The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *of* TEXAS

PROCEEDINGS

2003

The PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY *of* TEXAS

PROCEEDINGS

of the Annual Meeting at El Paso
December 5–7, 2003

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THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS
2003

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 Waverly 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. On December 5, 1936, formal reorganization was completed.

The office of the Society is located at The University of Texas, 1 University Station D0901, Austin, 78712.
Edited by Alison Tartt and Julie Pennington
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Dr. James H. Billington was introduced by Senator Kay Bailey Hutchison.
Robert S. Martin was introduced by Adair Margo, Chair of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities.
Glenn Horowitz was unable to attend due to weather.

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The Philosophical Society of Texas

"Books and Libraries" was the topic of the 166th anniversary meeting of the Philosophical Society of Texas, held at El Paso's historic Camino Real Hotel on December 5–7, 2003. A total of 240 members, spouses, and guests attended. President J. Sam Moore Jr. organized the program, and Dr. Thomas F. Staley of the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin served as moderator.

The meeting began on Friday with a tour of significant cultural and historical sites in El Paso, including International Boundary Market No. 1 on the Rio Grande, where guests had the opportunity to step into Mexico at the site where the Mexican Revolution of 1911 erupted with the Battle of Juarez. A reception and dinner were held at the University Library and Undergraduate Learning Center at the University of Texas at El Paso.

President Moore announced the new members of the Society and presented them with their certificates of membership. The new members are H. W. Brands, Francisco G. Cigarroa, John Cornyn, Patrick L. Cox, Donicio Flores, John Hungerford Gullett II, Lee F. Jackson, Gary G. Jacobs, Robert D. King, Philip R. Martinez, William Charles Powers Jr., Bea Ann Smith, Evan Smith, Frederick R. Steiner, Don Tobin, and Denise M. Trauth.

James L. Haley was awarded the 2002 Philosophical Society of Texas Award of Merit for his book *Sam Houston*, published in 2002 by the University of Oklahoma Press. The award is presented annually for the year's best book on Texas, either fiction or nonfiction.

The annual business meeting was held on Saturday afternoon. The names of Society members who had died during the previous year were read: C. W. W. Cook, Howard Graves, John Hannah Jr., George Kozmetsky, J. Hugh Liedtke, and A. W. "Dub" Riter Jr.

Secretary Ron Tyler announced that Society membership stood at 199 active members, 71 associate members, and 40 emeritus members.

Officers elected for the coming year are as follows: Alfred F. Hurley, president; Harris L. Kempner Jr., first vice-president; S. Roger Horchow, second vice-president; J. Chrys Dougherty III, treasurer; and Ron Tyler, secretary.

On Saturday evening a reception and dinner were held at the Camino Real Hotel, followed by a President's Reception in the Presidential Suite.

Dr. Staley led a symposium with speakers and audience participation on Sunday morning, and President Moore declared the meeting adjourned until December 3, 2004, in Denton.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

THOMAS F. STALEY

One hundred years ago, under the administration and vision of the learned Jesuit Franz Ehrle, the Vatican Library was transformed. Ehrle stands with his contemporary, Antonio Panizzi of the British Library, as the pair of geniuses who created the modern library as we know it today. Under Ehrle, the Vatican Library became one of the best-organized libraries in the world. This brilliant man also brought the Vatican's great manuscript collections together and acquired the famous Borghese and Barberini collections. It was Ehrle who elevated the scholarly reputation of the Vatican Library, employing manuscript specialists, the *scriptores*, and initiating major scholarship.

One longs to know Ehrle's thoughts as he looked at the new century before him, just as we look today at the one we have entered. Ehrle had one great advantage over us: the stability of the transmission of the word. For over 400 years, this transmission of knowledge had changed little, and there were no prospects on the horizon to suggest major upheavals in the library world. Since Gutenberg, Europe had lived in a culture grounded in the book, and Ehrle and his colleagues never had to entertain the prospect of its demise. Today, however, we are told by some that we are the last survivors of the book culture, of the printed word. Ivan Illich, in his brilliant treatise on Hugh of St. Victor's medieval text, tells us: "The book has now ceased to be the root-metaphor of the age; the screen has taken its place. The alphabetic text has become but one of many modes of encoding something, now called 'the message.'" Even if Illich is too anxious to call the book peripheral to our age, he poignantly suggests a major shift in the book's cultural significance. It is appropriate that we ponder today the fate of the book and the library in light of current technological changes.

It is apparent now that the library as an institution is not merely a shrine to knowledge, a source of human wisdom, a repository of texts embracing everything significant in human understanding. It is all this and more; it has now come to be seen as a hub in a complex, expanding information network in which knowledge seems infinite, where it is beyond our conception to imagine Francis Bacon just 500 years ago claiming all knowledge as his domain. Now one feels more affinity with St. Bonaventure when, in defining the absolute, he anticipated cyberspace: an intelligible sphere whose center is everywhere, whose circumference is nowhere. Bonaventure was a man before his time.

In this newer formulation of the library as informational hub,

resources seem elastic, exploding periodically as different users tap the potential of the network. Indeed, the "collection" resides not wholly in the assemblage of texts but in this potentiality, which is the function of the rapidly changing technology of information. This change from shrine to hub, and all that it implies, is truly paradigmatic. Today's library is both a symbol of learning and a center of the technological revolution.

For the next two days, we will review again the role of the library and the book in our culture, as well as the nature of this technological revolution as it affects libraries and learning, and ultimately texts and reading itself. Will these new technologies, with all their innovation and achievement, transform civilization as fundamentally as Gutenberg's invention of movable type? This is merely one of the questions we will explore at this conference.

Technology is a valuable and integral component in the future of libraries, but we must question whether digitization should overtake the importance of the book and manuscript as physical objects, valuable in their inherent form.

The heart of this matter for me is the particular relationship between the library and the disciplines we study, especially the humanities. There is no reason why Joyce's *Ulysses* cannot be called up and read on a server, as it is "on-line" in several different versions. But there is every reason to read *Ulysses* in book form. With the physical volume in our hand, we are nevertheless aware of the substantiality, the reality of the work. The book is the reality; there is no virtual reality here. Each page of *Ulysses,* each line of the page, has a distinctness, a hard reality of its own. Holding the book is a different experience from reading and scrolling on the screen. The medium of the word is not made flesh; it is too fluid, too mobile and volatile, to encourage sustained effort of thought. We can amass facts, but in doing so, are we inhibited from thinking seriously about ideas? Do we not lose that potential quality from reading a book that Alfred Kazin called "the marginal suggestiveness which in a great writer always indicates those unspoken reserves, that silent assessment of life, that can be heard below and beyond the slow marshaling of thought"?

Some have argued that digitization will be the demise of special collections, for they question the need for reading rooms when rare books and manuscripts are readily available in digital form on the web. Last spring, at the Ransom Humanities Research Center, we digitized our Gutenberg Bible and made it accessible on the Web. In merely three months, it received over 14.6 million hits. Now, we would not have had anything to digitize without the physical text of the Gutenberg Bible, and yet we would not have been able to reach 14.6 million people had the book not been available in digital form. We could not have had one without the other—the text first and then the technology, in that order. We must bring both together, however.

There will always be a place for physical archives and manuscripts in our special collections, and the future of books and libraries certainly includes digitization as a large component. We must find ways to integrate the use of the physical and digital forms; we must make these modes function together in a complementary manner. And, as Jerome McGann argued not too long ago in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, we must rely on the book to ease the transition into a digital age. He says:

> Because the book has been our simulation machine of choice for centuries, we need to study and understand it now more than ever—not as a place of retreat, but as a profound source, and resource—at a moment when we are trying to design and control digital simulation tools. . . . The passage into digital culture should be made—can only be made, in my opinion—through a reengagement with print culture. It must and will be so because, like Aeneas passing from Troy to Latium, we cannot leave our household gods behind.

I believe that the past and the present can exist harmoniously in special-collections libraries. We must use digital technology to enhance and expand scholarly inquiry. Yet it is only the analogic mind that holds the implacable conviction that each new invention will substitute rather than complement what already exists. Although rare materials will be more accessible to researchers on-line, we must encourage researchers to look to both digital and physical sources for their material to ensure that use of the physical archive, and all the detritus that comes with it, is not entirely abandoned to a digital scan.

There is also another subject that will be discussed today: the book as object. As Joan Winterson has written, "If you love books as objects, as totems, as talismans, as doorways, as genie bottles, as godsends, as living things, then you love them widely. This binding, that paper. Strange company kept. Like women, the most exciting have had a lively past." The book is indeed more than its covers, and we salute whatever else it has become.

And today we enter the world of the book, the world of libraries, and the world of new avenues of information.

Humanizing the Information Revolution

James H. Billington

If a school is a kind of gymnasium for the mind, a library is what the Greeks called Alexandria, a hospital for the soul. However large or small, a library gathers together fragments of what people have known or imagined and gives to others not only a little more knowledge but a little more wholeness. Transfusions of words make connections with collections; and those who have gone before us help us cope with what is to come.

The heart is reading. The vessel is the book. The heartbeat began with man's search for salvation—the Vedas, the Sutras, the Torah, the Koran. The thirst grew not just for preservation but for circulation of stories that gave meaning to life and coherence to communities.

Compendia of written knowledge are of ancient lineage. Paper, woodblock printing, even movable type originated in the Orient. But the great breakthrough in creating the book, as we know it today almost everywhere in the world, was the replacement of the scroll by the codex in the fourth century A.D. in the eastern Mediterranean region. For the first time, pages were created, codified, and bound like a modern book; and a reader could move around easily in a text, guided by an index, and was able to compare sources that made correlations possible and raised ever-new questions. Whereas a scroll could contain only about 1,000 lines, a codex could produce a single artifact large enough to contain the entire Old and New Testaments. Thus was Christianity codified into a Bible that still today is the central element in the faith of the two billion adherents of the largest, if most fractious, of the world's religions.

A distinctive new civilization developed in the European peninsula of the Eurasian land mass in the course of the millennium that followed. In Western Europe, where the Roman Empire collapsed, culture was preserved and defined less by power than by those Christian codices—handwritten on animal skin in liturgical Latin and preserved in monasteries. Institutions called universities grew up after the recovery of pre-Christian classical learning in twelfth-century Spain, mediated by Muslims and Jews as well as Christians, though the Muslims were often seen as an external enemy and Jews as an internal enemy of Europe as it moved to modernity.

Then came Gutenberg and the modern book—composed in vernacular languages, printed on paper by a press with movable type in large editions, reaching ever more people with increasingly secular content, and creating in the North American extensions of the North European Protestant Reformation and Enlightenment the first and only world civilization created solely in the age of print. That the United States of America, the newest of all world civilizations, has been held together for more than two centuries by the world's oldest continuously functioning written constitution is in no small measure because its framers were themselves framed by books. Both the first meeting of the Continental Congress in 1774 and the first meeting of the Congress under our new constitution in 1790 physically took place in libraries—in Philadelphia and New York respectively; and the first committee involving both houses of Congress in the new capital of Washington, D.C., was the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, founded in 1802.

Self-government became self-correctable and federal officials accountable largely thanks to the First Amendment guarantees and through Congress's free use from the beginning of the Postal Service, formed in 1792 to give constituents free information on the activity of their government. Slowly—but not without sustained and unconscionable injustices to Native and African Americans—the United States grew from a republic into a more inclusive democracy. This evolution was driven inexorably, if at times subconsciously, by the realization that the dynamism of a continent-wide free society drawn from many strains depended on more people having access to more knowledge to be used in more ways. The quintessential expression of this ideal is our amazing public library system, for which we must specially thank Justin Morrill in the Congress, Andrew Carnegie in the private sector, and above all thousands of dedicated librarians throughout America, whom one of my predecessors, Archibald MacLeish, called our "sentinels of liberty." It is appropriate here to pay special tribute to another of my New England predecessors, Herbert Putnam, who came to the Library of Congress from the Boston Public Library.

American libraries share with American society a tradition of adding without subtracting. New immigrants to America do not evict old inhabitants; and they do not reject but rather renew old institutions. In like manner, new books do not generally replace old ones in libraries. Books that succeed and often contradict each other sit peacefully next to each other on the shelves, just as readers who disagree work peacefully next to one another in the reading rooms.

But the basic challenge now facing American libraries, and American society more generally today, is whether adding electronics means subtracting books—and losing in the process the values of the book culture that made democracy and the responsible use of freedom possible in the first place. We are, in short, faced with the greatest upheaval in the trans-

mission of knowledge since the invention of the printing press: the electronic onslaught of multimedia-based, digital communication. It bypasses the traditional limits of time and space and raises the haunting question of whether libraries—those historic houses of refuge for reading, those temples of pluralism and seedbeds of humanism—can continue to serve as hospitals for the soul in a medium that so far basically markets commodities for the body?

To use the language of cyberspeak: Is this post-Gutenberg world that is becoming hominized (that is to say, brought under the control of an individual with a keyboard and screen) also becoming dehumanized (no longer serving worthy human ends)? Is communication replacing community? Are the new digital enhancements deepening social inequality by disproportionately favoring those who already have the money and education to use them? And, above all, is virtual reality displacing real virtue?

Public libraries, by their nature, have constructive answers to all these questions, and American libraries have already prepared themselves by bringing the new electronics more seamlessly and systematically into their traditional services than have many other public institutions.

Let me briefly describe how the Library of Congress has been working for more than a decade now to help meet these challenges and perform its traditional historic functions of acquiring, preserving, processing, and making accessible materials in the new digital age.

The Library of Congress assumed the broad functions of a true national library in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when it acquired the mint record of American creativity through copyright deposit, gathered most papers of the presidents up to Hoover, collected unparalleled records of Native and African American culture, assumed most of the burden of cataloging for the library system as a whole, and produced free materials nationwide for the blind and physically handicapped.

Now the future direction of the Library of Congress, beyond electronic cataloging, in producing services for the digital age emerged from a series of twelve forums that we coordinated with thousands of librarians all over the country in 1988. From these came the idea for the American Memory pilot project with CD ROMS in forty-four schools and libraries across the country in the early 1990s. Then, of course, came the explosion of the Internet, and American Memory was amplified in the late 1990s into a National Digital Library, which, by the end of 2000, had put seven million items of American history and culture on-line. Just as the Library of Congress had traditionally lent other American libraries books through interlibrary loans free of charge, we were now providing digitized versions of our massive and often one-of-a-kind special collections free of charge to libraries everywhere.

We used part of the private money that largely funded this program to

subsidize the addition of unique American historical materials from thirty-seven other institutions, libraries, and repositories from all over America to the American Memory Web site. We were trying to offer one-of-a-kind primary materials of broad interest and importance from special collections, which only a few had had access to and only in a special place, to a broader audience, but at the same time into the world of books, since American Memory was designed as an archival transfer and bridge to other libraries. We are trying to help bridge the resource gap between major repositories and local libraries; to blend old material into the new technology; and to provide memory for an inherently ephemeral medium that is forever updating information and erasing previous drafts.

What was new for the Library of Congress was the assumption of a broad and nationwide educational function in an institution previously focused on serving the Congress, the government, the scholarly community, and the broader public, mainly as a library of last resort.

American libraries have always served as local centers of lifelong learning. So a more active role for the national library was fully in keeping with the growing bipartisan recognition in political Washington that better education is essential for dealing with almost all our national and international problems. By raising large amounts of private, philanthropic money for the first time in the Library's history, we were able to sustain the historical American library tradition of providing to the public even this expensive new type of material free of charge.

With the acceleration of technological change and the deepening of the educational crisis in the 1990s, it has become clear that three separate, sequential needs must be met if American libraries are to sustain their historic function of transmitting inert, stored knowledge democratically to a broad and diverse population.

The first is the need to place on the Web educational content that is easily accessible, of dependable quality, and free of charge for everyone.

Second is the need to provide the hardware and software that can deliver this positive content to public institutions like libraries and schools, where everyone can access them freely in local communities everywhere.

Third, there must be human mediators within those public institutions who can serve the special needs of a community and help integrate the new on-line knowledge with the older wisdom in books.

Only the second and the most impersonal of these needs has begun to be met. Both public and private funders in America have been relatively generous in equipping public schools and libraries with the hardware and software for new educational efforts. But the humanizing first and third stages that would provide free humanistic content at one end and humane guidance in its use at the other have yet to be seriously subsidized in America.

The Library of Congress has in recent years been trying to address pre-

cisely these two areas of national need with additional new programs that reach beyond our original National Digital Library Program.

For the first stage of generating positive free content, Congress, led by Senator Stevens of Alaska, has begun to extend our national program to a global one by providing funds for a project in which the Library of Congress is collaborating with the national libraries of Russia and with other repositories in both countries. We have already digitized and placed on-line nearly 100,000 primary documents that illustrate the parallel experience of these two former adversaries as continent-wide frontier societies, adding bilingual text from our curators. We have started another such project with Spain and are in advanced discussions with two others. Our collaborative multinational projects are becoming more widely accessible through the electronic gateway of the Bibliotheca Universalis. Representatives from the Group of Seven (G7) and six other European countries are coordinating their policies for digitizing primary documents. All thirteen participants have already contributed content for this Web site; and all this should eventually feed into a global on-line library and network.

We are increasingly conscious of the need to help a wider range of people not merely access but creatively use the materials we are digitizing and grow through them. In 1996 we introduced the Learning Page, an interactive Web site that helps teachers integrate digital content from the Library of Congress with common curriculum topics. Last year we introduced americaslibrary.gov, an interactive and child-friendly educational Web site to promote intergenerational reading and storytelling. This prize-winning site logged 100 million page views in its first year, though it has only a small range of images. It is being supported by the first-ever nationwide public service campaign conducted by the Advertising Council on behalf of a library program.

In addition to providing humanizing content at one end of the electronic delivery system, the Library of Congress has also been trying in a small way to help develop human mediators at the other end.

A recent Markle Foundation study highlights the need for a trustworthy public face to mediate the Internet, a real person to go to with problems. For years now, we have been conducting summer institutes for local librarians and teachers with expertise for integrating the new electronic materials with the old books. But ours is only a small stream feeding into an enormous and ever-expanding ocean. The imaginative, recent call of the Digital Promise report by Newt Minow and Larry Grossman could open up new possibilities for this massive national training need if money could be obtained from the forthcoming sales of licenses for the electromagnetic airway spectrum.

Something, in any event, will have to be done to equip fully our libraries with knowledge navigators conversant with both the new technology and the old books. And children within schools must have better

access to libraries, to books, and to knowledge navigators than they now have. There is presently only about one school librarian for every 1,000 schoolchildren nationwide.

Our great repositories can do much by sharing on-line more of their rarely seen but appealingly human multimedia and manuscript treasures—and also by inviting more librarians and teachers from their localities into their institutions for substantive visits. Those who work in the education trenches can become stimulated and inspired—as our summer institute fellows have been, almost without exception—by seeing the originals of the documents being digitized and talking with their curators.

The manuscript material now available on-line and free from the Library of Congress has direct human interest (Jefferson's working draft of the Declaration of Independence, with all the corrections; the diaries of Teddy Roosevelt and George Patton; Lincoln's handwritten speeches; the letters of Susan B. Anthony and Frederick Douglass). The rich multimedia materials that we now have on-line (like Brady's Civil War photographs; early Edison movies; panoramic, block-by-block aerial images of American cities in the nineteenth century) appeal to an audiovisually active generation and, at the same time, raise questions that can only be really answered by going back to reading in books.

The role of the librarian has become more, rather than less, important: to help learners of all ages make connections between print and electronic materials as well as to help navigate through the sea of illiterate chatter, unreliable "infotainment," and gratuitous sex and violence that is proliferating and that many say is the only real profit-making mode on the Internet. The Internet tends to feed upon itself rather than independently validate the material it transmits. You may have seen the lines making the rounds of library e-mail: "A Zen librarian searched for 'nothing' on the Internet and retrieved 28 million matches."

The Library of Congress is trying to help develop librarianship for the new era through varied programs that, like the Internet itself, are inherently cooperative and networked activities. I am glad to be speaking with all of you. We will all have to be working much more interactively together.

Our Collaborative Digital Reference Service now available worldwide twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The first question asked on it a year ago came from a Londoner seeking information on Byzantine cooking. It was routed through a Library of Congress file server and answered in a few hours by a librarian in Santa Monica, California.

We have two programs that have begun to display tables of contents on the Web—throwing open the door to those who browse the Internet for information as well as those who use our on-line public access catalog. One program is an enhancement of the Library's Electronic Cataloging in Publication Program. We now enter some tables of contents directly from the electronic galleys into the on-line bibliographic record

without having to rekey the data. A second program scans and provides the tables from already printed publications, encouraging catalogers and reference librarians to decide which are most broadly important.

We have also set up a project to link Library of Congress catalog records with the full-text electronic versions of many social service monographic series of the working paper type, such as those of the National Bureau of Economic Research. A fourth new program will provide full on-line information about new books (including jacket blurbs, summary, sample text, and author information).

Finally, the Library of Congress has initiated a project to identify those international Web resources that are of most value to researchers and scholars. When completed, the project will produce an international homepage with pointers to reliable on-line resources for all of the nations of the world. By mid-September, portals for twenty countries will be available to users worldwide.

By far the most difficult new challenge looming for librarianship will be preserving and providing access to "born-digital" materials, that swelling mass of material that appears only in electronic form. We have defined our task at the Library of Congress in recent years as "getting the champagne out of the bottle." But here the problem of capturing bubbles is another matter. Digital material and the technology to use it are constantly changing and evanescent. The average life of a Web site is only about seventy-five days, and a growing body of important material has already been lost forever.

Election 2000 is our first large-scale collection of data-searchable Web sites to be archived and made available on-line. We chose the subject long before the election became so historic. It was conceived by the Library's specialists and developed in cooperation with the Internet Archive and Compaq Computer. It collected copies of more than 1,000 election-related Web sites, gathering some 2 million megabytes between August 1, 2000, and January 14, 2001, archiving many times a day—and often hourly—in order to record candidate responses to each other and to demonstrate at the same time the dynamic nature of Internet content.

