

*The Philosophical Society of Texas*

PROCEEDINGS

1969



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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

AT SALADO

DECEMBER 5, 6, 1969


XXXIII



DALLAS

THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS

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

*The Society was reconstituted on December 5, 1936. Membership is by invitation. Active and Associate Members must have been born within, or must have resided within, the boundaries of the late Republic of Texas.*

*Offices and Library of the Society are in the Hall of State, Dallas, Texas 75226.*



Claude Carol Albritton Jr., of Dallas  
 John Clifton Caldwell of Albany  
 Henry Cornick Coke Jr., of Dallas  
 J. Chrys Dougherty of Austin  
 Ronnie E. Dugger of Austin  
 Frank Harrison of Arlington  
 Mrs. Percy Jones of Abilene  
 Gardner Lindzey of Austin  
 J. Cleo Thompson of Dallas  
 Frank McReynolds Wozencraft of Houston

For the Committee on Officers, John S. Redditt presented a report which was seconded by Edward Randall and adopted.

President Gambrell then presented President-elect Kempner, who spoke briefly, inviting suggestions for the Society's future.

The Society adjourned to reconvene December 11 and 12 at Stagecoach Inn, Salado.

Members attending included: Misses Allen, Carrington, Friend, Hargrave; Mesdames Gambrell, Jones, Knepper, Northen; Messrs. Banks, Bates, Blocker, Caldwell, Carrington, Clark, Coke, Dickson, Doty, Dougherty, Dugger, Flawn, Fleming, Gambrell, Garwood, Gresham, Hart, Hershey, Hertzog, Kelsey, Kempner, Kilgore, Kirkland, Law, Lynch, Mallon, McCall, McGhee, Pool, Presley, Randall, Redditt, Richardson, Storey, Sutherland, Symonds, Tips, Tsanoff, Winn, Wood, Wozencraft.

Guests were: Mrs. Henry C. Coke, Mrs. E. W. Doty, Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis, Mrs. W. J. Kilgore, Mrs. J. Buck Winn, Jr., Mrs. Edward Kilman, Mrs. F. A. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Geis, Mrs. James P. Hart, Mrs. Neil Mallon, Mrs. Fagan Dickson, Mrs. Clifton Caldwell, Mrs. Mavis P. Kelsey, Mrs. Carl Hertzog, Mrs. Thomas H. Law, Mrs. C. Stanley Banks, Mrs. Charles T. McCormick, Mrs. Newton Gresham, Mrs. Charles R. Tips, Mrs. Radoslav A. Tsanoff, Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Travis, Jr., Mrs. Edward Randall, Mrs. W. W. Lynch, Mrs. St. John Garwood, Mrs. Gardiner Symonds, Mrs. Truman Blocker, Mrs. Fred Pool, Mr. John A. Rose, Mrs. H. Bailey Carroll, Mrs. W. B. Bates, Mrs. John S. Redditt, Mrs. Ronnie Dugger, Mrs. Edward Clark, Mrs. Peter T. Flawn, Mrs. J. Chrys Dougherty, Mrs. Harris L. Kempner, Mrs. J. W. Hershey, Mrs. Walter Prescott Webb, Mrs. Robert G. Storey, Mrs. Paul Carrington, Mrs. Frank M. Wozencraft, Mrs. Frank W. Wozencraft.

## THE CAMPUS AND THE CORPORATION

GARDINER SYMONDS

*Chairman of the Board, Tenneco, Inc.*

You have honored me with your invitation to address the Philosophical Society of Texas and I am deeply grateful.

I have been asked to comment on campus dissension and how we, as members of the so-called Establishment, can and should try to influence the academic community. There are many shades of opinion on this subject, and I have found that there are quite a few people with firm convictions as to how we should return the campus to the serene *status quo* of a few years ago.

Let me confess that I have no sure solution to offer. I am usually quite generous with my advice and, if I had known how to solve all the problems of our colleges and universities today, I would long since have shared that knowledge.

In addition, we cannot *return* serenity to the campus because there wasn't any there to start with. A university, to fulfill its role, should be exciting and not serene. For that matter, there isn't any *status quo* to restore either, because the campus, in common with all of America, is changing constantly. Some think that violence has broken out on campus because we haven't changed as rapidly as we should have. Others take very much the opposite view.

However you look at it, the university today is not at all the sort of institution that gave most of us our education. It has changed tremendously and is changing still and much of the change has been brought about by students and by the "Establishment".

If I could give but one word of advice to those who must deal with disruptions, demonstrations and dissidents, that word would be "perspective." I am afraid that many college administrators, professors and students, as well as many politicians, have lost perspective in this area. Many have over-reacted. Some have under-reacted, believing that *nothing* the students have to say is worthwhile.

Of course, perspective is much more difficult to maintain today than ever before. A few activists for some cause or other can, with the help of television, make it *seem* that a broad consensus is sweeping the land. A handful of young hoods from Students for a Democratic Society can whip up a bunch of students who don't really know the facts at issue, and, in short order, a college administration

or faculty senate may believe the demonstrators represent the majority. Remember, too, all *our* own campus riots; they were just to work off steam. We remember them with nostalgia but when we overstepped we expected discipline — and got it.

What are the factors that lead to student unrest?

There are many and the importance you place on each one depends on your own background and your own beliefs.

Recently a study group from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare reported on what it believes are the four main issues underlying the current wave of student protests: the de-humanization of modern technological society; the inequitable distribution of wealth, power and prestige; social and cultural exclusion of minority groups; and educational irrelevance in the teaching offered to university undergraduates. Not listed is the most obvious — the swollen enrollments and the presence of many who do not belong in college.

A primary objective should be to dignify the position of technically trained men and women in our society. All society needs them but too often the training is not to establish a competence in such technical skills but to use it as a stepping stone to what seems to be a more “socially acceptable” but on analysis “less rewarding” occupation. For example, I have just returned from Africa and in Nigeria one of the technical employers sent 10 outstanding secondary school students to the U.K. for intensive training. All did well, all returned, but in six months eight of the ten had abandoned good highly paid jobs in favor of desk work in the government where opportunity was certainly less. We could cite many similar examples in this country.

But back to the university itself, Professor John W. Aldridge of the University of Michigan wrote in *Harper's* magazine recently:

This is, after all, the first student generation to be admitted to the universities on the principle that higher education is a right that should be available to all, and at the same time a necessity for anyone who hopes to achieve some measure of success in middle-class society. The result is that for the first time in our history the universities have had to accept large masses of students who may have the proper credentials from the secondary schools — because those schools have themselves been obligated to lower their standards to accommodate the mediocre majority — but who possess neither the cultural interest nor the intellectual incentive to benefit from higher education. And he adds that such ill-chosen university students try to compensate for their failure in ability or interest by involving themselves in extracurricular activity which happens today to be political activism. Activism is the students' antidote for an immense boredom and, as Aldridge puts it, “the bland abstractedness of university life is canceled by violence and melodrama, and those who cannot function effectively on the frontier of ideas are brought back into touch with a reality they can understand.”

Another factor is that students are staying on campus longer. The number of students continuing on into graduate school is increasing enormously. The fact is that many campus residents nowadays are well into their 20's or 30's and have been in an academic atmosphere for many years. I suspect draft laws and a generally affluent society also have something to do with this trend to longer periods of education.

I would strongly recommend a review of the capacity of each student who seeks a doctor's degree. Before being admitted to such study (which is extremely costly to the individual and to the university) we should be sure that his ability and his dedication were properly appraised.

I think one of the legitimate complaints of students, not only in this country, but throughout most of the world, is that college is often a terrible disappointment. Many young people go to college expecting to learn from well-known and respected professors only to find their classes conducted by poorly prepared graduate students working as teaching assistants. Students are being cheated and they can't be blamed for wanting some reforms in the structure of the university.

This was one of the factors behind student unrest found in many countries by Joseph Califano, formerly President Johnson's top assistant for domestic affairs, who has just returned from studies of countries around the globe under a Ford Foundation grant.

Younger faculty members have somewhat the same problem. Tenure being what it is, promotions within the university are difficult to come by so the younger professors become preoccupied with attracting the attention of some other college in the hope of making a step upward on a new campus. On the new campus, they feel no particular loyalty to the institution; their loyalty is to themselves and to their particular field of specialization.

It is interesting to note some other comments of Califano's about student unrest overseas. He found, for example, that many of the younger professors are intimidated by the radical students and tend to go along with their protests. He found that the center of radical sentiment generally is in the social sciences and the humanities.

As to intimidation of the faculty, as mentioned by Califano, I think that may not be quite the proper word — or at least it doesn't give the complete picture. I think a factor of greater importance is the misguided compulsion in this country to be considered a good guy by the younger generation, to be thought of as young, to be a swinger, a person who can't be shocked and never says no.

We seem to be engulfed in a "youth culture" in America, a sub-



culture that wants to think of itself as self-sufficient, that doesn't need guidance from the previous generation and, in fact, warns that you can't trust anyone over 30. Unfortunately, a lot of people over 30 seem to feel guilty about age.

We also are seeing changes in job requirements that accent the importance of youth. In our highly technical society, up-to-date technical information is becoming more important than experience in many areas and the young tend to ignore the voice of experience. This may be true in specific technical areas but when it comes to the job of making all parts function as a unit, experience in administration is of paramount importance.

It is a sad fact that most campus disruptions could not have succeeded if it had not been for the support or sympathy of some faculty members. And this support is not due solely to the "good guy — youth culture" syndrome.

