

TTAB

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May 5, 2004

Commissioner for Trademarks
BOX TTAB – NO FEE
2900 Crystal Drive
Arlington, Virginia 22202-3514

Re: Cancellation No. 32,301
King Ranch, Inc. v. GWB, Inc.
Mark: RANCH KING, Reg. No. 2,422,044
Our Ref. No. 014262/00037

05-07-2004
U.S. Patent & TMO/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #64

Dear Sir:

With respect to the above-referenced Cancellation proceeding, please find enclosed the following documents to be filed on behalf of the Petitioner, King Ranch, Inc.

1. Petitioner's Notice of Reliance, First Part (Regarding International Publications) with Certificate of Mailing by First Class Mail and Certificate of Service;
2. Petitioner's Notice of Reliance, Second Part (Regarding Texas Publications) with Certificate of Mailing by First Class Mail and Certificate of Service;
3. Petitioner's Notice of Reliance, Third Part (Regarding National Publications) with Certificate of Mailing by First Class Mail and Certificate of Service;
4. Petitioner's Notice of Reliance, Fourth Part (Regarding Registrant's Responses to Interrogatories) with Certificate of Mailing by First Class Mail and Certificate of Service;
5. Petitioner's Notice of Reliance, Fifth Part (Regarding Domestic Newspaper Articles (excluding Texas)) with Certificate of Mailing by First Class Mail and Certificate of Service;
6. Petitioner's Notice of Reliance, sixth Part (Regarding Trademark Registrations for the mark KING RANCH) with Certificate of Mailing by First Class Mail and Certificate of Service; and
7. Postcard.

Please place your date stamp on the enclosed postcard and return it to us to serve as evidence of filing.

Commissioner for Trademarks
May 5, 2004
Page Two

Although it is believed that no fees are due for filing these documents, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees that may be due to Deposit Account No. 12-1322 (Our ref.: 014262-00080). A duplicate of this sheet is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Patricia Paquet". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Patricia Paquet
Senior Paralegal

Enclosures

c: James E. Schlesinger (w/enclosures)
Schlesinger, Arkwright & Garvey LLP
3000 South Eads Street
Arlington, VA 22202

Paul C. Van Slyke (w/o encl.)
Tanya Coate (w/o encl.)

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

_____	§	Cancellation No.: 32,301
KING RANCH, INC.	§	
Petitioner	§	Mark: RANCH KING
	§	
v.	§	Reg. No.: 2,422,044
	§	
GWB, INC.	§	Filed: February 1, 1999
Registrant	§	
_____	§	Attorney Docket No.: 014262-00037

**PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, FIRST PART
(REGARDING INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS)**

Petitioner, by and through its attorneys, hereby submits this Notice of Reliance, First Part (Regarding International Publications) pursuant to Rule 2.122(e). These printed publications all mention King Ranch, describing King Ranch using terms such as "famous", "legendary", and "renowned". These publications are relevant to show that the Petitioner's trade name and trademark KING RANCH is famous to the ordinary consumer. These publications are also relevant to show that the trade name and trademark KING RANCH conveys a connotation and commercial impression related to The King Ranch itself, not a connotation or commercial impression related to Captain Richard King.

Specifically, Petitioner relies on the following printed publications available to the general public in libraries or of general circulation among members of the public:

1. *Land in Texas: A Spread of One's Own*, THE ECONOMIST, Nov. 21, 1998, at 30, available at 1998 WL 11700643.
2. Tunku Varadarajan, *Spaniard's Heirs to Sue Over 'Stolen' Oil and Ranch Legacy*, TIMES OF LONDON, July 15, 1997, at 15, available at 1997 WL 9216054.

3. Paul Johnson, *Books: A Colossus of American Politics*, DAILY TELEGRAPH (London), Nov. 10, 1991 (book review), available at 1991 WL 3160351.
4. Ian Verrinder, *Regular Shorts: BT Starts to Sell Bits of the Farm*, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, Nov. 21, 1989, at 26, available at 1989 WL 7770162.
5. Katrina Iffland, *\$900,000 Expected for Hunter Farm*, SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, June 6, 1989, at 34, available at 1989 WL 7746795.
6. James T. Yenckel, *Padre Island: A Seaside Wilderness*, TORONTO STAR, Oct. 10, 1992, at F9, available at 1992 WL 6572730.
7. Shirley Christian, *Dodge City, Kansas*, GLOBE & MAIL (Toronto), Feb. 6, 1999, at F3.
8. *Ranches and Rodeos Offer Taste of Old West*, TRAVEL TRADE GAZETTE EUROPA, Feb. 24, 1994, at 18, available at 1994 WL 14127934.

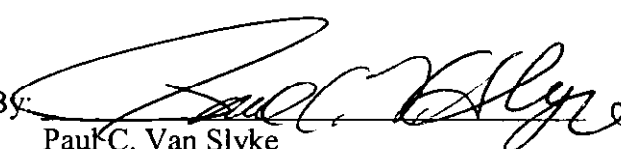
Respectfully submitted,

KING RANCH, INC.

Date:

May 5, 2004

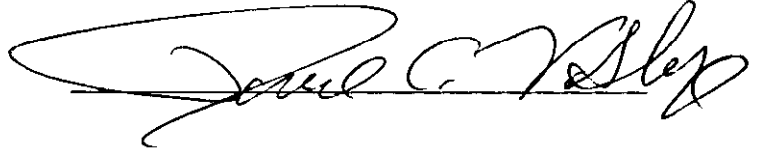
By:


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(713) 226-1200 - Telephone
(713) 223-3717 - Facsimile

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY FIRST CLASS MAIL (37 CFR § 1.8)

I hereby certify that this **PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, FIRST PART (REGARDING INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS)** is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, BOX TTAB, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513 on May 5, 2004.



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that this **PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, FIRST PART (REGARDING INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS)** has been served upon Registrant by serving a copy thereof by prepaid first class mail addressed to Counsel for Registrant this 5th day of May, 2004.

James E. Shlesinger
SHLESINGER, ARKWRIGHT & GARVEY LLP
3000 South Eads Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202



11/21/98 ECONOMIST 30
11/21/98 Economist 30
1998 WL 11700643

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The Economist
Copyright 1998 The Economist Newspaper Ltd. All rights reserved.

Saturday, November 21, 1998

Vol. 349; Issue: 8095

United States

Land in Texas

A spread of one's own

LA PALOMA RANCH, CHARLOTTE, TEXAS

WHAT makes Texas different? Not just that Texans think of themselves as bigger and better than other Americans, though of course they do; not that they live in boots, wear bolo ties and show other weird sartorial flourishes. What really counts is that they, and not the federal government, own the land they walk on.

Given the size of Texas, it is extraordinary that it contains virtually no public land. Even the most desolate sweeps of desert are private fiefs protected by the toughest trespassing laws in the country. Other western states are a checkerboard of federal lands (Nevada is 86% federally owned, Utah 64%). Less than 2% of Texas-2.7m acres out of 171m, or 1.1m out of 69m hectares-belongs to the government.

How did Texas come to be so independent? Largely because it was independent. When the Republic of Texas joined the Union in 1845 as a sovereign nation, it kept title to its unappropriated land. The federal government received nothing. This was important to Texans. Mexican rule had given them a mistrust of distant power. Out of the carnage of the Alamo, Texans forged a simple mantra: Texas should always be in the hands of Texans. So it has remained. Even today the only large tracts of federal land in Texas have either been bought (military bases) or donated (Big Bend National Park). The rest is in private hands, from the small to the extremely large.

A generation ago, big ranches still gripped the imagination of Texans. Just to mention the JA, the Four Sixes, the Wagoneer or the Matador was enough to get them misty-eyed. Big ranching families had a lustre that was part John Wayne, part royalty. This is less true

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

today. Suburbanisation, the North American Free-Trade Agreement, the trauma of the 1980s' oil bust, a growing Latino population and a newly diversified economy have all loosened ties to the land. Ten years ago Texans knew more about the King Ranch than they did about Michael Dell, the owner of Dell Computer, the richest man in Texas. Today it is the other way round. Texans are all too aware that even the biggest and most profitable ranches earn less than any medium-sized Austin software company.

It is bad manners to ask a Texas rancher the size of his spread. And, unsurprisingly, reliable statistics on land ownership are hard to come by. Proposals to lay out who owns what, and how much, are thrown out of the state legislature as soon as they arrive. "They're dismissed for what they are," says one official at the Texas Land Office: "federal, socialist, environmentalist plots."

Yet the broad brushstrokes of land-ownership are clear. Cattle-raisers still dominate the land. About 55% of Texas-94m acres-is under ranch management, though the huge ranches that remain are a shadow of their former selves. The Matador used to have 100 cowboys and 70,000 head of cattle; now it has only eight cowboys and 7,500 cattle. Fencing and even branding are contracted out to a new breed of freelance day-labouring cowboys. Dolph Briscoe, a colourful former governor of Texas and the largest single landowner in the state (640,000 acres of south Texas), points out that it used to take 15 cowboys two weeks to round up his cattle. Now it takes half a day in a helicopter.

In one way, Mr Briscoe is luckier than most. His children want to follow in his footsteps. Texan ranchers are getting older: on average, now, over 55. This does not bode well. Children who have grown distant from the land are likelier to sell it than to work hard to pay off inheritance taxes.

Old giants such as the XIT, a 3m-acre spread in the Texas Panhandle, have long since been broken up. The other big ranches are getting smaller, and smaller ranches more numerous. Perhaps the most telling statistic on ranching in Texas is that 70% of the state's ranches now run fewer than 50 head of cattle.

"No matter how high Texas may climb," ran a recent editorial in the Dallas Morning News, "its roots are in the range." The rise of a new breed of Texas rancher proves the point. Small plots of 100 acres or less-ranchettes-have become popular with city slickers. Developers shamelessly entice buyers by tugging at their heartstrings. "Own a piece of Texan history," says a brochure for land parcels on the famous YO Ranch just west of San Antonio. "Be a Texan, buy land," exclaims another, pointedly playing on the notion that owning a ranch is a patriotic duty.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Predictably, old-timers scoff at ranchettes. They may be big enough to give a city boy some peace and quiet, they say, but they are too small to be economically viable. "Ranchette-owners", goes one crack, "are 40-40 types. They work 40 hours a week in the city and run 40 cattle out on their land." The typical owner, it turns out, is a middle-aged, affluent professional who was raised in rural Texas and wishes he was still there.

Ranchettes have pushed up land prices and, with them, inheritance taxes. This has tempted some old-timers to sell out, and this year's drought has driven more out of the business. But Texas ranchers are a tough breed. Most are reluctant to sell the ranches their forebears worked hard to build. "Hold on to the land," they say, "God's not making any more."

Yet, since land scarcely pays, giving profit margins of less than 5% on big ranches even in a good year, ranchers are being pushed into a painful shift in land-management. It is rather like the steps British aristocrats had to take to hang on to their stately homes. Ranches, once jealously guarded private preserves, are now almost obliged to be open to the public and to market themselves.

Hunters who strayed on to ranch land used to be prosecuted. Now they are welcomed with open arms-assuming, that is, that they pay handsomely. Tourist pursuits such as bird-watching are increasingly attractive. The **legendary King Ranch**, once the biggest beef-producing spread in the world, is now run by businessmen in Houston with a mandate to earn money for the extended King clan. They have increased hunting on the 800,000-acre ranch and have brought out a line of King products (this season, there is talk of a King Ranch cologne). Cattle are now an afterthought; but profits on the ranch have risen from \$100m in 1988 to \$183m in 1994. "It's a kind of Faustian pact," frets one rancher; "the more we open up our land, the less control we'll end up having."

Big ranches will survive, all right; but most of them, like the King Ranch, will increasingly become corporate concerns. Ranch managers will exact further efficiencies and supplement their income with hunters and bird-watchers. Ranches which do not measure up, or are closer to the city, will be broken up into ranchettes. And this tells a greater truth about the Lone Star state. No matter how intoxicating the myth, the bottom line is even more important.

Word Count: 1181

11/21/98 ECONOMIST 30

END OF DOCUMENT

7/15/97 TMS-LONDON 15
7/15/97 Times London 15
1997 WL 9216054

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The Times of London
Copyright 1997

Tuesday, July 15, 1997

Overseas News

Spaniard's heirs to sue over 'stolen' oil and ranch legacy
From Tunku Varadarajan in New York

Issue: 65942

NEARLY 900 descendants of a Spanish army officer, Jose Manuel Balli Villareal, who was granted a large tract of Texan land by the King of Spain in the early 1800s, are suing for the return of the property, claiming that it was stolen in 1836 by Captain Mifflin Kenedy, perhaps the most famous cattle baron in Texan history.

If successful, the case in a small county court in Texas could blaze a trail for thousands of copycat lawsuits across those parts of the United States that were once under Mexican sovereignty.

La Barreta, a 363,000-acre ranch near the town of Sarita, in south Texas, is owned by the John G. and Marie Stella Kenedy Memorial Foundation, a charitable body created in 1960 by Sarita Kenedy East, the granddaughter of Captain Kenedy.

The latter, and his "pardner" Captain Richard King - who founded the **legendary King Ranch** - were among the makers of early Texan history.



They established gargantuan ranches, many the size of small countries, and, in keeping with those turbulent times, much of the land was acquired by force from Mexican landowners. However, the heirs of Balli are now demanding the land back, as well as millions of dollars in oil-well royalties.

Eileen Fowler, an attorney in Houston who is representing the family, says: "Our position is that the Kenedy Foundation is squatting on the land. They've been getting oil royalties, and running cattle, and getting money off land that doesn't belong to them, for all these years."

Ms Fowler says the claimants can prove that the land belongs to

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them, citing a 50-year grazing lease which expired in 1949 between Sarita Kenedy East and several descendants of Balli. The lease, she says, acknowledged the Ballis' continued ownership of La Barreta.

The Kenedy Foundation has responded by claiming that it owns the land "100 per cent" by proper title as well as by adverse possession, a legal principle that allows effective and unchallenged occupation of land to mature over time into valid legal ownership.

Captain Kenedy took possession of La Barreta in 1836, after the Texan forces defeated the Mexican Army on April 21 of that year, in the Battle of San Jacinto.

Word Count: 365

7/15/97 TMS-LONDON 15

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11/10/91 DTLONDON 111

11/10/91 Daily Telegraph (London) 111

1991 WL 3160351

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The Sunday Telegraph London
1991 (c) The Telegraph plc, London

Sunday, November 10, 1991

Books: A colossus of American politics Paul Johnson weighs up a mountain of evidence about the political rise of Lyndon Johnson
PAUL JOHNSON

Lone Star Rising: Lyndon Johnson and His Times, 1908-1960 by Robert Dallek. OUP, #25 WHEN you went to see Lyndon Johnson in the White House, he received you in the stuffy little room off the Oval Office. Four TV sets in the wall, tuned to different networks, flickered silently. If you bored him, he would turn up the volume. If he thought you worth persuading of something, he would move his chair forward until his long nose was only inches from yours, his huge elephant's head with its great flapping ears filled your vision, and the sense of evil power became almost palpable.

He was 6ft 31/2in and seemed even bigger, his lanky youth having yielded to heavy middle age. He ate "like a wolf", often two lunches and dinners, smoked 60 cigarettes a day, worked fanatically, talked incessantly (or fell asleep when he had nothing to say), and when not talking to visitors would be on the phone. The first day he went into hospital to have a kidney stone removed he had three phones installed and, a nurse complained, made 64 phonecalls.

That stone was cherished: he had it in a jar and would show it to everyone, would pull up his shirt to display scars and the special surgical corset he wore, and would whip out his medical records from his wallet, and show you them as well, plus newspaper clips, poll findings letters praising him and other Johnsoniania with which his pockets were stuffed.

He liked to touch you too, as part of his persuasive intensity, even if you were a woman (though one who had her bottom pinched by him in an underwater lunge in a swimming-pool told me it was hard and painful).

He had absolutely no sense of privacy and habitually gave orders to subordinates or dictated to secretaries while sitting on the lavatory. He smiled often and, said a colleague, "if he wasn't smiling you'd almost think he was Dracula". Another compared him to "a great overpowering thunderstorm that consumed you as it closed

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

round you".

This 721-page first volume of a two-part biography takes LBJ to the point when, aged 52, he was elected Jack Kennedy's vice-president. It is enormously detailed. Robert Dallek needs 50 pages, for instance, just to describe LBJ's 1948 senate election.

I doubt if many here will want to read it through. But I know of few books which bring you closer to the nuts and bolts of American politics, as practised during the decades of Democrat paramountcy which began in 1933.

For LBJ was the archetype political pro of American history: not even the great Henry Clay acquired such detailed knowledge of how the system worked, or operated it with such unremitting intensity and skill. Dallek describes him at work with relish.

He is fair too. LBJ lost the backing of the media and academia in his last two years as President and for two decades he has been hammered unmercifully as a kind of Satan in the White House. Dallek does not minimise the crooked, horrible side; but he shows, too, the pragmatic statesman, with strong, no-nonsense ideals and an impressive record of practical achievement. This work, so far, is a highly successful effort to put a fallen titan on his posthumous feet.

LBJ was proud of his forebears' record in creating, and helping to rule, the Texas hill-country. They were significant folk, he boasted, when the Kennedys were "still tending bar" or Irish savages. (He also claimed, shouting and pounding the table with his huge fist, that he "had more women by accident than Kennedy had on purpose".)

The Texas he knew as a boy was poor and backward. In the Twenties they still held public hangings in some towns and his father was one of the last to attend to his duties in the state legislature wearing a six-shooter. But the old man lost his money and land speculating in cotton future and LBJ knew real hardship, though never as much as he later claimed.

He found his feet as a teacher - the only one, apart from Woodrow Wilson, to become President - but quickly switched to politics, first as assistant to a millionaire congressman, heir to the famous 1.3 million-acre **King Ranch**, the world's largest, then as Texas director of Roosevelt's youth training programme.

To get into Congress himself, LBJ had to play politics the

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Texan way, and that meant breaking the laws governing election expenses, and ballot rigging. He had a highly successful career as a congressman 1937-1948, was robbed of a senate seat by manufactured votes in 1942, learned the lesson and got elected in 1948 by 87 votes, over 200 of them certainly rigged.

This was a sensational case and determined legal efforts were made to unseat the new senator. He survived, Dallek thinks, because the Truman administration put pressure on Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

The young LBJ was always careful to earn the gratitude of his seniors in the party, especially Roosevelt himself. This paid off in 1944. Brown & Root, the Texas-German construction firm which fed LBJ with what he called "money, the mother's milk of politics", and to whom in return he steered hundreds of millions of dollars worth of federal contracts, was the subject of a massive investigation by the Internal Revenue Service for tax-evasion and breaking the Hatch Act governing election expenses.

The partners risked going to prison and LBJ, heavily involved, would have been ruined too. He paid two secret visits to Roosevelt and the three-year probe was aborted. LBJ had two other narrow squeaks, in the Bill Sol Estes and Bobby Baker affairs, but both fall beyond the scope of this book.

He and his wife Lady Bird, who inherited some money, made fortunes out of radio and TV. They bought a decrepit, loss-making radio station in Austin and turned it into a money-spinner, partly by vigorous management but mainly by knowing the right people in the Federal Communications Commission.

Similarly, their TV station was given a monopoly in Austin throughout the Fifties. LBJ was also adept at persuading big advertisers, whose businesses he might be able to help, to boost their wares on his stations.

As senate minority leader from 1953, and majority leader a year later (the youngest, at 46, in US history) he wielded enormous power and influence, symbolised by the 20 palatial rooms he and his staff occupied in the Senate building. Thus he became a millionaire and bought his "spread", much of it old family lands. Dallek shows that most charges levelled against LBJ in his day (except one of murder) were true.

On the other hand, LBJ's work on Roosevelt's youth training programme was superlative. His concern for the Texas poor, not least blacks and Mexicans, was genuine and practical. He could

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rightly boast of bringing electricity to hundreds of thousands of farming families in the Texas hills, transforming in particular the lives of their womenfolk.

LBJ used his growing power to ensure that Texas, for the first time, got its fair share of federal wealth, and no one played a bigger role in creating the New South. He believed that desegregation, and black participation in politics and wealth-creation, would never come about until the South was prosperous. He did everything he could to set this process in motion, and events have surely proved him right.

By comparison he makes Jack Kennedy seem a contemptible playboy and an amateur. The old elephant was Janus-faced and in the last analysis inscrutable. He offers an excellent opportunity for studying the practical ethics of government in a vast, unequal, unruly country, and Dallek seizes it with both hands, or rather word-processors.

Word Count: 1286

11/10/91 DTLONDON 111

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11/21/89 SMRNHLD 26

11/21/89 Sydney Morning Herald 26

1989 WL 7770162

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

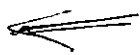
Sydney Morning Herald
Copyright of John Fairfax Group Pty Ltd

Tuesday, November 21, 1989

Business; CBD

REGULAR SHORTS
EDITED BY IAN VERRENDER

BT STARTS TO SELL BITS OF THE FARM

JUST four months after tying up control of **King Ranch**, one of the country's largest and most **renowned** cattle empires, BT Australia has decided to sell off portions of the farm. 

The aggressive investment house forked out a reputed \$98 million in early August after the Dallas-based King Ranch Inc decided to pull up stumps and head back to the Panhandle.

In the process, BT beat the Australian Agricultural Company and Robert Holmes a Court's newly acquired Sherwin Pastoral Company - two outfits that potentially had very good synergy with King Ranch.

CBD has learnt the Macquarie Downs property, near Toowoomba, now is on the market and BT hopes it will bring in around \$10 million. The high rainfall property is not suitable for King Ranch's mostly Santa Gertrudis cattle.

In addition, parts of the Tully River property, near Cairns, are being eyed for subdivision and sale.

While the move has raised speculation that BT needs to recoup part of the full price it paid for King Ranch, the truth behind the sale lies more in the nature of the operation.

Everyone in the cattle business recognises King Ranch as among the best in the country.

But most know that as an entity, it is an aggregation of properties that do not fit particularly well and require either buying more

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properties or selling some.

Targeting the high rainfall coastal properties for sale has been the best move. Both are close to civilisation and either are involved in stud breeding or have excess fattening capacity and would bring in the highest sale returns

The Barkly Tablelands properties, currently in the midst of a drought, are the most economical beef properties within the empire and are the ones that would best serve a long term beef producer.

HOT NEWS TIPS

SEVERAL clever stockbrokers around town have been tipping clients into Rupert Murdoch's global media empire, News Corporation, in the past few weeks

The recommendation appears to have been based on impending favourable reports from Morgan Stanley and First Boston on Rupert's plaything.

But the inside tips look as though they may have been slightly off beam.

Morgan Stanley apparently also has heard the rumours and while it says that some research has been undertaken, it is by no means close to being finalised, let alone being able to predict on what such a report may contain.

First Boston, which bravely took on the since aborted Media Partners float earlier this year, no doubt also is putting some sums together but whether this culminates in a strong buy order remains to be seen.

LEFT IN THE COLD?

REBORN entrepreneur, Robert Holmes a Court, seems to be dallying over his planned purchase of the esteemed left-wing British title New Statesman and Society.

Sources close to the reclusive Hacca camp yesterday indicated to your diarist that, while a conditional bid was made for publication, there has been no purchase to date.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Negotiations continue but it seems the beef baron - who recently visited the Old Dart to examine his prospective buy - may have cooled on the idea.

In any case, several observers in the City were wondering about the Perth lawyer's left-wing credentials for owning such a fish wrapper.

POT'S WRONG OPTION

AFTER securing the services of Bill Buckle's Buckle-Up, one of the fastest vessels in the fleet, the Potters Option Team almost came to a sticky end in last Friday's annual Telerate regatta.

Resplendent in bright blue shirts emblazoned with "POT, The Team on a High" the crew set off on a high speed chase down the harbour, heaping scorn on all those unlucky crews left to wallow in their wake.

At one stage, the vessel looked like sweeping the field, until an ominous black cloud appeared on the horizon which sent most crews scurrying for home.

But lulled into a false sense of security by the consumption of copious amounts of neck-oil, the brave POT team decided to sail full bore into the oncoming apocalypse only to come to grief on some rocks just off Manly.

In what one participant described as a sobering experience, the POT team then set about begging for assistance from passing vessels who earlier had suffered the barbs of earlier POT abuse.

Twenty minutes later, Buckle-Up finally was towed to safety and limped into a nearby haven to survey the damage, where a police launch rounded up survivors for a quick trip back to Middle Harbour.

With the wind whipping through their hair again and with sirens blaring, the team regained their thirst as Mr Plod safely delivered them home.

MORE ON THE PLATE

FORMER Tricontinental boss Ian Johns would have every reason to be very upset about some of the nasty comments made about him in the Victorian Parliament last week.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

As if Johnsy didn't have enough on his plate, what with charges of insider trading, conspiracy and receiving secret commissions, the Liberal Party - which is supposed to be the bastion of free enterprise - has taken to dredging up old statutory declarations which only rub salt into the wounds.

According to statements in Parliament last week, a statutory declaration filed in 1986 by George Frew, who once was married to Pixie Skase, showed Ian had used his position "to line his own pockets".

George's statement said Johns had "used his position in Tricontinental to force me to sell the Goldsborough Mort Building in 1984 for many millions of dollars less than its true value to a person I was later to discover was a very close friend of both Johns and his predecessor managing director in Tricontinental Holdings Ltd".

Parliament was told Frew then approached John Cain and State Bank chief executive Bill Moyle but, apparently, got nowhere with his complaints.

The whole issue was raised in Parliament during a debate on an entirely different matter, although John Cain later said he would not respond to a conversation he may or may not have had with someone three years ago.

GLOBAL RECYCLING

WITH environmentally conscious shareholders getting thicker on the ground every day, Global Funds Management Australia Ltd is understood to be the first Australian company to use recycled paper for its 1989 annual report.

The attractive looking report uses recycled paper for its cover and for the financial statements. The cover features a slightly grey speckled background and sepia coloured mountain vista.

A spokesman for Global reckons the recycled paper look is in keeping with Global's ethical attitude to investment matters.

Last January, the Young Women's Christian Association asked Global to manage the YWCA Ethical Investment Trust, the first of its kind in the world.

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

With recycled paper, production costs were marginally less than for last year's annual report.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY (TICKER): News Corp.; News Corp. (A.NCP NWS)

NEWS SUBJECT: Business Stories; World Equity Index (BZZ WEI)

INDUSTRY: Newspaper Publishers; Publishing; Media; Broadcasting; All Entertainment & Leisure (NWP PUB MED BRD ENT)

Word Count: 1126

11/21/89 SMRNHLD 26

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6/6/89 SMRNHLD 34

6/6/89 Sydney Morning Herald 34

1989 WL 7746795

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Sydney Morning Herald
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Tuesday, June 6, 1989

Property; Commercial Property

\$900,000 EXPECTED FOR HUNTER FARM
By KATRINA IFFLAND

Old Bedford, a Hunter River property 45km east of Scone, is tipped to attract bidding of about \$900,000 at auction on July 12.

The property has 785.5ha, ranging from alluvial river flats and broad valley floors to undulating and steep grazing hills. It has 28ha of irrigated lucerne producing more than 18,000 bales annually, and carries 3,300 wethers and 200 mixed cattle.

The farmhouse dates back to about 1897. It has three sections connected by verandas, and established gardens.

The selling agents are Porters for Property, Sydney, and Shute Bell Pratley & Co, Scone.

Alexander Forrest was the first European to see the strange, rugged lands of the Kimberley when he set out to explore the country around the De Grey River, near what is now Port Headland, Western Australia.

Two years later, an Irishman called Patrick Durack read Forrest's account and was convinced it would be the ideal place to establish a new cattle station.

Along with the pioneer Solomon Emanuel, he set out to claim a holding of 600,000ha bordered by the Fitzroy River in West Kimberley and the Ord River in East Kimberley.

It became part of the empire of which the 387,000ha property Gogo Station is still a part.

The property, bought from the Emanuels by the Western Australian Government (WA Exim Corp) in 1985 as part of a program to revitalise the

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Kimberley beef export industry, is being offered for sale by private treaty, with a preferential option allowing interested Australian buyers first bids.

According to Elders' Perth project manager, Mr Trevor Cross, Gogo has attracted tremendous interest from established pastoral families.

There had been about 120 inquiries from the farming sector nationwide, and about half had the money to buy the property outright, he said.

Gogo Station incorporates about 387,000ha of prime breeding and fattening country, including 100,000ha of fertile black soil along the Fitzroy River. The property is watered by the Jillardee billabong and 60 man-made bores.

It has a carrying capacity of up to 36,000 grown cattle. More than \$2 million has been spent on fences, yards and watering points over the past four years. The property is expected to fetch about \$14 million.

Tenders have been called for the private sale of all issued shares in the King Ranch Holdings Pty Ltd, one of Australia's largest rural property holdings, incorporating a number of Australia's leading beef-producing properties.

King Ranch Aust Ptd Ltd is wholly owned by King Ranch Inc of Texas, USA, a private family group. **King Ranch Inc** is famous for the development of the Santa Gertrudis breed in Texas in the 1930s, and for the importation of the breed into Australia in 1952.



The King Ranch estate has more than three million ha, with most of the properties in Queensland. The largest property, Lake Nash Station in the Northern Territory, comprises more than 848,000ha.

AUCTIONS

Part of the Kameruka Estate, one of the largest and most comprehensive rural enterprises in NSW's Bega Valley, is to be offered at auction under consolidated sale conditions through Dalgety Winchcombe FGC and Chester & Smith Pty Ltd on July 1.

The estate, with 1,800ha of dairy, beef and sheep operations, is made up of seven subdivisions: Gourlay Dairy, Springfield Dairy, Tantawanglo, Murray's Flat, Wolumla subdivision, Rocky subdivision and Niagra Lane subdivision. These subdivisions have been divided into 17 lots, some of which include grazing land. Some are predominantly

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dairy-based.

The properties are part of the 5,000ha Kameruka Estate, which includes a homestead, church and small village. This part of the estate is not for sale and will remain under the control of the Foster family.

The seven properties do not border each other, but all form part of an estate spread around the Bega and Candelo Valley districts. The properties are to be sold in such a way as to allow separate operation.

The grazing land is expected to fetch as much as \$700 an acre.

An 872ha property in the Ben Lamond area of the New England tablelands is to be auctioned through Elders Real Estate, Armidale, on June 28.

Strathmore, 24km south of Glenn Innes, is predominantly a cattle-breeding property with a carrying capacity of more than 1,300 breeders. The country rises from extensive valley flats to undulating plateau country consisting of black basalt soil.

Facilities include a three-stand shearing shed, three sets of sheepyards, concreted cattleyards, a machinery shed and six stables. It features two brick homesteads, one with five bedrooms, the other with two.

It is expected to fetch about \$1.9 million.

Elmgrove, a 1,605ha property near West Wyalong, is expected to fetch between \$550,000 and \$600,000 when auctioned on June 8 through Elders Real Estate.

Included with the sale of the property will be about 100ha of wheat and 100ha of oats. The country is mainly level to undulating, running into ridge country which extends the length of the property.

Facilities include a three-stand woolshed, yards, dip, machinery shed, grain shed, two silos and cattle yards. The property carries 1,700 merino ewes.

THE KING RANCH EMPIRE

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Area	Carrying	Annual		
Property	Hectares	Acres	capacity	rainfall(mm)
Tully River Stn	21,015	51,930	25,000	2,856
Macquarie Downs	7,621	18,832	4,000	663
Lyndurst	202,500	500,398	25,000	730
Carpentaria Downs	118,501	292,828	15,000	652
Barkly Downs	844,500	2,086,844	33,000	344
Wooroona	94,500	233,518	4,000	344
Lake Nash Statn	848,700	2,097,223	30,000	327
Georgina Downs	347,000	857,472	10,000	327
Tobermorey Statn	600,825	1,483,520	9,000	175
3,085,162	7,622,565	155,000		

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

INDUSTRY: Real Estate Investments (REA)

Word Count: 900

6/6/89 SMRNHLD 34

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10/10/92 TRNTST F9

10/10/92 Toronto Star F9

1992 WL 6572730

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The Toronto Star
Copyright The Toronto Star

Saturday, October 10, 1992

TRAVEL

Padre Island a seaside wilderness
By James T. Yenckel Special to The Star

It felt just like a carnival thrill ride, I kept telling myself, as the big four-wheel-drive pickup bounced, slithered and plowed its way through axle-deep sand. Flung forward and back, my body strained at the seat belts as if to snap them. At the wheel was a young national park ranger, giving me an insider's look at Padre Island National Seashore in Texas - one of the loneliest, loveliest beaches in America.

Lapped by the warm blue-green waters of the Gulf of Mexico, the white sand stretches south from Corpus Christi for 128 km (80 miles), the country's longest strip of still untouched, unspoiled coastal wilderness. That's what drew me to the place: all those miles, and nothing but sand and surf and sun.

Remote and mostly empty, much of the island is accessible only by foot or by four-wheel-drive vehicle over a single tricky road that runs alongside (and sometimes on) the beach, frequently snaring unwary drivers in hidden sand traps. Even our powerful truck seemed on the verge of bogging several times, and more than once the edge of a wave splashed against the tires.

To visit Padre today is to see the island much as the Spanish conquistadors did when they sailed past early in the 16th century: a wide and seemingly endless beach backed by a low ridge of grass-topped dunes, and behind them flat wetlands and a shallow bay that these first explorers called Laguna Madre. Often on my ride south I could see no other sign of humanity except the faint track of the sandy path ahead and the ubiquitous oil-drilling rigs lining the horizon far offshore.

The most remote reaches of the parkland, "down island" where we were headed, are the domain of a relatively few hardy campers and fishermen who revel in the stark isolation. They spend their days relaxing under a burning Texas sun, splashing in the usually gentle waves, shell-collecting, bird-watching and surf casting for

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

redfish, whiting and sand trout.

For 102 km (60 miles) south of the visitor centre, camping is permitted anywhere on the beach, and the farther south you go, the fewer people you find. Only the island's fragile dunes are off-limits to hiking and camping.

But Padre is also a pleasant destination for the less adventurous. Fronting the visitor centre at the seashore entrance is Malaquite Beach, where you can wade into the surf for maybe a hundred yards or more and still be only waist deep. And the first five miles of the beach roadway south covers hard-packed sand capable of supporting recreational vehicles as well as ordinary cars, motorcycles and bicycles. Many campers simply pop up a sea-view tent next to their car for a night or two.

Meanwhile, the steady sea breezes wafting across Laguna Madre and its shallow depth - two to five feet - have made it a major boardsailing centre, especially at the easily accessible northern end of the park. On the gulf side of the island, the same breezes draw kite flyers.

On my trip to southern Texas, which was in late March, I stayed in a bay front hotel in Corpus Christi, a city of 235,000 about 56 km (35 miles) northwest of Malaquite Beach. This gave me a chance to sample some of the region's other attractions, several of which actually enhanced my enjoyment of Padre Island.

At breakfast my first morning in town, I watched a parade of shrimp boats returning to port to sell their night's catch just across from the hotel. Laguna Madre, I was to learn, is rich in shrimp and other sea life. Every restaurant in town features big fresh shrimp - fried, broiled, boiled, baked or grilled.

An attractive community, Corpus Christi is home to the Texas State Aquarium, a new and dramatically modern structure overlooking Corpus Christi Bay. It focuses appropriately on the marine life of the Gulf of Mexico.

Nearby is the Corpus Christi Science Museum, which features a fascinating exhibit displaying artifacts from a Spanish shipwreck on Padre Island in 1554.

And one morning I took an informative 90-minute van tour of the famous 825,000-acre King Ranch in Kingsville, one of the largest cattle and horse-breeding operations in the world.



(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

A Portuguese priest, Padre Nicolas Balli, established the first ranching operation on Padre Island around 1800 when it was still a Spanish possession, and it is from him the island gets its name. Today, much of this part of Texas, called the "Coastal Bend" for obvious geographical reasons, remains prime cattle country.

Shrimp and cattle and Spanish shipwrecks are an intriguing mix, but the big star of the Coastal Bend is Padre Island National Seashore in all its expansive and beautiful wildness.

A slender island barely two miles wide at its widest point, Padre is one of a chain of nearly 300 offshore barrier islands that protect the nation's Atlantic and Gulf coasts from the ravages of storm-driven waves. Although it has been breached at its southern end by the man-made Mansfield Channel, Padre is still considered the longest of the barrier islands. Its two segments together cover about 180 km (113 miles), reaching south along the Texas coast from Corpus Christi almost to Brownsville on the Mexican border.

Guidepost

The national seashore is open year-round. Spring and fall are pleasant, although hurricanes are a possibility in fall.

Summer is hot, with an average high in the upper 80s. Winter is mild, with average highs in the low 60s. As might be expected, most visitors go in summer.

Padre Island National Seashore, 9405 South Padre Island Dr., Corpus Christi, Texas 78418 phone (512) 937-2621.

WASHINGTON POST

*** Infomart-Online ***

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Star photo: Padre Island National Seashore. Map: Padre Island

10/10/92 TRNTST F9
10/10/92 Toronto Star F9
1992 WL 6572730

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---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

EDITION: FINAL

Word Count: 941

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The Globe and Mail
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Travel

Dodge City, Kan.

Saturday, February 6, 1999

By Shirley Christian
New York Times Service

Where Wyatt Earp stood tall and Marshal Dillon didn't
Dodge City still exists, although it was never quite like
Gunsmoke. The real story of Miss Dora Hand, fatally shot
in the mayor's bed, however, was better than fiction.

I hadn't gone to Dodge City to be a tourist and see the sights and artifacts of the mythical Old West town, but I was struck from the time I arrived by the way the past -- both real and imagined -- was all around and slipped into the most routine of conversations.

One man said that when he told friends in another part of the U.S. that he was moving to Dodge City, they seemed surprised to learn there really was such a place. Folks at the Chamber of Commerce wondered if I knew that the handsome brick building in which we talked was atop the original Boot Hill, where at least 26 people were 'planted' after meeting their final fate in less than pleasant circumstances.

So, yes, I can confirm that there really is a Dodge City, a place on the high plains of southwestern Kansas that proudly uses a longhorn steer as its town symbol and whose main drag, in its historic section, is still called Front Street. There was never a Marshal Dillon, but there was a Sheriff Bat Masterson and a Deputy Marshal Wyatt Earp. There was never a Miss Kitty, but the real life of the beautiful and talented Miss Dora Hand was better than fiction, right up until she was fatally shot in the mayor's bed.

The backdrop for their lives is recreated in a museum village that occupies the remainder of the old Boot Hill site -- a row of wooden buildings modelled on the businesses that existed on Front Street before they burned down in a series of fires in 1885, almost coinciding with the end of the cattle drive days. The actual Front Street was, and remains, about three blocks to the east, where today's downtown stores continue to do business. In summer, the museum village is filled with tourists watching actors re-enact gunfights and dancers do the can-can at the Long Branch Saloon.