Last year Congress directed a major special appropriation to the Library of Congress to develop and begin implementing cooperatively a national plan with other governmental and private institutions to preserve for future access important born-digital materials.

Congress incidentally deserves great credit for supporting all the work that the Library of Congress is doing to preserve and make accessible the nation's creative heritage and now much of the world's knowledge. Consistently for 201 years, on a bipartisan basis, our national legislature has been the greatest patron of a single library in the history of the world. And in the last decade generous private donors have also helped us in many new ways to get the champagne out of the bottle. *Nothing* would be possible, however, without our truly dedicated and diversely talented

staff. The Library of Congress is doing more work with fewer people than ten years ago. The staff, which is doing it all, as a body and individually, is every bit as great a national treasure as our 121-million-item collection.

Electronic networks must become not just technological pipelines for marketing and "infotainment" but a healthy circulatory system that regenerates all parts of the body of humanity. And that will not be possible without the heart, which is still reading, and the main vessel, which is still the book.

In 2002 we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of our Center for the Book, which is linked with forty-three state centers. As part of the festivities, the Library held the first-ever National Book Festival on Capitol Hill, an all-day, open-air event hosted by Laura Bush.

Without books, the Internet risks becoming a game without a story: the game of mergers, speculations, increasingly violent video games, a surfing game on the surface of life, motion without memory—one of the clinical definitions of insanity.

The United States was built by people who read stories and did not have much time for games. The biblical story was at the core. The first book published in North America was a rhymed version of the Book of Psalms, often sung in its entirety in Puritan worship. It is from sacred stories that written books emerged almost everywhere, and those who forget altogether their own basic stories will have difficulty understanding those of others, as we must in the global age. If we do not listen to other people whispering their prayers today, we may have to meet them tomorrow when they are howling their war cries.

Properly used, the Internet will help scientifically to solve common problems shared by widely dispersed groups in fields like medicine and the environment and, at the same time, to share on-line the primary documents that tell the distinctive stories of different peoples. We may even begin to see the outside world as a series of celebrations rather than just a source of problems.

In Nebraska at one of those forums I mentioned earlier for librarians of the Great Plains states, an old Native American came up to me after a speech I gave in which I described librarians as gatekeepers to knowledge in the information age. He told me that even before the culture of the book came to America, the most experienced member of a tribe preserved the stories that contained the collective memory of its people the way librarians later did. "We did not call him a gatekeeper," he gently explained. "We called him the dreamkeeper."

One of the most imaginative of the many uses that libraries across the country have been making of our on-line American Memory materials is to ask students to use them to reconstruct not just the accomplishments but the dreams of some other culture in some other time or place. Electronic technology must be integrated into the world of books—new tech-

nology linked with old memories and old values. Above all, there must always be human intermediaries on the spot (teachers, librarians, the local dreamkeepers, as it were) who can encourage curiosity and direct users back to books as they seek answers to the questions raised by fragmentary electronic materials. No machine can, or should, be a surrogate for direct discourse between people.

Readers enter into a kind of discourse with writers and often find that mute witnesses from the past are often better guides to life than talking heads in the present. Alone with a book, the reader's imagination is free to roam. Boundaries are not set by someone else's picture on a television screen; thoughts are not drowned out by someone else's sounds on a boom box.

On the occasion of our bicentennial, we received the greatest monetary gift in our history from John W. Kluge, who has been chairman of the Library's first national private-sector support group since it was founded a decade ago. With his gift, we are setting up a new and, we hope, catalytic center for advanced study in the human sciences within the Thomas Jefferson Building on Capitol Hill, hoping renew the discourse between thinkers and doers that created America in the first place, bringing more of the life of the mind and spirit into the city of power and politics—a little more Greece, perhaps even a little of Alexandria, into Rome. We will be bringing from all over the world very senior scholars both to range widely in our multiform collections and put things together rather than just take them apart. And we will also be bringing to the center very young scholars who are not yet embarrassed to keep on asking big questions.

Our hope lies in the words of the prophet Joel:

> I will pour out my spirit on all mankind . . .
> Your old men will dream dreams,
> Your young men will see visions.

Some of the best analysts of this new digital revolution have suggested that only artists can predict what the future will bring. So I end by quoting one of the great poets, T. S. Eliot's famous lament, "Where is the wisdom we have lost in knowledge? Where is the knowledge we have lost in information?" But even more, in "Burnt Norton," Eliot somehow suggests that a mix of blood and electricity might yet redeem the petty materialism of the modern world that he had previously seen only as a wasteland:

> The trilling wire in the blood
> Sings below inveterate scars
> Appeasing long forgotten wars.
> The dance along the artery
> The circulation of the lymph

Are figured in the drift of stars
Ascend to summer in the tree
We move above the moving tree
In light upon the figured leaf
And hear upon the sodden floor
Below, the boarhound and the boar
Pursue their pattern as before
But reconciled among the stars.

Another poem I like to cite was written by an unknown European priest for a nonexistent Asian audience in the already-dead language of Latin. Somehow these lines suggest to me that whether any of us—we at the Library of Congress or others in the global networks of the future—will be able to find the means and willingness to understand other parts of the world and of the human past, we will still be ennobled by the effort.

When the Jesuit order left China after the most deeply scholarly and the most nearly successful effort in history to build a cultural bridge between that ancient eastern culture and the Christian west, they left behind, as their last legacy, a haunting epitaph:

Move on, voyager,
Congratulate the dead,
console the living,
pray for everyone,
wonder, and be silent.

Wonder and silence—easier for dreamkeepers than image makers. A library, even a small one in a home or a public place takes us out of our noisy, hurry-up, present-minded lives and into what Keats called the world of "silence and slow time."

For whatever the confusion in our minds and the profusion of our electronic information, diverse things do still come together in a book, just as the hemispheres (east and west, north and south) come together in our single, fragile planet, and the left and right halves of the brain in one human mind. And within that mind, as the greatest poet of the English language reminds us at the end of his last play: "We are"—all of us—"such stuff as dreams are made on."

LIBRARIES IN THE TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY

ROBERT S. MARTIN

As a new member of the Philosophical Society, I am very pleased and deeply honored to participate in the program today. I want to congratulate Sam Moore for his selection of this year's theme, for, as will soon become apparent to you all, I think that there are few more interesting topics than books and libraries in the twenty-first century, nor many with more significant consequences for our society.

It is very gratifying—if not a little humbling—to follow Dr. Billington on the program this morning. His erudition and vision have truly made the Library of Congress the world's greatest library. As the director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services, my role in the federal firmament is far less grand than Dr. Billington's, but I suspect that most of you have never heard of the Institute of Museum and Library Services (or IMLS). So let me begin by telling you a little about it.

IMLS is an independent federal agency and the primary source of federal grants for the nation's libraries and museums. Our grants to museums and libraries build institutional capacity, support core library and museum services, encourage excellence, and leverage significant state, local, and private resources.

IMLS was created in 1996 by the Museum and Library Services Act, which completely restructured the federal programs for supporting the nation's museums and libraries. The act transferred the library programs, which dated to 1956, out of the Department of Education and grafted them onto what had been the Institute of Museum Services, which itself was created in 1975. The structure created in 1996 was reaffirmed this year by the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003, which passed Congress with strong support from the administration and broad bipartisan support in Congress. The bill passed in the House of Representatives by a margin of 416 to 2 and cleared the Senate by unanimous consent. It was signed by President Bush in a White House ceremony on September 25. Enactment of the MLSA is a major affirmation of the important role that museums and libraries play in our society.

Congress has not yet completed the appropriations process for FY 2004, but in the Omnibus Appropriation agreement that was reported just before Thanksgiving, we are slated to receive $262.5 million. To place that in context, the National Endowment for the Arts is funded at $122 million and the National Endowment for the Humanities at $137 million for a total of $259 million.

The total of $262.5 million can be divided into three categories: $199.4 million for library programs funded under the Library Services and Technology Act, $31.5 million for museum programs funded under the Museum Services Act, and about $31.5 million in directed appropriations. If you ignore the final category—over which IMLS has no control and to which applicants have no access—the total funding for our core programs is $231 million.

This appropriation will represent an increase of 10.6 percent over the amount appropriated in 2003. The cumulative increase in our appropriations from 2002 to 2004 amounts to 18.7 percent, a significant increase by any reckoning and a strong indication of the importance that the administration and Congress places on the role of museums and libraries in our society. (Actually, the president asked for an even bigger increase of 15 percent this year, which would have resulted in a cumulative increase of 24 percent.) In fact, all of the cultural agencies—IMLS, NEA, and NEH—will enjoy increased funding next year. NEA will receive a bump of $7.5 million, its first increase in many years, and the NEH budget will increase by $12.1 million, the largest increase in its budget in a decade.

The majority of IMLS funding for libraries is distributed in formula grants to the state library administrative agency in each state. In most states funds for programs under the Library Services and Technology Act are used in a variety of important ways: supporting resource sharing, providing training and staff development opportunities, and statewide licensing of digital information services. So while you may not be aware of IMLS's role, the funding we provide to your state library may be very important to the services that your library provides your community.

We also provide substantial funding through competitive grant programs called National Leadership Grants. These grants to institutions foster innovation and creativity and develop best practices. There are three main categories for National Leadership Grants for libraries: preservation or digitization, research and demonstration, and continuing education and training. There is a category for library-museum partnerships as well.

Another element of the IMLS programs that is very important to some states is the Native American Library Services grants, which provide funds for core library operations, technical assistance, and innovative projects for libraries serving Native Americans and Alaska Native villages. Although these Native American Library Services grants may be small, they have a significant impact on the library services available in these communities.

Part of the increase in our FY 2003 appropriation was an additional $10 million for IMLS to support recruitment and education for the next generation of librarians. This initiative, announced by First Lady Laura Bush in January 2002, is popularly known in the library community as the "Laura Bush initiative." Congress did indeed appropriate the funds in

accordance with the president's request, and a new era in federal support for library education has begun. We have worked hard with the library profession for the past year and a half to shape and structure this program. On October 28 we announced the first grants in this program, totaling $9.98 million. The president's budget request doubled the funding for this program in 2004 to $20 million, and it appears that Congress will go along.

So far I have been mostly talking about libraries. I should also add that IMLS provides support for museums as well as libraries through a range of programs that build institutional capacity, enhance technology, and foster creativity. There are four general museum grant programs:

- Museum Assessment Program: $450,000, administered by the American Association of Museums
- Conservation Assessment Program: $820,000, administered by Heritage Preservation
- Conservation Project Support: $2.8 million
- Learning Opportunity Grants (soon to be Museums for America): $15.4 million in 2002 and 2003, up to $17.5 million in 2004 request

We also provide substantial funding to museums through a National Leadership Grants program, which has three categories for museums: Museums Online, Museums in the Community, and Professional Practices. There is also a category for library-museum partnerships.

What motivated Congress to radically restructure the federal programs that support museums and libraries seven years ago? I think the record is clear that this evolution was the result of a simple recognition on the part of several members of Congress that libraries and museums share a common mission: education. Museums and libraries are both social institutions that provide resources and services in support of public education.

We all know that for democracy to survive and thrive, for people to be able to participate freely and effectively in governing themselves, citizens must be both educated and informed. As stated in the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act, "Democracy demands wisdom and vision in its citizens." The founders of our nation knew this, and they often spoke and wrote of the importance of education and reading. Many might quote Thomas Jefferson or James Madison to support this assertion. But no one said it any better than Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, second president of the Republic of Texas, when he said, "The cultivated mind is the guardian genius of Democracy."

Libraries cultivate minds. Libraries are central to educating and informing the citizens of our country. Libraries preserve our rich, diverse culture and history and transmit it from one generation to the next. Libraries supply accurate and dependable information to citizens and to their leaders alike for use in their everyday work. Libraries provide rich

and stimulating opportunities for recreation and enjoyment. And perhaps most important, they serve as a primary social agency in support of education, providing resources and services that complement the structures of formal education and extend education into an enterprise that lasts the length of each citizen's lifetime.

The educational purpose of libraries in the United States is beyond question. What we know today as the American public library came into being in Boston about 150 years ago. There was no doubt in the minds of the founders of the Boston Public Library that its mission was to be primarily educational. In their report to the Boston City Council, the trustees of the library wanted the public library in Boston to be "the crowning glory of our system of City schools" and of "the utmost importance as the means of completing our system of public education." Communities that followed the Boston model and founded libraries in the 1850s and 1860s were explicit in citing the library's purpose of supporting and extending the agencies of formal education in the community.

The education theme has remained a constant in the discourse of the American library profession. In 1946 the American Library Association promulgated a new *National Plan for Public Library Service*, which again asserted that "the public library is an essential unit in the American educational system. . . . It comes closer than any other institution to being the capstone of our educational system."

In 1955, testimony in support of the Library Services Act, the first federal legislation to support library development, consistently emphasized the educational importance of the public library, asserting that libraries were second only to schools in the capacity to educate citizens. Library of Congress representative L. Q. Mumford testified that "for most people the public library is the chief—and sometimes the only—means of carrying on their education after they leave school."

In recent years, however, the importance of education has almost disappeared from the rhetoric of librarians, replaced by a focus on information. Libraries and librarians are indeed good at organizing and providing access to information. But providing information and supporting education are not the same. There is a difference between information and knowledge. Many other agencies also provide access to information, and a number of other professions claim that expertise. The most important role of the library is supporting, enhancing, and facilitating the transfer of knowledge—in other words, education.

We often hear it said that today we are living in an information age. But in a world drowning in information, we are hungry for knowledge. That is why today, in the twenty-first century, we must be more than an information society. We must become a *learning* society. And that is why at IMLS we are dedicated to the purpose of creating and sustaining a nation of learners.

Today, libraries and museums are changing dramatically. The advent

of networked digital information technology means that now we can be linked instantly to almost limitless information resources anywhere in the world. This simple fact is transforming the concept of what a museum or a library is. Libraries and museums have embraced the tremendous possibilities inherent in digital technology and have taken an active role in developing its potential.

For some years now I have repeating the refrain (to the point that it has become almost a mantra) that the boundaries are blurring. Originally, when I was director of the Texas State Library, I used this phrase to refer to the blurring of boundaries between and among the different types of libraries to help explain the imperative for multitype resource-sharing consortia. From my current perspective as director of IMLS, it is apparent to me that the same observation applies to the boundaries between libraries and other types of cultural agencies, especially archives and museums.

Nowadays we routinely think of museums, libraries, and archives as very different kinds of institutions. Yet historically these distinctions have not always been evident. The earliest libraries were in fact archives. What are often called "temple libraries" or "palace libraries" were collections of texts (usually cuneiform tablets) that documented the official religious activities of the temple or the government transactions of the palace court. Later, collections of other kinds of texts were called "museums," in that they were buildings dedicated to honoring the muses. The great library of Alexandria, for example, was actually called the Museon, a temple to the muses.

In practice, there was little real differentiation between library, museum, and archives until the early modern period, when the development of typographic printing resulted in a dramatic increase in the volume of texts available, and these were differentiated from the collection of objects—library from museum. The practice of separating official records from other kinds of documents also arose around the same time, developing from the rational bureaucratization of governments.

My point is simply that the distinctions we now accept as common, between library, museum and archives, are really a matter of convention. And that convention appears to be unraveling under the impact of networked digital information technology.

Digital technology has enabled the creation of large-scale digital surrogate collections, which has dramatically enhanced knowledge about, and access to, library collections. This has had an especially noteworthy effect on access to unique materials held in rare book, manuscript, and special collections. Archives and museums have recently made dramatic progress in creating digital access to their collections in this way.

With this increasing development of digital surrogate collections accessible through the World Wide Web, a transformation in the use of materials from library, archival, and museum collections has occurred.

People who formerly used such materials on-site in the respective institutions are now frequently (if not exclusively) consulting them on-line. Even more important, large numbers of individuals who heretofore made little or no use of these materials—who were perhaps even unaware of their existence—are now frequent users of the digital collections. And these new users are not concerned with, and may not even be aware of, whether the original materials are in a library, an archive, or a museum.

IMLS sponsors an annual conference called WebWise that focuses on digital library and museum projects, many of them funded by IMLS. A couple of years ago we heard consistent reports indicating that in the digital environment libraries are beginning to behave more like museums and museums are behaving more like libraries. Let me explain.

In the traditional nondigital environment, libraries organize their collections and present them for use in response to a user's specific need or inquiry. A user comes into the library and asks, "What do you have on topic X?" For example, "Show me everything you have on impressionist painting, on Native American ritual objects, on Paleolithic protozoa."

Conversely, museums traditionally organize selections from their collections in topical or thematic interpretive and didactic exercises we call exhibitions. A user comes into the museum and looks at what the museum staff has selected, presented and interpreted. A museum goer would not normally come into the museum and say "show me all of your impressionist paintings, show me all your Native American ritual objects, show me all your Paleolithic protozoa."

In the digital environment, these behaviors are almost precisely reversed. Museums for the first time can present their entire collection, cataloged and surrounded with metadata, retrievable in response to a user's specific interest or inquiry. And libraries have begun to organize selected items from their collections in thematic presentations that tell a particular story, even calling these presentations exhibitions. The boundaries indeed are blurring.

At IMLS we believe that collaboration is emerging as *the* strategy of the twenty-first century. It is aligned with how we are thinking about our communities as "holistic" environments, as social ecosystems in which we are part of an integrated whole.

Librarians have a consistent history of collaboration. Sharing resources is fundamental to the practice of the profession. Indeed, the concept of sharing underlies the very foundation of the modern library as a social agency. Libraries were established in order to pool scarce resources for the common good. The society libraries of the American colonial period arose from the simple fact that books were too scarce—and too expensive—for any one individual to be able to acquire access to all they needed, so readers brought their individual collections together to share them. This ethic of sharing has remained strong in the practice of American librarianship ever since.

Naturally at IMLS we are interested in fostering collaboration between and among museums and libraries. It is inherent in our structure and mandated by our governing statute. But we also think it is imperative to reach out beyond the museum and library and to find nodes of intersecting interest, activity, and mission among other players in the community.

One of the potential partners in which we have the most interest at present is public broadcasting. Robert Coonrod, president of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, gave the keynote address at our WebWise conference last year in Washington. He provided a broad overview of the changes that broadcasters are going though, due in large part to the impact of digital technology. Those changes lead to the inescapable recognition of a pending convergence. Public broadcasters are becoming more and more like libraries and museums—just as libraries and museums are becoming more and more like broadcasters. Coonrod encouraged us to begin to explore what he called "community-based public service media collaboratives." We already have examples of such collaborative projects in the landscape, many of them funded by IMLS. We are now actively exploring collaborative projects between IMLS and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Recently, IMLS and CPB jointly sponsored a conference in Washington, focusing on supporting community-based collaborations that foster learning and civic engagement for the twenty-first century. This "Partnership for a Nation of Learners"—as we called it—is designed to support and promote collaborations that link active learners to an expanded network of community-based resources, with a special interest in collaborations that respond to specific community needs, produce public benefit, and promote civic engagement through the learning that occurs.

The meeting brought together representatives not only from the broadcasting, museum, and library professional communities but also from a range of funding organizations and nongovernmental organizations with an interest in the topic. Some very interesting issues arose in the discussions at that meeting.

Earlier I described the way in which, in the digital arena, museums are beginning to behave like libraries and libraries are beginning to behave like museums. At our meeting with the broadcasters I learned that, in the digital arena, public broadcasters are beginning to behave like museums and libraries.

We have been accustomed to thinking about broadcasters as providing access to rich educational resources, but in a strictly synchronous manner. If we wanted to enjoy the educational content that they provide, we were expected to tune in on Thursday evening at eight o'clock to see the latest program on the rings of Saturn or the explorations of Lewis and Clark or the plays of Shakespeare. But increasingly this "broadcast" content is no longer "broadcast" in the conventional sense. It is accessed through a cable or satellite connection. And increasingly we can also access and download the entire program from a Web site.

What's more, new digital devices like TiVo are transforming the way in which audiences interact with television programming, enabling the "viewer" to capture the broadcast, retain it for a later time, and then use it at the convenience of the receiver.

Traditional synchronous access to broadcast programming is declining and asynchronous use is becoming the norm. "Broadcasting" no longer adequately described what broadcasters do; instead it describes the technology that they formerly used to do what they do. The essence of their business is not "broadcasting;" it is creating and providing access to educational content and opportunities.

There is one other important transformation for broadcasters. In the traditional context, the programming available at eight o'clock on a Thursday evening is typically fifty minutes of content. This represents really only an executive summary of hours of material that have been captured or created and edited down to fit the available programming slot. But it is now common to make at least some of that additional material available to the user via the broadcaster's Web site. We have all heard the instruction at the end of a show or segment that tells us we can find additional information at a specified URL.

In short, broadcasters are now trying to find ways to organize and present for use vast quantities of raw material, surround it with metadata, and make it retrievable in response to a specific user inquiry. This in turn leads to recognition of a pending convergence. Not only are museums and libraries and archives becoming more alike in the digital arena, but the boundaries between other traditionally very different organizations, like broadcasters, are blurring as well. It is time for us all to review, rethink, revise, or at least re-articulate our missions.

We know that libraries are not simply buildings where codex print-on-paper books are arranged and stored for potential use. The role of the library has always been much, much broader than that. It is nothing less than the preservation and transmission of knowledge and culture. And that mission remains unchanged. But it is important for us to understand that the technology is not the focus of our lives. Technology is not *what* we do—it is the tool we use to do what we do.

A learning society requires that we do more than develop the hardware, software, telecommunications networks, and other services and systems that supply and organize content. It requires additional structure and context to enable learners around the globe to put knowledge to good use.

As we boldly move to embrace the new world of digital possibilities, however, we must not forget that these technologies do not really replace the old technologies. The new and the old must continue to exist side by side. The new technology, in fact, enables museums and libraries to extend their reach, acquainting ever newer audiences with their rich resources and enticing them to come to make use of them on-site.

