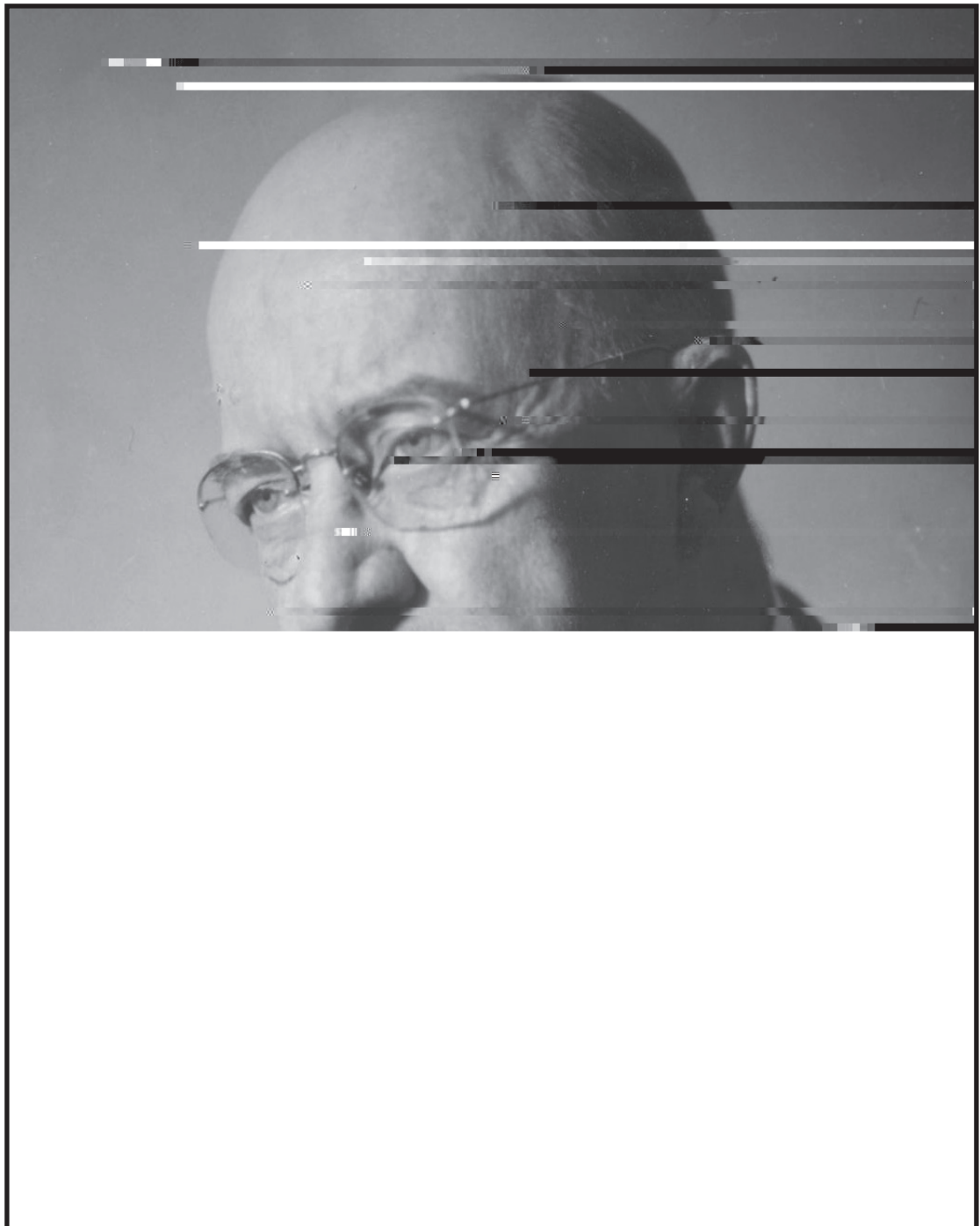


Touchstone



On The Cover

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Touchstone

Walter Prescott Webb Historical Society

Published by
The Texas State Historical Association
in cooperation with the
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and
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Editorial Staff

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Table of Contents

Student Articles

、 E SCA、 F A C B <i>First Place, Lower Division, 2020 C.M. and Cora Caldwell Memorial Awards</i>	
、 A S E, SA AC、 C E E.....	6
C A SA D F EED A、 E、 E AS- E C B DE <i>First Place, Upper Division, 2020 C.M. and Cora Caldwell Memorial Awards</i>	
、 E A、 E S、 E AS A& E S、 -SA A、	13
、 E AS、 C E -S、 E : B A FF'S、 E、 A E、 CS <i>First Place, Lower Division, 2021 C.M. and Cora Caldwell Memorial Awards</i>	
AA、 A A E A EDA、 EAS、 E AS C、 C E E.....	24
SA A、 'S、 E	

Lower Division, 2021 Touchstone Article

89

Lower Division, 2020 Touchstone Article

95

Lower Division, 2020 Touchstone Article

102

IN TOUCH WITH THE PAST

Lower Division, 2020 Touchstone Article

The Musical Triumph of Van Cliburn

By Johnpaul Stolle, San Jacinto College

Cliburn continued his studies at the Juilliard School of Music, while simultaneously continuing to play with the Philharmonic Orchestra in New York. Kirshbaum lovingly said about Cliburn, “We consider Van Cliburn as the most brilliant young concert pianist in the United States and are so proud and honored to jcxg" jk o " rnc { " ykvj "wuö" J g" hwtvjgt" eqpŁt o gf" that, “He has been acclaimed wherever he goes.”¹⁴ By 1956 Cliburn’s skill at the piano gained for him a reputation that was known internationally, having played all across the country and even in Europe.¹⁵ All of these

The Musical Triumph of Van Cliburn

was on May 14, 1958. The next day after nearly two months in Russia he left for home.⁵⁴

When Cliburn arrived home, he was more than surprised by his welcome. He did not realize that while he was playing his heart out in Russia, America was rooting for him the entire time. Once when Cliburn called his mother over the transcontinental phone after having won the competition he asked her, "Mama, does anybody know about it?"⁵⁵ You can imagine Cliburn's surprise when he arrived in New York and was told he was to be a part of a ticker-tape parade down Broadway that would take place on May 20. When in the parade, he was greeted by screaming crowds of people all trying to just catch a glimpse of the boy that had beat Russia at their own competition. This event was particularly unusual, as it was the `Łtu v"vk o g" c" rctc fg" uwe j" cu" vj ku" qpg" jcf" dggp"` held for a classical musician.⁵⁶ Indeed, Cliburn's triumph was one both for America and the classical music community.

Van (as they began calling him), followed a demanding schedule performing all across the nation and around the world in numerous con-

- 48 Brewer, *The Levelland Daily Sun News*, April 15, 1958, Pg. 2.
- 49 Ibid.
- 50 *The New York Times*, April 14, 1958, Pg. 24.
- 51 Frailey, *The Daily News-Telegram*, June 1, 1958, Pg. 8.
- 52 Gentry, *The Ennis Daily News*, April 14, 1958, Pg. 6.
- 53 Pinson, *The Clarksville Times*, April 18, 1958, Pg. 8.
- 54 Frailey, *The Daily News-Telegram*, April 15, 1958, Pg. 10.
- 55 Frailey, *The Daily News-Telegram*, May 19, 1958, Pg. 4.
- 56 *Breckenridge American*, May 16, 1958, Pg. 1; May 20, 1958, Pg. 1.
- 57 *The New York Times*, June 22, 1958, Pg. 206.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 *Breckenridge American*, May 23, 1958, Pg. 1.
- 60 <https://www.cliburn.org/cliburn-competition-history/>.
- 61 Hartman, *The Baytown Sun*, Pg. 1.
- 62 Frailey, *The Daily News-Telegram*, October 11, 1958, Pg. 9.
- 63 Ibid.
- 64 *The New York Times*, January 14, 1974, Pg. 30.
- 65 Reich, Howard, Van Cliburn, Pg. 261.
- 66 Ibid, A Long Intermission.
- 67 Ibid.
- 68 Ibid.
- 69 Smith, *The Clifton Record*, Pg. 1.
- 70 Van Gelder, *The New York Times*, Pg. 1.
- 71 Tommasini, Anthony, *The New York Times*, Pg. 1.
- 72 Ibid.
- 73 Codd, *Denton Record-Chronicle*, March 4, P(P(P(P(P28)55 (Long Intermission.))TJ7 0 0 7 285 30

admitted, “there [were] hundreds of runaway slaves in Mexico, none of whom [could have] by any possibility [been] reclaimed.” Eleven years after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, the absence of a provision guaranteeing the return of fugitive slaves from Ogzkeq"uvknn"uvvpi ô vjg"ġqy"qh"twpcyc{"uncxgu" across the Rio Grande could not be stanchd. With no other recourse available, the editor confessed, “an extradition treaty is probably the only means of our citizens’ reclaiming their property.”¹⁹ Though not the sole cause, the violence on the Texas-Mexico border, was directly related to the ease with which runaway slaves could make it over the Rio Grande to freedom. Clearly, Texas slave owners felt y j qnn{"lwuvkŁgf"kp"vjgkt"dtwvcn"cpf"ugnh/ugtxlpi" actions.

Rumors of Revolts

""""""Vjg"ejcqu"ecwugf"d{"uncxguø"uvvcf{"ġki jv" over the border to freedom in Mexico was matched only by the panic caused by the possibility of slave uprisings. Slave insurrection loomed large in the imaginations of Texas slaveholders. Keeping an entire people under the yoke of slavery came with a heavy price; slave owners had unwittingly robbed themselves of peace of mind. Slave owners worked hard to maintain the delusion that their slaves were at least content, if not happy.²⁰ In truth, uqwvjgtpgtu"mpgy"vjg{"ygtg"ġktvkpi"ykvj" disaster. In 1856, the *Central Texian* cautioned, “we have a black population in excess of white.” Skewering Texas slave owners for the supposed “constant liberties and indulgences... granted to negroes,” the writer mused, “What would hinder them from concocting, under such circumstances, some plan for the destruction of whites?”²¹

" Ygpfgnn" I0"Cffkpi vqp"jcu"pqvgf."ōvjg"Łtuv" slave insurrection of consequence in Texas occurred during the Texas Revolution.”²²

Jqy gxgt."gxgp"dghqtg"vjg"Łtuv"ujqu"ygtg"Łtgf" in October 1835, slave owners took extra measures to protect themselves against the

enslaved population. In September of that year, the *Texas Republican* printed the resolutions of the “Meeting of the Committee of Safety for the Jurisdiction of Columbia.” Having received “information clearly proving that [there was] much danger...to be apprehended from the slave population,” the committee “[recommended] that each town and neighborhood... elect a vigilant patrol, whose duty [was keeping] the slave population in due subjugation.” As an extra measure, this same committee urged “every citizen to take up punish & deliver to his master any slave...found off his master’s premises without a written permit.”²³ Though it appears there was no slave conspiracy afoot, slaveowners were noticeably alarmed.

As it happened, their precautions were not unwarranted; there is considerable evidence to suggest that Santa Anna plotted to incite slave rebellions, presumably as part of his strategy to defeat the Texas rebels. In a letter to Francis Johnson in 1835, Benjamin Milam advised, “two hundred troops [under Santa Anna] ... have left for San Antonio, with two thousand more to follow.” Their goal was to “gain the friendship of the different tribes of Indians; and, if possible, to get the slaves to revolt.” In a handbill published one month later, Horatio Allsberry cautioned the people of Texas that the Mexican government planned to “put their slaves free and let them loose upon their families.” Just days after the Battle of Goliad,

earlier. Despite the agitated tone of the headline, which read, “Serious Calamity-Great Fire,” the story itself was relatively straightfor-

From the starting gate, it is obvious Texans felt obliged to enact robust laws meant to deter their slaves from escaping to Mexico. In 1836, First Texas Republic Congress, representatives passed an Act Punishing Crimes and Misdemeanors. This Act legislated the death penalty for anybody that was convicted of “[stealing] or [enticing] away any slave...from the possession of the owner.”³⁸ Still uneasy, in 1837, the Second Republic Congress passed an Act to Provide for the Punishment of Crimes and Misdemeanors Committed by Slaves and Free Persons of Color in which the law of 1836 was extended. The new legislation designated a litany of offences and punishments aimed directly at slaves and free persons of color. Death awaited any person of color, slave or free, who would incite insurrection. Further, this new law afforded the possibility of stripping away the rights of any free person of color who might consider rendering aid to escaping slaves. While it was not by any means a foregone conclusion, under the 1837 legislation, if “such a free person of color” was convicted of rendering aid to escaping slaves, the possibility existed that they could “be sold as a slave for life.”³⁹ An Act to Punish Certain Offences Therein Named passed in 1838, and it widened the legal net even further to ensnare *anyone*

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for such were exceedingly restrictive. Under the 1845 Constitution of Texas emancipation could only be legislated with the consent of, and payment to, the previous owners.⁴⁶ There is no question that the slave laws in Texas remained consistently more severe than those found in other slaveholding states.

There were other distinctions between the slave codes in Texas and those found in the other slaveholding states; the difference in attitudes towards slaves is a good example. Many of the other slaveholding states made explicit provisions for the humane treatment of slaves. In fact, of the eleven slaveholding states that eventually formed the Confederacy, four enacted statutes requiring slave owners to feed, clothe, and treat humanely the people they had enslaved.⁴⁷ Texas provided for the protection of slaves, and even earlier than Florida. Nevertheless, in Texas law, provisions for the protection of slaves offered only a bare minimum of protection. Rather than requiring slave owners to feed, clothe, and treat their slaves humanely, the 1839 Act Concerning Slaves stated only that it was unlawful “to cruelly treat, or otherwise abuse any slave.” The punishment for uwe j"qh hgpeg" y cu" c"Łpg"qh"ōpqv"nguu"v j cp"v y q" j wpf tgf"cpf"Łhv{"fqnnctu"pqt" o qtg"v j cp"v y q" thousand.” Almost as an afterthought, this Act also stipulated that “if any person... shall murder any slave, or so cruelly treat the same as to cause death... shall be punished as in other cases of murder.”⁴⁸ Taken altogether, the slave codes in Texas were remarkably more severe. With important omissions like emancipation and Texas’ lukewarm effort at protections for the treatment of slaves, it is noticeable that attitudes toward slaves and slavery were much harsher in Texas.

Olmsted remarked that in Texas, slavery seemed somehow different and perhaps more brutal than in other parts of the South. On the one hand, he attributed the distinctly cruel nature of slavery in Texas to the notion that Texans had not developed the gentility of character that was common (at least in his mind) in other

slave owning states. Olmsted reasoned that “elsewhere at the South, slavery had seemed to be accepted, generally, as a natural hereditary, established state of things, and the right and the wrong of it, or the how of it, [was] never to be discussed or thought of.” In Texas however, “there seemed to be a consciousness of a wrong relation and a determination to face conscience down and continue it.” On the other hand, Olmsted later opined “the proximity of the frontier, suggesting and making easy the guec r g"qh"uncxgu."ku" c"e j kgh" fkhŁewnv{0ö⁴⁹ However, there was more at play than just a lack of gentility. Though, it is well-known that Olmsted was a particularly harsh critic of slavery,⁵⁰ his remarks and opinions about what motivated Texans to practice slavery in such an exceptionally pernicious manner nonetheless ring true. It is by no means a certainty that once v j gtg."hqt o gt"uncxgu" y qwnf"Łpf"v j g o ugnxgu"kp" a “promised land of milk and honey,” but by Olmsted’s account, the Mexican people generally got along well with people of color. Of the Mexicans in Texas, he wrote, “they consort freely with the negroes, making no distinction from pride of race.”

caused and compounded by the proximity of their anti-slavery southern neighbor left Texas slave owners angry, fearful, and vengeful. The doggedness of their efforts to recapture run-aways was topped only by the widespread hysteria over the possibility of slaves conspiring against them. As a result, slave laws in Texas were both copious and malicious.

" Dg ikppkpi " ykvj "vjg"Łi jv" hqt" kpfgrgpf gpeg" from Mexico and continuing through the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and beyond, issues over slavery kept Texas in constant upheaval. Irked by their slaves running away across the Rio Grande, Texas slave owners ignored decorum and legalities completely and barged forth across the border to reclaim their errant "property." Keenly aware that the institution of slavery was less "peculiar" than it was heinous, Texas slave owners jumped at every shadow because they feared the people they had enslaved. Moreover, faced with so many possibilities of loss and terror, Texas uncxg"qy pgtu" hwtkqwun{ "rcuugf"Łt o gt"nc yu"cpf" harsher punishments at a frenzied pace. Research into the issues that were presented by the rub between pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces at the Texas-Mexico border and the outcomes that followed has so far only scratched the surface; there is still much more to know and understand about this time and place in history. The struggle to get to Mexico is only part of the story. In addition to understanding what hardships and challenges runaways faced on their way to freedom across the border, Łpfkpi "qww" y jcv" jcr rpggf"vq" hqt o gt" uncxgu" character crossing the Texas-Mexico border can help Łm"kp"vjg" icru"kp"qwt"wpfgtuvcpfkpi "qh"vjku" rctv" of the past. Doing so would be a valuable and worthy endeavor.