It is sadly true that some academicians, having spent virtually their entire lives in school, are terribly naive about the practical problems of politics and the world outside the particular field in which they are expert. Unfortunately, their expertise in one field and their standing on campus leads sometimes to an arrogance, a belief that they are qualified to solve problems in fields with which they are not familiar. This arrogance has played an important role in changing research policies at many universities.

This was stated very well by a professor at a university I have some connections with (Lewis Mayhew, professor of education, Stanford). It is arrogance, he said, that makes some faculty members believe that they can govern the university in addition to their other duties. A modern university is a complex organization requiring highly specialized people to make critical decisions. Yet as Dr. Mayhew said, "the faculty senator, who would be the first to criticize a generalist or popularizer in his field, will meet for a dozen hours, skim reports, and vote to abolish a sixty-million-dollar research installation or discredit a president's handling of a student uprising." Such intellectual arrogance also leads faculty members, administrators, and most frequently the campus-connected clergy, to adopt student political causes and seek to have the university itself adopt an official stand.

*I believe firmly that universities must be open forums where every point of view can be heard but that the institution itself must never adopt a position on moral and political issues. To do so would destroy academic freedom.*

We have seen examples of this in the Vietnam Moratorium days

when some colleges took a position and canceled classes, thus depriving anyone who disagreed with the moratorium any opportunity to make his own point.

I was disappointed to see the statement released by some 80 college and university presidents a few weeks ago urging the President of the United States and the Congress to set a stepped-up timetable for withdrawal from Vietnam. I felt it was improper, regardless of their personal beliefs, because the administrator of a university *must* subordinate his personal political beliefs to the requirement for impartiality in his office.

As to anti-war demonstrations and demonstrations against defense-related research on campus, demonstrations such as those at MIT and Stanford, I was interested in the June survey of *Fortune* magazine. It showed that a majority of college students no longer hold patriotism (or religion either, for that matter) to be very important. This also was reported by Califano after his study of students abroad. He found that in the industrial, more affluent countries, students have virtually no sense of nationalism. There was a strong sense of nationalism — and very little student unrest — in the pre-industrial, struggling nations of Africa and in Israel, where survival is a constant worry. *Fortune's* survey also found that even among moderate and conservative college students, the belief in war as an acceptable strategy is declining.

Obviously, a radical group seeking to discredit the university or attack our society has a built-in advantage if it can somehow drag in an issue related to national defense.

Another favorite — and one that is often combined with the war issue, as in the demonstrations against corporate recruiting on campus — is the United States business system. *Fortune's* survey reported: "Young Americans are overwhelmingly (94 per cent of students and 92 per cent of non-students) convinced that business is too profit-minded and too little concerned with the public welfare; a surprising majority of their parents share these views."

A few weeks ago I saw a filmed study of student opinion produced by Stanford Research Institute. In it, a graduate student was complaining that business thinks decisions should be made on the basis of profit and said, "That kind of thinking leads one to evaluate a person on how much he's worth in the job market. What a terrible way to judge a human being," he exclaimed, and continued: "I don't think that the profitability of any given enterprise ought to be an important criterion." (I can say from experience that I am not aware of any stockholders who hold that view. And the competition in a

free society would welcome this kind of approach for the one who espouses it would soon be out of business.)

Let me cite just one further finding in the *Fortune* survey. When asked if they thought the American way of life is superior to that of any other country, only 18 per cent of the students and 33 per cent of the non-students agreed. But the question was not raised as to what substitute they would propose.

All these factors we've been discussing might be summed up as a crisis of belief. Young people, and many adults, don't really know what they believe. The world they see doesn't jibe with what they think it should be and we haven't given them much explanation. Young people see television news of war, hunger, violence, crime and corruption before we give them any understanding of ethics and morality or any information on the forces for good that are making progress against things that are wrong.

Take television — The reporting of the moon landings has been constructive but almost every other item tends to destroy, to criticize. The same for the other media and it may not be wise politically for Vice President Agnew to take on the commentators but I applaud his efforts to demand from them a standard of responsibility of attitude as well as fact.

Our younger generation hears the older generation talking about moral and spiritual values but they see materialism. They don't get enough help in reconciling these experiences.

And in addition, they have been the victims of several decades of educational and political philosophy based on skepticism. Too often they've been told that most problems don't have solutions, that everything learned in the past is open to question.

As part of this, there is the fact that most American students have never had an economic worry in their lives. They don't worry about money so they can turn their full attention to worrying about social problems and political issues.

The crisis of belief also is fostered by the growing complexity of society. We are flooded with information and have become a data-rich society but few have the capacity to deal with so much information.

Many of the moderate students are duped into demonstrations because of the factors we've been discussing — too much leisure time, disappointment with college, confusion over the complexity of society, disappointment with what they consider the hypocrisy of their elders, insufficient ethical and moral guidance, too much accent on youth, on materialism, professors who are as poorly prepared as they are.

This has been a pretty gloomy talk so far so it's time to talk about what is being done that's right and what more we can do.

First of all, why should we care, as businessmen? Of course, we care as fathers and as individuals and citizens. But what stake do businessmen have in campus unrest?

Obviously, because we are going to have these students as our executives, planners, researchers and workers we *must* worry about them. And we must see that their training makes them able to do those jobs, not just technically but also administratively.

Now, as to the radical, the SDS member or the Red Guard and such. I really don't think there's much sense in trying to talk with them. This little lunatic fringe is anarchistic; it wants to destroy. If you try to recognize one of these groups as a legitimate spokesman for students, you'll regret it. It must be made clear to the great mass of students that they have these objectives and that it is far more logical to build on the best in a society than to destroy, just for the sake of destruction.

We must give our attention to the other young people, the majority of students who are studying and trying to learn and who desperately want to know what we have to tell them. Individually, and as representatives of our particular bloc in the Establishment, we must take every opportunity to talk with students, to listen to students and to answer their questions. It isn't always comfortable but it's worthwhile. I am not suggesting that we "lecture" students, that we talk down to them. Neither am I suggesting that we lean over backwards to be "good guys" and take abuse or condescension from them. As you would in your office, be polite, firm and fair and insist on a courteous right to explain your own position.

At the height of an anti-war research confrontation on one campus, a tense period during which groups of 3,000 or more were meeting to whip up opposition to research, during which there were sit-ins and violence, the object of all this attention — a university-affiliated research organization — sent its professional staff members individually and in pairs to talk with students at informal dormitory bull sessions. It was incredibly effective. There was no animosity, no vulgar language. Just sincere questions and thoughtful attention.

As to *Fortune* magazine's finding that most students think business makes too much profit. Students don't realize that the world of business can be precarious and isn't a big, successful monolith. They don't realize that in any given year, one out of three corporations is operating at a loss or that many corporations die each year. They don't realize that technological progress, changing consumer

needs and competition can snuff out the company that can't keep up. For every winner there is a loser and you cannot assume that to be in business is always profitable and successful. Business knows this but doesn't like to talk about failures.

Young people don't know these things because we haven't taken the trouble to tell them.

In the July-August issue of *Harvard Business Review*, Paul Gaddis of Westinghouse had this to say:

We owe young people the truth about the fragile nature of productivity on the scale we enjoy it today in the United States. We owe them a perspective on the many creative human skills which are constantly required to shore up our prosperity — a prosperity which is shockingly far from being 'automated' or a 'state of nature.' We *can* for a moment neglect to explain to youth that there is a pride of accomplishment, intense human creativity, and deep concern with human values in the maintenance of productivity. But we *must* explain to them why the foundation of productivity cannot be taken for granted in the building of idealistic superstructures.

It is encouraging that today's young people have gained some deep insights . . . . .

Perhaps they can also come to understand that an equivalent vigilance, perpetually exercised, is essential to the survival and nourishment of economic productivity, which is so important to social improvement and world stability.

In addition to what we can do as individuals, it seems to me we should throw our various corporations and institutions into this important effort.

We should, for example, seek opportunities to send teams of spokesmen from our companies to the campus to conduct seminars and conversations with interested students and seek to make them *all* interested.

We should put our personnel and public relations people to work setting up programs under which groups of students and faculty members can visit our offices, laboratories and plants and see for themselves the realities of the United States economic system.

We should be setting up more far-ranging programs for summer employment — summer fellowships — for students. We should also try to create summer fellowships for members of the faculty.

We should look beyond the campus proper and set up similar programs for civic leaders, clergymen and other opinion leaders. I include the clergy because idealistically inspired and campus oriented clergy do much of the damage. They lack the experience, judgment and a sound knowledge of the facts and are prone to advise and counsel without background or experience.

We should communicate with our local high schools. As you may know, the hard-core radical groups are making quite a drive currently to enlist high school youngsters in their causes. Let's work

for a better understanding of economic theory and how it is applied.

We should be making every effort to make ourselves known to college teachers and administrators and to make our views known to them. Businessmen have too often relied on checks from the corporate contributions program as the major means of communications with colleges. Perhaps we could do more good by having a dozen or so students to lunch every week.

I know some businessmen figure Adam Smith said it all in *The Wealth of Nations* when he wrote that any social benefits the businessman produces are unintended by-products of the search for profit. Other businessmen, especially in the past few years, have talked of the corporation's social responsibility as if seeking a profit doesn't matter. As with most generalizations, neither tells a complete truth.

Society today does place restraints on business and we cannot go about our business without giving attention to social needs.

On the other hand, we can't forget the absolute need for profit. There will be no American society to worry about if we fail as businessmen, if we don't manufacture, transport, distribute and sell the products of our factories. Here is where our primary social responsibility lies but we must go beyond that.

