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The Lufkin News

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Angelina County's spotlight sports

When a person starts checking back through the files for the greatest sports fetes for high school athletic teams in Angelina County, one sport stands out as probably the most outstanding and most successful through the years — basketball.

Of course, the biggest thrill for any Texas high school basketball team is winning the state championship. Only two teams from Angelina County have left state championship trophies at their schools though, Huntington and Central.

Huntington, is by far the most successful of county teams when it comes to state play. As a matter of fact, they are tied as being the second most successful team in state tournament play — in the state.

The Red Devils have captured four state titles in the sport, their last one coming at the end of the 1973-74 season. They are tied with Kennard, another area team, for second place in state success while Buna in Class 2A leads everyone with seven state trophies.

Central on the other hand, has won but one state trophy. The Bulldogs powered past all their opposition in 1956 to take the top prize, beating Krum in the finals of Class B competition, 74-68.

That was the first time any county team had won a coveted state championship, although the Lufkin Panthers did come close, three times, in the 1940's.

Before 1942, the University Interscholastic League sponsored only one state tournament each year in basketball. But as the number of competing high schools increased, especially in the cities, the UIL decided to divide up the competition. The larger schools were placed in Class 4A, and then there was a Class A and a Class B tournament for the descending smaller schools.

The Panthers made it to the finals in state play for the first time in 1942, but fell to Houston-Jeff Davis 55-35.

In 1945 an upstart Lufkin team again emerged in the finals of state play, but fell again to Fort Worth Paschal, 43-29. In their first two trips to the finals, the Panthers had been smothered by the big city teams.

But in 1948, the Pack looked to be the team to beat. However, Crizier Technical Institute of Dallas stopped the Panthers in one of the most exciting state title games ever, 29-28. Lufkin has never again reached the finals of state playoff competition.

By virtue of the Panthers losing the big one in their first three tries, Central became the first team from Angelina County to capture a state basketball crown as the Bulldogs stopped Krum. The year they won, 1956, was only the fourth season the high school teams had been divided into the present five divisions.

Then came Huntington's success story. The Red Devils moved into the throne room first with a trouncing of Plains, 63-43, in the final of the Class A championship tournament in 1959.

And the bad thing about the Huntington victory — for the rest of the state's Class A teams — was the fact that virtually the entire starting lineup was returning for the 1960 tournament. And despite the pressure put upon them to repeat their feat, the Devils did just that.

Playing like the defending champions they were, the Devils burned Sunray, 61-46. Few teams in the history of the UIL state tournament have achieved back-to-back victories. And because of that, perhaps the Red Devils double dip in 59 and 60 was the greatest sports achievement ever by an Angelina County team.

Of course, the Red Devils have won two more state titles since 1960, and the next came in 1962 when they were competing in the Class B tournament. Huntington won in the finals, 60-56 over Roxton. And of course there was the Devils victory in 1974 as they again won the Class A crown with a 41-39 victory over Snook.

Indeed, as far as state titles go, basketball holds the top knotch on the victory pole. But area baseball teams have been no slouches on the diamond either.

Only the fact that the UIL does not sponsor state tournaments for Class A and 2A teams have kept the Central Bulldogs and Hudson Hornets out of the limelight of the state.

Hudson especially has been tough on the baseball field. The two classes mentioned above go only through a regional championship in baseball, and the Hornets have won a regional crown five times, though their fifth, in 1974, had to be relinquished when it was found an ineligible player had been participating on the team.

The Hornets got their first region trophy in 1962, and then did not win another until 1971. But Hudson won the next three from that point, and most folks say the only reason they did't win last year was because they were on probation for the ineligible player found the season before.

While Central and Hudson have been rugged opponents on the baseball field, few teams have matched the record turn in by the Lufkin Panthers. During the latter part of the 1050's and the early part of the 1960's the Panthers win nine straight district championships. The final one in the streak came in 1963, but the Panthers didn't stop there.

