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Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

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Folder ID Number: 13694-001

Folder Title:
Clements Fundraiser 11/10/89 [OA 6270]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	19	4	7

Davis/Martin
Title: Clements
Nov. 8, 1989
Draft: Three

**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GOV. BILL CLEMENTS
GRAND KEMPINSKI HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS
6:30 p.m., Friday, Nov. 10, 1989**

Thank you Bill. Good to see you, Rita, ((Secretary of State)) George Bayoud ((Bayou)), Fred Meyer, Penny Butler.

((It's great to be back in the Metroplex, and especially in a city that forgot to finish the roof over its biggest stadium.\\ Of course, in the good old days, any Dallas Cowboy fan would tell you this was so God could see His team play.))\\

Bill -- you and I go back a long way -- long before either of us got into politics. We shared common goals in business, and we certainly share common goals in politics. ((We also have a lot in common as public speakers. We've certainly been accused of making our share of verbal gaffes. But Bill, so what if we've been known to put our foot in our mouth from time to time?\\ I just hope your foot is as silver as mine.))\\

((But Bill, at least you're a colorful character. I guess the whole country has heard the story of how you were eating in a Dallas restaurant when a holdup took place -- and how you just kept right on eating your hamburger through the whole ordeal. Bill, I'm not sure if that was Texas courage\\ or just hunger\\ or the need for a new pair of glasses.))

Kidding aside, Bill, I want you to know I wouldn't have missed this affair for anything. Over the years, I have come to depend on your steady friendship and sound advice. So have the people of Texas. And tonight's tribute is our way of letting you know just how much we appreciate you.

Bill, your first term was a glorious time for Texas, and a memorable chapter in the political history of our state. They say in West Texas that a mile between fenceposts is a long distance, but a mile between towns is short. Well, Bill, the time between your two terms was short enough to preserve the gains that you had achieved. But it was long enough to prove just how right you were about what works for Texas.\\ ((Of course, there are those who still say that on the day Bill Clements returned as Governor, that the Texas National Guard switched back to plaid fatigues.))\\

But we all know that in the middle years of the decade, humor was in short supply in Texas. When you hit the comeback trail, houses could be had for payments; and tens of thousands of blue-collar providers just couldn't provide. Bill, Texas was in trouble.\\ Texas needed a leader.\\ Texas needed **you**.\\

Now, optimism has returned to the most optimistic state in the Union. Texas employment is up. Construction permits are up. Retail sales are up. Once again, Texas is a magnet for business and for research projects like the Superconducting Super Collider. The space industry is starting to take off, and the eyes of Texas are once again on the stars. All this adds up to

jobs, prosperity and a decent shot at happiness for countless families. The comeback of Bill Clements has meant nothing less than the comeback of Texas.\\

These have also been comeback years for America. True, we still face some tough nation problems. But tough **national** problems require nothing less than **national** solutions. And that is why I am pleased to work so closely with Bill Clements and all my fellow chief executives in the states.

Bill I share a similar approach on virtually many issues, starting with crime-fighting. Thanks to Bill, prison sentences in Texas are again measured in years, not meted out by the available square-feet. I believe we need this same tough approach in Washington, starting with my Administration's crime-control legislation to toughen **federal** sentences. And I believe Congress should help us by putting the handcuffs on **criminals**, not on the **courts**.\\

Bill and I share a similar approach in fighting drugs. Texas has tightened its probation and parole system so that ex-cons must now be "drug free to be free"; the Texas Narcotics Control Program has used a \$12 million federal investment to seize more than \$350 million worth of drugs; and the Texas National Guard is on the alert for smugglers. This is exactly the kind of tough-minded strategy that America needs -- that I proposed -- **and that Congress must pass**.\\

And Bill and I also share a similar approach on education reform. At the Charlottesville Summit, the governors joined me in

an historic compact to give our schools greater flexibility in return for greater accountability. And I am pleased to note that this is exactly what Bill is doing, rewarding good schools through the Educational Excellence Program.

Finally, as a former deputy secretary of defense, Bill shares my view that the best way to keep America and the West free, is to keep ourselves strong.\\

Of course, we all look at the amazing changes in Eastern Europe -- indeed, in the Soviet Union itself -- with optimism. Yet this country must not base its foreign policy or its national security on the aspirations of one man inside the Soviet Union, or anywhere else. I **do** look forward to meeting with Mister Gorbachev off Malta. But please take note -- this is **not** a summit. We'll leave the detailed arms-control proposals to the real summit, to be held **next** year. As it is, there will be plenty for us to talk about **this** year: regional issues, and some global ones, including the environment. I will also make it clear to Mister Gorbachev that we want to see his reforms succeed. And I will tell Mister Gorbachev what his government can do to improve relations with the United States.

I have touched on many issues, important to Texas and the nation. But I must note that Texas is now at the threshold of a new era. In just a little more than one year, Texans will choose a new governor. And when I consider the talented Republicans who are running to succeed Bill, I can't help but say that with continued Republican leadership, **Texas cannot lose.**\\

((As you would expect, a Texas Democratic friend of mine had his own ideas about the election. He offered me his prediction that the next governor of this state would be that smart, silver-haired, feisty, out-spoken Lone Star lady with a sharp sense of humor.\\ I said, "No way. Not possible. Barbara Bush is very **happy** in the White House."))\\

But the election is a year away. Tonight, we are gathered to honor a governor who is still at work, still building a legacy of safer streets and better schools; of good government and greater opportunity.

Bill, Texas is a mythic place, a land of heroes. Their very names are the stuff of legend: Davy Crockett, Sam Houston and Stephen Austin. I predict that when some future historian writes the history of **modern** Texas, there will be room for yet another hero, another great Texas leader. And his name will be William Clements.\\ May I propose a toast? ((RAISE GLASS)) Bill and Rita, to you and to Texas.\\

((AFTER TOAST)) Thank you, and may God bless you and the Lone Star State.

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Staffed

Davis/Martin
Title: Clements
Nov. 1, 1989
Draft: Two

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GOV. BILL CLEMENTS, DALLAS
6:30 p.m., Friday, Nov. 10, 1989

Grand Kempinski Hotel

Andy Foster - TX Signal
Thank you, it's great to be back in Dallas. ((Bill and Rita Clements, and other acknowledgements to come.))

((Funny thing, but every time I come back to Texas, I get an easy feeling, like I've just slipped on a comfortable pair of worn-out blue jeans and some old boots\\ . . . unless, of course, I've got to go to a formal dinner at a hotel and make another speech.))\\

((But tonight I am delighted to speak up for Bill Clements. As chief executives **and** as public speakers, we have a lot in common. We've certainly been accused of making our share of verbal gaffes. But Bill, so what if we've been known to put our foot in our mouth from time to time?\\ I just hope your foot is as silver as mine.))\\

((You are, of course, a colorful character. I guess the whole country has heard the story of how Bill was eating in a Dallas restaurant when a holdup took place -- and how he just kept right on eating his hamburger through the whole ordeal. Bill, I'm not sure if that was Texas courage\\ or just hunger\\ or the need for a new pair of glasses.))

Kidding aside, Bill, I want you to know I wouldn't have missed this affair for anything. Over the years, I have come to

depend on your steady friendship and sound advice. So have the people of Texas. And tonight's little tribute is our way of letting you know just how much we appreciate you.

Bill, you are the only Texas governor to serve at the beginning and the end of a decade. You are also the first Lone Star Republican governor since Reconstruction, arriving in Austin just two years before Ronald Reagan and I arrived in Washington.

In fact, your election was one of the first signs of a new era in American politics -- a turn to those with firm convictions, visionary ideas and an unshakable conviction that America's best years are still to come.

Your first term was a glorious time for Texas, and a memorable chapter in the political history of our state. And then, before your second term, you took a little vacation . . . of about four years. ((And there are those who still say that on the day Bill Clements returned as Governor, that the Texas National Guard switched back to plaid fatigues.))

But we all know that in the middle years of the decade, humor was in short supply in Texas. When you hit the comeback trail, houses could be had for payments; and tens of thousands of blue-collar providers just couldn't provide. Bill, Texas was in trouble. Texas needed a leader. Texas needed you.

Now, optimism has returned to the most optimistic state in the Union. Texas employment is up. Construction permits are up. Retail sales are up. Once again, Texas is a magnet for business and for research projects like the Superconducting Super

John Blount
383-1120
NRA

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by 21%

Research?

Collider. The space industry is starting to take off, and the eyes of Texas are once again on the stars. And America will go **back to the future, back to space** -- and this time, **back to stay**.\\ All this adds up to jobs, prosperity and a decent shot at happiness for countless families. The comeback of Bill Clements has meant nothing less than the comeback of Texas.\\

Bill, you also promised to take command of a criminal-justice system that was in crisis. The state was looking at a \$24 million fine for prison overcrowding. Felons lost their fear of the law when sentences were no longer measured in years, but meted out by the available square-feet.

Yet by 1987, Texas **again** had an activist governor. Thanks to you, Texas is becoming a safer place with 25,000 new prison beds for violent felons. Thanks to you, those on probation and parole must be drug free to **be free**. And thanks to you, Texas justice means that punishment now fits the crime.

Of course, this is great news for Texas. But the nation still awaits the passage of my Administration's crime-control legislation to toughen **federal** sentences, to create more **federal** prison space. I call on Congress to help us put the handcuffs on **criminals**, not on the **courts**.\\ I call on Congress to pass our national strategy to **take back the streets**.\\

Yet our state is at the threshold of a new era. In just a little more than one year, Texans will choose a new governor. And when I consider the talented Republicans who are running to

Gov. Clements' Criminal Justice Achievements Release

succeed Bill, I can't help but say that with continued Republican leadership, **Texas cannot lose.**\\

((As you would expect, a Texas Democratic friend of mine had his own ideas about the election. He offered me his prediction that the next governor of this state would be that smart, silver-haired, feisty, Lone Star lady with a sharp sense of humor.\\ I said, "no way. Not possible. Barbara Bush is **happy** in the White House."))\\

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((AFTER TOAST)) Thank you, and may God bless you and the Lone Star State.

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Tina

GOV. BILL CLEMENTS
GRAND KEMPINSKI HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS
6:30 P.M., FRIDAY, Nov. 10, 1989

THANK YOU BILL. GOOD TO SEE YOU, RITA,
((SECRETARY OF STATE)) GEORGE BAYOUD ((BYE-EWED)), FRED
MEYER, PENNY BUTLER, AND OF COURSE LEE ATWATER.

((IT'S GREAT TO BE BACK IN THE METROPLEX, AND
ESPECIALLY IN A CITY THAT FORGOT TO FINISH THE ROOF
OVER ITS BIGGEST STADIUM.\\ OF COURSE, IN THE GOOD OLD
DAYS, ANY DALLAS COWBOY FAN WOULD TELL YOU THIS WAS SO
GOD COULD SEE HIS TEAM PLAY.))\\

BILL -- YOU AND I GO BACK A LONG WAY -- LONG
BEFORE EITHER OF US GOT INTO POLITICS. WE SHARED
COMMON GOALS IN BUSINESS AND IN POLITICS. ((WE ALSO
HAVE A LOT IN COMMON AS PUBLIC SPEAKERS. WE'VE
CERTAINLY BEEN ACCUSED OF MAKING OUR SHARE OF VERBAL
GAFFES. BUT BILL, SO WHAT IF WE'VE BEEN KNOWN TO PUT
OUR FOOT IN OUR MOUTH FROM TIME TO TIME?\\ I JUST HOPE
YOUR FOOT IS AS

~~11/3~~

Clements

512-463-1814

Margaret Spelman

((BUT BILL, AT LEAST YOU'RE A COLORFUL CHARACTER. I GUESS THE WHOLE COUNTRY HAS HEARD THE STORY OF HOW YOU WERE EATING IN A DALLAS RESTAURANT WHEN A HOLDUP TOOK PLACE -- AND HOW YOU JUST KEPT RIGHT ON EATING YOUR HAMBURGER THROUGH THE WHOLE ORDEAL. BILL, I'M NOT SURE IF THAT WAS TEXAS COURAGE\\ OR JUST HUNGER\\\\ OR THE NEED FOR A NEW PAIR OF GLASSES.))

KIDDING ASIDE, BILL, I WANT YOU TO KNOW I WOULDN'T HAVE MISSED THIS AFFAIR FOR ANYTHING. OVER THE YEARS, I HAVE COME TO DEPEND ON YOUR STEADY FRIENDSHIP AND SOUND ADVICE. SO HAVE THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS. AND TONIGHT'S TRIBUTE IS OUR WAY OF LETTING YOU KNOW JUST HOW MUCH WE APPRECIATE YOU.

BILL, YOUR FIRST TERM WAS A GLORIOUS TIME FOR TEXAS, AND A MEMORABLE CHAPTER IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF OUR STATE. THEY SAY IN WEST TEXAS THAT A MILE BETWEEN FENCEPOSTS IS A LONG DISTANCE, BUT A MILE BETWEEN TOWNS IS SHORT. WELL, BILL, THE TIME BETWEEN YOUR TWO TERMS WAS SHORT ENOUGH TO PRESERVE THE GAINS THAT YOU HAD ACHIEVED. BUT IT WAS LONG ENOUGH TO PROVE JUST HOW RIGHT YOU WERE ABOUT WHAT WORKS FOR TEXAS.\\ ((OF COURSE, THERE ARE THOSE WHO STILL SAY THAT ON THE DAY BILL CLEMENTS RETURNED AS GOVERNOR, THAT THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD SWITCHED BACK TO PLAID FATIGUES.))\\

BUT WE ALL KNOW THAT IN THE MIDDLE YEARS OF THE DECADE, HUMOR WAS IN SHORT SUPPLY IN TEXAS. WHEN YOU HIT THE COMEBACK TRAIL, HOUSES COULD BE HAD FOR PAYMENTS; AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF BLUE-COLLAR PROVIDERS JUST COULDN'T PROVIDE. BILL, TEXAS WAS IN TROUBLE.\\ TEXAS NEEDED A LEADER.\\ TEXAS NEEDED YOU.\\

NOW, OPTIMISM HAS RETURNED TO THE MOST OPTIMISTIC STATE IN THE UNION. TEXAS EMPLOYMENT IS UP. CONSTRUCTION PERMITS ARE UP. RETAIL SALES ARE UP. ONCE AGAIN, TEXAS IS A MAGNET FOR BUSINESS AND FOR RESEARCH PROJECTS LIKE THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER. THE SPACE INDUSTRY IS STARTING TO TAKE OFF, AND THE EYES OF TEXAS ARE ONCE AGAIN ON THE STARS. ALL THIS ADDS UP TO JOBS, PROSPERITY AND A DECENT SHOT AT HAPPINESS FOR COUNTLESS FAMILIES. THE COMEBACK OF BILL CLEMENTS HAS MEANT NOTHING LESS THAN THE COMEBACK OF TEXAS.\ \

THESE HAVE ALSO BEEN COMEBACK YEARS FOR AMERICA. TRUE, WE STILL FACE SOME TOUGH NATIONAL PROBLEMS. BUT TOUGH NATIONAL PROBLEMS REQUIRE NOTHING LESS THAN NATIONAL SOLUTIONS. AND THAT IS WHY I'M PLEASED TO WORK SO CLOSELY WITH BILL CLEMENTS AND ALL MY FELLOW CHIEF EXECUTIVES IN THE STATES.