So with all the talk of "virtual libraries" and "museums without

walls," we must not lose sight of the fact that we still need *real* libraries and museums *with* walls. We must not abandon the notion of libraries and museums as a place—a place where parents can bring their children into contact with the world of learning and literacy in a social setting, interacting with other parents and children; a place where trained and caring people can teach the neophyte how to use technology; a place where expert professionals can help sort through the mass of information available on the Internet and distinguish the valid and relevant from the unreliable and irrelevant; a place where an individual can still just curl up with a good book or interact with authentic objects; a place that is a vibrant and vital center of community life.

I am convinced that the future for libraries—and for librarians—remains very bright. It is filled with challenges and opportunities. But the importance of what libraries and librarians do, the indispensable role we play in our increasingly global society, will only grow. As Dr. Billington noted, librarians are the dreamkeepers.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

CAROL BREY-CASIANO

I am truly honored to be here today and to have the privilege of representing both the American Library Association and the El Paso Public Library, two organizations that have helped to shape my life by showing me how essential libraries and literacy are to an effective democracy. I want to personally thank Sam Moore, your president, for choosing the topic "Books and Libraries" as the theme for this annual meeting and for his kind invitation to speak on several of the key issues facing libraries today.

I would like to begin my speech by taking you on a little trip into the future as we contemplate some trends that libraries face. This story comes from the book *A Library for All Times,* published by the Swedish National Council for Cultural Affairs:

> It is nighttime in Malmö, Sweden, in the year 2010. Even though it is after midnight, lights shine through the windows of the big library. For the past few years it has stayed open round-the-clock. Plenty of people are here. Self-service is now fully integrated, but there are staff in every section of the building to help with questions, advice and consultations.
>
> Why do people come to the library in the middle of the night? Set work schedules have not only changed, they have disappeared. More and more people are working from home. The number who study here has multiplied many times over.
>
> To get access to reading space, advisory services, equipment and collections, people have to be prepared to come at odd hours of the day. But still they all study, to improve their qualifications and learn new things. They study in their free time and without financial compensation.

The book continues:

> In theory, the library should have a bright future. Large libraries have an especially favorable outlook. John Naisbitt was right in his book Megatrends written in 1982 when he coined the term "high tech, high touch." This means that the more high technology distances us, the more important human and social contacts become.
>
> No one is forced to go to the library. You go voluntarily because it is more enjoyable and rewarding than sitting at home in front a computer. This Library in Malmö is seen as a huge

> cathedral of knowledge, with its enormous glass facade facing the park and red brick castle with its historic atmosphere, seating more than 1,000 people in reading corners, newspaper and periodical rooms and at computers.

Does the library in Malmö present an accurate picture of the public library in seven, ten, even twenty years from now? I would like to believe that it does, and I would like to share some thoughts on issues that the American Library Association has identified as important to the future of libraries.

One issue that has been critical to the work of ALA is intellectual freedom. I grew up in a household that fostered the belief that access to books and knowledge is the right of every American. My father, a Marine who had fought in the Korean War, spent many hours during my childhood reading a wide variety of books to me as I sat perched on his lap. Some of his topics were not what my teachers might have chosen—a favorite was the poem "Gunga Din" by Rudyard Kipling—but I will never forget the joy I felt at being so close to my dad while sharing his beloved books. (By the way, I hope that all of you read to your children and grandchildren—they will never forget that experience, and it's a wonderful way to introduce them to the joy of books.) His favorite subject was American history, and there were many history lessons at the dinner table as my dad attempted to shape my sister and me into young patriots who understood the value of the democracy for which he had fought.

I mention this because I have been accused, along with other members of the ALA, of not being patriotic due to our concerns about the potential for the invasion of privacy in connection with some provisions in the USA PATRIOT Act.

To give you a little background, the USA PATRIOT Act was passed in October of 2001, immediately following the tragic events of September 11. Its primary purpose was "To deter and punish terrorist acts in the United States and around the world, to enhance law enforcement investigatory tools, and for other purposes." While all Americans agree that terrorist acts must be stopped, many people did not realize the impact that the PATRIOT Act would have on public libraries and their ability to protect the privacy of the millions of people who use them. Section 215 of the act allows federal authorities who are conducting a foreign intelligence or international terrorism investigation to obtain a court order for access to *any tangible item, no matter who holds it,* including library loan records and the records of library computer use.

In January of 2003, the American Library Association Council (the ALA's governing body) passed a resolution calling for changes to the USA PATRIOT Act that would protect the privacy of library users and increase public information accountability on the part of the U.S. Department of Justice. Several bills have been introduced in Congress that could accom-

plish this.

The Freedom to Read Protection Act, introduced by Congressman Bernie Sanders (I-VT), would amend Section 215 of the act "to exempt bookstores and libraries from orders requiring the production of any tangible things for certain foreign intelligence investigations." The new legislation would reestablish Americans' constitutionally protected right to read and access information without government intrusion, while still giving law enforcement tools to fight terrorism domestically and abroad. A duplicate bill has been introduced by Senator Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) which, like its predecessor, carries bipartisan support.

The question that may come to mind is this: should anyone be concerned that the FBI is scrutinizing his or her library use? A reporter asked that question of Senator Hutchinson last night, who asked me to respond. I had to say that, under the act, I couldn't tell you whether the FBI had been to the El Paso Public Library. So the short answer is—not at this point. I can also tell you that the FBI has not invoked the PATRIOT Act anywhere. In fact, a September 18 report by the *Washington Post* included a statement by Attorney General Ashcroft that, nationwide, "The number of times Section 215 has been used to date is zero." Nevertheless, libraries have been called "a logical target for surveillance" by the U.S. Justice Department, and the American Library Association is now concerned that national security letters, which are easier to obtain than a court order, are being used to secure information about library use.

I was recently asked to take part in a call-in show for Wisconsin Public Radio on the topic of the USA PATRIOT Act, and I was curious about what callers would say about the act as it affects libraries. The comments ranged from that of a man who said "he didn't care who knew what he was reading" to that of another who identified himself as a farmer and stated, "The PATRIOT Act is like closing the gate after the horse is out." I was interested to note that the calls, by a ratio of about 3 to 1, sided with the ALA position on the portion of the act that applies to libraries. Benjamin Franklin, a time-tested American patriot, once said, "They that give up essential liberty to obtain temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." The American Library Association and public libraries nationwide are working to protect your privacy, which, we believe, will also help to ensure the safety of our communities.

Another topic that has been of interest to libraries nationwide is the filtering of computers in libraries, following the recent decision by the Supreme Court to uphold the Children's Internet Protection Act, or CIPA. I was the ALA representative who waited on the steps of the Supreme Court this past June as the court's very narrow decision was handed down. When I was later interviewed by NBC Nightly News, I attempted to convey the level of concern we librarians feel about the implications of the court's decision.

While librarians are certainly concerned about the safety of children

on the Internet, we are also stalwart in our defense of equal access to information by all. Adult library users, in particular, must be able to see what sites are being blocked and, if needed, to request that the filter be disabled—with the least intrusion into their privacy and the least burden on library service. The court's ruling assumed that filtering could be turned on and off at will for each user, which at present is not easy to do without expensive customized software.

Other implications for libraries beyond the expense of purchasing the filtering systems are federal funds. When the ruling goes into effect on July 1, 2004, federal funding to libraries will be dependent on providing filtering software to patrons using computers in the library. Therefore, some libraries are considering not accepting federal funds rather than limiting access through the filtering systems now available. This will probably not be an option for those libraries that depend on federal funds for their operation.

Another nationwide issue, which libraries are making efforts to address for the good of all, is the literacy level in our country. A recent literacy study of cities with a population of 255,000 or higher was conducted by the University of Wisconsin–Whitewater earlier this year. Thirteen factors were considered in evaluating the sixty-four cities covered in the study. These factors included education levels, publications, newspapers, libraries, and bookstores. Of the sixty-four cities, El Paso was ranked No. 64 in literacy. This was a stunning announcement for me, coming on the heels of my being elected president-elect of the American Library Association.

However, one of ALA's primary goals is to promote libraries in helping children and adults develop the skills they need—the ability to read and use computers—because the association understands that the ability to seek and effectively utilize information resources is essential in a global information society. Of course, here locally we feel that the ability to read is essential, and we are working with numerous other local agencies and organizations to provide assistance. Our primary focus is on the book, about which Thomas Staley spoke so eloquently earlier today. We promote books for all ages, beginning with babies who receive board books through *Estoy Aprendiendo/I'm Learning*. For adults we offer various classes, including computer classes, citizenship classes, and English as a Second Language (ESL) classes. There are many opportunities in each community to assist those who want to learn to read in English and other languages.

Visitors to the El Paso Public Library can enjoy the same experiences as Mr. and Mrs. Juan Rosales. When they retired, they wanted to find an activity to fill their time and to keep them active. They also wanted to fulfill their lifelong dream of becoming U.S. citizens. They started attending free citizenship classes at our Clardy Fox branch, and soon they were able to realize that dream together. They loved the relationship they started with the staff and patrons of Clardy Fox, so they continued attending

classes, this time attempting to fulfill another dream: continuing their education. They began attending Clardy Fox's free GED classes and soon received their GEDs together. Mrs. Rosales has since passed away, but Mr. Rosales is still faithfully attending English as a Second Language (ESL) classes at Clardy Fox almost every weekend.

The book *A Library for All Time* calls the library a "huge cathedral of knowledge," and I notice that the Philosophical Society has chosen as its purpose "to provide for the collection and diffusion of knowledge." Obviously, there is a natural alliance between the Society and libraries, and I am proud that you chose El Paso as a place to celebrate that alliance.

Thomas Jefferson once said, "A democratic society depends upon an informed and educated citizenry." What are we doing today to educate our citizenry? Where is the only place that everyone can go, free of charge, at any age, to learn? The library, of course. Yet why is it that our nation's libraries remain underfunded, understaffed, operated on a limited schedule, and even closed permanently in some cases? I believe it is because we, as library stakeholders, are not speaking up enough to defend our libraries. We must advocate for our libraries—at every opportunity. This idea of grassroots advocacy for libraries will be the focus of my presidential year, which begins in June of 2004.

I feel strongly that for the future, our goal as an association must be to take every opportunity to impart information to organizations such as the Philosophical Society so that we can build coalitions for protecting our citizens' right to privacy, ensuring access to information through print resources as well as on-line, and promoting the services of libraries. In my upcoming presidential year, my advisory committee has agreed to the following vision statement: "Stand Up and Speak Out for Libraries—Turning Passive Support into Educated Action."

As I mentioned, the focus of my presidential year will be a grassroots advocacy campaign that will mobilize everyone—librarians, library workers, library trustees, Friends, and other supporters—to speak out "loudly and clearly" for libraries.

Within the framework of that campaign I will focus on the issues that we all know are most important to libraries across the country:

> Literacy. El Paso may have been 64th out of 64 in the University of Wisconsin study, but there were other cities at the bottom of that list with us. We have work to do to promote literacy!
>
> Equity of access (which builds on the theme of the current ALA president, Carla Hayden). We know that only 51 percent of all households have computers nationwide and that fewer have access to the Internet.
>
> Salaries and Status/Recruitment. It's been said that librarians can't live on love alone, so we must improve salaries in order to recruit new librarians.

International Relations—Rebuilding the Sister Libraries program. I was just down in Guadalajara talking about this, as well as the Campaign for the World's Libraries.

Intellectual Freedom.

ALA's response to the CIPA decision.

USA PATRIOT Act / Freedom to Read Protection Act

This is just a brief overview of my vision for my presidential year. Many people are working with me to make the vision happen, and I invite you to join in the fun! Together I believe we can make a difference for libraries, by standing up and speaking out on the national, state, and local level about the value of libraries in our communities.

Boardwalk over Quicksand

The Challenges Facing an Urban Public Library in the Twenty-first Century

Ramiro S. Salazar

I hate to begin a discussion of the state of urban public libraries by using Mark Twain's famous dictum "The rumors of my death are greatly exaggerated," but some media coverage would have you believe that the role of public libraries is going the way of the manual typewriter. The challenges we face are great, but I firmly believe that the public views libraries as an asset worth keeping, even though they may use them differently now than they did twenty or thirty years ago. Urban public libraries are a great value for the people we serve—so much so that we are often taken for granted. I liken our mission to that of building and navigating a boardwalk over an ever-changing body of quicksand. Despite the challenges urban libraries face today—creation of a network of services, our funding predicaments, the changing role of technology, the diverse nature of our customers, and the need for skilled staff—we provide our customers with a stable and defined pathway to the information they need.

A 2002 poll commissioned by the American Library Association found that 91 percent of the people surveyed believe that libraries will continue to be a needed service, despite the fact that the computer has emerged as the centerpiece of the new information age. And 40 percent of the people polled viewed the library as the most important tax-supported public service funded by local government. It is not surprising then that, despite the recent budget problems experienced by the City of Dallas, residents continue to show strong support for libraries, as demonstrated when 81 percent of Dallas voters approved $55 million for four new branch libraries, four replacement branch facilities, and improvement to other library facilities. This kind of support for an urban library is really not unique to Dallas.

During tough budgetary times, financial support for libraries may take a hit when it competes for funding with services like police and fire protection; yet over and over citizens speak out that their libraries are providing a valuable service at a very reasonable cost, and they don't want to see those services cut. Consequently, not wanting to face the crit-

icism they expect to receive when a branch is closed or operating hours are reduced, budget officials often look for ways to cut library funding that are not obvious to the public. This kind of strategy eventually leads to erosion of the quality of service as staff are asked to do more with less.

Today large urban public libraries play an even more vital role than nonurban public libraries do because their expansive collections and specialized services have made them regional resource centers, drawing customers and providing services for a population that is much larger than the municipality or district that provides their funding base. Obviously, smaller libraries cannot match the breadth and depth of an urban library's collections, nor can they offer the specialized expertise of their staff. Of course, efforts by the Texas State Library to expand the availability of Internet resources—such as the TexShare databases—give smaller libraries access to resources that they could not afford on their own. However, developing such resources as the Dallas Public Library's patent depository collection or its highly regarded Genealogy Division are simply not feasible for smaller libraries. So our existence is vital in providing multifaceted resources that smaller libraries cannot afford.
One of my staff members was recently vacationing in a small town in East Texas. After telling a shop owner that she worked for the Dallas Public Library, the shopkeeper mentioned that she used her local library's interlibrary loan services heavily and that almost everything she got on interlibrary loan came from the Dallas Public Library. She said that she didn't know what she would do without the Dallas Public Library because her small local library simply did not have the variety of materials she needed. Clearly this woman realized the regional role that a major urban public library plays in her small, rural community.

Yet there is a problem with the public's realization of the large urban library's role as a resource center and the costs associated with it. Cooperative programs such as the interlibrary loan system and the more recent TexShare reciprocal borrowing card are important because they make a wider range of resources available to Texans who do not have the benefit of an urban library as their home library. These programs, however, do not fully compensate large urban libraries for the expenses incurred in maintaining and servicing large, in-depth collections. While it is an admirable goal to give residents of small communities the capability to use the large urban library for their resource needs, the time has long passed when those larger libraries could afford to absorb the cost of providing such a service. Effective funding strategies to support the sharing of resources from urban libraries are urgently needed.

The question of funding is one of the most difficult issues facing urban public libraries—indeed, all libraries in Texas. A 2001 U.S. Department of Education survey of total operating expenditures per capita for library services ranked Texas 44th out of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. That isn't encouraging. Nationwide, the average per capita

operating expenditure for library services was $27.64. For the two dozen library systems in the nation that serve a population of more than one million (and Dallas is one of them), the average expenditure was $27.80. In 2002, the operating expenditure figure for the Dallas Public Library was $21.35 per capita. Still, Dallas is better off than Houston and San Antonio, which spent only $18.37 and $14.07 per person on library services respectively.

What this means is that the three major public library systems in Texas spent between $6.00 and $13.00 less, per person, on library services each year than the average major metropolitan library in the United States. That makes it hard for Texas urban libraries to offer a variety of traditional services, much less operate on the cutting edge.

Staff costs make up 73.5 percent of the 2003–2004 annual budget for the Dallas Public Library; materials—books, database subscriptions, and so forth—make up another 15 percent. Together those two items make up over 88 percent of the total library budget, leaving 6.5 percent for general operations, 3.5 percent for information technology, and 1.5 percent for facilities. This puts the library in a perilous position because there is very little else to cut—any type of budget cut will take resources away from core library services.

It is clearly evident that the frustration for stakeholders of urban libraries is growing as funding for libraries continues to shrink or fails to grow to meet operating demands. The challenge, therefore, is to find methods of library funding that offer a wider base—and hopefully more stability.

Library taxing districts are one possible option now being explored by the Texas Library Association and the Texas State Library and Archives Commission. Under this concept, an existing library system or a group of libraries could elect to create a taxing district that would generate tax revenue to support their operations. This approach, not unlike a hospital district, removes the libraries from having to compete against other vital services like police and fire. While the creation of library taxing districts is not a simple task, many believe that, in view of the strong public support for libraries, the taxing district is a viable approach to building strong libraries today.

Recently, a leader from a library foundation from another urban library in Texas visited with me. She told me that library supporters in her city were tired of their library getting the short end of the stick when it came to city funding and wanted my advice on how their foundation could strategize to establish a taxing district in their area. Clearly the idea of a taxing districts is a funding strategy that interests many library supporters and urgently deserves our attention and study.

Regardless of the funding strategy used, libraries must continue to provide services to all segments of the community they serve. Some people view public libraries as the "safety net" for the information have-

nots. That is, the library is the place where people can go who otherwise have no computer access or no money to purchase books and other media. People with limited resources may need library services more than do traditional library users.

The public library should provide this service—indeed *must* provide this service. To be viable, public libraries must offer a range of services, something to match the wide range of community needs and interests. Library users must come from the full range of the economic and social spectrum.

The changing demographics throughout the country are also challenging our libraries. As new immigrants arrive in our cities, often possessing a first language other then English, libraries struggle to find ways to effectively respond to their information needs.

In Texas the Hispanic population has grown so much—it is now the largest population group and is expected to grow to be the majority group in less than twenty years—that a complex set of staff skills and knowledge is required to serve it. It is imperative for this emerging group to see libraries as a relevant service; otherwise the future of our libraries is at stake. The challenge for our libraries, therefore, lies in our ability to recognize this group's informational needs and implement appropriate strategies—such as providing outreach, hiring bilingual staff, developing Spanish-language collections, and so forth—to more effectively respond to their information needs.

Technology is a buzzword in today's public libraries. Ninety percent of libraries offer some level of Internet access and, with that, access to electronic databases. Electronic information resources offer access options not possible with print materials, but they are not a perfect solution to the problem of providing both current and retrospective information. Although on-line resources are a vital part of the information provided by urban public libraries, I firmly believe that large urban public libraries cannot become "virtual libraries." Our patrons are too diverse, and they expect resources to be available in a variety of formats. I am convinced that the demand for on-line information will run parallel with the demand for traditional library services, not replace it.

Still, technology is very much a part of the library's future. The Dallas Public Library Master Plan for the years 2000 to 2010 calls for doubling the number of computer workstations in the system within ten years. Our customers both need and expect good computers, but they also need knowledgeable assistance from library staff. Computers are not the end in and of themselves; they are a means to better access information.

The library's strengths in providing access to on-line information, particularly to commercial databases, are its purchasing power and knowledge. There are many products out there, not all of them worth their price. By selecting the best resources and purchasing access at a lower per-user cost than what is available to an individual, libraries give their customers great value.

Urban libraries typically purchase access to on-line databases—they don't own a copy of the information in the way that they own a book that sits on the shelf. That is, when a library purchases reference material in print form, those volumes are theirs to keep regardless of any future purchase decisions. When access to an on-line database is purchased, a library that does not continue to pay the fee for access loses all rights to the information—there is no backfile sitting on the shelf, leaving the library with a gap in its holdings. This can become a significant problem in lean times if a library relies only on the on-line database; in losing it, the library left without any information. It is not simply a matter of being unable to purchase the most current hard copy and having to use an older version.

Large urban public libraries frequently have unique collections that are of nationwide or worldwide interest. People the world over are interested in information about local events that have a national impact. Whether it covers Dallas and the Kennedy assassination or New York City and the September 11 disaster, the library in that community is often the main repository for such records. The materials owned by these libraries are often not duplicated in other facilities, and the notion of resource sharing adds pressure on the library to make the special collections of photographs, manuscripts, locally generated databases, and other materials available to a wider audience. Digitizing these resources to facilitate resource sharing is not a viable option. The cost of digitizing and making these collections available via the Internet has significant cost implications over and above the traditional costs of providing library service. Digital collections are expensive to maintain, especially when technology upgrades and format migration are taken into account.

A library's staff is one of its major assets, and the staff's role becomes more important in a world of information overload. In some ways, it was easier in the old days. Librarians bought books, and people checked them out. The problem today is not one of too little information but too much data from too many sources. A person who needs information and has computer access can search the Internet, but often winds up frustrated because the task of sorting through hundreds or even thousands of possibly relevant hits is a daunting task in and of itself.

The Internet also makes anyone an "expert," and the public has a hard time knowing how to evaluate the mountains of information they encounter and how to end up with data they can trust. In the past, librarians tried to be value neutral when offering various information sources to a user, but that is changing. Now librarians help customers make sense of the mountains of electronic data available to them and evaluate the different types of sources so that they can use those that best match their needs.

It also used to be that, right or wrong, the information printed on a page remained the same until a new edition was printed. Now the Internet offers "continuous revision." Text, data, and images can all be

changed instantly and at will. It is one thing for a librarian to purchase a reference book from a trusted publisher and put it on the shelf. It is quite another to look at a Web site that may change frequently and assess whether the information is timely and accurate within the context of the request and the field of study. Such determinations require librarians to have a more sophisticated knowledge of their subject matter. It is the library staff's ability to understand the customer's needs and interests and quickly connect them with the appropriate resources that makes libraries special.