Three other times before then, the Panthers had been to the state tournament, but in 1963, the Pack put it all together and became the first and only state champions from Lufkin High School.

Of course the Pack is still enjoying success on the baseball field, and lately they have won five of the last six District 14-4A championships, and they tied for the one they didn't win outright in 1974.

But the Pack has come close to the state title only one other time, that being in 1971 when they were eliminated in the semi-finals.

And while on the baseball scene, Pete Runnels, who was a star for the Pack on the baseball field in the late '40's, was probably the most successful of any baserball player from the county to make the major leagues. Runnels won the American League batting championship two

See Sports, Page 12.



LUFKIN'S 1957 WORLD CHAMPIONS

Despite having only two pitchers, the Lufkin PONY League All-Stars won the World Series championship in 1957. Here they pose with their championship trophy. Members of the team were, front row, left to right, Billy Karrh, Jerry Register, Winford Flowers, Jerry Bate, Paul Tucker, Bill Berry, John Collier, and Mike Pasierb. On the top row are Charles Coleman, Cue Boykin, Ray Wolford, assistant manager Oliver Thornton, Lou Hayes (commissioner of the national PONY League), manager George Loving, Hayden Russell, Ronnie Davis, Donnie Morehouse, and Dennis Marshall.

1957: the year Lufkin won the World's Championship

By TIM MAY
News Sports Editor

They were not even supposed to get out of the county in the playoffs. They were chastised and told they weren't the best after the district tournament and they were smallest team in the regional meet.

They were also undefeated at the end of the playoffs and the champions of the PONY League all-star World Series.

They were the 1957 Lufkin Pony League all-stars, the first world champions ever from this East Texas City. And in this Bicentennial year it might be nice to look back on their drive to the throne room of the entire PONY League through the eyes of their manager, George Loving, and the pages of a scrapbook of the historic sports happening compiled by his mother, Mrs. Glenn Brenneman.

Actually, Mrs. Brenneman was Mrs. Oliver Thornton back in 1957. And Mr. Thornton, Loving's stepfather, was also his assistant coach. Thornton died though in 1964.

But in 1957, the son-stepfather coaching combination guided what first looked to be a scrubby group of all-stars to their greatest achievement ever, a world championship. And they did it with good coaching, strict discipline, and probably a little more team talent than most people gave the slow-talking East Texans credit for.

"It was a very gratifying experience," said Loving the other day as he relived his experience. "It's something you never forget. In fact I think about it all the time. I could almost detail the games play-by-play."

One thing Loving recalled immediately was the ominous chances folks in the area gave his band of 15 players.

"We weren't even supposed to be able to get out of the county," Loving said. And though an all-star baseball coach should always hold an optimistic point of view, Loving was concerned.

"At the start, I really didn't think we had a chance," he said. "As a matter of fact, my wife didn't even want me to take the all-star team because we had just gotten married." The Lovings wed near the end of June and George started his all-star coaching duties near the end of July. There was no time for a formal honeymoon.

"I didn't even think he was going to have time to get married," said Mrs. Loving. "He had to put a game off in order to make it to the ceremony."

As things turned out, the couple honeymooned all across the United States, "with his mother and a bunch of boys in the back seat," Mrs. Loving added.

Those boys made quite an impression, too.

Loving can still remember his starting nine as if he was making out the lineup card today. As a matter of fact, he can remember the entire team, name by name.

"We had Ray Wolford at first base, Dennis Marshall at second, Billy Karrh at shortstop, Ronnie Davis at third, Hayden Russell in left field, Cue Boykin in center, and Charles Coleman in right," said Loving. "Jerry Register was our starting catcher, but when he pitched, Jerry Bate would catch. Our other starting pitcher was John Collier."

Loving also had some good reserve strength in utility outfielder Paul Tucker, and utility infielders Winford Flowers, Mike Pasierb, Dennis Morehouse, and Bill Berry, now the head baseball coach at Angelina College.

But the competition encountered by the team did not allow Loving chances to make many substitutions for the top nine. "It seemed like nearly ever game was tight one," said the manager.