BILL AND I SHARE A SIMILAR APPROACH ON MANY ISSUES, STARTING WITH CRIME-FIGHTING. THANKS TO BILL, PRISON SENTENCES IN TEXAS ARE AGAIN MEASURED IN YEARS, NOT METED OUT BY THE AVAILABLE SQUARE-FEET. I BELIEVE WE NEED THIS SAME TOUGH APPROACH IN WASHINGTON, STARTING WITH MY ADMINISTRATION'S CRIME-CONTROL LEGISLATION TO TOUGHEN FEDERAL SENTENCES. AND I BELIEVE CONGRESS SHOULD HELP US BY PUTTING THE HANDCUFFS ON CRIMINALS, NOT ON THE COURTS.\

BILL AND I SHARE A SIMILAR APPROACH TO FIGHTING DRUGS. TEXAS HAS TIGHTENED ITS PROBATION AND PAROLE SYSTEM SO THAT EX-CONS MUST NOW BE "DRUG FREE TO BE FREE"; THE TEXAS NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM HAS USED A \$12 MILLION FEDERAL INVESTMENT TO SEIZE MORE THAN \$350 MILLION WORTH OF DRUGS; AND THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD IS ON THE ALERT FOR SMUGGLERS. THIS IS EXACTLY THE KIND OF TOUGH-MINDED STRATEGY THAT AMERICA NEEDS -- THAT I PROPOSED -- AND THAT CONGRESS MUST PASS.\

AND BILL AND I ALSO SHARE A SIMILAR APPROACH ON EDUCATION REFORM. AT THE CHARLOTTESVILLE SUMMIT, THE GOVERNORS JOINED ME IN AN HISTORIC COMPACT TO GIVE OUR SCHOOLS GREATER FLEXIBILITY IN RETURN FOR GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY. AND I AM PLEASED TO NOTE THAT THIS IS EXACTLY WHAT BILL IS ALREADY DOING, REWARDING GOOD SCHOOLS THROUGH THE EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE PROGRAM.

FINALLY, AS A FORMER DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, BILL SHARES MY VIEW THAT THE BEST WAY TO KEEP AMERICA AND THE WEST FREE, IS TO KEEP OURSELVES STRONG.\

OF COURSE, WE ALL LOOK AT THE AMAZING CHANGES IN EASTERN EUROPE -- INDEED, IN THE SOVIET UNION ITSELF -- WITH ENCOURAGEMENT AND HOPE. YET THIS COUNTRY MUST NOT BASE ITS FOREIGN POLICY OR ITS NATIONAL SECURITY ON THE ASPIRATIONS OF ONE MAN INSIDE THE SOVIET UNION, OR ANYWHERE ELSE. I DO LOOK FORWARD TO MEETING WITH MISTER GORBACHEV OFF THE COAST OF MALTA. BECAUSE THIS IS NOT A SUMMIT, WE'LL LEAVE THE DETAILED ARMS-CONTROL PROPOSALS TO THE TRUE SUMMIT, TO BE HELD NEXT YEAR. BUT, THERE WILL BE PLENTY FOR US TO TALK ABOUT THIS YEAR: REGIONAL ISSUES, AND SOME GLOBAL ONES, INCLUDING THE ENVIRONMENT. I WILL ALSO MAKE IT CLEAR TO MISTER GORBACHEV THAT WE WANT TO SEE HIS REFORMS SUCCEED. AND I WILL TELL MISTER GORBACHEV WHAT HIS GOVERNMENT CAN DO TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I HAVE TOUCHED ON MANY ISSUES, IMPORTANT TO TEXAS AND THE NATION. BUT I MUST NOTE THAT TEXAS IS NOW AT THE THRESHOLD OF A NEW ERA. IN JUST A LITTLE MORE THAN ONE YEAR, TEXANS WILL CHOOSE A NEW GOVERNOR. AND WHEN I CONSIDER THE TALENTED REPUBLICANS WHO ARE RUNNING TO SUCCEED BILL, I CAN'T HELP BUT SAY THAT WITH CONTINUED REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP, TEXAS CANNOT LOSE.\

((AS YOU WOULD EXPECT, A TEXAS DEMOCRATIC FRIEND OF MINE HAD HIS OWN IDEAS ABOUT THE ELECTION. HE OFFERED ME HIS PREDICTION THAT THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE WOULD BE THAT SMART, SILVER-HAIRED, FEISTY, OUT-SPOKEN LONE STAR LADY WITH A SHARP SENSE OF HUMOR.\\ I SAID, "NO WAY. NOT POSSIBLE. BARBARA BUSH IS VERY HAPPY IN THE WHITE HOUSE."))\\

BUT THE ELECTION IS A YEAR AWAY. TONIGHT, WE ARE GATHERED TO HONOR A GOVERNOR WHO IS STILL AT WORK, STILL BUILDING A LEGACY OF SAFER STREETS AND BETTER SCHOOLS; OF GOOD GOVERNMENT AND GREATER OPPORTUNITY.

BILL, TEXAS IS A MYTHIC PLACE, A LAND OF HEROES. THEIR VERY NAMES ARE THE STUFF OF LEGEND: DAVY CROCKETT, SAM HOUSTON AND STEPHEN F. AUSTIN. I PREDICT THAT WHEN SOME FUTURE HISTORIAN WRITES THE HISTORY OF MODERN TEXAS, THERE WILL BE ROOM FOR YET ANOTHER HERO, ANOTHER GREAT TEXAS LEADER. AND HIS NAME WILL BE WILLIAM CLEMENTS.\\ MAY I PROPOSE A TOAST? ((RAISE GLASS)) BILL AND RITA, TO YOU AND TO TEXAS.\\

((AFTER TOAST)) THANK YOU, AND MAY GOD BLESS YOU
AND THE LONE STAR STATE.

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WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
GOVERNOR

ROSSANNA SALAZAR
~~DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY~~

Press Secretary

512/463-1826
STATE CAPITOL
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

October 24, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR CHRISS WINSTON
MARK DAVIS
CHRISTINA MARTIN

FROM: STEPHANIE BLESSEY ^{SB}
SUBJECT: CLEMENT'S FUNDRAISER

The following is a list of information relevant to the President's remarks:

I. Logistics

- o 1,500 people expected at \$1,000 a plate
- o Location: The Grand Kempinski Hotel, Dallas
- o Governor and President will enter together at 7:30
- o Governor will introduce the President (3 minutes)
- o President speaks for 6-8 minutes. (Originally they had 15 minutes, and I suggested that they shorten it. Please correct me, if I was wrong.)
- o All gubernatorial candidates are expected.

II. Remarks

The Governor is not running again, so the purpose of the fundraiser is to retire Clement's debt. So the event is really a celebration of what Governor Clements has done. Rosanna Salazar (the Governor's press secretary (512)463-1826) is sending:

1. A list of the Governor's major accomplishments
2. Anecdotes of the Governor and the President
3. Jokes about the Governor
4. List of notables expected.

They also suggested using The "Hamburger Story" again. And they told me that two weeks ago, there was a roast in honor of the Governor called "Lame Ducks Don't Wear Plaid" because Clements always wears plaid jackets. Maybe the President could wear a plaid jacket. You might want to ask for names of Clement's old teachers or friends for joke material.

III. Fun Facts

- o Clements has been Governor at the beginning and end of this decade.
- o Has served longer than any other Texas Governor.

Davis/Martin
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Nov. 8, 1989
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((But Bill, at least **you're** a colorful character. I guess the whole country has heard the story of how you were eating in a Dallas restaurant when a holdup took place -- and how you just kept right on eating your hamburger through the whole ordeal. Bill, I'm not sure if that was Texas courage\\ or just hunger\\ or the need for a new pair of glasses.))

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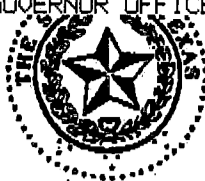
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((AFTER TOAST)) Thank you, and may God bless you and the Lone Star State.

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STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
GOVERNOR

TELECOPIER (512)463-1849

Christina Martin / Old Executive Office Bldg. # 111 / fax # 202/456-6218

TO _____

Rossanna Salazar / Governor's Press Secretary

FROM _____

October 30, 1989

DATE _____

PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET 24

PLEASE CONTACT LISA AT (512)463-1800 IF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF
PAGES INDICATED ARE NOT RECEIVED.

TIME SENT _____ CST

Christina: Attached is Texas economic data and information on major
plant/business relocation to the state since the Governor
began his second term. This is all added proof that the
Texas economy is making sure and steady progress.

Our general counsel's office is also sending you the
information we promised you on criminal justice reform
achievements.

Let me know if you have any questions. My telephone
number is 512/463-1826.

Rossanna Salazar

TEXAS ECONOMIC UPDATE
(Based on the latest data available)
October 30, 1989

- o **The Texas jobless rate was down two full percentage points for the first nine months of 1989 over 1986 (1989: 6.7%; 1986: 8.7%).**
- o **Total seasonally adjusted employment in Texas was up by 341,000 for the first nine months of 1989 compared to the same period in 1986 (1989 average: 7,725,000; 1986 average: 7,384,000). The highest single monthly employment was in June, 1988: 7,853,000.**
- o **Statewide retail sales for the first seven months in 1989 were up by 4.3% compared to a year earlier.**
- o **The value of construction permits in Texas reported by the U.S. Census Bureau was up by 21% in July, 1989 compared to a year earlier.** The improvement was across the board, in both residential and non-residential new structures and renovations.
- o **Major new investments announced by Governor Clements since 1986:** Exxon Corporation headquarters (Irving - 300 jobs); Sematech (Austin - 800 jobs); Superconducting Super Collider (Ellis County - 2,500 jobs); GTE (Las Colinas/Dallas - 4,000 jobs); Formosa Plastics (Port Lavaca - 1,500 jobs); Fruit of the Loom (Harlingen - 3,200 jobs); J.C. Penny (Plano - 4,000 jobs); Bausch & Lomb (San Antonio - 1,000 jobs); and Fujitsu America (Richardson - 5,000 jobs).

Economic Legislative Actions

- o **No income tax:** The absence of this type of taxes has been a major reason for the state's low tax burden and favorable tax climate over the years. The Governor has stood fast by his promise to veto any income tax bills to protect against turning one of our biggest strengths into a weakness.
- o **Maintain Right-To-Work Law:** The Governor has also strongly opposed any effort to alter the Texas right to work law. This law grants the right to work to anyone that wants to work; unions cannot require union membership before a person may be employed. As a result, the cost of doing business in the state remains highly competitive.
- o **Texas Department of Commerce:** In 1987, Governor Clements led the initiative to create a new, high-profile Department of Commerce which consolidated the scattered efforts of three agencies and numerous advisory boards and commissions. This new agency has developed services for business development to expand and attract industry in Texas. The department has undertaken activities in international trade, small business development, domestic business development, tourism promotion, and financing of business development. ✓

- o **The Texas Growth Fund:** As currently being constructed, it will be comprised of small portions of the state's existing major investment funds, such as the Teacher Retirement System, Employee Retirement System, the Permanent University Fund, and the Permanent School Fund, with additional revenue from other private and public sector sources, which will be used for either debt or equity investments in growth companies.
- o **The Texas Strategic Economic Policy Commission:** Governor Clements chaired this 26-member commission, which released its report in December, 1988, providing a long term strategic plan to assess our state's resources, evaluating the economic possibilities for the future, and recommending courses of action to be implemented.
- o **Advanced Research Funds:** The state substantially increased its support for state of the art research projects in areas such as microelectronics and biotechnology with \$60 million, the largest publicly-funded pool of its kind in the United States.
- o **Enterprise Zones:** In 1987 Governor Clements signed legislation which allowed the creation of enterprise zones and projects in Texas to provide local governments with tools for redevelopment of economically depressed areas and increase economic development.
- o **Texas Jobs and Opportunity Blueprint:** Governor Clements' 1989 legislative program put into place policies that promote growth, provide tax incentives for job creation, develop the high technology base, offer specialized training for Texas workers, and enhance the development of rural Texas.
- o **Workers' Compensation:** The Governor is committed to reform of the Texas workers' compensation system. Currently, Texas has some of the highest rates in the nation, while injured workers receive little. After the legislature failed to act on reform of the workers compensation laws in the regular session or in the first special session, Governor Clements called a second special session to address this problem beginning on Tuesday, November 14. He is committed to repairing this system so that businesses can continue to operate and workers will be compensated for their injuries.

Economic Perception of Texas

- o Landing such high profile projects also seems to have influenced the corporate world's perception of Texas as a place to do business. A recent report in Fortune magazine indicates that Texas is the number one site for industrial corporate relocations. The magazine noted that corporations which once seemed entrenched in traditional headquarters centers are now highly mobile as a result of mergers, acquisitions, industry cycles, regional booms and busts, and advances in technology and telecommunications. The magazine also attributed Texas's number one position to the effectiveness of lobbying efforts by economic development organizations from the state.
- o According to Site Selection & Industrial Development magazine, the Superconducting Super Collider, GTE, and Formosa Plastics give Texas two of the top four expansion or relocation projects in terms of investment and two of the top three in terms of employment for all of calendar year 1988.

Largest in investment:

U.S. Dept. of Energy: Waxahachie, Texas; SSC: \$4.4 bil.

General Electric: Cartagena, Spain; plastics & silicon sealants: \$1.7 bil.

NASA: Luke (Yellow Creek), Miss.; solid-fuel rocket boosters: \$1.5 bil.