End Notes

1

- Sutton Jr. and Sylvia Leal Carvajal Collection, Austin: University of Texas, 1926), 3: 82-83, 107-108, 190, 162.
- ²⁵ “Escaping Slaves and Insurrection Fears,” *Telegraph and Texas Register* (Houston), September 15, 1841.
- ²⁶ “Runaway Negroes,” *Telegraph and Texas Register* (Houston), January 15, 1845.
- ²⁷ “Runaway Negroes Captured,” *Telegraph and Texas Register*, January 22, 1845.
- ²⁸ Harvey Wish, “The Slave Insurrection Panic of 1856.” *The Journal of Southern History* 5, No. 2 (May 1939): 208-209.
- ²⁹ “Negro Insurrection in Texas Columbus, Colorado County, Sept. 9, 1856,” *New York Tribune*, October 23, 1856.
- ³⁰ Wish, “Slave Insurrection Panic,” 209, 222.
- ³¹ “Serious Calamity-Great Fire,” *The Standard* (Clarksville), July 14, 1860.
- ³² “Special Correspondence from the *Houston Telegraph*,” July 21st, 1860,” *The Weekly Telegraph* (Houston), July 31, 1860.
- ³³ “Two White Men Hung,” *The Weekly Telegraph*, July 31, 1860.
- ³⁴ “Incendiarism,” *The State Gazette* (Austin), August 25, 1860.
- ³⁵ William W. White, “The Texas Slave Insurrection of 1860,” *The Southwestern Historical Quarterly* 52, No. 3 (January 1949): 285.
- ³⁶ Olmstead,

A&M University-San Antonio - Archives & Special Collections where I viewed an edition kept there that features an introduction by historian Randolph Campbell. Olmsted, by his own admission, was not an unbiased observer. In Campbell's estimation, "by the time *Journey through Texas* appeared...Olmsted had demonstrated a strong commitment...to anti-slavery," xxii. Frederick Law Olmsted, *A Journey through Texas; or, a Saddle-Trip on the Southwestern Frontier*, The Library of Texas, No. 8. Dallas, Tex.: DeGolyer Library and William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Southern Methodist University, 2004 (Randolph B. Campbell, and DRT Collection).

⁵¹ Olmsted, *Journey through Texas*, 131.

Sonora, Texas when Ratliff was six.⁶ One of his biggest challenges in his youth was acclimating to three different cultures—Southern, Yguygtp."cpf" J kurcpke0"Tcvnkhh"y kvpguugf"Łtuv/ hand the effects of systematic racism against Latinos in the Southwestern part of Texas during the late 1940s. He recalls a baseball game in 1948 between Hispanics and Anglos organized to diffuse hostilities. One imagines that Ratliff, however, was the peacemaker that helped give the game its happy ending. In uejqqn."jg"cxqkfgf"eqpvtqxgtukgu"cpf"Łi jvu"cpf" distanced himself from both the most popular students and the troublemakers.⁷

Ratliff graduated with honors from high school in Sonora and enrolled at the University of Texas in Austin. Like many graduates of smaller high schools, Ratliff could easily have drifted at this point. He was unsure about his major and unsure about how well he would compete. When faced with a problem involving a number of unknowns and purely human factors, Ratliff sought help. Norman Davis, one of his high school teachers, took up the challenge and guided Ratliff toward an engineering fgi tgg0"Cv"Łtuv."Tcvnkhh0u"curktcvkqpu"kpenwfgf" aeronautical engineering, but he switched to civil engineering. He worked assiduously and systematically—keeping his goal of obtaining a high-end job in mind. He graduated with a civil engineering degree from the School of Engineering at the University of Texas. He soon realized his larger goal as well. Ratliff qdvckpgf"rqukvkqpu"kp"dk i"gpikpggtpi"Łt o u" in the Dallas and Houston area that worked for the Texas Department of Transportation, building highways and bridges. Later, he even uvctvgf"jku"qyp"Łt o0" J g"y qtmgf"jctf"cpf"i cxg" his wife and three children a very comfortable life. It appeared that Ratliff would end his days rich, respected, and ultimately forgotten, wearing away like the infrastructure he engineered.

Ratliff married well. His wife, Sally Sandlin, was connected to a very powerful family of Democrats in Northeast Texas. Over time, she

persuaded him that living in humid and congested Houston was less than ideal and since Tj00470003004B004C005600030052005100470003004

uw r rqtvtgu0" J g" y cu"pgxgt" c" f cu j { "gpvtckpgt" and did not like to make promises. As Ratliff later noted, “most of them [friends and family] thought I was crazy.” His friends also wondered why Bill had chosen something “as dirty as politics.”

The Ticket-Splitter, however, did not enter the race blindly. He had the support of most of his wife’s family, who resented Anderson, and had a large number of friends. Ratliff had something of a wedge appeal within the Democratic ranks. From Sonora, Ratliff eagerly embraced the small-town feeling in Northeast Texas, and argued that Anderson was voting for programs that were disproportionately pro-urban. Having worked with the roads and the Texas Department of Transportation (Tx-DOT), Ratliff could produce damning stories that the big cities were hogging the transportation budget. Despite the odds, Ratliff won the Senate seat in a neck and neck contest. This o c f g" j k o " v j g" L t u v" T g r w d n k e c p" g n g e v g f" h t q o " Northeast Texas since Reconstruction. November 8, 1988 marked the new beginning of a political realignment in his district. Ratliff’s breakthrough would lead to much more ticket-splitting, and a tendency for the Republicans on top of the ballot in Northeast Texas to claim more and more of it underneath.

Ratliff came to the Texas Senate with a passion to represent his district. He also believed that personalities, and ideologies too often got in the way of real solutions, and that he could d g p g L v" j k u" u v c v g" c u" c" r t q d n g o / u q n x g t 0" T c v n k h h" f k f" not realize it at the time, but he was soon to go head-to-head with one of the most endemic problems of modern Texas, school district L p c p e g 0" V j g" L i j v" q x g t" c m n q e c v k q p u" v q" v j g" K U F u" had become like a struggle between a tiger and a shark. It was a perennial battle between the Texas Supreme Court and the State Legislature, with neither side seriously engaging nor even listening to the other. At the time Ratliff entered the Senate, a 1984 ruling of the Texas Supreme Court in *Edgewood ISD v. Kirby*

mandated that Texas legislators come up with c" o q t g" g s w k v c d n g" r n c p" v q" L p c p e g" k v u" u e j q q n" districts. Plaintiffs clamored that the visible imbalance of this system kept most Texas children in impoverished schools. Time and again, legislators were oblivious. They continued to pass plans that eventually were deemed unconstitutional by the court, and therefore, illegal. The court could not usurp the legislature’s right to pass bills, and the legislature could not usurp the court’s right to declare them unconstitutional. The problem had become so vexing that Texas governors had appealed to Ratliff’s mysterious political identity actually now had an opportunity to become even more mysterious, and beguiling. But it took him a while to realize this. Almost everyone is in favor of children receiving a good education; what matters to voters is how one frames the rhetoric, and actually draws up the policy. Unfortunately, he did not have much time. The legislature was again stalemated, and the whole funding system faced several eye-rubbing time extensions. Ratliff and the Education Committee assembled a multi-option plan and considered L x g" f k h h g t g p v" u v t w e v w t g u < " 3 + " o g t i k p i" v c z" d c u g u" from one district to a deprived district, 2) transferring funds to the state to distribute to a deprived district, 3) combining districts, 4) minimizing students per district and 5) allocating commercial property taxes to another district’s record. Eventually the legislature settled on the second option, making the state, in essence, a kind of “Robin Hood.” Senate Bill 7, signed by Governor Ann Richards in 1993, was dubbed the “Robin Hood Law” since its provisions required wealthier regions to share their wealth with the impoverished areas.¹³

Ratliff’s “across-the-aisle” work to get the bill passed soon earned him the nickname, the “Father of Robin Hood.” On the surface, the new name could have been devastating to Ratliff’s Republican credentials. Years before, taking from the “thrifty” might have seemed socialistic. But Ratliff’s move from Houston to Northeast Texas opened his eyes to a trend of

increasing importance in modern America. Rural Texans were hurting. The new Information Age and the internet demanded college degrees for which rural students were not prepared. Ironically at this same time, these areas were becoming more and more solidly Republican, while the cities were becoming more and more straight Democratic. Ratliff correctly perceived that “Robin Hood” in this context could appear like the twentieth-century equivalent of the Homestead Bill that helped bring Republicans to power 150 years before. Robin Hood would

and corporate benevolence. The study analyzed the timeline of education reforms in Texas and the aftermath of the implementation of the new laws, including Senate Bill 7 and Senate Bill 1. Vgzcu"y cu"vjg"Łtuv"uvcvg"vq"kpucm"cp"ceeqwpv-ability system that refused to accommodate school district failure on the basis of lower funding rates or ethnic composition (Senate Bill 7). The study by Achieve argued that the 1995 bill was the strongest political and educational collaboration in the history of Texas education reforms, incorporating teachers, politicians, administrators and business leaders' opinions and their presence in committee hearings.²⁰ Ratliff had approached the matter as an engineer utilizing his skills to create a "matrix" of every aspect of the code and surveyed the committee with his own questionnaires.²¹ Ugpvcg"Dknn"3"etgcvgf"vjg"Łtuv"ejctvgt"uejqqu"of Texas, created the new diploma options still used today like the Distinguished and Minimum Programs in high schools, established TEKS (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills) yjkej"fgŁpgf"y jcv"uwwfgpvu"pggfgf"vq"ngctp."cpf"tgfgŁpgf"vjg"rtqegu"qh"uejqqn"ko rtqg-ments. Ratliff's work laid the groundwork for future reforms that strengthened the education system. One key was decentralization. The Texas Commissioner of Education, Dr. Lionel Meno, pitched the idea of aligning student expectations with their learning, leaving the "what" and the "how" to be decided by the schools. Progress would be monitored via the Academic Excellence Indicator System (AEIS) to report progress and dropout rates. The results were gratifying and the study states that between 1992 and 2005, fourth graders scored a 25% increase in essential knowledge in Texas compared to a national increase of 17%. In 2005, Hispanic fourth grade students performed higher than the national average by p kpg"rgtegp"cpf"gkijvj"itcfgtu"d{"Łxg"rgtegpv0" The Achieve study also reported that from 1984 to 2000, the number of Advanced Placement student candidates in Texas increased vjtg"vk"og u"hcuvgt"vjcp"vjg"Łiwtgu"pcvkqpcnn{0"

Throughout his time in the Senate, Ratliff gained respect and recognition for his ability to view both sides of an argument and base his decisions on the side that affected his constituency positively rather than negatively. He was a man without a party, constructing the constituency of District 1 as his party.²² In Ratliff's biography by Robert Sterken Jr., this pro-constituent sensibility was nothing less than Abraham Lincoln's principle of continuously placing public opinion over any political party designation. To this constituency-based loyalty, the Texas Ticket-Splitter added ideological independence.²³ Ratliff famously stated, "I am a Republican for the same reason I am a Methodist—I agree with them at least 51 percent of the time." This stance caused some grief while campaigning, and lobbyists were usually at a loss as to how to deal with the man. To those ykknkpi"vq"rwtejcug"kpłwgpeg."Tcvnkhh"ycu"cnqqh"and incorruptible. *Texas Monthly* named Ratliff "free of partisanship, egotism, [and] ambition," though at the same time, Ratliff seriously registered the arguments of lobbyists, and evaluated their positions.²⁴

Ratliff's ability to stand above the ideological fray became legendary as he engaged in a long-running battle with arguably the most powerful man in his district. It would appear that as a Republican he would have had every reason to befriend Bo Pilgrim, the great "Chicken King," an entrepreneur who was one of the largest donors to George W. Bush's gubernatorial campaign in 1994. However, Ratliff managed to convince everyone that his greatest opponent was the chief Republican of his district! Pilgrim and Ratliff's feud lasted three decades and still reverberates in North-east Texas. Pilgrim opposed Ratliff on several issues. As a young engineer, Ratliff knew about the problems that chicken blood runoff had caused to the Mount Pleasant waste-water management system. His wife's family owned land in the southern part of Titus County that touched the area where Pilgrim was hell-bent on building the largest, and most versatile

chicken-processing factory in the world. Surrounding property owners were disturbed with the management of chickens in Pilgrim slaughterhouses. For example, chickens were left in a hole for days attracting coyotes that scattered the foul-smelling poultry remains across the neighboring properties.²⁵ As a Mount Pleasant resident, Ratliff already hated the stench in the air that periodically wafted over his city from the chicken plant.²⁶ Ratliff considered Pilgrim cu"qpg"qh"vjg"Łgteguv"cpf" o quv"tgemnguu"nqdd {-ists in the state. One incident that Ratliff found especially disgraceful was Pilgrim's infamous handout of \$10,000 checks to Hugh Parmer, O.H. Harris, Gene Green, Chet Edwards, and Dqd" I ncu i qy"qp"vjg"Ugpcvg"Łqqt"vq"uvqr" c" workmen's compensation bill in 1989.²⁷ Ratliff was disgusted that Pilgrim did not even have health insurance for the workers in his plants.²⁸ All of Pilgrim's checks were eventually returned, with the exception O.H. Harris, who cashed the check and wrote a new one, justifying himself by claiming there was nothing odd with taking the money.

Pilgrim's "Chickengate" could have been a victory for Ratliff. Pilgrim's efforts to give "on-the-spot campaign contributions" was a serious gaffe; however, he escaped any criminal charges. The Chicken King's hardball lobbying tactics were protected by a loophole unearthed during an investigation by Travis County District Attorney Ronnie Earle. The incident also highlighted a need to change the laws regarding campaign contributions and Governor Ann Richards initiated an ethics and elections reform. Ratliff even wished to limit contributions to under \$50, which was an interesting commentary on his estimation of the role Big Money was playing in the state. Pilgrim, the Southern Baptist Sunday-School teacher, escaped prosecution and unleashed his anger on Ratliff, the hypocritical Republican and half-pagan Methodist who would have imprisoned him. The "crossing of swords" began when Rkni tk o "u j q y g f" w r" v q" T c v n k h h ø u" q h Ł e g. " u j q w v k p i" that the senator's actions had cost Pilgrim lots

of money and demanding that he show him more respect.

Ratliff was not about to show Pilgrim r u r g e v 0 " K p u v g c f. " j g" Ł n g f" c" d k m" k p" v j g" n g i k u n c v w t g" that demanded slaughterhouses be held responsible for animal carcasses left on the land to prevent damage to neighboring properties.²⁹ Rkni tk o " v t c x g n g f" v q" C w u v k p" c p f" v g u v k Ł g f" x g j g-mently against the bill. According to Ratliff, during the hearing, Senator John Whitmire asked why Pilgrim claimed the bill's focus was a non-issue when the "most respected member of the Senate," referring to Ratliff, "thinks there is a problem?"³⁰ Ratliff remembered Pilgrim also repeatedly tried to paint Ratliff as a racist and a liar to his constituents.³¹ This only made the feud worse. Ratliff began keeping a special notebook chronicling Pilgrim's misdeeds regarding the environment. The list included citations totaling \$500,000 over 15 years for violating clean air and water laws. In addition, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) reported that in the year 1998, the wastewater of Pilgrim's Pride surpassed its legal limit discharge of Camp County's Cypress Creek in only 215 days. Ratliff harped on Pilgrim's failings, but at the same time strengthened his public image as incorruptible. Ultimately, Ratliff's main concern was for his district and that included the environment they lived in.

When asked about what he thought of Pilgrim's evangelical appeals, Ratliff shrugged and noted that he was a man of different priorities than Pilgrim. He certainly knew of Pilgrim's habit of handing out twenty-dollar bills tucked in religious tracts at every high school assembly and Rotary Club that invited him to speak. To Ratliff, the more Christian thing to j c x g" f q p g" y q w n f" j c x g" d g g p" v q" Ł z" v j g" r t q d n g o u" that Pilgrim was causing to the land, air, and water of Northeast Texas.³²

Ratliff's amorphous position somewhere in the center of the political spectrum could have been a career breaker. Instead, he managed to attract a good deal of state-wide respect. This

explains his ascent to the most powerful position he would ever hold. The opportunity came with the victory of George W. Bush in the presidential election of 2000, which upgraded Rick Perry to the governorship and created a looming vacancy in the Lieutenant Governor's seat. All thirty-one senators looked to one another for a leader and some began campaigning, promising other legislators individually that they would support their agenda in exchange for a vote. Notably, David Sibley began cp"ci gpf"vj cv"y qwnf"ngcf"jko"vq"vjg"Łpcn"xqvg" against Ratliff.³³ Ratliff, however, who had by this time earned the nickname, Obi-Wan Kenobi, wrote a letter to the Senate. He stated that the honor to be chosen Lieutenant Governor would be amazing; however, he would not campaign for the position.³⁴ This tactic impressed many. Ratliff prevailed in the election to the state's second highest position by a single vote over David Sibley of Waco. The Sonora native won the leadership of the Texas Senate.

In the two years Ratliff led the Senate, he worked his engineering skills into the fray and voted when he deemed it necessary. He impressed many as objective, but at the same time as also someone whose views were constantly evolving in relation to the evidence and circumstance. He utilized his vote as a member of the Senate to approve the strengthening of hate crimes when the senate leader's vote was not needed unless to break a tie. It was during this time that the era of redistricting confronted Ratliff's bipartisan ways. Gerrymandering in vjg"gctn{"4222u"rtqxf"vq"dg"c"fkŁewnv"rjg-nomenon to the man who had endeavored to befriend his district as it was. A year earlier, when Senator Wentworth of San Antonio needed the required twenty-one votes to bring jku"tgfkvtkevpi"dkn"vq"vjg"Łqqt."jg"cumgf"vjg" leader of the Senate to remove the requirement. Ratliff wholeheartedly refused. In 2003, the part of politics Ratliff hated the most came to the forefront in Texas. A new gerrymandering scheme dividing the 31 members by their

respective parties placed Ratliff squarely in the position that eventually earned him his Pro-Łngu"kp"Eqwtci g"Cyctf0"Tvknk

the environment, he found two wedge issues to attract Democratic support, while retaining the support of his own party. Ratliff's political career demonstrates how personalities matter. He earned respect for his ability to remain above vjg"kp l wgpeg"qh"nqdd {kuvu"cpf"gxgp"c"eqpvtq-versial Republican from his own district. The Texas Ticket-splitter left an important legacy that may yet show the way to a healthier system of politics.