As the role of librarians becomes more complex, and indeed more important, urban libraries are faced with the stark reality that many of today's library professionals are nearing retirement. When they leave the profession, a great deal of expertise is lost. It is becoming harder for public libraries to attract information professionals with the wider skill set needed to operate in today's libraries. The best potential employees have a wider variety of employment opportunities in information management settings other than libraries. And libraries, grappling with their own budget woes, have trouble matching the salary levels needed to attract the best candidates. Nonetheless, they must continue to attract the best and the brightest because it is the value-added service offered by informed and skilled professionals that will continue to make library services valuable to customers. Thus, another tremendous challenge faces urban libraries: recruiting experienced professionals with the skills needed to deliver information in a digital age.

In *The Enduring Library*, Michael Gorman notes that libraries are the only institution that preserves the human record and offers it back to the public—with professional assistance in finding what you need. Nobody else is doing that. I firmly believe that even though libraries may be navigating on a boardwalk over the quicksand of insufficient funding, changing technology, a more diverse constituency, and challenges in staff recruitment and retention, the piers that we have built over the years provide us with a solid foundation. The library's tradition of customer service, along with our librarians and our collections, enable us to plot a course for the future because our overall goal—responding to the information needs of our public—has withstood the test of time.

COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTING

J. P. BRYAN

First, a few lifelong observations about collectors:

1. There are many great collections not assembled by great collectors.
2. A great collector has an inordinate desire to collect. A collector is the ultimate compulsive, addicted shopper.
3. A great collector has superior knowledge of his subject. He may even be a recognized authority, though I have found that great intellectual curiosity about a subject and avid collecting are rarely compatible.
4. Every active book collector has been on the receiving end of this question, typically from someone you hold in not very high regard: "Have you read all these books?" Of course you haven't, but you do know the importance of each.
5. Great collectors acquire the rarest and most unique items in their field of interest early.
6. There is no great collector who has not demonstrated a willingness to take great risks. Let me explain.

The committed collector frequently takes two types of risk: extending his financial resources to acquire a particular rarity and putting his collecting wants above personal or even family needs. He will pursue items of questionable present value on the instinct that time will validate his judgment.

There are few collectors who cannot acknowledge that their lives were greatly enriched by their collecting experience—not by the pleasure of gaining temporary custody of some rare book or document, but by the lives of unique and talented individuals with whom our collecting meanderings have brought us face to face.

Let me pay tribute to a few notable benefactors to the cause of Texana collecting who have blessed me and many others.

First, there are the four horsemen of Texas literary production: J. Frank Dobie, J. Evetts Haley, Tom Lea, and Carl Hertzog. For more than fifty years, they were living legends. Small fortunes have been exchanged to acquire their works, and it will be interesting to see how succeeding generations value their creations.

I met J. Frank Dobie in 1962 on my way to law school at the University of Texas. He was in his study on Waller Creek, and we struck up a

friendship of sorts. Dobie had a charm that attached to you—he loved storytelling. His designation as Texas's leading folklorist fit him like a soft slipper. Lying somewhere between the exactitude of a historian and the total fabrication of the fiction writer Pancho found his literary pedestal from which he brought to folklore a vastly expanded audience. I've always believed he saw himself as the vaquero of the Brush Country. His political beliefs are apparent in his writings. As H. Bailey Carroll once observed, even his cows and horses were liberal.

J. Evetts Haley was the antithesis of Dobie. An uncompromising conservative, he ran for governor on a segregation ticket. He believed in small government and big people.

If the code of the West is honor, duty, and courage, that was the life Evetts tried to live and the one he sought for those of whom he wrote. In Charles Goodnight, he found the quintessential cowman. In Goodnight he confirmed the legend of the cowman and the reality of the cowman met. Goodnight confirmed Haley's belief in the western hero. His biography of Goodnight is his finest literary effort, though *Ode to Nita* resonates with poetic grace. I paid many public tributes to Haley. He was hard to love but easy to admire.

Carl Hertzog could discuss book design like a biologist directing the dissection of a frog. He was a genius at elevating attention to detail to a grandiose final product. Working too hard, drinking too much, Carl produced the finest printed materials, books, and manuscripts in the history of Texas and the Southwest. He was not just the Printer at the Pass; he was the Michelangelo of printers who stand at that delicate passage between raw type and final publication. For all of us who showed a fondness for collecting his work, he responded with uncommon generosity, sending you unique, one-of-a-kind publications and frequently declining any compensation.

Tom Lea was the entire package—a literary Wal-Mart. He illustrated, painted, and wrote. His service as a war correspondent for *Life* magazine blended both valor with creative genius. *Peleliu Landing*, a collaborative effort with Carl, captures vividly the bloody marine invasion of that Japanese stronghold. Many generations of Leas were residents of El Paso. He relished the collaboration of the Texas and New Mexico landscapes and their shared history. It dominates his artistic endeavors. However, it was his history of a South Texas empire, the King Ranch, that remains his seminal work. It was greatly enhanced by Hertzog's printing talents. *The King Ranch* represents the efforts of both men at the most vigorous moment in their shared history. I could never extract from the Lea the congeniality of Dobie, Haley, or Hertzog, but I cherish his crisp calligraphy and insightful explanations of the many letters he generously directed to my care.

The one individual who had the greatest influence on me as a collector and an influence I share with every Texans collector whose interest spans

the years from 1962 to 1990 is John H. Jenkins. For more than twenty-five years his fame extended across the entire landscape of Texas bookmen. He was the reigning king of Texas booksellers, though he inspired some worthy competitors like Price Daniels Jr., Fred White, Dorman David, Ray Walton, and Bill Morrison. Johnny was a genius and much more. The youngest published author in America, at age sixteen, he authored the diary of his namesake and grandfather, John Holmes Jenkins. His valedictory address on consolidating the armed forces into one homogenous unit precipitate a full investigation by the FBI. President Eisenhower was contemplating such a concept as part of his State of the Union speech, and Washington believed this information had somehow been leaked to John H. Jenkins.

Johnny was himself a collector, but only as a source for a deal or deal-making capital. He sold his 50D nickel collection to pay for his honeymoon and to provide capital for his first business, a rare coin and Texana book dealership located in Austin at 910 Congress.

I first met John in 1963. We sat by each other in our freshman tort class at the University of Texas Law School. He rarely attended class and had the poor judgment to cast a glance or two on my first exam paper. I barely passed; he failed. We laughed about the experience, and I became his partner in a coin and rare book business. Our best client was Ralph Yarborough. He always bought heavily after a big political fundraiser. We also formed Pemberton Press. Our first publication was a success, which led to an extended period of shared effort to build a rare book reprint business. It was interrupted by Johnny being drafted in 1965 by the army. That he passed the physical was incredible. He was only 5 feet, 5 inches, had Coke-bottle glasses and tiny feet. He used to laugh that he had more money than that rest of his college friends because he purchased his entire wardrobe in the children's department.

From John I learned the art of book collecting. Here were a few of his musings:

Buy collections: you will only pay for the books and not the cost and energy to assemble them, but in contradiction he was fervent in maintaining that a collection will be greater than the sum of its parts. Collect only those areas where you can afford the best; otherwise, your collection will always carry the stench of mediocrity. The common books will appreciate gradually, if at all, while the value of rarities will go up geometrically. Love what you collect; otherwise, you have no more than another joyless endeavor. Specialize. Make your claim—Republic period, Civil War, Cowboys and Indians, travel narratives, books with maps. Mine them to exhaustion and then seek another. This advice I chose to ignore, not because it didn't suit the best process for collecting, but because it didn't suit my more impetuous nature.

There is a famous saying attributed to Ben Franklin: "Jack of all trades, master of none." This is a misquote. It is "Jack of all trades, mas-

ter of one." With the exercise of alacrity and genius, John could master an in-depth appreciation of almost any subject. He grasped quickly the essential elements of a business enterprise or the critical measures of value of collectibles. In addition to his deep appreciation of rare books, documents, and maps, he was an authority on Bordeaux wines, Cuban cigars, Samurai swords, and rare coins.

Playing under the moniker Austin Squatty, he was one of the best Texas hold 'em poker players in the country.

But he was truly the master of the book deal. I observed and collected in the flotsam left behind in deal after deal—the Laudermilk Collection, the Josey Collection, the Country Store Gallery, and the crowning event, the Everstatt Brothers Collection of Texana and Western Americana.

In all too brief a life, he published over one hundred books, wrote more than fifty articles, authored fifteen books, and issued a phenomenal number of sales catalogs. His finest was *The Texas Revolution and Republic*. Book and document collectors find nearly indispensable his *Cracker Barrel Chronicles*, *Basic Texas Books*, and *Papers of the Texas Revolution*.

His legacy also includes some of Texas's best book dealers, Dorothy Sloan, Mike Heaston, Mike Parrish—all former employers.

There is one blemish on John's career. It has been documented in some detail in a book called *Texfake* by Tom Taylor.

Beginning in the 1970s, the Texana market became the recipient of many rare letters and documents dating from 1820 to 1845. At first, it was clear that their provenance was a Mexican *municipio* archive. Then in Houston there was a famous auction conducted at the Warwick Hotel. Clearly many of these items had come from the State of Texas archives. For the next ten years collectors and dealers alike dealt with an outrageous number of Texas documents of questionable provenance. John's friends and even his enemies are circumspect about his role. I firmly believe that John's role was more passive than active. Clearly he, better than anyone, knew a legitimate item from one fabricated and state property from those in private ownership. Many items of questionable provenance passed from him to active collectors. He paid a price that far exceeded any transgression real or imagined. On the banks of the Colorado River outside Bastrop, the town his grandfather settled and the home of Edward Burleson, the subject of John's last book, his reign as the best bookseller in Texas ended. He died from a bullet through the back of the head.

Every library in the state, private as well as public, is testimony to his indefatigable energy, his eclectic genius, and his mastery of the deal. He brought purpose to our otherwise selfish pursuits of collecting, telling us repeatedly that collecting the documents of the greatest state, with the greatest history of any state in the Union, was an honorable cause. A great Texana collection would have enduring value to educational insti-

tutions or museums, or the next generation of collectors. If well done, it would be a profitable effort satisfying to the soul.

With John's death, a guiding light for Texana collectors was extinguished. Gone was a wise counselor, a true Texas philosopher. Though small of stature, when John stood on his collective accomplishments, he towered above all the rest.

Oh, you Master of the Deal, that you could have with equal élan mastered your life.

Putting Your Friends on the Shelf

Al Lowman

One of my favorite characters in American history is Dr. Benjamin Rush, a physician and signer of the Declaration of Independence. His forthright integrity is captured in one of his journal entries: "Mrs. Mease told me when dying that among other sins she had to repent of, one was too much confidence in my remedies." Rush was a bit long in the tooth when Thomas Jefferson offered him an appointment as official physician of the Lewis and Clark expedition; he declined. In 1830 some of his writings were gathered into a book called *Medical Inquiries and Observations upon the Diseases of the Mind.* On page 35 he comments that people who deal with books may be more susceptible to insanity than others because they shift their thoughts so often and quickly from one subject to another. I wonder what Jefferson would have thought of this notion.

I also wonder what Dr. Rush himself would have thought of the Reverend Leonard C. Hodge, a sixty-six-year-old parish priest in the English village of Stickney. I can't find Stickney on any map or in any reference book, so I'm suspicious, but the *Houston Chronicle* reported on December 16, 1975, that the vicar had been exposed for his novel way of discarding worn out testaments, prayer books, and hymnals accumulated during his twenty-six-year tenure. Unable to confront a garbage can, he would bide his time until a parishioner was to be buried. "I arranged with the gravedigger to wait until all the mourners had gone," he said, "and then we lowered a few of my unwanted books. I could imagine no one objecting to being buried with the scriptures around them." That's bibliomania for you!

Now, to digress for a brief moment. Posh Oltorf is—or was—the closest thing that Marlin, Texas, has to a boulevardier. In a delightful memoir called *The Marlin Compound* (Austin, 1968), he recited how his uncle Tom Bartlett would take his sons and nephews on Sunday-afternoon strolls through the old Calvary Cemetery, telling stories about those buried under the tombstones. Came the day that one of the boys expressed curiosity about a grave marker in the shape of an electric utility pole. It was explained that it signified both the occupation as well as the cause of death of the grave's occupant. He had been electrocuted while working as a lineman for the power company. And now I quote: " . . . Uncle Tom said this was a dangerous precedent, lest there follow a

steady erection of granite in the shape of phallic symbols and whiskey bottles."

Seventy years later I wander among the shelves of my library and see books that stimulate my memory as gravestones stimulated that of Tom Bartlett. In my case, they are memories of book people—authors, illustrators, designers, publishers, sellers, and fellow collectors, many of them onetime members of this organization. Here is the palpable record of a lifetime's accumulation of friendships, one of collecting's preeminent pleasures.

In the June 20, 2000, issue of the *New York Times,* John Updike wrote eloquently of the ways in which his entire life story unfolds in the books that he has acquired along the way, each book bringing to life cherished memories. His point is that the presence of the physical book could never be filled with a computer screen. The late Everette DeGolyer Jr., himself the son of a once-familiar figure at these meetings, would have likened such a substitution to a swain giving his inamorata a good-night kiss through a latched screen door.

Petrarch, the great apostle of the Renaissance and the first modern man, who gave his books and manuscripts to found the library at Venice, once said: "There is within me an unquenchable desire which I have never been able to suppress, nor have I desired to suppress it, for I flatter myself that the desire for worthy things can never be unworthy. Would you know my complaint? I cannot satisfy my hunger for books, even when I have already more perhaps than are needful to me. But the search is like others; success only sharpens the edge of desire."

Tell that to Mrs. Gereth, the protagonist of Henry James's novella *The Spoils of Poynton.* A woman of impeccable taste, Mrs. Gereth had filled her exquisite old home not with books but with fine furniture and objets d'art. She had relied on "her personal gift, the genius, the passion, the patience of the collector—a patience, an almost infernal cunning, that had enabled her to do it all with a limited command of money." Elsewhere James has Mrs. Gereth talking about things that she and her late husband had "worked for and waited for and suffered for. Yes, there are things in the house that we almost starved for! They were our religion, they were our life, they were us! There isn't one of them I don't know and love—yes, as one remembers and cherishes the happiest moments of one's life. Blindfolded, in the dark, with the brush of a finger, I could tell one from another. They're living things to me; they know me, they return the touch of my hand." Mrs. Gereth could not bear to think of her treasures being abused, ignored, unappreciated. "There's a care they want; there's a sympathy that draws out their beauty," she vowed. The booklovers I know are in tune with that mindset.

In my own case I always thought my collecting habits were dictated by an innate curiosity, a lifelong love of learning, an appreciation of printing and bookmaking as a performing art; and, above all, I thought of them as

a vehicle for bringing together a wide-ranging circle of friends connected in some way with the book world, the place where I have always found the most fascinating people. When author, editor, and bookman Clifton Fadiman died a few years ago at the age of ninety-five, he was remembered as having once said, "I haven't had an interesting life; I've just known a lot of interesting people." I understand what he meant. Time prevents me from telling you stories about book people I have known over the decades, ranging from Ed Clark to Price Daniel Sr. to Joe B. Frantz to Llerena Friend to Jo Stewart Randel to Ralph Yarborough and countless others in between. Booklovers each and every one, as well as Philosophical Society members.

Let me go on to explain that the two biggest events in my early life were the arrival of electricity to our rural Nueces County home two weeks before Christmas in 1938 and the appearance of the bookmobile the following summer. After that, life was never the same. Looming almost as large, however, was a book given me at Christmas in 1942 by a schoolteacher aunt of mine, whose gift became the most cherished companion of my childhood: *A Picture Almanac for Boys and Girls* by Samuel Nisenson and Grace L. Kohl. Each day of the year was represented page by page with succinct paragraphs describing historic persons, places, and events associated with that particular day. It was a gold mine of miscellaneous information that I carry in my head to this moment. Although I am from a staunchly religious family, I might be hard put to declare whether this book or the Bible had a greater influence on me. I had literally read the book to pieces by about 1947.

But this story has a happy ending, thanks to the search capabilities of the Internet. I was able to track down a replacement copy of *A Picture Almanac for Boys and Girls* from a dealer in upstate New York who demanded the sum total of thirteen dollars, plus three dollars for postage. That was probably one of the happiest days in my five decades as a bibliophile. My reason for repeating this story is that I believe the book stimulated a thirst for generalized knowledge that persists in my psyche to this day. It also accounts for the diffuse character of my book-collecting habits.

In the moments remaining let me share with you a few things I've learned about book collecting—rules, if you wish.

Rule 1. Define your paramount interest and stick to it. Become authoritative in your chosen field. Know more about it than any dealer, who must, by the very nature of his trade, be a generalist. Be careful about letting yourself get distracted. And remember, bibliographies are your best friends.

Rule 2. Always get the best edition of any book you choose to acquire, then make sure it's a first printing of that edition. Because a second printing of a book, regardless of edition, will seldom be worth more than you paid for it and invariably less. *Modern Book Collecting* by Robert A.

Wilson is a good guide to the identification of first editions, although other, newer guides are available.

Rule 3. Never discard a dust jacket or clip the price off the inside front flap.

Rule 4. Your personalized bookplate adds nothing to a book's value unless you are a living legend. And God forbid that you should use one of those damnable embossing devices, which even notarys public have foresworn. If you must, make do with a tiny nameplate affixed at the bottom of the inside back cover, adjacent to the hinge.

Rule 5. This one may surprise you. Always buy the most expensive books you can afford. Books that have advanced significantly in price since publication stand a good chance of continuing to escalate in value.

Rule 6. To inscribe or not to inscribe? Some collectors hold that a book that is merely signed by the author, but not inscribed, retains better resale value. Personally, I prefer inscriptions, especially if I have paid a large sum of money for the book. But if you want your book inscribed, be sure to have the author insert the place and date of the inscription. Later in life your memory may need jogging. Anywhere except the title page is an appropriate place for an author to sign—designers put a bastard title page ahead of the title page for that purpose. *Never* with a felt-tipped pen, however.

Rule 7. Never forget your debt to those who helped you along the way. Two examples come to mind in my case: Charles Butt, who, at Dan Kilgore's instigation in 1976, sent me a book that he had commissioned on the history of the Port Aransas lighthouse and, that same year, Ruth Kempner, who, at John Hyatt's instigation, provided me a copy of *Letters from Sandy,* a privately printed memorial to her son who was killed in Vietnam. Just as it's never too late to have a happy childhood, it's never too late to say thank you again.

I leave you with this admonition: Extremism in the quest for books is no vice. Moderation in the pursuit of a bargain is no virtue.

Books about Books

A Personal Journey

Nicholas A. Basbanes

Of the making of books, Ecclesiastes cautions us, there is no end, and with something like one hundred thousand new titles being released each year in the United States alone, I see nothing on the immediate horizon to reverse that timeless caveat. I would, however, like to add a corollary about the making of books about books, an exercise that has become something of a cottage industry in its own right and a literary exercise of which I confess a certain knowledge, having written four such efforts since 1995, with a fifth now in progress, and a sixth in the wings.

To say that book culture is my field of expertise would be something of an understatement, and this is undoubtedly why I have been asked to come here today and talk about my own contributions to the genre. Everything I have written as a professional author has been a celebration of the book, a predilection I confess to quite readily in the preface to my most recent effort, *A Splendor of Letters: The Permanence of Books in an Impermanent World* (HarperCollins, 2003), where I admit to being "obsessed with books in every imaginable sense and nuance of the word." As I go on to say, "I am fascinated by their history and composition, by the many shapes and forms they have assumed over time. I want to know everything I can about the people who write them, make them, preserve them, sell them, covet them, collect them, fear them, ban them, destroy them, and most of all, about those who are moved, entertained, instructed, awed, and inspired by them."

My first effort to appear behind hard covers was eight years in the making, a book I decided to title, in what I immodestly believe was a moment of pure inspiration, *A Gentle Madness: Bibliophiles, Bibliomanes, and the Eternal Passion for Books* (Henry Holt, 1995). Whenever a writer sets out to probe the quirks and mysteries of human nature—in this case, the incessant zeal to gather and possess books over a period of twenty-five hundred years—there is the likelihood of finding great stories that will appeal to a broad readership. Let it also be said that narrative is at the heart of everything I do as a writer. I take my cue in this regard from the great Duke Ellington, who famously declared, "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing."

Driving my research in that project was a conviction that so much of what we treasure of our history, our literature, and our common heritage

would have been lost forever if not for the dedicated zeal of the collector. That was my premise, at least, and what I needed were engaging examples. Reading the literature, I learned, for instance, about James Logan, an eighteenth-century Pennsylvania polymath who once confessed that "books are my disease" and who was a mentor of Benjamin Franklin. A consequence of Logan's "disease" was the donation of what in 1735 became the core collection of the Library Company of Philadelphia.

Another example—the one, in fact, that gave me the title of my book—involved the American patriot and printer Isaiah Thomas. When Thomas died in 1831, a grandson eulogized him as having been "touched early by the gentlest of infirmities, bibliomania." His infirmity—the passionate pursuit of every printed artifact produced in what is now the United States of America—became the inspiration for the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Both of these men—and the dozens of other men and women I would discover in my reading and my research in the field—were afflicted by what the nineteenth-century Scottish historian John Hill Burton in *The Book-Hunter* (1862) called a "disposition to possess books," an exquisite facility that enabled them to perceive "in the midst of a heap of rubbish . . . those things which have in them the latent capacity to become valuable and curious."

So if there was one element that would tie all of these stories from the past together, it was that for all the peculiarities and eccentric behavior, there was in the end a payoff, and driving it all was this uniquely human condition known as bibliomania. This, of course, is something I determined well after I had decided to embark on what would become *A Gentle Madness*. My initial intent, as I said earlier, was to write a work of nonfiction about an exercise that had made a contribution to cultural preservation, and to do it through storytelling. Like anyone who undertakes such a project, I was obliged to research the field, and when people ask me why I spent eight years on this book, part of the answer, as I have already indicated, is that I had to learn the literature.