Formosa Plastics: Point Comfort, Texas; polyethylene, polypropylene: \$1.3 bil.

Largest in employment:

Shenzhen Crown Electronics: Shenzhen, China; electronics: 5,000

GTE Telephone: Irving, Texas; operations: 4,000

U.S. Dept. of Energy: Waxahachie, Texas; SSC: 3,500



STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
GOVERNOR

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO Christina Martin

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FROM Rider Scott

TELEPHONE # (512) 463-1788

FAX # 512/463-1932

DATE SENT 10/30/89 TIME SENT 6:57 CST

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NOTE _____

Governor Bill Clements' Criminal Justice Achievements

When Bill Clements was sworn in for his second term as governor in 1987, he faced a criminal justice system that was out of control. Felons weren't worried about prison sentences, and the State of Texas was in contempt of court and looking at \$24 million a month in fines in the Ruiz prison overcrowding case. The shortage of prison beds was so severe that the average time served behind bars had declined to just 12 months. The revolving prison doors were spinning ever faster as crooks considered a month or two in prison as a cost of doing business. Criminal activity did not result in meaningful punishment, and criminals had nothing to fear from the consequences of their acts.

Bill Clements made putting justice back into criminal justice the priority of his administration. And Bill Clements is a man who gets things done. With his "can do" attitude, he built SEDCO from scratch into the largest oil drilling company in the world. When in 1979 he became the first Republican governor in Texas since Reconstruction, he brought the same action-driven philosophy into the Governor's Mansion. During his current and second term, he saw the needs, set the goals and translated policy into reality. His leadership has brought Texas a revamped state criminal justice system and a highly visible war on drugs. The prison doors are starting to slam shut on the career criminals who have been preying upon the citizens of this state.

The expansion of the federal prison system now being sought has been equaled by the State of Texas. Under the governor's leadership, the State is regaining full control of its prisons. The message to drug dealers and other criminals is clear: If you do the crime, you will do the time. Thanks to Bill Clements, crime and punishment are again connected in Texas.

When Bill Clements decides to do something, he doesn't stop until the job is done and done right. One by one, the ambitious goals he set in his law enforcement agenda have been met. Over 27 major crime bills passed in just 2 1/2 years. Governor Clements has achieved the unheard of accomplishment of having 100 percent of his major criminal justice initiatives approved by the Legislature. Some of his specific accomplishments include:

- **Increased Prison Space**

In 1987, Bill Clements saw the need for extra prison capacity just as the federal system is beginning to do now. He immediately set in motion a four-year plan to almost double Texas prison space. By the first quarter of 1990, 13,000 beds will have been added to ease overcrowding, and the dirt will soon be flying on some 12,000 new beds that were just authorized this spring. When all 25,000 beds are completed, overcrowding will soon cease to be the mechanism that drives the system.

- Criminal Justice System Reform

The criminal justice system had ceased to function as a system and had become merely the sum of connected parts. The governor proposed major restructuring to improve efficiency and accountability. The 71st Texas Legislature approved the major overhaul of the criminal justice system. The new Texas Department of Criminal Justice will oversee a full range of punishments to fit both the offender and the crime. Significant budget increases were allocated to put some teeth into intermediate sanctions. For the first time, drug testing is mandatory for defendants on probation and parole. In other words, "be drug free to be free."

- Asset Forfeiture

Bill Clements wanted to make sure that crime didn't pay — so new enhanced asset forfeiture laws were targeted for drug dealers. This legislation combines the best of the federal RICO Act with the state laws of Arizona and Florida. It greatly expands law enforcement's ability to seize property and money used in or received from drug transactions or other major felonies. Law officers can now seize real estate used in drug operations, such as crack houses, as well as any tools or vehicles used in the commission of other major felonies. The significant improvements in asset forfeiture sought by the governor will take away ill-gotten gains and start to put major risk back into drug dealing.

- Joinder for Trial of Offenses Arising from the Same Criminal Episode

Prior to this new law in Texas, the defendant had to be tried separately on each offense committed during the same criminal episode, effectively putting blinders on the judge or jury. With the joinder bill, the defendant is tried for the entire episode of crime at once, thus clearing the court dockets of countless separate indictments and allowing the judge or jury to see a clear picture of the defendant's behavior.

- Determinate Sentencing for Certain Juvenile Offenses

Juveniles used to think they could get away with murder. The victims of violent juvenile crime suffer just as much as victims of adult crime. The hardened juvenile offender who is convicted of murder or other violent offenses needs to receive a sentence that matches the severity of the offense. For specific violent crimes, juveniles will now be held accountable and may serve time in prison after turning 18 if applicable.

- State's Right to Appeal and Correction of Errors that Occur During Punishment

In Texas, when a court rules against a defendant, he appeals. When a court rules against the state, the state could not appeal. Governor Clements didn't think that was fair and neither did the public when they voted on a constitutional amendment the governor was successful in putting on the ballot in 1987. Now the state and the defendant have the same right to appeal, and if an error is made in punishment, the defendant doesn't get a chance to overturn the finding of guilt.

- Regulation of Precursor Chemicals

Texas, with its wide open spaces and superior highway system, has become a haven for illegal drug manufacturers who set up dangerous makeshift laboratories to produce "speed" and other controlled substances. While it was against the law to possess the drugs, it was easy and perfectly legal prior to 1987 to purchase the chemicals and laboratory equipment needed to go into the lucrative drug-manufacturing business. Something had to be done to stop speed "cooks" from obtaining the tools of the trade. Governor Clements asked for and got strict registration requirements that have dealt a blow to the illegal drug manufacturers in the state.

- Texas Narcotics Control Program

The war on drugs takes new emphasis in a state the size of Texas where drugs are smuggled in by land, sea and air. As he promised, the governor's initiatives have laid the groundwork necessary for continued progress against the flood of illegal drugs. The Texas Narcotics Control Program, run by the governor's Criminal Justice Division, is recognized as one of the best programs in the country. It was established with the federal funds from the Anti-Drug Control Act of 1986, and the program is used as a model for other states. The early returns from Texas Narcotics Control Program demonstrate what a coordinated and cooperative effort by law enforcement agencies can achieve. Consider that:

- * Thirty-one drug strike forces are active in 173 of 254 counties in which more than 14 million of the state's citizens live.
- * The 188 enforcement officers, 19 prosecutors and 57 support personnel are focused on one thing — making drug dealers pay.
- * In just 18 months, the Texas Narcotics Control Program has taken more than \$355 million worth of drugs off our streets. An investment of \$12 million in federal funds has paid dividends by a multiplier of 30.
- * More than 750 weapons — many of them fully automatic — have been seized.
- * Task force operations have already led to the arrest of more than 10,000 individuals for trafficking in drugs.
- * Cash, cars, and other property valued at \$18 million have been confiscated.
- * A total of 189 explosive "speed labs" have been put out of business.

Never before has a coordinated and cooperative effort been more necessary to rout the enemy. Bill Clements has accomplished the state/federal cooperation that makes a difference.

- Involvement of the National Guard in the War on Drugs

The governor, a former deputy secretary of defense, also spearheaded the effort to use the Texas National Guard in the battle against drugs. Texas and its National Guard is at the forefront of this new development in the war on drugs because the governor acted. By using Texas National Guard personnel, the number of customs inspections at the border has been

tripled. More than 100,000 commercial carriers — trucks, trains and boats — were inspected during 1988.

Other criminal justice measures backed by the governor that are now law include:

- Organized Crime

The organized crime statutes have been enhanced by lowering the number of conspirators required to establish an offense.

- Child Pornography

Possession of child pornography has been designated a felony offense. Often the people who possess child pornography are the very ones who take the photographs and participate in the sexual abuse of children.

- Victim Rights

Victims' rights have been strengthened by dedicating the Crime Victim Compensation Fund and including the Crime Victim Bill of Rights in the Family Code.

- Oral Confessions

Recordings of oral statements made by criminals to police officers have now been cleared for admission in a court of law.

- Assault Against Peace Officers

Last year was the deadliest on record for Texas peace officers. The penalty for aggravated assault on a peace officer was upgraded to a first-degree felony if the offender uses a deadly weapon.

CONCLUSION

When Bill Clements leaves office, Texas will be a safer place because nearly 25,000 more violent felons will be behind bars and not on our streets; because dope dealers and drug smugglers will be looking over their shoulders due to a new commitment to stop the scourge of drugs; and because Bill Clements stood for something — the rights of law-abiding citizens — and he had the courage and strength to make a difference.



STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

OCTOBER 27, 1989

WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS, JR.
GOVERNOR

CHRISTINA:

PER MY CONVERSATION WITH STEPHANIE BLESSEY, WE ARE SENDING YOU MATERIAL ON GOVERNOR CLEMENTS, HIS LEGISLATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS AND HIS PERSONAL HABITS AND RELATIONSHIP WITH PRESIDENT BUSH.

ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND INFORMATION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ACHIEVEMENTS THIS YEAR IN THE AREA OF EDUCATION. I AM ALSO SENDING YOU TWO ANECDOTES ABOUT THE GOVERNOR'S PLAID JACKETS AND THE TRANSCRIPT OF AN INTERVIEW IN WHICH THE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES HIS PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PRESIDENT.

ON MONDAY WE WILL SEND YOU INFORMATION ON HIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMS AND ON HIS TOP PRIORITY -- ECONOMIC PROGRESS. BY MONDAY I SHOULD ALSO HAVE THE LIST OF INVITED GUESTS (ELECTED OFFICIALS, NOTABLES, ETC.) WHO MAY BE OF INTEREST.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW WHAT ELSE WE CAN PROVIDE OR IF I CAN CLEAR UP ANY QUESTIONS. MY TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 512/463-1826.

GOOD LUCK!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rossanna Salazar". The signature is stylized and cursive.

ROSSANNA SALAZAR
PRESS SECRETARY

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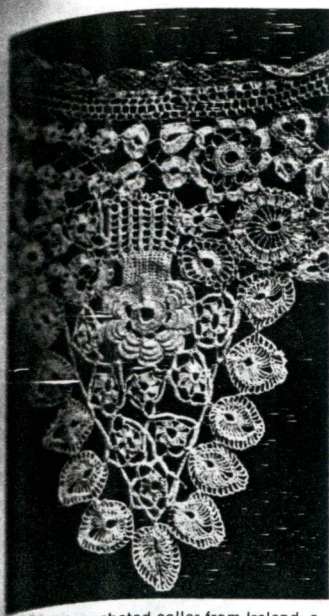
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Detail of a crocheted collar from Ireland, c. 1850. In the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

crocheted lace, antique laces such as *gros point*, *à Venise*, or Venetian raised lace (see Venetian needlepoint), being successfully imitated.

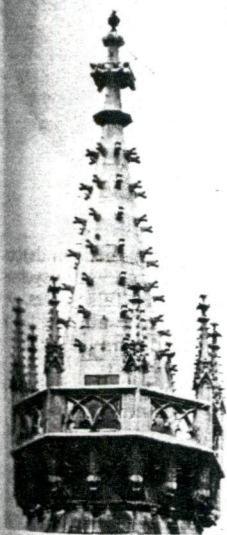
crocidolite, or BLUE ASBESTOS, a gray-blue to black-green, fibrous form of the amphibole mineral riebeckite (*q.v.*). It has a greater tensile strength than chrysotile asbestos but is much less heat resistant, fusing to black glass at relatively low temperatures. The major commercial source is South Africa, where it occurs in ironstone as cross-fibre veins up to three inches wide; it is also found in Australia and Bolivia.

Crocidolite is often replaced by quartz, forming the chatoyant semiprecious gems tiger's-eye (*q.v.*) and hawk's-eye.

crocidolite crystal photograph 1:707

Crocidura: see shrew.

crocket, in architecture, a small, independent, sharply projecting medieval ornament, usually occurring in rows, and decorated with foliage. In the late 12th century, when it first appeared, the crocket had the form of a ball-like bud, with a spiral outline, similar to an uncurling fern frond; but in the later Gothic period it took the form of open, fully developed leaves that by the 15th century had



Crockets on one of the west facade spires of St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna, rebuilt 1359.

Graphic House, Inc.—EB Inc.

evolved into richly involuted forms. Crockets are used especially on the inclined edges of spires, pinnacles, and gables and are also found on capitals and cornices.

Crockett, Davy, real name DAVID CROCKETT (b. Aug. 17, 1786, eastern Tennessee—d. March 6, 1836, San Antonio, Tex.), frontiersman and politician who became a legendary figure. His father, having little means, hired him out to more prosperous backwoods farmers, and Davy's schooling amounted to 100 days of tutoring with a neighbour. Successive moves west to middle Tennessee brought Davy close to the area of the Creek War, in which he made a name for himself from 1813 to 1815. In 1821 he was elected to the Tennessee legislature, winning popularity through campaign speeches studded with yarns and homespun metaphors. In the legislature, an opposing speaker referred to him as the "gentleman from the cane," alluding to the dense canebrakes of western Tennessee where Davy hunted bear and raccoon during the winter.

Following a second term in the state legislature in 1823, Crockett ran for the United States Congress, failing to be elected in 1825, winning in 1827 and 1829, losing in 1831, barely winning in 1833, and suffering his final defeat in 1835 because of concentrated opposition by the party of Andrew Jackson. Thereupon, he headed west to Texas, joined the American forces, and died with those who were slaughtered at the Alamo by a Mexican army under Gen. Santa Anna on March 6, 1836.

During his first congressional term, Crockett broke with Andrew Jackson and the new Democratic party over Crockett's desire for



Davy Crockett, portrait by Pierre Saint Jean, 1828; in a private collection.

By courtesy of Rev and Mrs. Robert L. Whittenburg

preferential treatment of squatters in western Tennessee. The Whigs early courted and publicized Crockett in the hope of creating a popular "coonskin" politician to offset Jackson. In 1834 he was conducted on a triumphal speechmaking tour to Whig strongholds in the East. From the many stories appearing in newspapers and books during his congressional years, the legend rapidly grew of an eccentric but shrewd "bar-hunting" and Indian-fighting frontiersman.

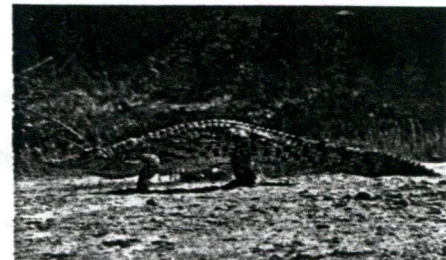
Actually Crockett engaged in several business ventures and delivered his speeches in fairly conventional English. A series of Crockett almanacs, appearing from 1835 to 1856, developed the legend along the lines of Old World folk epics. In the same period a popular play, *The Lion of the West*, presented the backwoods Crockett in the character of Nimrod Wildfire. A sudden revival in 1955, occasioned by a Walt Disney produced television series about Crockett, spread his name across the United States and to other countries.