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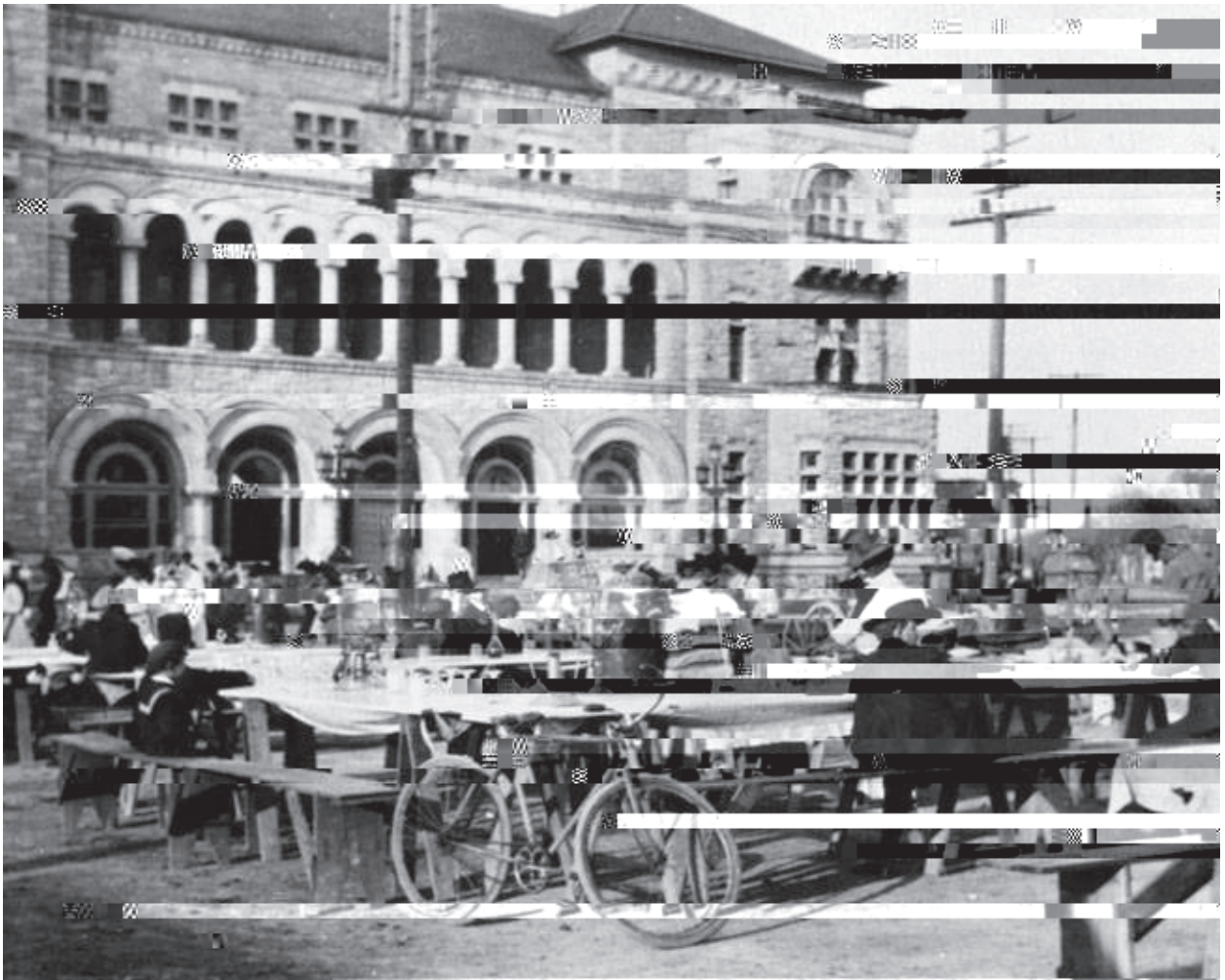
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San Antonio's Tex-Mex Food Culture: The Chili Queens and the Beginning of the Traditional Cuisine

San Antonio's Tex-Mex Food Culture: The Chili Queens
and the Beginning of the Traditional Cuisine



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Arellano stated, “Coming to a town that was essentially Mexican, curious tourists happened upon...vendors huddling in the plazas from morning to the late hours...what struck the national fancy was chili con carne hawked d{“c”urgekLe”igpfgt<”y q o gpö0⁴ These women were the Chili Queens, a group of women who patiently waited in major plazas around San Antonio for hungry folks to come get their meals. They wore their Sunday best to appeal to anyone looking their way as well as to show their respectability. Then, they would offer visitors food, whether it was for breakfast, lunch, or dinner in exchange for a small price.⁵

The Chili Queens became such a big part of everyday life in San Antonio that local newspapers included small entries about the Mexican women, or their chili stands. The Chili Queens were even able to make money on sleepy days in San Antonio. On December 9, 1884, in a Monday issue of the *San Antonio Light*, one reporter wrote about a Sunday and how the air brought in a lazy, sleepy feeling to the vendors of the plaza explaining, “The morning markets on the plaza did scarcely any business and the inquiry of tamales and coffee was less than usual. Chili con carne was steady.”⁶

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that culture.

The Chili Queens received enough national recognition that chili con carne was represented in a stand in the Chicago Columbian Exposition of 1893, with a sign stating, "The San Antonio Chili Stand."¹⁰ Even with the recognition and tourists, these enterprising women brought in, they were pushed out in 1889 when the new city hall was built on Military Plaza.¹¹ The chili stands moved all over; most moved to Haymarket Plaza where they stayed until the sanitation issues they faced in the 1930s.¹² While the Chili Queens moved around, they began to set up their stands in other areas, such as the red light district of San Antonio. This meant they were often viewed as being part of the gentleman's clubs, brothels, or other racy scenes, but they had nowhere else to set up. Sadly, the Chili Queens were basically made out to be part of the 'rowdy' nightlife of San Antonio. When mentioned after their frequent relocations, they were talked about as being
lktvcvkqwu"qt"rtq o kuewqwu0"V jku"qhvgp"gpfgf"wr"
in the newspapers and led to the government of San Antonio wanting them out.¹³

During and after the Depression era, San Antonio's sanitation regulations created a rift among the League of United Latin American relocations, thinvolv.

¹⁸ These women did this so San Antonio, the Alamo City, would not be forgotten, and at the same time, commemorated the Battle of San Jacinto and Texas Independence. Then, a domino effect occurred when everyone around town got involved and companies nominated and crowned princesses. Different organizations created parades, and restaurants set up food stands. Since vendors were such a huge part of San Antonio, it was natural to add mercados and food stands to Fiesta despite the previous negative sentiments towards outdoor food vendors. Local restaurants took notice quickly and reverted to what the Chili Queens celebrated, open air stands. Every Fiesta season since 1938, NIOSA is known for their representation of San Antonio's ethnic and since the 1960s, NIOSA featured "The Chili Queens" stand staffed by volunteers who gather to make chili con carne, tamales, and tortilla for the Fiesta goers. They are always located in Haymarket from which the original Chili Queens were forced to move in 1936. NIOSA is one of Fiesta's largest events, bringing in a net worth of \$336.11 in 1938 to netting roughly \$1.4 million in 2019.¹⁹

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San Antonio's Tex-Mex Food Culture: The Chili Queens
and the Beginning of the Traditional Cuisine

these changes would soon become a huge part of the culture of San Antonio. The Chili Queens were Mexican-American women who created chili con carne, a stew that mixed and tamed Mexican spices with beef. This dish maintained their Mexican origins while also welcoming a milder recipe for the Anglo and German settlers to enjoy. The Chili Queens were able not only to satisfy the Anglo-Americans of San Antonio, but also brought tourism from all over the U.S. Today when taking a drive down Military Drive, San Pedro, Zarzamora, or anywhere downtown there are *vendedores* in mobile food trucks, smaller hitched stales, or collapsible stands. Anyone can take their pick from classic Tex-Mex to desserts, the list of foods with this atmosphere is endless. The Chili Queens created this dish as well as a lasting culture that helped to build San Antonio. The Chili Queens and chili con carne gave an identity to those who were part of the period when “the border moved (and) we didn’t [*sic*]” Mexican-Americans. Then these Mexican-Americans had American children who are now known as Hispanics. These Texas-born Hispanic people often considered themselves Tex-Mex. The Chili Queens began this *vendedores* culture in San Antonio that is still very predominant today. They helped build San Antonio’s most famous traditions like NIOSA during Fiesta. These women were entrepreneurs who invented Tex-Mex food, a diverse and inclusive cuisine like their famous chili con carne. Though they were forced out of the Plazas their origins are now celebrated by those who remember them and their stands’ welcoming atmosphere.

Recipes

The Chili Queens chili con carne recipe according to the Witte Museum Archives follows:

Ingredients

2 lbs. beef shoulder, cut into ½-inch cubes

1 lb. pork shoulder, cut into ½-inch cubes

¼ cup suet

¼ cup pork fat

6. Simmer for another 2 hours.
7. Remove suet casing and skim off some fat.
8. Never cook frijoles with chilies and meat. Serve as a separate dish.³⁰

Elizabeth Padilla's chili con carne recipe (the author's mother) :

Ingredients

- 2 large cans of Wolfe brand chili
- 1 lb. ground beef chuck meat
- 3 large cans of Charro Beans
- 1 small can of Rotel brand chopped tomatoes and peppers
- 1 packet of McCormick chili seasoning or H-E-B brand Texas Chili seasoning
- 1 can of tomato sauce
- 3 cups of water
- Salt and Black Pepper to taste

Directions

- 30"Eqqm"dggh"Łtuv"kp"ugrctevg"rcp."qpeg"o gcv"ku"
browned add Rotel cook for a few minutes, set aside.
2. Add Wolfe chili, charro beans, tomato sauce, water, and chili seasoning to large pot, cook until mixed well.
 3. Strain beef and Rotel mix, then add to pot.
 4. Mix everything in pot together let cook for 1hr.
 5. Add salt and pepper to taste.
 6. Serve hot over Del Rio's Tortilla Factory tamales.

Endnotes

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Walter Prescott Webb and the Grand Arc of Erudition

Katelyn Cox, Northeast Texas Community College

The Organization of American Historians has included so many members over time, that if each had researched only one year, every year of American history since 10,000 BC could have been covered.¹ Yet there are few American historians generally regarded as “great.” Frederick Jackson Turner had perhaps the most successful historical idea in American history—the Frontier Thesis. But he never actually completed a successful book, and was dedicated only to cutting-edge,

unique users every year from around the world. As Webb's work concerned all the tenses, he was a remarkably unique and persistently *kp 1 wgpvkc n" j kuvqt kcp*⁵

Webb seemed altogether unlikely in early life to even get his hands on a few books much less become an abiding presence in the world of scholarship. Born in Panola County in Texas, his family later moved near Ranger, where he became disenchanted with withered wheat and cotton-picking sores. At the age of 16 he was working hard to help his father on a failing farm. He was print-starved. One day he learned from a local editor that the magazine, the *Sunny South*, was offering a special subscription inducement rate—three months for ten cents. He courageously asked his frugal mother for the money. From a special sock, she produced the needed dime. Webb not only read this journal from cover to cover, he also wrote a letter to the editor begging for someone to help him to become a writer and travel east. Remarkably, a reader, William Hinds of New York, did just that. This 1904 shot in the dark proved to be a catalyst in his professional career.⁶

Webb received a constant stream of monetary help from Hinds. They came in small but regular doses, after Webb could prove he had crossed another milestone in his learning. Still Webb felt lonely, and under-schooled when he entered the University of Texas in 1909. Hinds was now old, and did not want to meet Webb, only to help him with transitions. But it was there in Austin that he studied under Lindley M. Keasbey (1867-1946), who was the head of the Department of Institutional History. Keasbey was a distinguished teacher and a scholar. In fact, Alvin S. Johnson, an economist, once said that Keasbey was the best economic geographer in the United States.⁷ Webb set out to please Keasbey more than any other student. It took a while, but Webb soon had his second intellectual father. In reading Webb's papers for his

classes at the University of Texas, one can *ugg" Mgcudg { 0u" kp 1 wgppeg" kp" Ygdd0u" v j qwi j v0"* For example, Webb once wrote that history is directly tied to the "topographic, orographic and hydrographic environment" of an area, *y j ke j "ku" tg 1 gev kxg" qh" Mgcudg { 0u" xkg y u" cu" c"* historian.⁸ Keasbey's interests in more-or-less static environmental preconditions, gave Webb's historical interests a sensitivity to what was timeless. His time studying under Keasbey is, in part, why Webb began to show interest in studying the connection between the natural environment and its inhabitants, which would later become manifest in works such as *The Great Plains* and *The Great Frontier*. Webb *y qwnf" ncvgt" uc { " v j cv" v j g" vgce j gt 0u" kp 1 wgppeg" j c f"* permeated into every aspect of his professional *nk hg 0" Mgcudg { 0u" kp 1 wgppeg" dgec o g" c" rtk o ct { "* factor of Webb's grand-arc, "latitudinarianism" as a historian. Webb would exhibit an inbuilt willingness to go beyond a focus merely of past events.⁹

Webb was able to obtain a Masters at the University of Texas in 1920 for his work on the Texas Rangers. This work would show that *Mgcudg { 0u" kp 1 wgppeg. " v j qwi j " rqukvkxg. " y cu" pqv"* controlling. Webb liked to tell good stories. Wanting to be the best, Webb next sought a Ph.D. in history at the University of Chicago. Here Webb's idiosyncratic education, and maverick tendencies caught up with him. His period of "educational outbreeding" was a failure, and Webb became a dropout. At this time, the University of Chicago was under the sway of its emergent school of sociology *y j ke j " uvtguug f" tg x qn wvk qpct { " pg y " uekgpvk 1 e"* conceptualizations of human experience. For a young man who saw history as exciting, and *y j q" qpeg" ftgc o gf" qh" y tkvki i" ftc o cvke" 1 evkqp."* the emphasis on argumentation and modelling could have been exasperating. Costs also might have discouraged the young scholar whose teaching income had thus far been minimal. He had just married Jane Oliphant in 1916. But at the same time, this was a very

important failure. Henry Adams and David McCullough, for example, never did more than get a B.A., but the color and drama of their historical writing, for the average reader, far exceeds the tomes of the Ph.D. historians such as Frederick Jackson Turner, and C. Vann Woodward. Those schooled in doctorates are trained to argue, not to dramatize. The failure also meant that Webb would thereafter have to justify his own maverick tendency. For a cigarette-smoking cowboy scholar who enjoyed belts of bourbon, and wore a Stetson, Webb was very conscious of his need to uphold his own brand of western iconoclasm. His grand arc of applied learning as a historian, his willingness to do more than merely argue about the past, could well have resulted from his continual need to justify his University of Chicago failure, and his own unique path.¹⁰

Blocked from level of prestige that could have insured a conventional career as a professor at the University of Texas, Webb labored to be exceptional. Colleagues would hear irregular spurts of typing and the sounds of tossed books echoing through corridor of Garrison Hall into the night. They marveled at his tenacity and strength of purpose.

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feeling as well, though unlike McCullough, he would go way beyond the bounds of America, and even history in his later writings. When studying the Texas Rangers, Webb talked with Rangers, he rode with them along the Mexican border, and “heard the accounts” of the people

I don't know but when Webb gets to St. Peter he may not have more credit there for the Junior historians of Texas than he will have for the books he has written because the far-reachingness, if I may use such a word

The Junior Historians of Texas, in fact, is still active to this day, although it has gone through various transformations. In the past, the organization was primarily focused on researching and writing history, but it expanded to include other goals, such as teaching students how to read analytically and to debate.¹⁷ In addition to giving students the tools needed to become historians, the program sponsored the Junior Historian Annual Meeting where students participated in touring cultural institutions.

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thinker who could also write popular history, and had a steady stream of articles and lesser books to his credit. *The Great Frontier* elevated Webb to the presidency of the preeminent association of American historians, and then the preeminent association of historians in America, the American Historical Association, in 1958.²⁸ He now could claim to have complete

to the point where he too had fallen asleep--but
at the wheel?

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Fraud Within the Enron Corporation: The Enron Scandal of 2002

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On December 2, 2001, the Enron Corporation, one of the largest energy companies in the United States based in J q w u v q p . V g z c u . L n g f " h q t " d c p m t w r v e { " r t q v g e v k q p . " v j g " n c t i g u v " L n k p i " h q t " d c p m t w r v e { " k p " v j g " W p k v g f " States at that time.¹ Kenneth Lee Lay, founder and chairman of the board, resigned as chief g z g e w v k x g " q h L e g t " q h " v j g " G p t q p " E q t r q t c v k q p " on January 23, 2002.² In 2006, Lay was found guilty on six criminal charges and an additional four bank fraud charges.³ Though facing charges, he told a KXAS-NBC 5 News Channel reporter that “in fact, we’re innocent,” showing his ignorance of the fraud.⁴ This company was the epitome of the “fake it until you make it” company that eventually failed, fooling investors to believe that everyone should invest in the Enron Corporation. Enron once was a respectable company, having one of the largest natural gas transmission networks and being the world largest gas and electricity marketer with corporate greed and corruption” as well as a fraud company.⁵ How did this rising company fall to the wayside? Simply f g u r g t c v k q p " v q " u v c { " c i q c v " L p c p e k c m n { " n g f " v j g o " criminally to exploit accounting principles and security laws.