We must realize that the average student is a veritable treasure house of misinformation about American business. We have to change that. *Fortune's* findings about student opinions on business, on patriotism, on national defense, are probably true but they're true because we're not taking a hand in the education of these young people, our future employees.

At the outset I said that we sometimes over-react. This is particularly true in regard to the hard-core radicals because they goad us into over-reaction. They also beguile us into thinking they represent the majority. I think President Nixon put it well in his November 3rd talk on United States policy in Vietnam. In speaking of those who counseled "get out now" he said:

As President of the United States, I would be untrue to my oath of office to be dictated to by the minority who hold that point of view and who try to impose it on the nation by mounting demonstrations in the street. For almost 200 years, the policy of this nation has been made, under our Constitution, by those leaders in the Congress and the White House elected by all the people. If a vocal minority, however fervent its cause, prevails over reason and the will of the majority, this nation has no future as a free society.

This seems elemental but it needs saying. We must retain our perspective and remember that demonstrations that look impressive on television, even if they include a million persons, are taking place

in a nation of 200 million. Again, *we must keep our perspective.*

I have said some of us also under-react to students. Perhaps this is the greater danger. We must react to what Mr. Nixon called the great silent majority — especially to the sincere, well-meaning and serious students who really want to know what we have to say. I've talked with a lot of them and they have my complete respect and admiration.

I hope we can gain theirs. We must make the effort.

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## TEXAS URBAN PROBLEMS

GEORGE C. MCGHEE

It is a pleasure indeed to be back with the Society after an absence of many years in the Department of State and abroad. I am delighted that my return should coincide with the presidency of my life long friend, Herbert Gambrell, who is not only one of the great historians but one of the most thoughtful and perceptive of humanists. We are indeed fortunate that you contrived to bring him into the open as President — after the decades he has effectively and amiably conducted our affairs from within.

“Urban Problems” is a subject in which I have interested myself since my retirement from the diplomatic service, particularly through my work with John W. Gardner, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and now Chairman of the Urban Coalition. The urban crisis, as it has come to be called, is recognized as one of the great national problems of our time — and our success in coping with it will have a decisive effect upon the future well-being of our country.

Yet our cities' problems aroused until recently comparatively little interest. There have of course been studies of the cities and grave warnings have been issued. In particular Lewis Mumford, building on the early work in England of Geddis, wrote in 1938 in *The Culture of Cities*:

Today our world faces a crisis: a crisis which, if its consequences are as grave as now seems, may not be fully resolved for another century. If the destructive forces in civilization gain ascendancy, our new urban culture will be stricken in every part.

In the early 1960's Constantinos Doxiadis, the Greek practitioner of the modern science of *Ekistics*, (from the Greek word meaning "household"), began talking in terms of the "urban crisis". It was, however, not until the widespread rioting and destruction by black minorities of our inner cities in the summer of 1967, that the American people were to be shocked into awareness of the enormity of city problems.

It was in the aftermath of the riots in Newark and Detroit that 2,000 leaders from all walks of life from all over the country met in Washington on August 24, 1967, to create the Urban Coalition. Its statement of principles declared: "We believe the American people and the Congress must reorder national priorities, with a commitment to resources equal to the magnitude of the problems we face". "The crisis requires a new dimension of effort in both public and private sectors . . ."

"Men come together in cities", said Aristotle, "in order to live: they remain together in order to live the good life." The city has, throughout history, been recognized as the center of both power and culture in a region.

Although it is now estimated that there are 141 cities in the world over 1,000,000 people and 1,460 over 100,000 people, the bigness of cities is a relatively recent phenomenon, a development mostly since the Middle Ages. Today, cities continue to reflect man's social as well as his economic needs, just as when men first joined together to create habitations. In its "Plan for New York City" made public on November 15, the New York City Planning Commission does not express concern over the size of New York, which troubles so many. Indeed it reaffirms the importance of New York's bigness to its life and the contribution it has made. It proposes to strengthen the city's role as a national center, with a goal of several hundred thousand more office workers in the next ten years.

The pioneers of Texas who struggled against the great distances between fixed habitations and suffered from lack of amenities would, I am sure, never have visualized that Texas would ever have an urban problem. Indeed, the early Texans were inordinately proud of their cities. They revelled in their first skyscrapers and public buildings: Waco in its Amicable Building and Dallas its Opera House. It is true that cities even then had problems, such as muddy streets in the winter and inadequate water supplies in the summer, however, life in the cities was much easier than that on the harsh prairie, gayer and more profitable.

Texas, as the biggest state, had no fear of being crowded. In 1910



its population density of 14.8 per square mile when the national average was 26. By 1960, however, Texas had exceeded the normal urban pattern. Over 75% of the population was urban, as contrasted with the national average of 69.9%. Of these, approximately one-half, 38% of the total, lived in the eleven cities which had by that time exceeded 100,000 in population; Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Lubbock, San Antonio and Wichita Falls.

And yet, none of these cities is by any means comparable to the larger metropolitan centers of our country, among which New York has over 10 million people. They have not yet resulted in the creation of a Megalopolis, which describes the more or less continuous urban area from Boston to Washington, D.C., with some 37 million inhabitants.

Of the Texas cities only Houston, whose population in 1967 was estimated at 1,187,000, with a Metropolitan population of 1,766,315, is expected to become a Megalopolis.

In the meantime, Texans have come to realize that they, too, have an urban problem. They, too, are experiencing the pollution of their air by industry and motor exhausts, traffic tie-ups, increasing commuting distances, the physical decay of ageing wooden houses and other aspects of urban blight which other heavily populated areas have encountered.

It was in recognition of this growing awareness that the Hon. Preston Smith, Governor of Texas, recently convened Texas' first "Governor's Conference on Urban and Community Affairs" at the University of Texas at Austin under the sponsorship of the Texas Association of Architects, with the expressed aim of creating a commission for state-wide urban planning.

The State Planning Bill of 1967 set up a division of Planning Coordination in the Governor's office, which was modified in accordance with a Texas Research League proposal in 1968 to include a full Commission with subsections for "planning coordination, operations analysis, state/local relations and state/federal relations." It is hoped that the present temporary Task Force will lead to the creation of the full Commission, which would review social, housing and building codes, taxation, employment, education, transportation and other urban needs, and recommend an urban policy and necessary state legislation. Hopefully this could be done in time for action before the opening of the 1971 Legislative Session.

Texas now appears for the first time to be off to a start in facing up to its urban problems. Perhaps, with this background, it would

be useful to enumerate what these problems are, how they arose and what can be done about them.

The findings of the New York Planning Commission notwithstanding, it is generally recognized that one of the principal causes of the problems of the cities derives from their very bigness.

Nowadays, one must traverse great distances and brave fierce traffic in order to go to work, to church or to the country club. The tremendous size of some of our cities has not only resulted in inconvenience to the individual, but in many cases almost to a complete breakdown in the ability of the city to govern itself.

The city of Rome is often referred to now as having arrived at this state. With a city debt of \$2 billion, impossible traffic and thousands of new arrivals living in shanties around the periphery of the city, Rome has problems which no city government in recent years has been able to cope with. Although not yet acknowledged as impossible, the problems of cities in our own country such as New York and Los Angeles are staggering. City administrations are falling behind in their ability to cope with air pollution, garbage collection, snow removal, parking and deterioration of housing.

The ever increasing population of our cities does not result primarily from our overall national population increase, which is low among the nations of the world — now 0.9% a year. The cities have been increasing at a much greater rate — 4 to 5% a year — as a result of movement to the city from the country and small towns.

As far as future growth is concerned, the only solution in a free society is to offer alternatives to the existing cities — which have because of their early start and their control over rail and air communications gained a natural advantage. This means in essence that a new city can be created only by a deliberate act of government.

A proposal which might accomplish this was recently made by the National Committee on Urban Growth, an impressive array of congressional leaders, governors, mayors and county officials. They recommended that we build, between now and the year 2000, ten new cities of one million, plus one hundred new cities of 100,000 — as a means of accommodating a portion of the 100,000,000 increase in population expected in the next 30 years. This program has been strongly endorsed by the administration, and by the urban Coalition.

Apart from Park Forest near Chicago, built just after the last War, and Columbia and Reston now being built near Washington, Americans have had no experience in building large cities from scratch. Indeed, a program such as that recommended would re-

quire most careful planning and cooperation between public and private groups — to assure the right location and planning and the industrial plants needed to provide jobs.

This is, however, not new. The British government has since the War built 28 cities of between 50- and 100,000 population and has recently announced plans for another of 500,000.

It is obvious that for many years this country, and this includes Texas, while it was enjoying unparalleled levels of personal consumption and making record investments for new productive capacity, was not making an adequate parallel investment in what might be called our social infrastructure — the basic requirements for a decent life for our people.

In certain areas of governmental responsibility, notably in our military effort, our national highway network and our space program, our expenditures have been adequate — perhaps in some cases excessive. And yet public and private expenditures for housing, particularly for those with low incomes; for schools, particularly in the city slum and rural areas; for health services; for mass transport; for air and water pollution control; and for many other basic requirements for living — have been sorely lacking. What this represents, in my view, is the application of a wrong set of priorities for the utilization of our national resources.

In housing alone the presidential Kaiser Commission estimated last year that it would require the construction of 26 million units, over the next ten years, to meet the existing deficiency. At an average of \$15,000 a unit this would represent a capital requirement of \$390 billion.