The *Autobiography* of David Crockett, which he wrote in 1834 with Thomas Chilton, representative from Kentucky, played up the backwoods scene and said little about politics. It helped introduce a new style of vigorous, realistic writing into American literature.

Crockett, Samuel Rutherford (b. Sept. 24, 1860, Little Duchrae, near New Galloway, Kirkcudbrightshire—d. April 21, 1914, Avignon, Fr.), Scottish novelist and a leader of the kailyard (kitchen garden) school of writers

who depicted Scottish rural life sentimentally and in an often exaggerated Scots dialect. After graduating from Edinburgh University in 1879 and studying for the ministry at New Colly, Edinburgh, in 1886 he became minister of Penicuik, Midlothian. With the success of the novels *The Stickit Minister* (1893) and *The Lilac Sunbonnet* (1894), he abandoned the ministry for writing, following the vogue for novels in Scots dialect set by James M. Barrie. Crockett published more than 40 books, mainly novels.

crocodile, common name for reptiles of the family Crocodylidae, order Crocodylia; the similar term crocodylian is applied to any of the Crocodylia—alligators, caimans, and gavials, as well as true crocodiles.



Nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*)

MP Kahl


Crocodiles are tropical reptiles found in Asia, the Australian region, Africa, Madagascar, and the Americas. Like other crocodylians, they are long snouted, lizard-like, and carnivorous. They eat many types of animals; large individuals may attack domestic livestock or humans. Crocodiles swim and feed in the water but emerge onto land to bask in the sun and to breed. Reproduction is by hard-shelled eggs that are laid in nests built by the female. Crocodiles have narrower snouts than alligators, and the fourth tooth in each side of the lower jaw is visible when the mouth is closed (in alligators, this tooth fits into a socket in the upper jaw). In addition, crocodiles are reputed to be livelier than alligators and more likely to attack man.

There are about a dozen species of crocodiles, almost all of which are of the genus *Crocodylus*. The dwarf crocodile of West Africa is *Osteolaemus tetraspis*. The false gavia (*Tomistoma schlegelii*) of southeastern Asia is a slender-snouted fish eater that looks like a gavia (*q.v.*) but is placed in the crocodile family.

There are several well-known members of the genus *Crocodylus*. The estuarine, or saltwater, crocodile (*C. porosus*) of Asia is a marine species known to attack man on occasion. One of the larger crocodiles, it attains a length of about six metres (20 feet) or more. The mugger, or marsh crocodile (*C. palustris*), is another Asian species. This animal, however, is a freshwater form and is relatively broad snouted. It is considered sacred in some areas; near Karachi, a group of muggers are kept in a tank and are cared for by a priest.

The Nile, or African, crocodile (*C. niloticus*) is another large crocodile, attaining about the same size as the saltwater crocodile. It is found from southern Africa to the Nile River and, because it enters salt water, is also found on offshore islands and on Madagascar. The Nile crocodile is the species described by the classical writer Herodotus. It attacks people in some villages but is unlikely to molest anyone in others.

Among the crocodiles of the New World are two large animals that normally attain lengths of about 3-3.7 metres (10-12 feet). These are the American crocodile (*C. acutus*), the only crocodylian other than the Mississippi alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*) found naturally in the United States, and the Orinoco croco-



DICTIONARY OF
American Biography

Edited by Dumas Malone

9

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Charles Scribner's Sons
NEW YORK

Houston

Heights, a Philadelphia suburb. He erected many houses in the vicinity of his residence and built the Wissahickon Inn and the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He was a generous benefactor of Washington and Lee University and the University of Pennsylvania, being a trustee of both institutions from 1886 to the time of his death, and presenting the latter institution with Houston Hall—a club house “for the daily use of the students of the University”—as a memorial to his oldest son, Henry Howard Houston, who graduated in 1878 and died the following year while traveling in Europe. The elder Houston's wife, whom he married in 1856, was Sallie Sherred Bonnell, and they had six children. His death, occasioned by heart disease, occurred suddenly at his home in Philadelphia.

[E. R. Huston, *Hist. of the Huston Families and Their Descendants* (1912); E. P. Oberholtzer, *Philadelphia* (1912), vol. IV; W. B. Wilson, *Hist. of the Pa. Railroad Company* (2 vols., 1899); *Public Ledger* (Phila.), and *Phila. Press*, June 22, 1895.] J. H. F.

HOUSTON, SAMUEL (Mar. 2, 1793–July 26, 1863), soldier and statesman of Texas, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., seven miles from Lexington. His paternal ancestors were Ulster Scots who in the first part of the eighteenth century had migrated to Philadelphia and thence, some time later, to Virginia. Houston's father, Maj. Sam Houston, was a veteran of the Revolution who had continued to follow the profession of a soldier and who died in 1807 while on a tour of inspection of frontier army posts. The widow, Elizabeth (Paxton) Houston, removed with her large family of six sons and three daughters to the vicinity of Maryville, Tenn., where her older sons helped her to make a home only a few miles from the river which separated the settlements of the pioneers from the eagerly coveted lands of the Cherokees. Houston's formal education was limited to a few short terms in neighborhood schools. When he was sixteen, his brothers secured for him a position in the village store, but a business life did not appeal to his adventurous spirit, and he spent the greater part of three years in the more congenial company of the Indians across the river. In the freedom of the forest he learned the Indian language and customs and developed a deep sympathy for the Indian character. Early in 1813 he volunteered for service in the war with Great Britain. Before the end of the summer he had received his commission as ensign. His first active service was in the campaign against the Creeks under Andrew Jackson. In the decisive engagement at Horseshoe Bend, in Alabama, Mar. 28, 1814, Houston bore his part bravely and received

Houston

wounds from which he never fully recovered. After the war, he continued in the army and in 1817, through the influence of Jackson, to whom he had been presented, he received an important assignment as sub-agent among the Cherokees (*American State Papers; Indian Affairs*, vol. II, 1834, p. 464).

In March 1818 he resigned from the army and spent a few months in the study and practice of law. He had all the qualities to appeal to a frontier community. In later years, among the many legends that attached to his career one of the most persistent was that of his almost gigantic size. Actually, the records of the War Department show that he was tall, six feet, two inches in height, with the brown hair and the keen, gray eyes that characterize his stock. His abounding vigor, his army record, and his genius for dramatic contrasts in speech and dress seemed to raise even his size above its generous proportions. As a stump speaker he was probably unexcelled. His personal popularity was soon unbounded, and in the first year of his practice he was elected district attorney for the Nashville district.

In the summer of 1823, without opposition, he was elected to Congress, and was easily reelected in 1825. He estimated justly to one of his friends the reasons for his success: “Five years since I came to this place without education more than ordinary—without friends—without cash—and almost without acquaintances—consequently without much credit—and here among talents and distinction I have made my stand! or rather the people have made it for me” (Foreman Photostats, Austin, Tex.). In Congress he made few speeches, and those unimportant, but he was evidently well liked by his colleagues and did much to build the new party which was later to send Jackson to the White House. In 1827, with undiminished popularity, on a platform which emphasized the great need for internal improvements, Houston was elected governor of Tennessee.

In his high position, with manners of great charm and dignity—which he may have learned in part from his friends the Indians—he was in a fair way to become a social lion. With free use of capitals, he wrote: “I am making myself less frequent in the Lady World than I have been. I must keep up my Dignity, or rather I must attend more to politics and less to love . . .” (Houston Papers, Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.).

When early in 1829 his old friend Jackson commenced his lonely trip to Washington, Houston had begun his campaign for reelection. His opponent was experienced and popular, and suc-

Houston

cess was by no means certain; but the chances seemed to favor Houston, and he was about to be married (Jan. 22) to Eliza Allen, a daughter of a wealthy and influential family. Scarcely was Jackson established in the White House when he heard that his friend's wife had gone back to her father's house and refused to return, and that Houston, on Apr. 16, 1829, had sent his resignation to the secretary of state and had left for the Indian country, where he was planning to revolutionize Texas with the aid of the western Indians. No wonder Jackson wrote: "I must have really thought you deranged to have believed you had such a wild scheme in contemplation; and particularly, when it was communicated that the physical force to be employed was the Cherokee Indians! . . . Your pledge of honor to the contrary is a sufficient guaranty that you will never engage in any enterprise injurious to your country, or that would tarnish your fame" (Yoakum, *post*, I, 307). This confidential letter, written in June 1829, seems to indicate that Jackson had some grounds to fear that Houston had really considered the possibility of the career of a filibuster, and Jackson was clearly opposed to any such action. For a man in Houston's very difficult position, however, a change of scene to the Indian country was by no means the act of a madman. His enemies were saying that Mrs. Houston had left him on account of his unreasonable jealousy, a charge which, with perfect good taste, he refused to challenge. He later received a divorce on the grounds of abandonment, but neither Houston nor Mrs. Houston ever gave any reasons for the catastrophe (J. C. Guild, *Old Times in Tennessee*, 1878, pp. 269-85; J. H. Reagan, *Memoirs*, 1906, pp. 48, 101; James, *post*, p. 299). He was now almost sure to be defeated in Tennessee, but in the western country, next to politics, the life of an Indian trader had been for a century one of the chief avenues to wealth and power. For such a career Houston seemed to be well fitted.

After arriving in the Indian country, one of his first acts was to use his influence to prevent a ruinous war between the Cherokees and the more distant Pawnees. Before the end of the year he was established at a trading post which he called the Wigwam, on the Verdigris near Fort Gibson. There he was soon living with an Indian wife, Tiana Rogers, after the fashion of the typical trader (Stokes to Crawford, Mar. 19, 1839, Foreman, *post*, p. 260; James, *post*, p. 152). His formal adoption by the Cherokees also appears in the documents as an expedient to facilitate his new profession. Like other traders he was the friend and adviser of the Indians, and

Houston

though he drank heavily, even according to frontier standards, he made almost yearly the long trip to Washington, pleading, and no doubt sincerely, the wrongs of the Indians, seeking a profitable contract, and engaging in bitter disputes with rivals. Of these disputes, that which led in April 1832 to a personal assault on Representative Stanberry of Ohio, followed by a trial in the House of Representatives, was merely the most famous.

The records now available indicate that for six years Houston's fundamental interest was in the diplomatic and business opportunities of the Indian country. In spite of the facts that as early as 1822 he had joined with others in applying for a grant of lands in Texas (Dunn Transcripts, Library of Congress) and that in 1829 he was being invited by old acquaintances like John A. Wharton to settle there, his interest in Texas remained incidental. Even his well-known journey thither in 1832 was made chiefly to secure peace between the Indians among whom he lived and the dangerous Comanches who had their headquarters near San Antonio. His attendance in the spring of 1833 at the Texas convention which sent Austin to Mexico to secure statehood seems to have been a mere interlude in his Indian life. In the next year, we catch occasional glimpses of him, once in Louisiana, again at Fort Gibson, then in a tavern in western Arkansas; but when he made his annual pilgrimage to Washington in 1834 he was still talking to Cass, then secretary of war, much about the Indians and their rights and not at all about Texas. There is not a hint in his letters that he was then or ever an agent of President Jackson to revolutionize Texas (Houston to Cass, Mar. 12, 1834, MSS., Library of Congress). He was counted in the census of 1833 at Nacogdoches, Texas (James, p. 199), although not till the spring of 1835 is it evident that he was definitely established at that place, which he had visited more than once in the last two years (Nacogdoches Archives, Mar. 4, 1835). Even now he seems to have been an agent for the Cherokees and for certain New York interests regarding lands in Texas. Here he was caught by the rising storm which he had probably done little or nothing to arouse.

As the necessity for an armed struggle with Mexico became more clear, Houston, with his commanding presence and capacity to arouse confidence and enthusiasm, was promptly selected commander, first of the local volunteers and then of the regular army under the provisional government. He had no part, however, in the occupation of San Antonio in December

1835, and proposed was opposed the north which might during the March 1836 independence, F chief was r at Gonzalez of 400 men army of del the Alamo news from [q.v.] arriv rado, and t by recruits, Houston ag await the m the tangled tions of Jar the meanth to safety in as the "runa

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1835, and finding his authority flouted over the proposed expedition to Matamoros, to which he was opposed, he spent the month of February in the north arranging with the Indians a treaty which might at least serve to keep them quiet during the struggle which was soon to open. In March 1836, after the formal declaration of independence, Houston's selection as commander-in-chief was reaffirmed, and on Mar. 11 he arrived at Gonzales to take command of the little force of 400 men which was to be the nucleus of the army of defense. Two days later, the news that the Alamo had fallen led to a retreat. Similar news from the ill-fated James Walker Fannin [*q.v.*] arrived when Houston was on the Colorado, and though his army had been increased by recruits, and in spite of much opposition, Houston again retreated and finally halted to await the movements of the victorious enemy in the tangled country opposite the broad plantations of Jared Groce on the upper Brazos. In the meantime, the settlers were streaming back to safety in the adventure known in quieter times as the "runaway scrape."

After a delay of two weeks, aided by the convenient presence of a steamer which was loading cotton, Houston crossed the Brazos. Almost at the same moment, with an advance guard of 750 men, Santa Anna crossed the river farther down and pushed on towards the temporary capital at Harrisburg. Encouraged by the arrival of two small cannon, Houston marched towards the same point. In later years his enemies always said that even now Houston had no intention to meet the enemy, but all the strictly contemporary letters point the other way. Houston had been doing what he could to minimize the forces of the enemy and to train and encourage his men.

On Apr. 20, 1836, with 783 men, he overtook Santa Anna with an almost equal force at the point where Buffalo Bayou enters the San Jacinto River. For one day, broken by an indecisive cavalry skirmish, the two little armies lay in sight of each other. On the morning of Apr. 21, Santa Anna was reinforced by 500 men. In the afternoon, the over-confident Mexicans were surprised in their camp and completely defeated in an engagement lasting about fifteen minutes. The Texans lost six men killed and twenty-five wounded, while almost the whole Mexican force was killed or captured. Houston himself, shot through the ankle, was among those severely wounded. Santa Anna was made a prisoner and was easily persuaded to sign an order for the retreat of his other forces, an order which the Mexicans had already anticipated. On May 5, after writing a clear account of his campaign

Houston

and advising President David G. Burnet [*q.v.*] to use Santa Anna as a hostage for peace, Houston left his victorious and now increasing army to seek surgical attention in New Orleans.