The Lufkin team started the playoffs with twin killings of Trinity Valley and two more wins over Diboll. The victories earned them a berth in the district tournament in Houston. It got underway on July 29 and all of a sudden, fans in the Lufkin area began to take notice of the hard-hitting, but suspected weak pitching of the Lufkin squad.

The Houston folks heard about the East Texans too, and according to game accounts in the Lufkin News clippings along with the memories of Loving, the Houston officials running the tournament tried every way in the world to get rid of the Lufkin team.

"There was an umpire down there who wouldn't call a strike for our pitchers unless the

See Champions, Page 12

The Dunbar dynasty

Lufkin's black high school made sports history

There was once a state football dynasty right here in the City of Lufkin.

Known as the Lufkin Dunbar High School Tigers, they were the scourge of the state in the middle and late 1960's. Of course most folks around here can remember that.

But then something happened to change it all. Dunbar was merged with Lufkin High School in 1970 because of integration and what was once the home of state champions became the building for the Lufkin Intermediate School. Dunbar was no more.

However, the memory of the school lives on, and more through its athletic achievements than anything else. Dunbar's first flight into state championship play came as early as 1945, but the Tigers fell short of the mark in the finals.

And they didn't get that far again until a coach by the name of Elmer Redd made his appearance in Lufkin in 1953.

"I lived in Tyler and before I got the job, I had never hardly even stopped here," he said recently.

But when he did finally take the rebuilding job, his coaching techniques quickly caught hold and the Tigers started building into winners. However, Dunbar's first finalist team under Redd was not the football squad, but the basketball team of 1955. The cage squad, like the football team 10 years earlier, was bested in the state championship game.

The next year the Dunbar cagers won their district title, but were stopped early in the state play. But Charles Armistead was named as a member of the black all-state team that season and later went on to further his career at Prairie View A&M College.

Of course few folks remember Dunbar for its basketball teams. Where the Tigers became indelibly etched in the memory of most every East Texan was on the football field.

In 1957, the Tigers tied for the district championship, and then won it outright in 1961. And they were the district champs from then on.

There were some folks in the area though who scoffed at the Tigers, since they were members of the all-Black Prairie View A&M league. Some people said the Lufkin powerhouse could not hold its own on the same field with the white or partially integrated schools.

Redd and company just kept on rolling and in 1964 won the PVA&M state championship for Class 3A teams. And they returned to the throne room in 1966 and again in 1967. Dunbar was looking virtually unbeatable.

And then in 1968, the PVA&M league was ordered dissolved and the black high schools were merged into the University Interscholastic League. Now the football fans of East Texas would get an answer to their question of whether the Tigers could compete with the white teams.

In the 1968 season, Dunbar advanced all the way to the finals of the Class 2A division of the UIL, being beat out by Daingerfield on a muddy night in Nacogdoches.

And then in 1969, the Tigers were stopped in their bid for a fourth state championship by Klein High School, this time on penetrations in the semi-finals.

"My two greates thrills as a coach here were these," said Redd as he remember back on the Dunbar years. "In my last seven years here, we put 55 kids into major universitities on athletic scholarships.

"And the other thing was when we went into the UIL in an area where most people didn't think it could take place. And then, of course, there was the thought that an all-black team could not compete in an integrated league.

"But during our two years in the UIL, we won 26 of 29 football games. And during that time I received probably my greatest reward ever when the area sportswriters and football coaches gave us the sportsmanship trophy.

"You know most folks were only worried about how the kids would feel, having to play in an integrated league," Redd went on. "Most folks forgot about our fans. But that was a trying time for them. The fans had pressure on them just like the players and we were fortunate enough to have the type of fans that could stand up to that pressure."

In the last summer of 1970, both the fans and the football team were looking forward to the upcoming football season too. But there never was to be a grid campaign for the Dunbar Tigers of 1970, at least not at Dunbar High School.