Texas cities have, as we all know, shared in this neglect. Fortunately, as relatively new cities, their residential structures generally have not as yet suffered as much deterioration as those of the older cities of the north and east. Nevertheless, large numbers of low income whites and blacks have moved into deteriorating residences of the last generation — because they are the only ones available that they can afford. In addition, shanty towns have been built up in most of our larger cities where people live under crowded and unsanitary conditions which should not be permitted under any city building codes. The quality of the school buildings in these areas contrasts sharply with those in the independently financed suburbs where higher income groups live.

In each of our major Texas cities a determined effort is under way to repair and modernize the social fabric of the city — in accordance with an overall city plan. Dallas, whose Kessler Plan of

1910 was one of the first of the nation, has under the leadership of its distinguished Mayor Erik Jonsson, a member of this Society, launched an ambitious "Goals for Dallas" program. This plan, which has subsequently been emulated in other cities, includes programs covering all aspects of the city's life.

Whether or not the efforts being made in the Texas cities are successful depends, however, not only upon the plans but whether adequate funds will be provided. Plans for financing Goals for Dallas have not been finalized. Of the bond issues proposed to date to carry out the various components of Goals for Dallas, some were approved and some were not. The real test will be whether the citizens of our Texas cities will be willing to redirect resources now going into personal consumption and private investment — to provide the basic environmental requirements for the people.

A deficiency in my judgment is that the Goals do not specify specific programs for low income or public housing — only that this be examined further — or for renewal of blighted areas — only that this be considered "where other solutions do not meet the needs". Substandard housing and blighted areas exist in all of our major Texas cities for all to see. Experience has been that purely private efforts are not adequate to solve these problems.

Many of the problems, particularly low income housing and slum redevelopment, can only be resolved with federal assistance. Although they have participated in other federal programs, several of our cities including Dallas have refused to participate in Urban Renewal. Dallas also failed to qualify for a Model Cities grant.

Particularly since Texans pay their proportionate share of the federal taxes which finance these programs, it is difficult to understand how we remain one of the few "hold-outs" in taking advantage of them.

A third problem of our cities derives from what might be called their "quality of life". This goes beyond the purely physical basis of the city to include the fulfillment of the needs of the whole man — his spiritual, aesthetic and cultural needs, his needs as a social being.

In a frontier community mere survival takes precedence. In building their cities Texans placed greater emphasis on their efficiency in fulfilling their economic function than their capacity to satisfy their inner needs.

I recall having a foreign diplomat to lunch with a group of Dallas business leaders, one of whom queried him as to what he thought of Dallas. He replied that he thought Dallas was a very hospitable city, but that there was of course little of interest to the visitor. He

was thinking in terms of the cities of his own country where there were broad streets and parks, fountains, gracious public buildings and museums — many of them relicts from the era of an opulent royal family.

The citizens of Athens had always in view the magnificence of the Acropolis, the fine lines of their public statues and temples. London has its St. Paul's and the gracious curve of Regent Street, Paris its Notre Dame and the spaciousness of L'Etoile — legacies of a thousand years of their citizens' loving care.

In Houston public spirited citizens have created an outstanding art museum. However, 60% of the downtown area consists of asphalt topped parking lots, covered by variegated automobiles and punctuated periodically by aluminum or glass-sheathed skyscrapers. Although the buildings may be individually beautiful, the whole ensemble is not.

San Antonio has made splendid public use of its legacy of Spanish missions and its lovely river — which has been charmingly developed with gardens and outdoor dining. Dallas, with few natural advantages, has created a delightful Mall but is still undecided as to whether to spend the money required to build the remarkable city hall which was recommended in "Goals for Dallas". I do not know whether the facade of a city hall should slant forward or not — but Pisa has done well with its tower.

It remains to be seen whether Texans will, through their cities, find expression for their own unique outlook and way of life — cities, which like the Florentines, they can fall in love with.

And finally, our cities will not be places worthy of our efforts until their peoples are bound together as a true community by a pervading sense of social justice. Decades of neglect of the less favored have left our cities divided, with various elements compartmentalized and without effective contact with each other. There is between the different elements of the city at best indifference — at worst hostility.

One of the first things that was discovered when the riots came to our large northern and eastern cities in 1967, was that there existed no basis for a dialogue between city hall, the rioting blacks, the great middle class and religious, business and professional leaders. The Urban Coalition was based on the principle that these groups must be brought into contact — to enable them to reach common decisions as to the major steps that had to be taken by the cities to overcome the grave threats which they faced.

Texas is indeed fortunate that her cities, although they have had

inter-racial problems, have been spared the ordeal that others have faced. This undoubtedly reflects the sincere efforts that have been made in all of them to bridge racial and economic lines. Advantage must be taken of the respite offered, however, to take the necessary steps now to solve problems which divide the peoples of our cities.

Three of our Texas cities, San Antonio, Corpus Christi and El Paso have formed for this purpose local Urban Coalitions — which have proven so effective in 50 cities — most major cities — across the country. Although the matter has been extensively debated in Dallas and Houston, so far no decision to form an Urban Coalition has been made. I would have thought it a good form of civic insurance for both cities.

Permanent tranquillity for our cities can never be assured until there is removed the grinding poverty which enshrouds the lives of many citizens. The one most promising step that can be taken toward this end is the carrying out of the bold program recently proposed by the President to improve the public welfare system. In his message to the nation on August 8, 1969, President Nixon called the present welfare system a "colossal failure" and called on the nation to provide an adequate national minimum level for welfare, federally financed and coupled with positive measures to encourage and ensure employment for those able to work.

For the first time it is recognized that the great majority of those currently on welfare comprise the young, the aged, the disabled and the mothers of dependent children. The proposal includes for the first time the working poor, i.e., those working but unable to lift their families above "poverty level". It sets uniform standards and seeks to eliminate the existing costly, inefficient bureaucracy of the welfare system.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Texas is in virtually the same position among the states in expenditures from state and local funds for Federal-State Public Assistance, 39th, as it is in per capita income, 33%. It is, however, among the states now paying less for welfare (by \$229 a year) than the \$1600 annual minimum for a family of four proposed by the President. With food stamps this sum would be \$2400.


The President's recommendation has been reinforced in recent weeks by a powerful report by a Presidential Commission left over from the last administration, the so-called Heineman Commission, which goes even further in urging a minimum annual income level almost identical to that recommended by the President. The Heineman Commission, which includes James W. Aston of Dallas, one of

our leading Texas bankers, found, contrary to the general impression, that the basic problem was not that people were lazy and unwilling to work, but that they were limited by job opportunities or by some other factor beyond their control, such as physical disability or lack of transportation.

I have laid before you a large program for our cities. I hope that in doing so I have not painted too grim a picture. When one drives through the peaceful neighborhoods of the cities of Texas and sees comfortable homes, fine churches and good schools, one realizes how much has been accomplished in the little over a century since Texans first came to this fruitful land.

Much, however, remains to be done.

The city is the milieu in which man is able to make his greatest accomplishments. All who choose to live in the city share it together — for better or for worse. If Texans are to be assured that their cities will in the future be places where all can live full and tranquil lives, there is much planning and hard work ahead. I am sure that the people of this great state, who have already accomplished so much, will wish to leave to their descendents who will inherit them, cities which are worthy monuments of their generation.



## WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE SMALL TOWN?

EDWARD CLARK

I have always taken pride in the small town which was and is my family home. Certainly I do not profess to be an expert on city planning or to be particularly knowledgeable about what is happening to small towns in general. But I do have a deep conviction that small towns can have a significant role in modern life.

One of the marked changes in the last decade is that the disparity of advantages between large and small towns has decreased remarkably. It was not long ago that anyone living in a small town was categorized as being little, if any, different from a "country bumpkin."

Once when I was County Attorney, I was prosecuting an old boy for theft and his lawyer brought in the Justice of the Peace and he gave the defendant an excellent character recommendation. I was astonished and cross-questioned: "Is it not true that the defendant has been hailed into your court for assault on the school principal with an axe handle? Wasn't he caught stealing chickens and water-melons several times?" He replied: "Well, yes-s-s." "Then how can you now say he is of good character and reputation?" He replied: "Well, he's average for San Augustine."

It was one of Mr. Billy Parmer's boys who sat six times through a movie in which a group of young women started disrobing on a beach. A freight train came along to disrupt the view, and when it passed the girls were all clad in bathing suits. The small town boy's comment was "that durn train was right on time every time."

When I was growing up in San Augustine, most of the young people with ability and ambition were concerned only with where they would go and how quickly they could get there. The ones who stayed, for the most part, had no desire to do anything other than to "take care of what papa left me." Some who left came back after a short time, like Mr. Sam Chumley. He left to take a good job carpentering in Beaumont and when he was questioned as to why he came back, his reply was, "Why, the chillun cried so I fotched 'em home."

I left to go to Austin for a salary of \$333.33 a month which at that time looked so big to me that I would have signed a life-time contract. That was during the depression.

Of course, no resident of San Augustine ever considered himself



to be in the same category with the East Texas backwoodsman about whom the jokes were told. Nevertheless, many of my generation did leave to seek the opportunities and advantages then available only in the cities.

In my case, at least, moving did not result in a complete break. San Augustine had too much that had been and was important to me and to mine and to the fundamentals in which I believe. San Augustine was special. When Ben Ramsey and I go over for a bank meeting or just to visit, our friends quote us as saying we are going "over home." It is the oldest town in East Texas and with considerable justification calls itself the "Cradle of Texas."

