers and a sister, all substantially older than he. He was graduated from the University of Redlands in California in 1914 and received master's and doctoral degrees from the University of Chicago in 1918 and 1919. His dissertation centered on "The Vitamin Requirement of Yeast," and after his Ph.D. was conferred, he went to work as a research chemist for the Fleischmann Corporation. In 1920 he joined the faculty of the University of Oregon, in 1932 he moved to Oregon State, and in 1939 he became professor of chemistry at the University of Texas.

In 1942 he and older brother Dr. Robert R. Williams, then of the Bell Laboratories and the scientist who isolated Vitamin B₁, were jointly awarded the Charles Frederick Chandler Medal by Columbia University for their research in biochemistry. It was the first time since the award was established in 1910 that it had been shared by two persons. Robert Williams died in 1965.

In 1957 Roger Williams was chosen as president of the American Chemical Society, a group by then of 70,000 members. He was the first biochemist and the first southerner to head it.

Things never came easy for Roger Williams. He had a lifelong difficulty with his eyes, which hampered his reading, and he never achieved success as a public speaker; to this had to be added the difficulty of persuading fellow chemists that his ideas were worth serious consideration. But he persevered against all these obstacles and by the mid-1950s he was established as one of the nation's great biochemists and students of nutrition.

His first book, *Introduction to Organic Chemistry*, published in 1928, was an instant success and within a year was being used as a textbook by more than 300 colleges and universities. Among his other books were *The Human Frontier*, 1946; *Nutrition and Alcoholism*, 1951; *Biochemical Individuality*, 1956; *The Physician's Handbook of Nutritional Science*, 1975; and others for a total of twenty-two. In his last years he was very much concerned about the character of education, especially medical education, and his books and articles were increasingly addressed to a general public audience. His writings and his research accomplishments earned him many honors. In addition to the Chandler Medal from Columbia, he was given the Mead-Johnson Award by the American Institute of Nutrition in 1941, elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1946, and awarded honorary doctorates from Redlands, Columbia, and Oregon State.

In 1916 he married Hazel Elizabeth Wood, with whom he had three children. After her death he married Mabel Phyllis Hobson. She and the three children survived him.

Dr. Williams was a familiar figure on the UT campus until his failing health made it impossible for him to come to the office. Even after his eyes began to fail, he could be seen striding along the sidewalk and through intersections, peremptorily halting traffic with a wave of his white cane. His last two years were spent in an Austin nursing home, though he was still active almost to the end. He entertained visitors from his chair, delighting them with his keen memory and persistent sense of humor. He followed world events and UT athletic fortunes through his chair-side radio, and he frequently asked colleagues to bring him his latest manuscript on their next visit because he had ideas for improving it. It was just two days after one such request that he died of pneumonia.

He belonged to the Methodist Church, but his deeply religious philosophy was nonsectarian. One of his last articles was entitled "Can We Integrate Moral Principles with Science and Learning?" (*The Texas Humanist*, 1984).

In 1987 the International Academy of Preventive Medicine established the Roger J. Williams Nutrition Institute for Disease Prevention Research and Education, with Donald R. Davis as director. The Williams Institute is designed to encourage research and education to advance nutrition and preventive medicine. It will also publish Williams's last book, *Exploring Your Individuality: A Vital Step Toward Human Understanding*.

Roger J. Williams was a great scholar and a great man. He believed in science for its own sake and for the sake of humanity. His work will have a lasting effect on moral and natural philosophers, both in Texas and throughout the world.

— W.S.L.

Materials for this memorial have been supplied by the Williams Institute, the Journal of Applied Nutrition, The New York Times, Bill Lockhart, and Donald R. Davis, all to whom the Society is most grateful.

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*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
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*James Pinckney Hart	1956
*Robert Gerald Storey	1957
*Lewis Randolph Bryan, Jr.	1958
*W. St. John Garwood	1959
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*Harry Hunt Ransom	1961
*Eugene Benjamin Germany	1962
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*Mrs. George Alfred Hill, Jr.	1964
*Edward Randall, Jr.	1965
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*Herbert Pickens Gambrell	1969
*Harris Leon Kempner	1970
*Carey Croneis	1971
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*Dillon Anderson	1973
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*Leon Jaworski	1983
Wayne H. Holtzman	1983
Jenkins Garrett	1984
Joe R. Greenhill	1985
William Pettus Hobby	1986
Elsbeth Rostow	1987

*Deceased

**MEETINGS OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY
OF TEXAS**

December 5, 1837 — Founded at Houston	1960 — Fort Clark
January 29, 1839 — Austin	1961 — Salado
January 18, 1936 — Chartered	1962 — Salado
December 5, 1936 — Reorganizational meeting — Dallas	1963 — Nacogdoches
January 29, 1937 — Meeting and inaugural banquet — Dallas	1964 — Austin
December 4, 1937 — Liendo and Houston	1965 — Salado
1938 — Dallas	1966 — Salado
1939 — Dallas	1967 — Arlington
1940 — San Antonio	1968 — San Antonio
1941 — Austin	1969 — Salado
1942 — Dallas	1970 — Salado
1943 — Dallas	1971 — Nacogdoches
1944 — Dallas	1972 — Dallas
1945 — Dallas	1973 — Austin (Lakeway Inn)
1946 — Dallas	1974 — Austin
1947 — San Antonio	1975 — Fort Worth
1948 — Houston	1976 — San Antonio
1949 — Austin	1977 — Galveston
1950 — Houston	1978 — Houston
1951 — Lufkin	1979 — Austin
1952 — College Station	1980 — San Antonio
1953 — Dallas	1981 — Dallas
1954 — Austin	1982 — Galveston
1955 — Nacogdoches	1983 — Fort Worth
1956 — Austin	1984 — Houston
1957 — Dallas	1985 — College Station
1958 — Austin	1986 — Austin
1959 — San Antonio	1987 — Kerrville
	1988 — Dallas

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

(NAME OF SPOUSE APPEARS IN PARENTHESES)

- 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*
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- *BANKS, STANLEY, lawyer; former chairman, Texas Library and Archives Commission *San Antonio*
- BARROW, THOMAS D. (JANICE), vice-chairman, Standard Oil Company (Ohio) *Houston*
- BARTON, DEREK HAROLD RICHARD (CHRISTIANE), professor of chemistry, Texas A&M University; Nobel Prize in chemistry *College Station*
- 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 Bancorporation of Texas, Inc., Houston *Tyler*
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- BOLTON, FRANK C., JR., lawyer; former head of legal department of Mobil Oil Company *Houston*

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- 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*
- CARROLL, MARY JOE DURNING (MRS. H. BAILEY), lawyer; board member, *Texas Law Review*; ed. staff, *Handbook of Texas* (1952); former parliamentarian, Texas Senate; Governor's Committee, 1969 Codification of Texas School Laws *Austin*
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- MIDDLETON, HARRY J. (MIRIAM), director, Lyndon B. Johnson Presidential Library and Museum *Austin*

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- PAPE, GLORIA HILL (JAMES), historical restoration and preservation . . . *Fredericksburg*
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- PRESSLER, HERMAN PAUL, lawyer; retired vice-president, Humble Oil & Refining Company; former president, Texas Medical Center, Inc.; chairman of the board of trustees, Texas Children's Hospital *Houston*
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- RANDALL, EDWARD III, chairman of the board and president, Rotan Mosle Financial Corp. *Houston*
- RANDALL, KATHARINE RISHER (MRS. EDWARD JR.), former member Texas State Historical Survey Committee; regent Gunston Hall *Galveston*
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