Soon after his return to Texas, he was elected president and on Oct. 22, 1836, took the oath of office at Columbia. Early in his term he managed against great opposition to send Santa Anna back safely to Mexico, and a few months later to secure the recognition of the new republic by the United States. Mexico was in no position to renew the war, and Houston's term, marked by conservatism and executive ability, was comparatively uneventful. Under Van Buren, the United States refused to consider annexation.

The administration of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar [*q.v.*], who now came into office for three years, was extravagant and unlucky. Houston was not allowed to spend much time in retirement, and as a member of Congress he set his face against such ventures as the disastrous expedition to Santa Fé. In 1840 he was married to Margaret Lea of Alabama. His marriage to a woman of intense religious enthusiasm, much younger than himself, was a turning point in Houston's easy-going personal life, but, in spite of the great disparity in age, the marriage proved very happy (Houston's letters to his wife, in private possession, Houston, Tex.). The Houstons had eight children born between 1843 and 1860. With all his opportunities to become wealthy, it is significant that when he died in 1863, Houston left an estate appraised in depreciated Confederate money at only \$89,000 including twelve negro slaves who were valued at \$10,000 (Houston's will, MSS., Austin).

When at the close of 1841 Houston was again elected president, the circumstances were those of unusual difficulty. The national debt was estimated at at least seven million dollars, the Indians were in an ugly mood and had to be conciliated, and Mexico showed signs of renewing the war. Twice in 1842, predatory expeditions reached San Antonio. Houston cut all expenses to the bone, and with the aid of his able secretary of the treasury, William Henry Daingerfield, soon placed the currency on a sound basis, though Daingerfield shortly reported that a foreign loan for an aggressive policy was quite impossible (Daingerfield Letters, St. Louis).

When Houston retired from office at the close of 1844, Texas was again fairly prosperous, and there are indications that he no longer regarded annexation to the United States as an unmixed blessing (Houston to Donelson, Apr. 9, 1845; F. R. Lubbock, *Six Decades in Texas*, 1900, pp.

Houston

160-62). The failure of Tyler's proposed treaty had not come as a complete surprise, and Houston had even gone so far as to authorize a joint alliance with Great Britain and France on the basis of independence (Houston to Jones, Sept. 24, 1844, Jones Manuscripts, San Antonio, Tex.). When annexation was at length certain, however, he made light of the doubts and hesitations in which he had necessarily passed the last three years (*Niles' National Register*, June 14, 1845, p. 230; Dec. 27, 1848, p. 413). His enemies were soon able to prove that he had considered more than one alternative, but they could not deny to him his place as the one commanding figure in the history of the Republic of Texas, whose brief career was now coming to a glorious and unexpectedly successful end.

In March 1846, Houston was again in Washington, to serve for almost fourteen years as a senator from the recently admitted state of Texas. He was still a great talker, his clothes were still showy and unusual, once at least he made a speech when under the influence of undignified excitement, but the man had mellowed with the passing years, and his personal enmities were chiefly those that he had inherited from earlier stages of his career. He spoke seldom, sometimes with careless lack of preparation; but in support of the Union and again when the rights of the Indians were at stake he rose more than once to real heights of impassioned and well-controlled eloquence. During the Mexican War he, as well as his old friend and colleague, Thomas J. Rusk, cordially supported the policies of Polk. Houston was offered a generalship in the army but declined. He was bitterly disappointed with Trist's treaty of peace, and to the end of his life continued to advocate at least a protectorate over the whole of Mexico.

As time went on, he found himself an increasingly lonely figure among his Southern colleagues. On the organization of Oregon under the anti-slavery provisions of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, from all the South only Thomas Hart Benton [*q.v.*] voted with him. Houston was the only Southern senator who voted for every item in the compromise measures of 1850, and only John Bell [*q.v.*] of Tennessee agreed with him in opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. On this heated question Houston made the ablest, because the most moderate and prophetic, speech. On only one question, that of a railroad to the Pacific by a Southern route, did he occupy a position that was distinctly Southern. When in 1856 he became an advocate of the principles of the Know-Nothing party and was mentioned for the presidency, he had alienated

Houston

even the Germans, who on other questions often agreed with him. Two years before the close of his term, the legislature of Texas signified its displeasure by electing his successor. In an eloquent valedictory to the Senate, Feb. 28, 1859, Houston summed up his career (*Congressional Globe*, 35 Cong., 2 Sess., pp. 1433-39). Some weeks before, Jan. 13, 1859, in a colloquy with his new colleague, Ward, he had said: "I make no distinction between southern rights and northern rights. Our rights are rights common to the whole Union. I would not see wrong inflicted on the North or on the South, but I am for the Union, without any 'if' in the case; and my motto is, it shall be preserved!" To which Ward replied: "I will only remark to my honorable colleague, that there is a difference of that 'if' between us" (*Congressional Globe*, 35 Cong., 2 Sess., p. 355).

Houston's name was still one to conjure with in Texas. In 1857, while still in the Senate, and resting under the obloquy of his recent Know-Nothing heresy, he put his popularity to the test by running for the governorship, and though defeated he managed to poll a vote that was in the circumstances quite surprising. Two years later, as he was leaving the Senate, the result was reversed, and he was elected over the same opponent on a platform which called for a new Indian policy to make the frontiers safe and for the preservation of the Union. His brief term as governor coincided with the heated canvass which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln. Houston believed that even now, with smaller sacrifices than had been necessary to establish it, the Constitution might be preserved. Again and again, before excited audiences, he pointed out the certainty of war and the danger of defeat. He did not believe that even the election of a "black Republican" would justify secession. Unfortunately for his policies, however, the tide was running strong against him. Even before his inauguration, the bloody conflicts in Kansas, John Brown's Harper's Ferry raid, and the indorsement of Helper's *Impending Crisis* by prominent Republicans had set the stage for secession. Indian raids continued and weakened the normal Union sentiment of the frontier. A series of unusual fires were charged to Abolitionists, and in the heated atmosphere of the times such charges gained credence. In the circumstances, after the election, Houston's devices to delay or limit the effects of secession proved mere straws in the course of the advancing current.

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mise, but this idea was generally disregarded. Although he obeyed the order of the legislature and submitted the question of secession to a popular vote, he refused to recognize the authority of the secession convention, and as late as Jan. 20, he advised Gen. David E. Twiggs not to hand over the Federal forces to an "unauthorized mob." On Feb. 23, when the people by a large vote accepted secession, Houston refused to believe that mere secession carried with it any necessary adherence to the Confederacy, and on this ground declined to take any oath of allegiance to the new general government. He regarded Texas as again an independent republic. When he was deposed, however, on Mar. 18, 1861, he quietly relinquished his office, and on Mar. 29 positively refused to accept the aid of Union soldiers in reestablishing his lost authority (*War of the Rebellion: Official Records, Army, 1 ser., I, 551*).

Houston was no man to start a counter revolution at the cost of bloody civil war among his own people and now, when he was called a "hoary haired traitor," he retired quietly to his farm at Huntsville. In one of his last speeches he announced his position: He had been opposed to secession; even now he regarded it as a grave mistake, but the people had set their hands to the plow, and it would be ignominy to turn back; his last prayers would be for the happiness of his people and for the safety of Texas. Three weeks after the fall of Vicksburg, surrounded by all his family except his eldest son, who was then wounded and a prisoner in a Northern camp, Sam Houston died. His faults were obvious. The real greatness of the man was not to be recognized again until, beyond the heat and passion of a bitter conflict, a new generation had arisen.

[Houston was a prolific letter writer. The manuscript materials for his life are abundant and widely scattered. The chief collections are in Austin and have been conveniently calendared by A. J. Stephens in an unpublished thesis at the University of Texas. Other important letters are in Houston, Washington, St. Louis, and New York. Printed sources are to be found in H. K. Yoakum, *Hist. of Texas* (2 vols., 1855), written by a close friend of Houston, and especially valuable for the period of the revolution; in W. C. Crane, *Life and Select Literary Remains of Sam Houston* (2 vols., 1884); in G. P. Garrison, "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Republic of Texas," *Ann. Report Am. Hist. Assn.* for 1907 and 1908 (3 pts. in 2 vols., 1908-11); in *Niles' Weekly Register*; in the *Cong. Globe*; and especially in the files of the *Texas and S. W. Hist. Quart.* Grant Foreman, *Pioneer Days in the Early Southwest* (1926), contains most of the materials necessary for a study of Houston's Indian life. Biographies are: C. E. Lester, *Sam Houston* (1846), expanded anonymously into a campaign biography (1855); Crane, *op. cit.*; Henry Bruce, *Life of Gen. Houston* (1891); A. M. Williams, *Sam Houston* (1893); and George Creel, *Sam Houston* (1928). None of these lives is based on an adequate critical examination of available documents; much

Houston

more satisfactory is Marquis James, *The Raven, a Biog. of Sam Houston* (1929). See also S. R. Houston, *Brief Biog. Accounts of Many Members of the Houston Family* (1882).]

R. G. C.

HOUSTON, WILLIAM CHURCHILL (c. 1746-Aug. 12, 1788), teacher and Revolutionary leader, was a son of Margaret and Archibald Houston, who in 1753 and 1764 received patents of land in that part of North Carolina that is now Cabarrus County. Prepared for college at the Poplar Tent academy and by Joseph Alexander, William rode off to the College of New Jersey with fifty pounds and his clothes. Teaching in the college grammar school for support, he was graduated (A.B.) in 1768, was made master of the grammar school, and then tutor. In 1771 he became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1776 he was recorded captain of the foot militia of Somerset County and saw active service around Princeton. He resigned on Aug. 17, 1777. In 1775 and 1776 he was deputy secretary of the Continental Congress and the following years sat in the New Jersey Assembly, where he served on the committee to settle public accounts and acted as clerk *pro tempore*. In 1778 he was a member of the New Jersey Council of Safety. The next year he was elected to the Continental Congress, where he took a leading part in matters of supply and finance. Keeping up his teaching he signed, with John Witherspoon, the various advertisements as to the "State of the College" (*New Jersey Gazette*, May 5, Oct. 13, 1779). Meanwhile he had found time to study law and in 1781 was admitted to the bar. He was appointed clerk of the New Jersey supreme court the same year. He was receiver of Continental taxes in New Jersey from 1782 to 1785, took over Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant's affairs at Trenton in 1782, and in that year served on the commission to adjust for New Jersey troops the deficiencies in pay due to depreciated currency, on a committee to prevent trade with the enemy, and on the commission that issued the famous "Trenton decree" in the attempt to settle the Wyoming land disputes between Connecticut and Pennsylvania. In 1783 he resigned from the college, receiving "the thanks of the Board" at Commencement, and built up a considerable law practice at Trenton. In 1784 and 1785 he again served in Congress, where he interested himself in John Fitch's steamboat. He was a delegate at the Annapolis Convention and then at the Philadelphia Federal Convention. He did not sign the Constitution but did sign the report to the New Jersey legislature. Worn out and ill with tuberculosis he traveled south to recover but died suddenly at Frankford, Pa., leaving his wife, Jane (Smith),

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Sam Houston, photograph by Mathew Brady
By courtesy of the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

emerged as one of the settlers' main leaders. When they rose in rebellion against Mexico in November 1835, he was chosen commander in chief of their army. The revolt suffered reverses during the winter, but on April 21, 1836, Houston and a force of fewer than 800 Texans scored a decisive victory when they surprised and defeated 1,600 Mexicans under Gen. Antonio López de Santa Anna at San Jacinto. This triumph secured Texan independence and was followed by Houston's election as president (1836-38; 1841-44) of the Republic of Texas. He was influential in forcing the acceptance of Texas into the United States in 1845. Houston was elected one of the new state's first two senators, serving as a Union Democrat from 1846 to 1859. His views on behalf of national unity were unpopular with the Texas legislature, however, and on the eve of the Civil War he was not re-elected—although he was chosen governor once more in 1859. In this position he tried unsuccessfully to prevent the secession of his state in 1861, but upon his refusal to swear allegiance to the Confederacy, he was declared deposed from office in March.

He spent his last two years quietly at home in Huntsville with Margaret Lea, his wife from 1840 and mother of his eight children. The city of Houston, Texas, was named in his honour. Two biographies are *The Raven: A Biography of Sam Houston* (1953), by Marquis James, and *Llerena Friend's Sam Houston: The Great Designer* (1954).

·Texas military and political roles 18:165a

Houston Ship Channel, waterway that connects Houston, Texas, with the Gulf of Mexico and passes through the former Buffalo Bayou and Galveston Bay. The channel, which was opened in 1914 and was later improved, is 50.5 mi (81.3 km) long, 36 ft (11 m) deep, and has a minimum width of 300 ft (90 m). It requires no locks.
29°21' N, 94°47' W

Hout, Jan van (b. Dec. 14, 1542, Leiden, Neth.—d. Dec. 12, 1609, Leiden), Humanist, translator, historian, and poet who was the first Dutch Renaissance figure to distinguish himself from his contemporaries in the field of literary theory. He foresaw the line of development that European literature was to take and wrote from the first in the iambic metre. His "modernity" is also seen in his intense interest in his country's Germanic past and in his vigorous campaigns against the dry rhetoric and set conventions that characterized the literature of the time.

Most of van Hout's poetry has been lost, and what survives does not rank him with such Dutch Humanist poets as Dirk Coornhert and Henric Laurenszoon Spiegel, but his few surviving prose works show a remarkable individuality of style and enlightenment of spirit. His prose introduction to his now lost translation of the Scottish Humanist George Buchanan's *Franciscanus* (c. 1575) is a highly

22 mi from the city centre, is the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center (1961), which is the command post for the space flights by U.S. astronauts.

The area around Houston is also important for rice, cotton, and cattle. Because its dominant industries require relatively few but highly skilled workers, higher wages give Houston more single-family houses and fewer apartments than is the case in other cities of comparable size. In contrast, it is one of the largest U.S. cities without zoning; and because of its high per capita automobile ownership, its public transportation system grows increasingly inadequate and expensive.