The First National Bank, which I initially thought of as Grandpa's bank, faces on Columbia Street, part of the oldest thoroughfare in Texas — the *Camino Real* or King's Highway. The road was blazed in 1691 by Domingo Teran de los Rios, the first Provincial Governor of Texas. As a direct route from Monclova, capital of the Province of Texas and Coahuila, to the East Texas area, it came to be the most extensively traveled way into and within Texas. That road — over which cowards never started and weaklings never arrived — was utilized by the padres in establishing the East Texas missions, by Moses Austin when he came into Texas in 1820 to request an empresario grant from the Spanish government, and later by his famous bachelor son, Stephen F. Austin, who is affectionately recognized as the "Father of Texas."

During the colonization period many Anglo-Americans entered Texas at Gaines Ferry on the Sabine and traveled down the *Camino Real* into the interior of Texas. Some stopped to form a settlement which was first called Ayish Bayou District but was given its present name of San Augustine when it was created as a municipality in 1834. It is, thus, one of the oldest, if not *the* oldest, Anglo-American towns in Texas. Unquestionably, it was the first town in Texas to be laid off by the purely American plan of 48 blocks divided by streets 40 feet wide and with two lots reserved in the center for a courthouse. We now are pleased to have achieved, through constant growth, a population of 3,076, and I am happy to state we have a great potential for future and more substantial growth.

Residents of San Augustine participated in the siege of Bexar, the Battle of Concepcion, and the Battle of San Jacinto. Regular operation of the government of the Republic of Texas was actually launched at San Augustine, for it was there on August 15, 1836, that a meeting of citizens was held, and Col. Philip A. Sublett, the best poker player in Texas, nominated Sam Houston for President

of the Republic and Thomas J. Rusk for Vice President. San Augustine was one of the twenty-three original counties created in 1836 among the first enactments of the Congress of the Republic of Texas.

San Augustine was the home of Stephen W. Blount, signer of the Declaration of Texas Independence. His elegant Texas colonial-style house is now owned by Raiford Stripling, distinguished restoration architect (except during bird season when he is a full-time hunter). I never knew the signer, Blount, but his son, Confederate veteran Captain Thomas William Blount, was my grandfather's friend and mine. I drove them about the country and on several trips to Hot Springs, Arkansas, the Baden-Baden of the South. No more arrogant man ever lived — the very picture of the Southern Colonel — black hat, string tie, white Van Dyke beard. He could make the most courtly bow from the waist that I ever witnessed. In fact at 85, I heard him bid farewell to a young lady of 25 whom he'd just met in Hot Springs. He bowed over her hand, saying, "Maid of Athens, 'ere we part, give, oh, give me back my heart." He and Grandpa used to play dominoes and whenever the Captain made some points and Grandpa was able to make the same number of points on his play, he'd say, "*Likewise.*" This dated back to the days when Captain ran for the Legislature and didn't get enough votes to make him mad. But he did not take it that way. Next morning, he and my grandfather were at the saloon, and the saloonkeeper, Mr. Ed Smith, offered his sympathies. The Captain told him that those that voted against him could kiss his "royal bengal A--." Mr. Ed said, "Well, Captain, what about all of us who voted for and supported you?" "Well, sir," said Captain, "you may do likewise." Grandpa never let the Captain forget that incident.

San Augustine was a part of the Old South. It was hurt by the War between the States, but basically it changed little from one decade to another. The faster progress was elsewhere. The heritage, the pride, remained but opportunities for cultural and economic development were far greater in the more metropolitan areas.

There have been changes in both directions. Good schools, rapid news dissemination, and television have made the country or small town resident as knowledgeable of world affairs as his city cousin. Culture has ceased to be an urban monopoly. Fine highways and powerful automobiles have so reduced transportation times that the whole concept of distance has changed. During the same period, cities have lost some of their attraction because of over-crowded conditions, traffic snarls, slum areas, air pollution, economic unrest and social conflict.

Small towns offer space, the beauties of nature, a less hurried way of life. It has been said that the attitude of San Augustine is *typified* by the fact that even the statue of the first Governor of the State, old Pinck Henderson, on the Courthouse square is sitting in a chair. But one can be a part of a small town in a way that few can ever become a part of a city. The small town gives a sense of belonging. At the same time, it develops individualism. The traditions of history, the concepts of right and wrong, the respect for personal dignity, the basic characteristics which we like to think — and hope — are typically American, have always been strongest in the small town.

A small town is both a state of mind and a way of life. Small towns have much that is worth preserving, but while doing so, they must also *keep up to date, catch up to date*, if necessary.

I would not claim that it is the only small town that has done so, but San Augustine has effectively combined tradition with progress. Its old buildings are not only marked as historic sites but are utilized for civil purposes by such organizations as the Chamber of Commerce, Federated Study Clubs, Deep East Texas Development Association, the County Historical Survey Committee, the garden club, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. By the same token, the town offers modern banking facilities, good schools, high quality merchandising, progressive city and county governments, and well-rounded, high-type, community life. We think of ourselves as the Boston of East Texas.

A small town will probably always be a poor place for a man to fight with his wife, but the small towns of the '70s can, and I think will, provide an environment which many will demand for themselves and for their children.

As a lawyer, I am no doubt inclined to present a brief — to advocate any position which I may take with attempted logical support — but I freely admit that with regard to small towns, I am also a sentimentalist.

All these reflections on small towns have brought to my mind the lines of Clyde Walton Hill, beloved and often quoted by my first benefactor, the man who brought me from the country courthouse to our magnificent State House, himself the small town boy who shined shoes in the barber shop and sold chicken and bread at the depot. I refer, of course, to Mr. District Attorney, Mr. Attorney General, His Excellency, The Governor of Texas, His Honor, the Judge of the United States District Court, The Honorable James V. Allred, God Rest His Soul.

The little towns of Texas  
That nestle on the plains,  
That gather close the inland roads,  
The homing trails and lanes,  
The little towns of Texas,  
That sleep the whole night long,  
Cooled by a scented tropic breeze,  
Lulled by its drowsy song!  
The little towns of Texas  
What pretty names they bear!  
There's Echo, Garland, Crystal Springs,  
Arcadia, Dawn, and Dare.  
There's Ingleside, and Prairie Home,  
And Bells, and Rising Star!  
God keep them childlike, restful, clean,  
Pure as the Prairies are.

N E C R O L O G Y

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JOSEPH LYNN CLARK

1881-1969

NATIVE TEXAN who spent his entire life here, "Mr. Joe" Clark became a legend in his own time. Born in Thorp Springs, July 27, 1881, son of Randolph Clark, one of the famous Add-Ran brothers to whom Texas Christian University is a monument, he was graduated there in 1906 and in 1941 received the honorary LL.D. degree. Following graduate study at Columbia, he began a forty-one year association with the Huntsville institution which bears the name of Sam Houston after teaching in Add-Ran and John Tarleton colleges. First secretary to the president and librarian of the Normal Institute, he became professor of history in 1913 and continued, with other assignments, until his retirement in 1951, after the Normal Institute had become a State Teachers College. During the eighteen years of his rather active retirement, he rejoiced when it was designated a State University, and he continued to be the friend, counsellor and guide to everybody on campus and off.

He exemplified and enhanced the tradition begun by his father and uncle as educator, and in his last years recorded in his autobiography, a modest but illuminating record of what the state owes to the Clark family. A pioneer in many movements, notably the Texas Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, of which he was a founder and president, a friend once said of him. "Mr. Joe blesses everything that is good, and eloquently withholds comment on whatever he considers bad." He gave much time to the development of the Sam Houston home place and Museum at Huntsville, and published five widely-used books on Texas history. For thirty years he was a valued member of this Society.

—H.G.

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CHARLES INGE FRANCIS

1893-1969

FEW ARE SO FORTUNATE as to pursue successfully a lifetime profession while contributing materially to its enhancement and development. Charles I. Francis was such a person, gifted with a magnetic

personality, his influence extended to far horizons in his profession, particularly in the field of legal education.

The numerous tributes paid him reflect the many facets of his career. First and always he was an attorney but his interest in human affairs took him down the paths of philanthropy, education and industry. He was distinguished in the field of oil and gas law during some of the formative periods of this foremost Texas industry. His long and distinguished career as an oil and gas attorney can only be matched by his devotion and extraordinary service to The University of Texas and its School of Law.

He was born in Denton September 1, 1893, and died in Houston November 11, 1969 at age 76.

His long association with The University of Texas dates from 1915 when he received a Bachelor of Arts degree and 1917 when he received both the Bachelor and Master of Laws degrees. As an undergraduate, his scopes of interest were indicated by his extracurricular activities. He played on baseball teams coached by the legendary Billy Disch from 1912 to 1915 and was the only freshman to make the 1912 team. He held the all-time batting record for Texas baseball. While an athlete he teamed with T. V. Smith, who subsequently was professor of philosophy at the University of Chicago, as a member of a most formidable debating team. As a law student he helped to establish the *Texas Law Review* and served as its associate editor. At one time he was an instructor in public speaking at the University.

After graduation from law school, he joined the Army as a private and became a second lieutenant in the field artillery. From 1919 to 1934 he resided in Wichita Falls, a partner in the law firm of Weeks, Morrow and Francis. It was in Wichita Falls, which was riding the crest of major oil field discoveries, that he began his long association with the oil and gas industry. In 1933 he was appointed special assistant to the U. S. attorney general and counsel for the Petroleum Administrative Board, in charge of oil and gas litigation for the Department of Justice.

When he left the attorney general's office in 1934, he moved to Houston and for 16 years was a partner in the law firm of Vinson, Elkins, Weems and Francis. In 1940 he was a special assistant to the U. S. Secretary of War.