Enron started as a merger between Houston Natural Gas, a subdivision from the Houston Oil Company.⁶ Houston Natural Gas began selling gasoline in the 1920s but sold their retail gas business in 1976.⁷ This allowed it to diversify and expand to gas exploration, production, and other

k p f w u v t k g u 0 " D { " 3 ; : 6 " v j g { " j c f " o c f g " c " r t q L v " q h " over \$123 million and had assets worth \$3.7 billion.⁸ InterNorth, formerly known as the Northern National Gas Company, began in Omaha, Nebraska in 1930, and their pipeline network had a total revenue of \$7.5 billion in 1984.⁹ The merger between Houston Natural Gas and InterNorth was initiated in 1984 y j g p " U c o " U g i p c t . " v j g " E j k g h " G z g e w v k x g " Q h L e g t " of InterNorth.¹⁰ Segnar bought out Houston Oil Company under the merger name of the “HNG/InterNorth” for \$2.4 billion. The company would be headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska with Segnar as both a chairman of v j g " d q c t f " c p f " e j k g h " g z g e w v k x g " q h L e g t 0 ¹¹ But in 1986, a year after the merger, Sam Segnar t g v k t g f " c u " e j k g h " g z g e w v k x g " q h L e g t " c p f " c r r q k p v g f " Kenneth Lay.¹²

Kenneth Lee Lay, born on April 15, 1942, earned a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Houston in 1970.¹³ After graduation, he worked in many oil and gas t g L p g t { " e q o r c p k g u . " k p e n w f k p i " v j g " J w o d n g " Q k n " c p f " T g L p k p i " E q o r c p { " c p f " n c v g t " c v " v j g " H n q t k f c " Gas Corporation in 1973.¹⁴ After the chief g z g e w v k x g " q h L e g t " q h " H n q t k f c " I c u " E q t r q t c v k q p . " Jack Bowen, left the position for Houston’s Transco Corporation in 1980, Lay became r t g u k f g p v " c p f " e j k g h " g z g e w v k x g " q h L e g t 0 ¹⁵ Lay moved to Houston in 1981 to take over as the president of the Transco Corporation—the same role Jack Bowen had .¹⁶ During that time, Lay d g e c o g " c " y g n n / m p q y p " L i w t g " k p " v j g " q k n " c p f " i c u " industry. People described him as an “effective spokesman for the industry” that helped those

companies get out of long-term, high-priced contracts called “take or pay contracts” during a “time of falling prices and reduced demand” for oil in 1978.¹⁷ In 1984, Lay became the chief executive officer of Enron Energy Services, which retained the position after the Houston Natural Gas/InterNorth merger in 1986.¹⁸

Under Lay’s leadership the company’s name changed to Enron Corporation and its headquarters moved to Houston, Texas. Enron Corporation owned over “36,000 miles of pipe” connections in the United States.¹⁹ In 1984, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission allowed any gas distributing company to buy gas from anyone and anywhere.²⁰ Lay, with the help of a former consultant for McKinsey and Company, Jeff Skilling, in 1991 set up the Gas Bank, to serve as an “intermediary between buyers and sellers of gas.”

losses of the market value of those contracts should have been reported in the company's annual earnings reports, although Enron also *hcnukŁgf"vjg"nquugu*³⁶ Though this method of accounting is legal, the Enron Corporation and Arthur Andersen, another auditor company, illegally used this practice to increase Enron's *uvqemu"d{Łhv{/pkpg"rgtegpvkp"3; ; ;"cpf"* eighty-seven percent the next year. They used this practice to their advantage to the point it went beyond parameters of the law to illegally *kpŁcvg"vjgkt"uvqemu*³⁷ They also engaged in prepaid agreements that allowed the company to keep the liability of the agreements off the balance sheet so they could raise money.³⁸

During the 1990s they began using more SPEs in their business to manage or fund the risks within a project or asset. People criticized Enron for forcing investors and bankers to invest in their SPEs for a short time before replacing them with a new investor.³⁹ *Y jgp"Gptqp"eqwnf"pqv"Łpf"kpXguvqtu"ht"vjgkt"* SPEs, they relied on their own management personnel to create mark-to-market contracts or to hide the losses from underperforming assets or projects.⁴⁰ *Qpg"Łpcn"uqwteg"qh"* funding for projects was international loans. Enron Corporation borrowed \$56 million in 1989 from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) in Argentina, a shady investment company.⁴¹ Eventually, Enron racked up \$2.2 billion in loans spent on failed projects, powerplants, gas pipelines, and gas extraction.⁴² With many investments in projects that were doomed to fail and hiding those failures, Enron was in trouble. The company's *htcwfwnqpv"rtcevkegu"cpf"hcnukŁgf"ceeqwpvkpi"* books ultimately resulted in the bankruptcy of *vjg"Gptqp"Eqtrqtcvkqp"cpf"kvu"chŁnkcvg"Ctvj wt"* Andersen, and the creation of the Sarbanes and Oxley Act of 2002.

Enron's questionable practices eventually led to its crimes coming to light. In 2001, *Łpcpekncpcn{uvu"dgicp"swgavkqpkpi"* bookkeeping.⁴³ In 2000, Enron claimed that it *jc f"&60:"dknkqp"kp"ecuj"Łqy."gxgp"vjqwi j"vjgtg"*

*ycu"xgt{"nkvnng"ecuj"Łqy*⁴⁴ The same year, the company claimed \$100 billion in revenue not traded by hand that needed to be collateralized by credit rating services; credit rating services raised serious questions about the legitimacy of Enron's records.⁴⁵

While these events were happening, the *Łdgt"o ctmgv"ycu"cnuq"kp"fgenkpg."{gv"Gptqp"* insisted that their broadband technology was *fqkpi"Łpg."kpxkvkpi"o qtg"uwurkekqp*⁴⁶ The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reported that the Enron Corporation had a *pgicvkxg"ecuj"Łqy"qh"&305"dknkqp."c"uvctm"* contrast to the \$4.8 billion claimed.⁴⁷ One of the SPEs, Marlin, had a payment to investors at the end of 2001, but Enron managed to *tgŁpcpeg"kv"ht"&3"dknkqp"fqnct="c"fgcn"vjcv"* would work only if their stocks did not fall below \$34 per share.⁴⁸ Due to falling energy prices, Enron saw its stocks fall below \$34 and had to pay out \$2 billion to investors.⁴⁹ This increased payment to investors, along with other complications in the company, prompted Jeff Skilling to retire from his position, leaving Enron in the hands of Kenneth Lay.⁵⁰ This sudden departure of Jeff Skilling invited even more suspicion about the company from analysts. All the while, Enron's stocks continued to decline, from a *Łxg"fqnct"ftqr""chvgt"Umknkpi"nghv"vq"cy ygpv{/Łxg"fqnct"ftqr"qp"Ugrvg o dgt"34."4223*⁵¹ The company's stocks continued to fall in price per share and reached a low point of \$20.65 per share.⁵² Enron used \$3 billion in credit lines to avoid bankruptcy and liquefaction, but the credit lines only lasted a few days due to short-*vgt o"ceeqwpvkpi"Łnkp i*⁵³ Enron now owed lenders billions of dollars.⁵⁴ The company's only option to cover their obligations was to use their pipelines, worth \$1 billion, as collateral. They also hired Andrew Fastow as *vjg"ejkgh"Łpcpeknc"qhŁegt"vq"jgnr"vjgo"ykvj"* their collateral.⁵⁵ Fastow worked with Enron's *qhh/dqqm"chŁnkcvgu"vq."qpeg"ci ckp."kpŁcvg"vjg"* company's stock prices.⁵⁶ From Fastow's perspective, he was "being a hero."⁵⁷

board of directors conducted their own internal investigation, headed by William Powers, Jr. and reported that executives had “reaped millions by violating basic accounting principles.”⁸⁰ “That was a gold mine,” stated Anderson.⁸¹ This led to over 1,800 interviews being conducted in the United States and overseas.⁸² The FBI’s Computer Analysis and Response Team obtained over four terabytes of data that included emails from six hundred employees.⁸³ The Regional Computer Forensics Laboratory in Houston “processed some 30 terabytes of data” containing important leads and paper trails to lead investigators to cause and culprits.⁸⁴ Financial analysts processed hundreds of fraudulent bank and brokerage accounts and purchases to justify restraining orders of the culprits, while collecting information on over \$168 million worth of the Enron Corporation’s assets and insider trading charges.⁸⁵ With all the information collected from Enron overvaluing its anticipated assets by the billions to keep Wall Street happy to overpricing California energy utilities, the FBI had enough to indict Kenneth Lay and Jeff Skilling.⁸⁶

In 2006, Lay and Skilling were sent to a corporate jury trial overseen by District Judge Sim Lakes.⁸⁷ During the trial, the jury convicted Lay of six counts of “conspiracy, securities and wire fraud” and four more counts in another banking trial. Lakes

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Humberto “Bert” Reyes and His Contributions to The Texas Beef Cattle Industry

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Texas cattle have dominated the beef industry since the industry’s beginnings. Despite setbacks due to the Texas Tick Fever that nearly obliterated the industry in the late 1800s, the state beef cattle industry remains a large part of the Texas economy, accounting for approximately \$12.3 billion in 2017.¹ Many cattlemen rose to prominence throughout the years, making and losing millions in addition to formulating genetic improvements on the trade emerged above many others; Humberto “Bert” Reyes. Reyes’ contributions as an innovative cattle auctioneer and breeder radically changed Texas beef cattle and the beef cattle industry in Texas and the United States.

Humberto “Bert” Reyes’ childhood prepared him for success in life. His father, Carlos Reyes B (B stands for Brillones, Carlos’ mother’s maiden name) was a resolute man who instilled the importance of hard work and education in his children. During the Mexican Revolution, Carlos was captured and released on the condition that he left Mexico. He emigrated to San Antonio and later moved on to Berclair, Texas where he met and married Humberto’s mother, Maria Villarreal, originally from Goliad. During an interview, Bert Reyes recalled how he and his thirteen siblings were required to wake up early and help with the farm work before school. His father remained adamant that the children never missed a day of school and attended college. Bert and his brothers all graduated from Texas A&M

University, and his sisters graduated from other local universities. However, Reyes was the only male to graduate with a degree in engineering degrees. Bert Reyes also initially enrolled at A&M as an engineering major; however, despite his father’s displeasure and with his mother’s help, he changed his major to Animal Science.²

As a youngster, Reyes raised Hereford was selected as one of the top twelve 4-H club members in the state of Texas. He recalled being the only Hispanic child to show livestock at 4-H events, which made him stand out to the judges who remembered him years later while for showing at the Goliad Stock show from the Lucas Ranch where his father was employed. Young Bert struck a deal with Mr. Lucas, avowing that if the calf won a blue-ribbon, Reyes would not have to pay for the calf. The agreement remained in effect for the following four years. Reyes’ calves won blue ribbons all the Jesse Jones Scholarship to Texas A&M University.³

Reyes graduated A&M in 1950 with a degree in Animal Science and joined the Army. He spent thirteen months in Korea during the Korean War serving as an infantryman. Upon his return from the war, he went back to A&M and earned a master’s degree in Beef Cattle Production. After graduation, the university

hired him as a consultant and sent him to Saltillo, Mexico, to assist in establishing an agricultural school that mirrored A&M's curriculum. In 1956, towards the end of an eight-year drought and after two years in Mexico, Reyes returned to Texas. He began to work for the Hereford Association as the *subasta* or auction of Texas cattle in Mexico, and increased the demand for beef cattle, ultimately resulting in over \$4 million in revenue.⁴

Reyes resigned his position at the Hereford Association in 1958 to set up his own business as a livestock broker. He returned to San Yards. He attended a two-week auctioneering course in 1959 and went on to dominate the stockyards, Bert only worked as a private treaty salesman and did not auction livestock there. He preferred private treaty auctions to commercial auctions because he enjoyed working with purebred cattle and felt uncomfortable auctioning cattle he was unfamiliar with before the sale. Initially, Reyes worked as sales manager for auctioneer Col. Walter Britton. As the sales manager, Reyes worked with the rancher before the event for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the cattle. He managed to be

in roles as sales manager and auctioneer despite being told repeatedly that it was impossible. Reyes' ability to auction in both to his success. *The American Cowboy*, July/August 1998 issue, noted about Reyes, auctioneer and his knowledge of the cattle business have made him a rare and valuable commodity in several countries.⁵

manager was incredibly successful. The manager was to take notice. Reyes' sales quickly proved to generate 33 percent more revenue than other auctioneers. The increase allowed him to charge 5 percent of the revenue for Hereford sales versus the 1 percent that was customary. He ultimately sold between \$100-200 million that year.⁶ Within three years of going into business for himself, Bert was one of the most successful private treaty auctioneers in multiple U.S. states, Canada, Mexico, and becoming well versed in fourteen different breeds of pure breed cattle, rendering him the breeds.⁷ He also began holding auctions on Saturdays and Sundays instead of the typical weekdays. The weekend auctions proved fruitful, and others followed his lead.⁸ In the 1960s, his brother Ruben joined Bert in the auctioneering business, and together they established Reyes & Reyes. While Reyes still dominated the auctioneering trade, his younger brother Ruben became a notable auctioneer under his big brother's guidance.

Reyes partook in the establishment of *South Taddelkcrip.millionbeeon that 6.996idn bbyn that*

publication allowed Reyes to delegate the photography and other details that he had been conducting himself to other personnel. *El Ganadero Internacional* was a Spanish language publication that was established by Reyes in 1964. The publication featured U.S. cattle sales, including the Lyndon B. Johnson Dispersal Sale in 1973, and was distributed to Spanish-speaking countries.⁹ The Spanish

as the first animal was about to be led into the arena. Advertisements for the sale cost approximately \$30,000. The sale was postponed and eventually held in May 1984. Luckily for Reyes, prospective buyers knew the cattle well, and all returned for the second and third sale that consisted of the best cattle in the herd. The judge also tasked Reyes with auctioning Jasik's livestock handling equipment, horses, and an inventory of bull semen and heifer embryos. Sales amounted to \$2,524,498. Ultimately, Jasik was able to keep 200 acres of his property; however, it was not enough to prevent a great depression and his consequent suicide.²²

Other notable sales in Texas were the Red McCombs Brangus dispersal sale in February 1981 and the Blocker's Brangus sale. Advertisements for the Red McCombs sale showcased breeding cattle. Interest in brood cows and semen were sold as well as the cattle equaled \$2,623,100.²³ The Blocker's auction was held in October 1982 and also highlighted semen and embryo sales. The total revenue for the Blocker's auction was \$2,070,100.²⁴ As is evident, Reyes' auctions consistently generated why cattlemen so frequently sought him out for their cattle's sales. Furthermore, Reyes simultaneously sought to improve the U.S. beef cattle gene pool.

J livestock proved more prosperous for himself and the beef cattle industry. Reyes introduced the U.S. in 1970 (unsubstantiated reports report that Simmentals may have been introduced to the U.S. as early as 1887).²⁵ Amor, the United bull, was purchased for \$154,000 and entered the U.S. via Canada. Amor made his permanent home at the Coddling Research Farms in Foraker, Oklahoma, until his death in March 1976.²⁶ Reyes utilized Amor as a semen donor for the duration of his life, accruing

approximately \$1 million in semen sales.²⁷ His second attempt was not as successful. In 1974, Reyes traveled to England on a family vacation and attended the annual agricultural fair. He purchased the fair's Royal Champion heifer for \$16,500.²⁸ To his dismay, laws prevented her

improved milk yield.³⁴ Today, U.S. Simmental populations include full blood, purebred, Simbrah, SimAngus, SimAngusHT, and other hybrid breeds.³⁵ Today, the U.S. is the "world's largest producer of beef ... for domestic and export use."³⁶

The Reyes brothers dispersed their Simmental herds in May 1972 after effectively establishing the advantages and improvements of crossbreeding Simmentals with other superior beef cattle breeds. In a statement to Karl Johnson of *Focus on Beef*, Reyes stated two reasons, he said, "we have a pressing need to devote all of our time to taking care of our customers," and the second reason was satisfaction in proving the superiority in a Simmental cross breeding program. Reyes continued to work with the Simmental breed and was elected as the Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas Simmental Association the same year.³⁷

Occasionally, Reyes was asked to sell animals that would not be considered livestock. One ranch, the Riley Brangus Ranch, in Huntsville, Missouri, annually auctioned underprivileged children. In 1982, the Pyramid Land & Cattle Co. purchased the lot, an elephant, for \$27,000. The elephant was donated to Moberly Junior College in Huntsville, MO.³⁸ Reyes, but in 1987, he was required to auction off a three-week-old camel, which sold for \$25,000.³⁹ In May 1973, the Alan Parkinson Ranch of Scottsdale, Arizona hired Bert for the Alan Parkinson Limousin Dispersal Sale held at the Joe Freeman Coliseum in San Antonio, Texas. The sale included four camels along with their calves, three buffalos, and six llamas. At the time of the sale, locals believed this to be the first camel brought to the area in the 1800s as an Army transportation experiment; however, it was

unknown if a camel market had ever been established. In his interview with Texas Historian Martha D. Freeman, Reyes also claimed to have auctioned giraffes, bears, and lions for a circus from California that was closing its doors. The auction was held at the Freeman Coliseum in San Antonio, and Reyes managed to auction all the exotic animals to several zoos.⁴¹

Businesses and institutions sought out Reyes to handle charity auctions. In 1988, 1989, and 1990 he conducted the San Antonio Zoological Society's annual auction. The 1988 "Under the Big Top" Zoobilation sale successfully raised \$133,000 for the Zoo's building fund; the 1989 auction raised \$210,000, and another raised \$178,000.⁴² Reyes also conducted several successful auctions for the Witte Museum. Some of the items auctioned for the museum included tickets to a Texas A&M football game, antique tours.⁴³ Other charity auctions included sales to raise funds for Boysville of San Antonio, several Catholic Schools and Churches in the

- ²⁴ Blocker's Brangus Ranch Dispersal Sale catalog with Reyes' handwritten notes. 1982. Texas A&M- San Antonio Archives and Special Collections.
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- ²⁶ "Distinguished Bull to Be Shown Here At Simmental Sale," *San Antonio Express*, October 24, 1971:102. Texas A&M- San Antonio Archives and Special Collections.