02/06/1999 Globe & Mail (Toronto Can.) F3
(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Between late May and Labour Day you can also ride the Dodge City Trolley to other historic sites. That includes a swing east of town to old Fort Dodge, established in 1865 to protect a long section of the Santa Fe Trail, but shut down in 1882. Several of the early buildings of the fort remain, and some are open to visitors, among them Sutler's Store, where soldiers once bought their whisky and played cards. About a kilometre and a half east of the fort, on Highway 400, there's a 12-metre cross commemorating the site where Coronado is believed to have crossed the Arkansas River in his quest for Quivira in 1541. But on this frigid, blustery day last January I was probably the only potential sightseer in town, and I shivered in the car and dreamed of being enveloped in one of the buffalo robes that used to be a staple of Dodge City life.

That's why I was delighted to find the chief reality check on Dodge City inside the warm rooms of the Kansas Heritage Center, dedicated to the history of the Old West in Kansas and nearby states. Noel Ary, the centre's director and a former biology teacher, spends his days sorting out fact from fancy in a history 'retold so many times that you often don't know what's real and what isn't.'

'Most people are familiar with Dodge City through Gunsmoke , though it wasn't quite like that,' he told me. 'Enough names were dropped and places mentioned in the television series to give it credibility. We know Doc Holliday was here, at least once. He was a dentist, and we found an ad in The Dodge City Times in 1878 saying he was seeing patients in his room at the Dodge House.'

The Kansas Heritage Center was founded with a federal education grant during the Johnson administration. The grant was used to buy many of the centre's 7,000 books on Western history. The centre also has the military correspondence from Fort Dodge and some maps and other documents gathered from Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico and Nebraska.

More important, however, the centre is the repository, on microfilm, of nearly all issues of the 20-odd newspapers published in Dodge City since 1876. The newspapers are the most reliable source of information on local history, because the creators of Gunsmoke , it seems, were not the first to exaggerate a bit. Ary says many of the books in the centre's collection are also more fiction than fact.

Among the travellers who find their way to the centre, part of the local school administration building, are history buffs painstakingly looking for the hardened ruts of wagon trains along the Santa Fe Trail. They can find a few, Ary will tell them, particularly at a site 14 kilometres west of town on the north side of Highway 50, but the fact is that the Santa Fe Railroad laid many of its rails directly into the old trail bed, and the railroad still runs right through town, along Wyatt Earp Boulevard.

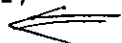
From time to time, telephone calls come from Europe, especially Germany and Britain, and also from Japan. Writers and researchers in those countries display considerable interest in America's Old West. Some of the callers want Ary to send one of the 'cowboy kits' that the centre lends to Kansas schools. The kits, which the centre does not send outside the state, contain items meant to give students

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

the feel of the Old West, including 10-gallon hats, chaps, lariats and bandannas. Ary remembered an E-mail request from a woman doing her doctoral dissertation on the influence of women in the Old West. And a high school senior wanted information on Dodge City's attitude toward prostitution in the old days. Sometimes, genealogists will stop at the centre while trying to run down ancestral black sheep who took off for the West to escape debts, or worse.

Dora Hand may have been one of those who came to Dodge City to escape the past. She arrived in the summer of 1878, and her singing so captivated the town that she was, according to The Dodge City Times and The Ford County Globe, 'engaged as a vocalist in the Varieties and Comique shows.' People guessed that she was a European-trained opera singer who had fled great sadness somewhere back East. The newspaper described her as 'a prepossessing woman' whose 'artful winning ways brought many admirers within her smiles and blandishments.' But, alas, she fell ill that very October, and Mayor James (Dog) Kelley invited her and another ailing lady to recuperate in his home, while he occupied himself elsewhere. As Dora lay abed, someone out to get the mayor fired two shots into the house and killed her -- as the newspaper said -- 'in full bloom of gayety and womanhood.'

Some of the West's **legendary** lawmen -- Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Bill Tilghman and Charles Bassett -- formed a posse and rode out after the man said to be her killer, the son of a founder of the **famed King Ranch** in Kingsville, Tex. They captured their man and brought him back to Dodge City, where he was tried but, because of insufficient evidence, was found not guilty. 

If there is a story that Ary truly delights in telling about the reckless abandon of old Dodge City, however, it is that of another female in Kelley's life: Paddy the bear. Someone brought her to the mayor while she was a cub, and no one knows why he named her Paddy. Most of the time she was kept chained behind the mayor's restaurant, where children often visited. As she grew older, the mayor's drinking buddies played a lot of pranks on Paddy, which eventually made her mean. So she was shot, and a butcher shop put her remains on sale as steak and other cuts at 25 cents a pound.

In its obituary of Paddy on Dec. 29, 1883, The Dodge City Democrat said many families enjoyed her for Christmas dinner, and, the writer also recalled, she could drink more whisky than he could. I suppose you could say that at least she didn't end up in Boot Hill.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

KEYWORDS: tourism

GEOGRAPHY: Kansas; Dodge City

SOURCE: New York Times

EDITION: Metro

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Word Count: 1405

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2/24/94 Travel Trade Gazette Europa 18

1994 WL 14127934

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Travel Trade Gazette Europa
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Thursday, February 24, 1994

ISSN: 0262-5709

Ranches and rodeos offer taste of Old West

TEXAS ranches and rodeos are increasingly being packaged to satisfy European visitors yearning for a taste of the Old West.

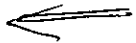
But western specialists are still a European niche market which remains largely untapped.

In west Texas, the Prude Guest Ranch in the Davis Mountains offers miles of trails and over 100 horses for guests to ride, with all-you-can-eat buffets featuring meat produced on the ranch. An indoor pool, floodlit tennis courts and hiking are also available.

Bandera, a small town on the Medina River in central Texas, is dubbed the Cowboy Capital of the World. Less than 30 minutes' drive from San Antonio, it offers the highest concentration of dude and guest ranches.

Summer rodeos are the sport of choice, complete with bull riding, bronco riding and calf roping, with live music in Arkey Blue's Silver Dollar saloon, and numerous country and western dances.

In central Texas, the 50,000 acre Y O working ranch has the largest herd of privately owned registered long horn cattle in the world. Amenities include chuck wagon tours and overnight photo safaris.

The state's most famous ranch, the King Ranch in south Texas near Corpus Christi, was founded in 1853 as a cattle camp. 

Now visitors can tour the property which is home to 300 registered quarter horses and 60,000 cattle.

There are weekly rodeos year round in Simonton, near Houston, and Mesquite near Dallas.

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1994 WL 14127934

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Fort Worth has weekly rodeos in Cowtown Coliseum, and its Stockyards District overflows with a wide range of western shops, saloons and restaurants.

In the northern Texas Panhandle, Amarillo boasts plenty of western atmosphere, from boot shops to country music bars, and the Big Texas Steak Ranch. And for a look back at the Old West - Old Fort Leaton, the West of the Pecos Museum and Park has a replica of Judge Roy Bean's saloon, and the ghost town of Shafter.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

REGION: Texas (TX)

Word Count: 312

2/24/94 TVLTGE 18

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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

KING RANCH, INC. Petitioner	§	Cancellation No.: 32,301
v.	§	Mark: RANCH KING
GWB, INC.	§	Reg. No.: 2,422,044
Registrant	§	Filed: February 1, 1999
	§	Attorney Docket No.: 014262-00037

**PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, SECOND PART
(REGARDING TEXAS PUBLICATIONS)**

Petitioner, by and through its attorneys, hereby submits this Notice of Reliance, Second Part (Regarding Texas Publications) pursuant to Rule 2.122(e). These printed publications all mention King Ranch, describing King Ranch using terms such as "famous", "famed", "legendary", and "celebrated". These publications are relevant to show that the Petitioner's trade name and trademark KING RANCH is famous to the ordinary consumer. These publications are also relevant to show that the trade name and trademark KING RANCH conveys a connotation and commercial impression related to The King Ranch itself, not a connotation or commercial impression related to Captain Richard King.

Specifically, Petitioner relies on the following printed publications available to the general public in libraries or of general circulation among members of the public:

1. Shelby Hodge, *Rustling Up Some Fun: Cowgirls Unite to Raise Funds for Museum*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Feb. 4, 2001, at 2, available at 2001 WL 2997102.
2. Lynwood Abram, *Add Bush to Long, Tall List of Texans Who Have Served in D.C.*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Dec. 25, 2000, at 37, available at 2000 WL 31221507.

3. Harry Shattuck, *Fun, Sun & the Suite Life: Relax, Cool Off or Hit Greens at La Cantera*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, June 11, 2000, at 1, available at 2000 WL 4304460.
4. *Hurricane Bret Hits Ranch Land*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Aug. 26, 1999, at 7, available at 1999 WL 24250347.
5. Ron Nissimov, *King Ranch, Exxon May End Long Affiliation: Lawsuit Filed Over Drilling Rights*, HOUSTON CHRONICLE, Oct. 7, 1998, at 17, available at 1998 WL 16774716.
6. Ray Sasser, *Should be a Whale of a Quail Season*, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Oct. 19, 2003, at 19, available at 2003 WL 73503451.
7. Gary West, *Claim to Fame: Once Among Racing's Riffraff, Charismatic Now Has Chance to Join Ranks of Triple Crown Royalty*, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, June 5, 1999, at B17, available at 1999 WL 4125839.
8. Gary West, *Texas Horse Racing Lacks a Hall But Has Produced Many Winners*, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Apr. 11, 1999, at Q8, available at 1999 WL 4113531.
9. Ray Sasser, *Hunting Tales Beg the Question: Who is Sharper, the Hunters or the Game?* DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Jan. 3, 1999, at B18, available at 1999 WL 4092332.
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11. Jane Sumner, *When You Fall Off a Horse: Patrick Swayze Doesn't Let a Few Broken Bones Keep Him Down*, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, May 1, 1998, at C5, available at 1998 WL 2533265.
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13. Alan Peppard, *Collecting Lagerfeld's Collection*, DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Nov. 21, 1992, at C1, available at 1992 WL 10771276.
14. Janet Wilson, *Southern Comforts: By Land or By Sea, Relax in South Texas' Sunny Disposition*, AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN, May 12, 2002, at E1, available at 2002 WL 4821290.
15. Arnold Garcia, Jr., *Essay Winners Prove We Have a Bright Future*, AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN, July 8, 2000, at A13, available at 2000 WL 7338087.

16. Mike Leggett, *The Flavor of South Texas: Meals at Kingsville Bed and Breakfast Will Drive You Wild*, AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN, July 19, 1998, at J1, available at 1998 WL 3618592.
17. Kim Tyson, *Texas Becoming Haven for Ecotourism: Bird Watchers, in Particular, Make State a Popular Tourism Draw*, AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN, Feb. 27, 1997, at D1, available at 1997 WL 2814198.
18. G. Chambers Williams III, *Harley, Ford Continue Marriage: New Cross-Branded Trucks Offer Special Features*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Nov. 30, 2002, at J1, available at 2002 WL 102862945.
19. Ron Henry Strait, *Outdoors Calls to South Texans*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Aug. 18, 2002, at 117, available at 2002 WL 23794500.
20. Gregg Barrios & Steve Bennett, *Christmas Books Sure to Stir Youngsters' Imaginations*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Dec. 21, 2001, at F8, available at 2001 WL 30315144.
21. David Uhler, *Resorting to Past: San Antonio Hotel Dedicates New Lodgings to Ranch Legends*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Feb. 19, 2000, at B1, available at 2000 WL 27451391.
22. Ron Henry Strait, *Plenty of Ducks – and Just in Time*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Nov. 13, 1996, available at 1996 WL 11504677.
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24. Beverly Beyette, *The Story Behind the New Madeline*, FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, Feb. 8, 2000, at 9, available at 2000 WL 4997923.
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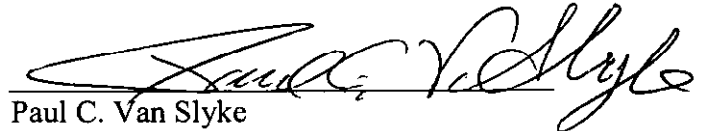
Respectfully submitted,

KING RANCH, INC.

Date:

May 5, 2004

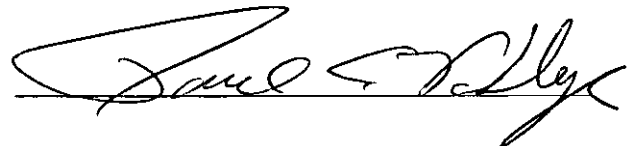
By:


Paul C. Van Slyke
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY FIRST CLASS MAIL (37 CFR § 1.8)

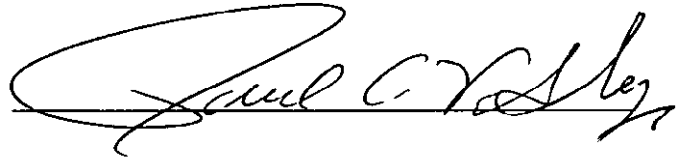
I hereby certify that this **PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, SECOND PART (REGARDING TEXAS PUBLICATIONS)** is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, BOX TTAB, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513 on May 5, 2004.



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that this **PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, SECOND PART (REGARDING TEXAS PUBLICATIONS)** has been served upon Registrant by serving a copy thereof by prepaid first class mail addressed to Counsel for Registrant this 5th day of May, 2004.

James E. Shlesinger
SHLESINGER, ARKWRIGHT & GARVEY LLP
3000 South Eads Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Shlesinger", written over a horizontal line.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Houston Chronicle
Copyright 2001

Sunday, February 4, 2001

LIFESTYLE

Shelby Hodge

Rustling up some fun / Cowgirls unite to raise funds for museum
SHELBY HODGE
Staff

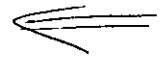
CALLING all cowgirls and fans of the "cowgirl-is-a-state of mind" mystique.

Three Houston women, each a cowgirl in her own right with a family history steeped in the Texas range, will combine forces Friday night to celebrate the spirit of the cowgirl and to raise funds for the National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame in Fort Worth.

Everyone is invited to the down-home hoedown, where the emphasis will be on dinin' and dancin'. This is no small-potatoes party: Admission is \$300 for cowgirls, \$400 for cowboys.

Windi Grimes is co-chairing the laid-back, cowgirl-themed event at Ballroom on the Bayou. Her cowgirl connections extend back generations. Grimes' ancestors founded the 6666 ranching empire. Her mother, Anne Burnette Marion, today runs 6666, the largest single-owner ranching operation in Texas.

Grimes is joined by Sarah Pitt, whose large family owns the **famed King Ranch**, the world's biggest, and by Mary Ralph Lowe, who runs her family's ranch in the Hill Country.



Sharing the limelight are their significant others: David Grimes, Steve Pitt and Charlie Flanders.

They've roped in a corral of down-home activity for the night. Renowned San Antonio caterer Don Strange will bring in his popular food stations, serving everything from handmade tortillas to fried oysters. Pam Tillis, the Country Music Association's female vocalist of the year in 1994, will perform. This is one star who doesn't mind

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

if you're on the dance floor boot-scootin' while she sings. Further entertainment will be provided by Sonny Burgess.

Richard Flowers will transform the ballroom into the Wild West for a night in which seating will be family style at picnic tables and dancing will be the prime activity.

The Cowgirl Museum, founded in Hereford in the Panhandle 26 years ago, moved its headquarters to Fort Worth in 1993. Grimes has worked since then to raise funds for a museum building. Today she is vice president of the board, which has raised \$19 million of the \$21 million needed for the project.

The Houston benefit is the first event to take the fund raising public. Previously monies were raised through individuals and foundations. Much of the early support was provided by Vicki and Ed Bass of Fort Worth and by Grimes' mother.

Groundbreaking for the 33,000-square-foot museum is set for Feb. 22. More than 150 women on horseback are expected to join in the festivities that day, including 100-year-old Connie Reeves, the oldest living member of the Cowgirl Hall of Fame.

Reeves was a riding instructor at Camp Waldemar near Kerrville for scores of years and has taught some 20,000 women how to ride.

Members of the Hall of Fame include sharpshooter Annie Oakley; Enid Justin, who created the multimillion-dollar Nocona Boot Co.; singer-actress Dale Evans; painter Georgia O'Keeffe; potter Maria Martinez; pioneer sisters Mary Ingalls and Laura Ingalls Wilder, subjects of the Little House books and television series; and renowned African-American pioneer Clara Brown. They are recognized for "distinguishing themselves while exemplifying the pioneer spirit of the American West."

The museum will be in the heart of Fort Worth's cultural district, near the Amon Carter Museum, the Kimbell Art Museum and the Museum of Science and History.

For information about the Friday benefit or the museum, call 713-524-5429.

Million-dollar babies

As the Houston economy goes, so goes the charity benefit scene. A

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

number of nonprofits are finding themselves awash in a near-embarrassment of riches long before the curtain rises on their spring fund-raisers.

The April 26 "Celebration of Reading," chaired by Barbara and former President George Bush, has \$1.9 million committed and revenues still flowing in even though the event is a sellout. Some 1,800 seats have been sold for the program of readings by famous authors and a seated late supper.

Houston Grand Opera enjoys similar riches, with more than \$1 million committed for its March 31 ball, "A Night in the Alhambra." Chairwoman Carolyn Farb has been working not only at fund raising but also at garnering in-kind donations to the tune of an additional \$650,000. The auction to date is valued at \$577,000. This adds up to beaucoup bucks for HGO and kudos for Farb.

Ellie and Michael Francisco, chairs of Saturday night's American Heart Association Heart Ball, watched their gross revenues exceed the \$1 million mark several weeks before the party. This assures the Houston event's continued ranking as the biggest Heart Ball in the country.

Also in the \$1 million ranking before the invitations are mailed is the April 28 Cattle Baron's Ball benefiting the American Cancer Society. With three months to go before the Western-themed event, chairs Janet M. Bates and Susie Gold expect that figure to grow as fund raising intensifies.

Say cheese, Houston

Big smiles are in order all around. Harper's Bazaar splashes Houston women, style and fashion across its February pages in the first of a six-part series on American cities and fashion. The piece fairly sings with praise.

"Houston, the nation's fourth-largest city, is bustling, diverse and international," enthuses Bazaar's William Middleton, fashion features director.

The city looks good, beginning with a glam color photo of Lynn Wyatt, Celina Brener and Elena Davis delicately chowing down on barbecue at Otto's and continuing with a playful display of R&B stars Destiny's Child - Beyonce Knowles, Kelly Rowland and Michelle Williams - at Headlines, the neighborhood beauty salon sentimental to the trio.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The eight-page spread could not have been more positive if it had been a plant by the Houston Image Group.

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

Photo: It's no coincidence that Windi Grimes, left, and Sarah Pitt, who share a strong Texas ranching heritage, are co-chairing Friday night's benefit for the National Cowgirl Museum and Hall of Fame. Mary Ralph Lowe, a Texas rancher and oil woman who recently moved from Houston to Fort Worth, is joining the women in the fund-raiser for the Fort Worth museum.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

NAMED PERSON: GRIMES, WINDI

KEY WORDS: CHARITY HOUSTON

NEWS SUBJECT: English language content; Charities, Community & Civic Groups; General News; Corporate and Industrial News (ENGL CMY GEN CCAT)

NEWS CATEGORY: -LINKS-

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END OF DOCUMENT

12/25/00 HSTNCHRON 37

12/25/00 Hous. Chron. 37

2000 WL 31221507

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Houston Chronicle
Copyright 2000

Monday, December 25, 2000

A

Add Bush to long, tall list of Texans who have served in D.C.
LYNWOOD ABRAM
Staff

When George W. Bush became president-elect he joined a short list of Texans who have been elected to that office and a long one of those who have played leading roles in Washington.

Three Texans prior to Bush have been president. The most recent, Bush's father, George H. W. Bush, was a one-term chief executive from 1989 to 1993. Lyndon B. Johnson served from 1963 through 1968. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who served two terms from 1953 to 1961, was born in Texas though he did not live here when he was elected president.

Eisenhower, the first native Texan to win the presidency, had never held elective office when he took the oath as president in 1953. He was known as the U.S. Army general who had presided over the Allied invasion of Normandy during World War II.

Johnson had a long political career, serving as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from the Austin area, a U.S. senator from Texas and Senate majority and minority leader before John F. Kennedy selected him as his running mate in 1960. After President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas in 1963, Johnson became president. In 1964 he was elected in his own right. Johnson's popularity, high at first, diminished as the continuing Vietnam War lost him favor with the public, and he did not seek re-election in 1968.

George Herbert Walker Bush, Massachusetts-born son of Prescott Bush, a Republican U.S. senator from Connecticut, came to Texas as a young man to make a career in the oil business. Settling in Midland, Bush later moved to Houston, where in 1964 he was chosen chairman of the Harris County Republican Party.

In 1966 Bush was elected to the U.S. House from the newly drawn 7th Congressional District in western Harris County, then as now a solidly Republican enclave. Bush later made two unsuccessful runs for

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

the U.S. Senate from Texas. He went on to serve as envoy to the People's Republic of China, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and director of the Central Intelligence Agency. In 1980 he was elected vice president as Ronald Reagan's running mate and re-elected four years later. In 1988 Bush was elected president over Democrat Michael Dukakis, then lost his bid for re-election in 1992 to Bill Clinton.

Though Bush will be only the fourth Texan to serve as president, the roster of Texans who have held important posts is much longer. The names of Sam Rayburn, Jim Wright, John Connally, John Tower and Lloyd Bentsen were heard in the halls of Congress for decades. Texas has produced three speakers of the House, two vice presidents and numerous presidential Cabinet members, lesser officials and advisers.

One of the best-known vice presidents was John Nance 'Cactus Jack' Garner of Uvalde, who served two terms from 1932 through 1940. He previously had served 30 years in the U.S. House of Representatives from Uvalde and was briefly speaker of the House before his election to the vice presidency.

Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr., longtime Democratic U.S. senator from Texas, in 1988 was the vice presidential running mate of Dukakis. Bentsen left the Senate in 1993 to serve as President Clinton's first treasury secretary.

Sam Rayburn of Bonham, the second Texan to be speaker of the House, was among the most notable holders of that position in U.S. history. Elected to the House in 1912, Rayburn was chosen speaker in 1940. He thereafter held that position in every Congress controlled by the Democratic Party until his death in 1961.

U.S. Rep. Jim Wright of Fort Worth, a Rayburn protege considered unbeatable in his district, became speaker of the House in 1987, only to resign from Congress two years later amid allegations of violations of House ethics regulations.

U.S. Rep. Albert Thomas of Houston, a Democrat who represented the 8th District of Texas for nearly 30 years, in 1964 became chairman of the House Democratic Caucus. No headline seeker, but quietly influential and politically powerful, Thomas helped bring the Johnson Manned Spacecraft Center to Houston.

Morris Sheppard of Texarkana served 39 years in Congress, including 28 years in the U.S. Senate, the longest any Texan has served in that body. In 1917 Sheppard, a leading anti-liquor crusader, introduced in the Senate the Prohibition Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, adopted in 1919 and later repealed.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Texans also have been influential in national politics without being elected to federal office. Edward Mandell House, a native of Houston, after a career as a kingmaker on the Texas political scene, was for several years an intimate adviser and confidant of President Woodrow Wilson. House's influence brought about appointment of other Texans to Cabinet posts and other high offices in the new administration.

President Herbert Hoover appointed Jesse H. Jones, Houston builder, financier and publisher of the Houston Chronicle, to the board of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. Jones, a longtime player on the national political scene who never ran for public office, had secured the 1928 Democratic National Convention for Houston, the first convention of a major national political party held in Texas.

President Harry Truman appointed Tom Clark of Dallas as attorney general. In 1949 Truman elevated Clark to the U.S. Supreme Court, the only Texan ever to serve on that tribunal. Clark's son, Ramsey Clark, was attorney general under President Johnson.

One of the first Texas women to hold important posts was Oveta Culp Hobby of Houston, who became the nation's first secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under Eisenhower in 1952.

James A. Baker III of Houston was treasury secretary under President Reagan and secretary of state under President Bush. Baker also was an adviser and spokesman for legal matters for George W. Bush during the legal struggle over the vote in Florida in the 2000 presidential election.

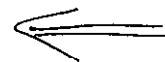
John Tower, a native of Houston and the first Republican elected to statewide office in Texas since Reconstruction, was elected to the U.S. Senate in a special election in 1961. After serving for more than 20 years, Tower chose not to seek re-election.

In 1989, newly elected President Bush nominated Tower to become secretary of defense, but the U.S. Senate rejected the appointment because, among other things, of allegations about drinking and womanizing. Tower was killed in an air crash in 1991.

John B. Connally, a crony of Lyndon Johnson, served as secretary of the Navy in the Kennedy administration. Connally was elected governor of Texas in 1962 and was seriously wounded when Kennedy was slain in Dallas. In 1971 Connally became treasury secretary under Richard Nixon. In 1980 after switching from the Democratic to the Republican Party, Connally unsuccessfully sought the GOP presidential nomination.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

In the Jimmy Carter administration, F. Ray Marshall, a professor of economics at the University of Texas at Austin, was secretary of labor. George Bush appointed the first Hispanic to serve in a U.S. Cabinet position: Lauro Cavazos, son of a foreman on Texas' **famed King Ranch**. At the time of his appointment as secretary of education, Cavazos was president of Texas Tech University.



And Henry Cisneros, who had been mayor of San Antonio, served as secretary of Housing and Urban Development in the Clinton administration

U.S. Rep. Tom DeLay, R-Sugar Land, is the majority whip of the U.S. House of Representatives, and U.S. Rep. Dick Armey, R-Irving, is House majority leader.

Dallas billionaire Ross Perot made two attempts to gain the presidency. Many analysts believe his first bid, in 1992, contributed to Clinton's victory by attracting Republican votes. In that election, running as an independent, Perot won 19.7 million votes; in 1996 as the Reform Party nominee, Perot won more than 8 million votes. He won no electoral votes in those races.

The other important third-party candidate from Texas, Jim Ferguson, was governor in 1917 when he was impeached, convicted and barred from holding state office.

In 1920 Ferguson ran for president as the nominee of a political organization that he founded, the American Party. He won about 48,000 votes nationwide. Ferguson then returned to the Democratic Party and resumed de facto power in Texas by twice winning the governorship of Texas for his wife, Miriam A. Ferguson.

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

Mugs: 1. Dwight D. Eisenhower; 2. Lyndon B. Johnson; 3. George H. W. Bush

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NAMED PERSON: BUSH, GEORGE H W; JOHNSON, LYNDON BAINES (1908-73);
EISENHOWER, DWIGHT DAVID (1890-1969); CLINTON, BILL;
CONNALLY, JOHN B

12/25/00 HSTNCHRON 37
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Page 5

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Houston Chronicle
Copyright 2000

Sunday, June 11, 2000

TRAVEL

FUN, SUN & THE SUITE LIFE / Relax, cool off or hit greens at La Cantera
HARRY SHATTUCK, Houston Chronicle Travel Editor
Staff

SAN ANTONIO - It's almost within screaming distance of Six Flags
Fiesta Texas theme park.

And yet so far removed.

Situated atop a 1,200-foot bluff, on the site of an abandoned
limestone rock quarry, the \$115 million Westin La Cantera Resort
offers an elegant escape from the frantic pace below.

Accept the challenge of one of Texas' most honored golf courses.
Release all worries during a Swedish massage. Sunbathe beside any of
five interconnected swimming pools. Feast on pumpkin seed-crust
halibut or a pepper- and mustard-rubbed rib eye steak inspired by
renowned chef Mark Miller.

The kids? They're clamoring for a roller-coaster ride? No problem.
The La Cantera staff can arrange transportation to Fiesta Texas. And
discounted tickets.

Most guests aren't easily pried away, though, from this 508-room
resort opened a year ago as a celebration - in design and style - of
Texas' multifaceted heritage and culture.

With white plaster walls and a muted red tile roof, the main
building recalls the Big House of south Texas' **legendary King Ranch.** ←
Sculpted windows, iron metalwork and heavy wooden doors were inspired
by 17th-century missions, including the Alamo. Although rounded
towers may remind of European castles, they are built from limestone
as a tribute to the site's former use. Public rooms and open areas
are named for people who helped shape Texas traditions.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

New this year is a 38-room Casita Village, nestled on a secluded, tree-shaded hillside and accessible only by golf cart or foot. Eleven separate casitas - each with a living area and large individual guests rooms - are named after famed Texas ranching families, and the village contains a private pool and courtyard.

Even though it predates the resort by four years, the clubhouse and first tee of the La Cantera Golf Club are only a short walk from the main lobby or Casita Village.

Designed by Tom Weiskopf and Jay Morrish, this hilly, scenic layout has received numerous accolades, including recognition this year as the best course in Texas as chosen by a 26-person panel of experts assembled by the Houston Chronicle.

Home to deer, wild turkey and numerous bird species, the club's environmental-friendly practices also have earned it a designation as a Certified Audubon Cooperative Sanctuary.

The course is the site of the Westin Texas Open, scheduled Sept. 21-24 this year. Prices reflect its status and popularity; even for resort guests, greens fees are \$110 weekdays and \$125 on weekends, and tee times should be reserved well in advance - especially for weekend play.

Completion this fall of a second championship course, designed by Arnold Palmer, may ease the crowds and allow for packages that include lodging and golf.

An idyllic setting, too, is the resort's Lost Quarry Pools area - a courtyard whose enticements include a 2,300-square-foot adult pool, an activity pool with water slides, a shallow children's pool, a lap pool, a 14-foot waterfall, two hot tubs and a snack bar (for light food and beverages).

Among other on-site activities: two tennis courts, a 7,600-square-foot fitness facility (with aerobic exercise equipment, a beauty center and spa services) and the Enchanted Rock Kid's Club offering daily programs for children ages 3-12.

Already a favorite with guests and area residents, Francesca's at Sunset Restaurant features a new menu created by Miller, founder of the Coyote Cafe in Santa Fe and Red Sage in Washington, D.C.

Ready to be tantalized? Starters include a tamale of wild mushrooms with fire-roasted chipotle sauce (\$8), a cilantro crepe

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

filled with crab and shrimp (\$8) and barbecue quail on a Shiner Bock-battered onion ring (\$9). A double-cut pork chop is served with jalapeno applesauce (\$19) while red chili mashed potatoes, Swiss chard and smokey ranch sauce accent a fire-roasted Argentine filet (\$27.50).

Francesca's is closed Sunday and Monday nights. But a shuttle or short walk takes guests to the golf clubhouse where La Cantera Grille shines, too, with steaks (try the chili-rubbed tenderloin for \$24.50) and seafood (sauteed salmon Veracruz with white wine, garlic and fresh tomatoes for \$16.50).

The comfortable Brannon's Cafe, back in the main building, offers more modest fare for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

Guest rooms are spacious and well-appointed. Minibars, coffee makers, irons and ironing boards, dataport phones and cable television are standard. There are 25 suites. An attractive and informative book placed in each room tells about the Texas legends who inspired La Cantera.

The resort includes about 39,000 square feet of indoor meeting space, and in its first year 60 percent of guests were in groups.

Predictably, a stay here isn't cheap: Standard rates for deluxe to superior rooms run from \$240 to \$390 per night, and casita accommodations start at \$350. Inquire about any discounts. Golf packages may become available when the second course opens.

One caution: "Add-on" charges are especially steep. The resort has no control over a 16.75 percent San Antonio lodging tax. But valet parking (the only option unless guests are willing to climb a rather steep hill from the parking lot to their rooms) costs \$10 per day. And an \$8 daily "resort services fee" is assessed to cover amenities (newspaper delivery, two bottled waters and two soft drinks, use of health club and tennis facilities) that should be included in room rates this high.

The Westin La Cantera is located just off I-10 and Loop 1604 in far northwest San Antonio and reached from either highway. Call the property directly at 210-558-6500 or call Westin reservations at 800-937-8461. Access www.westinlacantera.com.

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6/11/00 HSTNCHRON 1
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2000 WL 4304460

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Photo: 1. The Westin La Cantera in San Antonio recently opened a 38- room Casita Village with private pool and courtyard. (color); Map: 2. Hyatt Regency Hill Country Resort and Westin La Cantera in San Antonio (color, p. 3); Photo: 3. Westin La Cantera's Lost Quarry Pools area is ideal for water sports or relaxation. (color, p. 3)

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NAMED PERSON: MILLER, MARK

NEWS SUBJECT: Leisure & Travel Section (LTV)

STORY ORIGIN: SAN ANTONIO

EDITION: 2 STAR

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6/11/00 HSTNCHRON 1

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8/26/99 Hous. Chron. 7

1999 WL 24250347

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Houston Chronicle
Copyright 1999

Thursday, August 26, 1999

Yo

WEEKinREVIEW
Houston Chronicle News Services

Hurricane Bret hits ranch land

CORPUS CHRISTI - The strongest hurricane to hit Texas in nearly 20 years picked the best place along the Texas coast to come ashore: sparsely populated Kenedy County, which is the home of the famous King Ranch and has far more cows (tens of thousands) than people (458).



Hurricane Bret had been rated a potent Category 4 storm when it approached from the Gulf of Mexico with 140 mph winds, and the National Weather Service had likened it to Hurricane Andrew, which devastated heavily populated south Florida in 1992. Authorities feared Bret could hit Corpus Christi (population 300,000) or Brownsville (132,000), which are about 150 miles apart, and thousands of tourists and residents fled inland.

But when Bret finally came ashore at 6 p.m. Sunday, it crossed midway between the two cities like a football sailing through the goalposts. No one was killed, and the financial damage was minimal when compared to Andrew's \$17.1 billion price tag.

But as the the storm moved inland, it produced threats of flash flooding, with rains of 12 inches falling on some areas.

...

German government returns to Berlin

BERLIN - German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder started work in Berlin Monday, the first time Germany has been governed from its traditional capital since World War II.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

"This is a historic moment," Schroeder said at a ceremony marking the formal transfer of his chancellery to Berlin from its home of 50 years in Bonn.

"If ever Germany has undergone a peaceful and successful revolution, then this has been it," he said of the 1989 collapse of the Berlin Wall, which heralded the country's reunification a year later and the end of the Cold War era.

After World War II, Germany split into communist East Germany and democratic West Germany. Even Berlin was divided - with West Berlin an island deep in East German territory.

Parliament has already made the 375-mile trek from Bonn to Berlin - files, desks and all - and will begin sessions in the refurbished 19th-century Reichstag next month.

...

Can you spare a penny?

There's a shortage of pennies, and that's causing problems in stores. Without pennies they have trouble giving exact change.

People who save pennies in drawers and jars at home are causing the shortage. When the economy is as good as it is now and it's easy for most workers to find jobs, people tend to stow their spare change and forget about it. If times were tougher, people would spend those coins.

The U.S. Mint is making more pennies to meet the demand.

...

Peregrine falcons make comeback

Peregrine falcons, which were once nearly extinct, are off the government's list of endangered species.

In 1970, there were only 39 breeding pairs in the United States. Today there are more than 1,650.

The falcons made their comeback because, in 1972, the government

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banned DDT, a chemical used to kill bugs, but one that also decimated populations of several bird species.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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8/26/99 HSTNCHRON 7

END OF DOCUMENT

Houston Chronicle
Copyright 1998

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

A

King Ranch, Exxon may end long affiliation /Lawsuit filed over dr
rights
RON NISSIMOV
Staff

A longstanding relationship that has brought much wealth to the
famed 1,300-square-mile King Ranch in South Texas and Exxon is on the
rocks.

King Ranch Minerals, a King Ranch subsidiary that controls mineral
rights to some of the property, filed a state district court lawsuit
here Monday seeking to end Exxon's exclusive rights to drill on the
land.

The suit accuses Exxon of violating state law and contractual
obligations by mingling natural gas and oil production from varying
depths in Kleberg and Willacy counties.

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Different people own the mineral rights at different depths, the
suit said, and Exxon must separate this production for them to
receive their proper royalties.

EDI

Exxon spokesman Dave Gardner said Exxon does not comment on
pending suits and hopes it can work out its differences with King
Ranch.

Word

10/7/

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Exxon's corporate predecessor, Humble Oil & Refining Co., signed a
contract in 1933 giving it exclusive rights to drill for oil and
natural gas on the ranch's nearly one million acres. The area
included parts of Kleberg, Jim Wells, Kenedy, Nueces, Brooks,
Hidalgo, Willacy, Starr, Jim Hogg, Goliad and Bee counties.

Larry Worden, vice president and general counsel for King Ranch,
said King Ranch Minerals owns about 23 percent of the mineral rights
on the ranch, started in 1853 and still the nation's largest cow-and
calf operation.

10/19/03 DALLASMN 19

10/19/03 Dallas Morning News 19

2003 WL 73503451

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The Dallas Morning News
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Sunday, October 19, 2003

Should be a whale of a quail season.
By Ray Sasser (Staff Writer).

The best wild quail hunting in America occurs in western Oklahoma, the Rolling Plains of west Texas and the coastal plains of south Texas. All three areas feature the sandy soils favored by bobwhites, plus vast areas of quail habitat that remain basically unchanged by man. Just add timely water to the mix and you have the Garden of Eden for bobwhites and quail hunters. Timely rain is the problem, since Texas and Oklahoma are notoriously hot and dry. A chart of quail populations looks like a roller coaster diagram. About every fifth year, the rains fall in the right amount at the right time to produce excellent bird crops. Once every 10 to 15 years, great quail habitat enjoys consecutive years of timely rain and the result is the kind of quail season everybody remembers. This is shaping up as one of those seasons, certainly the best since 1997, probably the best since 1992, maybe the best since 1987.

If you like wild quail hunting, you'd better get in on this deal, because it could be 10 years or more before it rolls around again. I'm talking about the 30-coveys-a-day number that always gets kicked around. It's really unlikely that you'll find 30 coveys a day. It's more realistic to believe you'll kill a bag limit long before reaching 30 coveys.

John Cox, a horseback outfitter that I try to hunt with every year, did an exploratory dog-training exercise in the Oklahoma Panhandle in early October, when hunting conditions were terrible. The weather was warm and all vegetation was green and lush. In six hours of running dogs that included a lot of pups, Cox moved 25 coveys of bobwhites. In three days, he saw more than 100 coveys.

"It's unbelievable," Cox said. "It's back to the top of the quail cycle - one of those seasons that we'll talk about for years to come."

The same kind of reports are coming from West Texas and South Texas. I visited a South Texas ranch in early October and saw plenty of birds, despite the range conditions being so good that visibility was limited. Another South Texas rancher said he had no quail last year, and this year he thinks there are more quail than he has seen since the 1960s.

The scarcity of high-quality wild quail hunts is reflected in the cost of fully guided hunts. Some samples:

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

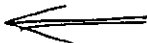
*Texas Best Outfitters, 325-773-2457. Texas Best Outfitters is headquartered on the 44,000-acre Krooked River Ranch northeast of Abilene. Hunters can either walk or ride in all-terrain vehicles, which can get them within easy walking distance of most points. This outfitter averaged 18 coveys of quail a day last season and expects to do about the same. The full-service hunters charge, including room and board, is \$500 a day, with a minimum of three hunters.