Willie Ross had just been named the head coach to replace Redd, who was leaving to become an assistant at the University of Houston. He remembers what happened as well as anybody.

"We were out there on the practice field getting after it — I think it was early September. And coach Guyle Akridge (then the LHS head coach) and some of his staff came driving up and we were told that Dunbar was not going to be anymore, that the schools had been integrated."

The sad thing about the situation was that Ross was hearing the news for the first time as were the players. They had thought that since it was so late in the year, even though there had been talk of integration, it would probably be put off at least until 1971.

"It killed them," Ross said of his players' reactions. And it also hurt Ross a little. "It was disappointing, yes," he said. "Just like anything else, that was my first shot at being a head coach."

Ross became the defensive line coach at Lufkin and has held that position ever since. And he doesn't like to think about the past.

"It's all over now and I don't like to bring up old memories," said the coach. "What's that old saying, you can't turn back the hands of time. Of course a lot of people hate to hear me say that, but it's true. Dunbar is gone."

"I knew before the 1969 season was over what my plans were for the next year," said Redd. "And as a result, I made sure we played a lot of people so that coach Ross would not be left with nothing when he took over the head coaching job."

When the two Lufkin schools joined in September, there were temper flare ups and a good bit of unrest for a while. But the football team seemed to be clicking, and after five games was ranked fifth in the state.

But then 27 of the black athletes quit the football team en masse and the Panthers ended up winning only one more game to finish with a 6-4 record. What had been a promising season, and maybe could have been one of the best in LHS history, turned into a nightmare.

"You hear all kinds of reasons why the players decided to quit," said Redd of the incident. "But unless you were actually there and knew all of the cir-

See Dunbar, Page 12



SCENE OF PAST GLORY

This picture was taken in the 1968 Class 2A state championship game between the Lufkin Dunbar Tigers and the Daingerfield Tigers. Feeling the wrath of the Dunbar defense is Daingerfield's Chris Hall. Making the stop for Dunbar on the rain soaked evening were Michael Freeman (80), Johnny Jordan (61), Cleveland Lane (60), Charles Phillips (40) and Curtis Garrett (50). Dunbar lost the game though, 7-6, to stop their state championship streak at two straight years.

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What's in a name: Two 'l's' or just one?



'ZAVALA' PROOF
An early 1940s photograph shows Betty Mingee standing behind a "Zavala" road sign. The sign is her proof that the town name was once spelled with one "l."

By SUZY SPENCER
Lufkin News Writer

Is it Zavalla or is it Zavala?

There is some question in that community as to how its name is spelled.

Zavalla was named for Lorenzo de Zavala, a leader in the Texas Revolution.

Betty Mingee, writer of Fockelberry Hill in the Huntington-Zavalla Herald, said when she was a teenager, Zavalla was spelled with one l. She has a photograph of herself standing in front of a Zavala road sign to prove the point.

However, today's road signs, maps, and even the community's post office spell the town's name with two l's.

The post office, built in 1900, about the same time as the construction of the railroad, was granted to the community of "Zavala Prairie."

Somewhere along the way, the town's name got smaller, and later the town got smaller.

However, Zavalla's first business was established in 1866, and the town grew until the train pulled out.

"Everything from mouse traps to railroad iron" was the sign on the door of the business owned by S.N. Carpenter. When Carpenter died in 1930, his son Charlie took over the business and enlarged the store. Until the 1950s, the store was half block wide and a block deep.

In the 1930s, Carpenter's store was considered the business of Zavalla. He sold railroad ties, had a cotton gin, and bought and shipped cotton over seas, as well as continued the general merchandising store.

After Carpenter moved from Zavalla, the store changed hands several times. At one time, the Carpenter's building became a theater and later a dance hall.

Another one of the more reknown business establishments of the community was Barge's, a general merchandising store owned by Aaron Barge. One would settle his bill at Barge's by selling cotton at Carpenter's. Barge is said to have gotten his start in business by carrying people's charge accounts, not by month to month, but from crop to crop.