Apollo 8: Paving the Way for Lunar Landing

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On September 12, 1962, President John F. Kennedy gave an inspiring declaration in a speech given at Rice University in Houston, Texas. Kennedy boldly proclaimed, “We choose to go to the moon in this decade and do the other things, not because they are easy, but because they are hard.”¹ In the 1960s, America raced against the Soviet Union to become the first nation to land a man on the moon. The Apollo program’s promise to land a man on the moon before the end of the decade, and to reach that goal before the Soviet Union. However, to accomplish this goal, the dependability of the Apollo spacecraft before landing on the lunar surface. To help reach President Kennedy’s goal, Apollo 8 astronauts Frank Borman, Jim Lovell, and William S. P. Anderson completed the mission.

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landing missions with the exception of actual descent and landing on the lunar surface.”¹⁸
“A lunar mission consists of a series of time critical maneuvers strung end to end.”¹⁹ In order to get to the moon, the crew of Apollo 8 needed to launch from Cape Canaveral into earth orbit, then pull away from earth orbit to enter lunar orbit, only to reverse the process to return safely to earth. At any point in this process, an error or miscalculation could potentially result in the astronauts veering off course, which in space could be fatal.

lunar orbit.

The Apollo 8 mission was the manned $\text{\textasciixchar{201}}\text{\textasciixchar{202}}\text{\textasciixchar{203}}\text{\textasciixchar{204}}\text{\textasciixchar{205}}\text{\textasciixchar{206}}\text{\textasciixchar{207}}\text{\textasciixchar{208}}\text{\textasciixchar{209}}\text{\textasciixchar{210}}\text{\textasciixchar{211}}\text{\textasciixchar{212}}\text{\textasciixchar{213}}\text{\textasciixchar{214}}\text{\textasciixchar{215}}\text{\textasciixchar{216}}\text{\textasciixchar{217}}\text{\textasciixchar{218}}\text{\textasciixchar{219}}\text{\textasciixchar{220}}\text{\textasciixchar{221}}\text{\textasciixchar{222}}\text{\textasciixchar{223}}\text{\textasciixchar{224}}\text{\textasciixchar{225}}\text{\textasciixchar{226}}\text{\textasciixchar{227}}\text{\textasciixchar{228}}\text{\textasciixchar{229}}\text{\textasciixchar{230}}\text{\textasciixchar{231}}\text{\textasciixchar{232}}\text{\textasciixchar{233}}\text{\textasciixchar{234}}\text{\textasciixchar{235}}\text{\textasciixchar{236}}\text{\textasciixchar{237}}\text{\textasciixchar{238}}\text{\textasciixchar{239}}\text{\textasciixchar{240}}\text{\textasciixchar{241}}\text{\textasciixchar{242}}\text{\textasciixchar{243}}\text{\textasciixchar{244}}\text{\textasciixchar{245}}\text{\textasciixchar{246}}\text{\textasciixchar{247}}\text{\textasciixchar{248}}\text{\textasciixchar{249}}\text{\textasciixchar{250}}\text{\textasciixchar{251}}\text{\textasciixchar{252}}\text{\textasciixchar{253}}\text{\textasciixchar{254}}\text{\textasciixchar{255}}$ used the Saturn V on all subsequent Apollo missions after Apollo 8, including the Apollo 11 lunar landing. Standing upright, The Saturn V rocket stood “111 meters (363 feet tall)” which is “about the height of a 36-story-tall building, and 18 meters (60 feet) taller than the Statue of Liberty.”²⁶ A fully fueled Saturn V “weighed 2.8 million kilograms (6.2 million pounds), the weight of about 400 elephants.”²⁷ At launch, the Saturn V “generated 34.5 million newtons (7.6 million pounds) of thrust,” which exceeded the power output of “85 Hoover Dams.”²⁸ The Saturn V rocket was composed of seven stages: three stages of boosters, the service module, the lunar module, the command module, and the launch abort $\text{\textasciixchar{201}}\text{\textasciixchar{202}}\text{\textasciixchar{203}}\text{\textasciixchar{204}}\text{\textasciixchar{205}}\text{\textasciixchar{206}}\text{\textasciixchar{207}}\text{\textasciixchar{208}}\text{\textasciixchar{209}}\text{\textasciixchar{210}}\text{\textasciixchar{211}}\text{\textasciixchar{212}}\text{\textasciixchar{213}}\text{\textasciixchar{214}}\text{\textasciixchar{215}}\text{\textasciixchar{216}}\text{\textasciixchar{217}}\text{\textasciixchar{218}}\text{\textasciixchar{219}}\text{\textasciixchar{220}}\text{\textasciixchar{221}}\text{\textasciixchar{222}}\text{\textasciixchar{223}}\text{\textasciixchar{224}}\text{\textasciixchar{225}}\text{\textasciixchar{226}}\text{\textasciixchar{227}}\text{\textasciixchar{228}}\text{\textasciixchar{229}}\text{\textasciixchar{230}}\text{\textasciixchar{231}}\text{\textasciixchar{232}}\text{\textasciixchar{233}}\text{\textasciixchar{234}}\text{\textasciixchar{235}}\text{\textasciixchar{236}}\text{\textasciixchar{237}}\text{\textasciixchar{238}}\text{\textasciixchar{239}}\text{\textasciixchar{240}}\text{\textasciixchar{241}}\text{\textasciixchar{242}}\text{\textasciixchar{243}}\text{\textasciixchar{244}}\text{\textasciixchar{245}}\text{\textasciixchar{246}}\text{\textasciixchar{247}}\text{\textasciixchar{248}}\text{\textasciixchar{249}}\text{\textasciixchar{250}}\text{\textasciixchar{251}}\text{\textasciixchar{252}}\text{\textasciixchar{253}}\text{\textasciixchar{254}}\text{\textasciixchar{255}}$ primarily served the purpose of propelling the Apollo spacecraft into Earth orbit before detaching from the Saturn V and falling into the Atlantic Ocean.²⁹ The third booster of the Saturn V was used for the translunar injection to give the Apollo spacecraft the necessary velocity to escape earth’s gravity well and begin translunar coast. All three stages of the rocket were integral to the success of the $\text{\textasciixchar{201}}\text{\textasciixchar{202}}\text{\textasciixchar{203}}\text{\textasciixchar{204}}\text{\textasciixchar{205}}\text{\textasciixchar{206}}\text{\textasciixchar{207}}\text{\textasciixchar{208}}\text{\textasciixchar{209}}\text{\textasciixchar{210}}\text{\textasciixchar{211}}\text{\textasciixchar{212}}\text{\textasciixchar{213}}\text{\textasciixchar{214}}\text{\textasciixchar{215}}\text{\textasciixchar{216}}\text{\textasciixchar{217}}\text{\textasciixchar{218}}\text{\textasciixchar{219}}\text{\textasciixchar{220}}\text{\textasciixchar{221}}\text{\textasciixchar{222}}\text{\textasciixchar{223}}\text{\textasciixchar{224}}\text{\textasciixchar{225}}\text{\textasciixchar{226}}\text{\textasciixchar{227}}\text{\textasciixchar{228}}\text{\textasciixchar{229}}\text{\textasciixchar{230}}\text{\textasciixchar{231}}\text{\textasciixchar{232}}\text{\textasciixchar{233}}\text{\textasciixchar{234}}\text{\textasciixchar{235}}\text{\textasciixchar{236}}\text{\textasciixchar{237}}\text{\textasciixchar{238}}\text{\textasciixchar{239}}\text{\textasciixchar{240}}\text{\textasciixchar{241}}\text{\textasciixchar{242}}\text{\textasciixchar{243}}\text{\textasciixchar{244}}\text{\textasciixchar{245}}\text{\textasciixchar{246}}\text{\textasciixchar{247}}\text{\textasciixchar{248}}\text{\textasciixchar{249}}\text{\textasciixchar{250}}\text{\textasciixchar{251}}\text{\textasciixchar{252}}\text{\textasciixchar{253}}\text{\textasciixchar{254}}\text{\textasciixchar{255}}$ requires breaking out of earth’s gravity, the Apollo missions needed a powerful rocket that could produce a large amount of thrust in order to give the Apollo spacecraft not only the means enter earth’s orbit, but also the means to push beyond earth’s gravity well entirely with a translunar injection. The Saturn V rocket’s bulkiness and strength facilitated the Apollo missions.

On December 21, 1968, at 7:51 A.M. EST, the Apollo 8 crew launched from Cape Canaveral to begin the Apollo 8 mission.³⁰ Borman described his launch on Apollo 8 as “incredibly smooth” compared to his $\text{\textasciixchar{201}}\text{\textasciixchar{202}}\text{\textasciixchar{203}}\text{\textasciixchar{204}}\text{\textasciixchar{205}}\text{\textasciixchar{206}}\text{\textasciixchar{207}}\text{\textasciixchar{208}}\text{\textasciixchar{209}}\text{\textasciixchar{210}}\text{\textasciixchar{211}}\text{\textasciixchar{212}}\text{\textasciixchar{213}}\text{\textasciixchar{214}}\text{\textasciixchar{215}}\text{\textasciixchar{216}}\text{\textasciixchar{217}}\text{\textasciixchar{218}}\text{\textasciixchar{219}}\text{\textasciixchar{220}}\text{\textasciixchar{221}}\text{\textasciixchar{222}}\text{\textasciixchar{223}}\text{\textasciixchar{224}}\text{\textasciixchar{225}}\text{\textasciixchar{226}}\text{\textasciixchar{227}}\text{\textasciixchar{228}}\text{\textasciixchar{229}}\text{\textasciixchar{230}}\text{\textasciixchar{231}}\text{\textasciixchar{232}}\text{\textasciixchar{233}}\text{\textasciixchar{234}}\text{\textasciixchar{235}}\text{\textasciixchar{236}}\text{\textasciixchar{237}}\text{\textasciixchar{238}}\text{\textasciixchar{239}}\text{\textasciixchar{240}}\text{\textasciixchar{241}}\text{\textasciixchar{242}}\text{\textasciixchar{243}}\text{\textasciixchar{244}}\text{\textasciixchar{245}}\text{\textasciixchar{246}}\text{\textasciixchar{247}}\text{\textasciixchar{248}}\text{\textasciixchar{249}}\text{\textasciixchar{250}}\text{\textasciixchar{251}}\text{\textasciixchar{252}}\text{\textasciixchar{253}}\text{\textasciixchar{254}}\text{\textasciixchar{255}}$ Three hours later,

the capsule communicator in mission control $\text{\textasciixchar{201}}\text{\textasciixchar{202}}\text{\textasciixchar{203}}\text{\textasciixchar{204}}\text{\textasciixchar{205}}\text{\textasciixchar{206}}\text{\textasciixchar{207}}\text{\textasciixchar{208}}\text{\textasciixchar{209}}\text{\textasciixchar{210}}\text{\textasciixchar{211}}\text{\textasciixchar{212}}\text{\textasciixchar{213}}\text{\textasciixchar{214}}\text{\textasciixchar{215}}\text{\textasciixchar{216}}\text{\textasciixchar{217}}\text{\textasciixchar{218}}\text{\textasciixchar{219}}\text{\textasciixchar{220}}\text{\textasciixchar{221}}\text{\textasciixchar{222}}\text{\textasciixchar{223}}\text{\textasciixchar{224}}\text{\textasciixchar{225}}\text{\textasciixchar{226}}\text{\textasciixchar{227}}\text{\textasciixchar{228}}\text{\textasciixchar{229}}\text{\textasciixchar{230}}\text{\textasciixchar{231}}\text{\textasciixchar{232}}\text{\textasciixchar{233}}\text{\textasciixchar{234}}\text{\textasciixchar{235}}\text{\textasciixchar{236}}\text{\textasciixchar{237}}\text{\textasciixchar{238}}\text{\textasciixchar{239}}\text{\textasciixchar{240}}\text{\textasciixchar{241}}\text{\textasciixchar{242}}\text{\textasciixchar{243}}\text{\textasciixchar{244}}\text{\textasciixchar{245}}\text{\textasciixchar{246}}\text{\textasciixchar{247}}\text{\textasciixchar{248}}\text{\textasciixchar{249}}\text{\textasciixchar{250}}\text{\textasciixchar{251}}\text{\textasciixchar{252}}\text{\textasciixchar{253}}\text{\textasciixchar{254}}\text{\textasciixchar{255}}$ critical maneuver, the translunar injection. “ ‘All right,’ CapCom’s Metallic voice said calmly. ‘You are to go for TLI.’ ”³² During the translunar injection, the Apollo spacecraft reached a speed of 23,226 miles per hour, “The fastest man had ever traveled.”³³ This speed allowed the Apollo spacecraft to exit earth’s gravitational pull and begin translunar coast. After three days of translunar coast, the Apollo 8 crew began preparations for the transorbital injection to enter the gravity well of the moon. The transorbital injection succeeded and the astronauts successfully entered lunar orbit. During the later phases of the Apollo 8 mission, fatigue started to adversely affect the crew’s performance. Borman recalls an exhausted Jim Lovell “inadvertently punched a wrong number into the DSKY [computer system] that erased part of the computer’s memory.”³⁴ When mission control heard about the mistake, they feared the portion of the computer’s memory that was erased might $\text{\textasciixchar{201}}\text{\textasciixchar{202}}\text{\textasciixchar{203}}\text{\textasciixchar{204}}\text{\textasciixchar{205}}\text{\textasciixchar{206}}\text{\textasciixchar{207}}\text{\textasciixchar{208}}\text{\textasciixchar{209}}\text{\textasciixchar{210}}\text{\textasciixchar{211}}\text{\textasciixchar{212}}\text{\textasciixchar{213}}\text{\textasciixchar{214}}\text{\textasciixchar{215}}\text{\textasciixchar{216}}\text{\textasciixchar{217}}\text{\textasciixchar{218}}\text{\textasciixchar{219}}\text{\textasciixchar{220}}\text{\textasciixchar{221}}\text{\textasciixchar{222}}\text{\textasciixchar{223}}\text{\textasciixchar{224}}\text{\textasciixchar{225}}\text{\textasciixchar{226}}\text{\textasciixchar{227}}\text{\textasciixchar{228}}\text{\textasciixchar{229}}\text{\textasciixchar{230}}\text{\textasciixchar{231}}\text{\textasciixchar{232}}\text{\textasciixchar{233}}\text{\textasciixchar{234}}\text{\textasciixchar{235}}\text{\textasciixchar{236}}\text{\textasciixchar{237}}\text{\textasciixchar{238}}\text{\textasciixchar{239}}\text{\textasciixchar{240}}\text{\textasciixchar{241}}\text{\textasciixchar{242}}\text{\textasciixchar{243}}\text{\textasciixchar{244}}\text{\textasciixchar{245}}\text{\textasciixchar{246}}\text{\textasciixchar{247}}\text{\textasciixchar{248}}\text{\textasciixchar{249}}\text{\textasciixchar{250}}\text{\textasciixchar{251}}\text{\textasciixchar{252}}\text{\textasciixchar{253}}\text{\textasciixchar{254}}\text{\textasciixchar{255}}$ lunar orbit. After realizing the crew’s fatigue may have caused issues, Borman decided to prioritize the crew’s health and safety over the experiments planned for the mission and let his crew rest.³⁵ Fortunately, the crew’s fatigue did not cause any fatal mistakes, and the mission successfully brought the Apollo 8 crew home. The Apollo 8 mission completed 10 revolutions around the moon before splashing down in the Atlantic Ocean.³⁶ Apollo 8’s successful orbits around the lunar surface proved NASA’s ability to send men to the moon.

On Christmas Eve of December 1968,

space frontier between the earth and the moon was a monumental triumph of American technology... In the more fundamental sense, however, the achievement was that of all mankind.”⁴⁷ On Apollo 11, Neil Armstrong echoed the sentiment that exploration of the moon was a triumph for all mankind when “j g" y cmmgf"qp"vjg" o qqp"hqt"vjg"Łtuv"vk o g"kp" human history. In celebration of the success of the Apollo 8 mission, Gene Kranz said, “For a brief moment in December 1968 we had united all humanity.”⁴⁸ On the Apollo 11 mission, PCUC"rtqxf"vjcv"vjg"rdnkeou"eqpŁfgpeg"chvgt" Apollo 8 was not misplaced. On July 20, 1969, the NASA reached the goal set by President Kennedy, the goal to go to the moon before the end of the 1960s. The crew of Apollo 11, astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Mike Collins, successfully piloted the Apollo 11 spacecraft with the lunar module to the moon, and astronaut Neil Armstrong became vjg"Łtuv"jw o cp"dgkpi"vq"ugv"hqqv"qp"vjg" o qqp" Public approval of the space program further increased with the success of Apollo 11. The monumental achievements of the Apollo 11 mission would not have been possible without Crqnnq": "Łtuv"rcxkpi"vjg"yc{"hqt"nwpct"ncpfkpi0

The Apollo 8 mission demonstrated the etgyou"ecredknkv{"qh"urcegłki jv."ujqygf"vjg" dependability of the command module, and proved NASA's ability to conduct a trans-lunar injection and take astronauts to the moon's orbit. The crew for the Apollo 8 mission handled their tasks as operators of the Apollo command module with excellence, pioneering łki jv"ctqwpf"vjg" o qqp" Cnvjqw i j" PCUC" jcf" originally planned for the Apollo 8 mission to test the lunar module, the reworked Apollo 8 mission proved instrumental in bringing NASA to President Kennedy's goal of a lunar landing before the end of the 1960s. Furthermore, the success of the Apollo 8 mission proved NASA's capability of performing a trans-lunar injection. Although NASA launched the Apollo 8 mission before the lunar module ycu"tgcf{"hqt"urcegłki jv."rgthqt okpi"vjg"

translunar injection and entering the orbit of the moon were necessary steps towards eventually landing the lunar module on the moon's surface. Apollo 8 marked NASA's Łtuv" o cppgf"ncwpej"qh"vjg"Ucvwtp"X"tqemgv." which was later used in all subsequent Apollo missions. In addition, the Apollo 8 mission ensured NASA's ability to communicate with astronauts in space from the distance of the moon. On Apollo 8, NASA broadcasted television and audio messages live from lunar orbit. The Apollo 8 crew's Christmas Eve broadcast extended globally. The spectacular photography of the lunar surface and views of the earth from lunar orbit were admired across the globe. The Apollo 8 mission provided insight into the geography and physical structure of the lunar surface. NASA used the photographs taken by the Apollo 8 crew to help determine where the lunar module would land on the Apollo lunar landings.