As a bibliophile myself—ownership of favored books is important to me—my research followed two parallel courses. Roughly half of what I like to call my "book work" was done in libraries, most notably the Widener Library of Harvard University, the Boston Athenæum, the Grolier Club in New York City, the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia, and in Worcester, Massachusetts, the American Antiquarian Society, the Robert S. Goddard Library at Clark University, and the Joseph N. Dinand Library at the College of the Holy Cross. The other half of my book research was conducted in secondhand bookstores, junk shops, antique stores, flea markets, and through solid relationships developed with a number of dealers who specialize in bibliography and collecting—Robert Fleck of Oak Knoll Books in New Castle, Delaware, and Robert and Christine Liska of Colophon Books in Exeter, New Hamp-

shire, in particular—relying on serendipity and the discovery of works previously unknown to me, along with the determined search to acquire books that I had fallen in love with in the libraries. You see, one of my personal oddities is that I want to own copies of the books I use in my writing, and thus the most valued books in my home library are the ones that I use in my writing.

A Gentle Madness is written in two parts: the first a selective history of the pastime, the second a detailed look at the contemporary scene. It was this second part that represented a true departure in the literature of bibliophilia. Based on my reading of the literature, I had determined that while numerous histories had been written of the pastime, none, so far as I could see, had brought the exercise into the present, and it was here, I felt, that I could make a meaningful contribution to the field and, quite frankly, avail myself of the opportunity to produce a book that would hold its own with the standards in the field. I like to think that the stories I told in that book—the extraordinary book thefts of the bibliokleptomaniac Stephen Blumberg, the investigation into the true identity of a mystery collector calling himself Haven O'More, the development by Harry Ransom of the great Humanities Research Center at the University of Texas at Austin in a chapter I called "Instant Ivy"—hold their own among some of the great book stories of recent years.

Because writing is how I make my living, I had to make a case for who I thought my readership for such a book would be. I knew there was a core group of confirmed bibliophiles for this kind of book, so reaching a specialized audience was not my immediate concern. They would come to my book, of that I had no doubt, because they had supported similar efforts in the past, and from what I could determine, nobody had gone near the subject for decades. Great stories were out there, thick on the ground, waiting to be gathered up and told, a good many of them never told before. These new stories, of course, would be my primary goal, and for these I would draw on skills I had developed as an investigative reporter, and also as a literary journalist who had conducted hundreds of interviews over the years.

Significantly, my model for the structure of *A Gentle Madness* was not another book about books, but C. W. Ceram's *Gods, Graves, and Scholars* (Knopf, 1951), an international best-seller that took a theretofore arcane subject—archaeology—and enlivened it with wonderful stories of exploration, discovery, and obsession for the chase. My feeling was that if I could do for book-collecting what Ceram did for archaeology, I stood a very good chance of attracting the cross-over audience I dearly wanted to reach.

Just as important to me as finding the new stories was the responsibility I felt to compile a first-rate bibliography, and it pleases me no end, I must say, when educators who assign my books in their courses tell me they regard my thirty-seven-page compilation as the standard bibliogra-

phy in the field—that one as well as the bibliography in my second book, *Patience & Fortitude: A Roving Chronicle of Book People, Book Places, and Book Culture* (HarperCollins, 2001), which I wrote as a companion work that included a chapter called "Madness Redux" but focused primarily on the activities of librarians, curators, and booksellers.

My hope, from the very beginning of my investigations into the book world, was to join a fraternity of authors who have written about this subject over the generations. The two nouns I emphasize in my subtitle for *Gentle Madness*—"bibliophilia," the love of books, and "bibliomania," the maniacal pursuit of them—have been the focus of several works over the centuries that can be described as iconic. In 1345, Richard de Bury, the bishop of Durham, wrote a paean to his lifelong passion he called *The Philobiblion*, a coinage that combined the Greek words for love and book; in 1809, during what has sometimes been called the Heroic Age of Book Collecting, another man of the cloth, Reverend Thomas Frognall Dibdin, introduced another word to common usage with *The Bibliomania, or Book-Madness; Containing Some Account of the History, Symptoms, and Cure of This Fatal Disease.*

Though many other tributes to this curious exercise had been written before the appearance of these two—there is a wonderful essay from the second century A.D., for instance, by Lucian of Samosata addressed "To an Illiterate Book-Fancier" that is well worth your attention—it can fairly be said that *The Philobiblon* and *The Bibliomania* are the foundation texts of the genre. Others I would regard as canonical include a highly entertaining series of books written for a popular audience in the early years of the twentieth century by A. Edward Newton, most notably *The Amenities of Book-Collecting and Kindred Affections* (1918) and *A Magnificent Farce and Other Diversions of a Book-Collector* (1921), important primarily, I think, because they established a general readership.

Great fun, too, are Vincent Starrett's *Penny Wise and Book Foolish* (1929) and Chrisopher Morley's *Parnassus on Wheels* (1917) and *The Haunted Bookshop* (1919). A personal favorite of mine is Holbrook Jackson's two-volume tour-de-force of anecdotes, *Anatomy of Bibliomania* (1930 and 1932), and what would have to be regarded as the most consequential bibliographical exposé to be written in the first half of the twentieth century, *An Enquiry into the Nature of Certain Nineteenth-Century Manuscripts* (1934), in which John Carter and Graham Pollard documented an embarrassing series of forgeries perpetrated by Thomas J. Wise, at that time one of the most respected booksellers in the world.

A number of important biographies of important book people have been written over the years. At the top of my short list of outstanding examples is *Rosenbach: A Biography* (1960), a life of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, arguably the outstanding bookseller of the twentieth century, written by Edwin Wolf II with the help of another important bookseller, John Fleming. Five volumes of what are collectively known as *Phillipps Stud-*

ies, prepared by the British scholar A. N. L. Mumby and published by Cambridge University Press between 1951 and 1960, are in a class by themselves as bibliographical essays that provide biographical insight into their subject, in this instance the greatest manuscript collector of all time, Sir Thomas Phillipps. There are dozens of other books I would like to mention, but lists can be tedious, so what I suggest is that if you are interested in my favorites, take a look at my bibliographies—they're all there.

My recent books have explored a number of book issues—biblioclasm, the calculated destruction of books through history, to cite just one example, is the subject of two chapters in *A Splendor of Letters*. As I said at the outset, every book I have written has been a celebration of the book as artifact. Thus it seemed logical that my next book, *Every Book Its Reader: The Power of the Printed Word to Stir the World* (HarperCollins, 2005), would take the exercise to the next logical step, which is the reception. In all of these efforts, what has gone before—other books about books—has been an essential element in my work. They have all guided the way, or as Shakespeare would have it: "What is past is prologue." It is all one great continuum, and I am delighted to be a part of it.

THE HANDBOOK OF TEXAS ONLINE

An Engine for Research

DOUGLAS BARNETT

Books, of course, have always been about technology. The book is a technological device, and innovations in book publishing technology have been many over the years. The advent of the Internet and the dramatic rise of the World Wide Web, however, have led us into the largely uncharted waters of on-line digital publishing. We are only beginning to feel our way into the possibilities of "publishing" on the Web; the future appears promising, but the path, or paths, are difficult to follow. Today I will give you a progress report on a work in progress—the *Handbook of Texas Online.*

THE *Handbook of Texas*

On February 13, 1897, ten individuals met on the University of Texas campus in Austin to discuss their shared interest in Texas history, a discussion that would lead to the founding of the Texas State Historical Association in March of that year. The association's charter members identified several key objectives for the new organization, including a comprehensive history of the state. Forty-three years later, University of Texas historian and TSHA director Walter Prescott Webb determined to make good on that objective by launching a program to develop a comprehensive encyclopedic history of Texas. He called it the *Handbook of Texas.*

It was published in 1952—two volumes totaling almost 2,000 pages and containing more than 18,000 entries on a vast range of topics related to Texas history, culture, and geography. The new encyclopedia quickly won acclaim as a landmark publication in state and local history, receiving international recognition as a model of excellence for regional history. A supplemental volume published in 1976 added another 1,000 pages and began a long-term process of adding entries to cover new developments and expanding the overall content to include recent trends in historical scholarship.

In 1982 TSHA launched a fourteen-year project to completely revise, update, and expand the *Handbook of Texas.* To develop an encyclopedia that would serve into the next millennium, the association built an impressive coalition that included:

- 28 institutions of higher learning serving as co-sponsors
- 64 noted scholars serving as advisory editors for major subject areas
- 600 readers with specialized knowledge reviewing articles for general accuracy
- 3,000 individuals contributing one or more articles

More than 60 charitable foundations and hundreds of individuals contributed financially toward the multimillion-dollar cost of this ambitious endeavor. Their collective efforts resulted in the *New Handbook of Texas,* published in 1996. Now filling six volumes and encompassing almost 7,000 pages, the *New Handbook* features more than 24,000 articles and 700 illustrations.

THE *Handbook of Texas Online*

Publication of the revised and expanded *Handbook* represented a tremendous accomplishment that in many ways exceeded TSHA's expectations and certainly marked a historical high point in the *Handbook*'s publication history. The *New Handbook* continues to serve as a magnificent resource today, but its tenure as high point would last less than three years. The seeds of its successor were sown in early 1997 when Harold Billings, director of the University of Texas General Libraries, asked Ron Tyler when TSHA would put the *Handbook* on the Internet.

Frankly, the question took us by surprise. TSHA had planned since the late 1980s to develop electronic dimensions to the *Handbook*, but those ideas were very general in nature and not very well informed by technological expertise. Initial efforts in the area of information technology had been aimed at facilitating project management and streamlining editorial processes. As a result, when the *New Handbook* was published, all of the entries existed in electronic form as word-processing files. By 1992, the project staff was thinking of possible electronic products, and as the *New Handbook* neared completion, it was generally assumed that a CD-ROM version probably represented the first step into electronic publishing. In 1997, we were aware of the Internet and the emerging phenomenon known as the World Wide Web, but it was unfamiliar territory whose potential as a publishing medium was uncertain, to say the least.

We were fortunate to find a partner in the Digital Library Services Division of UT General Libraries that was an early pioneer of Internet publishing. Billings and Mark McFarland, director of DLSD, urged TSHA to consider going straight to the Internet with an on-line version of the *Handbook* that would be available to anyone with access to a Web browser. They made a convincing case for the Web's emerging power as a communications medium, and in the spring of 1997 we launched a collaborative venture to develop an on-line version of the *Handbook of Texas*. Our initial objectives included

- Publishing digital content in a fully searchable on-line environment accessible via a Web browser;
- Pursuing a digital conversion project aimed at maximizing access to content; and
- Developing a Web-based publication that would complement rather than compete with the print edition.

During the spring and summer of 1997, our partners at UT General Libraries converted the *Handbook*'s 24,000 text files to the HTML format used by Web browsers and designed the initial user interface. Developing the full-text database environment and programming the search engine occupied the project team from the fall of 1997 through the summer of 1998. The initial site was released to the UT Austin campus in the fall of 1998 as a test site, after which the site was formally released to the public on February 15, 1999. At its public debut, held at the Center for American History on the UT Austin campus, the *Handbook of Texas Online* provided, free of charge, the following:

- Full text of all articles published in the 1996 print edition, plus 400 articles not included due to space constraints
- Browse features that allowed readers to look through alphabetical lists of article titles, with links to the individual articles
- A search engine that provided full-text and Boolean search capabilities

It was a wonderful party! Leaders from the University of Texas and from TSHA jointly celebrated a fabulous product resulting from a tremendous partnership. And yet one question lingered in our minds. Would readers use it? We had built it, but would they come?

We measure user response in two basic ways: statistics gathered from *Handbook* servers that count the number of pages (page views) requested by users as well as feedback received from our readers, generally via e-mail. The following is a statistical summary of *Handbook of Texas Online* traffic to date:

February 1999
200,000 page views
July 2000
1,000,000 page views
March 2002
2,000,000 page views
July 2003
2,300,000 page views

Currently, we are averaging about 1.5 million page views per month.

E-mail from users provides a second important measure of activity, and the *Handbook* site provides three feedback mechanisms: two on-line forms for suggesting corrections and new entries and a general-purpose e-

mail message. To date, we have received more than 12,000 e-mails and currently average around 20 new e-mails per day. The messages span the gamut of praise for the *Handbook* to complaints about errors or omissions to requests for help with all manner of needs related to Texas (including frequent requests for homework assistance).

The Digital Difference: What We've Learned to Date

In a little over two months, we will celebrate the on-line *Handbook*'s fifth anniversary. In that time, our servers have successfully responded to more than 60 million requests for pages and have transferred 2.6 terabytes of information to users. Much of what we have learned over the past five years can be summarized with the phrase "Digital is different."

To begin with, our readers are different—they are not the users we expected to encounter. Our initial, somewhat ill-informed assumption had been that the site would be used primarily by readers who were familiar with the print edition and interested in taking advantage of the site's electronic search capabilities. We also assumed that, for the most part, our users would be Texans or displaced Texans with only incidental use outside the state. All of these assumptions proved incorrect. Anecdotal information collected from user e-mails indicates that many, if not most, of the site's users were unfamiliar with the *Handbook* prior to visiting it on-line. This impression is reinforced by server statistics, which indicate that more than 60 percent of *Handbook* traffic is referred to the site from external search engines. And far from being primarily located in Texas, our on-line users come from every state in the United States and from sixty-four countries around the world. While the majority of the page views originate with Texas-based users, the on-line *Handbook* has developed an international audience. It also quickly became clear from the nature of submitted queries that many search engine users did not intend to arrive at a Texas history encyclopedia. In fact, a good number had difficulty realizing they had arrived at an on-line encyclopedia once they reached our pages. For many readers, the *Handbook of Texas Online* proved a pleasant discovery, but that discovery process has presented the editors with new challenges in effectively presenting the *Handbook*'s content to an audience that has less familiarity with the basic source than users of previous editions.

A second lesson about which we feel confident is that Internet usage levels are huge, sustained, and growing. Our early concerns about attracting users have been swept away by the challenges of serving and responding to the avalanche of traffic generated by the on-line *Handbook*. Activity reports from the *Handbook*'s servers indicate significant activity levels twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, with seasonal peaks that roughly align with academic calendars. Given the rapidly expanding availability of high-speed broadband Internet access and the

early stage of Internet-specific content for the on-line *Handbook*, it seems likely that peak monthly usage levels will approach or exceed 3 million page views in the next few years.

What can we say about why users are coming to the on-line *Handbook*? At least two things, based on the nature of the current site and e-mail comments from readers: content is key, and text still matters, even in an age of digital multimedia. When we compare our traffic levels to those of other sites related to state and local history, the most immediate contrast is in the sheer volume of content—24,000 articles spanning a vast range of subject matter. It is very easy for many different kinds of readers to find something useful in this massive accumulation of material. The usage rates also speak to the core value of concise, authoritative content. Compared with most electronic encyclopedias, the *Handbook of Texas Online* contains a paucity of multimedia: fewer than 100 images and only a handful of pilot audio and video clips. It is a shortcoming that we are working hard to address, but in the meantime users flock to the site and laud its tremendous value as a research tool.

A final observation that we believe is germane to all publishers planning to operate on the Internet is that, compared with print readers, Web users talk back! The frequency, volume, and nature of e-mail communications directed to the on-line *Handbook* far exceed any comparable level of feedback from users of the print editions for several reasons. First, the ease of e-mail communication generally encourages users to comment far more than they did even in the recent past. Second, the relative newness and immediacy of the World Wide Web encourage readers to expect on-line material to be up to date and continuously revised more than print works in general. Finally, and perhaps most important, the unexpected arrival of many readers at the on-line *Handbook* site via search engines means that they encounter the material more often as a discovery experience than our print readers do. A six-volume, 7,000-page encyclopedia is something that most readers pull from a library shelf with a familiar sense of what they will find within it. Not so for many of our Internet visitors. And as their expectations diverge from what the *Handbook* delivers, the Internet provides a dynamic medium to make the encounter a two-way learning experience, both for the user and the publisher. It is this potential for discovery that promises to be one of the Internet's greatest promises for learning and communication.

"Wear Sunscreen"

or the Documentary Record in the Electronic Environment

David B. Gracy

Good afternoon and Happy Graduation Day! Had I been in Austin earlier this afternoon, I would have been onstage reading the names of the fall graduates of our School of Information and listening to the commencement speaker presenting a few well-chosen words to express some deep truths intended to focus and guide the graduates in shaping a game plan as they go into the world and the future—a goal I rather share today with our commencement speaker. In preparing my talk, then, naturally, I turned to my archives and one of the most widely circulated commencement speeches of recent years. You probably saw it six years ago in August 1997, as it was spread far and wide over the Internet.

"Wear sunscreen," Kurt Vonnegut began, as he addressed the May 1997 graduating class of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. "If I could offer you only one tip for the future, sunscreen would be it. The long-term benefits of sunscreen have been proved by scientists, whereas the rest of my advice has no basis more reliable than my own meandering experience" (*Austin American-Statesman*, August 7, 1997). He went on in maybe 1,000 words to offer thoughts of inspiration, insight, and humor that made the talk one to be not just remembered but shared.

It was a brilliant speech. When Vonnegut's wife found a copy in her e-mail inbox and read it for the first time, she was impressed with her husband's handiwork that she had not seen before and fired off copies to their children and friends. When Vonnegut saw it, he swelled with anger. "How can I know whether I'm being kidded or not, or lied to?" he fumed. You see, he was not the author of the essay and had been nowhere near MIT on graduation day. Kofi Annan delivered the commencement speech at MIT that year. The Vonnegut address, since labeled as "one of the best speeches Kurt Vonnegut didn't write," was penned by columnist Mary Schmich and published in the Chicago Tribune two months before it began flying around the world on the Internet.

So, I wondered, were Mary Schmich to write the talk David Gracy is scheduled to give today, how might she begin? "Be careful," I think she might begin. "If I could offer you only one tip regarding the documentary record in the electronic age, 'be careful' would be it—be careful that you have what you think you have. That is, be careful that what you see on

the screen is what it is purported to be, and be careful that what you want to preserve in the digital environment is set up so as to give you the prospect of achieving that end. The rest of my advice is simply 'have a good time,' because the electronic environment creates kinds of records (by which I mean funds of records information) unknown heretofore, provides access and the potential for access to information in records unimagined heretofore, and appears to have its share of interesting, remarkable, unintended consequences that stand to enrich us all."

Archives—What They Are and Why They Matter

Records information—that is the heart of the matter. Records information is a particular kind of information—namely, information created in the conduct of the affairs of a person's or an organization's life for the purpose of carrying out and documenting those affairs. And it is precisely that fact—that records information is part of the process of conducting business, public and personal—which makes records information unique. To put a face on it, think of documents that you create in the conduct of your affairs for the purpose of carrying out and documenting those affairs. You write letters or e-mail messages to cause someone to know or to do something. You respond accordingly to letters or e-mail messages sent to you. You sign contracts, take photographs, prepare income tax returns, and on and on—all for the purpose of moving your life forward. So records information is a very particular kind of information—ubiquitous and voluminous beyond imagination, to be sure, but particular because it is part of the events that it documents. The job of the archivist, as of anyone responsible for records, is to maintain records in such a way that their authenticity, as part of the events that brought them into existence and of which they were a part, is inviolate.

Archives are that portion of records information determined to have enduring value. Archivists are used to having the concept of "enduring value" equated with "old." But in all my forty-four years in archives, in all my nine years as State Archivist of Texas, I never had anyone come into my archival repository and ask for "old." In fact, I know of such an event happening only once. The archivist of the University of Georgia, Gilbert Head, told me that one day a person walked into the archives, came up to him, and said in virtually these words: "I want to see the oldest thing you have here. I don't care what it is. I just want to see something really old." Obligingly Gilbert went into the stacks, brought out a document several centuries old, and laid it on the table before the visitor. The visitor bent over the document, studied it closely for a few minutes, then raised up, looked Gilbert in the eye, and said: "Umm, ump! that's old!" He walked out satisfied.

The fact is that people come to archives, and people keep records of enduring value, because of the information in the record, age—the date

the record was created—being simply part of the information the archives visitor is seeking. In other words, the value in archives is not age as such, but the fact that the information was created in the conduct of affairs and remains the truest and most faithful record we have of those affairs, no matter when those affairs took place.

The job—the most important job—of the archivist, then, is to maintain records, both hard-copy and electronic, as closely as possible in relation to the affairs of which they were a part. When we do that, we get these results:

- valid but compressed experience that can reduce the real time any user of the archives has to spend accumulating the same experience;
- the solid basis of history;
- the corporate memory that gives context of both time and experience to decision making;
- shared experience over time, which is the basis of community; and evidence of thoughts and actions.

Archives in the Electronic World

Within this truth, archives in the electronic environment have a distinctiveness all their own. Most obviously, they fall into two principal categories, which have significant similarities but also significant differences. One category is digitized copies of hard-copy originals. Digital images of photographs, of advertising, of architectural drawings, of broadsides, of maps, of film, and simply of handwritten letters are found on the Web pages of archival repositories. One of the largest bodies of these is the nearly 800,000 images of the papers of the late senator John Heinz III that are available on-line from Carnegie-Mellon University. The other category is documents that are born digital. These range from simple e-mail messages to compound documents that combine information entities never before combinable—text, sound, and image, both still and moving. Further, these documents can contain links to other documents and sites, which means that in such instances, these documents are not complete in themselves. An e-mail message containing a link and an attachment is a good example. A printout of the e-mail message, which cannot reproduce the link feature and which does not allow manipulation of the attachment, simply is not the same as the e-mail message in electronic form.

This has led to thinking about and defining "the record" differently. Whereas records were long spoken of as particularly physical things (the 1943 Records Disposal Act of the United States defined archives as "all books, papers, maps, photographs, or other documentary materials, regardless of physical form or format"), in the electronic environment, lacking a physical existence, records are conceived of in terms of the transaction of which they are a part and which they document (docu-

ments made, received, or used in the conduct of public business).