Among the 23 colleges and universities in the area are Rice University (1912), the University of Houston (1934), Houston Baptist University (1934), Texas Southern University (1947), and the University of St. Thomas (1947). Baylor University College of Medicine (1903) and the University of Texas at Austin Dental Branch (1905) are located in the Texas Medical Center, a complex of medical institutions for research, training, and treatment. The Houston Civic Center includes the Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts (opened in 1966, the home of the Houston Symphony Orchestra [1913], the Grand Opera Association, and the Ballet Foundation). Other cultural institutions include Alley Theater (1968), one of the foremost repertory theatres in the U.S.; the Museum of Natural Science; the Museum of Fine Arts; and 25 art institutes. Houston's Astrodome, a plastic-domed and air-conditioned stadium, opened in 1965, and the adjacent Astrohalls (a large exhibition centre and the site of livestock shows, rodeos, and the circus). The Houston Intercontinental Airport was opened in 1969, and Ellington Air Force Base is nearby. Inc. 1837. Pop. (1980) city, 1,594,086 (27.6% black); metropolitan area (SMSA) 2,905,350.
29°46' N, 95°22' W

·economic, political, and cultural roles 18:165f
·map, United States 18:909
·metropolitan population density map 18:930

Houston, Sam(uel) (b. March 2, 1793, Rockbridge County, Va.—d. July 26, 1863, Huntsville, Texas), lawyer and politician who became a leader of the struggle by U.S. emigrants in Mexican territory to win control of Texas (1834-36) and make it part of the United States.

In his youth Houston was exposed to the rigours of frontier life when, after the death of his father (1807), his family moved to a farm in rural Tennessee. He ran away in his mid-teens and lived for nearly three years with the Cherokee Indians in eastern Tennessee, where he took the name Black Raven and learned the native language, skills, and customs. This empathy with American Indian culture gave Houston a rapport with the Indian that was unique for its day. As a consequence, after service in the War of 1812 (he was twice wounded at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend) and an interlude of study and teaching, in 1817 Houston became a U.S. subagent assigned to manage the removal of the Cherokee from Tennessee to a reservation in the Arkansas Territory. He returned to Nashville to practice law and from 1823 to 1827 served as a U.S. congressman. He was elected governor of Tennessee in 1827. After a brief unsuccessful marriage to Eliza Allen in 1829, he resigned his office as governor; he again sought refuge among the Cherokee and was formally adopted into the tribe. He twice went to Washington, D.C., to expose frauds practiced upon the Indians by government agents and in 1832 was sent by Pres. Andrew Jackson to Texas, then a Mexican province, to negotiate Indian treaties for the protection of U.S. border traders.

Houston's arrival in Texas coincided with the heated contest between U.S. settlers and Mexicans for control of the area. He established a home there by 1833, and he quickly

ironic invective against the then corrupt Franciscan order and the Roman Catholic Church. As a historian, van Hout enhanced the medieval tradition of mere chronology with his clarity of thought, his contempt for irrelevancies, and his search for objective truth.

·Dutch Renaissance literature 10:1144d

Houtman, Cornelis and Frederik, de (respectively, b. c. 1540, Gouda, Neth.—d. Sept. 11, 1599, Atjeh, now in Indonesian Sumatra; b. 1571, Gouda, Neth.—d. Oct. 21, 1627, Alkmaar), brothers who navigated and led the first Dutch trading expedition to the East Indies, an area whose trade previously had been a Portuguese monopoly.

Cornelis and Frederik were sent to Lisbon in 1592 as commercial representatives of nine Dutch merchants. The brothers were imprisoned by the Portuguese for attempting to steal secret charts of East Indian sailing routes. After their release in 1595 they returned to Amsterdam, where Cornelis was appointed commander of four merchant ships of the Vierre Company, a syndicate founded by the nine merchants to establish trade with the East Indies. The brothers set sail with the fleet on April 2, 1595, and navigated the voyage with the aid of sailing directions written by the Dutch explorer Jan Huyghen van Linschoten. After reaching the East Indies in 1596, Cornelis established trade relations with the rulers of Java, Sumatra, and Bali (all now part of Indonesia); the brothers sailed back to Amsterdam with a cargo of spices in 1596.

A second voyage (1598-99) established trade with Madagascar and ended with the brothers' return to Sumatra, where Cornelis was killed in a battle against the forces of the Sultan of Atjeh. Frederik was imprisoned by the Sultan on Sept. 1, 1599. During his confinement he studied the Malay language and, after his release and return to Amsterdam in 1602, he wrote the first Dutch-Malay dictionary (1603). He later served as governor of Amboina (1605-11) and the Moluccas (1621-23), both now part of Indonesia; in 1619 he discovered Houtman's Abrolhos, shoals on the west coast of Australia.

·spice trade routes 17:503a

Hou T'u (Chinese: Spirit of the Earth), in Chinese mythology, deity that was first worshipped in 113 BC by the Han emperor Wu Ti. Hou T'u was originally revered as the Sovereign Earth and became identified with the patron deity of the soil, She Chi, and so received sacrifices under this title. The concept of Hou T'u as the God of the Soil became personified in Kou Lung, a hero related to Shen Nung, the legendary Chinese father of agriculture. Hou T'u seems also to have had a cult as the spirit of humanity, as the national earth god (as distinguished from local earth or place deities called T'u-ti), and as the spirit of deceased emperors and empresses.

In the latter part of the 14th century Hou T'u was, for no clear reason, transformed into a female deity. Modern temples thus enshrine the image of a woman known as Hou T'u Nai-nai.

·mythical roles and worship 4:412d

Hova (people): see Malagasy peoples.

Hovanness, Alan: see Hovhanness, Alan.

Hovd, also called JIRGALANTA or DZHIRGALANTU, formerly KHOBDU or KOBDO, capital of Hovd province (*aymag*) in the Mongolian People's Republic. The city is located in the western part of the country in the northern foothills of the Mongol Altayn Nuruu (Mongolian Altai Mountains) at an elevation of 4,260 ft (1,300 m).

Founded in 1731 as a trade depot linked commercially with Peking, it is the main trade centre of western Mongolia. Wool, butter,

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opment, being a director of the Old Colony Railroad Company for many years, president of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company in 1874, and a director of several other roads at different times. The variety of his interests is shown in his official connection with the Boston Dispensary, the Old South Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association (he addressed the annual meeting of this organization, June 17, 1885, giving reminiscences of Lafayette's visit to New York and Boston in 1824), the Franklin Savings Bank, the Boston House of Correction, the United States Hotel Company, the South Bay Improvement Company, the Massachusetts Charitable Society, the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, and Mount Auburn Cemetery. Crocker's wife, whom he married on Feb. 11, 1829, was Sarah Kidder Haskell, daughter of Elias Haskell of Boston.

Memorial of Uriel Crocker (1891), compiled by his son, Uriel Haskell Crocker, is the chief source of information. The book includes Crocker's reminiscences, a number of portraits and letters, a "Crocker Genealogy," and a catalogue of Crocker & Brewster publications. See also obituary in *The Publisher's Weekly*, July 23, 1887.]

A. E. P.

CROCKETT, DAVID (Aug. 17, 1786-Mar. 6, 1836), frontiersman, was the son of John and Rebecca (Hawkins) Crockett, and was born near the present Rogersville, Hawkins County, Tenn. His father, a Revolutionary soldier who fought at King's Mountain, was born either in Ireland or on the voyage to America, and his mother in northern Maryland. His parents moved (probably from Lincoln County, N. C.) to the Hawkins County location about three years before he was born, later settling on the Holston, where the father kept a tavern. Here the boy remained until about his thirteenth year. To escape an anticipated beating he ran away from home, making his way as far as Baltimore and wandering about for nearly three years. On his return he worked for six months for a neighbor to pay off a debt of \$36 owed by his father, and another six months for another neighbor to cancel a similar debt of \$40. At eighteen, to heighten his chances with the girl of his choice, he went to school for nearly six months, but left when he learned that he had been jilted. Some months afterward he married Polly Findlay, and on a rented tract, with a horse, his bride's dower of two cows with calves, and \$15 capital borrowed from a friend, he set up a home of his own. Though a mighty hunter, he was a poor farmer, indolent and shiftless, and he did not prosper. A couple of years later, with his wife and two babies, he moved to a farm in Lincoln County, near the Alabama line. In the

Crockett

Creek War of 1813-14, under the command of Andrew Jackson, he served with distinction as a scout, but retired before the end of the campaign, hiring a substitute to fill out his term of enlistment.

His wife died about 1815, leaving him with three children. He acquired two more by his marriage, some months later, to the widow of a fellow-soldier. He now moved to a settlement eighty miles west, where he was informally chosen a magistrate, and on the incorporation of the district into Giles County was appointed a justice of the peace. In after years he could boast that in reaching his decisions he "relied on natural-born sense instead of law learning" and that none of his judgments was ever reversed. He was elected as colonel of a militia regiment organized in his district, and in 1821 was elected to the legislature. He was then wholly unacquainted with public affairs and did not even know the meaning of the word "judiciary." He moved again, this time to a point in the extreme western part of the state, near the junction of the Obion with the Mississippi, where his nearest neighbor was seven miles distant. Here, among other activities, he hunted bears; and unless he woefully miscounted his victims, he succeeded in killing, during a period of eight or nine months, 105 of them. His new constituency elected him to the legislature in 1823. In the spring of 1826 he attempted to float a cargo of staves down the Mississippi, losing all his cargo and nearly losing his life. A jocular proposal that he run for Congress decided him to make the race in earnest, and after a campaign enlivened by his humorous stories and the ridicule of his two opponents he was elected. He served in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Congresses (1827-31), was defeated for the Twenty-second, but was elected to the Twenty-third (1833-35). In April 1834, he commenced his celebrated "tour of the north," visiting Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and, after returning to Washington, left for home to prepare for a new campaign. From the time he entered public life he had generally opposed Jackson, having voted in the legislature against him for United States senator, and later having voted against many of the Jackson measures in Congress. An effective rally of the Jackson sentiment in his district caused his defeat. Disheartened by this reverse, he resolved to leave Tennessee. The movement for Texan independence attracted him, and he started for the war front by way of Little Rock. He arrived at the Alamo in February 1836, took part in its heroic defense, and fell, bullet riddled, in the final assault.

Croghan

Crockett was a brave soldier, an able scout, and an expert rifleman. He was generous and open-handed, frank and upright, of a sterling independence of spirit and blessed with a bubbling good nature and an exceptional degree of self-confidence. His knowledge of public questions, meager at the start of his career, was probably not greatly enhanced by his service in Washington. He was not a student. He rather prided himself on his lack of education—correct spelling appearing to him in the main as something “contrary to nature” and grammar “nothing at all,” despite “the fuss that is made about it.” To what degree the autobiographical writings published in his name were his own cannot be said; but it is noteworthy that they bear little resemblance, either in substance or manner, to such of his letters as have come down to us.

[Anon., *Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett*, etc. (1833); David Crockett (?), *A Narrative of the Life of David Crockett . . . Written by Himself* (1834); *An Account of Col. Crockett's Tour to the North and Down East* (1834), and *Col. Crockett's Exploits and Adventures in Texas* (posthumous, 1836) being his so-called “Journal”; “Letters of Davy Crockett,” *Am. Hist. Mag.*, Jan. 1900; Marcus J. Wright, “Col. David Crockett of Tenn.,” *Pubs. Southern Hist. Asso.*, Jan. 1897; *Biog. Cong. Dir.* (1928).] W.J.G.—t.

CROGHAN, GEORGE (d. Aug. 31, 1782), Indian trader and agent, land speculator, was brought up as an Episcopalian near Dublin, Ireland, and migrated to Pennsylvania in 1741. His relationship to Gen. William Croghan and his son, Col. George Croghan [1791–1849, *q.v.*] is uncertain. He established a home on the frontier near Carlisle, Pa., and made it a base for his trading operations. Here his only white child, Susannah, was born in 1750. Croghan was rapidly transformed into a typical frontiersman. He learned the Delaware and Iroquois languages and had an intimate knowledge of the habits and customs of the Indians. He established trading-posts throughout the upper Ohio country; from them English influence spread among the Indians to such a degree that the French feared that a wedge would be driven between Canada and Louisiana. In the numerous Indian councils and treaties that followed, Croghan, as the representative of Pennsylvania, was the leading English agent. In 1752, the French in self-defense opened hostilities at Pickawillani, and by 1754 Croghan's business in the West was ruined and his employees and fellow traders killed or driven across the mountains. As a captain in charge of friendly Indian scouts, he assisted Washington and Braddock in their attempts to stop the French onslaught.