Mr. Francis became associated with the late E. Holley Poe of Tulsa and New York in 1946, and the following year the two organized the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation which purchased from the U. S. government the Big Inch and Little Inch pipelines on a high bid of \$143,127,000. He became vice-president,

general counsel and director of the company and also opened his Houston law office in 1950. He continued to serve as counsel to the president of Texas Eastern.

In 1952, he joined with six other devoted alumni to establish The University of Texas Law School Foundation. The establishment of the Foundation as a vehicle for soliciting and receiving private contributions has been of inestimable value in securing quality teaching and raising the standards of the law school. Mr. Francis served as a life member and president of the Foundation from 1952 until his retirement in May, 1967, when he was named trustee emeritus. In 1958, when the law school inaugurated a program of recognition for distinguished alumni, Mr. Francis was chosen to receive the first award.

In 1929, he was appointed to a six-year term on the Board of Regents of The University of Texas and his extensive knowledge of oil and gas matters proved highly beneficial to the institution. Thereafter, he served two terms as president of The University of Texas Ex-Students' Association, and in 1964 was selected as one of three former students to receive the organization's highest honor, the Distinguished Alumnus Award.

In August of 1967, Mr. Francis climaxed a long career of outstanding service by establishing the professorship in law which bears his name. At the time the gift was made, Mr. Francis requested that the professorship not be designated for any particular field of law but rather be held by a professor of proven excellence as a classroom teacher.

Deeply dedicated to the law, Mr. Francis earned a national reputation as a lawyer and enriched the heritage of his profession by a lifetime of high skilled, unselfish service. The Trustees of The University of Texas Law School Foundation expressed recognition for his public services in these words:

His love and concern for The University of Texas and the School of Law were manifested in terms of unusual personal service. There can be no doubt that without his talents, vision, indefatigable efforts and support the Law School could not have attained its present high standing. The debt of gratitude which past, present and future generations of students of the School of Law owe Charles I. Francis is hereby acknowledged.

Mr. Francis belonged to the American Legion and he was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a Shriner. He belonged to the Friars, Chancellors, the Beta Theta Pi and the Phi Delta Phi fraternities and the Philosophical Society of Texas.

He is survived by his wife Adelle; two daughters, Mrs. Martha F. Winston of Houston and Mrs. Stephen P. Farish of Aspen, Colorado; his sister, Mrs. Helen F. Harris of Denton; and six grandchildren.

—R.T.F.

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## IRELAND GRAVES

1885-1969

IN 1966 THE FOURTEENTH UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LAW DAY observance was dedicated to Ireland Graves, described as a man who "had served the Law School in a variety of ways for as long a period as any living man."

Ireland Graves, named for his grandfather Governor John Ireland, was born at Seguin July 23, 1885. After a year at Texas A and M, he entered Southwestern University, where he was a member of Phi Delta Theta and captain of the baseball team. He took the B.S. degree in 1905 and the next year entered the Law School of the University of Texas, where, in 1907, he was president of the Athenaeum Society, of the Oratorical Association, and of the Y.M.C.A. He was editor of the *Cactus* in 1908 and belonged to Arrow Head, the John C. Townes Law Society and Delta Chi, honorary legal fraternity.

Graves received his law degree and was admitted to the bar in 1908, joining the Austin law firm of Cochran and Penn. He continued a loyal and devoted alumnus of the University as he progressed in stature as an attorney. In 1916 he left the firm of White, Cartledge & Graves to become judge of the 26th Judicial District (Travis and Williamson counties) until 1921, when he re-entered private practice in the firm of White, Cartledge, and Wilcox. The firm of Charles Black and Ireland Graves, created in 1928 and joined in 1938 by Jack Stayton, had a statewide reputation in appellate practice. In 1946 Graves founded a new partnership with his son-in-law J. Chrys Dougherty. In later years other partners included Joe Greenhill, Tom Gee, Robert J. Hearon, Denny O. Ingram, Jr. and Will Garwood.

In 1921-23 Judge Graves was lecturer for the University of Texas Law School. With Leon Green and Ira P. Hildebrand he was an incorporator of the *Texas Law Review* in 1922 and served continuously as its treasurer. He was president of the Travis County Bar Association, a member of the American Bar Association, an



original fellow of the American Bar Foundation, and a member of the American Law Institute and the International Law Association. Always recognition came for his efforts to improve the administration of justice.

While practicing his profession with devotion and recognized ability, Graves also participated in the life of his community. He served on the Austin School Board, was vice president of the Austin Chamber of Commerce in 1921, held the presidency of the Kiwanis Club, was a Director and Chairman of the Board of the Austin National Bank, and a Director of the Austin Savings and Loan Association. For one term he was president of the Ex-Students Association of the University of Texas and was a long-time member of the Masonic order, the University Methodist Church, Town and Gown Club, and the Philosophical Society of Texas.

The judge contributed book reviews to the *Texas Law Review*, wrote two articles on the selection and tenure of judges for the *Texas Bar Journal*, and analyzed the "Conduct of Litigation in *United States vs. Texas*" (the Tidelands Case) for the *Baylor Law Review*. In 1953 he was chosen one of seven civilian guests to participate in a Pacific cruise of the carrier USS *Oriskany*. One of his honors was election by the Law faculty to the Order of the Coif. In 1965 his outstanding service to the *Law Review* was recognized at the *Review's* annual banquet. His gifts of time and talent and resources, according to the 1966 *Perigrinus*, were capped by his creation of a fund for the improvement of the Law Library.

In 1909 Ireland Graves was married to Mary Willis Stedman, and they celebrated their fifty-fifth wedding anniversary in October of 1964 before Mrs. Graves' death in March of 1965. Their daughter, Mary Ireland, wife of J. Chrys Dougherty, and two grandchildren survived Judge Graves when he died on September 26, 1969. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Austin.

—L.F.; H.H.

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## THORNTON HARDIE

1890-1969

THORNTON HARDIE, A LONG TIME RESIDENT OF EL PASO, died on Sunday, December 7, 1969, after an extended illness. He was born in Montgomery, Alabama, September 15, 1890, and was graduated from The University of Texas School of Law in 1913. He began the practice of law in El Paso immediately after graduation and for

many years was the senior member of the law firm of Hardie, Grambling, Sims & Galatzan. On August 25, 1915 he married Mabelle Bryan.

Thornton Hardie was for many years vice president and director and legal counselor for the El Paso National Bank. He was a director of Southern Union Gas Company, and Vice President and Director of the Rio Grande, El Paso & Santa Fe Railway Company. He was a regent of the University of Texas System from 1957 to 1963, and chairman from 1961 to 1963. He was appointed by the Governor of Texas to membership on the Texas Council for Higher Education and belonged to the Society of Colonial Wars. He became president of the El Paso Bar Association in 1932.

Thornton Hardie was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of El Paso and until his death was active in civic affairs throughout the city.

He is survived by his widow, two sons, William B. Hardie of El Paso, and Thornton Hardie, Jr., of Midland, two daughters, Mrs. F. J. Lund, of El Paso, and Mrs. Edward F. Sowers, of San Angelo; eighteen grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

—D.M.W.

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## WILLIAM VERMILLION HOUSTON

1900-1968

OUR PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF TEXAS lost a very distinguished member on August 22, 1968, when Dr. William Vermillion Houston died while attending an international scientific conference in Edinburgh, Scotland.

William Houston was born in Mt. Gilead, Ohio, on January 19, 1900, a son of William and Lena May Vermillion Houston. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1920 where he also received his Ph.D. in physics in 1925, after earning his Master's degree at the University of Chicago in 1922. In 1924 he married Mildred Harriet White, and the following year he proceeded to Pasadena, where he was a National Research Fellow at the California Institute of Technology. After a year on a John Simon Guggenheim Fellowship he continued his work at Cal. Tech. where he was a member of the Faculty for twenty years, with an interval during the Second World War as director of special studies in the Division of War Research at Columbia.

Our direct knowledge of Dr. Houston began in 1946, when he

started his distinguished career as President of Rice University (then The Rice Institute.) His arrival on the Rice campus marked the beginning of a second period of its active growth, following its inauguration and remarkable development under the long presidency of Edgar Odell Lovett. After a few weeks, President Houston was able to announce plans for the Fondren Library and a program of important expansion of the faculty and of substantial provisions for teaching and research. President Houston gained and retained not only the respect, but also the genuine affection of all his colleagues — the Trustees, the faculty, the student body on the campus, the Alumni, and the general public. He confirmed our confidence in him as a friendly and trusted leader in the cause of first class higher education. His productive energy was remarkable in every field of his activity. He combined his administrative duties as president with productive teaching and research in his scientific specialty, physics. His active membership in numerous professional societies expanded in range as his growing intellectual stature gained ever wider recognition. He was a member or served on the Board of the National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Carnegie Foundation, the American Philosophical Society, and the American Physical Society, of which he was a President. From his earlier days he had been a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma XI, and Tau Beta Phi. His contribution to his science included two treatises, *The Principles of Mathematical Physics* and *The Principles of Quantum Mechanics*. He was a lifelong contributor of articles to the *Physical Review*. The academic recognition of his distinguished career included the awarding of the honorary degrees of D.Sc. by his alma mater and LL.D. by the University of California.