*Game Management Inc., 940-995-2210. John Cox does one of the few commercial horseback hunts available. He also has a hunting truck for those who cannot or simply do not want to ride horseback. Cox floats around to different ranches - wherever he can find the most quail. He'll start the season in the Oklahoma Panhandle and probably move into the Texas Rolling Plains by late December. Cox gets \$750 for a full-service quail hunt. His horses and dogs are very good.

*Stasney's Cook Ranch, 1-888-762-2999. This 22,000-acre ranch in the southern Rolling Plains region east of Abilene had a very good quail year last year. The ranch charges \$600 for a full-service quail hunt, including lodging in some of the best ranch facilities in this part of the state.

*Warren Ranch, 325-624-5531. This ranch covers 7,000 acres in Coleman and Brown Counties. The ranch just finished a lodge and is offering a limited number of wild quail hunts as well as hunts for pen-raised quail, deer and spring turkeys. The quail hunt costs \$600 a day with lodging and food.

*Terry Lee Kennels, 361-449-2279. Lee prefers to hunt wild birds, but he will use liberated birds when wild quail don't have a good hatch. He has good hunting ranches near George West, which is about 100 miles south of San Antonio. Lee charges \$600 for a full-service hunt.

*B-Bar-B Ranch Inn, 361-296-3331. Luther Young's operation hunts on the **famed King Ranch** and his price reflects exclusivity. The per-person all-inclusive hunt package range from \$1,000 a day for four hunters on a truck to \$1,300 for two hunters on a truck. For hunters who prefer to save money by staying in less plush surroundings and eating food several notches below what the B-Bar-B serves, there's also a truck rate of \$600 a day for hunting only. 

In a year like this, Texas has more wild quail than every other state put together, but there's a noticeable shortage of public hunting opportunities. That's not true in western Oklahoma, where they're also expecting an outstanding quail season. Luckily for Dallas-area hunters, it's not much farther to Oklahoma hotspots than to Texas hot spots.

If you have your own bird dogs and don't mind traveling, Oklahoma is the place to hunt. In fact, Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation's quail program leader Mike Sams said out-of-state license plates are common in wildlife management area parking lots. Traveling bird hunters need to be in good shape.

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(PHOTO(S): (Ray Sasser/Staff) Numerous coveys of bobwhites could make this the best quail season in several years.)

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

NEWS SUBJECT: (Environmental News (GENV); Political/General News (GCAT))

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OTHER INDEXING: SECTION: SPORTS DAY; COLUMN: OUTDOORS; EN

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In 1935, Seabiscuit lost the first 17 races of his career, and during that ignominious streak, three times he raced with a \$2,500 price tag figuratively dangling from his bridle. As a 2-year-old, he raced 35 times without greatly distinguishing himself, and when he was 3, his trainer, eventual Hall of Famer Sunny Jim Fitzsimons, sold him for \$7,500.

The next year, the little chestnut seemingly underwent a transformation. He won seven consecutive stakes races and 11 of 15 starts, setting four track records and earning championship honors. In 1938 at Pimlico, he won the famous match race with War Admiral. And when he retired in 1940, with a bankroll of \$437,730, Seabiscuit was the richest race horse of the time.

Bred at the famous King Ranch in South Texas, Stymie lost the first two races of his career by a total of 24 lengths for eventual Hall of Fame trainer Max Hirsch. In his third start, Stymie was claimed for a mere \$1,500. Two years later, in 1945, he became a champion. He defeated such great horses as Assault, Gallorette and Devil Diver, and in 1949 he retired as the era's richest race horse with earnings of \$918,485.

In 1978, John Henry raced for a claiming price five times, in New Orleans and in New York. Six years later, after 39 victories, the gallant gelding retired with earnings of \$6.59 million, which still ranks him among the richest horses in the history of the sport.

If Charismatic wins Saturday, he'll earn \$600,000 in purse money, plus a \$5 million bonus, which will push his career earnings to \$7.5 million, putting him third all-time. And like Seabiscuit, Stymie and John Henry in the past, Charismatic ran for a brief time as a claimer.

Charismatic also invites comparisons to such great horses as Seabiscuit and Stymie because, well, he's no prima donna. He doesn't require a month off between races, and he seems to thrive on work. As his trainer, D. Wayne Lukas, said, Charismatic is "of the old school."

Lukas had tried everything to bring about such a change in the big red colt. Lukas tried Charismatic on the turf, tried him sprinting. The Hall of Fame trainer experimented with instructing jockeys to send Charismatic to the lead. Nothing seemed to work.

"My first inclination was that he was over the top and needed a rest. That's usually the first thought, but that wasn't it. . . . I finally decided just to get him as fit as possible," Lukas said,

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explaining that he had to change Charismatic's training regimen before the colt began to realize his potential.

In the new regimen, Charismatic would gallop two miles a day, sometimes finishing with a quarter-mile workout down the stretch. Exercise riders responded with disbelief at Lukas's instructions, for the Hall of Fame trainer routinely had called upon his horses to gallop about 11/2 miles.

"Maybe he needed the foundation, or maybe he needed the miles," Lukas said about Charismatic. "Or maybe it was just his time. But I've never done more [training] with a horse than I've done with this one."

The transformation began in March, Lukas said, when Charismatic ran second in the El Camino Real Derby. Then he finished fourth on a speed-biased track in the Santa Anita Derby. Since then, he has won the Lexington Stakes, the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness.

Joanne McNamara, who regularly exercises Charismatic in the mornings, said the horse's attitude has undergone a transformation. "He would just stand there when we would go into his stall and clean him up," McNamara said. "Now when we go in there, he knows he's going to get out . . . and he gets all wound up."

Charismatic even continued to improve after he won the Kentucky Derby, Lukas said, pointing out that the horse represents one of his finest jobs as a trainer.

"I don't think I could have gotten this horse here 12 or 15 years ago," he said. "I'm not sure I would have had the patience. I probably would have given up on him. . . . But he's got it now."

And Saturday afternoon, if he has a Triple Crown, he will have richly deserved it.

Triple Crown winners

Horse Year

Sir Barton 1919

Gallant Fox 1930

Omaha 1935

War Admiral 1937

Whirlaway 1941

Count Fleet 1943

Horse Year

Assault 1946

Citation 1948

Secretariat 1973

Seattle Slew 1977

Affirmed 1978

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PHOTO(S): (Agence France Presse) Charismatic gets a workout from Joanne McNamara at Belmont. McNamara says she has seen a transformation in the colt since D. Wayne Lukas changed the horse's training regimen.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NEWS SUBJECT: Sports Section (SPR)

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Sunday, April 11, 1999

SPECIAL

Texas horse racing lacks a Hall but has produced many winners Series: LONE
STAR PARK AT GRAND PRAIRIE 1999
Gary West
Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News

Bill Boland, a native Texan, has secured his place in racing history. Not only did he win the 1950 Kentucky Derby on Middleground, but he was so magnificent that he once shared his name with his mount. That's right: In a race at Aqueduct, Bill Boland once rode a horse named Bill Boland. You might say they were coupled in the wagering. Nevertheless, neither horse nor jockey has been inducted into the Texas Sports Hall of Fame. The Texas Sports Hall of Fame in Waco includes separate halls for tennis, baseball, high school football and high school basketball. Not much, though, on racing. Maybe Texas horse racing needs its own Hall of Fame. Since major league horse racing didn't return to Texas until 1994 (when Sam Houston opened), you might think a tiny passageway would suffice for the sport, rather than a full-blown Hall of Fame. Or maybe a hall closet. Well, you'd be mistaken in that thought. Although major league racing was absent from Texas for 57 years, many Texans were prominent in the industry. A Texas Horse Racing Hall of Fame might be more crowded than you would think. The National Museum of Racing in Saratoga Springs, N.Y., appropriately honors the sport's greats with a hallowed Hall. Of the 77 jockeys in the Hall of Fame, four are native Texans - Bill Shoemaker, Nash Turner, Cal Shilling and Jerry Bailey. Of the 71 trainers in the Hall, two are native Texans, Max Hirsch and William Molter. And of the 154 horses there, one was bred, born and raised in Texas: Assault. And so if there were such a revered place as a Texas Horse Racing Hall of Fame, inductions would prudently begin with the Texans already honored in the national Hall. That wouldn't be a redundancy so much as a coming-home celebration. Bill Shoemaker would rightly be the first inductee in any Texas Hall. And very rightly, he will be honored at Lone Star Park at Grand Prairie during the festivities for the National All-Star Jockey Championship on June 25. Born in Fabens, Texas, Shoemaker had one of the greatest careers in the history of the sport. Few have dominated as he did; few have represented the game as clearly as he. A jockey from 1949 to 1990, he rode more winners than anyone in history. He won 8,833 races, an incredible 21.9 percent of his mounts. He was the national leader in money won 10 times and in races won five times. At 54, he won the Kentucky Derby by scotting

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Ferdinand through a narrow opening at the top of the Churchill Downs stretch.

For 40 years, he won the biggest of races and rode the greatest of horses. He won four Kentucky Derbies and five Belmonts. Soft-spoken and self-effacing, he was nevertheless a relentless and courageous competitor. Shoemaker came back from serious injuries in 1968 and 1969 to ride successfully for many more years. When he retired in 1990, he became a trainer. The next year, an automobile accident left him paralyzed. In recent years, he has begun an entirely new career as a mystery novelist. The first trainer inducted into a Texas Hall would have to be Max Hirsch. Red Smith once called Hirsch "the first gentleman of the American turf." And he was. At 12, in an act of brazen impetuosity, Hirsch jumped a train that was transporting a group of young racehorses from Fredericksburg to Baltimore. He arrived in Baltimore shoeless. Nor did he have any money. Having worked with the horses back in Texas, he got a job doing the same in Maryland. A few years later, he was riding races at county fairs, and a few years after that, when his weight became a problem, he turned to training horses. For more than 50 years, he was one of the most successful and respected trainers in the sport. He trained Horse of the Year Sarazen, and he won the Kentucky Derby with Bold Venture and Middleground. But he's best remembered as the trainer of Assault, which won the 1946 Triple Crown on his way to being named Horse of the Year. In the 1930s, Hirsch's record drew the attention of Robert Kleberg, the patriarch of famed King Ranch. Hirsch trained for King Ranch until his death in 1969. His son, Buddy, who's also in the national Hall of Fame, then became the King Ranch trainer. Max Hirsch's daughter, Mary, was one of the first women to obtain a trainer's license; and, in 1937, with No Sir, she became the first woman to saddle a horse in the Kentucky Derby. Of course, Assault would be the first horse inducted into any Texas Horse Racing Hall of Fame. He was known as the "Clubfooted Comet" because of a deformed foot. As a yearling, he stepped on a surveyor's spike at King Ranch, and, even as an older horse, he sometimes would stumble when walking to the track. But he became one of the sport's great racehorses. During his Triple Crown sweep, Assault won the Kentucky Derby by eight lengths, the Preakness by a neck and the Belmont by three lengths. Strangely, he wasn't the betting favorite in any of the races. He finished the year with earnings of \$424,195, which was a single-season record. Late in his career, he suffered from internal bleeding and leg injuries, but he raced until 1950, retiring with earnings of \$675,470. Owners and breeders aren't included in the national Hall of Fame, but they would have to have a place in any Texas Hall, for many of the sport's most prominent owners have been Texans. The first owner inducted would be Bob Kleberg, who bred not only Assault but Middleground. Following Kleberg into the Hall would be such owners and breeders as Nelson Bunker Hunt, Fred Turner, Dorothy and Clarence Scharbauer and Clifford Mooers. A Texas Hall would soon become crowded. After Jerry Bailey, Cal Shilling and Nash Turner were inducted, Bill Boland, Jackie Westrope, Steve Brooks and Cash Asmussen would soon follow. And after William Molter, who trained the great Round

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Table, was inducted into the Texas Hall, Willard Proctor and
Clarence Picou would be welcomed. Groovy, one of the great
sprinters, would check in with Middleground and Two Altazano.

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PHOTO(S): 1. Bill Shoemaker. 2. Jerry Bailey.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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bull came right at the truck, tried to throw on the brakes and must have sensed that he couldn't stop in time so he shifted strategy and tried to jump over the pickup truck bed.

The big animal landed in the bed of the truck where he scrambled around for a second or two before he managed to get his feet under him and jumped out. The bull stumbled and fell right beside the truck.

"That close enough for you?" Thompson asked the hunter, who could have almost touched the target with his rifle, yet couldn't find it in his scope. Undaunted, the nilgai got up and ran off to join the herd. It's the only time a nilgai ever escaped from Thompson's truck.

TOO MUCH EXCITEMENT

Bob Ramsey is a former Texas Parks and Wildlife biologist and a legendary Hill Country whitetail guide. A weaver of spellbinding campfire tales, Ramsey helped popularize the exciting art of antler rattling to lure whitetail bucks to rifle range.

Clashing antlers together, thrashing brush, thumping rocks, Ramsey simulates the sounds of two bucks fighting for dominance. Like kids flocking to a playground fight, nearby bucks sometimes throw caution to the wind as they charge the fight sounds.

To have a wild buck charge toward you at close range can be unsettling. One memorable occasion, Ramsey guided a particularly excitable hunter. The old pro rattled his antlers and a good buck came on a dead run, skidding to a halt about 20 yards away and staring in disbelief at two men where he expected to see a deer fight.

"The hunter was shooting a lever-action rifle," Ramsey said. "He put the rifle to his shoulder, looked through the scope and started working the lever until he pumped all his shells out on the ground. The buck was still standing there. The hunter looked at me and said, 'Bob, can you see where I'm hitting?'"

"I just nodded sadly and pointed to the live shells lying around his feet. He couldn't believe he hadn't fired a shot."

WALKING THE BEAT FOR POACHERS

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Duval Farris of Dallas served a stint as a Texas game warden back in the days when Texas Parks and Wildlife was the Texas Game, Fish and Oyster Commission. One spring day in 1938, Farris was riding with veteran game warden T.O. Bobbitt.

The wardens were patrolling Denton County for poachers hunting yellow leg plovers, shorebirds protected by state and federal law, as they migrated north. From a lofty hill, the wardens observed two distant cars, driving slowly. The cars would occasionally stop, the wardens would see a puff of smoke and somebody would get out and retrieve something.

Farris and Bobbitt knew they would have difficulty stopping both cars. As they approached the poachers from the rear, Bobbitt coached the younger warden to jump on the running board of the rear vehicle and pull the keys from the ignition, disabling the car while Bobbitt pursued the second vehicle.

"I jumped right on the slow-moving car and shouted, "Stop, state game warden' " Farris said. "I reached in to get the keys and the driver stepped on the accelerator and started battling me for the keys. He was winning the battle. At about 30 mph, I bailed off the running board and took a good dusting and beating in the fall."

Farris dusted himself off and looked around for his pistol, which he'd lost in the fracas. Then he started limping along in the direction the cars had fled. He hadn't gone far when he found a freshly-killed plover, then another and another. It took Farris more than 30 minutes to reach a farm house where Bobbitt and six or seven men were standing around the suspects' cars.

"Duval, we'd just as well go," Bobbitt said. "These men have no game, and I have searched their cars."

The poachers were laughing and joking among themselves until Farris started pulling dead plovers out of his game bag. After he threw out the 17th bird, the last plover he had picked up, one of the poachers said, "He missed one."

The wardens made their case, and Farris learned two important lessons - poachers rarely look behind them when road hunting and you should be careful trying to take ignition keys from a moving car.

REALISTIC DECOY

D.B. Thompson is an East Texas woodsman and lifelong deer hunter.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Hunting on family property near Buna several years ago, Thompson was sitting in a tree stand overlooking a section of woods he had hunted for years.

Thompson had been in the stand awhile when a lone doe suddenly burst through the opening on a dead run. The hunter was wondering what had gotten into the doe when a nice buck suddenly appeared, hot on the doe's trail. Another buck followed close behind.

The bucks came and went too quickly for Thompson to shoulder his rifle, but he figured he could cut the deer off and get a shot. Scrambling down from the stand, he ran to intercept the chase.

Thompson came upon a battle royal between the two bucks. Assessing which deer was the biggest, he shot him. The second buck took off through the woods, ostensibly to claim the doe won by default. Thompson field dressed his buck and began the difficult task of dragging the heavy deer out of the woods.

Luckily, he glanced along his back trail to see the second buck coming hard, nose to the ground, fire in his eye, obviously intent on jumping back into the fray with an opponent which now lacked the stomach for any confrontation.

Thompson shot the charging buck at a range measured in feet rather than yards. When or if the deer would have snapped out of his testosterone-induced trance is anybody's guess. Thompson, with a second buck tag in his pocket, decided not to push the issue.

NEW WRINKLE ON FACE PAINT

When Charles Stutzenbaker was a waterfowl biologist for Texas Parks and Wildlife near Port Arthur, one of the big local companies had an exclusive duck lease they used to entertain clients from all over America.

Stutzenbaker is retired now, but he remembers a season many years ago when the executives decided they needed new duck blinds in the coastal marsh. Just before the season opened, they sent workmen out to build new blinds. The raw lumber they used shone yellow in the drab marsh. It would be as obvious as a neon sign to passing ducks.

"When the executives saw how the new lumber shined, they sent their workmen back out to spray paint the blinds green," Stutzenbaker recalled. "When they got finished painting the last blind, they threw the half-empty spray can over in the blind.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

"On opening morning, the company was entertaining a full party of influential clients. Before daylight, they put two or three hunters in the blind with the spray can of paint. They left a water jug, a thermos of coffee and snacks in the blind but no flashlight. The weather was still and the mosquitoes were terrible.

"When the hunters started fumbling around in the dark, trying to find a can of insect repellent, they found the can of spray paint. When daylight finally came, they were surprised to be wearing a nice, drab coat of green paint."

IMPERFECT PARTNERSHIP

Dr. Dale Rollins is a Texas A&M Extension Service biologist who often has a whimsical perspective of game, hunters and dogs. Upland birds are Rollins' favorite game. A few years ago, he had a nice young setter named Susie that was hunting pheasant for the first time.

Unlike bobwhite quail, a bird Susie knew something about, pheasants are notorious for running ahead of dogs. Susie couldn't resist the temptation to follow at a pace Rollins could not maintain.

"She got after some birds and followed them out about 200 yards before several pheasant flushed way out there," Rollins recalled. "When Susie came back, looking apologetic, I picked a cornstalk and gave her a little session of tough love.

"Later that day, Susie made a perfect point on a big cock pheasant that flushed right under her nose. It was an easy shot, but I missed with both barrels, and I'll never forget the expression Susie had when she looked at me with those big brown eyes. "Oh, for a cornstalk!" is what she seemed to say. We finally came to an understanding that neither one of us is perfect, and we've had some great hunts together."

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

ILLUSTRATION(S): Hunters telling tales (DMN; Chris Morris)

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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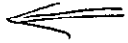
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Thursday, October 8, 1998

BUSINESS

King Ranch unit sues to end exclusive Exxon drilling rights
Associated Press

HOUSTON - The 65-year relationship between the famed King Ranch and Exxon could be in jeopardy now that a ranch subsidiary has sued to end the oil company's exclusive drilling rights on the South Texas land. 

King Ranch Minerals, a subsidiary of the Houston-based ranch holding company that controls mineral rights to some of the property, filed a lawsuit Monday seeking to end Exxon's exclusive drilling rights on the land, the Houston Chronicle reported Wednesday.

The suit accuses Irving-based Exxon of violating state law and contractual obligations by mingling natural gas and oil production from varying depths in Kleberg and Willacy counties. The suit says Exxon must separate production so owners of mineral rights at the different depths can receive their proper royalties.

Exxon Corp. spokesman Dave Gardner would not comment on the lawsuit except to say the company can resolve the dispute.

Then known as Humble Oil & Refining Co., the oil giant gained exclusive drilling rights on the King Ranch in a 1933 deal. King Ranch Minerals owns about 23 percent of the mineral rights on the massive 145-year-old spread.

Individuals own the remaining mineral rights, said Larry Worden, vice president and general counsel for King Ranch.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

COMPANY (TICKER): Exxon Corp. (XON)

NEWS SUBJECT: Business/Finance Section (BFN)

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Friday, May 1, 1998

TODAY

FILM AND OUTTAKES

When you fall off a horse . . . Patrick Swayze doesn't let a few broken bones
keep him down
Jane Sumner

Patrick Swayze, slim, trim and jazzed about his explosive new action film *Black Dog*, strides into Planet Hollywood like *Dirty Dancing*'s Johnny Castle. For fans lined up outside, it's a heartwarming sight. After all, this is the guy who last spring broke both legs and suffered four detached shoulder tendons in a horseback accident that should have killed him on the set of *Letters From a Killer*.

"It's been a year about my ability to deal with pain," the affable actor says matter-of-factly. "I let myself only be down for three months and then I was back on the movie. I finished *Letters From a Killer* and then three days off and straight into *Black Dog*."

The accident broke his right femur in half (there's a titanium rod in the bone), broke the left fibula and detached all four rotator cuff tendons. "But I knew if they put casts on me I'd never come back. I'd never dance again. If you have the ability to at least straighten your leg and lock it, no matter how much it hurts, you can still keep some kind of tone."

Now he's waiting to see what he calls "that blessed white all around the rod" on his next X-ray. "The last X-ray showed black gaps on either side of the rod, which meant the bone wasn't healing fast enough."

But something happened to him when he hit that tree, he says. "Not to be Mary Poppins, but it changed my life. I should be dead and I'm not. So I kind of feel like I'm on borrowed time. Any fear I had about putting myself on the line and having the courage to direct and produce and get my own projects done isn't gone. I don't know if you ever get rid of fear, but it doesn't matter anymore. I realize I have a lot I want to accomplish before I'm out of here."

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One dream project is a dance film. "Several years ago, I, Lisa [his dancer wife] and Nicholas Gunn wrote a play called Without a Word that won six drama critics awards at the Beverly Hills Playhouse. It's taken a while to take an abstract stage play and turn it to an accessible screenplay because it's about our lives as concert dancers in New York."

This fall, his wife will direct and he'll produce the screen adaptation. And, yes, he'll be dancing in it. Also for years, he's been developing an Arabian horse movie to be shot in the desert. "There's 5,000 years of history, so it's hard to find the right place to put a story, but we found a wonderful one that - if we get to keep the title - will be called Drinkers of the Wind."

For the Houston-born actor, who raises Arabians at his California ranch, horses serve as an emotional barometer. "They help me stay settled and help me not believe the hype and stay focused on who I really am - not who people tell me I'm supposed to be. If I'm not right with myself, I may as well get off my stallion's back 'cause he'll get me off."

Also, his late father, who'd been a calf roper and cowboy, believed his son inherited some horse whispering ability, possibly from his grandfather who'd served as foreman of a section of the famous King Ranch.



"I can walk down the center of the barn like a computer game and smell if there's something the matter with a horse," he says. "I just go to them like a bionic man. I can tell if a horse's water is out or if it's starting to colic. I believe we all have this skill, but you just have to believe in it and allow it to manifest itself."

Black Dog, about a professional trucker who breaks parole to drive a truckload of secret goods to save his home, wasn't easy to get through, he says.

"I thought I'd ripped my shoulder out four different times actually doing the fight sequences when I climb down the side and back of a truck."

Playing a semi driver took the 43-year-old Mr. Swayze back to his youth. "Growing up, I'd hauled cattle for my grandfather out of Dimmitt and Amarillo in my teens and I'd driven for a grocery supply company for a while. That was a long time ago, but after a few sessions it all started coming back."

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

His character in Black Dog is kind of an Everyman, he says. "The guy's not Superman. He's not Rambo. He just happens to be one heck of a truck driver."

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

PHOTO(S): (The Dallas Morning News: Ariane Kadoch) Playing a truck driver in Black Dog reminded Patrick Swayze of younger days.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

EDITION: HOME FINAL

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4/28/96 DALLASMN 26B

4/28/96 Dallas Morning News 26B

1996 WL 2122077

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The Dallas Morning News
Copyright 1996

Sunday, April 28, 1996

SPORTS DAY

Remembering a LONE STAR LEGEND Assault overcame deformity to dominate in 1946
Series: ASSAULT: TEXAS' TRIPLE CROWN WINNER
Gary West
Staff Writer of The Dallas Morning News

First of three parts

KINGSVILLE - Long before Cowboys and Rangers and Mavericks, a horse named Assault occupied an honored place in the popular awareness. Fifty years ago, as the country recovered from a world war and servicemen from an epidemic hostility, Assault supplied the raw material for hope and myth.

He was rawboned and deformed, and he had the most unlikely provenance. Yet with a sweep of the Triple Crown, the little chestnut known as the "clubfooted comet" became a prominent character in the eternally appealing story of determination's triumph. And for Texans, he was much more; he was their representative.

"The victory of Assault in the [Kentucky] Derby," wrote an editorialist of the time, "is but one example, if example is needed, that this great southwestern section of America is on the march and will be heard from in increasing proportions in every phase of American activity, and none more strongly than in the field of the horse."

Assault was bred, born and raised on a vast expanse once called the "Wild Horse Desert" but later famous as the King Ranch. When he was a weanling, he stepped on a surveyor's spike. It ran through the frog, or pliable cushion, of the right foot and out the hoof wall. The injury left the foot deformed and the horse crippled.

And so even years later Assault walked with a conspicuous limp and would sometimes stumble and fall when going to the racetrack. But once there, he ran with surprising grace and efficiency and, most of all, courage. Perhaps that was the source of his charisma.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Overcoming his misfortune and his lameness to become the seventh horse ever to win the Triple Crown, he became a popular hero and for many an embodiment of that same courageous spirit on which Americans had relied during the war.

After the Triple Crown, Assault was "the main topic" of conversation throughout Texas, according to a contemporary newspaper account. So popular was he that his admirers developed "some fantastic schemes" to satisfy "the public's clamor" and allow "the rank and file of Texans who were not able to witness the 3-year-old in action . . . to catch a glimpse" of him.

People petitioned Gov. Coke Stevenson to issue a proclamation honoring Assault and making his jockey, New York native Warren Mehrtens, an honorary Texan. Sentiment grew for returning horse racing to the state. There was even a plan to raise \$100,000 for "a special race, without betting, of course," intended to attract Assault.

The race was to be held at Arlington Downs, where no race had been run since 1937, when feverish reformers banished the sport. The Arlington racetrack, located close to what is now Six Flags Over Texas, was the only one in the state that could accommodate the throng expected to welcome home the champion.

"Everybody knew about Assault," remembered Monte Moncrief, who at the time was a Texas A&M student and offensive lineman and who later became the King Ranch veterinarian. "We were highly proud. Just as Dallas is proud of the Cowboys, Texas was proud of Assault. . . . When Assault won the Triple Crown, it was like Joe Louis beating Max Schmeling."

It was probably fortunate for Assault, and for the sport, that Max Hirsch trained the King Ranch horses. Hirsch, according to reputation, was an incomparable expert at caring for horses' leg and foot problems.

Hirsch was himself a Texan, born and raised in Fredericksburg. At age 10, he went to work for the Morris Ranch, which bred horses and raced them at the finest tracks on the East Coast. Three years later, in 1893, as young Hirsch prepared a group for shipment, he decided to make the trip himself. He hopped a train and arrived barefoot in Baltimore the next day. He went to work as an exercise rider, then a few years later as a jockey.

He rode 123 winners before he grew up and in so doing outgrew his occupation. And then, in 1902, one of the sport's great training careers began.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

In 1936, when Bob Kleberg Jr., president and manager of the family-owned King Ranch, decided to leap into the racing and breeding of thoroughbreds, he chose Hirsch for his trainer.

Years after Assault's Triple Crown, Hirsch recalled that the animal was nearly destroyed as a result of the accident with the surveyor's stake. And John Cypher, who for many years was Kleberg's assistant, confirmed that "thought was given to destroying" Assault.

But even then the little horse was tough, and his pedigree insisted he be given a chance. Assault was a son of Bold Venture, who had won the 1936 Kentucky Derby and Preakness before breaking down and being retired as a stallion.

When Bold Venture's first two crops failed to impress, his popularity in Kentucky quickly sank. Breeders, according to a 1946 Blood-Horse magazine article, "could see nothing especially good" in either his pedigree or his conformation.

But Hirsch, who had trained him, recommended that King Ranch purchase Bold Venture. And unlike the hardboots of Kentucky, Kleberg approved the horse's looks. A scholar of breeding, Kleberg kept in his imagination an image of the ideal racehorse. It looked like a sprinter, but it was also a stayer; Bold Venture approached the paradigm. And so Kleberg bought the unpopular stallion for \$40,000 and in 1941 brought him to Texas.

Assault's dam was Igual, an unraced daughter of the Hall of Famer Equipoise. When she was a sickly foal and it was feared she might die, J.K. Northway, the ranch veterinarian at the time, saved her, just as he later saved her son.

For Assault, Northway designed a protective shoe that allowed the injured foot to heal and the horse to develop. And so the stumbling, awkward colt was given an opportunity to become a racehorse.

Where the Javelina Stadium of Texas A&M-Kingsville now stands, there was once a racetrack. The county used the track during its annual fair. A few years later, Kleberg would build a training track at the ranch, but in 1945, he still used the racetrack in Kingsville to prepare his young horses during the annual renewal of possibilities.

Hirsch frequently traveled to Texas to check on the prospects.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

From the 35 or so King Ranch juveniles, Hirsch and Kleberg would select the most promising, who would join the main stable that wintered in Columbia, S.C., before going to Belmont Park in Elmont, N.Y.

When the new King Ranch prospects arrived, Hirsch was surprised to find the diminutive, clubfooted colt among them. He remembered the horse from his last visit to the ranch, and his memory did not encourage.

"I never thought he'd train at all with that foot," Hirsch told Joe Palmer in Esquire magazine. "I wondered why they sent him up from the farm."

Perhaps Kleberg sent Assault to South Carolina because he saw somewhere in the horse or perhaps in the future the reflection of his ideal paradigm. Or maybe Kleberg trusted the opinion of Pastel Garcia, the young ranch hand who regularly rode Assault at the ranch and said all the stumbling and falling were tolerable because this deep-red colt with the misshapen foot could truly run. Whatever the reason, there he was, in South Carolina, in the winter of 1945, an unlikely prospect learning to become a racehorse but learning first of all to cope with his handicap.

The wall of Assault's deformed foot was so thin and brittle that it wouldn't hold a nail. The problem was given to John Dern, the King Ranch blacksmith. In an effort to keep a shoe on the fragile foot, Dern had to bend it around the front of the hoof. Frequently the shoe came off, and when that happened, Assault appeared lame. But eventually Dern and Assault adapted.

In April, the King Ranch horses were transported from South Carolina to Belmont Park, where the work became more serious and the attitude more intense. Two months later, on June 12, Assault made his debut. It was inauspicious; he finished 12th.

But a month later he won for the first time, and by the season's end, he would win again. In his ninth and final start of the year, in a minor stakes race known as The Flash, the New York bettors insulted him with odds of 71-1. Although ignored by the bettors, Assault by this time had earned the confidence of his trainer, who, according to one account, "bet a packet" on the improving little chestnut. Assault charged furiously down the Belmont stretch and won by a nose, earning \$11,505 and bringing his total bankroll for the year to \$17,250.

It was not a juvenile campaign to suggest Triple Crown possibilities - unless you happened to know where it all began and

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

under the burden of what misfortune. Already Assault had overcome much and exceeded anyone's expectations. And it was only the beginning.

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

PHOTO(S): 1. (Special to The News: Bert Morgan, courtesy of King Ranch) Assault dominates the field to win the 1946 Kentucky Derby in a year when he became the seventh horse to capture the Triple Crown. 2. (Special to The News: J.A. Dodd, courtesy of King Ranch) The wall of Assault's club foot, above, was so thin, it wouldn't hold a nail. But once on the racetrack, he ran with grace and speed. 3. (Special to The News: Toni Frissell, courtesy of King Ranch) Bob Kleberg Jr., left, was president and general manager of King Ranch. He purchased Bold Venture, who had won the 1936 Kentucky Derby and Preakness, and brought him to Texas in 1941. Assault was a son of the retired stallion. 4. (Special to The News: Courtesy of King Ranch) Trainer Max Hirsch was incomparable at caring for horses' foot and leg problems, so he was perfect for Assault. CHART(S): 1. Assault Recap. 2. King Ranch's Richest Horses. MAP(S): The King Ranch exists in four parts along the coastal bend in South Texas (DMN). ; PHOTO LOCATION: 1. - 4. Digital.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

STORY ORIGIN: KINGSVILLE

SIC: 0212, 1311

EDITION: HOME FINAL

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11/21/92 Dallas Morning News 1C

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The Dallas Morning News
Copyright 1992

Saturday, November 21, 1992

TODAY

ALAN PEPPARD

Collecting Lagerfeld's collection
Alan Peppard

The Leukemia Society's annual Valentine's Day Luncheon and Style Show has ascended to a new level -- the Lagerfeld level.

Each year, The Gazebo fashion emporium presents the works of some hotshot designer at the big February fund-raiser. Now the fashion oracle himself, Karl Lagerfeld, will have his wares shown at the Dallas luncheon.

"We went to New York twice in the last two weeks, and we begged," explains Gazebo vice president Susie Calmes. The Gazebo group begged at the feet of Lagerfeld vice president Teri Cohen, who will represent the ponytailed boss at the Dallas event.

"When she finally said, 'Yes,' we screamed," says Susie. "She works personally with Karl and knows the collection backward and forward. This is the first time the entire collection will be shown in Dallas."

The collection in question is Karl Lagerfeld's Spring '93 Signature Collection.
Crazy for PBS

The hit Broadway musical Crazy for You is taking an unusual route to the road. Rather than opening its road production in some posh Los Angeles theater, it will kick off right here in Dallas at the Music Hall at Fair Park.

The May 13 opening-night performance will be a benefit for local public TV station KERA (Channel 13).
The love shack

11/21/92 DALLASMN 1C

11/21/92 Dallas Morning News 1C

1992 WL 10771276

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Don't go near the Hotel St. Germain unless you're marriage-minded. There must be some matrimonial dust in the water at the Maple Avenue hotel.

The quaint hostelry consists of only seven luxury suites. Last weekend, six of them were occupied by honeymoon couples, while two weddings were held in the downstairs rooms.

And in the dining room, one anxious gentleman popped the question to his beloved.

She said yes.
The deb life

The list of debutantes for the Dallas Symphony Orchestra League continues to swell. DSOL Presentation Ball chairwoman Barbara Hancock has named two more young women who will make their bows at the ball, bringing the total to 26.

The new debs are Meredith Howard from Metairie, La., who attends Southern Methodist University, and Kathryn Josephine "Josie" Meador from San Antonio, who attends Texas Christian University.

The symphony debs have a busy Thanksgiving schedule next week with a Wednesday night party at the Sheraton Park Central, Friday afternoon tea and bow practice, a Saturday morning brunch at Lilly Dodson and a Saturday night party at Gershwin's hosted by their escorts, the DSOL Honor Guard.

Ambassador Charlie

Local philanthropist and McDonald's franchise kingpin Charlie O'Reilly will go home from the Dec. 4 Weekend to Wipe Out Cancer Awards Luncheon with the 1992 Community Ambassador Award.

Charlie will get his award from last year's recipient, Dallas Sidekick Joe Papaleo.

Author and baseball star Dave Dravecky, who lost an arm to cancer, will be the guest speaker and will receive the National Ambassador Award from the group. Former football coach Tom Landry will make the presentation.

Saddle up

11/21/92 DALLASMN 1C

11/21/92 Dallas Morning News 1C

1992 WL 10771276

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Next week, Texas' **legendary King Ranch** is opening the first outpost of its **famous Saddle Shop**, and it's real close by.



For years, in-the-know Texans have ordered their luggage and leather goods from the ranch's catalog or traveled down to Kingsville to buy the goods in person at the original Saddle Shop. In most parts of Texas, the King Ranch's "Running W" brand on one's luggage carries considerably more status than a Louis Vuitton logo.

The Fort Worth Stockyards has pulled off a major coup and has landed its very own King Ranch Saddle Shop, which will open Tuesday in the Stockyards Station.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

EDITION: HOME FINAL

Word Count: 576

11/21/92 DALLASMN 1C

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Sunday, May 12, 2002

Southern comforts ; By land or by sea, relax in South Texas' sunny dis
Janet Wilson, American-Statesman Staff

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ent
and

Ever visited a state so homogenous it didn't matter where you set
your sights? That's not the case in the Lone Star State. Here we
have as much latitude as attitude.

Set your compass south and southeast, and you'll never be caught
in a yawn.

NEWS SUB

REGION:

Got a hankering to sink your toes in the surf? How about 600
miles of it, stretching from the Louisiana border to the Mexico
border. Like to fish? You can charter boats and go offshore, thro
your lines in from the beach or cast off of dozens of free fishin
piers in communities scattered up and down the Gulf.

Word Count: 2

5/12/02 AUSTIN.

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And don't forget the binoculars. Hundreds of species of birds
make regular and cameo appearances along the Texas coast.

Kids never seen a real ranch? Head to Kingsville and tour t
King Ranch, one of America's most famous. Visit historic home
Galveston and find out where pirate Jean Lafitte once had hi
headquarters. Spend a day in Houston wandering through world
museums, or at Space Center Houston, relive past achievem
America's space program and learn what NASA has on the hori

In Corpus Christi kids can swim. But they also can watch
feed exotic fish and get eye-to-eye with a shark in the T
Aquarium. Then explore the flight deck and other areas o
Lexington, the most decorated aircraft carrier in Naval

Maybe you want to head farther south to Brownsville o
or west to Laredo and walk across the border for an af
Mexican food, margaritas and bargains.

You may get fatigued just thinking about the possib
you won't get bored.

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5/12/02 Austin Am.-Statesman E1

2002 WL 4821290

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

COLOR PHOTOS; Photo: GALVESTON ISLAND CONVENTION & VISITORS BUREAU 1998 Mark Green NASA MOODY GARDENS; Head south from Austin to explore the miles and miles of beach along the Gulf Coast. In Galveston you can leave the dunes behind to explore railroad history or the decks of a tall ship. With attractions like Moody Gardens and its pyramids, Galveston is not just for beach lovers. Houston is not only home to Space Center Houston, but to the country's largest visitors center as well. It's hard to be bored at the Kemah Boardwalk, a family entertainment park 20 miles from Houston, which has dancing fountains, shops and carnival rides.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NEWS SUBJECT: English language content (ENGL)

REGION: United States - Texas; United States; North American Countries; Texas; North America; United States; Southern U.S. (USTX USA NAMZ TX NME US USS)

Word Count: 276

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7/8/00 AUSTINAMS A13

7/8/00 Austin Am.-Statesman A13

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Austin American-Statesman
Copyright 2000

Saturday, July 8, 2000

Arnold Garcia Jr.

Essay winners prove we have a bright future
Arnold Garcia Jr.