It has led also to identifying and confronting a variety of issues—problems and benefits—related specifically to digitized documents and electronic records.

Problems

The greatest of the problems, especially for electronic records that have no hard-copy original, is, as Kurt Vonnegut well knows, authenticity. Because it is so easy to manufacture a document that purports to be something that it is not, and so easy to alter a document to make it into something that it is not, ensuring that the document one views on the screen is indeed the document the viewer believes it to be must be problem number one. When a hard-copy document is called into question, no copy, electronic or otherwise, can replace the hard-copy original. If one is studying the de la Peña manuscript to determine whether it is what it is purported to be—namely, Mexican officer Enrique de la Peña's account of the Texas Campaign of 1836—only the original document will do. Thus, only the original permitted my team and me to scrutinize the characteristics of the handwriting, to analyze the ink, to inspect the paper, to study the interaction of the ink on the paper, and to look closely at the various signs of age, including spots, holes, and water tide lines.

From a variety of perspectives, a second problem of virtually equal magnitude to authenticity is maintaining access to and the functionality of an electronic document that one wants to keep long-term. I say "long-term" because, in the computer world, "archiving" something means saving it for perhaps a decade—three generations of hardware and software upgrades until, if action has not been taken to maintain access to the document, it is no longer accessible. I wrote my biography of Moses Austin on a machine that used a CPM operating system and five-inch floppy disks, both of which are now long obsolete. In other words, I have the disks, but they are completely useless to me. Course notes that I wrote on the machine and have migrated forward as I have acquired new machines still can be opened, but the functionality has been lost. To continue to work with the notes on my current machine, I have to manually move the words into the current word processing program.

How do we keep long-term both text and functionality? Some suggest that the solution will be migration—that is, moving documents into each successive generation of software and reproducing the functionality. Others suggest emulation, which is creating a program to mimic the environment in which a document was produced. The bottom line is that the solution has not yet been found, and this problem is growing every day as the quantity of electronic records explodes. And magnifying the problem is the curious fact that to maintain access to records in the electronic environment as of now, we must move them forward with each platform

upgrade, meaning that copious amounts of human intervention are necessary to manage records in the electronic environment, just as in the hard-copy environment. In other words, achieving preservation in the electronic environment requires no less work than in the hard-copy environment, but the certainty of success is far less.

Third, in the electronic world, we have a much more difficult time simply defining what "the record" is. Looked at from the hard-copy environment, one could argue that the document on the screen is the record. Viewed as a unit of information, the piece with the links embedded in it (that is, the piece and all of the information in each of the links, including that also in links in the item being linked to) is the document when considered by content. Considered as an electronic entity, the record can be argued to be the metadata that defines the document and all of its parts.

An archivist and a user of archives could well argue that the fourth great problem is both the ease with which an individual can delete documents and the difficulty of working through the mass of documentation where archival appraisal has not occurred. On the one hand, the audit trail of development of policy and of changes in things is much more fragile in the electronic environment, where individuals developing documents can replace versions without a record of the development of concepts. On the other hand, the mass can be overwhelming as well, as demonstrated by the fact that the Clinton Presidential Library holds 40 million e-mail messages from that eight-year administration.

Benefits

As substantial as all the problems are, and they are substantial, equal are the benefits obtained by having this new environment within which records information is created and copies of physical documents are made and circulated.

The electronic environment gives us the potential to reach Thomas Jefferson's ideal of preservation in a magnitude beyond his wildest imagination. Jefferson argued that the most effective means of preserving documents was duplication, and accordingly he sent quantities of his papers to be printed, papers sadly never seen again, I might add. From the perspective simply of duplication, it is possible in the digital environment to duplicate without end. All that we need to provide and ensure for the process to succeed is an inviolate exemplar against which copies can be checked.

Another benefit has to be the much greater access to archival inventories—the principal finding aid, analogous to, but much more elaborate, substantial, and detailed than a catalog record for a book. Archival repositories are pouring these onto their Web sites. And they are mounting them by using the Encoded Archival Description electronic form that increases uniformity and facilitates navigation through the often substantial finding aid documents.

In Texas, you can go to the archives of your choice or to the TARO—Texas Archival Resources Online (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/taro/), which brings onto one Web site links to holdings of the major archival repositories in the state. Especially if your interest lies outside the state, you can go to the Repositories of Primary Sources site, hosted at Washington State University (http://www.uidaho.edu/special-collections/Other.Repositories.html), which has links to more than 5,250 archival repositories in North America, Europe, and elsewhere around the world. In the Web environment of today, it is far easier than ever before to learn about the holdings of an archival repository and to make contact with the repository to determine whether it holds information pertinent to your topic.

In fact, archives are experiencing a significant increase in inquiries, which is good. On the other hand, it is apparent that few of the inquirers are looking at the archival inventories first to learn what they can of the holdings and then focus their question accordingly. These inquiries are much more in the category of fishing expeditions. One person wrote the Texas State Archives: "Please send me a list of all the persons buried in unmarked graves in Texas." Another wrote: "Dear Sir: I am writing in request of information on a Mexican War rebel. I don't know his name, but he has red hair and is possibly from Ireland. I know this isn't much to go on, but I hope you can find his name. And if you do, please send me all the free maps and phamplets [*sic*] you have on the Mexican War." Electronic inquiries like these are multiplying.

About the soldier—first, the Texas State Archives was not the right archives in which to seek the redhead. After all, if records information is that produced in the conduct of affairs, then one needs to be clear on who fought the Mexican War—that is, the United States and Mexico. It was fought over Texas but not by Texas. In fact, an Irish brigade served in the American army, and we referred the inquirer to the National Archives for the muster rolls. We always wondered, but never did hear, whether the muster rolls recorded descriptions of the soldiers down to their hair color, and if they did, whether, out of the couple of thousand Irishmen in the brigade, only one had red hair.

Unintended Consequence

One unintended consequence of the wholesale shift in creation of records to the electronic environment is the loss of the surge a person feels in looking at hard-copy archival material. An adrenalin flow comes from holding in your hands documents written at the time by people who were part of the events. Appreciating this loss, one observer has suggested that in the not too distant future, production of documents by hand will become rare and prized, that users of archives will become particularly attentive to harvesting the understanding one can gain of an individual by studying the characteristics of his or her handwriting—the weight, the

lightness; the plainness, the floweriness, the neatness or the messiness of the writing itself.

Summary

What a time to be an archivist or a researcher utilizing archives!

Look at the changing nature of records. A thousand years ago, memory was the record. The jury, for example, consisted of people brought forward to testify to the facts, not to sit in judgment. Over the succeeding three hundred years or so, western civilization shifted so as to accept the written record—something outside of the individual—as the record, the truth. Three hundred years were required to complete this shift. The record that emerged was a descriptive thing. It described an event, recorded the steps in a business transaction, conveyed an authority or condition, or was an account of a financial transaction. Not until the beginning of the twentieth century did we develop significantly new forms of record, such as the chart and graph, which were developed as a means of analyzing information, particularly information in other records.

When I took my first job in an archival repository in 1959 and we talked of storage, we talked of buildings that would contain the production of records for fifty years, maybe more. We knew that the records we had would outlive us—that is, that a human generation was shorter than a generation of records. After all, people had been writing letters for thousands of years and writing them on paper for at least half a millennium.

Then came the electronic record, substantial widespread use of which dates only from the 1980s. In the last twenty years, we have created more truly new kinds of documentation than had been created, depending on how you measure it, in 100 years or 1,000 years: e-mails with links and attachments; compound documents bringing together text, sound, and image; and virtual records, being the one created for the moment on your screen from databases of information at places you have visited only electronically.

Every generation of hardware and software in which electronic records are created is changing so fast that multiple generations of records pass during the active lifetime of a professional archivist. And the period of time we—records keepers and those who create records alike—have in which to understand, accommodate, and master the management of records information in the electronic environment is equally short, not hundreds of years, not even decades.

No less challenging is the need to ensure that the information displayed on the screen is what it is purported to be. Traditional means of assessing authenticity have little or no application in the electronic environment. Tests and strategies specific to records in electronic form not

only are needed but also must be available to and understood by every user of records as never before, because electronic records lack the familiar characteristics so immediately present for assessment in physical documents.

Look, too, at the way contemporary users of archives, first, find out about the existence of records and, second, increasingly access those records pertinent to their needs. They go on-line and search the Web sites of archival repositories, which contain both archival inventories describing holdings of the repository and, increasingly, digital copies of documents referred to in the inventories. Then, using e-mail, they dash off inquiries challenging the archivist to orient the information they seek to the entity(s) that likely handled the affair(s) in the course of which the information desired was generated, thus suggesting where it is to be found.

Surely, during this commencement season, were Mary Schmich or even Kurt Vonnegut writing this talk on the documentary record in the electronic environment, specifically on the sea change in the nature and use of records resulting from the advent of electronic records, both would no doubt counsel you to be careful, have a good time—and, oh yes, wear sunscreen.

Memorials

C. W. W. "Tex" Cook
1909–2003

C. W. W. "Tex" Cook was a man of many hats.
He had a distinguished life in business, beginning his career with Proctor and Gamble as a production trainee, later rising through the ranks of General Foods to serve as chairman and chief executive officer until his retirement in 1974.

He served on the boards of Shell Oil and Chase Manhattan Bank as well as General Foods and was admired by many of the best and brightest in American business.

But it was Tex's devotion to community for which our family will remember him most. A graduate of the University of Texas at Austin and a winner of its most prestigious Distinguished Alumnus award, Tex always treasured his Texas roots, in spite of the fact that he was born in Hugo, Oklahoma.

He felt that in many ways life really began for him when he got to Texas, and so it was to Texas that he retired.

A gentle man and a gentleman, Tex was a giant in stature and in generosity. The hat he wore that I will always remember was his civic hat. He came to his community "hat in hand" as chairman of the United Way, Seton Medical Center, and the Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center, raising money, respect, and effectiveness for the causes he believed in. All he served are better for him. All he knew have more worthy lives because of his example.

He is survived by his beloved and always gracious wife, Ethel Frances Crain of Longview, his children, David W. Cook and Ann Cook of Alexandria, and a state made far richer and wiser because of his sacrifice and counsel.

L.J.

Jean Houston Baldwin Daniel
1916–2002

Jean Houston Baldwin Daniel had every reason to love Texas history and she did. Her proud birthright, as the direct descendant of Sam Houston (her great-great-grandfather), gave her a head start. A longtime member of the Philosophical Society of Texas, she died at age eighty-six

after a life of public service with her husband, Price Daniel, a key player in Texas politics and the prime force in establishing the Texas State Archives and Library.

Together the Daniels are credited with saving scattered historic records, which were ultimately moved to the handsome new archives building adjoining the State Capitol.

Jean Daniel grew up hearing the stories of Sam Houston's life, many of them handed down through her great-grandmother, Houston's oldest daughter.

A major interest of hers was the Texas Governor's Mansion, the fourth oldest in the United States, which was occupied by Sam Houston from 1859 to 1861 when he was governor. He brought to the mansion a coach crowded with seven children and his wife, Margaret Lea, who was expecting their eighth child. Almost one hundred years later, Jean Daniel moved into the same mansion as wife of Governor Price Daniel.

Her interest in the Governor's Mansion was heightened when a large chunk of plaster fell from the ceiling during a party. When work began to replace the plaster, it led to reinforcing the badly sagging staircase and foundations. Ever the researcher, Jean Daniel went to the scattered state archives to study records on the mansion. Restoration architect James L. Hendricks researched the original appearance of the house in the files which Jean Daniel and Austin writer Dorothy Blodgett accumulated for twenty years. They obtained a comprehensive history of the house, and their book was published in 1984.

Credit belongs to Jean Daniel for the acquisition of valuable historical material as gifts from the private collection of former residents. Many gave cherished items and archival material with her word that they would be shared with future generations. She entertained these former residents in the mansion and shared with them their gifts, housed in handsome antique breakfronts for easy public viewing.

One of the most valuable former residents was Miss Ima Hogg, whose collection and memories were extensive. She shared a small hand-drawn map that she had drawn as a young girl at the mansion when her father, James Hogg, was governor. Miss Ima's other gift to the mansion collection was a family hymnal used during the Hogg occupancy. Many other mementos were presented to the mansion, and indeed Jean Daniel gave her own rock-crystal dresser pieces with silver, which had belonged to her great-great-grandmother, Margaret Houston.

Throughout her own life and marriage in 1940 to Price Daniel, an energetic Texas political figure, she was a significant part of the political story of Texas for four decades. She began her honeymoon by campaigning for her husband, running for the Texas legislature, then up, up the political ladder for attorney general, U.S. senator, governor, and a member of the Texas Supreme Court.

The two became dedicated collectors of Texas history and brought

about the realization of the State Archives and Library Building so that the scattered documents of Texas could be held in a safe and accessible place.

Later, Governor Clements prodded the Sixty-sixth Legislature to create a renovation/restoration study committee, and Jean Daniel was named chairman. The committee recommended a $1 million appropriation to repair and restore the basic structure and make changes for the comfort of a contemporary occupant. The State appropriated the money on the last day of the session, May 28, 1979.

What a contribution benefiting us all, especially those of us who are swept up by and writing about the history of Texas and its heroes.

Jean Daniel's mark as a Texas historian came mainly as First Lady of Texas. In that handsome and imposing Governor's Mansion, she was inspired to research and co-author two beautifully illustrated books, about other executive mansions and state capitols of America.

She will be remembered as poised, modest, and beloved by her husband, her children, and friends. She is a major reason that, historically, Texas is well documented in the eyes of writers and historians who continue to be accommodated at the State Archives.

L.C.

Howard Dwayne Graves
1939–2003

The life of Howard Graves was characterized by public service, devotion to others, and the pursuit of academic excellence. A native of the Texas Panhandle town of Roaring Springs, Graves graduated from West Point in 1961. Over a long, distinguished, and exceptionally varied military career he fulfilled many important assignments, ranging from combat duty to postings at the highest levels of national defense. His first assignment was with the 82nd Airborne Division in the Dominican Republic. He also served a combat tour in Vietnam from 1968 to 1969 with the First Air Cavalry Division. In 1974 he was appointed military assistant to Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger. He later commanded the 54th Engineer Battalion in Germany and attended the Army War College. In 1982 he was promoted to the position of brigadier general and served as the assistant division commander of the First Cavalry Division. In 1985 he became vice director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, where he was responsible for implementing many aspects of the Defense Reorganization Act of 1986. He also served as the assistant to the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. In this assignment he represented the chairman at White House and other interagency meetings, attended presidential cabinet meetings, and worked with the secretary of state on numerous assignments, including diplomatic efforts relating to Operation Desert Storm. He retired at the rank of lieutenant general.

But if military service was one major theme of his professional life, education was the other. After graduating from West Point, he attended Oxford University on a Rhodes Scholarship, earning a bachelor of letters. He would later return to take a master of arts and a master of letters. He taught international relations and comparative government at West Point, rising from instructor to associate professor. In the 1980s, he served as commandant of the Army War College; his last military post was a five-year tour as the 54th superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy. After his retirement, he held the Visiting Tom Slick Professorship in World Peace at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs at the University of Texas. And, finally, in 1999 he was appointed Chancellor of the Texas A&M University System. During this appointment he worked tirelessly to advance the mission of the A&M System, one of the largest institutions of higher education in the country, with 25,000 full-time faculty and staff, 98,000 students, and an annual budget of nearly $3 billion. Under his leadership, two new A&M campuses were approved, the Health Science Center undertook a program of remarkable growth, and an aggressive initiative to help meet the state's growing demand for public school teachers was instituted.

His many decorations include the Defense Superior Service Medal, the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and West Point's Distinguished Graduate Award.

Two years into his term as chancellor, he was diagnosed with cancer. Despite an aggressive program of chemotherapy, he continued to work tirelessly on behalf of the system. When failing health finally led him to step down, in typical fashion he placed the emphasis on the positive, stating that he had not only fought but won the battle against cancer for more than two years. A deeply religious man, in lieu of flowers and other memorials, he asked that those wishing to remember him make donations to the Officer's Christian Fellowship and a scholarship fund carrying his name. He is survived by his wife, two children, and five grandchildren.

S.E.S.

John Henry Hannah Jr.
1939–2003

Of Judge John Henry Jr. myriads of words might be spoken and volumes written, for so varied and vast were his talents, his interests, and his attainments. On December 4, 2003, God, in His infinite wisdom, called Judge Hannah from a life of remarkable service to his heavenly home of eternal repose; thereupon the weak and disadvantaged of the world lost one of their staunchest advocates, and the members of the legal community and the citizens of Texas were deprived of a truly outstanding lawyer and judge.

John Hannah was born June 30, 1939, to John Hannah Sr. and Velma Youngblood Hannah in Diboll, Texas. They indoctrinated young John with the principle that it was the duty of the strong to protect the weak and help the less fortunate.

John enlisted in the U.S. Navy and served for four years aboard destroyer escorts. Upon his return to college, he became active in the civil rights movement of the 1960s. At the remarkably tender age of twenty-six, John was elected to the state legislature, where he served three terms. In his last legislative term he became one of the leaders of a bipartisan coalition of 30 of the 150 legislators that pressed for the investigation of the Speaker of the House pertaining to the Sharpstown Bank scandal, resulting in the conviction and removal of the Speaker and the largest turnover in the membership of the Texas legislature in the twentieth century. This group of legislators became known as "The Dirty Thirty."

John next was elected District Attorney of Angelina County. Two years later he became the general counsel for the public interest group Common Cause. There he worked to ensure that recently passed reform legislation—the Texas Open Meetings Act, the Open Records Act, and the Lobby Control Act, all of which John had drafted—was protected.

After a period of private practice in Lufkin, John was appointed in 1977 to what he characterized as his favorite job, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas. He embarked upon a crusade against public corruption in East Texas during which he prosecuted and convicted several sheriffs and county commissioners totaling over thirty individuals.

Next followed ten years of private legal practice in Tyler. John believed that his finest hour as a prosecutor played out in a courtroom in Hemphill, Texas, where he prosecuted the town's popular police chief and two deputies accused of violating the civil rights of a black prisoner who lost his life during incarceration. This was one case in which John did not prevail, but he did emerge as the hero in a subsequent book about the trial entitled *Deliberate Indifference*.

In 1991 upon her election, Governor Ann Richards commented, "I wanted someone who was ethical, who was tough, what was wise, and who was really good-looking. John Hannah immediately came to mind."

After three years as Secretary of State, John Hannah was appointed United States District Judge, a position he filled with distinction for the ten years preceding his death. When being sworn in by Chief Judge Robert M. Parker, and after some appropriately florid remarks by Judge Parker, Judge Hannah simply responded, "I'm going to try to make you a good judge." Judge Parker attests that "John Hannah did make a good judge. I could not detect that the robe changed John Hannah one whit." Judge Hannah bore the reputation of an intelligent, wise, evenhanded judge with an outstanding judicial temperament.

To his uncounted friends and acquaintances, there will never be another John Hannah.

T.B.R. Jr.

George Kozmetsky
1917–2003

George Kozmetsky shared Thomas Edison's belief that "the value of an idea lies in the using of it." As an educator, mentor, and leader, he put that belief into practice daily.

Born in Seattle in 1917 to parents who were immigrants from Belarus, Dr. Kozmetsky graduated from the University of Washington. After graduation, he passed the Certified Public Accountancy examination and moved to Olympia, where he taught at the local college and opened the first CPA practice in town.

In 1941 he enlisted in the Army Medical Corps, where he served stateside until 1944, when he was sent to the frontlines in the wake of D-Day. During more than 200 consecutive days under enemy fire, he earned such decorations as the Purple Heart, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, and Silver Star.

In November of 1943, after a three-year courtship, Dr. Kozmetsky married Ronya Keosiff. Mrs. Kozmetsky, who also earned her degree at the University of Washington, took a job as a social worker while her husband was in the service and saved the money that allowed him to enroll in graduate studies at the Harvard Business School after the war. Mrs. Kozmetsky later returned to graduate studies herself and became a teacher. In 1966 they created the RGK Foundation, which supports innovative projects that benefit education, health, human service, and community affairs.

After receiving his M.B.A. degree in 1947, Dr. Kozmetsky continued his graduate studies and found employment as an assistant professor of corporate finance at Carnegie Tech (later Carnegie Mellon). During this time, he worked with Herbert Simon, later called "the father of artificial intelligence."

Upon completion of his doctorate in commercial science, Dr. Kozmetsky went to work for Litton Industries. There he met Henry Singleton, and together they planned the startup of a new company, Teledyne. In 1960 they completed their business plan, pooled their personal resources, and made a bid for a military contract to develop a new helicopter avionics system. They won the contract, went public, and within six years became a Fortune 500 company.

That success allowed Dr. Kozmetsky to return to his first love—teaching. In 1966 he became dean of the University of Texas College and Graduate School of Business, a position which he held for sixteen years. During his tenure, his emphasis on hiring the best faculty, partnering with the state's business leadership, and encouraging cross-disciplinary research and study elevated the school to nationally recognized status.

From the first, he was a catalyst for technological and economic development in Austin. He believed in the cross-pollination of business expert-

ise and technological genius, and he found eager disciples in Texas. He advised entrepreneurs and venture capitalists, most notably, as an early stockholder and board member, Dell Computer. In 1977 he founded the IC^2 Institute, later known as the Institute for Innovation and Creativity. The institute operates the Austin Technology Incubator and the Clean Air Incubator and sponsors research on economic and technology issues.

In 1993 he received the National Medal of Technology Award from President Clinton. He was the first recipient of the Entrepreneurial Leadership Award from the MIT Enterprise Forum. Additional awards include the Dow Jones Award from the American Assembly of Collegiate School of Business, the Thomas Jefferson Award from the Technology Transfer Society, and membership in the Texas Business Hall of Fame.

Dr. Kozmetsky was a frequent contributor to professional journals and newspapers, the author of numerous books, and a director of several corporations, including Teledyne, Gulf Oil, LaQuinta, Heizer, and Dell Computer.