The success of the Apollo 8 mission propelled America forward in the race against the Soviet Union to reach the moon and bolstered American morale. Not only did the Apollo 8 mission impact the space race, but it reached a global scale as well. The *New York Times* reported world leaders commended the etgyou"uweeguuhwn"łki jv"ctqwpf"vjg" o qqp."cpf" the U.S. was now ahead of the Soviet Union in the space race.⁴⁹ According to renowned science journalist Andrew Chaikin, “Apollo 8 had given the United States a clear lead in the space race” over the Soviet Union.⁵⁰ Chaikin went on to say “In Houston, everyone felt vjg"uwt ikpi"eqpŁfgpeg"vjcv"vqqm"jqnf"qh"vjg" Manned Spacecraft Center.”⁵¹ The success of the Apollo 8 mission inspired the American people in a never before seen way. For the Łtuv"vk o g."Rtgukfgpv"Mgppgf{ou"iqcn"qh"ncpfkpi" men on the moon before the end of the 1960s became a tangible goal. An article in the *New York Times* published days after the Apollo 8 etgy"tgwtpgf"vq"gctvj"urgewncvdf"vjcv"vjg"Łtuv" actual moon landing might have happened as early as Apollo 10.⁵² Apollo 8 stands as a

vwtpkpi"rqkpv"kp"PCUCø" o cppgf"urcegłki jv"
program that enabled the success of the
lunar missions that followed. The mission's
successful trans-lunar injection and orbit
around the moon with the command module
gave America a clear pathway towards landing
on the lunar surface. The mission gave NASA
the data that was necessary to develop the
components and procedures needed for the
Apollo 9 mission. After Apollo 9's successful
łki jv"qh"vjg"Crqnnq"Urcegetchv"ykvj" c"nwpct"
o qfwnq."Crqnnq"32"rwv"vq igvjgt"vjg"Łpcn"rkgegu"
need to make a full lunar landing possible.
Apollo 11 used the milestones started by
Crqnnq": "kp"qtfgt"vq"hwñŁnn"vjg"kpccvg"jw o cp"
dream of exploring beyond earth and walking
on the surface of the moon. The Apollo 8
o kuukqp"ceeq o rnku jgf"uki pkŁecpv" o knguvqpgu"
kp" o cppgf"urcegłki jv."gzrcpfgf"jw o cpkv{ø"
wpfgtuvcpfkpi"qh"nwpct"łki jv"cpf"urceg"uekgpeg."
and enabled the Apollo 11 crew to make the
historic Apollo 11 moon landing a reality.

¹¹ Ibid., 233.

¹² Kevin WW

Endnotes

- ¹ John F. Kennedy "JFK - We Choose to Go to the Moon, Full Length." YouTube. August 27, 2008. <https://youtu.be/ouRbkBAOGew>.
- ² PCUC"Ocppgf"Urcegłki jv"Egpgvt"õCrqnnq"
VIII Lunar Mission Set for Launch Tomorrow"
Roundup 8 no. 5 (December 1968)
- ³ Richard W. Orloff, *Apollo by the Numbers: A Statistical Reference* (Washington, D.C.: Government Reprints Press, 2001), 33.
- ⁴ Frank Borman and Robert J. Serling,
Countdown: An Autobiography (Norwalk, Connecticut: Easton Press, 1997), 190.
- ⁵ Ibid., 193.
- ⁶ Richard W. Orloff, *Apollo by the Numbers*, 33.
- ⁷ Ibid.
- ⁸ Borman and Serling, *Countdown*, 193.
- ⁹ Ibid., 188
- ¹⁰ Gene Kranz, *Failure Is Not an Option: Mission Control from Mercury to Apollo 13 and beyond* (New York: Simon & Schuster Paperbacks, 2009), 230.

- 41 Ibid., 178
- 42 Ibid.
- 43 Ibid., 179
- 44 Ibid.
- 45 Richard W. Orloff, *Apollo by the Numbers*, 38.
- 46 Gene Kranz, *Failure is Not an Option*, 236.
- 47 “Return From the Moon,” *The New York Times*,
December 28, 1968, pp. 26.
- 48 Gene Kranz, *Failure is Not an Option*, 247.
- 49 John Noble Wilford, “Astronauts Back Safely
From Moon; Splash Down 4 Miles From
Carrier; a Lunar Landing in Summer Possible,”
The New York Times, December 28, 1968, pp.
1-12.
- 50 Andrew Chaikin, *A Man on the Moon*, 135.
- 51 Ibid.
- 52 Willy Ley, “Topics: The Next Voyages to the
Moon” *The New York Times*, December 28,
1968, p. 26.

The Progression of Medical Maintenance: The Story of Two Texas Nurses 1980-2000

Doral i Hernandez, Northeast Texas Community College

For centuries caretakers struggled with the fill or injured with heritage remedies drawn from the distant past. Then in the nineteenth century, societies discovered that the best care y cu" r tqhguukqpcn"cpf"uekgpvkLe"Ykvj"vjg"vykp" realizations that people could live to be seventy tcvjgt"vjcp"qhtv{"cpf"vjcv"uekgpvkLe"ectg"eqwnf" make the difference, nursing became a top, worldwide career choice. Unfortunately, two problems followed. Not everyone who wanted to be a nurse could obtain the comprehensive medical education to become one, nor could communities and hospitals always afford the nurses they wanted. Nurses were thus understaffed. They often had high-stress positions, trying to help patients, while also seeking better pay and more prestigious physicians. Nurses often had to balance providing for their own families with the idea of providing "nonstop care." Nurses had to cmm"vjku"y jkng"mggrkpi"cjgcF"qh"vjg"uekgpvkLe" learning curve.

Their jobs often suggested a scenario from the famous 1966 TV show, *Mission: Impossible*. "Fgurkvj"vjg"fkhLewnvkgu."oqfgtp" Texas has seen the rise of a sophisticated and caring nursing profession. Two modern nurses illustrate how medical progress was possible during the late-twentieth century. Dr. Karen Koerber-Timmons started the course of her nursing career with a drive to learn and succeed regardless of the obstacles of life. Though her career started in West Virginia, she was excited to extend her career to Texas. Ft"Vko o qpu"qdvckpgf" c"umgkp"qh"Lxg" o clqt"

egtvkLecvkqpu"cu" c"pwtug" Yqtmkpi" ykvj"vjg" Texas Nurses Association after coming to Texas, Dr. Timmons became the president of the Longview/Tyler District 19 for several years and then moved to become a member of District 35. Today she devotes her time to aspiring nursing students at Northeast Texas Community College as a professor of nursing.¹

Another nurse who experienced the ncvg/vy gpvkgvj/egpwt{"Vgzcu"ueggp"Łtuvjcpf" was Cynthia Amerson. Born and raised in California, Amerson sought a nursing career in Texas where she felt that nursing education was exceptional. She graduated with her Bachelor of Science in Nursing (BSN) and went straight into the workforce. Later she received a Master's in Nursing *OUP+0"C ogtuqk"płwgpegf"vjg"nkxgu"qh" many upcoming nurses by mentoring them and staying engaged in their education. Additionally, she taught at Northeast Texas Community college for twenty years and had a stunning reputation as an educator. Both Timmons and Amerson worked in the medical Łgnf"htq o "3; :2"vq"42220"Vjgug"vyq"pwtugu" candidly portrayed the problems, challenges, and triumphs in their long careers. Examining their stories, one can discern the factors that shaped the development of nursing in Texas today.²

The greatest challenge in late-twentieth century Texas nursing according to Amerson and Timmons was technology. Incorporating pgy"r tcevkegu"kp"vjg" o gfkecn"Łgnf"uwej"cu" o wnvkrng/ceeguu"Łngu" y gtg"dqvj"dgpgLekcn"cpf"

at times disastrous. The purpose of multiple-ceeguu"Łngu"kp"vjg" o gfkecn"Łgnf"chvgt"3; :2" was to disseminate accurate patient records. Handling patient records was a given for both nurses and doctors. The new technology of o wnvk/ceeguu"Łnkp" i cxg"vjg o "vjg"qr rqtvwpkv{"vq" browse through the history of patients without having to ask patients to memorize every prescription ever taken. They were also able to check for previous symptoms or medications. Qh"eqwtug." ykvj"vgejpqni {"ec o g"fkhŁewnvkgu0" It required both nurses and doctors to develop a profound sense of patience when handling the new, and expensive, equipment. While this was convenient for the patient, it was not always as easy as it appeared. Many times, the experience that nurses had with technological advancements was stressful. Some would go on to say that it was tedious. Dr. Timmons believes that this was a challenge that she faced while continuing her career. Amerson mastered new procedures and machines. Both stated that there was a time lag in learning new devices, but that they succeeded in internalizing every important innovation.³

Amerson and Timmons, coming from California, and West Virginia, both saw Texas cu"c"rtqi tguukxg"uvcvg"kp"vjg"Łgnf"qh"pwtukpi" technology. Both lauded Baylor University Medical Center as a world-class center of technology-based learning. From the years 1980 to 1990, Baylor collaborated with nurses from local institutes and brought them to their institute to "observe and learn contemporary, technology-reliant nursing methods."⁴ Not only did this assuage a nurse's anxiety of working with new equipment, but it gave them more opportunities to provide optimal care for their patients. Challenges were gifts in disguise, especially when it came to medicine. According to Timmons and Amerson, obstacles kept nurses focused and resilient. Without challenges, nurses became mere functionaries. The nurses Timmons and Amerson knew in Vgzcu"ygtg"qp"vjg" y j qng" f {pc o ke."cpf" ħgzkdng0" The second distinguishing feature of

the late-twentieth century was the imposing gfwecvkqpcn" i tcfkcpv0"kp"uq o g"dkqni kecn"Łgnfu." knowledge is said to have doubled during this period, with the human genome essentially o c r r g f "hqt"vjg"Łtuv"vk o g"kp" j kuvqt {"d {"42230" One of the similarities between Amerson and Timmons was that they both believed in the importance of continuing-education for nurses, and rigid testing. The lives of millions of Texans were in the hands of caretakers. Therefore, the best of the best was expected, and nothing less. Texas was certainly not at a loss during the late-twentieth century for excellent schools with decorated nursing programs. Amerson was drawn to Texas by its educational success. Even though some Californians considered Texas a "yee-haw" state, Amerson knew that Baylor was the school for her. She said that her job search convinced her that the Texas nursing schools were superior to those in California. Baylor, Texas Christian, Texas Woman's, and even a smaller school such as LeTourneau had nursing programs far more interested in holistic care than the California universities. At only eighteen, Amerson felt right at home in Texas. She started her undergraduate journey right after high school. She found that the state of Texas took research hospitals and facilities very seriously. Research at Baylor was well supported by the state. The nursing program was a very competitive program that required a perfect 4.0 and outstanding achievements. Once one was in the program, students like Amerson knew that among them were the Łpguv"pwtugu"kp"Vgzcu0"Vjg"rtqi tco "kvugn" y cu" anchored by the Medical Center. Dr. Timmons was once a patient at Baylor University Medical Center with a serious condition and she had nothing but kind words to say about the institution. She felt that she was kp"gzeggfkipn {"Łpg"jcpfu" ykvj"vjgkt"etgy"qh" nurses.

Nurses remain the most trusted profession in America, ahead of doctors, teachers, and clergymen.⁵ Knowledge is important, but

nurses are trusted and liked, and valued because they combine compassion with knowledge. Nursing students heard it every day. Bedside manner was a basic virtue in nursing. Patient-centered care in Texas meant helping the patient feel comfortable and at ease. Elizabeth Poster, an outspoken Texan advocate for nurses, stated that “nursing is not just the curing of symptoms, it is the blending of technology with caring, compassion, and creativity.”⁶ Timmons and Amerson were also

nursing education available and affordable to people across the country. They do this by creating online programs that not only help them to work and do school at the same time, with little interference. Their “online program prepares students to be leaders among nurses.” Although a second-tier state institution, UT Arlington was ranked in the top 26% in the nation.¹⁰ Most people are not able to attend or support at home. The development of online many people an unprecedented opportunity to move forward with their education.

Another factor that led to a shortage of

century, the innovation of the doctorate was not always optimized as it could have been. In 2003, after a study was made by the Institute of Medicine, it was concluded that many clinics were working better without Doctorates of Nursing Practice (DNPs) than with them. The education being provided DNPs was still not where it needed to be in 2005. The American Association of Colleges then entered the fray. The AAC suggested that the U.S. Secretary of Education should address the situation, and that changes go through “a nursing accrediting agency” to ensure improvement.¹⁴ The Nursing Education and Policy Coalition and the Texas Organization of Baccalaureate and Graduate Nursing Education then created the Texas Roadmap to the DNP. This helped direct nurses who wanted to turn their master’s degree into a doctorate in nursing. The Texas Organization of Nurse Executives and other organizations assisted in the evolution of the DNP programs in Texas, allowing nurses to continue with their careers. Today the DNP programs, although very exclusive, are a true example of what nursing in Texas represents: compassion, safety, and accuracy.

Texas nurses during the late-twentieth century had three great advantages to optimize. First, there was a good deal of money and patronage in Texas which included the buildup of the largest medical center in the world in Houston. Second, there was a lack of unions, making nurses more competitive, and innovative. Both Amerson and Koerber-Timmons agreed that the lack of unions made Texas nurses less worried about restraints on their profession, and less bureaucratized. Finally, Texas nursing programs like those at Baylor, La Tourneau, and the Harris School of Nursing at Texas Christian University were leaders in holistic care. Texas Nurses had a relatively high degree of freedom and incentives to pursue patient-centered care.

The encouragement of empathy, however, had its limits. In Texas, Christians constituted a majority of the population. Both Cynthia

Amerson and Karen Koerber-Timmons were church-going Christians, and when they knew the patient well enough, they inserted Christian hope into their conversations. However, increasingly, many nurses were not able to make this kind of connection. Sometimes decisions had to be made about patients that did not align with the beliefs of the patients or medical personnel. Fortunately, from 1980 to 2000, if the decision was too close and personal to the nurse, she could refuse to involve herself in a certain case. Medical practices such as termination of pregnancy or sterilization, however, were wrenching issues. Nurses and patients did not always agree. Some nurses such as Marjorie Swanson and Margaret Kenney were even suspended for expressing their viewpoints on these issues. But they were soon able to retain their positions. Discrimination in employment based on religion was illegal under Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This protected nurses from any reprimands that came from the ina9.88ves and other or8rrsetinnovative. Both casentth

risks. Nurses had to be selective, and patients had to recognize that medical personnel were

So, when were nurses able to take a break? In healthcare, learning became a never-ending cycle. The increasing obesity rates in Texas during after 1980, the increases in aging, and inactivity, and the opioid crisis led to greater rates of acuity.¹⁶ During this era, however, healthcare professionals were able to rely on research which was more available and extensive. In Fort Worth, Texas, the Botanical Research Institute of Texas (BRIT) maintained millions of research materials available for colleges and hospitals. In 2003, the American Botanical Council made a generous donation to BRIT. They donated over 7,000 sheets of medicinal, spice, dye, and allied plant specimens.¹⁷ They named this donation the Herber W. Youngken Sr. Herbarium. This vastly enriched the BRIT research program, 'Plants and People'. Donations such as these abetted a pattern of insights bequeathed to

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Nancy Harkness Love: The Rise and Fall of WASP

Angelique Johnson, San Jacinto College

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor
on December 7, 1941, more men were

College in New York, going for a French and French history degree.⁸ She continued to improve her piloting skills as she worked towards getting a Limited Commercial License by giving joyrides to classmates. This made her pretty popular and earned her the nickname of “The Flying Freshman.”⁹ Nancy continued until after her third close call in an airplane that she focused harder on being a very cautious, calculated, and purposeful pilot.¹⁰ On April 25, 1932, she gained her Limited Commercial License at eighteen years old having only 87 hours of flight time.¹¹ In January of 1934 Nancy applied for and was accepted into the membership of the Ninety-Nines Club.¹² This Club had been started after Amelia

After the wedding they settled in Waltham, Massachusetts.³⁵ In 1937 John Wynne and the Bureau of Air Commerce wanted Nancy back.³⁶ She helped calculate and test a new landing design called the tricycle gear.³⁷ Once that was rolling, she was back in the air with Louise Thaden making more landmarks around New York.³⁸

By 1940 the need for more pilots in the military was growing right along with the war in Europe. Nancy wanted to do something so she contacted her husband's friend Colonel Robert Old's asking if she could pull together c " i tqwr"qh" y q o gp"vq"Łm"vj g"pggf"hqt" o qtg" ferrying pilots.³⁹ Old's superior, General Henry "Hap" Arnold turned her offer down and set the letter in his desk to brew.⁴⁰ That same year, General Arnold was approached by Jacqueline Cochran asking to start a women's ferrying squadron and join the military.⁴¹ She was refused and recommended to join the Air Transport Auxiliary (ATA) in England which had recently started.⁴² She agreed and pulled together a group of female pilots to go over to Britain to serve.⁴³ She held onto General Arnold's promise that if there was a female squadron formed in the U.S. that Jackie could head it up.⁴⁴

Though the idea had been talked of in the past and a list of female pilots had been created, it had never gone anywhere. Plans to add a women's ferrying group slowly came

from Dallas to Long Beach, California, where she would test a number of new planes.⁷⁸ On February 27, Nancy's logbook marked that

they held a banquet simply reminiscing of old times and spending time together.¹⁰² Morning and women were back to not being able to again until 1974.¹⁰³

In 1945 after having completed many secret international government trips, Bob Love was assigned to San Francisco as the commander of the West Coast Wing of the ATC.¹⁰⁴

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⁷⁴ Ibid., 131.