Bemoaning the shortcomings of the younger generation has always been a sport for adults . You don't have to go far these days to hear people who decry that today's youths are illiterate, undisciplined, disrespectful -- all that and more. I'm here to tell you, though, that broad brushes don't necessarily put on a good coat of paint. After reading the winning entries in the Celebrate Texas essay contest, my spirits were lifted. A resonant voice of the New Texas is Nicole Fischer of Cedar Park, a senior at Leander High School.

Fortunately for all of us, her voice is part of a choir that emerged when members of the Celebrate Texas board, a nonprofit group that promotes recognition of the Lone Star State solicited essays from area high school students.

Each of the winners received a \$1,250 scholarship funded by a \$10,000 contribution by Jay Johnson, founder of Celebrate Texas, and his wife, Marsha. Their gift was supplemented by other donors.

This week , we notched another celebration of independence , so I can't think of a more appropriate time to share with you reflections of young people on what it is to be a Texan. What you will find is a pride in the past we share and the future they own.


I am pleased to share Fischer's entry below and excerpts of the other winners .

Bridget Supak of Coupland, a graduate of Thrall High School, :
"Some may hear the word 'Texan' and suddenly think of cowboys and campfires, but I see Texas being a place that anyone can call home even though they may not know how to use a rope . . . Texas isn't full of pastureland and fields, it's full of people who remember where they came from and also who got them here. The thoughts and ideals of past Texans still live on today."

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Kelly Atwood, of Elgin, also a Thrall High graduate : "Whether working on advances in medical research or paving the way for new technological revolution, Texans continue to be a group of undaunted leaders. We continue to press on through trials and adversity, always keeping in mind the success of those that came before us. Being a Texan has always meant being a leader and a challenging new mind."

Peggy West, a junior at Lockhart High School : "Texas has a charisma unknown by other states that sets it apart. The happiness that comes from being something special fills the air and our people. This charisma, along with our pride in our diverse state, and our kindness toward each other is what makes up the Texas attitude. Everyone in Texas has some of this attitude in them, and it seems to swell . . . on beautiful days. I am proud to be a Texan."

Samantha Muoz, a sophomore at Bowie High School in Austin, is a young person with a strong sense of her roots on the **legendary King Ranch**: "The most beautiful sight on the **King Ranch** is the sunset from the top of the roof on my grandmother's house . . . growing up on the **King Ranch** helped give me a better appreciation for the outdoors and showed me the strong bond that Texans have, which is being courteous and respectful to your neighbors. Neighbors being the ones (who) live six feet away, or six miles." 

Jeremy Piefer, a junior at Westlake High School : "Pride, generosity and a sense of brotherhood all take part in what it means to be a Texan. . . . (T)o be a Texan goes below the skin, deep into the soul. I am proud to be a Texan and that is what I am."

Caitlin Howell, an Austinite and a junior at Star Charter School : "My grandparents just sold their land in Lampasas a week ago . . . That 300 acres contains my family's memories. It reminds me of my heritage that can never be misplaced or replaced. Maybe just the feeling of having unlimited freedom on your own land is what comforted me and always will. I would do anything to ride bareback again and feel flight without having to get on a plane."

Finally, Courtney Tyer, a graduate of Johnston High in Austin, showed us that some things just don't change: "When I go up north to college this fall and somebody looks at me funny when I combine the words "you" and "all" -- I won't be embarrassed. I will simply smile and say, 'Y'all got a problem with me being a Texan?' "Garcia is the editorial page editor of the American-Statesman. You may contact him at 445-3667 or agarcia@statesman.com. To view the entries in their entirety, go the Celebrate Texas Web site at www.celebratetexas.org and click on the essay contest results.

7/8/00 AUSTINAMS A13

7/8/00 Austin Am.-Statesman A13

2000 WL 7338087

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NAMED PERSON: JOHNSON, JAY

REGION: United States - Texas; Southern U.S.; United States; North
 America; Pacific Rim; Texas; North America; United States
 (USTX USS USA NAM PACRM TX NME US)

Word Count: 801

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7/19/98 AUSTINAMS J1

7/19/98 Austin Am.-Statesman J1

1998 WL 3618592

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Austin American-Statesman
Copyright 1998

Sunday, July 19, 1998

The Flavor of South Texas // Meals at Kingsville bed and breakfast will drive
you wild
Mike Leggett

KINGSVILLE -- A slate gray sky slung stinging darts of sleet that numbed exposed skin and clung stiff to hunting jackets and bird dogs' backs.

Any sane soul would be thinking hot shower, glass of wine, big meal. Luther Young was thinking menus. "I need a rabbit for a dish I'm working on," he said.

He got one.

And on the dinner menu at B-Bar-B Ranch Inn, which Young and wife Patti own and operate, you can now try the fried rabbit. Or the quail stuffed with nilgai antelope sausage and rice. Or the redfish you caught this morning. Or Chef Normand's crab cakes. In fact, there's no group too small, nor pig so big that the B-Bar-B won't take it on.

"Our breakfast specialty is "Eggs B-Bar-B," Luther Young said. "That's a poached egg, but instead of Canadian bacon, it's on nilgai sausage. We use a biscuit instead of an English muffin and gravy instead of hollandaise sauce."

But don't be fooled into thinking that B-Bar-B is just about gourmet variations of wild game dinners. It's also about gourmet variations of wild game dinners in a rustic lodge atmosphere in the heart of South Texas, on the edge of Mexico, less than four hours from Austin.

"This is really a man's kind of lodge," says Patti Young, pointing out the mounts of birds and animals, hunting prints and skin rugs that decorate B-Bar-B's main living area. "But you'd be surprised at how many women like it, too. It's a place to get away but still experience South Texas."

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Actually, the getaway just keeps getting better, as the Youngs take B-Bar-B from its beginnings as a hunting lodge into a year-round resort stop for hunters, birders, tourists and adults just wanting to hide out in comfort for a few days.

"The majority of our business is still hunters from September into February," says Luther Young. They come to hunt the famed King Ranch or other ranches in the area and turn to B-Bar-B as a place to stay. Young also trains and handles bird dogs, booking and running quail hunts for individuals or groups.

"We have lots of people who come at different times of the year just for the birds," Young said. "They can stay here and go to Padre Island or onto the King Ranch to watch birds. This is one place you can come and see the ferruginous pygmy owls on the King Ranch. The tour bus picks you up right at the door in the morning and drops you off later in the day."

The Youngs only recently have expanded the sleeping quarters at B-Bar-B Ranch, converting an old warehouse into another cluster of rooms and suites, featuring wooden floors, Luther's hand-made cedar log beds and Mexican furniture, huge sunken tubs and even his-and-hers bath robes for their guests.

My wife and I recently spent three days at the ranch, just to escape for a little while. We fished in nearby Baffin Bay, visited the Connor Museum on the campus of Texas A&M University-Kingsville and enjoyed the food Chef Normand served for dinner -- which included a crab and corn chowder that was the best soup I've ever eaten.

"The whole idea is for people to be able to enjoy themselves," Luther Young said. "We can arrange for you to go fishing, bird hunting or watching, or you can just sit out by the pool and enjoy South Texas. It's a great place to get away."

IF YOU GO

* Take Interstate 35 south to San Antonio and Interstate 37 to U.S. 77 South. Eight miles south of Kingsville, turn left on Kleberg County Road 2215.

* Standard rooms are \$85 per night, and suites range from \$110-\$125. A conference room is available for \$50 per day. Breakfast for two is included in the price of the room. Other meals should be scheduled with B-Bar-B staff. Prices range up to \$25 per person.

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7/19/98 Austin Am.-Statesman J1
1998 WL 3618592

Page 3

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Anyone can make reservations for dinner on Friday and Saturday evenings. Wine, beer and mixed drinks are extra. There is an extensive wine list.

* B-Bar-B will cater meals for groups numbering in the hundreds. (Example: A pig roast for a minimum of 100 is \$10 per person, including dessert, tea, salad and side dishes.)

* Visa, MasterCard, Discover, cash, personal checks and travelers checks are accepted.

* No children under 12. Pets can stay in B-Bar-B kennels, but owners must bring inoculation proof.

* Call (512) 296-3331; or write: B-Bar-B Ranch Inn Bed and Breakfast, 325 East, County Road 2215, Rt. 1, Box 457, Kingsville, TX., 78363; e-mail address is bbarb@rivnet.com.

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2/27/97 Austin Am.-Statesman D1

1997 WL 2814198

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Austin American-Statesman
Copyright 1997

Thursday, February 27, 1997

KIM TYSON

Texas becoming haven for ecotourism // Bird watchers, in particular, make state
a popular tourism draw -
Kim Tyson

About 8,000 visitors come each year to Tom Christian's Figure 3
Ranch at Palo Duro Canyon southeast of Amarillo.

Christian, whose grandfather bought the 7,200-acre ranch about a
hundred years ago, says his chuck wagon breakfasts and trail rides
give them a feel for the Old West and life on a working ranch.

But this week Christian was leaning back in a chair at the Austin
Marriott at the Capitol trying to get a handle on how a flock of 20
bald eagles that migrate over his property might bring in new
revenue.

Ecological and cultural tourism was a hot topic at the Texas
Travel Industry Association's annual meeting this week in Austin.
There to hear about the trends in the industry were representatives
from such places as historic Fort Stockton, the Irving Convention and
Visitors Bureau and the Fort Worth Zoo.

Tourism is big business and becoming bigger all the time in Texas.

Texas drew 5.9 percent of all U.S. travelers in 1995. The state
ranked third behind California, with 10.3 percent of the market, and
Florida, with 8.5 percent.

Whether it's folks discovering the historic Texas State Railroad
in Rusk, chowing down at Luling's Watermelon Thump or taking in the
sunset at Big Bend, the state is attracting more visitors.

Overall spending by travelers generated \$1 billion in state tax
receipts and \$739 million in local taxes in 1995 -- up 4 percent
from each would have paid another \$658 a year in taxes to receive the

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

same government services, the agency says.

Travel as big business

The travel business is the third-largest industry in the state, behind the real estate and petrochemical industries, pumping \$25.4 billion into the state's economy in 1995 and supporting 446,000 jobs.

Restaurants, airlines and hotels are the primary beneficiaries. The hotel industry reflected the strength of the industry last year with hotel occupancy tax receipts increasing 9.3 percent in 1996 over 1995 to \$173 million.

More than half of the people visiting places in Texas are Texans. The U.S. average of people visiting tourist destinations in their own states is 36 percent.

In 1994, the last year that data is available, more than 5 million foreign visitors came to Texas. Those international visitors spent \$3 billion on rooms, rental cars and meals during their stay.

"People internationally are looking for unique experiences," said Paul Serff, president of the 400-member Texas Travel Industry Association. "They're looking for ecotourism, historical-cultural tourism, something that to them has value and integrity. I don't know that there's any place in the Northern Hemisphere, probably not a lot of places around the world, that have as much to offer as Texas."

Serff said the Texas culture is brought out in a thousand fairs, festivals and local events scattered around the state -- from the State Fair of Texas in Dallas to the Fire Ant Festival in Marshall -- giving communities a chance to share in the benefits.

Last year Marshall's Fire Ant Festival, with its fire ant roundup and fire ant calling contest, drew 2 minutes of national coverage on Oprah Winfrey's TV show and an hourlong show on the Discovery Channel.

Texas first lady Laura Bush, the keynotespeaker Tuesday at this week's conference, noted that the La Salle shipwreck excavation in Matagorda Bay already has drawn 20,000 visitors.

Madge Lindsay, of the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, said

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

tourists are trying more and more to get out of urban areas and experience nature and small-town culture. She said 80 percent of the U.S. population lives in urban areas.

"People are escaping the cities and escaping stress," she said.

Gone to the birds

As part of that trend, bird watching has become an increasingly popular hobby nationally -- and Texas is in a strong position to tap that interest.

Bird watching has become the fastest-growing leisure time activity in the United States, according to the 1994-95 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment. There are more than 54 million Americans who are bird watchers, a 155 percent jump in the last decade. Meanwhile, hunting declined 12.6 percent during the same period.

Texas is home to more than 600 species of birds and four of the top spots in the country for birders, Lindsay said. Bird diversity is important to birders, watchers who count the number of bird species they have seen.

Austin-based consultant Ted Eubanks said birds -- watching, photographing, feeding and hunting them -- generated \$19.9 billion in the United States in 1991 and \$1 billion in Texas. While the hunting of migratory fowl represented \$600 million of that revenue, another \$400 million came from the activities of those not interested in shooting the animals.

"This is a significant opportunity for economic development," Eubanks said.

He studied three birding sites in South Texas in 1994 and found they brought in more revenue to the neighboring communities than the entire state citrus industry. Eubanks said the birding activity brought in \$90 million.

In 1995, to make it easier for visitors to find some of the birds who live on the Texas Gulf Coast, the state established the Great Texas Coastal Birding Trails. Using \$1.5 million in federal highway funds, the state parks agency has created a map listing viewing areas of 95 sites along the central coast. The trail extends from the Brazoria-Matagorda county line west to the Kleberg-Kenedy county line and includes Palacios, Rockport, Aransas Pass and Kingsville. The

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

trail system is expected to be extended to other parts of the state, including the Hill Country west of Austin.

Eubanks noted that the owners of the famed King Ranch in South Texas, which is included in the new map, have trained tour guides to take guests safely to the best birding spots on the 250,000-acre South Texas ranch.

For cattle ranchers, who just went through a bad drought, bringing outdoors lovers to their properties as a source of new revenue might be worth considering.

Tom Christian, owner of Figure 3 Ranch, said: "Another couple of years of this cattle market and we'll all be ready."

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COLOR PHOTOS, ILLUSTRATIONS; Caption: Ralph Barrera/1987 AA-S // Larry G. Hobbs/AA-S // Walt Disney Company // AP; Sandhill crane migration to the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas Gulf Coast is just one popular draw for bird watchers, who come to see the state's great species diversity. // Ecological and cultural tourism opportunities are bringing more people than ever before to Texas sites such as Palo Duro Canyon, center, helping generate more than \$25 billion in travel-related revenue in 1995. Only California, left, and Florida, right, brought in more domestic tourists than Texas. Only California, Florida draw more U.S. tourists

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San Antonio Express-News

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Saturday, November 30, 2002

Drive

Harley, Ford continue marriage ; New cross-branded trucks offer special features.

G. Chambers Williams III

Ford has added yet another model to its line of F-150 pickups co-branded with the famous Harley-Davidson name.

This collaboration with the icon of American motorcycles began in 1999 with the first F-150 Harley-Davidson. Since then, there have been two others, including an Super Cab version and last year's SuperCrew model.

For 2003, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of both Ford Motor Co. and Harley-Davidson, Ford has introduced yet another version, a special F-150 Harley-Davidson SuperCrew with a supercharged 5.4-liter Triton V-8 engine, rated at 340 horsepower and 425 foot-pounds of torque.

It won't go quite as fast as a Harley, and it won't be as quick off the line, but for Harley fans, it will have the Harley-Davidson logos on it as well as a special nameplate commemorating the 100th anniversaries of both of these American automotive giants.

This special truck comes with a four-speed automatic transmission, limited-slip differential and antilock brakes as standard equipment. Ford offers it in black, as the ones before it have been, but also in a new black-over-silver two-tone paint scheme.

Other distinctive features include body-color bumpers, special fog lights along a chrome bar upper grille, chrome tie-down hooks and clear-lens headlights. Inside, a leather-wrapped console lid bears the 100th anniversary nameplate, and the two-tone leather quad captain's chairs have the Harley bar and shield nameplate in them.

The truck itself, available only in two-wheel drive, has a one-inch lower stance than the standard F-150 SuperCrew, along with a specially tuned exhaust system and chrome slash-cut exhaust tips.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

I haven't driven the new one yet, but I did get a turn in last year's special Harley F-150, and even took it down to the local Harley-Davidson shop to see what those folks thought about the idea.

I found that many Harley owners have bought the Harley trucks, but that few of them would actually put their Harleys into the back of the pickup and haul them somewhere, which I thought would be a good idea if you were going on vacation to the beach or mountains, for instance, and had to take the truck because the family was coming along.

I did find that with a ramp, it is easy to put the Harley in the bed of the truck, and with it properly secured, it rides relatively safely up there.

I also have found out from the folks at Ford that these trucks have been bought by a lot of people who don't own Harley motorcycles, but otherwise have a fondness for the bikes. Perhaps it's their way of being close to the brand without actually buying a Harley, which they might not be in a position to for one reason or another -kids, financial pressures or spousal disapproval, perhaps.

Other standard features include a Homelink universal garage/gate opener, unique instrument cluster, six-disc in-dash CD changer, and automatic climate control. The truck seats four.

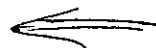
Available accessories include a power sliding rear window, engine block heater (not a necessity in Texas), heated front seats, bed extender and moon roof.

Ford says it will build up to 12,000 of this Harley truck at the company's truck plant in Kansas City, Mo.

List price is \$37,295.

There is another co-branded F-series truck line for 2003 that is of special interest to Texans. It's an extension of last year's F-150 King Ranch edition into the Super Duty class, with two models available - either an F-250 or F-350 Super Duty King Ranch edition.

This is the second series of special pickups tied in with the **famous King Ranch** that takes up a good chunk of South Texas between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande Valley.



(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

I tested a King Ranch F-150 SuperCrew model last year, and this new one is built on the heavier Super Duty chassis, available in Crew Cab configuration with either single-(F-250) or dual-rear-wheel (F-350) models.

These trucks, one of which I got to see in late September at the Texas State Fair Auto Show in Dallas, come with premium Castano leather interior trim, body-color mirror housings and door handles, Arizona beige wheel-lip moldings on single-rear-wheel models, lighted running boards, premium aluminum wheels, and choice of estate green, chestnut or oxford white exterior colors, each with Arizona beige lower accents.

Ford, Dodge diesel engines revisited

Ford and Dodge have rolled out new diesel engines for their heavy duty pickup lines for 2003; Dodge's was first to market earlier this fall, and Ford's are just now going into production, with deliveries to begin early next year.

In a previous story about the new Ford Power Stroke diesel, I riled some fans of the Dodge/Cummins diesel by repeating info given to me by Dodge officials at a media ride-and-drive program for the new Dodge heavy-duty pickups in September in Chattanooga.

At that time, those officials said the new Dodge heavy-duty trucks have been designed to go at least 150,000 miles with no major repairs. Some Cummins fans wrote me to say that their beloved Cummins diesel engines are designed to go 350,000 miles or more before needing to be overhauled.

That's probably true; diesel truck engines generally do go a lot longer than gasoline engines before needing repair, and Cummins engines are among the best on the market, no doubt.

Ford said during an introduction of the new Power Stroke engine, meanwhile, that it was designed to go at least 250,000 miles virtually trouble-free, and that's probably true, too. I don't want to get into a debate here between the Power Stroke and Cummins fans, however, because both groups are quite fond of their diesel trucks, and both have equally strong opinions about which one is best. I won't go there.

But there were a couple of errors that I made in my article about the Power Stroke: I referred to the new Cummins diesel engines used in the Dodge Ram heavy-duty trucks as a V-6, and it is not - the engine is an inline six. I did get it right in the earlier article I wrote about the Dodge Ram, however, so I did know better; I guess I just had brain

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

freeze when I was writing the Power Stroke column.

I also said that the new 6.0-liter V-8 Power Stroke diesel is built by Allison, which also is wrong. It is built for Ford by the International Engine Group, an operating company of Navistar International Corp., at two plants - one in Indianapolis and a new one in Huntsville, Ala.

General Motors also has a new diesel engine in its pickups. This one, the Duramax, is an Isuzu design and has been available for about a year now.

I'll let you diesel engine fans debate the virtues of your favorites among yourselves, however. I'm staying out of it. I will say that no matter how long you guys say these engines will go without needing overhaul, the manufacturers' warranties don't come close to that.

So don't count on any of the manufacturers backing up those claims if you show up in a dealer's service department with a blown engine before 250,000 miles or 350,000 miles or whatever your long-term expectations are.

G. Chambers Williams III, (210) 250-3236; chambers@express-news.net. Send your car questions to Chambers Williams via e-mail or to All About Cars, San Antonio Express-News, P.O. box 2171, San Antonio 78297-2171.

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PHOTOS: G. CHAMBERS WILLIAMS III/Express-News Staff ; FORD MOTOR CO. LEFT: The 2003 Ford Super Duty King Ranch edition has special branding on the front fenders. BELOW: The 2003 Ford Super Duty King Ranch has a custom interior. BELOW RIGHT: The interior of the 2003 Ford Harley-Davidson F-150 SuperCrew includes four captain's chairs. ; The 2003 Ford F-150 King Ranch is an upgrade of the package. ; BELOW: The 2003 Ford Harley-Davidson F-150 sports a two-tone black over silver paint option. RIGHT: The interior of the 2003 Ford Harley-Davidson F-150 SuperCrew includes four captain's chairs.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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Sunday, August 18, 2002

Special Section

Outdoors calls to South Texans

Ron Henry Strait

EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITER

Guide to San Antonio and South Texas

The temperate climate that covers Central and South Texas makes outdoor recreation a year-round lifestyle for millions of residents who like to get away from the city for a little fishing, hunting, camping, bird-watching or boating.

Hunting and fishing are managed by the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department. All licenses may be purchased by phone, (800) 895-4248. A resident fishing license costs \$19. Active military are considered residents. Anglers 16 years and younger do not need a license. A combination hunting and fishing license costs \$49, with the license year running Sept. 1-Aug. 31.

Anglers have a wide variety of options for wetting a line, and most of those options are within a three-hour drive of San Antonio.

In Bexar County, Calaveras and Braunig lakes offer black bass and catfish fishing, but they are better known for the huge freshwater redfish and good-sized hybrid stripers they produce. The lakes, operated by the San Antonio River Authority, are on the Southeast Side of San Antonio.

Medina Lake is northwest of San Antonio about one hour, high in the Hill Country of the Edwards Plateau. The 5,600-acre lake is a good fishing hole with clear water provided by the Medina River.

To the north and east of the Alamo City, there are several major river systems that provide both wild streams and reservoirs for angling and boating.

The Guadalupe River, which originates in the hills around Kerrville, flows south to Canyon Lake, an 8,300-acre impoundment near New

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Braunfels. Downstream of Canyon Lake, the river is dammed to form six smaller lakes on its way to meet the Gulf of Mexico at San Antonio Bay near Austwell.

The Guadalupe Chain holds largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, Guadalupe bass, striped bass, catfish and, in some locations during winter months, rainbow trout.

Farther north the Highlands Chain of lakes - Buchanan, Inks, LBJ, Marble Falls, Travis, Lake Austin and Town Lake - offer about 50,000 surface acres of high-quality water provided by the Colorado River. The lakes and tributaries offer a wide variety of fish species as well as prime boating and bird-watching opportunities.

Other good regional lakes are Falcon, Amistad, Choke Canyon, Coletto Creek, Texana and Lake Corpus Christi.

With the Gulf of Mexico less than three hours away, coastal fishing is popular and productive.

Prime destinations for Central Texans include Aransas Pass and Rockport-Fulton. Both are on the mainland, as is nearby Corpus Christi. They offer anglers thousands of acres of protected shallow bay and estuarine waters that hold speckled trout, redfish, flounder, black drum and more than a dozen other common fish.

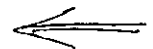
For anglers and visitors who want to face the open gulf, there is Port Aransas on Mustang Island. Port A, as it is known, has more than 2,000 rental units available. It is also home of a large offshore fleet for hire. The gulf is known for its kingfish, sharks and tuna fisheries, but they are seasonal.

Farther south are Port Mansfield on the Lower Laguna Madre, and Port Isabel and South Padre Island, which is a resort-type area that includes some very good offshore and bay fisheries.

Hunters have a bounty of opportunities awaiting them in the region.

Deer hunting alone involves more than 1 million active hunters statewide and many of them lease hunting properties in Central and South Texas.

In the heart of the South Texas hunting scene is Kingsville, traditional home of the **legendary King Ranch** and now host of Texas A&M University at Kingsville and the Kleberg Wildlife Research Institute.



At more than 800,000 acres in four major divisions, the King Ranch offers big-game hunts for trophy white-tailed deer and nilgai antelope as well as some of the best bobwhite quail and Rio Grande turkey hunting in the nation.

The Hill Country north and west of San Antonio, has the highest concentration of white-tailed deer of any region in the United States.

Big game hunting is not confined to regular fall seasons. There is year-round hunting for feral hogs and exotic game on ranches across the region. Axis deer, oryx, blackbuck antelope, sika deer, African plains game and several sheep species are commonly hunted in the Hill Country as well as on ranches in Southwestern Texas.

For wingshooters, dove hunting begins in September and continues past Christmas, depending on regional hunting zones. San Antonio has more than 1 million white-winged doves in addition to a large population of mourning doves.

Waterfowl hunting in the fall and winter can also be outstanding, with most of the action taking place south and east of San Antonio.

Campers can find more than a dozen state parks in the San Antonio region. They are open year-round and visitation and camping fees are very reasonable.

Some of the most popular inland state parks are Guadalupe River, Choke Canyon, Blanco, Lake Corpus Christi, Enchanted Rock and Garner. Most offer access to rivers and lake front and they can be crowded. Reservations are recommended.

Along the coast, there is Goose Island State Park near Rockport-Fulton. It has a good boat ramp and is in easy boating distance of St. Charles Bay, Copano Bay, Redfish Bay, San Antonio Bay, Cedar Bayou and Aransas Bay.

Also on the coast is Mustang Island State Park. It faces the open Gulf of Mexico and is between Corpus Christi and Port Aransas.

Wildlife watchers, hikers and mountain bikers can find ample opportunities at Government Canyon State Park, Hill Country State Natural Area and Choke Canyon State Park. Choke Canyon Calliham Unit is a prime wildlife watching area.

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One of the prettiest state parks is Lost Maples, which features beautiful fall foliage starting in late October.

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Check out the outdoor sports guide on mysanantonio.com:
<http://shopping.mysanantonio.com/sections.asp?sec=640>

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PHOTO: RON HENRY STRAIT/STAFF The South Padre Island jetties are a popular spot for saltwater fishing.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

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Friday, December 21, 2001

S.A. Life

Christmas books sure to stir youngsters' imaginations

Gregg Barrios and Steve Bennett

EXPRESS-NEWS STAFF WRITERS

Here are three instant holiday classics from the fertile world of children's literature.

"A Cowboy Christmas" by Audrey Wood, with paintings by Robert Florczyk (Simon & Schuster, \$19.95)

All Evan wants for Christmas is another visit from his cowboy pal Cully. But Cully's late, the snow is piling high, and Evan is worried. When he sees a silvery light on Lone Pine Ridge, Evan saddles his horse and races off toward it. After a long search in the icy cold, he finds Cully - barely alive. Audrey Wood's "A Cowboy Christmas" is a heroic story for the holiday season set in the American West, sort of a "Shane" on ice. Evan and his widowed mom nurse Cully back to health; in the process, Evan grows up, and Cully and Ma grow together. It's a heartwarming story inspired, says Wood, by pioneer women's diaries and journals. Robert Florczyk's cinematic paintings magically bring the story to life. His work is a stylistic cross, he says, between Western artists Frederic Remington and illustrator N.C. Wyeth. For kids 5 and up; during a recent reading, a 3-year-old had trouble getting past the fact that Evan's daddy had died.

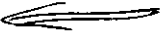
"Babar and Father Christmas" by Jean De Brunhoff (Random House, \$15.95)

Published in 1940, Jean de Brunhoff's "Babar and Father Christmas" is a classic delight. Babar, king of the elephants, travels to Europe at the behest of elephant children of his kingdom to find Father Christmas, aka Santa Claus. In Paris, Babar and his dog, Duck, encounter many dead ends before heading north to the land of "Prjmneswe." There he accidentally falls through the snow and discovers Father Christmas' hidden cave, which resembles FAO Schwartz. Babar quickly corners Father Christmas: "Won't he distribute toys to the elephant children, just as he does to the children of men?" Santa pleads he's too tired to include Babar's charges in his annual nocturnal rounds. So inventive Babar comes

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up with a terrific plan to coax Father Christmas into changing his mind. Rest assured, no reader will be disappointed by this timeless tale. In our book, Babar is still king. And long may he reign.

"Madeline in America and Other Holiday Tales" by Ludwig Bemelmans and John Bemelmans Marciano (Arthur A. Levine Books, \$19.95)

Madeline at the Alamo? One is taken aback at the cover of this book. Who would have thought that the spunky Parisian schoolgirl made a visit to the Lone Star State? As author and illustrator Ludwig Bemelmans' grandson, John Bemelmans Marciano, says in the book's preface, the story began as "Madeline's Christmas in Texas." In the early 1950s, the elder Bemelmans befriended Stanley Marcus of Neiman Marcus. On a trip to Texas, he also visited the **legendary King Ranch**. 

Although Bemelmans wrote and made sketches for a full-length book, and Neiman-Marcus published a truncated version as a gift for their shoppers, the book was never published. Instead, it fell upon grandson Marciano to ink in the drawings and incorporate three stories, including the Texas Madeline, under the title "Madeline in America and Other Holiday Tales."

When Madeline inherits her late grandpapa's "earthly wealth," it's off to Dallas for the reading of the will. She visits the Cotton Bowl, rides horses on the King Ranch and shops at, you guessed it, Neiman Marcus. Madeline also gets lost. The Texas Rangers send out a search party, but all ends well. The most interesting observation? When Madeline realizes she's wealthy, she says, "Oh boy, this is the life. And there'll be no more school, that is the best part, for who is rich is already smart."

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---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NEWS SUBJECT: English language content; Books; Arts & Entertainment;
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Saturday, February 19, 2000

Metro / South Texas

Resorting to Past; S.A. hotel dedicates new lodgings to ranch legends
David Uhler
Express-News Staff Writer

Tales of Texas history, hardscrabble lives and fortunes built on beef were recalled Friday by some of the Lone Star State's oldest ranching families.

They gathered at the Westin La Cantera Resort, which had invited them to the grand opening of a new section of luxury accommodations.

Called "casitas," the 11 "little houses" at the resort are tucked among cedars and oaks on a hill, about a three-wood drive from the main hotel. Each casita is named after one of the families' ranches and bears its brand.

During their visit, the ranch families participated in an oral history project conducted by the Institute of Texan Cultures.

Dolph Briscoe Jr., a former governor and Texas' largest individual landholder, took a tour of "Casita Briscoe," a 2,000-square-foot, two-bedroom showplace.

Later, Briscoe recalled the simple, wood-frame shack he used to live in on his father's ranch.

"We didn't have any telephones, of course," Briscoe said. "No electricity. No indoor plumbing."

Then Briscoe, standing on a balcony at the rear of the casita, grinned and waved at the gleaming, white stucco and red tile building behind him.

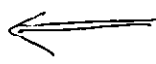
"This cabin would have been out of place out there," he said. "But

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extremely welcome."

Briscoe and the other guests of honor nibbled on quiche, fruit kabobs and other delicacies from a buffet table in the living room of the casita and took turns sitting down with an institute researcher and a tape recorder.

The names of their ranches resonate like a roll call of Texas' historic cattle industry: the XIT, the Matador V, the Pitchfork, the Waggoner, the Long X, the Swenson, the JA, the Yturria and the Kokernot.

Mary Lewis Kleberg talked about life at the legendary King Ranch. She met Richard Kleberg Jr., a descendant of the man who founded the South Texas cattle empire in the 1800s, while they both attended the University of Texas in Austin in 1938. Two years later, she came to the ranch as a new bride. 

"I rode and worked cattle with my husband," she said. "Then I started having children and that took up a lot of time."

Like the Klebergs, Briscoe's family has deep roots in Texas. One of his ancestors, Andrew Briscoe, was a signer of the Texas Declaration of Independence in 1836.

Briscoe's father, Dolph Sr., got into the ranching business in 1910. Twenty years later, he lost everything in the Great Depression and was forced to start over again. He bought land in Mexico and South Texas.

"For a young kid, it was a good way of life," Dolph Briscoe Jr. said. "We had plenty of food - beans, bread and meat of various kinds. And I got to ride horses every day."

By the time of his father's death in 1954, Briscoe Ranches had grown to more than 190,000 acres. Briscoe, who served as governor from 1973 to 1979, kept buying land. Today, Briscoe Ranches covers 660,000 acres in Brewster, Culberson, Dimmit, La Salle, Maverick, McMullen, Uvalde, Webb and Zavala counties.

Gerald Lyda also built his business from the ground up. Today, he's a successful rancher and owner of one of Texas' largest construction companies. Like Briscoe, Lyda's family lost its farm in the 1930s.

Lyda's mother died in 1933 and his father, also in poor health, was forced to break up the family. Lyda, one of seven children, was sent to

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live with another couple. After a couple of years, he got back together with two of his brothers and graduated from high school.

Lyda lived by his wits, gaining the knowledge and experience he used to open his own construction company in 1960. Since then, Lyda's projects have included Wilford Hall Medical Center, the Tower of the Americas, the Alamodome - and the Westin La Cantera Resort.

Lyda also never lost his love of the land. In 1985, he traded five small ranches for a 300,000-acre spread in New Mexico called La Escalera. Seven years later, Lyda sold La Escalera to cable television mogul Ted Turner and moved his cattle operation to the Elsinore Ranch, a West Texas ranch founded in 1886.

The Elsinore, which Lyda renamed La Escalera, covers 335,400 acres near Fort Stockton.

Lyda said he owed much of his success to his strict adherence to the Golden Rule - "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" - and divine providence.

"The good Lord is the best friend I've ever had," Lyda said, "and he's the only man who's never backed out on a contract with me."

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Photos: Rick Hunter/Staff Dolph Briscoe laughs while talking to the media Friday morning at the Westin La Cantera Resort. The resort played host to the grand opening of a new section of luxury accommodations. Among the new lodges is <I>'Casita Briscoe'</I> named for the former governor's Briscoe Ranches.; Clay Furlong (left) of the Long X Ranch in Kent and Weldon Hawley of the W.T. Waggoner Estate in Vernon chat Friday at the Westin La Cantera Resort's unveiling of 11 new 'casita' lodgings named after 11 Texas ranches.

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Wednesday, November 13, 1996

Outdoor Journal

Plenty of ducks - and just in time
Ron Henry Strait Express-News Staff Writer

John Fields has been watching Southeast Texas goose and duck populations for 45 years, and he's very matter-of-fact about the season ahead.

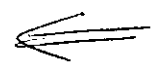
"This is the best I've ever seen it as far as numbers of birds," he said Tuesday from his office at the Blue Goose Hunting Club in Altair.

More ducks than he can remember are crowding onto the water just in time for Saturday's opener. Duck season continues through Dec. 1, then reopens Dec. 7 and lasts through Jan. 19. Limits are five ducks per day and 10 in possession, with limits by species.

Dark geese - speckled-bellies and Canadas - are in season through Jan. 26, and light geese - Ross', snows, blues - are open through Feb. 16. Limits on dark geese is two per day, one of each species; limits on light geese is 10 per day, 40 in possession.

Blue Goose HC guided hunts are \$145, and lodging is \$25. The club hunts in the Orchard and Garwood rice prairies regions. Call (409) 234-3597.

- Youth hunting: The fledgling outdoor adventure of the San Antonio-based Texas Youth Hunting Association found 26 youngsters treated to an afternoon of sporting clays and dove hunting at the celebrated King Ranch outside of Kingsville.



Billed as a hands-on experience for hunter education graduates, the free Oct. 26 hunt was provided to future outdoor enthusiasts from the Kendall County 4-H Field and Stream Club and the George West and Aqua Dulce High School's agriculture-science programs.

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11/13/96 San Antonio Express-News (Pg. Unavail. Online)

1996 WL 11504677

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Seven game wardens and five wildlife biologists served as guides for the hunt, providing the youngsters with words of wisdom about hunter ethics, responsibility, safety and, most importantly, having fun in the outdoors.

Information on future Youth Association activities is available at 930-2177.

Standings

Rebel Bass Club: Standings in pounds, rankings on a point system: Ron Carter, 104.08; Bill Stannard, 57.65; Scott Von Strohe, 62.75; Norm Sullivan, 41.53; Dale Lazzaro, 41.02; and Gary Seaton, 43.98.

Outdoors calendar

Through Jan. 5: White-tailed deer and Rio Grande turkey seasons, excluding South Texas.

Through Feb. 23: Quail season statewide.

Through-Jan. 12: South Texas white-tailed deer and Rio Grande turkey seasons.

Nov. 23-Dec. 8: Panhandle mule deer season.

Nov. 30-Dec. 15: Trans-Pecos mule deer season.

Jan. 11-19: Muzzleloader's antlerless white-tailed deer season, 26 counties.

Jan. 13-26: Antlerless white-tailed deer season, South Texas.

Jan. 20-Feb. 2: Antlerless white-tailed deer special 18-county South Texas season. Call Texas Parks and Wildlife to figure this one out for you, (800) 792-1112.

Submit items at least 14 days before event to: Ron Henry Strait, Outdoor Journal, Express-News, Box 2171, San Antonio 78297. Include your name and daytime phone number. Fax Strait direct at: 1

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The Fort Worth Star-Telegram
Copyright 2001

Wednesday, March 14, 2001

METRO

Texas at Large

Tale Dust Chisholm Trail didn't hit Cowtown, historian says
Art Chapman
Star-Telegram Staff Writer

Fort Worth and the Chisholm Trail have become inextricably bound. There is an annual street dance and festival in the Stockyards to celebrate the union. There is a downtown mural depicting longhorn cattle spilling from the legendary trail.

But Tom B. Saunders IV, historian and curator of Fort Worth's longhorn herd, says the Chisholm Trail never came through Fort Worth. Thousands of cattle did crowd the city streets in the 1800s, he said, but they came off a number of uncelebrated dusty routes that became known collectively as the Eastern Trail.

The Chisholm Trail began on the north side of the Red River, Saunders said. It never crossed into Texas.

"Sitting here, 140 years after they opened the Chisholm Trail, I believe in my mind, and that in the minds of the men who came up it, the Eastern Trail - not the Chisholm Trail - is what we sit on here in Fort Worth," Saunders said. "This trail was used 20 years before they even thought of the word Chisholm."

Saunders' proclamation is blasphemous in Cowtown, where western heritage is a linchpin to the city's image. His job as curator of the Fort Worth Herd is to promote that western image and to draw more visitors.

He dresses in period cowboy clothing - from a triangular bandanna to sweat-stained chaps - to discuss the role of cattle in Fort Worth. He lectures tour groups and schoolchildren on Stockyard field trips.

But he is unsettled by what he sees as historical distortions

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

created to promote Fort Worth and other Texas cities that want to cash in on the romance of the Chisholm Trail.

"I won't take the responsibility to change history," he said. "I want the people to know this is actually the Eastern Trail."


Saunders, a 65-year-old Parker County rancher, is passionate in his protest. He has spent most of his life in and around the Fort Worth Stockyards. Cattle have been his family's capital for years.

"My granddad was the first dealer here in 1902," Saunders said of his Stockyards lineage. "Dad phased out the commission company and changed it to a clearinghouse in 1923. It was T.B. Saunders & Co. It closed down in 1977.