The grocery store at Barge's is still in business after beginning in 1925. The building was originally constructed for a bank in 1924. One year later, the bank went bankrupt, and Barge bought the building.

However, there were many businesses that died out. The town used to have a library, two doctors, a calaboose, better known as a jail, and some saloons. Today, however, the town is dry.

Zavalla also had two drugstores. One of which still operates is Fortenberry's Drug Store. The store is now owned by Alvis Barge Sr., city judge, justice of the peace, and manager of Owens-Illinois woodyard.

Beginning in 1942, Barge worked at Fortenberry's for Dr. and Mrs. James C. Fortenberry. Then in 1956, Barge bought the drug store.

"We never changed the name because it meant so much to her," said Mrs. Barge.

Fortenberry's is the gathering place fo the Zavalla townspeople, bus drivers, preachers, people from the post office, everyone. "At their hour off, this is where they have their coffee," said Mrs. Barge. When the drug store first opens in the morning until about 10 a.m., "You can't stir them with a stick," she added.

Mrs. Barge is also secretary at the First Baptist Church of Zavalla which was established in 1901.

Elmer Gipson, 94-year-old resident of Zavalla and pioneer Texan, was a charter member of the church.

"I was raised here since I was four years old," said Gipson. "There's been lot's of changes in that time. Well, different people coming in here have changed it."

Gipson used to ride a horse five miles to the church and also went to a lot of dances.

He said one time some girls from Lufkin came to one of Zavalla's square dances and started "round dancing." The Zavalla fellows wouldn't dance with the Lufkin girls after that. "They didn't think it was decent, you know," said Gipson.

However, many of the girls went barefoot during the days of early 1900. But if a male came around, the girls would scramble for their shoes.

Gipson said the fellows had to be pretty particular with whom they danced or whose feet they saw. "If the boys hadn't been particular, the girls wouldn't go out with them." He added that if a guy was caught doing something he shouldn't do, the girl would quickly discard him.

"Our town has stayed old-fashioned," said Mrs. Mingee, long time resident of Zavalla. "We have a lot of the old-fashioned traditions that haven't gone out with us."

Every other year, the first Saturday of July, is Zavalla's homecoming. There is a parade, crowning of the queen, and an all-day celebration at the school.

During the Christmas season, one of Zavalla's residents, Roy Kramer, pulls a hay wagon behind his tractor. The men of the town, wearing red shirts, are on the wagon to lift children up to see Santa Claus. The children are also given fruit and candy donated by the local merchants.

"I think the people care more about each other. Of course we have friction between people, like any other town, but you let tragedy come and all those things are forgotten," said Mrs. Mingee.

Mrs. Barge said, "If a person needs something done, you can find the people in Zavalla. United we stand, divided we fall."

Such community unity has been exemplied by the efforts of the town to recover from the Feb. 10 burning of Zavalla High School.

The high school, constructed in 1940 after the 1939 burning of the school, meant a lot to the people. John Edmons, superintendent of schools in Zavalla said the building would cost at least $800,000 to replace.

Edmons' wife, a remedial reading teacher in Zavalla, said, "This school burning is just like a death to my children."

However, the community joined together in building partitions in the school's guy, so that seven days after the fire, classes could begin again, and plans were underway to construct a new building.



ZAVALLA OLD-TIMER
Elmer Gipson, a 94-year-old resident of Zavalla talks about how to court a woman in the early 1900's.

Kurth Library nears its 50-year mark

From its beginning in a one-room building in 1928 to the ultra-modern structure capable of housing 50,000 volumes, the Kurth Memorial Library has grown steadily with Lufkin.

The Historical and Literary Club had the first building constructed for use by the school as a kindergarten and later, when the building was donated to the city, it housed the first library. It was moved from the corner of Herndon Street and Frank Avenue to Ellis.

Mrs. J.W. Hawkins was the first librarian and the first books were donated by civic organizations.