⁷⁵ Ibid., 109.

⁷⁶

The History and Development of The Texas Biomedical Institute

Chance French, San Jacinto College

In the early 1940s Thomas Baker Slick,
Jr, had an idea to devote an entire facility to

focused on fuels and vehicle technology,
using applied research programs for industry

scenarios. The department of anatomy in 1968 focused on research in embryology, dental science, and histology to help provide data, so the use of drugs on young children and the embryo can be better understood. The department was using the colonies of baboon reproduction and illustrations of the weeks of gestation/fetal growth. Through the observations of the growth of the embryo, Raymond F. Gasser was able to observe the development of the cornea, optic nerve, and other organs which are akin to human organs at that stage. The anatomy department observed all the differences and similarities between that one of the major differences between the two being the interstitial implantation inside the human placenta. One of the other things that the anatomy department focused on was tooth reimplantation, which uses plastic teeth as a substitute for real teeth. Almost all these experiments in the early phases were able to be performed on baboons instead of humans letting the researchers use more creative methods since they were not being performed on humans (*Southwest Foundation for Research and Education Annual Report: pg.3-4*).

According to the report, the department of biochemistry, was primarily concerned with interdisciplinary research in chemistry and biology. This combination allowed the department to be highly collaborative, and their main work is focused on understanding diseases and creating steroids. For instance, they investigated acetylation which is a protein crucial for DNA synthesis they worked together with the molecular biology department.

The department of molecular biology was joined by Dr. Anthony Means initiated a series of studies on the mechanism of protein synthesis. Because of the strategy for researchers being responsible for their projects,

implemented, many joined the foundation in search of more control over their research. This was relatively unique to the institute at the time as many other research facilities would be endeavors. Means was one of these scientists looking for more liberty; after working with Professor Peter Hal in Australia on protein synthesis, he came to work for the foundation to be able to work in a larger setting with more resources readily available for studying protein synthesis. Along with Means, many others worked inside the lab researching different

the relationship between psychological stress and the experimental induction of alcoholism. They also state, the investigated effects between how anxiety and alcohol affect a rgtuqpøu" o gpvcn0"Vjg"Łtuv"r j cug"vjg{"fkf" y cu" on nicotine on discriminatory behavior; these studies showed improvement in discrimination performance in lab rats under nicotine. Caffeine was ineffective in this experiment and comparisons between the two were measured. The department received multiple grants for drug research as well. Some researchers tgrqtvgf"ftw iu"encuukŁgf"cu"cpvk/cpzkgv{"ci gpvu" which are qualitatively similar to barbiturates. (Although structurally different, they discovered that the mechanism of actions may differ from anti-anxiety drugs).

All these different departments worked cohesively to research new things and build on previously complete ideas. Compared to the 1966 earnings report, just ten years later the foundation grew from only 260 to toppling over 1,500 employees and earning \$46,000,000 kp"cppwcn"tgxgpwg0"Cnvjqw i j"vjg"Łgnf"cpf" research of Biomedics were growing at a rapid rate the lab still was dependent on the oil and gas industry for funding grants.¹¹ When the energy crisis of 1970 happened, and many businesses suffered, the SRI with a smaller dependence on oil, took it as an opportunity to research alternative energy sources like biofuel, solar, and wind turbines. Money from nqecn" i tcpvu"uj twpm"cpf"Łpcekcni"tguwnvu"hgmn" well below projections, but with large military contracts, the institute managed thrived. The army recruited the lab for a program to help monitor air quality and to ensure safety in the RcekŁe"Qegcp"cu"vjg"WU"ct o {"fkurqugf"qh" chemical munitions. This was not the only job nuclear safety provided for the institute. The army also supplemented another mega-contract to plan out how to dispose of the country's large amounts of nuclear waste.

After the second oil crash in 1980, the institute was not able to recover as it originally did in the 1970s. This coupled with the fact

that the Cold War between the U.S. and the Soviet Union was ending meant that most of the governmental funding for the institute was rapidly declining. Many projects were either put on hold or canceled. With the main competition for the institute coming from Silicon Valley and giant corporations and institutions, they feared obscurity, and the institute was faced with a downsizing in the early 2000s. While the research was not any nguu"k o rqtvcpv."vjg"dkq o gfkecn"Łgnf" y cu"vjg" only major part remaining, focusing funds and time to research hepatitis C and possible developments of vaccines/treatments. With the focus on biomedics once again increasing, they created their laboratory safe enough to study deadly pathogens and viruses with no known treatment or vaccines. In 2011 the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research changed its name to the Texas Biomedical Research Institute operating on a 200-acre campus with 275,000 square feet of lab space offering a massive amount of animals for testing and over 2,000 baboons, the institute still provides a way to research our biomedics using animals in viruses in new ways.¹²

The Texas Biomedical Research Institute went through a plethora of changes in objectives, research, and development, but has always maintained to stay relevant. The lab is not commonly known because of its relatively small size in comparison to large industries and companies now leading the way for technology and research, but the impact the institute had cannot be overstated, saving countless lives with their research and learning about how humans work in unimaginable ways. Dan Bates, the Institute's president in the 1980s described, this well saying, "We're somewhere between a wpxgtukv {"cpf"cp"kpfwuvt {.ö"Dcvgu"uckf0"ö Yg"Łnn" an important niche for the country, and I think we will continue to do that."

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A Legend of the West:

horses and burn their supplies. As Hardin put it, “everything was kept quiet.”³ He killed four men within the span of a year. This marked the start of the notorious killer’s outlaw path. He remained passionate about education and his family. A year later, in 1869, he moved with his father to Navarro and became a teacher. He was initially hired for only one term (3 months), but eventually was offered an extended contract. However, Hardin dreamt of something else. Hardin decided to become a cowboy (cattle driver).

was sent to Austin. Hardin claims in his notes that he tried to escape, but that the Austin jail was constructed of “good material.” Later he was sent to Huntsville, Texas.¹⁶ At this point in Hardin’s life, his outlaw ways were over.

Hardin also tried to escape while in Huntsville, but failed. This led to Hardin serving his time and eventually studying different subjects, such as law.¹⁷ This is the point in which the notes Hardin wrote about his life end (his son inherited the notes and decided to publish them, creating *The Life of John Wesley Hardin: As Written by Himself*). Hardin received a pardon and letter of restoration from Governor Hogg, who let Hardin out about nine years early.¹⁸

He became a free man and returned to his children (wife died during his time in prison), and started to practice law in Gonzales County. He later got remarried, albeit not lasting too long, since Hardin’s end was near.¹⁹ He gained the attention of a policeman, “Old John” Selman, who ended up killing Hardin due to a perceived insult. Hardin, who reportedly jcf"jku" o kuvtguu"Łpgf"d{"ö [qwp i "Lqjpö" Selman, got angry and offended Young John. Old John wanted to defend his son’s honor, so he confronted Hardin. Both men had the reputation of being comfortable with killing a man. Hardin claimed to be unarmed, so he entered a saloon to “get his guns,” but he never came back out. Old John, however, believed Hardin already had his guns holstered on his body, and perhaps Hardin ultimately decided not to kill. However, Old John entered the saloon and shot Hardin three times.²⁰ This was very odd for Old John, who had a reputation for killing but never by shooting someone in the back. There might be an explanation Old John shooting Hardin in the back. Hardin was said to be rolling dice in the saloon, and Old John might have mistaken the hand movements as Hardin reaching for his gun.²¹ Also what made it odd, was the fact that Hardin was

was in a gang. As mentioned before, Hardin was in a gang run by the Taylors.²⁴ Hardin mostly worked as a hired gun for the Taylors but they formed a friendship. The most notable Taylor was Jim Taylor, who seemed to be the central Taylor in Hardin's notes when he is writing about the time with the Taylors.²⁵ Besides the Taylor gang, most of Hardin's time was spent with his family. Clements are most noteworthy. They helped Hardin out of a sticky situation in which Hardin would have gone to Mexico. They worked as cowboys, mainly herding cattle. This was also the main reason Hardin went to Kansas.²⁶ Hardin later worked with a man named Collins who was married to Hardin's cousin. They mostly gambled together, such as horse races.²⁷ In addition, Henry Brown was gambling with Hardin when he was killed (about the only interaction they had). Hardin never really spent any time alone. He was always around people. Some were killers like him, others more peaceful, like his wife and kids. Albeit, Hardin mostly lived as an outlaw.

Hardin killed somewhere from twenty to forty people; the exact number is hard to record.²⁸ The rumors of Hardin's life of killing, led to him gaining notoriety across all of Texas and other outlaws outside of Texas. For example, when Helm was going after Hardin, there was a point during their feud when they came fact-to-face. However, Helm did not shoot but decided to play clueless, as he knew Hardin was not a man to be discounted.²⁹ Another example could be Old John. Old John was said to be an "honorable" killer, someone not to shoot at one's back.³⁰

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his as some legend.

Hardin had his share of cowboy outlaw stories. Some of these tales did seem to be embellished. Such as his visits to Abilene, Kansas, when Hardin befriended Wild Bill Hickok. Of course, their relationship did not last long, as the relationship was based solely on Hardin remaining on the right side of the law. However, no one was surprised when Hardin killed someone. Hardin claimed it was self-defense while the news said Hardin went to the victim's room and shot him in cold blood. The aspect of this story that made it attractive to newspapers was that Hardin and his partner escaped via a window and stole a wagon.³⁵ Events like this, coupled with the rumored number of men Hardin killed, built Hardin's legend. Other stories contributed to his infamous reputation such as the prison/jail breakouts and attempted escapes. This ranges from breaking out to breaking out others. One such account features Hardin, who was incarcerated with other prisoners. Hardin claimed he was locked up for a crime he did not commit. His fellow inmates sold Hardin a gun with four shots and concocted a plan. As they were being transferred, Hardin pulled out his gun and shot one of the escorts, and then Hardin escaped, notifying his father.³⁶ According to another narrative, Hardin was with a gang who freed a prisoner; Brown Bowen. Bowen killed a Governor Holderman's son and was arrested. Hardin decided to bust Bowen out, causing a larger bounty on both Hardin and Bowen, with a reward of \$600 offered.³⁷ There was also a time in which Hardin and his own gang murdered two men, Cox and Crissman. This was before Bowen was arrested as the forty-man gang was led by both Bowen and Hardin. The same gang, the "Hardin Party," surrounded a captain's home for two days.³⁸ Of course, these are just a few examples of what Hardin did in his life as an outlaw but whether true or rumor, they each build upon the Hardin legend.

Without a doubt, Hardin was a dangerous man. He managed to live a calm life in his early years from breaking in

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Integration of Northeast Texas Churches, 1950-2010

Gem Elmore, Northeast Texas Community College

In his renowned, “I Have a Dream” speech

before the Civil War. Nor were Lutheran areas in Minnesota, North Dakota, and Montana hotbeds of the Ku Klux Klan in the 1920s. As Lutherans developed liturgies and styles of worship so different from that of Southern Blacks, Lutherans today seem to have some of the most segregated congregations in America.³

Though there are many reasons to resist integration, churches of the Southern Bible Belt have always had a powerful incentive to be inclusive. The bedrock of their truth, the Bible, proclaims the need to be inclusive. Romans 10:12-13 notes: “For there is no difference between Jew and Gentile—the same Lord is Lord of all and richly blesses all who call on him.” Saints should not discriminate, for God does not discriminate, as Paul makes clear: “For God does not show favoritism.” Jesus pleads with his followers not to categorize by sight in John 7:24 when He says, “Stop judging by mere appearances and make a right judgement.” Such discrimination is even declared a sin, as in the Epistle of James: “But if you show partiality, you are committing sin and are convicted by the law as lawbreakers.” Underlying all Christian action is the Golden Rule: “So in everything, do to others what you would have them do to you, for this sums up the Law and the Prophets.” Based upon these texts, the one place racism should not exist, and where integration should be complete is within the church.⁴

Beginning in the mid-1950s, at the same time Martin Luther King began his movement to integrate America, a White Southern evangelist was on his way to becoming one of the most famous Christian leaders of the world. This was the self-described “half-Texan,” evangelist, Billy Graham, who resided in North Carolina, but retained special ties with Texans. Graham became a long-term member of W.A. Criswell’s bellwether, First Baptist Church of Dallas in 1953. Graham also became a good friend of Criswell’s family, and through Criswell, some of the wealthiest oilmen in the world—H.L. Hunt, Clint Murchison, and

Sid Richardson. As he gained funding from rich Texas oilmen, and other rich conservative Christians, he appeared before millions of Americans. Graham thought he should respect the strong advocacy toward segregation that was still apparent in the deep-seated strong opposition to integration in the South.⁵

Another major Northeast-Texas-born writer, also named Foy, took a diametrically opposite view. Foy Valentine, who was born on July 3, 1923, in Van Zandt County, sixty miles east of Dallas. He was a former executive director of the Southern Baptist Christian Life Commission, now known as the Ethics and

of color in the large Baptist congregations of Mount Pleasant. Though Davis did not know the actual history of what happened at First Baptist, Mount Pleasant, he knew a number of stories from local ministers, and local lore, and offered a perspective. Davis noted that the entry of a Black family, or husband into all-White church was inevitably noticed. He recalled one occasion when a White deacon expressed his shock and confusion: “There’s a Black family here and they want to come to church. What do we do?” Davis noted, however, that he knew of no recent story, where an African-American family or spouse was asked to leave. On the other hand, many Baptist churches in the 1970s and the 1980s, had at least a few White members who did object to having Blacks in the congregation. V jku" y cu" c" fkh Lewnv" kuuwg" hqt" rcuvqtu" vq" Lpguugf" Dwv" Fcxku" chŁt o gf" vj cv" kp" vjg" nct i gt" Dcrvkuv" churches, integration moved forward, and in time the opposing White families either learned to deal with the situation or departed to other churches.¹¹

Stephen Barker, a former Mount Pleasant Baptist who was around in the 1970s, attests that integration sometimes occurred through intermarriage. In a large Baptist church, the chance that someone would intermarry, y cu" hcktn { " i qqf0" J g" tgecmngf" kpvg i cvkqp" Łtuv" occurring in his congregation of Trinity Baptist in this way. Opposing a young woman of the congregation who had married a Black man—especially one who had served in the military and appeared steadfast in his faith—would have been foolhardy, even in the 1970s, he noted. At Trinity, this introduction of a biracial

by the 1990s to welcome all people into his church. He claimed he never preached about promise of love and Christian fellowship. “To me,” he said, “the term ‘racist Christian’ is an oxymoron. A racist Christian is either not a Christian or they’re very immature in their faith. Either your racial prejudices are going to get in the way of your relationship with the Lord, or your relationship with the Lord is going to destroy your racial prejudices.”¹⁴

The other big Baptist Church in Mount Pleasant during the last half of the Twentieth century, one that skyrocketed into prominence, was Trinity Baptist. It was closer than First Baptist to the newly-developed country club area of Mount Pleasant’s north side.

Reverend Chris Wigley, who recently accepted the Pastorate there, stated that he is a “possibilist.”¹⁵ By that he means that he is optimistic that churches will be as integrated as the world around us; we are just not there

around, both churches are proud to host gatherings that include Whites, Hispanics, and African Americans. But Whites are by far the largest majorities in these churches and all the leaders are still White. Unlike Davis, Wigley and Chapman both expressed an active desire to bring in Hispanic and Black leaders into their churches. Wigley was sure this could be done. Chapman, however, acknowledged the presence of a “monster.” The “monster” is that there are a lot of old people who simply oppose change of any kind. Chapman said he loved these people, and tried to look out for them, but that he has felt their presence for the entire time he has been a leader of Trinity church, since the 1980s. This one discordant note in what appears to be the area’s most progressive White church causes one to wonder what has happened elsewhere.¹⁹

Reverend Kirthell Roberts is a highly regarded Black preacher of Mount Pleasant who is often called upon by integrated civic groups to give prayer breakfasts, and other devotionals. He preaches at Mount Olive Baptist church.²⁰ He often talked about how much he supported integration and how happy it makes him to see the younger generation pushing for it. He has been around the local scene as a leading African-American preacher now for a quarter of a century. He believes that people in the age range of forty and below have been vjg"dk i i guv"kp f wgegtu"qh"kpvg i tcvkqp"cu"vjg{" see that everyone is equal. Integration was already a fact by the time they were children. He said the generation below the age of twenty ctg"cev kxgn{"Ł i jvkp i "vq"kp uwtg"kpvg i tcvkqp."cpf" are even more progressive on the issue than their parents. God’s salvation is for everyone; it is not based upon race but upon living and believing in Christ. Reverend Roberts talked of the increase in his congregation, mentioning that a few White and Hispanic families have joined his church since 2000. He also noted that “when Whites come to a Black church it is seen as acceptance, but when Blacks go to a White church it is sometimes seen as a threat. It is like

they are forcing themselves on the church.” Different races see integration differently.