"I started working here when I was 12 years old, working summers. ... I worked for \$12.50 a week. I drove cattle to the scales, shook hay, whatever they wanted."

When the cattle pens were rebuilt a few years ago, it was Saunders who was called to orchestrate the construction.

His experience gives credence to his challenge about the name of the trail, but his voice remains singular in the protest. Fort Worth has generations of residents who believe that they were raised on the edges of the Chisholm.

People feel the same way in Waco, Belton, Austin and San Antonio. There are those who believe that the Chisholm once drifted down through the Wild Horse Desert to the famed King Ranch and on to Brownsville and the Rio Grande. 

But Saunders insists that it never crossed south of the Red River.

"They were driving cattle up this trail - the Eastern Trail - long, long before the Chisholm Trail was ever named," he said. "The Eastern Trail actually opened in 1846. That's documented. There were a thousand head of cattle brought right through here, turned northeast and hit the Shawnee Trail and went all the way up to Sedalia, Mo.

"Oliver Loving used the Shawnee Trail and went all the way to Chicago. One herd went all the way to New York."

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

The Chisholm Trail was established in 1867 and was closed off by barbed wire fences in 1884. It was named for Jesse Chisholm, a Scotch-Cherokee who hauled trade goods by wagon to camps in the Indian Territory.

Chisholm, historians agree, never drove cattle in Texas. And the trail that was named for him was actually used by the Army before him, and the Indians before them.

Jeff Sheets, director of the Dickinson County Historical Society in Abilene, Kan., said the original Chisholm was only 220 miles long, stretching from near Yukon, Okla., to Wichita, Kan.

"We've done a lot of research on the trail, and if you look at it today, the feeder trails in Texas represent the roots of a tree," he said. "The trunk is then from the Red River north to Wichita, then branches spread out in Kansas.

"Some people call the whole thing the Chisholm Trail. I'm not going to get bogged down in details. It all kind of worked together. Without the feeders, there wouldn't be the rest of the trail," Sheets said.

Dan Utley, a historian with the Texas Historical Commission, said there is no doubt that Saunders is right.

"But the common usage has become to call the whole thing - from San Antonio to Abilene, Kan. - the Chisholm Trail," he said.

Utley said the historical commission follows the descriptions in the Handbook of Texas. They were written by Donald Worcester, retired Texas Christian University history professor.

"The Chisholm Trail was a major route out of Texas for livestock," Worcester writes. "At first the route was merely referred to as the Trail, the Kansas Trail, the Abilene Trail, or McCoy's Trail. Although it was originally applied only to the trail north of the Red River, Texas cowmen soon gave Chisholm's name to the entire trail from the Rio Grande to central Kansas."

But Saunders says it wasn't the cowboys who gave the trail its name but latter-day historians who needed a neat and tidy definition for what was actually a maze of dusty traces.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

This is not the first dispute over the description of the Chisholm Trail, and Tom B. Saunders is not the first Saunders to carry the fight.

His great-great-uncle, George W. Saunders, began driving cattle to Kansas in 1871. He also drove herds to the Texas Gulf Coast, New Orleans, Mexico and northern markets. He became a respected cattleman and eventually began a livestock commission business that had offices in San Antonio, Fort Worth, Kansas City and St. Louis.

"There were a lot of cowboys who made several trips up and down the trail, and some of them made a profession out of it," Tom Saunders said. "My uncle made it a profession. He dealt with the border gangs, hostile Indians. He had to have people who watched his back. It was a brotherhood."

Saunders helped form the Old Trail Drivers Association of Texas in 1915. He was its president in the 1930s when the initial fracas erupted over the route.

The Texas Highway Commission was trying to mark many of the state's historic routes, including the Old San Antonio Road, The Old Indianola Trail, and the Chisholm.

In a June 1930 issue of The Cattleman, the magazine of the Texas and Southwest Cattle Raisers Association, it was explained that the commission had trouble distinguishing the real Chisholm Trail.

The commission called upon historian and folklorist J. Frank Dobie for help. Dobie muddied the water further.

"After studying the available data, Mr. Dobie proposed a compromise, which the Commission lately accepted at its May meeting," the article reported. "That body has designated two Chisholm Trails. The route from Brownsville to Red River Station [Montague County], via San Antonio, Austin, Waco and Fort Worth, is to be known as Old Chisholm Trail. The other route, from San Antonio to Quanah, through Brady, Coleman, Abilene, Stamford, Rule and Crowell will be called Western Chisholm Trail."

No one was happy with the compromise.

Saunders, and the Old Trail Drivers Association, responded with a resolution in 1931. It reads:

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"Whereas: Since there are conflicting ideas about the locations of the Chisholm Trail, and

"Whereas: there is now a movement to mark cattle trails through Texas, therefore be it

"Resolved: That the herds originating at all points in Texas drove north over the western or eastern Texas-Kansas Cattle Trails, the eastern branch of which met the Chisholm Trail at Red River Station, and be it further

"Resolved: That this association and its president do not wish to impose their will on any individual or country in marking of trails but offer this resolution obtained by knowledge of men who first drove cattle north, merely in the interest that Texas history may be properly preserved to posterity."

Saunders says it is that interest in Texas history that keeps his passion fueled for this hopeless dispute.

"My angle is the history," he said. "I'm not going to tell anyone to pull their damn posts up out of the ground. I don't want to start no fusses, nor no fights. I just want them to know that the men who drove the cattle called this the Eastern Trail.

"There were still about 600 trail drivers alive when they signed that resolution, and I'll always take the credibility of the men who did the job over those who didn't."

Art Chapman, (817) 390-7422 artc@star-telegram.com

ILLUSTRATION(S): Mark Hoffer

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NAMED PERSON: SAUNDERS, TOM B IV; CHISHOLM, JESSE

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Tuesday, February 8, 2000

LIFE & ARTS

The story behind the new Madeline
Beverly Beyette
Los Angeles Times

DOWNEY, Calif. - They sat not in two straight lines but cross-legged on the floor, boys and girls alike riveted to every word of Madeline's latest adventure.

The reader was John Bemelmans Marciano, the ponytailed 29-year-old grandson of Ludwig Bemelmans, creator of the plucky red-haired convent school moppet whose adventures began 60 years and seven books ago with these immortal lines:

"In an old house in Paris

"That was covered with vines

"Lived twelve little girls in two straight lines. "

Marciano's audience, about 100 first- and second-graders, had come to a Downey bookstore to hear him read from Madeline's latest escapade, Madeline in America (Arthur A. Levine Books/Scholastic Press, \$19.95).

The book is the result of serendipity: While researching his just-published biography, The Life and Art of Madeline's Creator (Viking), Marciano discovered among his grandfather's sketchbooks an unpolished manuscript and pencil sketches. Although Madeline has always been big with girls, "this book seems to really connect with boys" because of its Texas setting, "with the horses, the cattle, everything big," Marciano said.

The plot: Just before Christmas, a cable arrives in Paris. Madeline's great-grandfather has died in Texas, leaving her his fortune. Madeline, her 11 schoolmates and their teacher, Miss Clavel,

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

fly to Dallas. The inheritance includes a ranch, oil wells and a share of Neiman Marcus, all of which Marciano, who studied art history at Columbia University, has painted in the primitive Bemelmans style.

Crisscrossing Texas, he photographed and sketched the Alamo, oil fields, the famous King Ranch. For the opening page, he painted the Paris house. "My grandfather drew the house a different way in every book. I just kind of took what I liked from each."

The text, he said, is a compilation of "snippets" from Bemelmans' unfinished work. Marciano admitted he took some liberties: "My grandfather took 16 pages for [Madeline] to get to Texas. That seemed like too much."

Also, he said, "in some places there just wasn't a rhyme," so he'd create one.

After working on the book "for so long in my little dark apartment [in Greenwich Village] and not knowing if kids were going to like it," Marciano said, he's been delighted with the response. "My grandpa," he added, "knew what he was doing."

Marciano, one of three sons of Bemelmans' daughter Barbara, said that he "has never had any connection to little kids" but that he speaks their language. When he told the Downey schoolchildren that Madeline was born in 1939, one child figured out that she must be 60 years old. No, Marciano said reassuringly, "she'll always be somewhere between 4 and 8."

Madeline was named for Marciano's grandmother, Madeleine (Mimi), in whose New Jersey home the unfinished work was found. But, Marciano explained, "Madeleine doesn't rhyme with much," and it's the rhymes that make Madeline memorable.

"They stick in your head like a good song."

Madeline, he said, "is a composite of my mother, my grandfather's wife and his own mother," brought up by English nuns whose little charges indeed "slept in two straight lines."

And, said Marciano, Madeline is also part Bemelmans. "He was always the one who got in trouble, the smallest one in class."

Born in Germany and sent to America as a teen-ager, Bemelmans was

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a self-taught artist who spent 15 years with New York's Ritz-Carlton Hotel, working his way up from busboy to assistant manager. But illustration was his first love, and in 1939, at 41, Madeline

made him an overnight success. "Madeline in America" includes other tales by Bemelmans and a remembrance by his daughter.

Marciano, born after his grandfather died in 1962, inherited the illustrator gene - "The first thing I remember getting in trouble for is scribbling on my walls when I was about 2." And, he said, he "always wanted to be a writer."

Over the years, Madeline has morphed into an industry, but Marciano won't produce a spate of Madeline books just because he can.

This book is Madeline's swan song, he said, "unless there's another one lurking around somewhere."

PHOTO(S): 1

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NAMED PERSON: BEMELMANS, LUDWIG

NEWS SUBJECT: Arts, Entertainment & Theater Section (AEN)

REGION: North America; Texas; United States; Southern U.S. (NME TX
US USS)

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Copyright 1999

Tuesday, June 22, 1999

METRO

Bovine brouhaha City confuses Carrot Top and Chocolate Chip
Kristin N. Sullivan
Star-Telegram Writer

FORT WORTH - Holy Cow! There's been a 2-ton switcheroo in the Stockyards.

But the Fort Worth Herd drovers who misnamed two longhorns said yesterday that they are trying to make it right.

The steer first identified by the city as Chocolate Chip is really Carrot Top, leader of the 1995 Great American Cattle Drive from Fort Worth to Miles City, Mont., said Richard Howe of Indiana, the steers' owner.

Drovers misidentified Chocolate Chip as Carrot Top after they spotted a "CC" brand on his left hip.

Herd curator Tom B. Saunders said he learned of the mixup from Howe after the owner attended the herd's June 12 inaugural drive up Main Street.

"When we first got them, we didn't know what they were called. So we named them; then we had to rename them later," Saunders said. "Kind of hard to get that straight in your head."

Chocolate Chip has dark brown and light brown spots, like the inside of a Snickers bar.

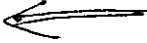
Carrot Top has an orange tuft between his horns, a dark brown neck and a white body with large brown spots.

And just as everyone had properly identified Carrot Top and Chocolate Chip, here comes Tio and Chito, part-time replacements for

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Viejo and Lumpy. Confused? Herd managers say they aren't anymore.

They said Viejo and Lumpy, two of the oldest steers in the Fort Worth Herd, will probably have to be placed on light duty. It seems they don't like to leave their pens behind the Livestock Exchange Building. Must be the heat.

Tio and Chito, two longhorns from the **famed King Ranch** in South Texas, will replace Viejo and Lumpy for the daily drives through the Stockyards to a grazing pasture along the Trinity River's West Fork, Saunders said. 

Tio, a tall black and gray steer, is named for Tio Kleberg, who managed King Ranch operations for three decades. Chito, a white longhorn with little red spots, is named for Alfredo "Chito" Mendieta, a career vaquero on the King Ranch.

Harold Pitchford, a city Parks Department administrator, flipped through color photos yesterday as he tried to explain which steer is which to two Stockyards visitors.

He had a simpler solution.

"My dad's got about 40 head of Beefmasters, and he can't keep them straight," Pitchford said. "That's why we brand them and put a number on them."

Kristin N. Sullivan, (817) 390-7610 kristinsul@star-telegram.com

PHOTO(S): Ron J. Jenkins

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

NEWS SUBJECT: Local/Regional Section (LCR)

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The Fort Worth Star-Telegram
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Sunday, November 20, 1994

TEXAS

Horse track near San Antonio heads down home stretch
KELLEY SHANNON
Associated Press

SAN ANTONIO - Joe Straus Jr. has worked more than 25 years to bring big-time horse racing to Texas. Now he's guiding his family's dream down the home stretch in San Antonio.

Straus, as chairman and chief executive officer of Retama Park, intends to make sure that the \$79 million project is a winner when it opens in April and that it avoids the troubles that have hobbled Houston's horse track.

As construction crews build the grandstand and lay the track in the suburb of Selma, Retama Park managers are hiring key employees and doing early marketing for the Class 1 track.

Part of selling the public on Retama Park means giving lessons on pari-mutuel wagering, Straus said.

"We think it's important that you have some form of education. Pari-mutuel wagering is not the easiest thing to get people up to speed on. It's not like playing a slot machine or throwing dice," he said.

Retama Park officials say they are modeling their track after large, successful tracks like Remington Park in Oklahoma City and are trying to learn from the problems of Sam Houston Race Park in Houston, the first Texas Class 1 track to open.

The Houston track's start this year was marked by attendance and handles, or bet totals, that were lower than expected and purses that had to be reduced.

To attract patrons and their dollars, Retama Park is sending

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

letters to area civic groups offering seminars on pari-mutuel wagering, handicapping, the operation of a racetrack, the life of a racehorse and the history of horse racing.

A Retama Park kiosk is opening at nearby Rolling Oaks Mall to sell track paraphernalia and to provide information. During the Christmas season, the booth will be situated next to Santa Claus.

"Anything just to build that education process," said Retama Park publicity director Keith Kleine, who came to San Antonio from a similar post at Kentucky's Churchill Downs.

Retama Park President Robert Quigley has overseen the opening of three racetracks, which Straus quickly noted when discussing Retama Park's startup. At least a dozen other top officials at Retama have experience at other racetracks.

Retama Park will hold 15,000 racing fans, but Straus is expecting daily attendance of around 5,000 to 6,000, with a handle of about \$700,000 per day. Purses are expected to total \$70,000 to \$80,000 per day.

Talk of casino gambling has swept through the state, and several bills to legalize it may surface in the 1995 Legislature. Even so, Straus doesn't believe that the political climate favors that source of potential competition.

"The problem is, how do you control it? How do you keep it from proliferating?" he asked.

Straus and others at Retama Park predict that the track will benefit from San Antonio's large tourism industry. Track officials also want to tap into the active and retired military communities in the city and lure the frequent visitors from South Texas and Mexico.

Retama Park officials plan to give the track a distinct San Antonio feel.

"The Final Approach" lounge will overlook nearby Randolph Air Force Base; the "King Ranch Room" will feature memorabilia from the famous South Texas ranch; and the "Margaritaville" bar will serve the obvious Mexican drink.

Spanish translations will be available in racing programs and at automated betting machines.

An "Alamo Downs" room will remind track-goers of San Antonio's 1930s horse track. And a lounge will pay tribute to "No Le Hace," a racehorse belonging to Straus' father that placed second in the Kentucky Derby and Preakness Stakes in 1973.

Straus' push to open Retama Park is rooted in family tradition.

In 1908, his grandfather, D.J. Straus, was involved in horse racing as a board member for the San Antonio Fair Association.

D.J. Straus' son, Joe, bred and raced horses in Texas, Louisiana and Kentucky beginning in the 1930s.

Joe Straus Jr., a San Antonio businessman, carried on his father's vision of returning major horse tracks to Texas. He traveled the state promoting horse racing for years before it was legalized again, and he founded the Texas Horse Racing Association.

His brother, David Straus, and son, Joe Straus III, are also involved with Retama Park.

After years of planning and months of ironing out the financing, Retama Park finally began construction in January. Come April 7, the track will start thoroughbred racing three days a week and move to a five-day schedule in May.

The starting gates can't open soon enough for the Straus family.

"I think San Antonio and South Texas have been ready for this for a long time," said Joe Straus Jr. "Hopefully, we'll be just as ready for it as the people will be."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

EDITION: BULLDOG AM

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Monday, November 15, 1993

TARRANT BUSINESS

Stockyards Station picking up steam
Scott Nishimura
Star-Telegram Writer

FORT WORTH - Risky's Barbecue in the Stockyards Station Market is the object of envy from the retailers that surround it.

Dan Allen, the chain's general manager, says he's doing well. His neighbors know he's doing well. And Stockyards Station Market - a year-old redevelopment of the Fort Worth Stockyards' historic hog and sheep pens into a collection of retail, restaurant and entertainment venues centered on a steam-driven tourist train - touts Risky's as an example of the festival center's potential.

"Dollarwise, it's been much better than what I projected," says Allen, whose Fort Worth chain opened at the station in March. "I didn't look to run this kind of money for two years or so."

That's not to say that Stockyards Station is a hit already: Everyone who's there, including Allen, agrees that it has a long way to go to build a consistent local following.

"The whole project is really two summers away from really, really booming," Allen says.

But a year after Fort Worth businessman Holt Hickman and Dallas entrepreneur Lyda Hill launched Stockyards Station, encouraging signs are evident.

In September a year ago, the project had 10 retailers and one restaurant. Today, it has 25 retailers and three restaurants, and its 80,000 square feet of leasable space is more than half-filled.

Shoppers can browse for apparel and accessories, furniture and antiques, artwork and souvenirs, records and tapes. They can dress

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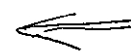
up in old western wear and have their pictures taken, or take a 90-minute ride on the train owned and operated by Fort Worth's Tarantula Corp.

Only two retailers have departed in the last year, but another snapped up those spaces to expand his shop.

Retailers generally report slow but steady sales increases. And though the earliest tenants were mostly locally based small retailers, the development has recently snared some national names.

Mo Betta, the Oklahoma maker of custom shirts that are a favorite of country music star Garth Brooks, opened a store in September. And Ernest Tubb Record Shops, the Nashville chain founded in 1947, opened in August.

"Mo Betta and Ernest Tubb are certainly a real feather in their cap," says Mark Collins, general manager of **King Ranch Saddle Shop**, the mail order-retail adjunct of Texas' **famed King Ranch** in Kingsville. The Saddle Shop was Stockyard Station's first high-profile tenant when it opened a year ago.



"A real indicator of the credibility of this center is that there's a heck of a lot more stores in there now than when we opened."

Much has happened behind the scenes since stores began opening during the summer last year and the station celebrated its grand opening in December.

At the start, marketing was a scattershot effort aimed at the tourism, convention and local markets.

Fort Worth's Stockyards have long been a consistent tourist attraction, so that was an obvious market. But tourists and conventioners are largely seasonal visitors. According to the Fort Worth Convention & Visitors Bureau, an estimated 20,000 people entered the Stockyards Visitors Center next to the station in July, 15,400 in August and 12,300 in September. Those represented substantial gains from 1992 - gains partially attributable to the bureau's move in mid-1992 to a more visible location - but also indicated the need for a local customer base to carry the retailers when the peak tourism season drops off.

So in the past year, the station has redirected its marketing strategy to focus chiefly on local customers - long an elusive market

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

for the area.

The station has advertised with Tarantula Corp. and Billy Bob's Texas - the huge Stockyards honky-tonk. It also booked bands on weekends between Memorial Day and Labor Day that were underwritten by KPLX/99.5 FM, the popular country radio station. Its Labor Day country concert drew an estimated 15,000 fans. And on Halloween, it put together a well-received trick-or-treat promotion.

"We really want to get to the point where there's something every weekend," marketing director Margaret Kramer says.

"If we don't get the Fort Worth people, it's not going to make it" as a first-rate festival center, she says.

So-called festival centers are different than typical shopping centers. Their mission is complex: to create a mix of retail stores, restaurants and entertainment venues that converge, creating a spirit appropriate to the surroundings. More spirit equals more opened pocketbooks.

Hickman and Hill envision Stockyards Station as a walk back into the Old West: Prop your feet up at Risky's, enjoy a cold beer and watch the trains pull in and out on their runs between the station and a depot on Fort Worth's Eighth Avenue. Too hot? Come browse in the air-conditioned shops.

"Over the course of the year, people from Fort Worth have learned more about what we have down here," Kramer says. "But I think we still have a ways to go."

Joe Dulle, a Stockyards denizen who opened The Texas Peddler souvenir-Texana store in the station last year and operates four other Stockyards stores, agrees.

"There's a whole lot of local people who don't know it's here," he says.

But of his store, he adds: "We're very pleased. Every month's been better than the next."

At the same time the station's marketing strategy has changed, its leasing plan has developed a sharp focus, adapting to complement it.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

To avoid falling into the trap of appealing only to tourists, the Station has steered leasing in the direction of midmarket and upscale specialty merchants.

Real estate director Tex Glazier realized that too many visitors weren't buying. So he's adding retailers that don't fit squarely into the western/Southwestern product mix, but, he believes, complement it. A bead shop. Gourmet coffee. A Christmas store.

And a shop that sells plush toys.

"Families come out here with kids," Glazier says. "We had nobody selling specifically to kids."

The station also is trying to make itself attractive as a meeting place for groups and parties, adding an air-conditioned and heated indoor meeting room that can seat as many as 500 but break down for groups of 50.

Hickman likes to talk about the development of the station as he would the nurturing of a child.

"First, you have to crawl," Hickman says. "Then you have to toddle. Then you have to walk. Then it can run. We're kind of in the walking stage right now."

He and Hill are partners in 60 acres in the Stockyards, including the 180,000-square-foot, six-building mule barn complex on Exchange Avenue and the Visitors Center. Plans call for the redevelopment of the barns into an adjunct of Stockyards Station, probably along the same festival theme.

Hickman and Hill have declined to disclose their total investment in the Stockyards. But they say that they are paying for the development in cash, have not borrowed any money and thus are under no financial pressures.

"We want to make sure every step we make is the right step," Hickman says.

Stockyards Station merchants say so far they believe that they have.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

"I don't think you want an area where it's all tourists," Dulle says. "That's not attractive to the tourists. They want to go where the local people go."

Going forward with its marketing plan, the station expects to do more next year of what it did this year.

It will also try to sell sponsorships for such events as youth days at the station. Because the development is in its early stages, its marketing budget is not substantial, so sponsorships provide a way to get someone else to underwrite expenses for events.

The development makes its revenues from rental income, tickets to children's rides at the Visitors Center, Stockyards tours, fees for party rentals and sponsorships.

As an attraction, Hickman is also thinking of putting cattle in a grassy area next to the station. In December, the Stockyards ended its 100-year tradition of cattle auctions, which were no longer profitable.

He is also considering starting a tractor-pulled visitor's tram next year to give tours of the Stockyards.

For now, merchants are looking forward to the holiday shopping season.

"We're hoping we double last year's Christmas, and we can see that," says Floyd Wade, director of Stockyards Station Gallery. "We see people already shopping for Christmas."

The first year in the station has been a learning experience for Wade. Stockyards Station Gallery opened as a 2,000-square-foot shop. But it took advantage of the only closures in the past year, doubling in size during the summer by taking over the space of the two shops, both adjacent to Wade's store.

The gallery is a concept of Fort Worth's Beltexsan Galleries, which specializes in masterworks by deceased artists such as Georgia O'Keeffe.

The Stockyards gallery carries different merchandise. At its opening, Wade carried high-ticket western art and other items, priced

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between \$100 and several thousand dollars.

In expanding, he brought in faster-selling, lower-priced merchandise, including artwork, greeting cards, an expanded line of books and luggage. Wade also added a custom frame shop.

Of the station's continued leasing effort, Wade said, "Anybody who comes in here now is going to have the benefit of all of us pioneers."

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

PHOTOS;

CREDIT:Glen E. Ellman;

CAPTION:Tammy Woelfel of King Ranch Saddle Shop.;

CAPTION:Dan Allen, Risky's Barbecue general manager, sits in the Stockyards Station location.;

CAPTION:Floyd Wade and Gala Gertz of Stockyards Station Gallery.;

CAPTION:Developer Holt Hickman.

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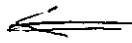
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The Fort Worth Star-Telegram
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Monday, September 28, 1992

TARRANT BUSINESS

Stockyards Station gets King Ranch Saddle Shop
SCOTT NISHIMURA
Star-Telegram Writer

FORT WORTH - King Ranch Saddle Shop, the retail and direct-mail operation of the famed King Ranch in South Texas, is one of two new tenants that signed leases last week at the Stockyards Station. 

King Ranch Saddle Shop will open a 698-square-foot specialty western store in November in Stockyards Station, said Mark Collins, Saddle Shop general manager. Collins said the store should be open the week before or the week of Thanksgiving.

The second tenant, The Reservation, will be a 4,133-square-foot store that sells Indian art, weaponry, jewelry and pottery. Owned by Jim Carter of Fort Worth, it is scheduled to open Nov. 1 and will relocate from Rodeo Plaza in the Stockyards.

The King Ranch shop will mark the establishment's first move outside Kingsville, where it has a 5,000-square-foot store that sells purses, luggage, womens' apparel, jewelry and wood products.

"We were investigating some possibilities, and this was just such an appropriate venue for King Ranch to be in," Collins said. "It was the right size we were looking for. I think this is going to be a very prestigious center to be in. I think it's good for us historically, and as merchants."

King Ranch and the Fort Worth Stockyards have historical ties. Robert Kleberg, deceased son-in-law of King Ranch founder Richard King, was instrumental in bringing the Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. meat packing plants in 1902 to the Stockyards.

Armour closed its plant in 1962 after years of declining livestock business. Swift shut down in 1971.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Collins said the Fort Worth store will give the ranch a chance to expand the exposure of its popular catalog.

However, King Ranch is not actively considering other stores outside Kingsville, Collins said.

"Certainly, there's always future possibilities, but the timing on this one is very good," he said.

King Ranch and Reservation are two of 19 tenants that have signed leases in Stockyards Station. All tenants except for King Ranch are set to open by Nov. 1.

The 41,231-square-foot first phase of Stockyards Station - a redevelopment of the Stockyards' historic hog and sheep pens by Fort Worth businessman Holt Hickman and Dallas tourism entrepreneur Lyda Hill - had a partial opening with nine of the 19 retailers during Fort Worth's Pioneer Days festival 10 days ago.

Fort Worth's Tarantula Corp. made its inaugural run of a tourist train through the station that weekend.

Tenants currently open include: Tarantula's Candy Corner and Express Company, Stockyards Station Gallery, Heritage West, Universal Flags, Stockyards Station Trading Post, Texas Hot Stuff, Clark's Corner and Nostalgia Station Antique and Collectibles.

Other tenants to open include: Tarantula's Mercantile and Iron Horse Cafe, Risky's Barbecue, Texas Peddler, South by Southwest, Jersey Lill Photo Parlor, Olde West Country Store and The Basket Shop

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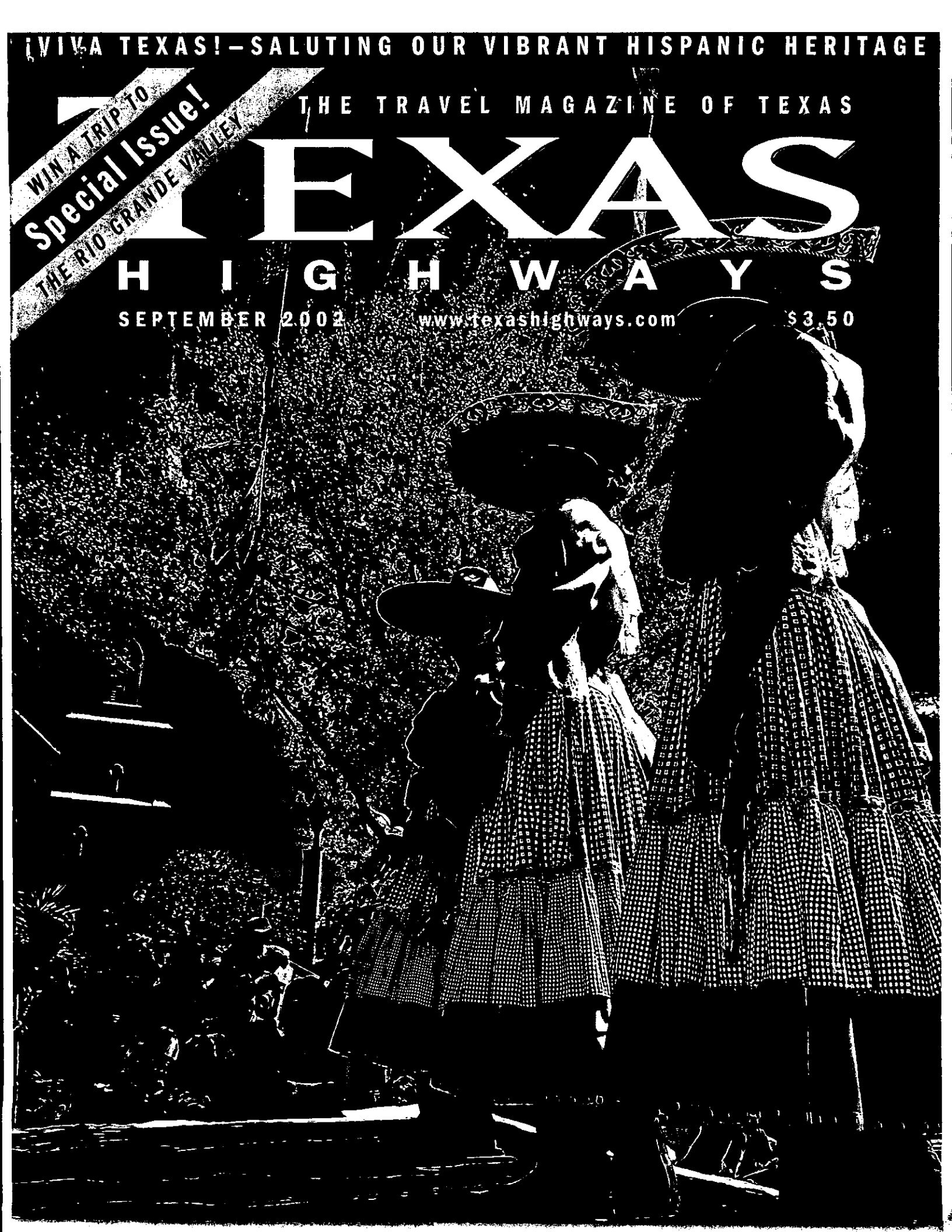
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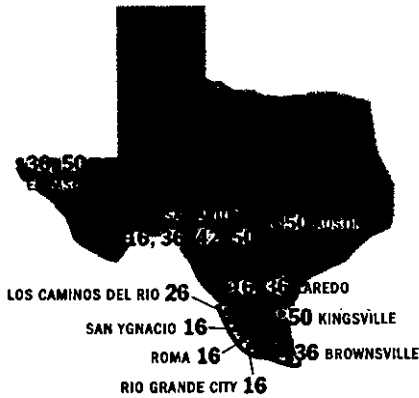
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Look around, and you'll see signs of our rich Hispanic heritage everywhere. If it has been a while since you studied Texas history, this refresher course will help you appreciate the state's Tejano roots. BY JACK LOWRY

16 Hangin' Out in South Texas' Outdoor Living Rooms: Plaza Life

As in Mexico, many towns in South Texas were built around a central plaza, a park-like space that provided a gathering place. In cities like San Antonio and Laredo, the plaza is still where the action is. STORY AND PHOTOGRAPHS BY RANDY MALLORY

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Each November 2, many Tejano households observe the holiday known as Day of the Dead. A South Texas native reveals how this colorful tradition serves as a bridge between the living and the departed. BY MACARENA DEL ROCÍO HERNÁNDEZ



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Building upon a shared experience that links South Texans with their Mexican neighbors, a binational organization works to interpret and preserve the legacies of the borderlands. Discover this historical corridor's rich rewards. BY GENE FOWLER, PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOEL SALCIDO

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The fiesta tradition—when family and friends come together to celebrate life and commemorate important events—lives on across the state. This month alone, you can party with a purpose at Diez y Seis de Septiembre celebrations in more than 20 Texas towns. BY CHITO VELA, PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOEL SALCIDO

42 Flavors from Tenochtitlán to Texas: The Tejano Table

The personal odysseys of five institutions in the San Antonio food world trace the links between Mexico and the tasty Tejano fare we enjoy today. BY RON BECHTOL, PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. GRIFFIS SMITH

50 Folk Arts and Crafts Embody a Vibrant Response to Life: Hecho a Mano

From saddlemaking to woodcarving, making things by hand has long been a way of life in Mexico. Today's Tejanos continue the tradition. BY RUBEN E. OCHOA, PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOEL SALCIDO

SPECIAL ISSUE BONUS

Turn to page 61 to find out about our annual **Where In Texas Are You? Contest**. The prize: a fabulous, entertainment-packed travel package for two to the **Rio Grande Valley**.

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About Our Covers

[FRONT] Charra Girls from Nuevo Laredo, at Laredo's 16-day Washington's Birthday Celebration, illustrate this fiesta's international flavor. For more images from Texas fiestas, turn to page 36. Photo © Joel Salcido

[BACK] Retired vaquero Alberto Villa "LoLo" Treviño, a fourth-generation *Kineño* and expert plaiter of quirts and ropes, works in the King Ranch Visitor Center. To learn about other Tejano artisans, turn to page 50. Photo © Joel Salcido



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© RANDY MALLORY

Folk arts AND CRAFTS EMBODY A VIBRANT RESPONSE TO LIFE

HECHO A MANO

BY RUBEN E. OCHOA • PHOTOGRAPHS BY JOEL SALCIDO

In a dramatic scene in Larry McMurtry's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel, *Lonesome Dove*, a band of outlaw Kiowas surprises the novel's hero, Augustus (Gus) McCrae, on the flat Texas plains. Outnumbered and desperately low on options, Gus kills his horse at the edge of a wallow, then uses his fallen mount as a shield and his experience as a Texas Ranger to survive until nightfall. Under cover of darkness, Gus lifts his heavy saddle and begins walking across the open country.

Like Gus, a real-life South Texas cowboy would not likely part with his saddle, even in the direst of situations. In the latter 19th Century, a saddle could cost a working cowboy four months' wages, and a good saddle, one custom-fitted to the cowboy, could be more valuable than the horse it sat upon.

In the same South Texas chaparral country that provides the setting for *Lonesome Dove*, mid-19th-Century entrepreneurs Richard King and his wife, Henrietta, drew heavily upon well-established Spanish and Mexican ranching institutions to develop their King Ranch, then and today one of the world's most successful and famous cattle operations.

The *vaqueros* of northern Mexico whom King engaged to begin his cattle operations brought more than their invaluable knowledge of ranching to King Ranch. They brought a special craftsmanship and artistic expression to ranching implements: saddles, saddle blankets, chaps, bandannas, sombreros, lariats, and spurs. These items were rep-

resentative of a much wider range of folk arts and crafts brought to Texas by Spanish and Mexican settlers.

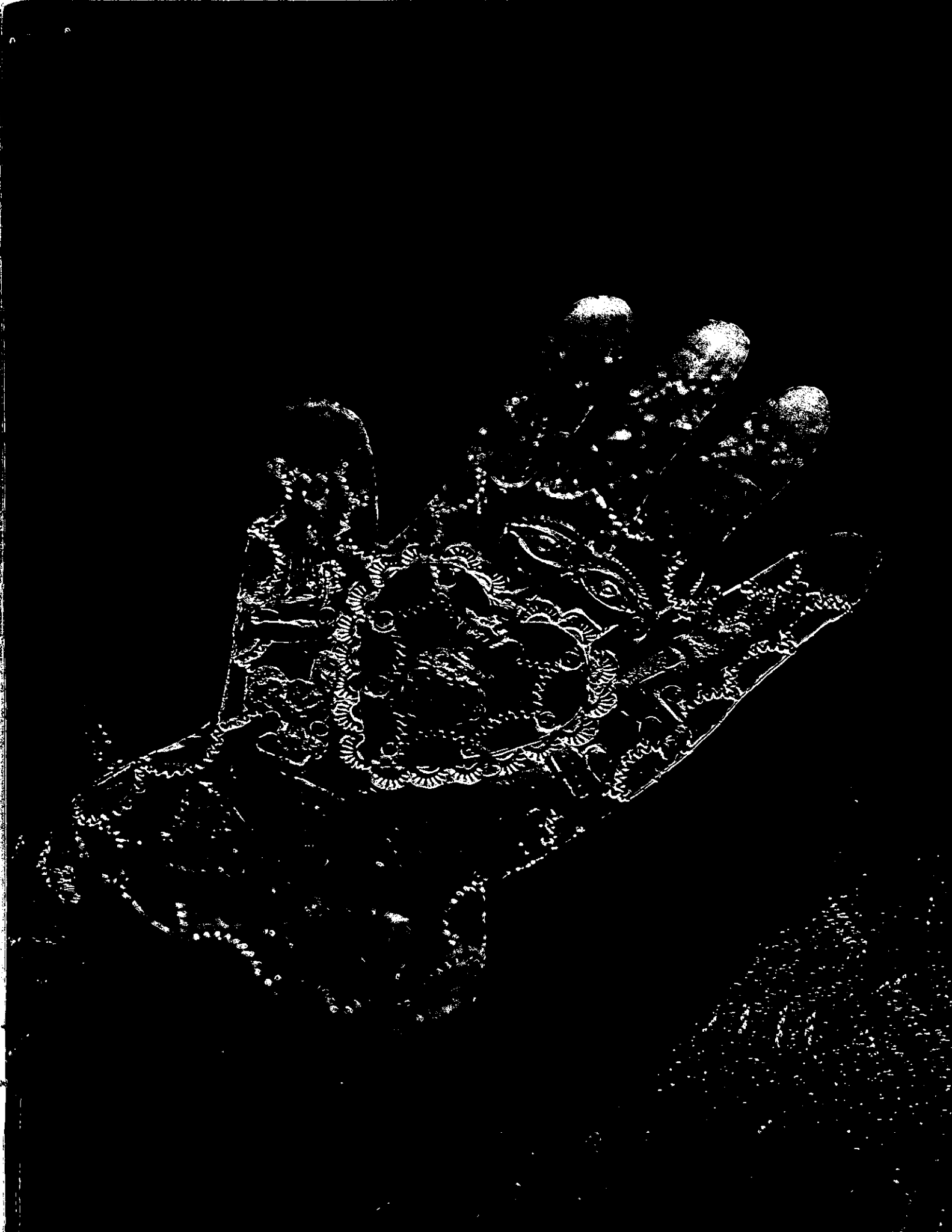
Many former and current *Kineños*, the proud title bestowed upon King Ranch employees, continue the traditional hand-crafting of ranch implements. One such *Kineño* is Robert Salas, a master leather

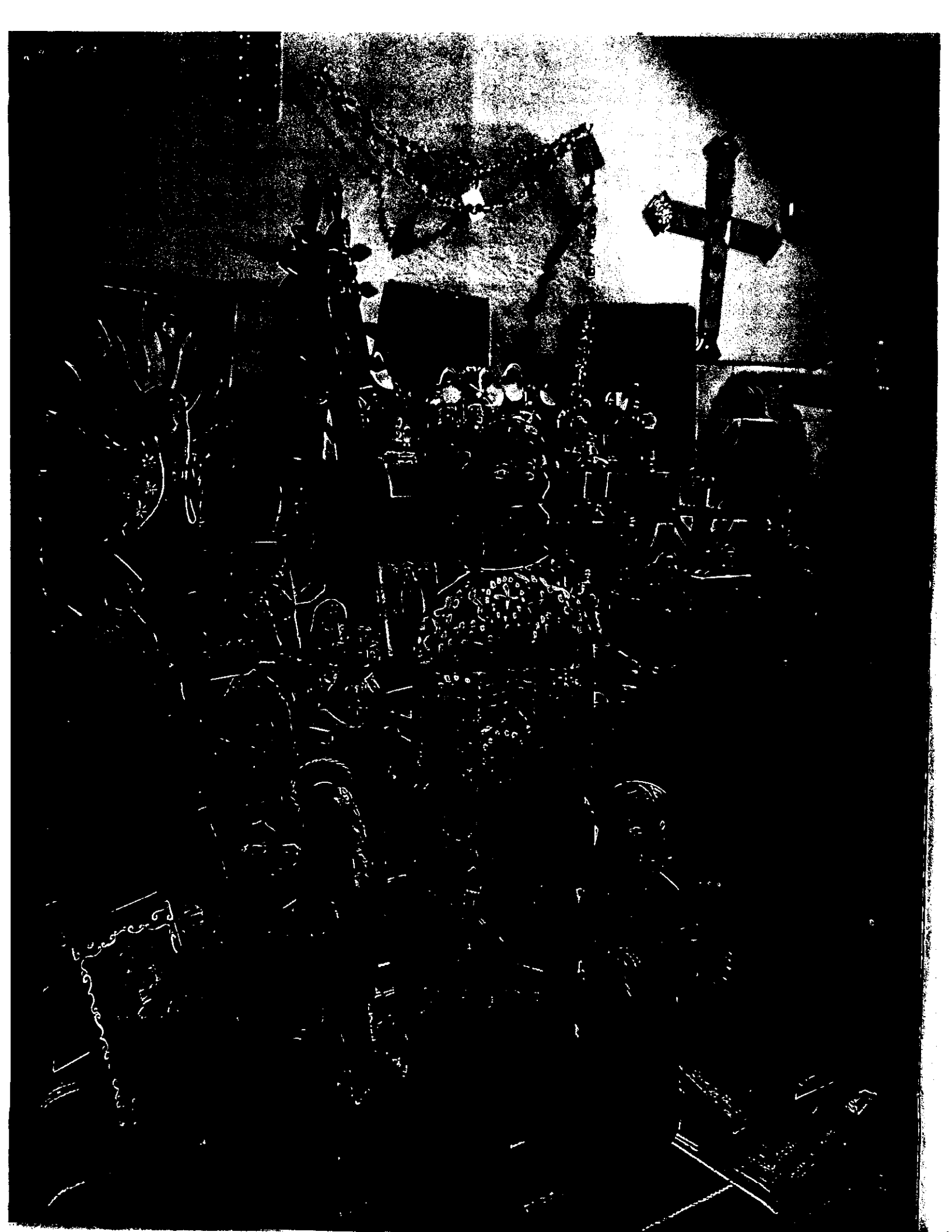
craftsman and saddlemaker. Salas' workshop is inside the confines of Kingsville's historic John B. Ragland Mercantile Company building. Advertised as "Kingsville's Center of Style and Quality" after its construction in 1909, Ragland's today houses the King Ranch Saddle Shop, its latest rendition of quality and style.