In 1756, Sir William Johnson rewarded Croghan's restless activity and his genius for Indian negotiations by taking him into the imperial ser-

Croghan

vice as his deputy superintendent of Indian affairs. As such, Croghan conducted the most important and delicate negotiations with the strong and sullen tribes in the Northwest. He assisted Gen. Forbes in capturing Fort Duquesne in 1758 and Col. Bouquet in occupying Detroit in 1760. In 1764, he was in England, supporting before the leading English officials a plan for a strong imperial Indian department and also furthering his own and others' plans to exploit western lands. Upon his return Gen. Gage and Sir William Johnson sent him upon his most famous mission, that of opening the Illinois country to English occupation. It was still ruled by the French and thither Pontiac had retreated like a lion at bay. While on the way, Croghan and his party were attacked and he himself tomahawked and taken prisoner. “I got the stroke of a Hatchet on the Head, but my skull being pretty thick, the hatchet would not enter, so you may see a thick skull is of service on some occasions,” he wrote to his friend Capt. Murray. Soon, however, he was freed, met Pontiac, and made a final treaty of peace with him. In 1768 he played a prominent part in making the important treaty of Fort Stanwix. The policy of economy and of restricting the imperial Indian department caused him to lose interest in it and finally to resign in 1772. Meantime he had acquired several thousand acres of land around Carlisle, but soon sold most of his holdings at a profit and followed the advancing frontier to Pittsburgh. Here, in 1758, he built “Croghan Hall” and acquired large estates. In central New York he patented over 250,000 acres. He also purchased 200,000 acres near Pittsburgh from the Indians, but failed to perfect his title. His greatest rival here was George Washington. Between 1763 and 1775, Croghan was intimately associated with Benjamin Franklin, Sir William Franklin, Sir William Johnson, Samuel Wharton, and William Trent [*qq.v.*] in organizing western land companies. He was a member of the Indiana Company, which for years vainly tried to secure legal recognition of its grant of 2,500,000 acres on the upper Ohio, and of the Illinois Company, which tried to secure 1,200,000 acres on the Mississippi and establish a colony there. Most promising of all, however, was his charter membership in the Grand Ohio Company which planned to establish the “fourteenth” English colony, Vandalia, south of the Ohio. The outbreak of the Revolution, however, wrecked all of Croghan's extensive land operations. His last years were spent in poverty. He was unjustly accused of being a Tory, in spite of the fact that he had served as chairman of the committee of correspondence at Pittsburgh in 1775. He died at

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CROGHAN 8, 1849), sole His father, Ireland, beca Kentucky, ar ord during was Lucy Cl [*q.v.*] and o members of t tion. Young trious relativ ography, and from Williar ing the War together wit aide-de-camp Gen. Willian appointment though he w record in the Meigs cause of Fort Step Aug. 1, 181, non, this yo with great sl tor with an Indians. Th tary signific to abandon t the imagina American p competency, the newspaper victory and were showe lieutenant-c him a gold days at For place and u Serena Livi



DICTIONARY OF
American Biography

Edited by Allen Johnson

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Austin

champion of orthodoxy against the Unitarian heresy which threatened to spread over the commonwealth (Samuel W. S. Dutton, *History of the North Church in New Haven, 1842*, pp. 77-83). The views of the Baptists he combated in *An Examination of the Representations and Reasonings Contained in Seven Sermons Lately Published by the Rev. Daniel Merrill, on the Mode and Subjects of Baptism* (1805); in *Mr. Merrill's Defensive Armor Taken from Him* (1806); and in *A View of the Economy of the Church of God . . . Particularly in Regard to the Covenants* (1807). In sermons delivered on special occasions, he took a decided political stand. *A Sermon Preached at Worcester on the Annual Fast, April 11, 1811* (1811), severely arraigns Thomas Jefferson, and *The Apology of Patriots, or the Heresy of the Friends of the Washington and Peace Policy Defended* (1812), is a defense of those who disagreed with the policies of the party then in power, especially respecting war with Great Britain. Numerous other sermons and addresses of his were published. (For a full list see F. B. Dexter, *Biographical Sketches of the Graduates of Yale College*, 1907, vol. IV, pp. 248-57.) He was the author of *Dissertations upon Several Fundamental Articles of Christian Theology* (1826), and editor of *The Works of President Edwards*, eight volumes (1808-9), to which is prefixed a memoir of Edwards's life, and annotations. He also published an American edition of Rev. Thomas Haweis's *Impartial and Succinct History of the Revival and Progress of the Church of Christ*.

[Besides references above, see Sam. S. Riddel, "Memoir of Rev. Samuel Austin, D.D.," *Amer. Quart. Reg.*, Feb. 1837; Wm. B. Sprague, *Annals of the Am. Pulpit*, II (1857); Wm. Lincoln, *Hist. of Worcester, Mass.* (1837), 174-374, *passim*.] H. E. S.

AUSTIN, STEPHEN FULLER (Nov. 3, 1793-Dec. 27, 1836), founder of Texas, was born at the lead mines (now in Wythe County) on the southwestern frontier of Virginia. His father was Moses Austin [*q.v.*], and his mother was Maria (Brown) Austin, descended on the maternal side from two of the Quaker proprietors of New Jersey. When the Austins moved to Missouri in 1798 the total population of that territory did not exceed 4,000—mostly French and Spanish, but with a sprinkling of adventurous Anglo-Americans who had responded during the past four years to Carondelet's liberal bid for immigrants. Austin was familiar from childhood, therefore, with the mingled social types that must be harmoniously combined later in the successful colonization of Texas. His incidental training for his life-work was nearly perfect. During the impressionable years from eleven to fourteen he was a student at

Austin

Colchester, Conn., in the severe atmosphere of Yale College. The next two years until April 1810, he was at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in the genial atmosphere of Henry Clay at his prime. Then back to a varied experience in Missouri—storekeeper, manager of the lead mines, director of the ill-fated Bank of St. Louis, adjutant of militia, member of the territorial legislature (1814-20). When the family fortunes collapsed in Missouri, Austin followed the frontier into Arkansas, where, in June 1820, the governor appointed him judge of the first judicial circuit. He qualified, but probably never held court, for he proceeded immediately to New Orleans and began the study of law, while assisting in the editorial department of the *Louisiana Advertiser*. With training and experience of such breadth and versatility, and with intimate knowledge of frontier life, Austin at twenty-seven was well prepared to be the founder and patriarchal ruler of a wilderness commonwealth.

Austin yielded with some reluctance to his father's sanguine enthusiasm for the Texas venture, but, having yielded, he spent himself in singular devotion to the task. He visited Texas in 1821; obtained the governor's consent to settle the 300 families stipulated in the grant to Moses Austin; selected for the colony a fertile and well-watered site, bordering on the Gulf; and in January 1822 planted the first legal settlement of Anglo-Americans in Texas. In the meantime, Mexico had established its independence, and belated doubts occurred to the governor concerning his authority to sanction Austin's enterprise, which had been authorized by the Spanish régime. The governor's doubts sent Austin to Mexico City, and the turbulent confusion which accompanied the birth-pangs of the new republic kept him there a year, but he returned to Texas with his grant fully confirmed. His sojourn in the capital had been trying but valuable, having given him a practical knowledge of the language, a profound insight into the national psychology, and powerful friends.

Austin returned to Texas with extraordinary powers. Until 1828, speaking broadly, he was executive, law-maker, supreme judge and military commandant. He had, in addition, absolute authority to admit immigrants to his grant or to exclude them from it; and, acting with a representative of the government, he could invest settlers with land titles. His political functions passed after the organization of constitutional government in Texas, but his influence remained great both with the settlers and with the superior authorities, and in effect he continued to direct the local government until 1832.

Austin

By 1825 Austin had settled the 300 families permitted by his original grant, when the legislature of Coahuila and Texas, acting under a federal statute, opportunely passed a general colonization law. The system established by this law was the same as that under which Austin had settled his first colony, and was substantially that which Spain had employed in Louisiana. It permitted immigration agents, known as *empresarios*, to contract for the introduction of multiples of a hundred families, and provided that for this service they should receive generous land bounties from the government and fees from the immigrants. Each married settler was entitled to a league of land (4,428 acres) at a total cost of less than \$200 on easy terms. Under the state law Austin made contracts in 1825, 1827, and 1828 for 900 families, and settled some 750 of these before the last contract expired in 1834. Other *empresarios* obtained contracts aggregating many thousands of families, and several of them partially fulfilled their contracts. Austin alone, however, was conspicuously successful; and it seems obvious that, without his wise management and the results of his success to lean upon, the others would have accomplished little or nothing.

Austin's conception of his task was expressed in a striking comparison which he made in 1832: "Such an enterprise as the one I undertook in settling an uninhabited country must necessarily pass through three regular gradations. The first step was to overcome the roughness of the wilderness, and may be compared to the labor of the farmer on a piece of ground covered with woods, bushes, and brambles, which must be cut down and cleared away, and the roots grubbed out, before it can be cultivated. The second step was to pave the way for civilization and lay the foundation for lasting productive advancement in wealth, morality, and happiness. This step might be compared to the ploughing, harrowing, and sowing the ground after it is cleared. The third and last and most important step is to give proper and healthy direction to public opinion, morality, and education . . . to give tone, character, and consistency to society, which, to continue the simile, is gathering in the harvest and applying it to the promotion of human happiness." To another correspondent he wrote: "My ambition has been to succeed in redeeming Texas from its wilderness state by means of the plough alone, in spreading over it North American population, enterprise, and intelligence; in doing this I hoped to make the fortunes of thousands and my own amongst the rest. . . . My object is to build up, for the present as well as for future generations."

It would be impossible to exaggerate the im-

Austin

portance of Austin's labors during the early years of the colonization of Texas. He once complained that too much of his time was consumed in settling "neighborhood disputes about cows and calves," but it was the patience with which he devoted himself to minutiae as well as his intelligence and ability in larger things that accounts for his success. He fixed the land system; pushed back the Indians; mapped the province and charted its bays and rivers; promoted commerce with the United States, and kept a steady stream of immigrants flowing in; encouraged the erection of gins and sawmills and the establishment of schools; and exercised a most remarkable influence at the state and federal capitals in matters affecting Texas. To mention only the more important instances of his influence with the government: he was responsible in large measure for the liberal terms of the colonization law; his arguments prevented the constitutional abolition of slavery in 1827 and obtained the contract labor law of the next year permitting the continued introduction of slaves in the form of indented servants; in 1829 he induced the legislature to pass a sweeping homestead law to protect colonists from suits to collect debts contracted before immigration; and in 1830 he induced the federal authorities to sanction the continued settlement of colonists from the United States in his own and DeWitt's grants, though an act passed by Congress on April 6 of that year plainly meant to stop such settlement. A judiciary law which he outlined in 1824, providing appellate courts and trial by jury in Texas, was passed by the legislature in 1834. He was a member of the legislature of Coahuila and Texas, 1831-32, and was elected for the term beginning in 1835, but as appears below, was unavoidably prevented from serving.

The attraction of immigrants to Texas was a matter that caused Austin little concern. The restless surge of the Westward Movement had carried the American frontier to the borders of Texas before his first colony was established. Economic conditions in the Mississippi Valley, produced by the establishment of the Second United States Bank, the panic of 1819, and the abolition of credit in the public land system, were sufficient to push an increasing stream of settlers into Texas as the news spread that Austin could give them valid land titles at relatively low cost. The problem, rather, that taxed all Austin's skill was that of maintaining, on the one hand, among the swelling tide of settlers, an attitude of tolerant patience toward the habitual political bungling of the Mexicans, and that, on the other hand, of holding the confidence of Mexican

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statesmen and soothing their growing fear of the ultimate absorption of Texas by the United States. His success with both colonists and Mexicans proves him a great leader and a great diplomat. Much of his influence with Mexican officials is attributable to his loyalty. When he moved to Texas he transferred his whole-hearted allegiance to Mexico. Writing to his confidential friend and secretary in 1831, Austin said: "You are well aware that in my intercourse with this govt. I have followed a few fixed rules. . . . In the first place, I came with pure intentions. I bid an everlasting farewell to my native country, and adopted this, and in so doing I determined to fulfill rigidly all the duties and obligations of a Mexican citizen." This declaration is abundantly supported by facts. Until 1830, at least, Austin believed without reservation that the surest road to happiness and prosperity for Texas lay through its development as a Mexican state. The liberal land system and the hope of free trade with England, in contrast with the land policy and protective tariff of the United States, were the chief reasons for this belief. During the next few years his faith in the ultimate stability of Mexico wavered; but when he thought—as he sometimes did—of the possible necessity of secession, he favored independence rather than annexation to the United States.

Aloofness from party contests was the very keystone of Austin's political policy. In discussing the reason for this in 1831, when Guerrero and Pedraza were fighting for the presidency, he explained that Mexican parties were not clearly defined, had no fixed character, nor permanency of purpose; if the colonists took part in the scramble, they would be "like children in a mob, and as likely to be trodden upon by friends as by foes." "Play the turtle," he more than once enjoined, "head and feet within your own shell." If they were ever compelled to make a declaration, they must say, "that they will do their duty strictly as Mexican citizens—that they will adhere to Mexico and to the federal and state constitution, and resist any unjust attacks upon either, by any or by all parties."

Despite the well-tried wisdom of this policy, attested by its happy results, grinding, inescapable necessity compelled a declaration for Santa Anna in July 1832. Thereafter catastrophe was not to be long held back. In April 1833 a convention, assembled against Austin's better judgment, petitioned for separation of Texas from Coahuila and the erection of state government in Texas. Austin was in full accord with the object but doubted the expediency of the method. Despite his hesitation, he was sent to Mexico as the man

Austin

best qualified to obtain the government's approval of the petition. He took the position with Congress and the vice-president, Gomez Farias, that elevation of Texas to statehood was the only way to save it to Mexico; that the people did not want to secede, but that they were determined to separate from Coahuila and assume control of their own local government. By pressing his arguments too impetuously he offended Gomez Farias, and was imprisoned on the vague and wholly baseless charge of attempting to revolutionize Texas and annex it to the United States. After a year in prison, followed by six months' detention under bond, he was released by a general amnesty law in July 1835, without having been brought to trial. On his arrival in Texas Austin found the people at the verge of revolt; a convention had been called to adopt a policy toward Santa Anna's evident design to centralize the republic. Austin was still opposed to a declaration of independence, because he did not believe that Texas yet had the resources either to win or maintain independence. Expediency, he thought, pointed rather to alliance with the Liberal party which was opposing Santa Anna in Mexico. To effect this end he exerted himself, as chairman of a central committee of safety and correspondence, to make the coming convention a truly representative body, able to speak for all the people. Before the date set for the meeting, however, the war of the Texas revolution was precipitated. Austin was first called to the command of the volunteer army; then, in December 1835, was sent by the provisional government—with William H. Wharton and Branch T. Archer—to the United States to negotiate loans and credit, enlist sympathy, and test the sentiment of the Jackson Government toward recognition and eventual annexation. This mission—through no fault of Austin and his colleagues—was only partially successful. Austin returned from the United States in June 1836; was defeated for the presidency of the Republic of Texas by Sam Houston in September; accepted office with Houston as secretary of state in October; and died in December at the age of forty-three.

But for the extraordinarily tactful work done by Austin prior to 1825 the settlement of Texas from the United States would have been impossible, or at the least greatly delayed. It was he, and no other, who opened the door and by leadership of high order held it open. The colonists were sometimes impatient at his cautious, temporizing policy with Mexican officials; but to himself, at least, the answer was sufficient: "It was my duty to steer my precious bark [the colony] through all the shoals and quicksands re-

Austin

gardless of the curses and ridicule of the passers. I knew what I was about—they did not." For seven years the government of the American settlements was absolutely in his hands; for the remaining eight years of his life no important step was ever taken by the colonists without his counsel and concurrence.

There is no definite contemporary description of Austin. He was evidently a small, slight man. One gathers the impression that he was about five feet five or six and weighed around 135 pounds. His portraits, of which there are several, show a fine, strong face, with firm chin, thin lips, prominent nose, good eyes, and a high, intellectual forehead. His hair, of which a lock exists, was dark brown, with a tinge of bronze, worn long, and inclined to wave. In spite of slight stature and severe illnesses, his constitution was naturally wiry and resilient. He was a grave, gentle, kindly man, charitable, tolerant, affectionate and loyal, naturally impetuous but restrained by habit, sensitive, and lonely. Though he enjoyed social companionship, his position set him apart from the colonists and made close friendships with them difficult and rare. He smoked, danced, loved music, and drank moderately. He was well educated, widely read for his opportunities, and a clear thinker and writer. His letters in their straightforward precision and naturalness remind one of Franklin. He worked incessantly, unselfishly, and generally most patiently. He never married, and the only representatives of his branch of the family now living are the descendants of his sister.