Roberts, Wigley, Chapman, and Davis all favor and encourage integration. But Roberts still heads what is known as a “Black church” whereas Trinity and First Baptist remain predominantly White. To be sure, Wigley and Tqdg tvu"ctg"gxgp"qrvk o kuvke"cdqwv"vjg"Łpcn" triumph of integration. But John Borum, a former youth minister of First Baptist Church of Pittsburg, has a slightly different perspective. Now Pittsburg, Texas, has a population of 5,000 compared with Davis’s Mount Pleasant which has 15,000. Pittsburg is known as a more old-fashioned town, but its old homes, unlike that of nearby Jefferson do not help to draw upscale residents. Borum spoke with Ashley Perzel, a former student president of Northeast Texas community College, and re- lgevg"qp"ewnwvtcn"eq o hqtv0" J ku"xkgy"y cu"vj cv" there is nothing wrong with settling into one’s own group culture; it does not inherently make someone racially biased. An example is the Cowboy Church. A “Cowboy Church,” he not- gf."y qwnf"v{ rkecn{"dg"Łmgf"ykvj"rgqrng"y j q" ride horses—it doesn’t mean that they dislike people who do not ride horses. Borum did not, like Wallace, advocate exclusion as a matter of church policy. But he did indicate that a kind of cultural momentum, of people worshipping where they felt most comfortable, could give segregation a long lease of life. Thus, the large Baptist church of a smaller, nearby town, has very few people of color.²¹

More research shows that pockets of resistance remain. While the trend toward integration in churches was powerful even in Northeast Texas, it has not been in general pervasive gpqw i j"chvgt"3; 92"vq"i wctcpvgg"c"Łpcn"xkevtq{0" Churches of Christ, with old-timers attuned to the views of Foy Wallace, for example, have been more anti-integration than any other denomination. These churches are also the most old-fashioned. What do we mean by “old-fashioned?” They even have a few people who could be considered racist. For some old

major sector now of all Northeast Texas cities, from over 50 percent in Mount Pleasant to actually integrating a church is. Her congregation began the process in 2008 and attempted to merge with the largest congregation of the all had planned for the merger to succeed. The children were naturals at integration and mixed very well—as did the young people. But the adults did not mix. After a few years of trying, the two congregations derailed the process. They are now totally separate.²⁴

There are other churches, and situations in Northeast Texas where integration likewise is either not occurring or is altogether unimpressive. The largest church between the Red and Sabine rivers west of Texarkana now is St. Michael's Church in Mount Pleasant, with 5,000 families. Though some services draw Whites and Hispanics, the services in Spanish, the quinceañeras, and special festivals for the Virgin of Guadalupe are almost exclusively Hispanic.²⁵ There are other smaller churches that remain completely White or completely Hispanic in the area. There are some White churches that would love to have minorities attend, but they can neither attract them nor expect them since there are few Blacks or Hispanics with experience in their denominations. This is reminiscent of Borum's view. Even when integration is welcomed, it is not occurring. In other situations, Whites want minorities, but do not want the two-hour church services they associate with Black religiosity or Spanish hymns. In still other cases, churches have implemented multiple services which speak to the various cultures of members. brimstone” service and a service using more contemporary Christian music or one which includes a “children's church.”²⁶

Thus, the smallness of much of Northeast Texas, peculiar histories, and its ties with the past in a more rural setting is exhibiting signs

of resistance. To be sure, Graham changed, Criswell changed. People like Valentine, Roberts, Davis, Chapman, and Wigley show that Northeast Texas could change. Martin Luther King's dream does appear to be occurring in the cities. Reverend Roberts indicated that his son, Daron, married a White woman and that they attend a totally integrated church in Austin. But in Northeast Texas the trend of integration is not relentless or pervasive enough to declare it inevitable. One thinks, for example of C. Vann Woodward's study of the South which shows a tendency toward integration after the Civil War that was arrested, and even reversed. One thinks of the (W)Endicated that a.Norhe lldrcribon.

dallas-was-the-most-racist-city-in-america/>
[Accessed November 27, 2020].

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- ²¹ Ashley Perzel, “Northeast Texas Baptist Churches and the Transformation of Racism in the Late-Twentieth Century.” 2012. *Honors Northeast Archive*.
- ²² Interview with Dr. David Howton, 13-year Elder at Winnsboro Church of Christ, 39 years Veterinary at Winnsboro Veterinary Medical Center, 17 October 2019.
- ²³ Interview with Malvern Elmore, 30 years a Deacon at Winnsboro Church of Christ, 17 September 2019.
- ²⁴ Interview with Maryna Otero, twenty-year Spanish teacher at Mount Pleasant High School, and member of Church of Christ, Mount Pleasant, 17 December 2019.
- ²⁵ Interview with Father Ariel, Priest at Saint Michaels Catholic Church in Mount Pleasant, Texas, 30 November 2018.
- ²⁶ Interview with Dr. Andrew Yox, NTCC Honors Director and member and organist of Good Shepherd Lutheran Church, Mount Pleasant, since 1994, 10 December 2020.
- ²⁷ C. Vann Woodward, *The Strange Career of Jim Crow* (New York: Oxford, 2002).

In Touch With The Past

immigrants with their neighbors and business partners were often good on an individual level, but the general feeling of distrust towards the Japanese as a group began to increase as their numbers grew. As discrimination on the West Coast increased and larger numbers of Japanese settlers moved to Texas, discrimination seemed to follow them and negatively affect conditions across the state. Some families were refused land by local committees, and the Texas Legislature passed a land law in 1921 forbidding new arrivals from purchasing land. Saburo Arai, who owned a prosperous nursery in Alvin, south of Houston, fought against a movement that was spreading with increasing strength across the nation.⁸ In 1924, Congress passed an anti-immigration bill that effectively halted all Asian immigration and well.

For the Japanese that were already settled in Texas, the new laws did not affect them and the existing Japanese communities of the Houston area, Rio Grande Valley, and El Paso continued to thrive. Second-generation Japanese Americans, or *Nisei*, grew up as Americans and established community organizations and participated in social events as did most teenagers. Japanese language schools were established to teach the language and customs of their relatives. Japanese foods, traditions, and celebrations were continued on American soil and many Japanese homes featured Buddhist shrines and tributes to their ancestors. In August of each year, the Japanese celebrated *O-Bon*, the return of the spirits of the dead, and on the Asian New Year families prepared *mochi*, symbolizing a long life. *Bonsai* trees were grown in their yards.

d{ "vjg"HDK"cpf"eqpŁpgf"vq"kpvgtp o gpv"ec o ru" run by the Justice Department’s Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Fear and wartime panic fueled rumors that the remaining Japanese Americans on the West Coast were aiding the Japanese and would join forces with them if they were to cross the RcekŁe"cpf"cuucwnv"vjg"ujqtgu"qh"vjg"WU0"Cpvk/ Japanese sentiment reached such a fevered pitch that military and political leaders eventually called for the forced relocation and eqpŁpg o gpv"qh"cmn"Lrcpgug"C o gtkecpu"nkxkp i" along the West Coast.¹⁰

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 allowing for the creation of “Exclusion Zones” near strategic locations from which any or all civilians could be removed as long as their needs were provided for. The order never used the word “Japanese,” yet those of Japanese descent were the only ones to be affected by the new law.¹¹ In addition to the curfew and contraband laws already in effect, new directions and “Exclusion Orders” were posted in Japanese American communities instructing residents when and where to register and report for removal. The earliest forced removal

have ever seen. By the end of the war, those who were not repatriated were transferred, paroled, or released to be reunited with their families and the camp was converted to a POW camp for German and later, Japanese prisoners.¹⁵

Camp Seagoville, or the Seagoville Alien Detention Station, was southeast of Dallas and housed single women and their children. Considered by one historian to be “the most comfortable internment camp in the United States,” Seagoville was built in 1940 as a minimum-security women’s reformatory with dorm style rooms boasting carpets, beds, desks,

family had their home raided by the FBI, as did thousands of other Japanese Americans across the country. Agents destroyed their traditional radio receiver, and berated Akagi's Caucasian wife Beatrice for marrying a "Jap." Akagi and their release, but his father Fukutaro Akagi was held for three months. In a unique display of community support, local friends gathered signed statements from ten different Sheldon neighbors attesting to his loyalty and integrity, and helped bring about his release.¹⁹

While Japanese *Issei* and *Nisei* were around the world. Americans enlisted in huge ranks needed from Europe to the China-Dwight D. Eisenhower's 5th Army. From the summer of 1943 to June 1944, the 100th Infantry fought their way from Oran, North Africa to Salerno and Benevento, Italy. The Nisei troops moved north along the Volturno River Valley and assisted in the capture of San Angelo d'Alife and other towns in the region. The 100th Infantry's engagement at the Battle of the Rapido River was a long and tragic engagement that earned the 100th Infantry the nickname of the "Purple Heart Battalion" for the number of casualties it took. The 100th then assisted in the breakout from the Anzio Beachhead, before marching into Rome with the triumphant Allied troops on June 4, 1944.²²

On Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans serving in the Army were discharged and labeled "4-C" or "enemy aliens" and ineligible for service. The 298th and 299th Territorial Guard of Hawaii, which were largely Japanese American, were disbanded causing so much dissatisfaction that many of the members formed the civilian Varsity Victory Volunteers to continue to support the war effort. There was less discrimination towards Japanese Americans in Hawaii due in part to the historically diverse population that included

37% of Japanese descent in 1940. This more tolerant atmosphere allowed the Commander of the Army in Hawaii Lieutenant General Delos Emmons to successfully recommend to the War Department that they form a unit from the discharged Guard members. On May 28, 1942, Chief of Staff of the Army General George C. Marshall ordered the formation of a special infantry combat unit and the 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate) was created.²⁰

The 100th Infantry was comprised of 1,300 men and was left Hawaii in June 1942 to train on the mainland at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.²¹ Their future was initially uncertain, but their dedication and determination to prove their loyalty eventually earned them the attention of General Mark Clark's 5th Army. From the summer of 1943 to June 1944, the 100th Infantry fought their way from Oran, North Africa to Salerno and Benevento, Italy. The Nisei troops moved north along the Volturno River Valley and assisted in the capture of San Angelo d'Alife and other towns in the region. The 100th Infantry's engagement at the Battle of the Rapido River was a long and tragic engagement that earned the 100th Infantry the nickname of the "Purple Heart Battalion" for the number of casualties it took. The 100th then assisted in the breakout from the Anzio Beachhead, before marching into Rome with the triumphant Allied troops on June 4, 1944.²²

Just weeks later, the 100th Infantry was removed from the 133rd Regiment, to which they were originally attached, and were combined with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team (RCT), which had just arrived from the United States. In the early months of 1943 as the 100th Infantry made a proud name for themselves in Europe, General Marshall

allowed for the creation of a second all-Japanese American unit comprised of men from both Hawaii and the mainland camps.²³ Figures of relocation camps across the country, over 1,000 Japanese Americans volunteered from the mainland and joined 2,500 from Hawaii to create the 442nd RCT. Within days of the union of these two units, the 100th Infantry/442nd RCT fought so successfully at Belvedere, Italy that they earned three Presidential Unit Citations. The unit moved up the coast of Italy to occupy the strategically important cities of Livorno, Castellina Marittima, and Pisa before being transferred to Major General John Dahlquist's 36th "Lonestar" Division to participate in the invasion of Southern France. It was during the move north through France to reach the border of Germany that the 100th/442nd participated in what would become one of their most famous battles that would create a lasting relationship between two unique units.

The 36th Infantry Division was organized in Texas on July 18, 1917. Originally comprised of both Texas and Oklahoma National Guard units, the Division adopted a patch depicting a "T" for Texas on an arrowhead representing Oklahoma's Native American heritage. After the outbreak of World War II, the 36th, which combat division from the US to land on the European continent when they participated in the amphibious assault at Salerno. As part of the 5th Army, the 36th participated in the harsh battle for the Rapido River Valley, during which time they lost huge numbers of men from two of their three regiments. The "T-Patchers" helped break out of the stalemate at Anzio and led the way towards Rome. They landed in Southern France in August 1944 and moved north, eventually reaching the Siegfried Line. Emerging from the war with the dubious distinction of having suffered the ninth highest casualty rate of Army divisions during the war, the 36th had witnessed the surrender of Field Marshal Hermann Goering, participated in 400

days of combat, earned seven campaign streamers, and fourteen individual Congressional Medals of Honor. The 141st Infantry Regiment of the 36th Division, part of which would become "The Lost Battalion,"

ensuing battle the *Nisei* were outnumbered by as many as four to one. One particular hill that Private Barney Hajiro came to be known as "Suicide Hill" due to the casualty rate of the advancing troops. Finally, six days after the Texans were surrounded, the 100th and the 3

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would say the same thing as Kiyooki, it is indicative of the unique experiences that these men and women faced throughout the war.

Another Japanese Texan, Houstonian Saburo Vcpcocejk"rctvkekrcvgf"kp"vjg"Łpci"o q o gpvu"qh" the Rescue of the Lost Battalion in the mountains of France. Unfortunately, it was Tanamachi's fgcvj"d{"ocejkg/iwp"Łtg"vjcv"kpurktgf"jku"dguv" friend George "Joe" Sakato to lead the bonsai

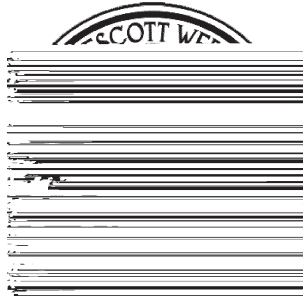
1982), 64.

- ⁵ Thomas, Wally. *Japanese American Internment in the United States*. (San Antonio: The University of Texas Institute of Texan Cultures, 2007), 33-35.
- ⁶ Ibid, 83-89.
- ⁷ Ibid, 106-118.
- ⁸ Ibid, 120-122.
- ⁹ Ibid, 59-61.
- ¹⁰ Jeff Burton, Mary Farrell, Florence B. Lord, and Richard W. Lord. *Confinement and Ethnicity: An Overview of World War II Japanese American Relocation Sites* (Arizona: Western Archeological and Conservation Center, 1999), 379; Daniels, 77.
- ¹¹ Lawson Fusao Inada, *Only What We Could Carry: The Japanese American Internment Experience* (Berkeley: Heyday Books, 2000), Robins.5.j.1 (e Could)rn 664

- 29 Crost, 31-32; *MISLS Album* (Nashville: The Battery Press, 1946), 11.
- 30 Joseph D. Harrington, *Yankee Samurai: The Secret Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory* (Detroit: Pettigrew Enterprises, Inc., 1979), 112; Crost, 15, 32, 54-56.
- 31 Walls, 165-166.
- 32 Ibid, 168-170.
- 33 Ibid, 164.
- 34 Ibid, 166.
- 35 Tang, 147-148.
- 36 [jwrc<lljktcucmk0pgvlHc o kn { aUvqtkgulLCGI Okabayashi.htm](#)
- 37 Crost, 312.
- 38 Tang, 144.
- 39 Walls, 224; Census <https://demographics.texas.gov/Data/Decennial/2000/DPSF>

In Touch with the Future

Webb Society Happenings



The 2019-2020 school year kicked off with an interesting Webb Society fall meeting starting on Friday, November 1, 2019, at San Felipe de Austin State Historic Site visit, followed by a dinner which featured chapter reports from Northeast Texas Community College, Jacksonville College, and San Jacinto College-South Campus. The next day, Saturday, November 2, 2019, Webb Society chapter members and sponsors met at Washington on the Brazos State Historic Site to learn more about “Where Texas Became Texas!”

The Texas State Historical Association’s Annual Meeting was held February 27-29, 2020, in Austin, Texas at the AT&T Center Hotel and Convention center. The Webb Society met at the same time and chapters presented reports during the business session on the afternoon of Friday, February 28. On Saturday morning, Katherine Racic from Texas A&M University-San Antonio presented her paper, *Texas Ticks*. The guest historian presenter was Dr. Gene Preuss from the University of Houston-Downtown. He shared his research, *Preparing for the Ever-Present Past: Toward a Better Understanding of the Confederate Monuments Issue*. The Caldwell Awards were announced immediately after the presentations. The winners were:

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The Lower Division Chapter of the Year Award went to Jacksonville College and the Upper Division Chapter of the Year Award went to Texas A&M University-San Antonio.

The 2020 Walter Prescott Webb Society DeBoe Chapter Adviser Award went to Dr. Beverly Williams of Lamar College.

Chapters rounded out their time in Austin with visits to such places as the Bullock Texas History Museum, the Capitol building, and Treaty Oak.

The members of Webb Society could not foresee the events that took place just a few short weeks later as the world found itself in a global pandemic with governments and businesses shutting down for months. March 2020 was the start of a “new normal.” Many of the students and sponsors did not return to their college or university, and classes were either canceled or moved online.

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Texas Community College presented her paper, *Integration of Northeast Texas Churches* and Jay Matthews represented Texas A&M University-San Antonio with her presentation on, *Chaos and Freedom at the Texas-Mexico Border*. The guest historian speaker was Dr. Abbie Grubb from San Jacinto College who discussed Japanese Americans in Texas with her talk, *Japanese Intricans in Texas* on Saturday, March 6 Col in her qt hi8

Touchstone 2020-2021

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