A native of Monterrey, Mexico, Robert Salas apprenticed under his father-in-law, Guillermo Guevara, who learned his craft in Mexico from his father. "Working with leather and making saddles is in my blood," says Robert. "Guillermo taught me how to hand-form every part of the saddle. He never used patterns to shape the designs on the saddles, and neither do I. This is our tradition, and I follow the tradition."



Above, master saddlemaker Robert Salas plies his trade at the King Ranch Saddle Shop. A plain, untooled saddle takes Robert about 56 hours to make. Casa de Emma owner Aura Emma Zapata of El Paso crafted the *milagro* at right from wood and aluminum. Milagros, or talismans, come in the shapes of people, animals, parts of the body, and the like, and embody their owners' hopes for health, wealth, love, faith, serenity—all the things human beings wholeheartedly desire.





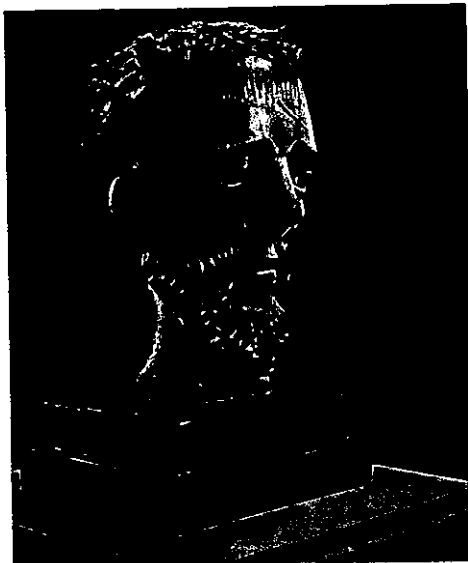
"THESE ICONOGRAPHIC art-and-craft pieces were created primarily by indigenous artists to adorn churches, missions, civic buildings, and private homes. It is a cultural heritage mutually shared between Mexico and the United States in their common meeting ground here in the Rio Grande Valley."

Along with the tools of his trade that array Robert's workshop, leather chaps, gun and rifle scabbards, saddlebags, and numerous saddles in various stages of assembly and repair lie waiting to be finished. The artisan often incorporates the large skirts and covered stirrups (*tapaderos*) of Mexican and Spanish design into the saddles he makes for King Ranch and for clients around the world.

Visitors to the King Ranch Saddle Shop need walk only a few blocks to the King Ranch Museum (housed in the Henrietta Memorial Center, a historic, renovated ice plant) to view other Spanish-inspired crafts original to the ranch. Displayed alongside a large collection of historical photographs by award-winning artist Toni Frissell, you'll see a handcrafted chandelier by blacksmith Don Joaquín Arredondo, who died in 1990 at age 91, and a superbly woven saddle blanket by sixth-generation weaver Emiliano García. "True Emiliano saddle blankets are prized possessions, collectors' items," says King Ranch archivist Lisa Neely. "He only made them for so many years, and they are now passed down from generation to generation."

Like the American cowboy, the Mexican vaquero is a character of almost mythological proportion. In El Paso, this legendary figure has been captured in vibrant fiberglass splendor by master sculptor Luis Jiménez. His *Vaquero*, expertly balanced atop a bucking horse, stands larger than life at the entrance to the city's Museum of Art.

"Jiménez's *Vaquero* is inspired by traditional Mexican folk art," says museum director Becky Duval Reese. "Luis often makes social comment through his art, and



Above, a *bulto* (statue) of Christ, at the El Paso Museum of Art, reflects the folk-art tradition of using readily available materials from nature. Below, Casa de Emma owner Aura Emma Zapata holds a handmade, wooden foot milagro that she created.



I believe the intent of *Vaquero* is to remind us that the first cowboys were Hispanic."

The El Paso Museum of Art's collection of Mexican folk arts and crafts includes examples of 18th-Century *retablos* (devotional images painted on copper sheets) and *bultos* (statues). One of the latter is an exquisitely preserved Head of Christ, made of polychrome wood, glass eye inserts, and, for the crown of thorns, maguey fiber and barrel-cactus thorns.

"The Christ *bulto* underscores the whole idea of the folk-art tradition, in which the artist uses materials close at hand, in this case natural woods, thorns, and native shrubs, to help convey the larger message," says Reese. "These iconographic art-and-craft pieces were created primarily by indigenous artists to adorn churches, missions, civic buildings, and private homes. It is a cultural heritage mutually shared between Mexico and the United States in their common meeting ground here in the Rio Grande Valley."

Casa de Emma, on El Paso's western edge, and The Bookery, at its eastern outskirts, exert a magnet-like pull on the artists who fill these homey shop interiors with Spanish- and Mexican-inspired folk arts and crafts. Casa de Emma, which anchors more than 20 other specialty shops at historic Placita Santa Fe, seems more sanctuary than shop, and its owner, Aura Emma Zapata, more teacher and custodian of sacred objects than shopkeeper.

"I try to help people understand the spiritual meaning of the *milagros* [small personal charms based on traditional Mexican talismans] and other indigenous folk arts and crafts that I have in my shop," says Emma, a native of Mexico. "I saw their

[FACING PAGE] The Bookery, situated within the 200-year-old, adobe Casa Ortiz in Socorro, offers a varied assortment of traditional and less-conventional folk art, along with rare and current books.



Artisan Jesús Leal holds one of his Eco Art leaves, which he patiently carves—using cactus thorns—into delicate portrayals of people, animals, and religious and natural scenes. Jesús' creations are sold at The Bookery in El Paso.

meaning many years ago in Jalisco, Mexico, at a church in the village of San Juan de los Lagos. It was not a special occasion, but hundreds of people were placing milagros [literally, "miracles"], retablos, and other special objects in sacred areas inside the church. I saw family, faith, tradition, my heritage. Through my shop, I meet people from all over the world. I have come to know that faith has no borders."

Others, like El Paso potter John Ramirez, sense Casa de Emma's spiritual qualities. "I like going to Emma's," says John. "From all of her art and craft pieces, you can feel the energy that comes from the native people of Mexico. I feel the Spanish influence as well. That mix is something I think we as Mexican Americans have within us."

John uses natural clays he finds in the area and forms his pottery from rope-like strands of clay in the traditional manner of Mexico's indigenous peoples. Sinuous carbon residues left over from horsehair, introduced during the firing process, form tracery that accent the translucent quality of many of John's creations.

The Bookery, located in Socorro, one of

Texas' oldest communities, is housed in a remarkably well-preserved, early-19th-Century Spanish adobe house known as Casa Ortiz. Beneath the original cottonwood and willow rafters, shop owner Margaret Barber maintains an alluring mix of rare books, puppets, and Hispanic folk art and crafts.

The more common fare of retablos, *santos* (carved and painted images of religious figures), and milagros shares space with singular, nontraditional folk arts and crafts made of iron, wood, and leaves...yes, leaves. Local eco-artist Jesús E. Leal travels to the mountains of northwestern Mexico to gather leaves from the Tampiceran tree. Jesús meticulously carves the fibers of individual leaves with needles made from cactus thorns to create astonishingly balanced silhouettes of natural scenes, and to illustrate religious themes.

A short distance from Casa Ortiz sits Socorro Cemetery, where numerous grave sites are adorned with wreaths and bouquets of colorful handmade paper flowers, a popular folk-art tradition in Mexico. As you head west from the

cemetery, other examples embedded in the fabric of the community's built environment come into view: elaborate leaf-and-scroll designs on forged wrought-iron gates and *rejas* (burglar bars); murals and stone carvings of La Virgen de Guadalupe (the Virgin of Guadalupe); and other handmade devotional shrines prominently displayed in front yards, on commercial buildings, and in public spaces.

In one such public space in El Paso, a park-like setting underneath what locals call the "Interstate 10 spaghetti bowl," a new and exciting addition to the city's long tradition of public murals is unfolding. Under the direction of El Paso artist-muralist Carlos Callejo, area

students, mentored by artists and researchers, are covering the spaghetti bowl's support beams with large-scale murals. The more than 50 murals completed to date portray various subjects and themes, such as historical figures, Meso-American mythology, and indigenous peoples of all of North America.

"Contemporary murals owe their roots to [Diego] Rivera, [José Clemente] Orozco, and other early-20th-Century Mexican muralists," notes Carlos. "Murals tend to have a social message. What we want to do is reflect and convey the community's concerns, aspirations, celebrations, and traditions, and at the same time provide a source of motivation and pride for our students and community as they learn more about themselves."



To learn more about the roots and contemporary expressions of Hispanic folk arts and crafts in Texas, plan also to spend time at the Texas Folklife Resources Gallery and Archives, in Austin, and at the San Antonio Museum of Art. And if you care to fit this engaging subject into the broader context of Texas history, a trip to

"MURALS TEND TO *have a social message. What we want to do is reflect and convey the community's concerns, aspirations, celebrations, and traditions, and at the same time provide a source of motivation and pride for our students and community as they learn more about themselves."*



Continuing a long tradition of murals in El Paso, scenes on Interstate 10 supporting pillars portray subjects and themes from throughout North America. "We're very international," says artist-muralist Carlos Callejo, who directs the monumental student project.

the Texas State History Museum, also in Austin, should do the trick.

Visitors to Texas Folklife Resources (TFR) should not be misled by its unassuming exterior (and location next door to the Continental Club, one of Austin's most enduringly popular honky-tonks). Inside—among many other collections—resides perhaps the state's preeminent collection of color slides, black-and-white photographs, tape-recorded interviews, and other documentary resources dedicated to the study of Texas-Mexican (and other cultures') folk art.

TFR provided a glimpse of its archival wealth in a recent exhibition entitled *Arte Es Vida/Arte En Vida: Folk Art in the Texas Mexican Community*. Intimate images captured everyday people (folk) in the act of creating Hispanic arts and crafts. "These images were not meant just to show the making of an object," says former TFR director Pat Jasper. "They were meant to convey that the making of these objects and the objects themselves serve as vital testaments of ethnic identity, as expressions of religious belief, as strategies for economic self-sufficiency, and as constant reminders of the cultural continuity between Texas and Mexico."

No telling of "THE STORY OF (Spanish) TEXAS" at the Texas State History Museum would be complete without mentioning Spanish conquistadors, Texas-Mexican vaqueros, and the paintings of Jean Louis Théodore Gentilz. A reproduction of *On the Trail*, a mid-19th-Century oil painting by Gentilz, hangs in a corner of the museum's third-floor retrospective of Texas' ranching and agricultural heritage (the original painting is in San Antonio's Witte Museum). In the details of this painting and many others by Gentilz that focus on the Texas/Mexico border-



The San Antonio Museum of Art's Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for Latin American Art houses the state's premier holdings of the genre. One of the Center's four galleries (shown here) focuses on folk art. The museum owns some 10,000 fascinating examples of folk art, all *hecho a mano*, or handmade.

land, you can see historical renderings of Mexican-American arts and crafts that continue to resonate in Texas today.

Gentilz, an immigrant from France, drew inspiration for many of his paintings from his experience in San Antonio. Today, visitors to the San Antonio Museum of Art can find similar inspiration while viewing the state's premier permanent collection of Latin American art, housed in the museum's Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for Latin American Art.

Folk art—some 1,000 objects on display at a time—fills one of the Center's four galleries. The other three galleries focus on pre-Columbian; Spanish Colonial and Republican; and modern and contemporary art. This vast and visually stunning collection, together with its multimedia interpretation, allows visitors to travel through more than 4,000 years of Latin American art and view works from areas that span the Americas—from Argentina and Chile to Central America and Mexico.

The Center owes its name to one of its generous contributors, former U.S. Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller. Over a span of 45 years, Rockefeller made countless visits to Mexico, enjoying its people and cultural richness and satisfying his passion for exploring the country's remote villages and busy urban marketplaces. In these places, Rockefeller collected thousands of folk

objects, many of which were donated by his daughter to the San Antonio Museum of Art.

"Since my first visit to Mexico in the 1930s," Rockefeller wrote just months before his death, in 1978, "I have sensed something strong, imaginative, and beautiful about her popular arts, and I have collected it and lived with it in my house ever since."

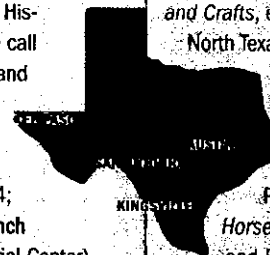
In many ways, Rockefeller's words reflect the feelings many people have for Hispanic folk arts and crafts: They are beautiful, they give meaning and expression to our daily lives, and they will continue to live in the place we Texans call home. ★

Historian and writer RUBEN OCHOA grew up in Laredo, where many members of his large, close family displayed folk art in their homes and yards.

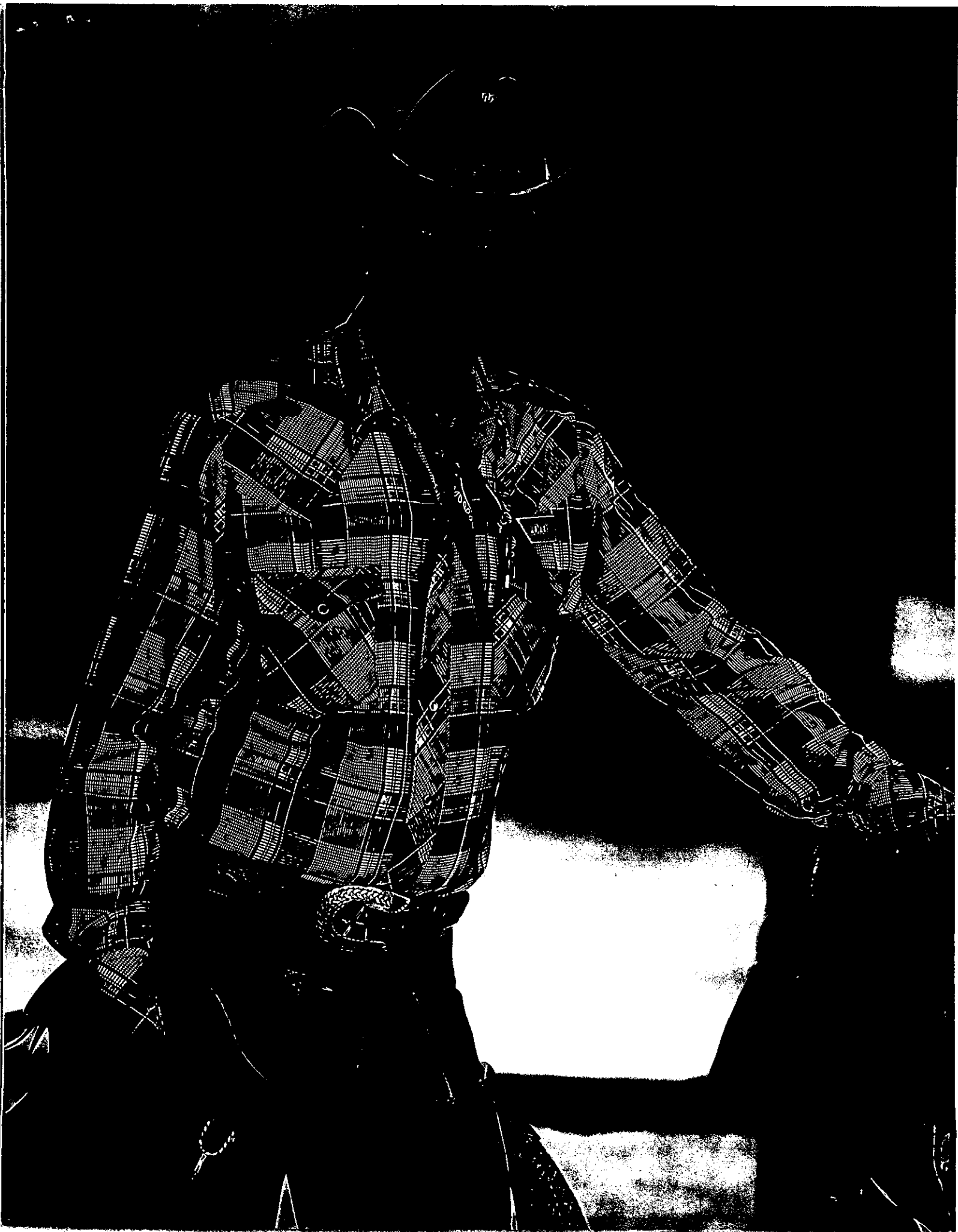
JOEL SALCIDO also provided photographs for this month's stories on Día de las Muertos, Los Caminos del Rio, and fiestas.

ESSENTIALS Hispanic Folk Arts and Crafts

THE FOLLOWING SITES, all mentioned in the story, are good starting places for viewing the state's wide variety of Hispanic folk arts and crafts. (Please call regarding hours, admission fees, and wheelchair accessibility.) King Ranch Saddle Shop, 201 E. Kleberg Ave. (Box 1594, 78364), Kingsville 78363; 800/282-5464; www.krsaddleshop.com. King Ranch Museum (in the Henrietta Memorial Center), 405 N. Sixth St., Kingsville 78363; 361/595-1881. El Paso Museum of Art, One Arts Festival Plaza (corner of Santa Fe and Main), El Paso 79901; 915/532-1707; www.elpasomuseum.org. Casa de Emma, Placita Santa Fe, 5034 Doniphan Dr. (west of Mesa Exit, at I-10), El Paso 79932; 915/584-6247. The Bookery, 10167 Socorro Rd., El Paso 79927; 915/859-6132. Texas Folklife Resources, 1317 S. Congress Ave., Austin 78704; 512/441-9255; www.main.org/tfr. Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum, 1800 N. Congress Ave. (Box 12874, 78711), Austin 78701; 512/936-8746 or 866/369-7108; www.TheStoryofTexas.com. (See *By the Way*, page 7, for details on the museum's new IMAX presentation, *Mexico*.) Nelson A. Rockefeller Center for Latin American Art, San Antonio Museum of Art, 200 W. Jones Ave., San Antonio 78215; 210/978-8100; www.samuseum.org.

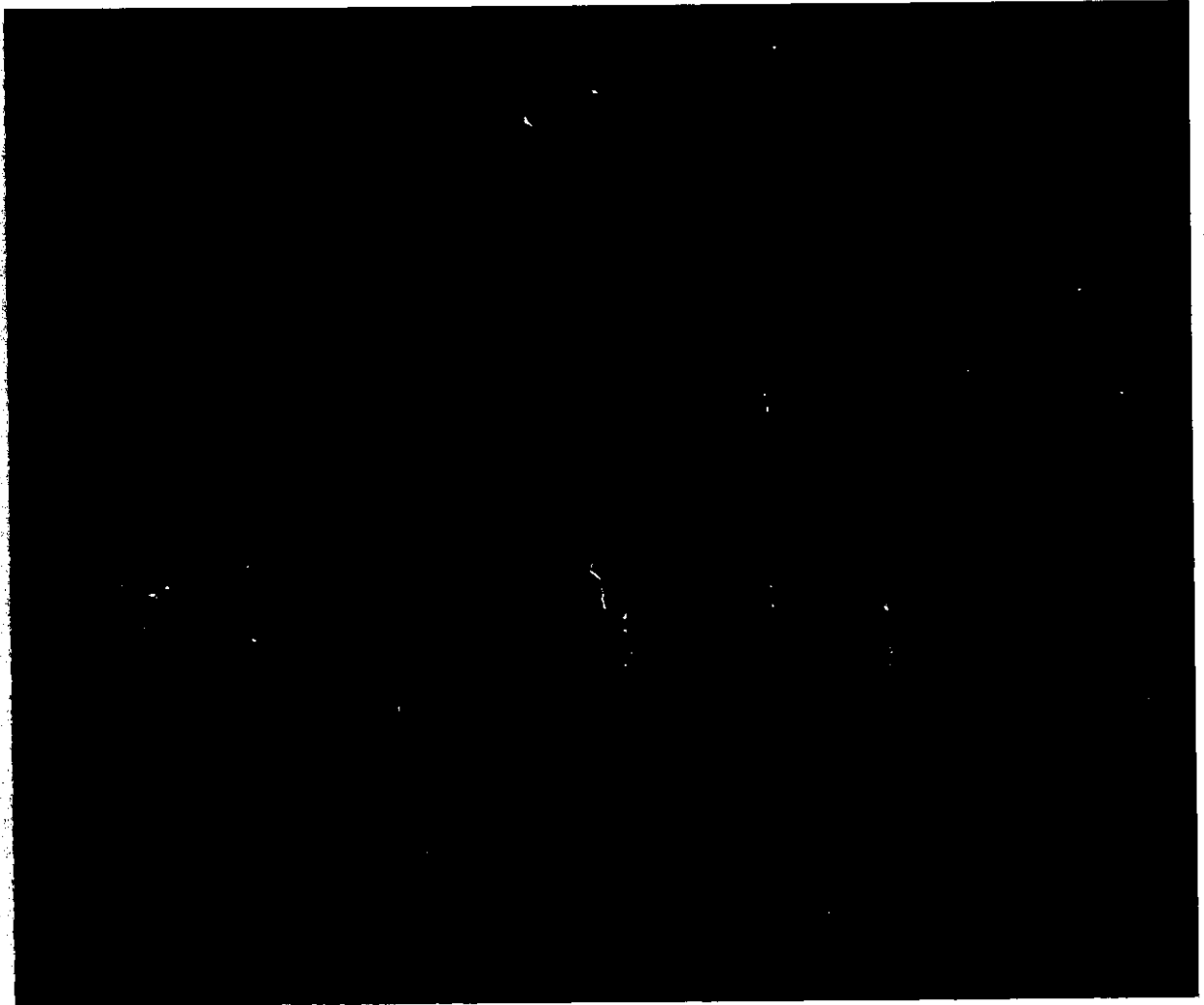


BOOKS Look in your library or bookstore for *Hecho en Tejas: Texas-Mexican Folk Arts and Crafts*, ed. by Joe S. Graham (Univ. of North Texas Press, 1991); *Art and Faith in Mexico: The Nineteenth-Century Retablo Tradition*, ed. by Elizabeth Netto Calil Zarur and Charles Muir Lovell (Univ. of New Mexico Press, 2001); *Voices from the Wild Horse Desert* by Jane Clements Monday and Betty Bailey Colley (Univ. of Texas Press, 1998); *Folklore and Culture on the Texas-Mexican Border* by Américo Paredes (Ctr. for Mexican American Studies, Univ. of Texas Press, 1993); *Mexican-American Folklore* by John O. West (August House, Inc., 1988); *Chicano Folklore* by Rafaela G. Castro (Oxford Univ. Press, 2001); *Folk Treasures of Mexico: The Nelson A. Rockefeller Collection* by Marion Oettinger, Jr. (Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 1990); *Folk Art in Texas* by Francis E. Abernethy (Southern Methodist Univ. Press, 1985); *Milagros: A Book of Miracles* by Helen Thompson (HarperSanFrancisco, 1998); *Mexican Popular Arts* by Frances Toor (B. Ethridge, 1973); and *A Treasury of Mexican Folkways* by Frances Toor (Crown Publishers, 1947). Also see "Mexican-American Folk Arts and Crafts," by Teresa Palomo Acosta, in Vol. 4 of *The New Handbook of Texas* (Texas State Historical Assn., 1996; also at www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/).



Texas Past

ENDURING LEGACY



Written by Andrew Sansom

Photographs by Wyman Meinzer

Foreword by Bob Bullock

Texas
ENDURING LEGACY
Past

By Andrew Sansom

Photographs by Wyman Meinzer

Foreword by Lt. Governor Bob Bullock

Edited by Jan Reid

Historical Consultant, Sue Winton Moss

TEXAS PARKS *and* WILDLIFE PRESS



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Old horse barn, King Ranch

A century after the first ranchos were established in South Texas, Richard King, a riverboat pilot who was born in New York City, purchased from Juan Mendiola the Rincon de Santa Gertrudis, an original Spanish land grant of 15,500 acres. It became the most famous ranch in the world. During the early years of the ranch, King struggled to keep it together and expanded it by trading cattle for lumber to build fences. He carried on an almost continuous war with bandits and rustlers who took advantage of the disputed Nueces Strip claimed by both Texas and Mexico, and he transported whole villages of *campesinos* from Mexico to provide labor. These vaqueros came to be known as *Kineños* or King's men, and many of their descendants remain on the ranch as employees today.

In 1869, the famous "Running W" was registered by Richard King as the official brand of the ranch, and in time it appeared on the hides of stock grazing on more than one and a quarter million acres in eight South Texas counties.

Upon King's death in 1885, his widow asked their lawyer Robert Justus Kleberg to manage the ranch, and Kleberg later married their daughter Alice. The Kleberg family has dominated the ranch through the years and overseen its greatest achievements: development of measures to eradicate fever-bearing ticks, the founding of two railroads and the city of Kingsville, and development of one of the most successful breeds of cattle in the world, the Santa Gertrudis.

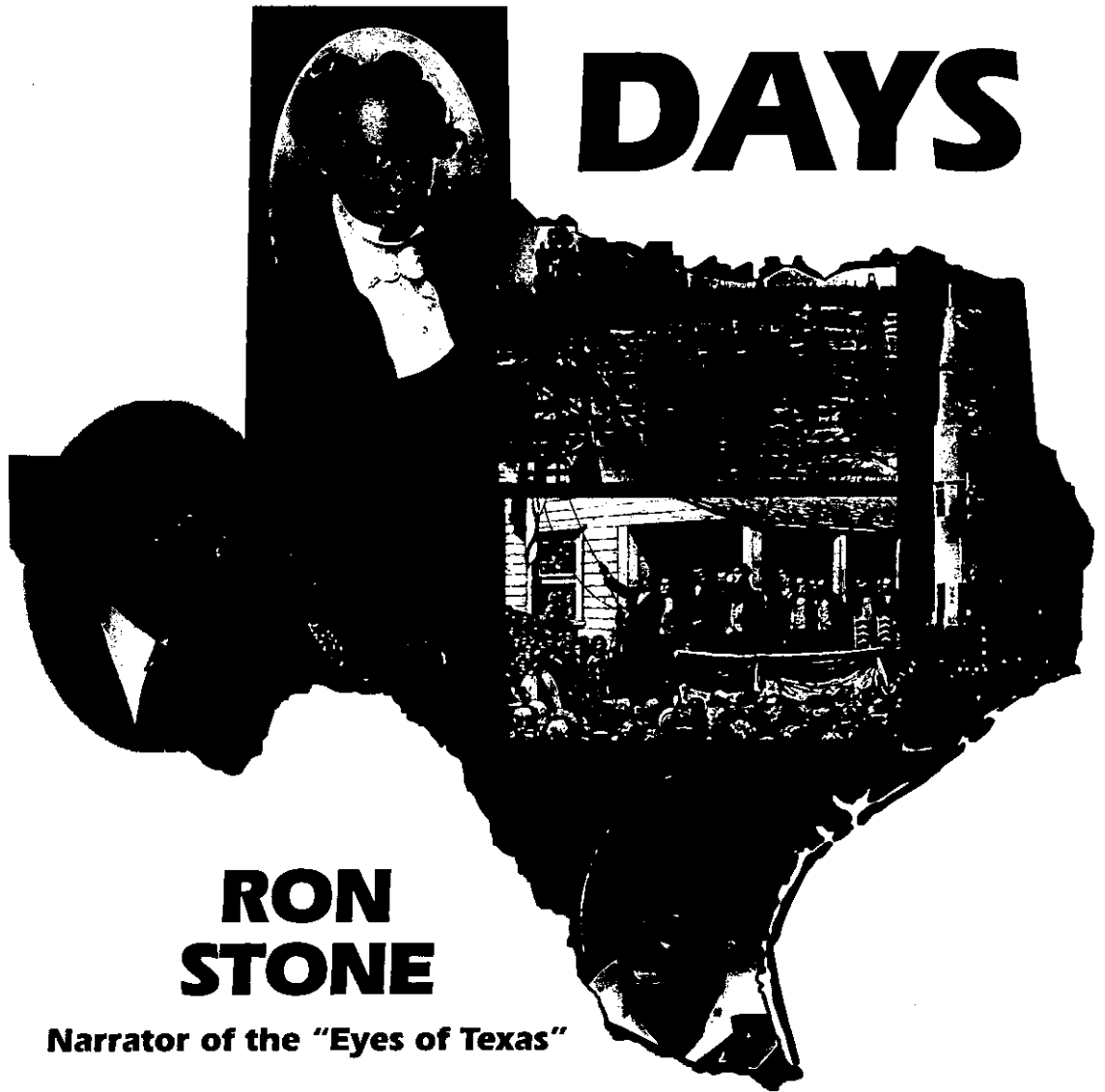
Today, King Ranch operations are diversified and spread throughout the world. Perhaps the Ranch's most enduring characteristic is the determination its leadership has shown throughout its history to maintain the legacy of one of Texas' most important places. Not only are its historic structures, including the grand old main house and commissary, maintained with numerous other physical artifacts of its remarkable era, but traditional practices of the past, such as the graceful *formando* by which horses are gathered for work in the morning, are faithfully carried on every day of the year.

The origins of the myths and customs of ranching in Texas are firmly rooted in the land between the Nueces and Rio Grande. That tradition is carried on in great ranches which bear the name of King, Kenedy, Kleberg, Armstrong, Yturria, Ysaguerre, Guerra, and Garcia, though opportunities and pressures of settlement soon lured the cowmen onward to the last open ranges of the Trans-Pecos and northern plains.

One of the most unique ranching entrepreneurs who moved west was Milton Faver. Don Melitón, as he came to be called, arrived in Presidio County on the eve of the Civil War and created a successful cattle operation by erecting a series of fortified ranches on the locations of natural springs. From behind thick adobe walls, he was able to defend his family and his vaqueros, as they ventured out to round up and brand wild cattle and trade with freighters in huge *carretas* moving back and forth from Indianola to Chihuahua City on the Old Chihuahua Trail. Faver irrigated peaches, made brandy, and sold beef to the garrison at Fort Davis; he became the largest rancher in Presidio County by 1880.

End of Millennium Edition
THE BOOK OF

TEXAS
DAYS



**RON
STONE**

Narrator of the "Eyes of Texas"

THE BOOK OF
TEXAS DAYS

BY RON STONE



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AUGUST 5

1917

Goose Creek cuts through Harris County for only twelve miles before it empties into Galveston Bay. But the little creek has given its name to one of the state's great oil fields.

The creek had produced a muddy kind of rainbow-laden water that attracted prospectors after Spindletop. Those rainbows came from a pool of oil that was found in a variety of sands. In August 1916 a gusher roared in that brought up 8,000 barrels. In the years to come, deeper sands produced more oil and on August 5, 1917, the Simms-Sinclair Number 11 Sweet came in with an amazing 35,000 barrels a day.

All over nearby Tabb's Bay, you could see submerged wells, the first in Texas, bringing up the oil under Goose Creek.

AUGUST 6

1889

The invention of barbed wire spelled the end of free grass in the Western plains. Not only could a fence keep cows in a pasture, it could keep cows out of a farm. A farm on that sea of grass was an abomination to many a cowman.

By the 1880s fences were going up all over the West. And they often were being cut down as well, to drive cows through, or to steal the ones inside. A notice of August 6, 1889, by W. G. Hughes of Boerne was typical: "I will pay a hundred dollars reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the felon who maliciously cut the Hamilton pasture on the Bandera road last night."

Fence-cutting reached epidemic proportions and the Rangers were called to form fence-cutting squads. The legislature went into special session to pass laws about fences and cutting them.

For nearly ten years there was a fence in north Texas that ran from the northeast corner of the Panhandle, southwest to Dumas, and then west to New Mexico. It took sixty-five carloads of wire to build it. After the Second World War, someone measured the fence row on the famous King Ranch and claimed it ran for 15,000 miles. The great historian of the plains, J. Evetts Haley, wrote: "The first spool of barbed wire . . . spelled change, radical change, and finally system for the new cow country of the West." The fence war was really a struggle as old as time itself, a struggle against change.

1945

Early in the morning of August 6, 1945, after a forty-three-second fall from the B-29 called *Enola Gay*, an atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima, Japan.

There had been other possible targets that morning, and three weather reconnaissance planes went out looking for them. One of them, *Straight Flush*, was flown by a young Texan named Claude Eatherly. He flew over Hiroshima while others checked Kokura and Nagasaki. An hour ahead of the *Enola Gay*, Eatherly flew through clouds, then into a clear patch with the city below him. He radioed, "Cloud cover less than three-tenths at all altitudes. Advice: Bomb primary."

Eatherly's advice was taken, and aboard his plane the men debated whether to wait to see what the secret bomb might do or go home to the base at Tinian Island. Eatherly listened to the debate, then told his men, "Listen, if we don't get back to Tinian by two o'clock, we won't be able to get into the afternoon poke

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD**

_____	§	Cancellation No.: 32,301
KING RANCH, INC.	§	
Petitioner	§	Mark: RANCH KING
	§	
v.	§	Reg. No.: 2,422,044
	§	
GWB, INC.	§	Filed: February 1, 1999
Registrant	§	
_____	§	Attorney Docket No.: 014262-00037

**PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, THIRD PART
(REGARDING NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS)**

Petitioner, by and through its attorneys, hereby submits this Notice of Reliance, Third Part (Regarding National Publications) pursuant to Rule 2.122(e). These printed publications all mention King Ranch, describing King Ranch using terms such as "famous", "famed", "legendary", and "renowned". These publications are relevant to show that the Petitioner's trade name and trademark KING RANCH is famous to the ordinary consumer. These publications are also relevant to show that the trade name and trademark KING RANCH conveys a connotation and commercial impression related to The King Ranch itself, not a connotation or commercial impression related to Captain Richard King.

Specifically, Petitioner relies on the following printed publications available to the general public in libraries or of general circulation among members of the public:

1. Peter Skerry, *Speaking of Spanish on the Campaign Trail May Lose Votes*, WALL ST. J., Sept. 13, 1988, *available at* 1988 WL-WSJ 445989.
2. Hodding Carter II, Viewpoint, *Education Summit's Challenge: Render Rhetoric Into Reality*, WALL ST. J., Oct. 5, 1989, *available at* 1989 WL-WSJ 464990.

3. Terence P. Pare, *Now Chairman Tenderfoot Takes Over*, FORTUNE, Aug. 1, 1988, at 217, available at 1988 WL 2383020.
4. *Hispanic Picked for Education Job*, USA TODAY, Aug. 10, 1988, at A2, available at 1988 WL 5232469.
5. Debbie Howlett & Larry Copeland, *Relief Sweeps Texas After Hurricane: No Fatalities Reported; Damage Light*, USA TODAY, Aug. 24, 1999, at A3, available at 1999 WL 6851564.
6. *Big as All Outdoors*, TIME, Dec. 15, 1947, at 89. (Falls within the “ancient document” exception to the hearsay rule under FED. R. EVID. 803(16).)
7. *The Next World Record Whitetail: Where It Will Come From, Who Will Take It – and Why*, SPORTS AFIELD, Nov. 1, 2000, at 60, available at 2000 WL 19419215.
8. Keely Coghlan, *Claimants Crowned With Success in South Padre Royalty Battle*, NAT. GAS WEEK, Aug. 21, 2000, available at 2000 WL 32908587.
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14. Ellen Humphries, *The Principles for the Future*, THE CATTLEMAN, Aug. 2003, at 62.
15. Del Deterling, *Holy Santa Gertrudis! Cotton’s Big on King Ranch*, PROGRESSIVE FARMER, May, 1987, at 12.
16. Bruce Beckmann, *The King Ranch Saddle Shop: Selling Quality, the Romance and Mystique of the Legendary King Ranch*, QUARTER HORSE J., Sept. 1991, at 56.
17. Sally Harrison, *Dash for Cash*, in LEGENDS, VOLUME 4: OUTSTANDING QUARTER HORSE STALLIONS AND MARES, at 126 (Pat Close & Roy Jo Sartin, eds., 2001).