[Besides numerous editorials and articles contributed to the *Texas Gazette*, Austin published in 1829, *Translation of the Laws, Orders and Contracts on Colonization . . . with an Explanatory Introduction to the Settlers of What Is Called Austin's Colony in Texas*—seventy pages. This was the first bk. published in Texas. In January 1835 he published in Mexico City, *Exposición al Público sobre los Asuntos de Tejas*, a pamphlet of thirty-two pages—translated by Ethel Zively Rather in *Texas State Hist. Ass. Quart.*, VIII, 232 ff. "The Austin Papers," comprising Austin's collected writings as well as correspondence and documents received by him, edited by Eugene C. Barker, is published in the *Am. Hist. Ass. Reports* for 1919, 1922 (issued 1924, 1928), with a concluding volume by the Univ. of Texas Press (1927). The only biog. of Austin is that by Eugene C. Barker (1925).] E. C. B.

AUSTIN, WILLIAM (Mar. 2, 1778–June 27, 1841), author, came of ancestors who had been prominent in the affairs of Charlestown, Mass., since 1651. The burning of the town during the battle of Bunker Hill drove his father, Nathaniel, to Lunenburg, Worcester County, Mass., where William was born. Soon after his birth the family returned to Charlestown, and there he spent the most of his life. Nathaniel was a pewterer by trade, but through speculation in real estate ac-

Austin

quired some wealth. On Nov. 19, 1766, he had married Margaret Rand, daughter of Deacon Isaac Rand of Charlestown. They had six children of whom William was the third. Though her husband was a staunch patriot, Margaret was a spirited Tory, and never failed to characterize each observance of Bunker Hill Day as "the celebration of a defeat." Political differences, however, seem never seriously to have disturbed the peace of the Austin family, for in later years William, an ardent Jeffersonian Republican, and his brother, Nathaniel, a strong Federalist, ran against each other for a seat in the General Court of Massachusetts with no lessening of their regard for each other.

William prepared for college at Rev. John Shaw's school, Haverhill, and graduated from Harvard in the class of 1798. He early became imbued with the philosophy of Rousseau, and in his senior year wrote *Strictures on Harvard University*, criticizing the official restraints on college life. When older, however, he acknowledged that his prejudices had been unfounded. He declined an election to Phi Beta Kappa, because he was opposed to secret societies, and also because he thought an injustice had been done one of his classmates. In 1802–03 he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, having secured the necessary means by serving as schoolmaster and chaplain on the United States frigate *Constitution*. Austin is said to have been the first chaplain appointed in the navy by government commission. While in England he wrote *Letters from London*, which were published by William Pelham, a Boston bookseller. They attracted a good deal of notice in their day and are still of interest as illustrating the attitude of a New England Republican toward English institutions and manners.

Returning to Charlestown in 1803, Austin soon built up a large law practise, took an active part in civic and political affairs, and represented the town in the General Court in 1811, 1812, 1816, 1827, and 1834, and the County of Middlesex in the Senate in 1821, 1822, and 1823. He was also a delegate in the convention of 1820 for revising the constitution of Massachusetts. He was twice married and had fourteen children. His first wife was Charlotte Williams, daughter of Deacon Isaac Williams, whom he married June 17, 1806. Charlotte died, Dec. 10, 1820, and on Oct. 3, 1822, he married Lucy Jones, daughter of Peter Jones of Charlestown.

Austin was fervent in his convictions, independent, impulsive, quickly stirred to indignation by any apparent injustice, and blunt and forceful in the expression of his feelings. These characteristics, involved him in a duel, March 31, 1806,

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Clements Fundraiser?

Do you ^{from report} leave teleprompter?

1500 expected @ \$1,000 a plate

All gubernatorial candidates ~~with~~ are expected to attend at Gay TX Supreme Court

Hamburger Story @ Soft's best hamburger ers

Postcard 2 wks ago by Dallas RS,
Press Club

Everyone wore phid jackets

"James Dukes Don't Wear Phid"

Pres mentioned it in speech to St. Legislators

Washed 2 yrs; longer than any other Gov.

Decade Gov. T was gov. when it began
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Rosanna Salazar (512) 463-1826

Gov. in restaurant in Dallas that was held up. Gov. kept eating hamburger.

To retire his debt

ROSANNA SALAZAR
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OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711

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GOVERNOR

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Rossanna Salazar / Governor's Press Secretary
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TEXAS ECONOMIC UPDATE
(Based on the latest data available)
November 3, 1989

- o **Governor Clements began his current term in office in January, 1987, and has helped turn the Texas economy around.**
- o **The Texas jobless rate is down over two percentage points for the first ten months of 1989 over 1986 (1989: 6.7%; 1986: 8.8%).**
- o **Total seasonally adjusted employment in Texas is up over 330,000 for the first ten months of 1989 compared to the same period in 1986 (1989 average: 7,728,000; 1986 average: 7,391,400). The highest single monthly employment was in June, 1988: 7,853,000.**
- o **Statewide retail sales for the first seven months in 1989 were up 4.3% compared to the same period a year earlier.**
- o **The value of construction permits in Texas reported by the U.S. Census Bureau was up by 21% in July, 1989 compared to a year earlier. The improvement was across the board, in both residential and non-residential new structures and renovations.**
- o **Major new investments announced by Governor Clements since 1986: Exxon Corporation headquarters relocation (Irving - 300 jobs); Sematech (Austin - 800 jobs); Superconducting Super Collider (Ellis County - 2,500 jobs); GTE (Las Colinas/Dallas - 4,000 jobs); Formosa Plastics (Port Lavaca - 1,500 jobs); Fruit of the Loom (Harlingen - 3,200 jobs); J.C. Penney (Plano - 4,000 jobs); Bausch & Lomb (San Antonio - 1,000 jobs); and Fujitsu America (Richardson - 5,000 jobs).**

Economic Legislative Actions

- o **No income tax:** The absence of this type of taxes has been a major reason for the state's low tax burden and favorable tax climate over the years. The Governor has stood fast by his promise to veto any income tax bills to protect against turning one of our biggest strengths into a weakness.
- o **Maintain Right-To-Work Law:** The Governor has also strongly opposed any effort to alter the Texas right to work law. This law grants the right to work to anyone that wants to work; unions cannot require union membership before a person may be employed. As a result, the cost of doing business in the state remains highly competitive.
- o **Texas Department of Commerce:** In 1987, Governor Clements led the initiative to create a new, high-profile Department of Commerce which consolidated the scattered efforts of three agencies and numerous advisory boards and commissions. This new agency has developed services for business development to expand and attract industry in Texas. The department has undertaken activities in international trade, small business development, domestic business development, tourism promotion, and financing of business development.

- o **Texas Jobs and Opportunity Blueprint:** Governor Clements' 1989 legislative program was enacted to provide tax incentives for industry, to develop the high technology base with a loan program for commercialization of research projects, to offer fast-track job training for Texas workers, and to foster rural economic development and export opportunities through loan guarantees.
- o **Workers' Compensation:** The Governor is committed to reform of the Texas workers' compensation system. Currently, Texas has some of the highest rates in the nation, while injured workers receive little. After the legislature failed to act on reform of the workers compensation laws in the regular session or in the first special session, Governor Clements called a second special session to address this problem beginning on Tuesday, November 14. He is committed to repairing this system so that businesses can continue to operate and workers will be compensated for their injuries.
- o **The Texas Growth Fund:** As currently being constructed, it will be comprised of small portions of the state's existing major investment funds, such as the Teacher Retirement System, Employee Retirement System, the Permanent University Fund, and the Permanent School Fund, with additional revenue from other private and public sector sources, which will be used for either debt or equity investments in growth companies.
- o **The Texas Strategic Economic Policy Commission:** Governor Clements chaired this 26-member commission, which released its report in December, 1988, providing a long term strategic plan to assess our state's resources, evaluating the economic possibilities for the future, and recommending courses of action to be implemented.
- o **Advanced Research Funds:** The state substantially increased its support for state of the art research projects in areas such as microelectronics and biotechnology with \$60 million, the largest publicly-funded pool of its kind in the United States.
- o **Enterprise Zones:** In 1987 Governor Clements signed legislation which allowed the creation of enterprise zones and projects in Texas to provide local governments with tools for redevelopment of economically depressed areas and increase economic development.

Economic Perception of Texas

- o Landing such high profile projects also seems to have influenced the corporate world's perception of Texas as a place to do business. A recent report in Fortune magazine indicates that Texas is the number one site for industrial corporate relocations. The magazine noted that corporations which once seemed entrenched in traditional headquarters centers are now highly mobile as a result of mergers, acquisitions, industry cycles, regional booms and busts, and advances in technology and telecommunications. The magazine also attributed Texas's number one position to the effectiveness of lobbying efforts by economic development organizations from the state.

- o According to Site Selection & Industrial Development magazine, the Superconducting Super Collider, GTE, and Formosa Plastics give Texas two of the top four expansion or relocation projects in terms of investment and two of the top three in terms of employment for all of calendar year 1988.

Largest in investment:

U.S. Dept. of Energy: Waxahachie, Texas; SSC: \$4.4 bil.
General Electric: Cartagena, Spain; plastics & silicon sealants: \$1.7 bil.
NASA: Luke (Yellow Creek), Miss.; solid-fuel rocket boosters: \$1.5 bil.
Formosa Plastics: Point Comfort, Texas; polyethylene, polypropylene: \$1.3 bil.

Largest in employment:

Shenzhen Crown Electronics: Shenzhen, China; electronics: 5,000
GTE Telephone: Irving, Texas; operations: 4,000
U.S. Dept. of Energy: Waxahachie, Texas; SSC: 3,500

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**PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: GOV. BILL CLEMENTS, DALLAS
((time)), Friday, Nov. 10, 1989**

Thank you, it's great to be back in Dallas. ((Governor Clements, Rita, and other acknowledgements))

((Funny thing, but the minute I get back to Texas, I get an easy feeling, like I've just slipped on a comfortable pair of worn-out blue jeans and some old boots . . . unless, of course, I've got to go to a black-tie dinner.))\\

But tonight I don't care. Bill, as a fellow Texan and chief executive, I want you to know I wouldn't have missed this affair for anything. Over the years, I have come to depend on your steady friendship and sound advice. So have the people of Texas. And tonight's little tribute is our way of letting you know just how much we appreciate you.

Bill, you are the only Texas governor to serve at the beginning and the end of a decade. You are also the first Lone Star Republican governor since Reconstruction, arriving in Austin just two years before Ronald Reagan and I arrived in Washington.

In fact, your election was one of the first signs of a new era in American politics: a sweeping away of the political dillydallying of dilettantes in favor of those with firm convictions, visionary ideas and an unshakable conviction that America's greatest years are still ahead.\\

Your first term was a glorious time for Texas, and a memorable chapter in the political history of our state. ((Of course, they tell me that you've had your share of verbal gaffes.\\ But so what? Both of us have been known to put our foot in our mouth from time to time.\\ I just hope your foot is as silver as mine.))\\

But again, your first term was a time of great achievement. Then, between your first and second terms, you took a little vacation\\ . . . of about four years.\\ ((And there are those who still say that on the day Bill Clements returned as Governor, that the Texas National Guard switched back to plaid fatigues.))\\

But that really wasn't a time for much laughter. When you hit the comeback trail, houses were to be had for payments; and tens of thousands of blue-collar providers couldn't provide. Bill, Texas was in trouble.\\ Texas needed a leader.\\ Texas needed **you**.\\

Now, optimism has returned to the most optimistic state in the Union. Texas employment is up. Construction permits are up. Retail sales are up. Once again, Texas is a magnet for business and for research projects like the Superconducting Super Collider. All this adds up to prosperity and a decent shot at happiness for Texas families. All this adds up to promises kept by Bill Clements.

You also promised to take command of a criminal-justice system that was in crisis. The state was looking at a \$24

million fine for prison overcrowding. Felons were losing their fear of the law, for they knew sentences were no longer measured in years; they were meted out by the square-foot.

But by 1987, Texas again had an activist governor. Now, thanks to you, Texas will be a safer place because 25,000 new prison beds will await violent felons. Thanks to you, those on probation and parole must be drug free to **be** free. And thanks to you, the Texas criminal-justice system has been streamlined so that the punishment now fits the crime.

A governor has no greater responsibility than to uphold the law. Bill Clements has met this responsibility, with 100 percent of his crime legislation passing the Legislature. This is great news for Texas. But the nation still awaits the passage of my Administration's crime-control legislation to toughen **federal** sentences and create more **federal** prison space. I ask you to join me in calling on Congress to pass it, and pass it soon.\\

I have touched on merely a few of the accomplishments of Governor Clements. Now this state is at the threshold of a new era. In just a little more than one year, Texans will choose a new governor. And when I consider the talented Republicans who are running to succeed Bill, I can't help but say that if a Republican wins, **Texas cannot lose.**\\

((However, as you would expect, a Texas Democratic friend of mine had other ideas about the election. He offered me his prediction that the next governor of this state would be someone who is well known to Texans, a smart, silver-haired, feisty, Lone

Star lady with a sharp sense of humor.\\ I said, "no way. Not possible. Barbara's happy in the White House.")\\

But the election is a year away. Tonight, we are gathered to honor a great governor. When Bill Clements leaves office, he will leave behind a legacy of safer streets and better schools; of good government and greater opportunity.

Bill, Texas is a mythic place, a state of mind as much as a state of men, a land of heroes. Their very names are the stuff of legend: Davie Crockett, Sam Houston and Stephen F. Austin. May I propose a toast? ((RAISE GLASS)) Governor, I predict that when some future J. Frank Dobie writes the history of modern Texas, there will be room for yet another hero, another great Texas leader. And his name will be William Clements.\\ To you, Bill and Rita.\\

((AFTER TOAST)) Thank you, and may God bless you and the Lone Star State.

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BRAD MITCHELL
COMMENTS

pg. 2 #2 L. 2
amount "percentage"
between record
economy.

pg. 2 #3 L. 3
~~more~~ Republican
- "one of America's
finest governors" -
a Republican - -