He is survived by his wife of fifty-nine years and their two children.

M.G.Y.

J. Hugh Liedtke
1922–2003

J. Hugh Liedtke, the longtime head of the Pennzoil Company, passed away on Friday, March 28, 2003, at the age of eighty-one in Houston. Hugh was born on February 10, 1922 in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where his father was a lawyer for the Gulf Oil Corporation. He grew up in Oklahoma, later attending Amherst College, where he had a superb academic experience, majoring in philosophy and winning departmental honors. He spent a year in a shortened masters program at Harvard Business School; then, like his father, he earned a law degree at the University of Texas at Austin. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. At a chance meeting with his brother, Bill, also a Junior Naval Officer, on Saipan in the South Pacific, the two shook hands and agreed that if they both survived the war, they would purse a business career together.

Hugh and Bill began by operating a law office in Midland and became more and more involved in matter relating to the oil business. Hugh had a reputation from the beginning that caused him to spend more time studying the mechanics of corporations than pursuing drilling deals. He expressed the opinion that an oil company could never be successful just by speculative drilling and that a more secure future would be theirs if they spent time acquiring the proven assets of other companies.

In 1953, Hugh and Bill joined with their good friend George H. W. Bush, also then of Midland, to form the Zapata Petroleum Corporation. They drilled many wells in West Texas with much success. Bush went on to operate offshore drilling rigs and, while remaining his close and cor-

dial relationship with the Liedtke brothers, went in his own direction in 1955. In the early 1960s, Hugh and Bill succeeded in a friendly takeover of the South Penn Oil Company, which made the popular lubricating oil sold under the Pennzoil brand name. They renamed the company Pennzoil and merged several other companies into it. In 1965 the Liedtkes were successful in acquiring United Gas and brought that company into the Pennzoil fold.

Bill's most famous notoriety came when he triumphed in a courtroom battle against Texaco. His legal team convinced a jury in 1988 that Texaco had illegally usurped his handshake deal to acquire Getty Oil Company. He ended up with a consequential settlement. It was understood that the Pennzoil received three billion dollars as a settlement from Texaco.

Hugh remained active with Pennzoil until his death in 2003, although he had curtailed many of his responsibilities with that company. The two brothers had previously spun off assets to form Pogo Producing Company, which was headed by Bill Liedtke. That endeavor remains a very successful independent producing company in Houston.

Hugh Liedtke's wife, the former Betty Lyn Dirickson, died in 1992. His brother Bill died in 1991. In addition to his son Blake, Hugh Liedtke is survived by another son, Hugh Jr. of Houston; three daughters, Karen Mark and Kristy Liedtke, both of Houston, and Katy Bade of Louisville, Kentucky; and fifteen grandchildren.

A. W. "Dub" Riter Jr.
1924–2003

A.W. "Dub" Riter Jr. was a Texas gentleman of the old school. He was hardworking, plain-spoken, and devoted to his family, his community, and his state.

Riter graduated from the New Mexico Military Institute Junior College and then obtained a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Texas at Austin in 1947, remaining a loyal UT supporter throughout his life. In 1985 he was inducted into the New Mexico Military Institute Hall of Fame.

Returning to his hometown of Tyler, he started work in the banking business and in 1958 was named Tyler's Most Outstanding Young Man. In 1968 he was named Tyler's Most Outstanding Citizen.

From 1969 to 1974, he was Class A director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas. He served as a member and chairman of the Advisory Council for the FRB of Dallas and for many years was active in Texas banking associations, serving a president of the Texas Bankers Association during its centennial year of 1984–1985.

Riter was a lifetime member of the Texas Research League, a two-term president of the Texas Taxpayers Association, and a board member

of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, which named him East Texan of the Year in 1992.

In September of 1988, Riter retired as senior chairman of the board of NCNB Texas (now Bank of America), having served as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the bank and its predecessors since 1979. He had been president and director of the bank since 1963.

Retirement allowed Riter to devote himself more fully to his already busy schedule of public service. Governor Bill Clements appointed Riter to the Texas Growth Fund Board in 1989 and to the Teacher Retirement System Board of Trustees in 1990. He served then-governor George Bush as a member of the Select Task Force on Public Education and the Governor's Business Council. In 1997 he was appointed to the University of Texas Board of Regents, where he served until his death in September of 2003. He also served as the chairman of the University of Texas Investment Management Company (UTIMCO).

Riter was a tireless promoter of Tyler, the East Texas region, and, most especially, the University of Texas at Tyler. He was well known and much appreciated for the breadth and depth of his community service and generosity, which included leadership in his church, numerous charities, and a variety of social organizations.

He is survived by his wife, Betty Jo, and their two children.

M.G.Y.

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Past Presidents

*Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar	1837–59
*Ira Kendrick Stephens	1936
*Charles Shirley Potts	1937
*Edgar Odell Lovett	1938
*George Bannerman Dealey	1939
*George Waverley Briggs	1940
*William James	1941
*George Alfred Hill Jr.	1942
*Edward Henry Cary	1943
*Edward Randall	1944
*Umphrey Lee	1944
*Eugene Perry Locke	1945
*Louis Herman Hubbard	1946
*Pat Ireland Nixon	1947
*Ima Hogg	1948
*Albert Perley Brogan	1949
*William Lockhart Clayton	1950
*A. Frank Smith	1951
*Ernest Lynn Kurth	1952
*Dudley Kezer Woodward Jr.	1953
*Burke Baker	1954
*Jesse Andrews	1955
*James Pinckney Hart	1956
*Robert Gerald Storey	1957
*Lewis Randolph Bryan Jr.	1958
*W. St. John Garwood	1959
George Crews McGhee	1960
*Harry Huntt Ransom	1961
*Eugene Benjamin Germany	1962
*Rupert Norval Richardson	1963
*Mrs. George Alfred Hill Jr.	1964
*Edward Randall Jr.	1965
*McGruder Ellis Sadler	1966
*William Alexander Kirkland	1967
*Richard Tudor Fleming	1968
*Herbert Pickens Gambrell	1969
*Harris Leon Kempner	1970
*Carey Croneis	1971

*Willis McDonald Tate	1972
*Dillon Anderson	1973
*Logan Wilson	1974
*Edward Clark	1975
Thomas Hart Law	1976
*Truman G. Blocker Jr.	1977
*Frank E. Vandiver	1978
*Price Daniel	1979
Durwood Fleming	1980
Charles A. LeMaistre	1981
*Abner V. McCall	1982
*Leon Jaworski	1983
Wayne H. Holtzman	1983
Jenkins Garrett	1984
Joe R. Greenhill	1985
William Pettus Hobby	1986
Elspeth Rostow	1987
John Clifton Caldwell	1988
J. Chrys Dougherty	1989
*Frank McReynolds Wozencraft	1990
William C. Levin	1991
*William D. Seybold	1992
Robert Krueger	1993
Steven Weinberg	1994
*William H. Crook	1995
Charles C. Sprague	1996
Jack S. Blanton	1997
William P. Wright Jr.	1998
Patricia Hayes	1999
A. Baker Duncan	2000
Ellen C. Temple	2001
George C. Wright	2002
J. Sam Moore Jr.	2003

*Deceased

MEETINGS

of the Philosophical Society of Texas

1837 – Founded at Houston, December 5
1840 – Austin, January 29
1936 – Chartered, January 18
1936 – Reorganizational meeting, Dallas, December 5
1937 – Meeting and inaugural banquet, Dallas, January 29
1937 – Liendo and Houston, December 4
1938 – Dallas
1939 – Dallas
1940 – San Antonio
1941 – Austin
1942 – Dallas
1943 – Dallas
1944 – Dallas
1945 – Dallas
1946 – Dallas
1947 – San Antonio
1948 – Houston
1949 – Austin
1950 – Houston
1951 – Lufkin
1952 – College Station
1953 – Dallas
1954 – Austin
1955 – Nacogdoches
1956 – Austin
1957 – Dallas
1958 – Austin
1959 – San Antonio
1960 – Fort Clark
1961 – Salado
1962 – Salado
1963 – Nacogdoches
1964 – Austin
1965 – Salado
1966 – Salado
1967 – Arlington
1968 – San Antonio
1969 – Salado
1970 – Salado
1971 – Nacogdoches
1972 – Dallas
1973 – Austin (Lakeway Inn)
1974 – Austin
1975 – Fort Worth
1976 – San Antonio
1977 – Galveston
1978 – Houston
1979 – Austin
1980 – San Antonio
1981 – Dallas
1982 – Galveston
1983 – Fort Worth
1984 – Houston
1985 – College Station
1986 – Austin
1987 – Kerrville
1988 – Dallas
1989 – San Antonio
1990 – Houston
1991 – Galveston
1992 – Dallas
1993 – Laredo
1994 – Austin
1995 – Corpus Christi
1996 – Dallas
1997 – Houston
1998 – Abilene
1999 – Austin
2000 – San Antonio
2001 – Austin
2002 – Fort Worth
2003 – El Paso

PREAMBLE

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

Members of the Society

(Name of Spouse Appears in Parenthesis)

Aboussie, Marilyn (John Hay), chief justice, Texas Third Court of Appeals, *Austin and San Angelo*

Allbritton, Joe Lewis (Barbara), lawyer; board vice-chairman, Riggs Bank, N.A., *Houston*

Anderson, Thomas D. (Helen), lawyer, *Houston*

Armstrong, Anne Legendre (Tobin), former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain; regent, Texas A&M University System, 1997, *Armstrong*

Arnold, Daniel C. (Beverly), private investor, *Houston*

Ashby, Lynn Cox (Dorothy), former editor, editorial page, Houston Post; member, Houston Philosophical Society; author, columnist, *Houston*

Atlas, Morris (Rita), lawyer; senior managing partner, Atlas and Hall, *McAllen*

Barnes, Susan J., The Reverend, assistant rector, St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, *Austin*

Barnett, Lynn (Randy), director, Abilene Cultural Affairs Council, *Abilene*

Barrow, Thomas D. (Janice), president, T-Bar-X, Ltd., *Houston*

Bash, Frank (Susan), director, McDonald Observatory, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

Batiste, John Paul, executive director, Texas Commission on the Arts, *Austin*

Bell, Paul Gervais (Sue), retired general contractor, *Houston*

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Rice University; managing editor, Journal of Southern History, *Houston*

BONJEAN, CHARLES M., Professor of Sociology and executive director of the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

BRANDS, H., Member of society of American Historians; Dickson Allen Anderson Centennial Professor of History at the University of Texas; Author, *Austin*

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BURNS, CHESTER R. (ANN), James Wade Rockwell Professor of the History of Medicine, University of Texas Medical Branch, *Galveston*

BUSH, LAURA WELCH (GEORGE), first lady of the United States of America; founder of the Texas Book Festival, *Washington, D.C.*

BUSH, GEORGE W. (LAURA), president of the United States of America, *Washington, D.C.*

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CANTRELL, GREGG, Professor of History at Texas Christian University, author, *Fort Worth*

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CARLETON, DON E. (SUZANNE), director, Center for American History, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

CARPENTER, ELIZABETH "LIZ", former assistant secretary of education, Washington correspondent, White House press secretary; consultant, Lyndon Baines Johnson Library; author and speaker, *Austin*

CARSON, RONALD (UTE), Harris L. Kempner Distinguished Professor in the Humanities in Medicine and director of the Institute for the Medical Humanities University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, *Galveston*

CATTO, HENRY E. (JESSICA), former U.S. ambassador to Great Britain and El Salvador; vice-chairman, Aspen Institute; former vice-chairman, National Public Radio; former director, U.S. Information Agency, *San Antonio*

CAVAZOS, LAURO F. (PEGGY ANN), former U.S. secretary of education; former president, Texas Tech University and Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, *Port Aransas*

CIGARROA, FRANCISCO, President University of Texas Health Science Center; pediatric and transplant surgeon, *San Antonio*

CIGARROA, JOAQUIN G., JR. (BARBARA), physician, internal medicine and cardiology, *Laredo*

CLEMENTS, WILLIAM P., JR. (RITA), former governor of Texas; former chairman, SEDCO, Inc.; former U.S. deputy secretary of defense, *Dallas*

COOK, C.W.W. "TEX" (ETHEL FRANCES), *Longview*

CORMIER, RUFUS (YVONNE), attorney and partner in the Houston office of Baker Botts, LLP, *Houston*

CORNYN, JOHN, US Senator, Deputy Whip in Senate

COX, PATRICK, Assistant Director, Center for American History at University of Texas; Historian; Writer, *Austin*

CRAVEN, JUDITH LYNN BERWICK (MORITZ), past president, United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast; regent, University of Texas System, *Houston*

CRIM, WILLIAM ROBERT (MARGARET), investments, *Kilgore*

CROOK, MARY ELIZABETH (MARC LEWIS), author; member, Texas Institute of Letters, *Austin*

CRUTCHER, RONALD A. (BETTY), provost and executive vice-president for academic affairs, Miami University; cellist, *Oxford, Ohio*

CUNNINGHAM, WILLIAM H. (ISABELLA), former president, University of Texas at Austin; former chancellor, University of Texas System, *Austin*

CURTIS, GREGORY (TRACY), editor, Texas Monthly, 1981–2000; author, *Austin*

DAVIDSON, CHANDLER (SHARON L. PLUMMER), professor of sociology and political science emeritus, Rice University, *Houston*

DAVIS, D. JACK (GAIL), dean of the School of Visual Arts, University of North Texas, *Denton*

DE WETTER, MARGARET, author of three books of poetry, as well as a biographies and three books of genealogy, docent and member Huntington Library Live Poets Society, UT El Paso Distinguished Alumna, El Paso Women's Hall of Fame, widow of former mayor of El Paso Peter de Wetter, *El Paso*

DEAN, DAVID A. (JEAN), lawyer; former secretary of state, Texas, *Dallas*

DEBAKEY, MICHAEL E., cardiovascular surgeon; chancellor emeritus, Baylor College of Medicine, *Houston*

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DELCO, WILHELMINA (EXALTON), former member, Texas House of Representatives; civic leader; adjunct professor, Community College Leadership Program, University of Texas at Austin; chair, Board of Trustees, Huston-Tillotson College, *Austin*

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DOBIE, DUDLEY R., JR. (SAZA), successor trustee, Clayton Foundation for Research; shareholder, Brorby & Crozier, P.C., *Austin*

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DOUGHERTY, J. CHRYS, III, retired attorney; former Honorary French Consul in Austin; former president, State Bar of Texas; former trustee, St. Stephen's Episcopal School, Austin; former trustee, University of Texas Law School Foundation; trustee, Texas Supreme Court Historical Society, The Austin Project; administrative, Texas Appleseed, *Austin*

DOUGHERTY, J. CHRYS, IV (MARY ANN), director of research, Just for the Kids, *Austin*

DUGGER, RONNIE E. (PATRICIA BLAKE), reporter, writer, social structure activist, *Austin, Texas*, and *Somerville, MA*

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EMANUEL, VICTOR LLOYD, naturalist, founder of Victor Emanuel Nature Tours, *Austin*

FARABEE, KENNETH RAY (MARY MARGARET), former vice-chancellor and general counsel, University of Texas System; former member, Texas Senate, *Austin*

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FEHRENBACH, T.R. (LILLIAN), author; historian; former chairman, commissioner emeritus, Texas Historical Commission; former chairman, Texas Antiquities Committee; fellow, Texas State Historical Association, *San Antonio*

FEIGIN, RALPH D. (JUDITH), president and CEO, Baylor College of Medicine, *Houston*

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FURGESON, W. ROYAL, JR. (JULI), U.S. district judge, Western District of Texas, Midland Division, *Midland*

GALBRAITH, JAMES K. (YING TANG), professor, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

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GARCIA, JULIET VILLARREAL (OSCAR E.), president, University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College, *Brownsville*

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GARRETT, JENKINS (VIRGINIA), lawyer; former member, board of regents, University of Texas System; former chairman, board of trustees, Tarrant County Junior College; distinguished alumnus award, University of Texas at Austin, *Fort Worth*

GARWOOD, WILLIAM L. (MERLE), judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, *Austin*

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GOETZMANN, WILLIAM H. (MEWES), Jack S. Blanton Sr. Endowed Chair in History and American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, Pulitzer Prize-winning author, *Austin*

GOLDSTEIN, JOSEPH L., professor of medicine and molecular genetics, University of Texas Southwest Medical Center; Nobel laureate in medicine or physiology, *Dallas*

GORDON, WILLIAM EDWIN, distinguished professor emeritus, Rice University; foreign secretary (1986-1990), National Academy of Sciences, *Houston*

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GULLETT, JOHN, Physician, *Abilene*

GUNTER, PETE A. Y. (ELIZABETH), Regents Professor of Philosophy, University of North Texas; member, Texas Institute of Letters; board of directors, Southwest Philosophy Review; president, Association for Process Philosophy of Education; lifetime board member and past president, Big Thicket Association, *Denton*

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HANNAH, JOHN, JR. (JUDITH GUTHRIE), chief judge, Eastern District of Texas, *Tyler*

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HARRIGAN, STEPHEN MICHAEL (SUE ELLEN), author; contributing editor, *Texas Monthly, Austin*

HARRISON, FRANK, physician; president emeritus, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio; former president, University of Texas at Arlington, *Dallas*

HARTE, EDWARD HOLMEAD, former publisher, Corpus Christi Caller-Times, *Corpus Christi*

HARTE, CHRISTOPHER M. (KATHERINE STODDARD POPE), investments, Portland, *Spicewood*

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HAY, JESS (BETTY JO), chairman, HCB Enterprises, Inc.; chairman, Texas Foundation for Higher Education; former member, board of regents, University of Texas System, *Dallas*

HAYES, PATRICIA A., interim president, CEO, Seton Healthcare Network, *Austin*

HECHT, NATHAN LINCOLN, justice, Supreme Court of Texas, *Austin*

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HEYER, GEORGE STUART, JR., professor emeritus of the history of doctrine, Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary, *Austin*

HIGGINBOTHAM, PATRICK E. (ELIZABETH), judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, *Dallas*

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HOFFMAN, PHILIP GUTHRIE (MARY), president emeritus, University of Houston; former president, Texas Medical Center, Inc., *Houston*

HOLLAMON, ELIZABETH E., former head, Trinity Episcopal School; educational consultant; president, Cavalry Consulting, Inc., *Galveston*

HOLTZMAN, WAYNE H. (JOAN), professor emeritus of psychology and education; past President, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

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HUDSON, EDWARD R., JR. (ANN FRASHER), independent oil producer; board member, Kimbell Art Foundation, Burnett Foundation, Modern Art Museum of Fort Worth, Aspen Art Museum, and Aspen Center for Physics, Friends of Art and Preservation in Embassies, *Fort Worth*

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JOSEY, JACK S. (DONNA PEARSON), president, Josey Oil Company; member, board of governors, Rice University; former regent, University of Texas System; president emeritus, Welch Foundation, *Houston*

JUSTICE, WILLIAM WAYNE (SUE), senior judge, U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Texas; sitting by designation in the Western District of Texas, *Austin*

**KAIN, COLLEEN T., retired executive assistant, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

KELLY, DEE J. (JANICE), attorney, *Fort Worth*

KELSEY, MAVIS PARROTT, SR., retired physician; founder and former chief, Kelsey-Seybold Clinic, *Houston*

KELTON, ELMER (ANNA), fiction writer, livestock journalist, *San Angelo*

KEMPNER, RUTH, *Galveston*

Kempner, Harris L., Jr. (Hetta), trustee, H. Kempner; president, Kempner Capital Management, Inc., Galveston

KESSLER, JAMES LEE (SHELLEY), rabbi, Temple B'nai Israel; founder and first president, Texas Jewish Historical Society, *Galveston*

KING, CAROLYN DINEEN, chief judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, *Houston*

KING, JOHN Q. TAYLOR, SR., chancellor and president emeritus, Huston-Tillotson College; major general, AUS (retired), lieutenant general, Texas State Guard, *Austin*

KLEBERG, SALLY SEARCY, financial educator, family office manager, *New York* and *San Antonio*

KLEIN, MELVYN N. (ANNETTE), managing partner of GKH Partners, L.P.; attorney; adjunct professor, Texas A&M University-Corpus Christi, *Corpus Christi*

KOZMETSKY, GEORGE (RONYA),

KRIER, CYNDI TAYLOR (JOSEPH), former member, Texas Senate; vice-president of Texas government relations, USAA; partner, Vallejo Ranch, *San Antonio*

KRUEGER, ROBERT "BOB" CHARLES (KATHLEEN), former U.S. ambassador to Botswana; former U.S. senator, congressman, ambassador to Burundi, ambassador at-large to Mexico; former Texas Railroad commissioner; former vice-provost and dean of Arts and Sciences, Duke University; author; president, Krueger Associates, *New Braunfels*

LABOON, ROBERT BRUCE (RAMONA), partner, Locke Liddell & Sapp LLP, *Houston*

LARIVIERE, RICHARD W. (JANIS), dean, College of Liberal Arts, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

LAW, THOMAS HART (JO ANN), lawyer; former member, board of regents, University of Texas System, *Fort Worth*

LEBERMANN, LOWELL H., JR., chairman, Centex Beverage, Inc., *Austin*

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LEMAISTRE, CHARLES A. (JOYCE), president emeritus, University of Texas System Cancer Center, M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, *San Antonio*

LEVIN, WILLIAM C., physician; president emeritus and Ashbel Smith Professor, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston, *Galveston*

LINDSEY, JOHN H. (SARA), businessman; art collector; civic leader; former member, board of directors, Museum of Fine Arts; director, Alley Theatre; member, board of regents, Texas A&M University System; former member of the board, U.S. Military Academy at West Point, Board of Directors, George Bush Presidential Library Foundation, *Houston*

LIVINGSTON, WILLIAM S. (LANA), senior vice-president, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

LOCHRIDGE, LLOYD, lawyer; former president, State Bar of Texas; former member, board of governors, American Bar Association, *Austin*