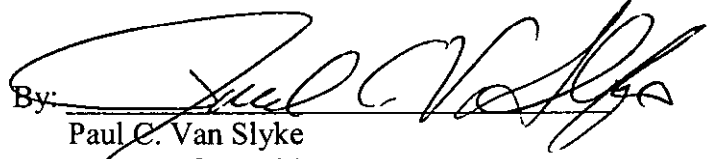
Respectfully submitted,

KING RANCH, INC.

Date:

May 5, 2004

By:

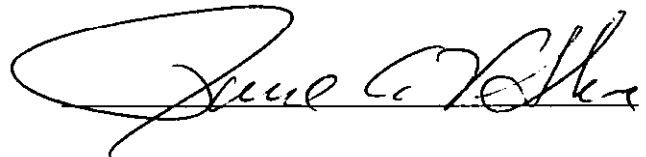


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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY FIRST CLASS MAIL (37 CFR § 1.8)

I hereby certify that this **PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, THIRD PART (REGARDING NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS)** is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Trademarks, BOX TTAB, 2900 Crystal Drive, Arlington, Virginia 22202-3513 on May 5th, 2004.

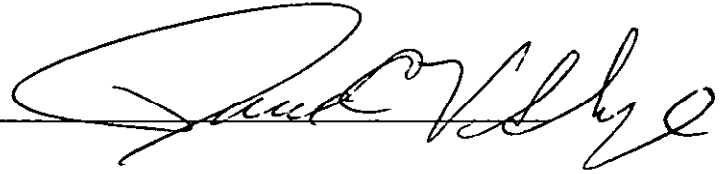


CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

It is hereby certified that this **PETITIONER'S NOTICE OF RELIANCE, THIRD PART (REGARDING NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS)** has been served upon Registrant by serving a copy thereof by prepaid first class mail addressed to Counsel for Registrant this 5th day of May, 2004.

James E. Shlesinger
SHLESINGER, ARKWRIGHT & GARVEY LLP
3000 South Eads Street
Arlington, Virginia 22202

By: _____

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James E. Shlesinger", written over a horizontal line.

9/13/88 WSJ (No Page)

9/13/88 Wall St. J. (Page Number Unavailable Online)

1988 WL-WSJ 445989

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The Wall Street Journal
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Tuesday, September 13, 1988

Speaking of Spanish on the Campaign Trail May Lose Votes
By Peter Skerry

As the 1988 presidential contest kicks into high gear, odds are we will be hearing more and more Spanish on the campaign trail. With California and Texas emerging as key electoral battlegrounds, much attention will be focused on the Hispanic, predominantly Mexican-American, voters in those two states. But large Hispanic communities elsewhere in the Southwest, in Florida, and in Chicago and New York City mean Spanish campaign speeches will be heard all over the nation this fall.

Of course, there is nothing new about American politicians appealing to the understandable desires of ethnic groups for recognition. But this specific effort to court Hispanic voters is fraught with potential misunderstandings. Not only do the politicians' displays of Spanish offend an already aroused nativist element in the U.S., they foster the incorrect notion that Hispanics are not learning English and, by implication, not assimilating into American society. A further ironic result, of which Anglo politicians seem remarkably unaware, is that many Hispanics are offended by all this campaign Spanish.

That many Americans are riled up about the prevalence of Spanish is beyond doubt. A recent Roper poll found that 30% of Americans believe that Hispanics "have refused to learn to speak English." In 1986 73% of California voters backed an initiative revising the state constitution to make English California's official language, and state officials have been struggling with how to implement this mandate ever since. Thirteen other states have made English "official," and it is on the ballot this fall in Arizona, Colorado and Florida.

Yet the evidence indicates that fears about the ability of Hispanics to speak English are exaggerated. For example, an analysis of Census data by Profs. Frank Bean of the Urban Institute and Marta Tienda of the University of Chicago shows

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that while the vast majority of Hispanics aged 25 and over use Spanish at home, most are also proficient in English.

Such calculations include many recent immigrants, whom no one expects to speak good English. Yet even this presumption appears questionable. A RAND Corp. study indicates that nearly half the permanent immigrants from Mexico in California speak good English, while less than a quarter speak only Spanish. Most of the native-born children of these immigrants are bilingual, with more than 90% proficient in English. More than half of the immigrants' grandchildren speak English exclusively.

As the RAND researchers observe: "The transition to English begins almost immediately and proceeds very rapidly." Or as Prof. David Lopez at UCLA concludes in a study of Spanish-language retention among Mexicans in Los Angeles: "If it were not for the new arrivals from Mexico, Spanish would disappear from Los Angeles nearly as rapidly as most European immigrant languages vanished from cities in the East." Knowing this, one might safely wager that many of the Hispanic delegates at the Democratic Convention in Atlanta could not speak Spanish as well as their presidential nominee.

But such rapid acquisition of English creates anxieties among many young, activist-oriented Hispanics, who are all the more determined to hold on to their ancestral tongue. I'm reminded of a Mexican-American I met in Corpus Christi a few years ago. Home for the Christmas holidays from his first semester at Yale, the young man reluctantly admitted that although he had been raised a few hours from the Rio Grande, he spoke no Spanish. Nevertheless, he was quick to assure me that when he started his own family, his children would learn Spanish before English. How he was going to accomplish this feat was never explained.

That young man presumably would be gratified by the eagerness of the Dukakis and Bush campaigns to use Spanish. But it's likely that many other Hispanics would not be so pleased. According to Mervin Field's California Poll, for example, 41% of Hispanic voters supported that official-English initiative in California -- a figure that confirms my own findings in interviews with scores of Mexican-Americans throughout the Southwest. One of the most powerful Mexican-American organizations in the nation is San Antonio's Communities Organized for Public Services, which together with a network of sister organizations scattered

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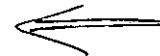
(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

throughout Texas discourages its members from relying on Spanish. Instead, they are urged to use English, "the language of power."

A Mexican-American state legislator in Texas describes his "brown neck" constituents, driving about town in their pickup trucks and exclaiming, whenever they see a sign in Spanish, "That jerk thinks I can't speak English!"

Such sentiments are typical of an immigrant group striving to put the past behind it and eager to identify with its new home. Equally typical are the seemingly contradictory wishes that the host society recognize the group's culture and achievements. Among Hispanics, such cross-currents may be especially complicated. Cubans, who constitute about 5% of Hispanics in the U.S., have tended to see themselves as exiles and have thus held on to Spanish more zealously than have other Hispanics. The experience of Mexicans, by far the largest (about 62%) and most rapidly growing Hispanic group, has been different from that of Cubans, as well as from that of immigrants from Europe or Asia.

Unlike these others, the group memory of Mexicans in the U.S. includes a long history during which they were subject to virtual peonage and a separate caste status in the rural towns and ranches of the Southwest. In such an environment, it was customary for Anglo ranchers to deal with "the help" in Spanish. This was how the owner of Texas's **legendary King Ranch** dealt with "his Kinenos." So, too, it was how the Texas land baron played by Rock Hudson in the film "Giant" ruled his domain. And it was the ethos of the Rio Grande Valley at the time young Lloyd Bentsen learned Spanish from his family's Mexican housekeepers.



Because politicians today speak Spanish not out of necessity, but out of a desire to identify with and support the heritage of a large and emergent segment of voters, they should be wary of the symbols they wield. Both Democrats and Republicans are trying to portray their campaigns as inclusive of all Americans. Yet they should be aware of the misunderstandings and resentments their campaign Spanish fosters among the mainstream, to say nothing of the negative reactions their efforts engender in some Hispanics themselves.

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Mr. Skerry is a research fellow at the American Enterprise
Institute.

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The Wall Street Journal
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Thursday, October 5, 1989

Viewpoint: Education Summit's Challenge: Render Rhetoric Into Reality
By Hodding Carter II

They held an "education summit" in Charlottesville, Va., the other day, and everyone left it pronouncing it a satisfactory, if not downright exhilarating, experience. A joint venture of President Bush and the nation's governors, it was a political manifestation of an inescapable reality: America's public schools are not meeting their responsibility to their students, to the taxpayers or to the nation.

But while some observers thought that the get-together was a "historic event," it was at best only the prelude to possibly historic reforms. For the sake of a united front and a public image of success, most of the tough issues were ignored, fuzzed over or touched upon but lightly.

So be it. This was bipartisan political theater, staged to allow everyone to pose as educational statesmen. William Bennett, yesterday's secretary of education and today's drug czar, labeled some of the verbiage "pap," and was promptly banished from the scene. It was not a day for noting the emperor was unclothed or that the generalizations of high purpose masked fundamental differences of opinion.

Nowhere are those differences more real than on the question of money. At \$5,000 a year, the average per-pupil expenditure for each public-school student in America is higher than in any other nation. Since our average student performance in most measurable skills lags far behind that of students from other industrial nations, it seems obvious that money alone is no answer. That little truism was echoed repeatedly at the summit, most notably by the president himself.

"To those who say that money alone is the answer, I say that there is no one answer," he said. "If anything, hard experience teaches that we are not getting our money's worth

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in education. Our focus must no longer be on resources. It must be on results."

That is what is known as the straw-man gambit. Everyone is for results. No one wants to pay more if you can get what you want without higher costs. Unfortunately for the president's thesis, hard experience demonstrates that while money alone cannot produce results, it is almost, though not entirely, impossible to obtain across-the-board educational improvement without money. To put it another way, the vast majority of school districts with the highest test scores and the highest public retention rates are those that spend the most money on their students.

Beyond that, the school districts that have the most daunting educational problems and poorest records of achievements are those that must serve children from the most impoverished backgrounds.

Their students come from homes where the parents are themselves uneducated or undereducated. They are almost invariably districts that have low tax bases and therefore have less to spend on schools. And the teachers willing to accept jobs in those districts are often the least qualified teachers available. Not all of those realities can be directly solved with money. But as the Texas Supreme Court underscored in a unanimous decision Monday, poor school districts are "trapped in a cycle of poverty from which there is no opportunity to free themselves." The court ruled that it was impermissible under the Texas Constitution to have a school-financing system that allowed "glaring disparities" between districts, as glaring as \$12,000 per student in the Santa Getrudis district (which includes Kingsville, headquarters of the **famous King Ranch**) and less than \$3,000 per student in the state's 100 poorest districts.

There are also wide differences in average per-capita expenditures between the states, with the result that pupil expenditures in the highest spending district in one state can be less per student than the average expenditure for all districts in another. Not surprisingly, test scores and retention levels tend to parallel, state by state, the relative expenditure levels, just as they do district by district within states.

All of which suggests that money is important, so long as it is provided in tandem with major reforms. It is in the

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area of outlining the shape of future change -- and standards -- that the education summit was the success it proclaimed itself to be.

The final statement provided a useful agenda: There must be well-defined national educational goals. There must be accountability to go with goals. There must be an assault on an educational bureaucracy that is as rigid as it is overstaffed. Decentralization and experimentation must be encouraged. We have been promised a prompt follow-up, and if it is forthcoming, the Charlottesville extravaganza will have been a worthwhile endeavor. But it will prove to be little more than a grabbag of good intentions if the question of adequate and equal financing is not given priority attention. The U.S. Supreme Court refused, on a 5-4 vote in 1973, to reach the Texas Supreme Court's conclusion this week, holding instead that equal access to education is not a fundamental right under the Constitution.

Thus there is no legal club at hand, and great inertial resistance in the more affluent school districts to the idea of equalization, additional evidence that virtually everyone knows that money does make a difference. (It is fascinating to note how often those who warn against "throwing money at problems" really mean throwing it at other people's problems.)

That leaves it to state and federal governments. As the report, "A Nation at Risk," put it in 1983, "Excellence costs. But in the long run, mediocrity costs more." The federal government spends about \$21 billion on education today, but most of it is for higher education.

For Head Start, a preschool program everyone agrees has worked spectacularly, it spends \$1.13 billion a year to serve 450,000 children. The leaves about 81% of the eligible three-to-five-year-olds untouched. It would cost an additional \$4.75 billion a year to serve them, too much to spend in this budget, but not too much to phase in over a five-year period.

Which brings us to the bottom line, politically as well as fiscally. The Charlottesville summit was rhetoric -- useful rhetoric, but rhetoric nonetheless. The test of political rhetoric's effectiveness should be action-results. If the nation and its political leadership are serious about the need to improve the public schools for the sake of our

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economic well-being and civic health, then we have to prove it in the way this society proclaims its loyalties in every other field -- through the pocketbook.

And what we spend for education has to be targeted to those areas and people who need it the most. Ignoring or, even worse, reinforcing educational inequity is a surefire prescription for educational failure. As Lyndon Johnson said years ago: "Progress in education won't solve all our problems. But without progress in education, we can't solve any of our problems."

Mr. Carter is a political commentator who heads a television production firm.

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Copyright Time Inc. 1988

Monday, August 1, 1988

NOW CHAIRMAN TENDERFOOT TAKES OVER. (DARWIN E. SMITH - KING RANCH) (FORTUNE
PEOPLE)

By Terence P. Pare

It was started in 1853 by a steamboat captain on the personal advice of his friend Robert E. Lee. Now the **legendary King Ranch** in South Texas has come to the end of an era. Trying to convert to a more diversified agribusiness, one of the largest ranches in the United States broke with tradition and chose an outsider to take it into the 1990s. He is Darwin E. Smith, 62, also the chief executive of Kimberly-Clark, headquartered in Dallas. Smith is the first King Ranch chairman who is not related by blood or marriage to the founder, Richard King. He'll work at both his jobs until 1991, when he retires from Kimberly-Clark.



Coming from a family of Midwestern sodbusters, Smith may cause ranching traditionalists to pale at his bloodlines. But the privately held ranch, suffering falling revenues from its oil leases, a decline in beef consumption, a troubled shrimp farming venture, and captious family members anxious to liquidate their holdings, needs modern management, not an old cowhand. Texans know Smith as a superb manager.

Almost reverential when he speaks of the King Ranch history, Smith admits that he's no cattleman. The day-to-day operations of the Rhode Island-size spread will be in the hands of Stephen J. "Tio" Kleberg, 42, Richard King's great-great-grandson. Nor will the new head honcho ride the range. Says he: "My form of relaxation is riding a bulldozer or a backhoe," which he does on the small farm he owns in northern Wisconsin. "In my humble opinion, I consider myself a worldclass backhoe operator." He'll need to be. He's got a tough row to hoe now.

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

ILLUSTRATION: portrait

CAPTION: Darwin E. Smith.

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 SMITH; STEPHEN J. KLEBERG

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USA Today
Copyright 1988

Wednesday, August 10, 1988

NEWS

Hispanic picked for Education job

Colleagues say Lauro Cavazos, Texas Tech University president picked to head the Department of Education, won't be a clone of departing Secretary William Bennett.

They say the first Hispanic Cabinet appointee will bring his own agenda to the post, including more emphasis on keeping minorities in the educational mainstream - and he'll be more diplomatic.

"I don't think Dr. Cavazos would promote his views or philosophies as forcefully as Mr. Bennett," says Michael Stoune, faculty president at the Lubbock university.

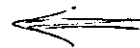
"He's a facilitator," says Dr. Bernhard Mittemeyer, executive vice president of Tech's Health Sciences Center.

..."It was a stroke of genius to select someone who has the educational background, yet is sensitive to the needs of the large number of minority youth in this country," Mittemeyer says.

Cavazos, 61, is "an American success story, a tribute to his abilities and his hard work, and to opportunity in America," says Bennett, who is stepping down Sept. 20.

Alicia Sandoval, spokeswoman for the National Education Association, called the nomination "a classic case of tokenism" designed to boost Vice President George Bush's political standings in Texas.

Education has driven Cavazos since his youth on the **renowned King Ranch** in west Texas, where his father was a foreman. He has headed Tech and its medical school since 1980, and was dean of Tufts University School of Medicine.



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1988 WL 5232469

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He and his wife, Peggy, have 10 children.

EAR CUTLINE:CAVAZOS: Of Texas Tech University

CUTLINE:CAVAZOS: First Hispanic appointee to the Cabinet

tories by Tim Doherty

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EAR PHOTO;color,Doug Mills,AP(FP,Lauro
Cavazos,O);PHOTO;b/w,Cliff Owen,UPI(FP,Lauro Cavazos,O)

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

KEY WORDS: EDUCATION; APPOINTMENT; HISPANIC; WHITE HOUSE; PROFILE

NEWS CATEGORY: NEWSMAKERS

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USA Today
Copyright 1999

Tuesday, August 24, 1999

NEWS

Relief sweeps Texas after hurricane No fatalities reported; damage light
Debbie Howlett; Larry Copeland
THE NATION; See related story: 01A

FALFURRIAS, Texas -- Hurricane Bret had all the attributes of a killer storm except a murderous sense of direction.

The much-feared Category 4 hurricane blew itself out Monday afternoon over some of the least populated land in Texas, doing minimal damage. No deaths were reported.

In the end, Bret went quietly, moseying across Kenedy County -- where cattle outnumber the 560 residents by a 100-to-1 ratio -- and the Rio Grande Valley before sinking to tropical storm status and heading for the Rio Grande.

Across an 80-mile arc in the southernmost tip of Texas, Bret left fallen trees, downed power lines, torn-up roofs and, given what had been expected, many sighs of relief.

"Anytime you can get through a Category 4 hurricane with no injuries or lost lives, you just got to be thankful," said Falfurrias Mayor J. Michael Guerra.

Bret began as a tropical storm over the Yucatan Peninsula. By the weekend it had moved into the Gulf of Mexico and strengthened into a Category 4 hurricane, with winds of 140 mph -- the same sort of tightly focused hurricane as Andrew, which ravaged south Florida almost seven years ago to the day.

But Bret struck land just below Baffin Bay, buffered by uninhabited Padre Island National Seashore, and about midway between heavily populated Brownsville and Corpus Christi. Bret immediately began to lose steam as it passed across the famed King Ranch -- an 850,000-acre spread about the size of Rhode Island -- and south of the town of Riviera.



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By 4 a.m., the eye of the compact storm was on top of Falfurrias. About 90% of the town lost power for at least part of Monday, though it was expected to be back on by today.

The only serious damage in town occurred at the El Cid motel, where Bret ripped the roof off two of the \$28-a-night rooms just before dawn. No injuries were reported, but eight people had to be rescued and taken to shelters.

For others in the storm's path, the night had all the qualities of a great adventure.

"At first, it was exciting," said Cristyn Gandy, 13, who spent the night in her family's living room in Riviera with her sister Paige, 11. "Then, at midnight, everybody was asleep and the house was moaning and the pipes in the bathroom were making weird noises. It got scary. It took forever to fall asleep."

In Corpus Christi, about 55 miles to the northeast, the news was much the same: no deaths or serious injuries, and far less damage than previous hurricanes had wreaked. "It was nothing like what we were preparing for," city spokeswoman Yvonne Haag said.

The storm's biggest victim might have been the patience of Corpus Christi motorists. As Bret approached on Sunday, thousands clogged Interstate 37 heading north, turning the two-hour drive to San Antonio into an eight-hour game of bumper tag.

For all the relief Texans felt Monday, Bret did deliver moments of real fear.

Esteban Martinez was hunkered down in his mobile home on a city lot in Falfurrias at midnight when the wind began to howl and torrential rains began to fall.

"I decided right then it was time to get out. I left without grabbing anything," said Martinez, a rancher who keeps 100 head of cattle on rented land. "I didn't think it was going to come at us that hard. It was a darn big storm."

Mario Gonzales, an Army helicopter mechanic on home leave, took his 3-year-old daughter, Kaylin, to his mother's house Sunday night because it felt safer there.

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1999 WL 6851564

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By midafternoon Monday, Gonzales was at the local video store, renting The Secret of NIMH for his daughter and a nephew. "We've kept them in the house so long, they're like caged animals," he joked.

As he climbed into his pickup, Gonzales paused and added, "I'm glad that's the biggest problem I have today."

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GRAPHIC, B/W, USA TODAY (Map); PHOTO, B/W, H. Darr Beiser, USA TODAY;
Caption: In Falfurrias, Texas: City worker Denny Del Bosque cuts up a tree Monday that had been knocked down across a street by Hurricane Bret. No one in Falfurrias was injured in the storm.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

KEY WORDS: HURRICANE; TEXAS

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REGION: Texas; United States; North America (TX US NME)

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TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



KING RANCH'S BOB KLEBERG

"We eat too much, anyway."

(Business)

Boris Chaliapin

BUSINESS & FINANCE

AGRICULTURE

Big as All Outdoors

(See Cover)

Every Texan knows the tales of Pecos Bill, the mythical great-granddad of all cowboys. Pecos Bill was born in Texas (naturally, say Texans) and raised by coyotes. Rattlesnakes hid when they heard him coming, because Pecos Bill's bite might poison them. He used mountain lions for saddle horses, invented centipedes and tarantulas for pets.

Once, on a bet, Pecos Bill mounted an Oklahoma cyclone and rode it across three states, flattening out mountains and up-

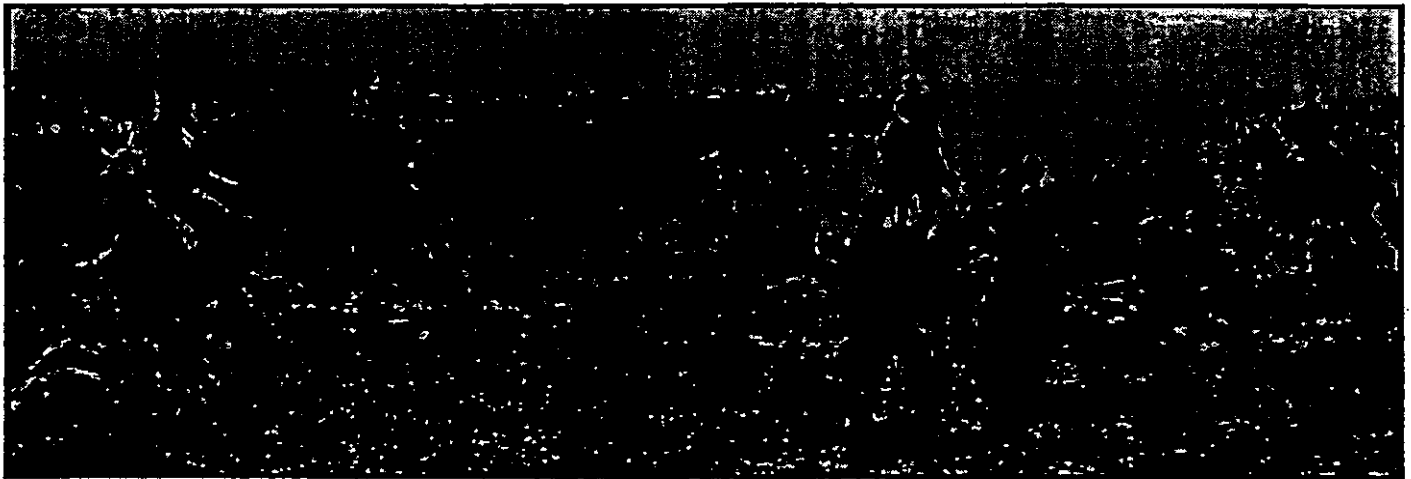
bawling with fear and pain, the lariat of Bob Kleberg or a *vaquero* had already tripped another calf to be branded.

In a busy week of hard, sweaty riding and roping, Bob Kleberg and his men round up as many as 1,400 calves, and mark another 3,500 steers, calves and cows for the dinner tables of the U.S. Already this year the King Ranch has sent 19,110 cattle to market, enough to supply half the people of the U.S. with a hamburger. This feat, worthy of Pecos Bill, is old stuff to Bob Kleberg.

Fabled Wonders. To King ranchers, big Texas talk is no bigger than the facts of their cattle kingdom: the biggest beef-

"quarter horses" and 82 race horses in the ranch's stable. The ranch's Assault has won \$623,370 to date, third biggest winner in racing history.

Fabled Prices. Despite the size of the King Ranch and its meat production, the nation focused anxious eyes last week on Bob Kleberg and his fellow U.S. cattlemen. This year they will send to slaughter an estimated record 36 million head of cattle. This tremendous movement of cattle from the ranges and feed lots has tended recently to force down the sky-high prices of meat in spite of the voracious demand. But now that the seasonal period of plenty is about over, what is the



KING RANCH ROUNDUP (KLEBERG ON HORSE, LEFT)
Pecos Bill was a piker.

Helen Kleberg

rooting forests, thus making the flat Texas Panhandle. Aside from such playful interludes, Pecos Bill spent most of his time on "Widow Maker," a horse only Pecos Bill could ride (it threw his bride, Slue-Foot Sue, as high as the moon), tending his fabled range.

This week Cattleman Robert Justus Kleberg Jr. (pronounced Clayberg) was riding a range as fabled as Pecos Bill's. The liege lord of all the King ranches and all the King ranchers was winding up the great fall roundup on his many pastures. With his hard-riding *vaqueros*, amid the dust and acrid smell of burning flesh, Bob Kleberg threaded his horse in & out of the milling hundreds of cherry-red cows and their calves. Lean-faced, gimlet-eyed, with the brim of his Stetson hat upswept in King Ranch fashion, Bob Kleberg told his *vaqueros* with swift gestures and quick Spanish phrases which cattle to "cut out" for branding. As a calf high-tailed it for the mesquite brush, the nimble cow ponies always outran it; a *vaquero's* lasso snaked out and around its neck, brought it thudding to the ground. While the calf still kicked in a cloud of dust, the *vaqueros* knelt down, swiftly branded it with the King Ranch's "running W," inoculated it against disease (blackleg), castrated it. Even as the calf scrambled to its feet,

producing ranch in the world. Some King-size statistics:

¶ The 976,000 acres in the ranch's four divisions make it bigger than Rhode Island. Between the northern and southern points of the ranch there is a month's difference in the seasons.

¶ The ranch cars, some specially built for cross-country driving (they have 100 trucks and autos), have to carry compasses to keep from getting lost on the vast range lands.

¶ The ranch has 1,500 miles of fence; in a straight line, the fence would reach from New York to Fargo, N.Dak.

¶ The 390 producing oil wells, which are operated by Humble Oil & Refining Co., have so far paid royalties of \$3,250,000. They are but the first dribbles out of what may prove to be a new major Texas pool.

¶ The 75 artesian wells and 225 windmills supply enough water daily for a city of 23,000.

¶ Thousands of deer, quail, ducks, wild turkeys and antelope roam what is probably the nation's biggest wildlife preserve.

¶ Kingsville, built to service the ranch, now has 15,000 people and a King Ranch-controlled bank, newspaper, lumberyard, store and dairy.

There are 2,900 fast-starting, nimble

outlook for prices and supply? It is dark—if present demand continues.

And the U.S. meat supply is faced with a still greater threat—an invasion of the dread foot & mouth disease.* The worst outbreak (1914-16) forced the U.S. to slaughter and burn or bury (in quicklime) 175,000 U.S. animals before it was licked. The next time the battle may not be won—even at such cost. Said Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Department of Agriculture scientist: "If the disease ever gets across the Rio Grande, it would cost the U.S. at least \$1 billion a year. It will affect all parts of the livestock industry, and it would be almost impossible to check."

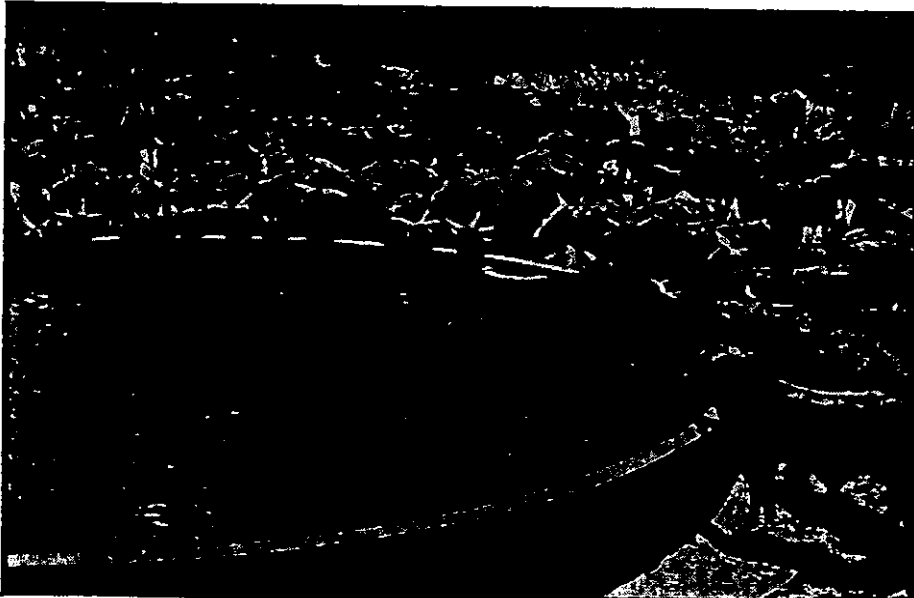
The Department of Agriculture has already spent \$35 million on a slaughter program in Mexico and failed to wipe out the disease (TIME, Dec. 8). Now, because of the rebellion of Mexican *campesinos*, who could not understand why their cattle should be given up to slaughter, the killing has been stopped (except animals actually infected) in favor of quarantine and vaccination of all Mexican cattle. But Bob Kleberg storms that neither of these

* The disease is so contagious, and so feared, that the U.S. will not permit the virus to be brought in even for research. Infected cattle develop mouth sores, lameness; they waste away, often die.



BOB KLEBERG, NEIGHBOR TOM ARMSTRONG & MRS. WILL ROGERS

Helen Kleberg



WATER TROUGH: SANTA GERTRUDIS CATTLE

Toni Frissell



ASSAULT & HELENITA KLEBERG
"The bigger a thing is, the easier it is to lose."

Bert Morgan

methods has ever proved effective unless accompanied by slaughter and burial.

Like a general pinpointing a breakthrough of the enemy on battle maps, Kleberg has traced the progress of the disease northward. At week's end, the epidemic was only 300 miles away from his southernmost fences. Cried Bob Kleberg: "This thing has to be stopped even if it is necessary to spend \$1 billion in Mexico. I'm in favor of replacing every slaughtered work animal with a free mule or ox, and sending Mexicans the cattle to restock their ranges. It would be cheap at the price."

Wyoming Lace. If one man could be the final expert on cattle raising, Bob Kleberg, at 51, would probably be it. He has a restless, all-consuming curiosity about cattle that is never satisfied. He has given his life to the job of running the King Ranch. As he says: "I have to. The bigger a thing is, the easier it is to lose!" On the ranch, he is awakened at 6 a.m. by the traditional King Ranch "good morning"—a cup of coffee brought to his bed. By 7 a.m. he has talked by phone to the foremen of the ranch's various divisions. By 9 a.m. he is usually charging over the prairie in his stripped-down Ford hunting car to whichever herd is being "worked" (rounded up, branded, culled for shipment, etc.) that day.

There, he dons his white leather "Wyoming lace" (chaps), climbs on a horse and pitches in. Better than anyone else on the ranch, Bob knows when a steer is as fat as it will get and should be shipped, or when a cow has begun to fail as a calf-producer and should be slaughtered. He picks the calves to be saved for breeding, marks the ones to be sold. The shipping and branding is a year-round job, with fall the busiest time. Kleberg stays on a horse "because I can make more money on a horse." His slim, attractive wife, Helen, who often rides the range with him, usually adds: "Also, he'd rather be on a horse."

So would their only child, Helen, 20. Yellow-haired and attractive, "Helenita" can cut out a cow as fast as a *vaquero*, and spends all the time she can doing it. To her it's "like baseball every day."

At noon on the range, Bob Kleberg and the *vaqueros* sit down in a range shack, where a freshly killed calf has been barbecued, or gather at the chuck wagon for smoke-tanged *frijoles*, slabs of pork, biting hot wild peppers, bread baked in dutch ovens over wood coals, coffee and molasses (eaten with the meat).

The Master Breeder. By evening he is usually back in his ranch house at the Santa Gertrudis Ranch, the headquarters of the four divisions that make up the King Ranch. His house is no palace. Compared to the luxury of the swimming pool, the ten-car garage and the \$350,000 towered and turreted main house of the Santa Gertrudis hacienda, the Kleberg's home is tiny (seven rooms). For privacy's sake they prefer it to the enormous main house, which they use as a guest house.

Before dinner, Bob Kleberg, slicked up in his whipcord pants but still wearing fancy high-heeled boots, likes to stride up

& down the living room with a bourbon old-fashioned in his hand and give his expert opinion on everything from horses, cattle, politics, bourbon to how high the hawk flies. By means of a telephone on a 30-ft. extension, he is able to sandwich in long-distance business calls as he walks.

The 25-room main house is usually filled with guests (samples: Lord & Lady Halifax, Standard Oil's Eugene Holman, Nelson Rockefeller, Mrs. Will Rogers) or with business visitors. A steady stream of agronomists, geneticists, and breeders from all over the world come to see at first hand (and are fed and boarded with traditional Texan hospitality) the work of Master Cattleman and Breeder Kleberg.

The Master Breed. A geneticist once wrote of Kleberg: "He works in the medium of heredity with the steady hand and eye of a man at a lathe turning out a part of a machine." His first great feat was the breeding of the King Ranch's Santa Gertrudis cattle, the only new breed of U.S. cattle that has had any commercial value. Economic necessity mothered the new breed.

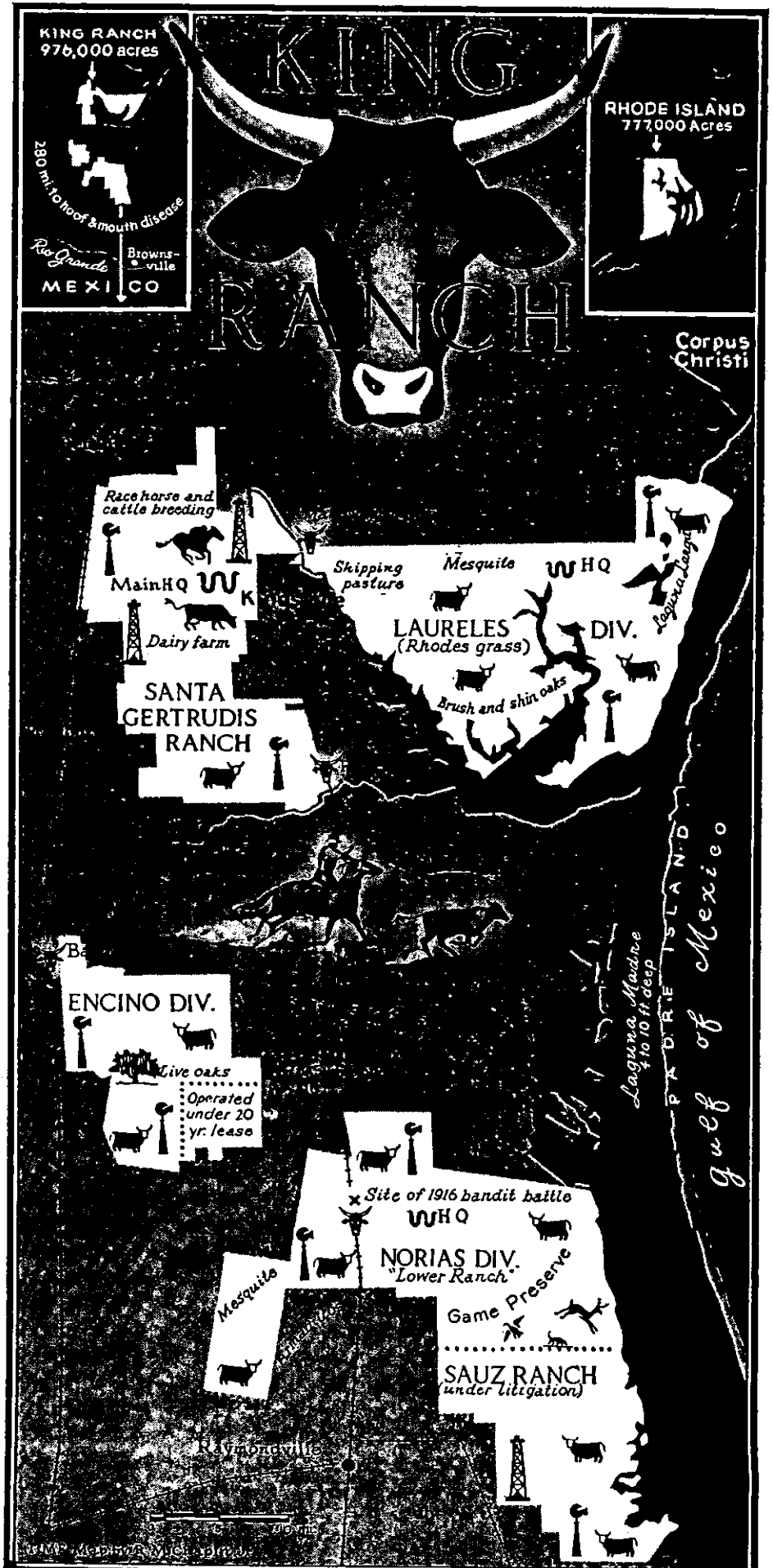
Back in 1917, the ranch's cattle—English Shorthorns and Herefords—were doing poorly. They sickened in the blazing Texas sun. Kleberg decided to try Brahman bulls, which thrive on grass feeding and India's killing heat. Other cattlemen shook their heads. Brahmans had not worked out too well for other breeders. But Kleberg bred the Brahmans and Shorthorns together till he evolved what he wanted, a cross-breed bull named Monkey.

Monkey performed so well at siring a new breed that now all the cattle on the ranch are descended from him. The Santa Gertrudis breed, which is now widely sought wherever there is year-round grass feeding, has one great moneymaking virtue: it is harder and grows heavier on grass feeding than any other.

Then gadget-minded Bob invented a weapon to help him in his never ending battle to keep the mesquite trees from crowding out the grass on the range. This was a "tree dozer," an oversize tractor with a steel hand to snatch out mesquite. He supplemented this with a "rooter plow" that lifted up a strip of land, killed the mesquite roots and dropped it back with the grass undisturbed. He then turned his hand to grass. Bob's father had brought in South African Rhodes grass. Bob took seed from the best plants, and perfected the strain. Later he developed a fine strain of yellow-beard grass. As one cattleman put it: "Bob developed a breed of cattle to grow fat on grass, then developed the grass to make them fat."

Horseplay. With the same sure breeding hand, Bob went to work on the ranch's cow ponies. There were both thoroughbreds and mustangs with—legend has it—a strain of blood from one of Jesse James's fastest horses. The story goes that James stopped at the ranch one day and found his horse so much admired that he gave it to the ranch.