At Commencement time in June 1960 all friends of Rice were greatly distressed to hear of his sudden illness. With the greatest regret the Board of Trustees consented to relieve him of his administrative duties and to appoint him honorary Chancellor. Mrs. Houston's devoted care and his own consistent regime enabled him to continue his own productive research in physics as well as his direction of the work of graduate students. Beginning in 1963 he was also able to serve as Visiting Professor at the Rockefeller Institute in New York. His colleagues and friends were reassured in noting his continued energies year after year. But to our great distress we learned of a suddenly aggravated illness which brought him low in August 1968, while he was traveling in Great Britain to take part in an international scientific conference in Edinburgh.

Dr. Houston's very distinguished eminence in his special scientific field, physics, has been noted already. But we cannot fail to recognize another aspect of his intellectual career which gained him a wider response of respect and affection, both at Rice and on the part of the general public. He was in the truest sense a thoroughly cultured mind, with the most genuine appreciation of the ideas and problems which engage intelligent persons in various walks of life. No better expression of his deep insight and broad vision can be cited than his own statement to an incoming Freshman Class at Rice, to gain "a sense of the universality of wisdom, . . . a sense of historical perspective, with some understanding of the place of our civilization in the stream of history, and a sense of the continuing growth of knowledge." He was by profession a physicist, but during his presidency of Rice he expanded our university program in the humanities, in history, philosophy, literature, and the social sciences. His remarkable achievement in the development of Rice during his brief fifteen years of university administration will never be forgotten, and his generous spirit of friendship, which his fellow-members of our Philosophical Society also came to value, is and will always remain a cherished tradition on the Rice Campus.

—R.A.T.

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## WATROUS HENRY IRONS

1903-1968

WATROUS H. IRONS, BORN IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, JANUARY 18, 1903, died at his home in Dallas in October, 1968. Graduated B.A. from Pennsylvania State University, 1925, he proceeded to the University of Pennsylvania for his M.A., 1933, and Ph.D., 1937. After a decade of teaching in Pennsylvania, he became professor of banking and finance in The University of Texas where, for eight years, he became known as an "academic banker". In 1945 he became a "bankers' banker", as vice president, 1945-54, and president until a few months before his death, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, succeeding Robert Randle Gilbert. From 1941 to 1944 he served as regional economist of the OPA, and beginning in 1937 authored such authoritative works as *International Gold Standard* and *Commercial Credit and Collection Practices*, published in several editions. He was a longtime member of The Critic Club of Dallas and of various professional organizations.

Long recognized as an outstanding economist, he was also a man

interested in cultural and civic affairs and an acute observer of current trends. Personally modest and unassuming, he never sought the spotlight but never shunned it when occasion demanded it. His many friends among bankers and non-bankers will long miss his warm personality and his incisive mind. He was a valued member of this Society.

—H.G.

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## EDWARD KILMAN

1896-1969

ED KILMAN, AS HE WAS KNOWN TO HIS FRIENDS, was born November 27, 1896, at Ennis and died at Houston June 8, 1969. His parents were Thomas Lee and Rosa Ann Kilman. He moved to Houston with them at age six and attended public schools there and Sam Houston State Teachers College at Huntsville. During World War I he trained as a cavalry officer at Leon Springs and was scheduled to go overseas in January 1919 but the armistice in November 1918 prevented. He was married November 24, 1920 to Alice Rogers of Houston. They had one daughter, Mrs. William M. Terry of Houston and two grandchildren.

After his military service Mr. Kilman was secretary to State Senator Luther Dean of Huntsville, which marked the beginning of his life long interest in Texas politics and history. He later was secretary to State Senator Jeff Strickland and to Lieutenant Governor Lynch Davidson, but found his life work in 1924 when he became a reporter for the *Houston Post*.

His outstanding talent for graphic, accurate and informative writing was soon recognized, and in 1927 he became the *Post's* Austin correspondent where he earned a reputation for political astuteness. His advice on issues of statewide interest was frequently sought by governors, state officials and legislators. He returned to Houston in 1943 to become an editor of the *Houston Post*.

His editorials brought awards from the American Legion, many from the Associated Press Managing Editors Association, and, in 1944, he received the Good Citizenship Award of the Paul Garrington Chapter, Texas Society Sons of the American Revolution.

In addition to his editorials Mr. Kilman was the author of a widely read Sunday column of human and historical interest called *Texas Heartbeat*. He collaborated with the late L. W. Kemp on books,

including *Texas Musketeers* and a brochure on the battle of San Jacinto. A book on the Karankawa Indians: *Cannibal Coast*, a biography of *Hugh Roy Cullen*, and a *History of the Houston Post*, along with articles in national magazines, are among his published works. Shortly before his last illness he had completed the writing of a history of Houston.

In 1946, he was one of the nationally known newspaper men who visited the European theater of war as guests of the Army. In 1949, he returned to England on a special mission for the *Post* to evaluate Britain's experiment in socialism. His highly interesting series of articles were published in newspapers throughout the country.

His civic interests were many. He was a past president of the Houston Downtown Kiwanis Club, a past president of the Harris County Historical Society, a member of the County Historical Survey Committee, a member of the board of the Sam Houston Area Council of Boy Scouts, and received the Silver Beaver award for his scout work among underprivileged boys.

In 1956 Mr. Kilman was appointed to the Texas State Parks Board by Governor Allan Shivers to fill an unexpired term, and he was re-appointed by Governor Price Daniel for a six-year term.

He retired from the *Houston Post* in 1965. He had been a member of the Philosophical Society of Texas since 1947.

—D.W.K.

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## LEWIS WINSLOW MACNAUGHTON

1902-1969

LEWIS MACNAUGHTON, BORN ON THE ISLE OF PALMA, CUBA, April 22, 1902, died at his home in Dallas. After being graduated, B.A., from Cornell University, he joined the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, then served as geologist for various oil companies before moving to Dallas as a petroleum consultant in 1936. Three years later he became a partner in the international geophysical firm of DeGolyer and MacNaughton, with which George C. McGhee also became associated. He was president seven years before becoming chairman of the board in 1956. Director of various development, financial, and industrial companies, he also was a trustee of the Graduate Research Center, the Greenhill School, and member of such civic organizations as the Dallas Crime Commission, Council on World Affairs, and Dallas Historical Society. He held membership in the professional organizations related to his specialties and was a frequent

contributor to their journals. He was married in 1928 to Ina Man-tooth; she and their two sons survive him.

Mr. MacNaughton was an outstanding scientist, a man of charming personality, and broad interests unrelated to his profession. A member of this Society since 1965, he was a faithful participant in its Annual Meetings.

—H.G.

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## JAMES RANKIN NORVELL

1902-1969

James Rankin Norvell, b. Hayden, Colo., Sept. 24, 1902; s. Robert Elias and Jane (Ralston) N.; A.B., U. Colo., 1923, LL.B., 1926; m. Mabel Elizabeth Keeley, Apr. 21, 1927. Admitted to Tex. bar, 1926; practiced in Edinburg, 1926-40; mem. Kelley, Looney & Norvell, Edinburg, 1930-40, associate justice Court Civil Appeals, 4th Supreme Judicial District of Texas, 1940-56; associate justice Supreme Court Texas, 1957-68. Trustee of the Saint Mary's School Law, San Antonio. Mem. Tex. State Bar (Chmn. jud. sect. 1955), Am. Bar Assn., Phi Delta Phi. Episcopalian. Author booklets, pamphlets.

THIS IS THE BRIEF RECORD IN *Who's Who in America*. How much more can be said by the living beneficiaries of the life and deeds of Justice Norvell. These are the words of some of his contemporaries on the Supreme Court of Texas carried in *St. Mary's Law Journal I*, which was "Respectfully Dedicated to the Late James R. Norvell, Jurist, Scholar, Humanitarian:"

Chief Justice Robert W. Calvert:

When James R. Norvell took the oath of office as an Associate Justice of The Supreme Court of Texas on January 1, 1957, he began a twelve-year tenure which, when added to his sixteen years of service on the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals at San Antonio, marked him as one of Texas' greatest appellate jurists of all time.

There are no fixed standards by which to measure judicial greatness; but, surely, this is one evaluation we would not wish to have made by a computer. How could a computer measure the depth and breadth of Jim Norvell's sense of social justice or humanitarian impulses? Or his wide-ranging scholarship? Or his tireless energy in research? Or the lilt of his humor? These and his many other admirable qualities bespeak a status of greatness in the minds of those most competent to make an appraisal.

Justice Meade F. Griffin (retired) on the occasion of Justice Norvell's retirement:

[Judge Norvell] is that happy combination of a student, a raconteur of unusual ability, a man of warm feelings and wide

understanding of his fellowman and of the common faults of mankind . . . To those of us privileged to work with him during all, or a part, of his twelve years of service on this Bench, the breadth and depth of his learning has been not only enlightening but at times amazing.

Justice Joe Greenhill:

Norvell contributed balance and perspective. He possessed a storehouse of history in which the common law and Mexican law evolved. He spoke for principles which had, with justification, become cornerstones. But where precedents were falsely based or peripheral, he rejected them. In all cases, he drove strongly for what he regarded as right and just; and he sought to channel our jurisprudence to common sense justice in the light of established principles.

Justice Zollie Steakley:

The virtues of some are magnified in eulogy. This could not be so with Judge Norvell. We knew his great capacities of mind and spirit — and his humility; we knew his superior intellect and wit —and the absence of condescension to others less endowed. Oft times we speak glibly of one as a gentleman and a scholar; Jim Norvell was each in the truest sense.