LOCKE, JOHN PATRICK (RAMONA), president, Locke Holdings, Inc., *Dallas*

LORD, GROGAN (BETTY), senior chairman, First Texas Bancorp; member, Texas Securities Board; trustee, Southwestern University, *Georgetown*

LOVE, BEN F. (MARGARET), retired chairman and CEO (1972-1989), Texas Commerce Bank, Houston, and Chase Banks of Texas, *Houston*

LOW, GILBERT, lawyer, *Beaumont*

LOWMAN, ALBERT T. (DARLYNE), past president, Texas Folklore Society, Book Club of Texas, Texas State Historical Association; managing partner, Lowman Ranch, Ltd., *San Marcos*

MACKINTOSH, PRUDENCE M. (JOHN), author; member, Texas Institute of Letters, *Dallas*

MACON, JANE (LARRY), attorney, city and trial attorney, City of San Antonio, *San Antonio*

MADDEN, WALES H., JR. (ABBIE), attorney; former member, board of regents, University of Texas System, *Amarillo*

MARGO, ADAIR WAKEFIELD (DEE), owner, Adair Margo Gallery; member, Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board; State Advisory Council, Texas Book Festival; chairman, President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities, *El Paso*

MARK, HANS (MARION), professor of aerospace engineering, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

MARSH, GWENDOLYN "WENDY" O. (STANLEY), civic volunteer active in *arts and education, Amarillo*

MARTIN, JAMES C., interim director, Texas State Historical Association; former executive director, San Jacinto Museum of History, *Houston, Austin*

MARTIN, ROBERT S. (BARBARA), director, Institute for Museum and Library Services; former director, Texas State Library, *Corinth* and *Washington, D.C.*

MARTINEZ, PHILIP, El Paso district judge, former director El Paso Legal Assistance Society, El Paso Holocaust Museum, El Paso Cancer Treatment Center, and Hispanic Leadership Institute, *El Paso*

MARZIO, PETER CORT, director, the Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, *Houston*

MATTHEWS, KATHLEEN SHIVE, dean, Wiess School of Natural Sciences, Rice University; elected to American Association for the Advancement of Science, *Houston*

MATTHEWS, JUDY JONES, president, Dodge Jones Foundation, *Abilene*

MCCOMBS, B. J, "RED" (CHARLINE), owner, Minnesota Vikings, *San Antonio*

MCCORQUODALE, ROBIN HUNT, novelist, *Houston*

MCDERMOTT, MARGARET, UT Austin Distinguished Alumna, patron of the arts, education, and medicine in various community involvements, member International Council of Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Dallas Shakespeare Club, an Honorary Alumnae of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, *Dallas*

McFadden, Joseph M., president emeritus, professor of history, University of St. Thomas, *Houston*

McGhee, George Crews, former U.S. ambassador to *West Germany* and *Turkey*, *Middleburg, Vermont*

McHugh, M. Colleen, partner, Bracewell & Giuliani, LLP, *Corpus Christi*

McKnight, Joseph Webb (Mimi), professor, Southern Methodist School of Law; legal historian; law reformer, *Dallas*

McLaughlin, John Mark (Amy), rancher; lawyer; chairman, Texas State Bank, *San Angelo*

McReynolds, Jim (Judy), member, Texas House of Representatives; former faculty member, Stephen F. Austin State University; owner, Chapparal Energy, Inc., *Lufkin*

Middleton, Harry J. (Miriam), director emeritus, Lyndon Baines Johnson Presidential Library and Museum; executive director, Lyndon Baines Johnson Foundation, *Austin*

Miller, Charles (Beth), chairman, Meridian National, Inc., *Houston*

Monday, Jane Clements (Charles), former regent, Texas State University System; public commissioner, Southern Association for College and Schools; author, *Huntsville*

Moore, J. Sam, Jr., retired lawyer; former chairman, Texas Committee for the Humanities; former member, Texas Law Review Association, *El Paso*

Moseley, John Dean (Sara Bernice), president emeritus, Austin College; former director, Texas Legislative Council; consultant, *Sherman*

Mosle, Paula Meredith, trustee and chairman, Hockaday School; former dean of women, Rice University; former governor, current trustee advisor, Rice University, *Dallas*

Moudy, James Mattox (Lucille), chancellor emeritus, Texas Christian University, *Fort Worth*

Mullins, Charles B. (Stella), professor of internal medicine, J. Fred Schoellkopf Jr. Chair in Cardiology, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, *Dallas*

Murphy, Ewell E., Jr., lawyer, retired partner, Baker Botts, LLP; distinguished lecturer, University of Houston Law Center, *Houston*

Natalicio, Diana S., president, University of Texas at El Paso; member, Texas Women's Hall of Fame; author, *El Paso*

Olson, Lyndon L., Jr. (Kay), former U.S. ambassador to Sweden, *Waco*

Palaima, Thomas G. (Carolyn), professor of classics, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

PHILLIPS, THOMAS R. (LYN), chief justice, Supreme Court of Texas, *Austin*

POPE, JACK (ALLENE), former chief justice, Supreme Court of Texas, *Austin*

POWELL, BOONE (DIANNE), chairman, Ford, Powell & Carson, Architects; fellow, College of Fellows, American Institute of Architects; former president, Texas Society of Architects; peer professional, U.S. General Services Administration, *San Antonio*

POWERS, WILLIAM, Dean University of Texas Law School, John Jeffers Research Chair in Law, Hines H. Baker and Thelma Kelly Baker Chair,University Distinguished Teaching Professor, *Austin*

PRADO, EDWARD C. (MARIA), U.S. Circuit Judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, former U.S. District Court Judge, Western District of Texas; former U.S. Attorney, Western District of Texas, *San Antonio*

PRESSLER, H. PAUL, III (NANCY), justice (retired), Court of Appeals of Texas, Fourteenth Supreme Judicial District, *Houston*

RAMEY, TOM B., JR. (JILL), lawyer; chief justice, Twelfth Court of Appeals, *Tyler*

RAMIREZ, MARIO E. (SARAH), physician; past member, board of regents, University of Texas System, vice-president for South Texas/Border Initiatives, University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, *Rio Grande City*

RANDALL, RISHER (FAIRFAX), former senior vice-president and director, American General Investment Corp.; manager, family trusts, investments, and real estate, *Houston*

RANDALL, EDWARD, III (ELLEN), private investor; board of directors, EOG Resources, Inc., Kinder Morgan, Inc., and EcOutlook.com, Inc., *Houston*

REASONER, HARRY MAX (MACEY), lawyer; senior partner, Vinson & Elkins, *Houston*

REAUD, WAYNE A. attorney and philanthropist; member of University of Texas System Chancellor's Council, *Beaumont*

REAVLEY, THOMAS M. (FLORENCE), judge, U.S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, *Austin*

REYNOLDS, HERBERT H. (JOY), president emeritus, Baylor University, former Air Force/NASA psychologist and neuroscientist, *Waco*

RHODES, CHARLOTTE W. (ALEC), patron, Shakespeare at Winedale; Chancellor's Council, University of Texas at Austin; Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center Advisory Council, University of Texas at Austin, *Dripping Springs*

Riter, A. W. "Dub", Jr. (Betty Jo), former president, NCNB Texas-Tyler, vice-chairman, board of regents, University of Texas System, *Tyler*

Robinson, Mary Lou, U.S. district judge; former state appellate and trial judge, *Amarillo*

Rodriguez, Raul (Lorena), managing director and CEO, North American Development Bank, *San Antonio*

Rodriguez, Eduardo Roberto, attorney, Rodriguez, Colvin & Chaney, LLP, *Brownsville*

Romo, Ricardo (Harriett), president, University of Texas at San Antonio, *San Antonio*

Rostow, Elspeth (Walt), Stiles Professor Emerita, former dean, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

Rove, Karl C. (Darby), senior advisor and assistant to the president of the United States, *Washington, D.C.*

Rutford, Robert Hoxie (Marjorie Ann), Excellence in Education Foundation Chair in Geoscience, University of Texas at Dallas; former president, University of Texas at Dallas; former director, Division of Polar Programs, National Science Foundation; president, Scientific Committee on Antartic Research, *Richardson*

Schrum, Jake B. (Jane), president, Southwestern University, *Georgetown*

Schwitters, Roy F. (Karen), S. W. Richardson Regents Chair in Physics, University of Texas at Austin; former director, Super Conducting Super Collider, *Austin*

Scott, Jenny Lind Porter (Lawrence E.), poet and educator; former poet laureate of Texas, *Austin* and *Los Angeles, California*

Seldin, Donald W., William Buchanan and University of Texas System Professor of Internal Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, *Dallas*

Sherman, Max Ray (Gene Alice), professor and dean emeritus, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, University of Texas at Austin; former president, West Texas State University, *Austin*

Shilling, Roy B., Jr. (Margaret), president emeritus, Southwestern University, *Austin*

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Smith, Cullen (Mickey), attorney, former president of the State Bar of Texas; member, Advisory Council, College of the Arts and Sciences, Baylor University, *China Spring*

SMITH, EVAN, Editor Texas Monthly, Secretary of the Boards of the American Society of Magazine Editors and the Austin Film Society, member of the Boards of the Jack S. Blanton Museum of Art, the Headliners Club, Marfa Public Radio, and Austin public television station, KLRU, *Austin*

SMITH, BEA, Texas Court of Appeals in Austin, Adjunct Professor UT School of Law, *Austin*

SMITH, FRANK C., JR. (KATHERINE), electrical engineer; specialist in data processing and geosciences, *Houston*

SPIVEY, BROADUS A. (RUTH ANN), past president, State Bar of Texas; shareholder, Spivey & Ainsworth, P.C., *Austin*

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STEPHENS, F. L. "STEVE" (POLLYANNA), former chairman, CEO, and co-founder, Town & Country Food Stores, Inc., *San Angelo*

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STOBO, JOHN D. (MARY ANN), president, University of Texas Medical Branch, *Galveston*

STOREY, CHARLES PORTER (HELEN), lawyer; trustee; former chairman, Southwestern Legal Foundation, *Dallas*

STOREY, CHARLES PORTER, JR. (GAIL), physician; author; medical director, Executive Vice-President American Academy of Hospice and Palliative Medicine, Palliative Care Consultant, Colorado Permanente Medical Group, *Boulder*

STRONG, LOUISE CONNALLY (BEEMAN), professor of medical genetics; Sue and Radcliffe Killiam Chair, University of Texas System Cancer Center; Phi Beta Kappa, *Houston*

SULLIVAN, TERESA A. (DOUG LAYCOCK), vice-president and graduate dean, professor of sociology and law, Cox & Smith Faculty Fellow in Law, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

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TRAUTH, DENISE, President, Texas State University; writer, *San Marcos*

TROTTER, BILLY BOB (PEGGY), pathologist; director emeritus, Laboratories of Hendrick Medical Center, *Abilene*

TYLER, RON C. (PAULA), former director, Texas State Historical Association; professor of history, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

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VENNEMA, DIANE (PETER VENNEMA), author and illustrator, *Houston*

VICK, FRANCES BRANNEN (ROSS), former director and co-founder, University of North Texas Press; councilor, Texas Institute of Letters and Texas Folklore Society; board, Texas Council for the Humanities, *Dallas*

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WEINBERG, LOUISE (STEVEN), professor of law, William B. Bates Chair for the Administration of Justice, University of Texas at Austin, *Austin*

WEINBERG, STEVEN (LOUISE), Josey-Welch Foundation Chair in Science and Regental Professor, University of Texas at Austin; Nobel Prize in physics; research and publications in physics and astronomy, *Austin*

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WHITE, FRED NEWTON, JR. (ROSANNE), professor emeritus of medicine, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California at San Diego, *San Antonio*

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WHITTENBURG, GEORGE (ANN), lawyer; member, Council of the American Law Institute; Life Fellow, American Bar Foundation, *Amarillo*

WILDENTHAL, C. KERN (MARGARET), president, University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center, *Dallas*

WILHELM, MARILYN, founder-director, Wilhelm Schole International; author, *Houston*

WILSON, ROSINE, historian and author; former president, Texas Historical Foundation; vice-chairman, Texas Historical Commission; president of the board, McFaddin-Ward House Museum; trustee, McFaddin-Ward Foundation; trustee, San Jacinto Museum of History, *Beaumont*

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YOUNG, BARNEY T. (SALLY), founding partner, Rain, Harrell, Emery, Young, and Doke; of counsel, Locke, Liddell & Sapp, *Dallas*

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ZAFFIRINI, JUDITH (CARLOS), senator for the twenty-first district of Texas; owner, Zaffirini Communications, *Laredo*

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(Date indicates year of Proceedings in which memorial is published.)

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RICHARD FENNER BURGES (1945)
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JOHN HILL BURLESON (1959)
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CLIFTON M. CALDWELL
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JOHN WILLIAM CARPENTER
EVELYN M. CARRINGTON (1985)
PAUL CARRINGTON (1989)
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CARLOS EDUARDO CASTAÑEDA (1958)
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ASA CRAWFORD CHANDLER (1958)
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HENRY COHEN (1952)
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C. W. W. COOK (2003)
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MARGARET COUSINS (1996)
MARTIN MCNULTY CRANE (1943)
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JOSEPH STEPHEN CULLINAN (1937)
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ROBERT B. CULLOM
MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM
THOMAS WHITE CURRIE (1943)
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ROSCOE PLIMPTON DEWITT
ADINA DEZAVALA (1955)
FAGAN DICKSON
CHARLES SANFORD DIEHL (1946)
FRANK CLIFFORD DILLARD (1939)
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EZRA WILLIAM DOTY (1994)
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FREDERICA GROSS DUDLEY
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DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER
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JOE EWING ESTES (1991)
HYMAN JOSEPH ETTLINGER (1986)
LUTHER HARRIS EVANS
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MARY VAN DEN BERGE HILL (1965)
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TEMPLE HOUSTON MORROW
WILLIAM OWEN MURRAY (1973)
FRED MERRIAM NELSON
CHESTER WILLIAM NIMITZ (1965)
PAT IRELAND NIXON (1965)
MARY MOODY NORTHEN (1991)
JAMES RANKIN NORVELL (1969)
CHILTON O'BRIEN (1983)
DENNIS O'CONNOR (1997)
CHARLES FRANCIS O'DONNELL (1948)
JOSEPH GRUNDY O'DONOHOE (1956)
LEVI ARTHUR OLAN (1984)
TRUEMAN EDGAR O'QUINN (1989)
JOHN ELZY OWENS (1951)
WILLIAM A. OWENS (1991)
LOUIS C. PAGE (1982)
GLORIA HILL PAPE (2002)
JUBAL RICHARD PARTEN (1993)
ADLAI MCMILLAN PATE JR. (1988)
ANNA J. HARDWICK PENNYBACKER (1939)
HALLY BRYAN PERRY (1966)
NELSON PHILLIPS (1966)
GEORGE WASHINGTON PIERCE (1966)
EDMUND LLOYD PINCOFFS (1991)
BENJAMIN FLOYD PITTINGER
KENNETH S. PITZER (2000)
GEORGE FRED POOL (1984)
CHARLES SHIRLEY POTTS (1963)
HERMAN PAUL PRESSLER JR. (1996)
CHARLES NELSON PROTHRO (2000)
HARRY MAYO PROVENCE (1996)

MAURICE EUGENE PURNELL
CHARLES PURYEAR (1940)
CLINTON SIMON QUIN (1956)
COOPER KIRBY RAGAN
HOMER PRICE RAINEY (1985)
CHARLES WILLIAM RAMSDELL (1942)
EDWARD RANDALL (1944)
EDWARD RANDALL JR. (1970)
KATHARINE RISHER RANDALL (1991)
LAURA BALLINGER RANDALL (1955)
JO STEWART RANDEL (2002)
HARRY HUNTT RANSOM (1976)
EMIL C. RASSMAN
FANNIE ELIZABETH RATCHFORD
SAM RAYBURN (1961)
JOHN SAYRES REDDITT (1972)
LAWRENCE JOSEPH RHEA (1946)
WILLIAM ALEXANDER RHEA (1941)
JAMES OTTO RICHARDSON
RUPERT NORVAL RICHARDSON (1987)
JAMES FRED RIPPY
A. W. "DUB" RITER JR. (2003)
SUMMERFIELD G. ROBERTS (1969)
FRENCH MARTEL ROBERTSON (1976)
CURTICE ROSSER
JOHN ELIJAH ROSSER (1960)
WALT WHITMAN ROSTOW
JOSEPH ROWE
JAMES EARL RUDDER (1969)
THOMAS J. RUSK
MCGRUDER ELLIS SADLER (1966)
JEFFERSON DAVIS SANDEFER (1940)
MARLIN ELIJAH SANDLIN
HYMAN JUDAH SCHACHTEL (1991)
EDWARD MUEGGE "BUCK" SCHIWETZ (1985)
VICTOR HUMBERT SCHOFFELMAYER (1966)
ARTHUR CARROLL SCOTT (1940)
ELMER SCOTT (1954)
JOHN THADDEUS SCOTT (1955)
WOODROW BRADLEY SEALS (1991)
TOM SEALY (1992)
GEORGE DUBOSE SEARS (1974)
WILLIAM G. SEARS (1997)
ELIAS HOWARD SELLARDS (1960)
DUDLEY CRAWFORD SHARP
ESTELLE BOUGHTON SHARP (1965)
JAMES LEFTWICH SHEPHERD JR. (1964)
MORRIS SHEPPARD (1941)
JOHN BEN SHEPPERD (1989)
STUART SHERAR (1969)
PRESTON SHIRLEY (1991)
ALLAN SHIVERS (1985)
RALPH HENDERSON SHUFFLER (1975)
RALPH HENDERSON SHUFFLER II (2002)
JOHN DAVID SIMPSON JR.
ALBERT OLIN SINGLETON (1947)
JOSEPH ROYALL SMILEY (1991)
A. FRANK SMITH JR. (1993)
A. FRANK SMITH SR. (1962)
ASHBEL SMITH
FRANK CHESLEY SMITH SR. (1970)
HARLAN J. SMITH (1991)
HENRY SMITH
HENRY NASH SMITH
THOMAS VERNON SMITH (1964)
HARRIET WINGFIELD SMITHER (1955)
ROBERT S. SPARKMAN (1997)
RALPH SPENCE (1994)
JOHN WILLIAM SPIES
TOM DOUGLAS SPIES (1960)
STEPHEN H. SPURR (1990)
ROBERT WELDON STAYTON (1963)
ZOLLIE C. STEAKLEY (1991)
RALPH WRIGHT STEEN (1980)
IRA KENDRICK STEPHENS (1956)
MARSHALL T. STEVES (2001)
ROBERT GERALD STOREY (1981)
GEORGE WILFORD STUMBERG
HATTON WILLIAM SUMNERS (1962)
ROBERT LEE SUTHERLAND (1976)
HENRY GARDINER SYMONDS (1971)
MARGARET CLOVER SYMONDS (2001)
WILLIS M. TATE (1989)
JAMES U. TEAGUE (1996)
ROBERT EWING THOMASON (1974)
J. CLEO THOMPSON (1974)
BASCOM N. TIMMONS (1987)
LON TINKLE (1980)
CHARLES RUDOLPH TIPS (1976)
MARGARET LYNN BATTS TOBIN (1994)

VIRGIL W. TOPAZIO (1999)
JOHN G. TOWER (1991)
HENRY TRANTHAM (1961)
FRANK EDWARD TRITICO SR. (1993)
GEORGE WASHINGTON TRUETT (1944)
RADOSLAV ANDREA TSANOFF (1976)
EDWARD BLOUNT TUCKER (1972)
WILLIAM BUCKHOUT TUTTLE (1954)
THOMAS WAYLAND VAUGHAN (1952)
ROBERT ERNEST VINSON (1945)
LESLIE WAGGENER (1951)
AGESILAUS WILSON WALKER JR. (1988)
EVERETT DONALD WALKER (1991)
RUEL C. WALKER (2000)
THOMAS OTTO WALTON
FRANK H. WARDLAW (1989)
ALONZO WASSON (1952)
WILLIAM WARD WATKIN (1952)
ROYALL RICHARD WATKINS (1954)
WALTER PRESCOTT WEBB (1963)
HARRY BOYER WEISER (1950)
PETER BOYD WELLS JR. (1991)
ELIZABETH HOWARD WEST (1948)
CLARENCE RAY WHARTON (1941)
JOHN A. WHARTON
WILLIAM H. WHARTON
WILLIAM MORTON WHEELER (1937)
GAIL WHITCOMB (1994)
JAMES LEE WHITCOMB
WILLIAM RICHARDSON WHITE (1977)
C. G. WHITTEN (2001)
WILLIAM MARVIN WHYBURN (1972)
HARRY CAROTHERS WIESS (1948)
DOSSIE MARION WIGGINS (1978)
PLATT K. WIGGINS
DAN C. WILLIAMS (2001)
JACK KENNY WILLIAMS (1982)
ROGER JOHN WILLIAMS (1987)
LOGAN WILSON (1992)
JAMES BUCHANAN WINN JR. (1980)
JAMES RALPH WOOD (1973)
DUDLEY KEZER WOODWARD JR. (1967)
WILLIS RAYMOND WOOLRICH (1977)
BENJAMIN HARRISON WOOTEN (1971)
SAM PAUL WORDEN (1988)
GUS SESSIONS WORTHAM (1976)
LYNDALL FINLEY WORTHAM
FRANK MCREYNOLDS WOZENCRAFT (1993)
FRANK WILSON WOZENCRAFT (1967)
WILLIAM EMBRY WRATHER (1963)
ANDREW JACKSON WRAY (1981)
CHARLES ALAN WRIGHT (2000)
RALPH WEBSTER YARBOROUGH (1999)
RAMSEY YELVINGTON (1972)
HUGH HAMPTON YOUNG (1945)
SAMUEL DOAK YOUNG
STARK YOUNG
HENRY B. ZACHRY (1984)
PAULINE BUTTE ZACHRY (1998)