Bob decided to breed the thoroughbreds with quarter horses, a Texas type famed



for its speed for a quarter-mile. Bob selected Old Sorrel, a horse with the speed and nimbleness he wanted, and used him as he had Monkey. Colts were carefully culled; only the best were kept on the ranch. (Once, 1,200 mares that didn't come up to Kleberg's standards were driven into Mexico and given away.) Out of this selective evolution came the famed King Ranch quarter horses. Though they are primarily working cow ponies, one of them was good enough recently to sell for \$26,500.

This same interest in breeding got Kleberg interested in horse racing. He thought more thoroughbred blood would improve his ranch horses. He came back from the race tracks at Louisville and Saratoga with two carloads of thoroughbreds, and put them to "improving the breed." His horses turned out to have bigger chests and heavier forelegs than Kentucky breeders liked. They also ran faster than Kentuckians liked. The King Ranch's Assault won the triple crown—the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont.

Bob has never quite forgiven himself for losing another King Ranch horse, Stymie. His trainer, Max Hirsch, entered Stymie in a \$1,500 claiming race. Wily Horseman Hirsch Jacobs, who had correctly sized up Stymie's potential worth, claimed him. Stymie has since won \$816,060 for Jacobs. The cream-and-brown King Ranch racing colors have won all but a few of the nation's major racing classics, including the Santa Anita Derby, the Preakness, the Belmont Stakes, the Saratoga Special, a score of others. Trainer Hirsch summed up what Kleberg was trying to do: "Either Assault or Stymie would make crack cow horses." In the words of a cattleman, "cow horses can start fast, turn on a dime and give you of change."

Once, when Bob Kleberg was holding forth on what scientific breeding can accomplish, a friend remarked: "But nobody can breed better people." Bob considered the possibilities for a minute, then said: "Don't know. Maybe you could. Nobody's ever tried it."

That was not quite right. Unconsciously, the King Ranch had tried it with its *vaqueros*. They came from Mexico three generations ago. But it takes a good man to stand up to the tough, exacting work. Those who find it too tough soon leave of their own accord. Hence it is only the best riders, ropers and wranglers who have stayed and perpetuated their kind. Result: today's *vaqueros* are probably the best, or equal to the best, cowboys in the world. Their pay is low. With keep it amounts to about \$150 a month, but the ranch takes care of them in sickness and old age, and they have a feudal loyalty to the ranch. To outsiders, the ranch is a curious mixture of the new Texas of scientific, big-business-minded cattlemen and the old gun-fighting days.

King's Kingdom. There was gunplay aplenty in the days of Captain Richard King, the ranch's founder, a dark, curly-headed man with drive, empire-building dreams and merry generosity. Richard



Cornell Capo—Life
HELEN KLEBERG & MAX HIRSCH
Turn on a dime . . .

King, an Irishman's son, worked as a jeweler's apprentice in Orange County, N.Y., didn't like it and stowed away on a ship. He found seafaring more to his taste, and before many years was running a steamboat on the Rio Grande. During the war with Mexico he laid by a nest egg, hauling supplies by boat to General Zachary Taylor's troops. Six years later, on the advice of his great & good friend Robert E. Lee, then a lieutenant colonel of Engineers, Captain King bought 54,000 acres along Santa Gertrudis Creek.

In this sea of grass, Captain King and a



The Bellmann Archive
JESSE JAMES
. . . and have of change.

steamboating partner, Captain Mifflin Kenedy, launched a modest cattle business. It boomed during the Civil War. They drove cattle and horses to the Confederate troops, and their steamboats, laden with cotton, ran the Union blockade. As money rolled in (at cost plus 10%) they added to their lands, then split up. (The Kenedy Ranch today adjoins the King Ranch.)

Later, Captain King was opposed in a lawsuit by a blond-bearded young lawyer, Robert Justus Kleberg "The First," son of a German émigré. Kleberg won the suit, and King was so impressed that he hired him as his own lawyer. When Captain King died in 1885 at 60, he left his widow, Henrietta, 500,000 acres of land and a \$500,000 debt. She asked Bob the First to manage the ranch. Soon he married her youngest daughter Alice.

Robert the First. Kleberg the First put the gaunt ranch back on its feet. To combat drought, which periodically killed off thousands of cattle, in 1893 Kleberg drilled the first artesian well in those parts. He built the first of the concrete water troughs for cattle which are now sprinkled around the ranch. He brought in English Short-horns and Herefords, the railroad (Missouri Pacific), and founded Kingsville. He built the Santa Gertrudis main house.

When Pancho Villa's raiders crossed the border in 1916, the big house prepared for a siege. The Widow King called in all hands one anxious night, gave them guns and posted them at strategic spots. Then she calmly went to bed. The raiders did not come; instead, they besieged the Norias division ranch house to the south. There eight bandits and one King rancher were killed. When other bandits kidnaped a ranch resident the *vaqueros* nabbed them by following the shells which the peanut-loving bandits had dropped.

When the Widow King died in 1925, at 92, her complex will put the ranch in a trust for ten years. With Bob Kleberg the First ailing (he died seven years after the Widow King), the trustees chose his son and namesake to run the ranch.

Robert the Second. Bob the Second had been preparing for the job since the age of four, when he rode his first horse. He learned to rope, cut out cattle and shoot a pistol with either hand. As a boy, he used to rise before dawn, and with brother Dick and their three sisters ride 25 miles to a roundup. After dark they would ride back. Sometimes Sarah, the youngest girl, would go to sleep and fall off her horse. The others would put her back in the saddle, then wake her up to race the last mile home.

Bob hated to leave the ranch, even to go to high school, and then for two years to the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture. In 1916 he came home for good to help run the ranch. Ten years later, after a whirlwind 17-day courtship, he married pretty Washington-reared Helen Campbell, daughter of longtime Republican Congressman Philip Pitt Campbell of Kansas.

In 1935, when the ranch trusteeship expired, the property was divided among

the heirs.* The Klebergs got 431,000 acres and formed the King Ranch Corp. with Bob as president and manager, and Dick, then a Congressman, as chairman. The stock is held in equal fifths by Bob, Dick, their sisters Henrietta (wife of Celanese Corp. Vice President John A. Larkin), Mrs. Alice East, and the two sons of Sarah (who was killed in an auto accident). By purchase, Bob Kleberg has built the ranch's holdings up to 750,000 acres, leased 140,000 more to the corporation from his own holdings as trustee of his mother's estate plus 20,000 from outside interests in Texas. The corporation has bought and leased 10,500 acres in Pennsylvania for grass fattening of King Ranch cattle.

Tight Lip. Bob keeps a tight lip about the ranch's profits. But they can be roughly estimated. The 20 million pounds of



CAPTAIN RICHARD KING
From a war, an empire.

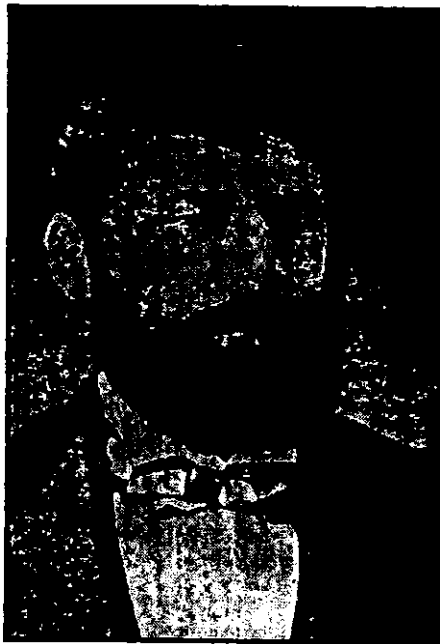
beef sold this year should gross between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. (The ranch sells virtually all its cattle to Swift & Co. to keep from driving down prices by open sales.) Sales of breeding bulls bring in another \$150,000 or so. But the expenses are huge, too. Real estate taxes run around \$200,000, gasoline and oil take \$48,000, land-clearing \$120,000. The payroll for the 500 employees is over \$400,000. At best guess, the ranch this year should net over \$1,000,000 before income taxes.

To make money on cattle, Bob Kleberg runs his feudal domain with the hard fist of a feudal lord. But he has hundreds of

* The Widow King's five children, Lee King (no descendants), Richard King Jr., Mrs. Alice King Kleberg, Mrs. Ella King Welton, and Mrs. Nettie King Atwood are all now dead. The property went to the Klebergs, to Richard King III, who got 150,000 acres, to the Atwoods, who got 131,000 (now being operated by the trustees of the estate), and to the Welton heir, who sold out to Bob Kleberg. Richard King III now operates his ranch independently of the King Ranch Corp.

miles of fence to mend and mind—and everything within those fences. To outsiders, the feudal fist sometimes seems too hard. There were unpleasant rumbles against the ranch in 1936 when two poachers supposedly disappeared within it. (The Klebergs think that if they really did disappear on their ranch, they might well have got lost and starved to death.) Now, as a good-will gesture, 40 hunters a week are permitted on the ranch during hunting seasons, but they are carefully circumscribed. "You'd be surprised," says Kleberg, "at the damage a couple of fellows with guns can do among cattle."

Poachers are still a prime trouble, now that airplanes have started dropping them and picking them up in remote corners of the ranch. With memories of the old days, when as many as 10,000 cattle a year were rustled from the King Ranch, Bob Kle-



BOB KLEBERG THE FIRST
From a lawsuit, a job.

berg makes no apologies for his tight patrol of his fences. Said he: "Don't think rustling is a thing of the past. We still lose cattle to rustlers every year."

But Bob Kleberg is free of the current problem of cattlemen—the sky-high price of corn for feeding. He is one of the small percentage of U.S. cattlemen who use virtually no grain. He has the vast acreage to grass-feed his cattle the year round, and his 82,000 Santa Gertrudis cattle now give as much beef as the ranch once got from 125,000 of its English breeds. He is planning to increase his herds.

Tight Belts. The majority of U.S. cattle raisers are not so fortunate. Worried by the grain prices—and anxious to cash in on high meat prices—cattlemen have depleted their herds. Breeding stock as well as steers have been slaughtered. Result: the total of U.S. cattle has dropped to 76 million, down 3,000,000 in a year. This has saved grain for Europe, but it will mean much less meat for the U.S. next year. Furthermore, the production of beef, which rises

and falls in a regular seven-year cycle, is now on the downgrade and will slide till 1952.

Bob Kleberg thinks Americans can tighten their belts to help feed the world, because: "We eat too much anyway, especially bread. If necessary we can eat more potatoes, rice or other types of starch, to save wheat. At any rate, we should waste less." But he does not think that renewed controls would increase the food supply, because "you don't get more food by restrictions." In the present atmosphere of uncertainty of what the Government intends to do about meat, cattlemen cannot plan ahead. "It takes four years to make a steer," said Kleberg. "That requires some long-range planning."

There is already a reported 30% reduction in the number of cattle going into the Midwest feed lots. By spring, it looked as if Americans, who ate 156 pounds of meat a person last year, would be down to 146. This would still be well above prewar. But it would not be enough for the demand. This week Senator Robert Taft told the U.S. to get ready. By spring the nation may have to ration meat.

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Wednesday, November 1, 2000

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The Next World Record Whitetail.

FULL TEXT

Where it will come from, who will take it--and why.

IF YOU'RE A SERIOUS WHITETAIL HUNTER, you've probably fantasized about this: What would it be like to take the next world-record typical? You may not care about the hoopla and prestige such an accomplishment would bring, but simply to encounter in the wild and successfully-harvest the largest specimen of the greatest game animal on earth would surely be the ultimate hunting experience.

In truth, the odds of winning the lottery are much better. But for even a remote chance of downing a whitetail that will score 214 Boone and Crockett typical points, you need to hunt in the right areas with the ultimate combination of environmental, habitat, and social factors that could allow such a magnificent creature to be born and live the four or more years required to attain a truly glorious rack.

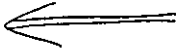
What would it take to produce a new number one Boone and Crockett deer in the wild? Where will that most likely occur? Knowing those two things can at least increase one's odds a bit in this quest for the Holy Grail of deer hunting.

A number of factors must be met for a buck to even have a chance of growing a world-record rack. Beyond that, it becomes mere chance in the wild, a fluke of nature and genetic mystery that one deer attains the massive antlers that carry just the right typical formation to rank well in the Boone and Crockett system.

The first crucial element is age, and this is usually tied to a related factor: lack of heavy hunting pressure on bucks. For any deer to develop a truly large and impressive rack, that animal must live a long life. It is remotely conceivable that a 3 1/2-year-old could become a new world record, but 4 1/2 is likely the minimum. After five years, most bucks display their top potential.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

To locate such a deer, narrow your search by ruling out states with heavy hunting pressure such as Pennsylvania, as well as public land tracts that get pounded hard. Also write off states with high buck limits (more than two per hunter). The more antlered deer that are taken, the less likely that rare whitetail with the ultimate potential will survive for five years.

Instead, concentrate on areas with low hunter density, large spreads of private land, remote public tracts, or areas with restricted access. You can also find older bucks in areas that prohibit harvesting young male deer. The most dramatic example of this may be the **famous King Ranch** in South Texas, where 825,000 unfenced acres are managed carefully with only a limited number of bucks older than five years taken annually. Smaller plots of land where the tradition of passing up young bucks runs strong also offer potential--places such as Buffalo County, Wisconsin, or Pike County, Illinois. 

Areas near national parks or wildlife refuges are also possibilities. Bucks grow old in these sanctuaries, but sometimes wander out where a hunter gets a shot at them.

The new world record may not reside in a traditional hunting area at all: It could live on the fringes of a city, where a bowhunter will likely take it. Bill Mytton, Wisconsin's deer and bear specialist, points out that "around some of the metropolitan areas such as Milwaukee and Madison there's a lot of protected country, and access is difficult to get. We're seeing some tremendous-size animals coming out of there, where you get beyond the three-year age class to four- and five-year-old animals."

Deer researchers Mickey Hellickson and Larry Marchinton found that states with gun seasons held mostly after the major rut are more likely to produce record-book whitetails. Kansas protects bucks during the annual breeding period when they aren't as wary as normal, so more deer live long enough to grow their ultimate set of antlers. Handicapping hunters by restricting firearms to shotguns, as Illinois does, also increases the odds of a buck surviving five years or more.

Cover is another factor affecting age. Without dense thickets, brushy draws, rugged hillsides, swamps or thick stream bottoms, a buck can't live long enough to grow a record rack.

The second major requirement for a new world record is superb nutrition. There must be a variety of foods available throughout the year that allows bucks to meet their body-growing needs with enough supplies left for antler-building. Foods that have protein levels of at least eighteen percent must be abundant (alfalfa, clover, and soybeans,

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for example). Areas with the most fertile soils are best, since minerals and nutrients are transferred to the crops and the deer that eat them.

The deer population must be in balance with the available forage. Too much competition for food cuts down on the nutrition supply available for antler growth.

From a food standpoint, the farm country of the Canadian prairies and midwestern agricultural states are clearly the prime areas to look in for a new number one. There are exceptions, though: South Texas doesn't have agriculture, but the dozens of brushy native plants found there are high in protein and abundant; these could conceivably nurture a world-record buck.

The third and final requirement that narrows the search down even further is the right genetics. Whitetails in certain areas have genes that are more likely to produce large antlers than whitetails in other areas.

If this weren't true, the record books would show fairly even entry distribution from across the whitetail's range. They do not. Boone and Crockett's most recent edition of the Records of North American Big Game lists all animals accepted in the Awards Programs from 1950 to 1994. Connecticut and South Carolina have one typical listed; several states have none. Minnesota has 254; Wisconsin, 235; Iowa, 190; Illinois, 159; Saskatchewan, 147; Texas, 14; Alberta, 110; Missouri, 99; Kansas and Kentucky, 79 each.

Deer with average or poor antler genetics may reach six years of age, have high-quality forage all their lives, and still peak as 120-130-class bucks. These are fine animals that most of us would be thrilled to take, but they simply don't have the genetic makeup to develop into 200-plus net typical bucks, a feat accomplished by only eleven deer listed in the Records of North American Big Game.

Where, then, can you lay your bow or gun sight on the ultimate 214-point buck that will rank as the new number one? Your best bets are profiled below: eight standout locations, plus a few runners-up, that are likely to produce the next world record whitetail. The source in pinning them down? History.

The next top buck is likely to be: 1) where the factors described here are met most fully, and 2) where bucks that came close to number one have been taken in the past. It's not only important how many bucks a region has put in the books, but how many ranked in the top ten and top 100 spots for typicals.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Of the eleven whitetails scoring above 200 (two tied for tenth place), Saskatchewan produced the most, with three. Minnesota and Illinois each hold two spots; Missouri, Alberta, Iowa, and Wisconsin, one.

If you enlarge the scope to the top 100 typicals of all time, Iowa stands in a class by itself with nineteen entries. Minnesota is second with twelve; Saskatchewan close behind with eleven. Illinois has ten; Kansas, seven; Alberta, Texas, and Indiana, five each.

Saskatchewan: This 251,700-square-mile central Canadian province produced three of the top ten largest typicals ever: Milo Hanson's current number one, the sixth biggest at 202 $\frac{6}{8}$, and a buck tied for tenth at 200 $\frac{2}{8}$. Saskatchewan also boasts nearly a dozen deer among the top 100 typicals. In addition, many large bucks are shot in this province by farmers and others who simply don't care about being "in the book" and don't enter them in Boone and Crockett.

As Bergman's Rule suggests, the largest animals of a species are found in the northern-most part of its range, and this is definitely true with whitetails. Since the deer population is scattered, too, you may only see a few bucks during a hunt, but often they'll be deer that score 150 or higher.

Large farms, ample food and cover, a low-density deer herd, light hunting pressure, remoteness, low human population, and excellent genetics make Saskatchewan a good bet for the next record. Imagine what Hanson's buck would have scored if he'd lived two more years and was a six-year-old!

Since most hunters come to this province searching for a huge deer, many three- and four-year-old bucks are passed up. That makes the outlook bright for a five-to-seven-year-old to be walking around right now carrying a new record rack.

Legendary deer photographer and writer Leonard Rue III feels the next world-record buck will come from Saskatchewan, or perhaps neighboring Alberta. "The weather is continuing to warm up, and the deer are pushing farther north all the time."

Americans are not allowed to hunt the prime central and southern areas of Saskatchewan. They may only hunt in the upper edge of the farm country and into the fringe northern forest zone. Aspen, poplar, willow, and spruce are found there, mixed with smaller agricultural fields. This region still produces enormous whitetails grossing in the 180- to 200-plus class each year, however, and a record buck could well be lurking among them.

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Iowa: With nineteen of the top 100 typical bucks of all time, Iowa stands head and shoulders above other states and provinces. It also produced the eighth- and the nineteenth-biggest bucks ever.

Iowa is a particularly strong prospect for a world record because it tends to produce an abundance of "clean" symmetrical racks with few deductions that bring down Boone and Crockett scores. Seventeen bucks from this state have netted 190 or higher. Pluses include great genetics, heavy corn and soybean production, light nonresident hunting pressure, shotgun-only hunting, and seasons held after the main rut is over.

While he says the entire state can produce record-book whitetails, forest wildlife biologist Will Suchy rates the western part of Iowa, especially the Loess Hills region, as one of the best. There is abundant cover in this area, where rugged hills and dense timber are interspersed with farms.

The southwest and south-central counties are the ones that show up most often in the highest ranks of typicals taken in Iowa. Warren and Monroe counties each have three apiece in the top 20; Monona and Union each have a pair.

Minnesota: This northern state has a dozen bucks listed in the top 100 typicals ever taken, second only to Iowa. It holds the number-seven buck, a massive 202 with 31-inch main beams shot by John Breen in 1918, as well as the ninth, a buck that scored 201 and was taken by Wayne Stewart when he was 15 years old.

While these two huge bucks came from extreme northern Minnesota, more large deer are taken in the southeastern and east-central regions of the state, according to Dave Schad, forest wildlife program leader for the state. These are transition areas with rich farmland and rugged topography in breaks along the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The best counties in the typical listings for Minnesota (those with multiple bucks in the top twenty) include Winona in the southeast, Pine in the east-central region, and Marshall in the northwest. Each has two entries. Minnesota has a limited outfitting industry for deer hunters.

Illinois: This state produced a 204 4/8 typical taken by Mel Johnson in 1965 that ranks number four on the all-time list, and Brian Damery's 200 2/8, dispatched in 1993 in Macon County, tied for tenth.

"Because Illinois is the home of the largest of the 30 subspecies of whitetails, expectations are good for the production of quality deer," says John Kube, forest wildlife project manager for the state. "In

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addition to genetics, nutrition plays a vital role, and weather needs to be factored into the equation for optimum growth. Illinois experiences rather mild winters compared with the northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota; therefore, Illinois deer probably experience less nutritional stress, allowing for easier physiological maintenance."

The west-central region is traditionally considered one of the hotspots for trophies, but book deer come from virtually every part of the 56,400-square-mile state, with its optimum combination of corn and soybean farmland and thick woodlots. The hardwood-lined stream bottoms that feed the Mississippi offer dense cover and hold many huge whitetails.

The top county for producing the biggest bucks, though, is in the central part of the state: Peoria. It yielded the number one typical, the number one nontypical (267 3/8) and the number ten typical. The only other county to produce multiple listings in the top twenty typicals for the state is Shelby, also in central Illinois.

Outfitters are fairly common in this state, and chambers of commerce in some areas will help connect hunters with landowners.

Kansas: This state delivered seven of the top 100 typical whitetails, including a 198 2/8 and a 197 2/8 with a 32-inch inside spread. Limited nonresident hunting, plus a rifle season after the rut, allows many bucks to reach older age classes. Good genetics, abundant farms, and quality soils do the rest.

"Kansas has many of the ingredients to produce large deer," says Lloyd Fox, big-game program coordinator. "The state is blessed with vast areas of fertile soils. Parent materials of these soils had a great deal of calcium and few deficiencies in trace minerals, since they were formed in a shallow sea. The climate is mild, and there is seldom large-scale winter mortality. The mix of crops such as corn, alfalfa, and soybeans in close proximity to riparian woodlands and Conservation Reserve Program cover areas provides high nutrition and escape habitat."

The sex ratio and age structure, notes Fox, is also good. "More than 60 percent of the harvest consists of antlerless deer. Herd management with the objective of maintaining older age classes has been practiced in Kansas since 1965. A substantial portion of bucks reach the four-to-six age category."

You could find a record-book deer in any part of this 82,264-square-mile state, according to Fox. The southeastern portion of the state is a good bet both the far eastern region, where oak forests mix with farms growing corn and milo, and the more centrally located Flint Hills, with its tall-grass prairies and its cottonwoods and oaks

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

bordering clearwater streams.

The southwestern region has little cover, but its huge farms hold some enormous deer, as does the north-central part of the state. Counties that have produced multiple entries among the state's top twenty typicals include Lyon and Bourbon, in the eastern part of the state, with two each. Shawnee, south of Topeka, delivered the number thirteen typical for the state as well as its number one nontypical. Republic County, along the Nebraska border, produced a 190 3/8 typical and the number two nontypical, a 258 6/8 deer.

While it could grow a new world-record typical, Fox says, "for reasons not understood, it's in the nontypical category that Kansas excels."

Alberta: Less than two thirds of this province's 255,285-square-mile area contains whitetails, and more than 80 percent has mule deer. Still, it's the whitetails that Alberta is famous for. Steven Jansen's 204 2/8 typical, taken near Beaverdam, is a good example. In addition to this great buck, the province claims the all-time numbers 12 and 24.

Alberta has a well-established outfitting industry, with some of the best deer hunting for nonresidents found east and south of Edmonton. The land consists of open parkland with a mix of aspens and grasslands in the north, and farm country farther south with wooded creek bottoms.

Just as in Saskatchewan, you shouldn't expect to look lots of deer over if you hunt here. You might only see a handful of bucks in a week's hunt, but chances of a record-book animal are real. The reason is partly Bergman's Rule, but also the fact that periodic brutal winters repeatedly keep knocking whitetail populations down. Their numbers never expand enough to overpopulate the habitat, keeping forage plentiful and high in quality.

Also contributing to the good odds for a new world record is the large percentage of older age-class bucks. This comes from two things: There is a lack of hunting pressure from locals (who often shoot does), and the fact that U.S. hunters routinely pass up younger bucks.

Wisconsin: The Jordan buck put this state on the map for world-record deer; the buck held that place of honor for nearly 80 years, with its incredible mass and 30-inch main beams. The number twenty-three, a 197 5/8 buck, proves Jordan's deer wasn't just a fluke.

Other possibilities for a world-record typical include northwestern Montana, where bucks up to 199 have been taken, and northern Missouri, where the all-time number three buck (scoring 205) was taken. That completes the Top Ten. Want a dozen? Add Nebraska, where the world

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record sheds were found, and western Manitoba.

Bucks On The Go ...

Alberta Department of Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Service, South Petroleum Plaza, South Tower, 10th Floor, 9915 108 St., Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2G8; 780/427-6749; web site: gov.ab.ca. Alberta Professional Outfitters Society, 780/414-0249. A guide is required, and deer licenses cost \$182.68 for non-Canadians.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife Resources, 600 N. Grand Ave., West Springfield, IL 62704; 217/782-6384; web site: dnr.state.il.us. Archery nonresident licenses are unlimited; firearms licenses are available by drawing on a quota system. A list of counties with unfilled quotas is available on July 15, with a drawing held about August 14. Cost is \$100 for a one-deer either-sex firearm permit, \$121 for an either-sex and antlerless-only archery license.

Iowa Department of Natural Resources, Fish and Wildlife Division, Wallace Bldg, 502 E. 9th St., Des Moines, IA 50319; 515/281-5145; web site: state.ia.us/government/dnr. Nonresident licenses are sold by computer drawing in early June with 7,500 available for \$150.50.

Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks, 512 SE 25th Ave., Pratt, KS 67124; 316/672-5911; web site: kdwp.state.ks.us. Nonresident applications must be postmarked by May 31, and are awarded by computer drawing. Cost is \$205.50. Starting this year, some permits are also available through landowners.

Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish & Wildlife, 500 Lafayette Rd., St. Paul, MN 55155; web site: dnr.state.mn.us. Nonresident licenses are available in unlimited numbers, \$111.

Saskatchewan Environment and Resource Management, Fish and Wildlife Branch, 3211 Albert St., Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 5W6 Canada; 306/787-2314; web site: gov.sk.ca. Saskatchewan Outfitters Association, 306/763-5434. Deer licenses are \$280 for non-Canadians; a guide is required.

Texas Parks & Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Rd, Austin, TX 78744; 512/389-4800 or 800/792-1112; web site: tpwd.state.tx.us. Unlimited nonresident licenses available over the counter for \$250.

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Wildlife Management, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707; web site: dnr.state.wi.us.

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Nonresident buck licenses for \$135 are available in unlimited numbers until the season opens.

The Hanson Buck

Milo Hanson lives and hunts on his land west of Saskatoon, a region famous for big deer. In 1993, he and many of his friends became intrigued by an elusive big buck that had been sighted in the area. After a new snow in below-zero temperatures, Hanson and two of his neighbors teamed up to flush out the monster whitetail. After both of his neighbors missed their opportunities, Hanson connected, using his .308 lever action from 100 yards out.

In a ceremony witnessed by over 400 people, Hanson's buck was scored at 213 5/8. It had 28 1/2-inch main beams and only 3 1/8 inches of abnormal points, exceeding the Jordon buck measurements by over seven inches--and shattering a record that had stood for nearly 80 years.

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

KEY WORDS: UNITED STATES

NEWS SUBJECT: English language content (ENGL)

REGION: United States; North America; United States; Canada - Saskatchewan; Canada; Pacific Rim Countries; North American Countries; Saskatchewan; Canada (US NME USA CASK CANA PACRMZ NAMZ SAS CN)

Word Count: 3282

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8/21/00 NATGASWEEK P4

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Natural Gas Week

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Monday, August 21, 2000

Claimants Crowned with Success In South Padre Royalty Battle.

South Texas could become a legal battleground for challenges to royalties and mineral rights as the result of a lawsuit that awarded descendants of a Spanish land grant family \$1.2 million in royalties and the mineral rights to South Padre Island.

The region, once the domain of the Spanish king, now produces the most natural gas in Texas. The top three natural gas producing counties in Texas - Zapata, Webb and Hidalgo - are in South Texas. Together, they produce 75 Bcf/month. Two other counties - Starr and Lavaca - also are among the top 10 gas-producers.

A Brownsville jury last week awarded \$1.2 million in royalties to more than 200 descendants of Juan Jose Balli, the nephew of Nicolas Balli, to whom the Spanish king originally granted the island in 1805. The jury found that Wall Street lawyer Gilbert Kerlin had swindled 54 members of the family 60 years ago, when he bought 11 deeds for 60,000 acres in return for future royalties.

Family members, many who could not read or write English, received about \$10 each, according to documents. None received any royalties.

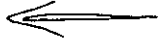
Kerlin will appeal the case after the judge determines in September how much prejudgment interest should be awarded, said his attorney, Horacio Barrera of Brownsville, Texas. Jurors did not award any punitive damages in the case. The award included \$70,000 for past royalties dating back to 1966; the remaining award was compensation for land use. The Ballis' lawyers received \$1.5 million.

The lawsuit may open the door for other cases by reclamantes, the Spanish term adopted by descendants of the land-grant families who are seeking to regain land or indemnification for the land they once owned, said Tony Knopp, professor of history at the University of Texas-Brownsville.

"Some claim they were swindled and tricked out of their land. In some cases, that undoubtedly happened. Others lost the land when they had to start paying US taxes. Or they didn't establish US ownership after the war, because that cost money," said Knopp.

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A prominent Brownsville family, the Saenzes, once owned 4,000 acres in Starr County. Other Balli family members have a pending land dispute in Kenedy County, saying the family never sold the land in question - once owned by the **legendary King Ranch** and now controlled by the Kennedy Foundation. 

Barrera said the Ballis "clearly did not have title to the land." He cited recorded documents that allegedly show Juan Jose Balli sold his interest in the land in 1830.

But juries are more sympathetic to such claims than they used to be, Knopp said. He suggested the situation is similar to that of Native Americans, who lost initial court battles in the early 20th century but now are finding more judicial success. "The legal ambience has changed in South Texas to the point where the families feel they have got an opportunity for success."

Because title to the land derived from the Spanish king's grant, families sold only surface rights. Mineral rights stayed with the king or the original grantee, Knopp said.

The Balli family is tracing how the royalties were spent or invested, in an effort to recapture interest and profits. They have issued legal notice that those who do business with Kerlin or his three companies do so at their own risk, since the Ballis now control those mineral rights, said Houston attorney Hector H. Cardenas Jr., who represented the Ballis. His grandmother was one of the 54 grantors.

Cardenas said the Ballis are looking to recover the royalties - and possible \$10 million to \$40 million in prejudgment interest - from Kerlin and his companies, Padre Island Corp., Windward Oil and North Central Oil. "We are not going after all the oil companies. We are not going to sue Exxon over this," he said.

Cardenas' law firm is looking at similar cases that might have merit, but said the Balli case "won't open a floodgate of litigation" because of its unique circumstances.

"This will wake up people who may take their case to attorneys. But very few will meet the statute of limitations," he said. "I hope this case won't stir up resentment. That was a long time ago."

Knopp suggested that the mostly Hispanic jury was partially swayed by sympathy, a claim Cardenas disputes. Instead, Cardenas characterized the jury as conservative because it did not award punitive damages. "They felt sorry for Mr. Kerlin because he was a 90-year-old man, and he was on the stand for eight days," Cardenas said.

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An appellate decision in the case is important because of how it could affect other property in South Texas, Barrera said. Although he does not think the Balli case will lead to a string of successful lawsuits on favor of the reclamantes, the case could have an adverse impact on the oil and gas industries in South Texas.

"Who wants to spend \$3 million on sinking a well that may or may not be successful if they also might be involved in a lawsuit over ownership?" Barrera asked. Oil and gas companies might delay drilling and landowners might have difficulty leasing their mineral rights because of the case, he added.

- Keely Coghlan.

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

NEWS SUBJECT: Legal and Judicial; Corporate and Industrial News; Natural Gas; Lawsuits; General News; Crime and Courts; Political and General News; Crime (C12 CCAT LNG LWS GEN GCRIM GCAT CRM)

REGION: United States; North American Countries; Texas; North America; Southern U.S.; United States - Texas; United States (US NAMZ TX NME USS USTX USA)

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South Padre Island Land Grant Dispute Could Spur a Few More Suits in South
Texas. (Brief Article) (Statistical Data Included)

FULL TEXT

South Padre Island Land Grant Dispute Could Spur a Few More Suits in
South Texas

A Texas lawsuit awarding descendants of a Spanish land grant family
\$1.2 million in royalties and the mineral rights to South Padre Island
could lead the way to other legal challenges over royalties and mineral
rights in South Texas - the region now producing the most natural gas in
the state.

A Brownsville jury last week awarded \$1.2 million in royalties to more
than 200 descendants of Juan Jose Balli, the nephew of Father Nicolas
Balli, to whom the Spanish king originally granted the island in 1805.
The jury found that Wall Street lawyer Gilbert Kerlin had swindled 54
members of the family 60 years ago, when he bought 11 deeds for 60,000
acres in return for future royalties.

Family members, many of whom could not read or write English, received
about \$10 each, according to documents. None received any royalties.

The case almost certainly will be appealed, Kerlin's attorney, M.
Steve Smith, said after the initial verdict. Jurors did not award any
punitive damages in the case. The Ballis' attorneys received \$1.5
million.

The lawsuit may open the door for other cases by reclaimants,
descendants of the land grant families who are seeking to regain land or
indemnification for the land they once owned, said Tony Knopp, professor
of history at the University of Texas-Brownsville. "Some claim they were
swindled and tricked out of their land. In some cases, that undoubtedly
happened. Others lost the land when they had to start paying US taxes.
Or they didn't establish US ownership after the war, because that cost
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"They felt sorry for Mr. Kerlin because he was a 90-year- old man, and he was on the stand for eight days," Cardenas said.

Keely Coghlan

----- INDEX REFERENCES -----

KEY WORDS: LEGAL ISSUES & CRIME; UNITED STATES; TEXAS; STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT; PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

NEWS SUBJECT: Health; Domestic Politics; Natural Gas; English language content; Lawsuits; General News; Crime and Courts; Political and General News; Crime (GHEA GPOL LNG ENGL LWS GEN GCRIM GCAT CRM)

NEWS CATEGORY: BRIEF ARTICLE; STATISTICAL DATA INCLUDED

REGION: United States; North America; United States; Texas; Southern U.S.; United States - Texas; North American Countries; Pacific Rim Countries (US NME USA TX USS USTX NAMZ PACRMZ)

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WWD

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Friday, October 27, 2000

ISSN: 0149-5380

WHO, WHAT, WHEN, BUT NO Y. (The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future opens in Dallas, TX) (Brief Article)

Holly Haber

FULL TEXT

DALLAS -- Women invented Kevlar, the game of Monopoly, refrigerated air and a self-cleaning house.

These achievements are a sliver of the story at The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future, a national gallery that opened last month in a soaring architectural space in Fair Park here. Considered long overdue by its organizers, the museum celebrates the history and accomplishments of American women, exploring their mythology as well as the facts.

"The idea was to have a renowned place where you could bring family and grandchildren to see and hear the history of American women as it has never been told before," said Cathy Bonner, the museum's president and founder, who literally dreamed of the idea for the museum in 1996.

"I didn't know how or what, but all of these things started to fall into place, and we found this incredible historic building that was in dire need of rescue," she said.

The availability of a former opera house and livestock arena dating from 1910, a decrepit Art Deco building that was last used a decade ago as the Hall of Administration in Fair Park, is exactly what landed the museum in Dallas. Critical seed money came in the form of a \$10 million matching grant from the SBC Foundation, the philanthropic arm of SBC Communications Inc., the San-Antonio-based telecommunications firm that owns Southwestern Bell, Pacific Bell, Nevada Bell and Cellular One.

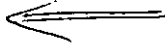
Debra Michals, a former ready-to-wear editor for WWD who is pursuing a doctorate in women's history at New York University, was contracted by exhibition designer Whirlwind & Co. to supervise the content of the museum.

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

"I wanted people to learn about women they had never heard of and to realize how recent the acquisition of most women's rights and opportunities has been," Michals said. "I wanted them to realize there is no American history without women's history. We are always thinking about history in terms of wars and great men, but history is people rising to the occasion of their lives and doing something that reflects a greater social or political trend or transformation."

The first visual impact is of the elegant and spacious main hall, dominated by the steel ceiling and an illuminated 30-foot-high electronic wall that projects a patchwork of changing images on video screens. The central displays begin on the second floor, winding behind the central hall. Visitors have the option of borrowing a wireless "Mentor" telephone that plays commentary on the exhibits by former Texas Governor Ann Richards, actress Maria Conchita Alonso, newswoman Connie Chung and entertainer Gladys Knight. The tour starts with a vitrine of simulated time capsules displaying objects used by women in the years 1900 and 2000. A round tin condom case sits among the memorabilia from 100 years ago, along with a Corona typewriter, a hand mirror set in antler, and brown leather lace-up boots, among other objects. Year 2000 items include a Nine West black nylon shoulder bag, bottled water, birth control pills and a portable CD player.

The adjacent gallery illuminates artifacts and stories related to 37 "Unforgettable Women." Opposite is a time line of milestones in women's achievements and rights. There's a lot to read, but those who take the time will discover intriguing stories.

The **famed King ranch** in south Texas, for instance, was largely assembled by Henrietta King to a massive 1.2 million acres. But King was so discreet about wealth that when her husband gave her big diamond studs, she had them dipped in black enamel and wore them as button earrings, noted Victoria Montelongo, registrar for the museum, during a tour. 

Computer pioneer Grace Murray Hopper, who invented the first compiler, is another whose contributions are noted, including her coining the terms "computer bug" and "debugging," when she removed a moth that had jammed her system in 1956.

One of the most amusing areas is the Myth Maze, which points out things like women drivers are less likely than men to be injured in car accidents, citing statistics from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, despite the hyperbole about females behind the wheel.

"The big concern had to do with tone," noted Michals, who wrote the text in the Myth Maze and a number of other areas. "We wanted to make it a welcome place for everyone who walks in, and that includes men, so

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there was concern about not sounding antimale."

The maze isn't antimale, but it does pointedly depict stereotyping of women.

Most comically, it announces that there was once a statute in Kentucky law forbidding women from wearing swimsuits on state highways "unless escorted by at least two officers or armed with a club." Women under 90 pounds or more than 200 pounds and female horses were exempted.

Exhibitions continue at the rear of the first floor, where displays highlight sports figures, activists and the lives of scientists, engineers and designers. Interactive systems offer information on women's health. Another touch-screen computer lets people learn more about dozens of careers, from toy testing to medicine, by displaying information on the salaries, pros and cons of the fields as well as educational requirements.

"We wanted people to be able to leave with new thoughts for their own lives and to understand that challenges are not frightening or daunting, that they can do it and anything is possible, without being preachy," Michals said. "So the key was to use women's stories."

---- INDEX REFERENCES ----

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