Like many others, Justice Norvell adopted Texas as his State. His substantial contributions to its scholarship and legal traditions were significant and lasting. Appropriate was the prayer of his rector, the Rev. Charles A. Sumners, at the memorial service in the Supreme Court on May 8, 1970:

*Almighty God . . . Particularly we thank thee for thy life in the life of thy son James Rankin Norvell. Grant to him new life, new vitality, new tasks, new joys in thy Presence, and grant him to us in such degree as thy laws permit.*

—Z.S.

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## SUMMERFIELD GRIFFITH ROBERTS

1891-1970

SUMMERFIELD GRIFFITH ROBERTS, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN AND PATRON OF HISTORY, art and literature was born in Dallas October 17, 1891. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Texas in 1914 and an M.B.A. degree from Harvard University in 1916. He served in the First World War in the United States Navy from 1917



through 1919. He was on the staff of Admiral William S. Sims in London. On May 15, 1920 he married Annie Lee Warren, the daughter of Texas Senator Robert L. Warren. His business interests, which were outstandingly successful, were in oil production and real estate.

He was proud of the fact that he was a fifth generation Texan whose great-grandparents on both sides were residents of colonial Texas and active in winning Texas independence and in building the Republic and the State of Texas. He served on the Dallas City Plan Commission and as a director of life insurance and other business concerns.

Mr. Roberts was a philanthropist who gave liberally to hospitals and other institutions. He was a member of the Sons of the Republic of Texas. For outstanding service to that organization and to the State he was decorated as a Knight of San Jacinto. He was a member of the Newcomen Society and the Philosophical Society of Texas. He was a trustee of the Dallas Museum of Fine Arts and a trustee and Vice President of the Dallas Historical Society in the Hall of State. He has encouraged writing on the early days of Texas through the Sons of the Republic of Texas with the annual Summerfield G. Roberts \$1,000.00 awards. He and Mrs. Roberts, in addition to gifts of art treasures to institutions which serve the people of both the state and the nation, have placed on permanent exhibit in the State Archives and Library Building in Austin oil painting portraits of nine heroes of the Republic of Texas. Outstanding gifts to the Hall of State include a manuscript Journal of the Texas Convention of 1836, a portrait and other effects of James W. Fannin, and a library of Texana reference books.

A genuinely modest gentleman, he was a devout Episcopalian, and a generous supporter of things he believed in. He was a valued member of the Society since 1958.

—C.R.T.

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### JAMES EARL RUDDER 1910-1970

THE CAREER OF AN OUTSTANDING TEXAN came to an end on March 23, 1970 with the death of General Earl Rudder. He was a famous military leader, a distinguished public administrator, and an inspiring university president. In the short span of his life, he served to the fullest his country, the State of Texas, and Texas A&M University.

Earl Rudder was born in Eden, Concho County, May 6, 1910.

In 1930 he transferred from Tarleton State College to Texas A&M University where he majored in industrial education and lettered in football, graduating B.Sc. in 1932 and commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry in the Army Reserve.

In 1933, he became football coach and teacher at Brady High School. Here he met Miss Margaret Williamson of Menard; they were married in June 1937.

He returned to Tarleton in 1938 as coach and teacher and remained until he was called to active duty as a first lieutenant in 1941, as an infantry company commander at Fort Sam Houston. He attended the Infantry School in the Fall of 1941 at Fort Benning, Georgia, and in July 1942 was named a battalion executive officer with the 83rd Infantry Division at Camp Atterbury, Indiana. After attending the Army Command and General Staff School in the Fall of 1942 and Winter of 1943, he returned to the 83rd Infantry as assistant division G-3.

In June 1943, he organized and trained the 2nd Ranger Battalion which was given the mission of scaling the 100-foot cliffs at Pointe du Hoe during the D-Day invasion of Normandy.

"No soldier in my command has ever been wished a more difficult task than that which befell the 34-year-old commander [Rudder] of this Ranger force," said General Omar Bradley, then Commander of U. S. Forces in Europe.

Rudder's Rangers suffered over 50 per cent casualties during the first day of the invasion. Although wounded twice during the engagement, Rudder remained in action.

In December 1944, Rudder took command of the 109th Infantry Regiment. Eight days later the Germans began their last great counter-offensive of the war, now known as the Battle of the Bulge. The 109th is credited with a major role in repulsing that attack.

Following victory in Europe, Rudder spent eight months on special War Department missions. He was released from active duty with the rank of colonel in April 1946.

After the war, Mr. Rudder returned to Brady, and served as mayor from 1946 to 1952.

On January 4, 1955, Mr. Rudder was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office of Texas. Scandal had shaken public confidence in the veterans' land program but under Mr. Rudder's leadership, the land program regained its respect. As Commissioner Mr. Rudder fostered the Permanent School Fund and the Permanent University Fund, financial foundations of Texas' education system, which, during his three-year term, increased significantly.

After the war, Mr. Rudder remained active in the Army Reserve. In 1954 he was promoted to brigadier general, and in 1957, advanced to major general. He took command of "Texas' Own" 90th Infantry Reserve Division in 1955. In 1963 he left the 90th to become assistant deputy commanding general for mobilization, Continental Army Command. He was retired in 1967 after 35 years of service.

His many military decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster; Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster; French Legion of Honor with Croix de Guerre and Palm; and Belgian Order of Leopold with Croix de Guerre and Palm.

Mr. Rudder was appointed Vice President of Texas A&M University in February 1958 and named President in July 1959. On September 1, 1965, the Board of Directors named him President of The Texas A&M University System, consolidating the office of chancellor with that of president. During the more than ten years of able leadership of President Rudder, Texas A&M University prospered greatly, not only by a growth in enrollment and increased appropriations, but by attracting outstanding educators and well-qualified students.

He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Baylor University in 1960, and in 1967 President Lyndon B. Johnson awarded him the Distinguished Service Medal, the Nation's highest award for peacetime service.

He is survived by his widow, his two sons, James Earl, Jr. and Robert; and three daughters, Anne (Mrs. Marion M. Walton, Jr. of Midland, Michigan); Linda and Jane.

General Earl Rudder was buried in the College Station Cemetery on March 25, 1970, following services in G. Rollie White Coliseum on the campus. His memory will be honored and respected for his life of devotion to his country and his fellow man.

—M.T.H.

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## STUART SHERAR

1900-1969

STUART SHERAR, GEOPHYSICIST, OIL OPERATOR, CATTLEMAN and a person of many cultural interests, was born in Thamesville, Ontario, Canada, the son of James Ernest and Lucretia Smith Sherar. As a child, he moved with his family to Rocky Ford, Colorado, where he

grew up in the cattle business. His father had extensive ranching interests in the Rocky Mountain area.

As is so often the case, our most loyal Texans are those born outside the state. This was true of Stuart Sherar who came to Texas in 1924 and married into the "First Family" of Texas, Katherine Perry Moore, a great-great granddaughter of Moses Austin. Stuart loved his adopted state, its people, its history and its traditions.

After studying engineering at the University of Colorado, he began his career as a geophysicist with Humble Oil & Refining Company at the time this oil-finding technology was in its pioneer state. In 1934 he transferred to the Carter Oil Company in Tulsa where he became chief geophysicist, organizing the geophysical department. Returning to Texas in 1937, he was one of the founders of the Trinity Petroleum Company and thereafter an independent oil operator. In 1949 the death of an uncle added to his responsibilities; the management of the Paddock Ranch Company, an extensive operation located in western Harris County. From that time until his death he not only supervised the ranch, but tirelessly devoted himself to improving the production of beef cattle and the betterment of Texas ranchmen. He was active in the Texas Beef Cattle Improvement Association, Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association and Houston Farm and Ranch Club.

Stuart Sherar will best be remembered for his contribution toward improving the cultural life of his community and state to which he unselfishly gave his energy and resources. A man of wide and varying interests, he was an authority on antique oriental rugs, vintage wines, classical music, photography and French Impressionist art. He traveled extensively throughout the world, and his illustrated lectures of these tours were in great demand by interested clubs and art lovers. Among the many civic and cultural organizations to which he belonged and in which he was an active worker were the Houston Symphony Society, English Speaking Union of Houston (former president), Houston Philosophical Society, Rice University Associates, Houston Committee on Foreign Relations, Houston Club, and Houston Country Club.

At his death on November 12, 1969, he was survived by his wife Katherine, daughter Mrs. Margery Lucretia Riggs of Midland, and three grandchildren. He was buried in the Perry-Bryan family cemetery at Peach Point, Brazoria County.

—C.K.R.

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| * 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    |
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| James Pinckney Hart . . . . .          | 1956    |
| Robert Gerald Storey . . . . .         | 1957    |
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| Harry Hunt Ransom . . . . .            | 1961    |
| Eugene Benjamin Germany . . . . .      | 1962    |
| Rupert Norval Richardson . . . . .     | 1963    |
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| Edward Randall, Jr. . . . .            | 1965    |
| * McGruder Ellis Sadler . . . . .      | 1966    |
| William Alexander Kirkland . . . . .   | 1967    |
| Richard Tudor Fleming . . . . .        | 1968    |
| Herbert Pickens Gambrell . . . . .     | 1969    |

\*Deceased

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- ACHESON, SAM HANNA, consultant, Southwestern Legal Center; editorial writer emeritus, *The News* . . . . . Dallas
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- BREWSTER, LEO, United States District Judge, Northern District of Texas . . . . . Fort Worth
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- CARMACK, GEORGE, former editor *Houston Press*; editor *The Albuquerque Tribune* . . . . . Albuquerque

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- DOTY, EZRA WILLIAM, professor of Music and dean of the College of Fine Arts, University of Texas . . . *Austin*
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