When J.H. Kurth Sr. left $10,000 to the city to be used for the benefit of the city, the officials decided to construct a library.

A white brick Georgian-style building was designed by a former Lufkinite, Shirley Simon, and on Jan. 1, 1933, the Kurth Memorial Library was dedicated with Mrs. Ora McMullen as librarian.

The building has a 10,000 volume capacity and opened with 3,500 books on the shelves. But with the additional space, the volumes almost doubled in number in three years.

In 1934, the library established book stations at Beulah, Burke, Central, Diboll, Hutchinson, Huntington, Ora and Redland and Mrs. Alma Tucker was named county supervisor of library work.

As the library continued growing, it became necessary to expand the building, in the 1950's and '60's.

By then it was becoming clear that a new building should be built. In 1970 a fund raising campaign was begun and plans were drawn for a new structure.

The old building was torn down and in the Spring of 1971, ground was broken for a new library. This, however, did not keep the library from operating.

The mountains of books, newspapers and magazines were moved to a vacated building two blocks away.

In May of 1972, the new library was ready for occupancy and by 1975 the volumes had grown to 33,787.

A genealogy and local history room was begun in 1965 and named after Ora McMullen. The room now houses more than 2,000 books, 600 microfilm reels and two filing cabinets.

During 1975, 54,421 people used the library and more than 2,000 registered in the Ora McMullen Room.

The library board of trustees include Mrs. Jack Tipton, chairman; Gail Medford, vice president and treasurer; and members Pitser Garrison, Harvey Westerholm, R.L. Poland Sr., Woody Gann, A.G. Cromwell and John Wilkins.

Mrs. Tally McCall is librarian; Mrs. Felix Rutherford is assistant librarian and Mrs. Lynwood H. Williams and Mrs. Charles McKelvey are staff members. Manual Rhodes is maintenance man.



FORTENBERRY'S DRUG STORE
Mrs. Alvis Barge and her daughter carry on the traditions of Fortenberry's Drug Store. Ever since the store was opened by Dr. and Mrs. James C. Fortenberry decades ago, it has been the gathering place for the people of Zavalla. (Lufkin News Photo by Suzy Spencer)

we may be young
. . . but we're experienced
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Vernon Hearnsberger new associate with Guillory's Food Mart.



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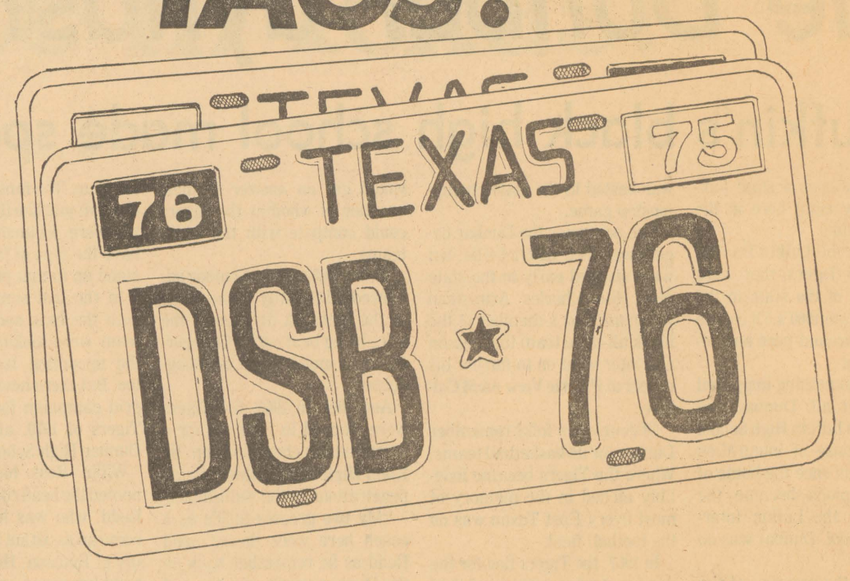
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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA...1776-1976...200 YEARS OF STABILITY AND OPPORTUNITY.

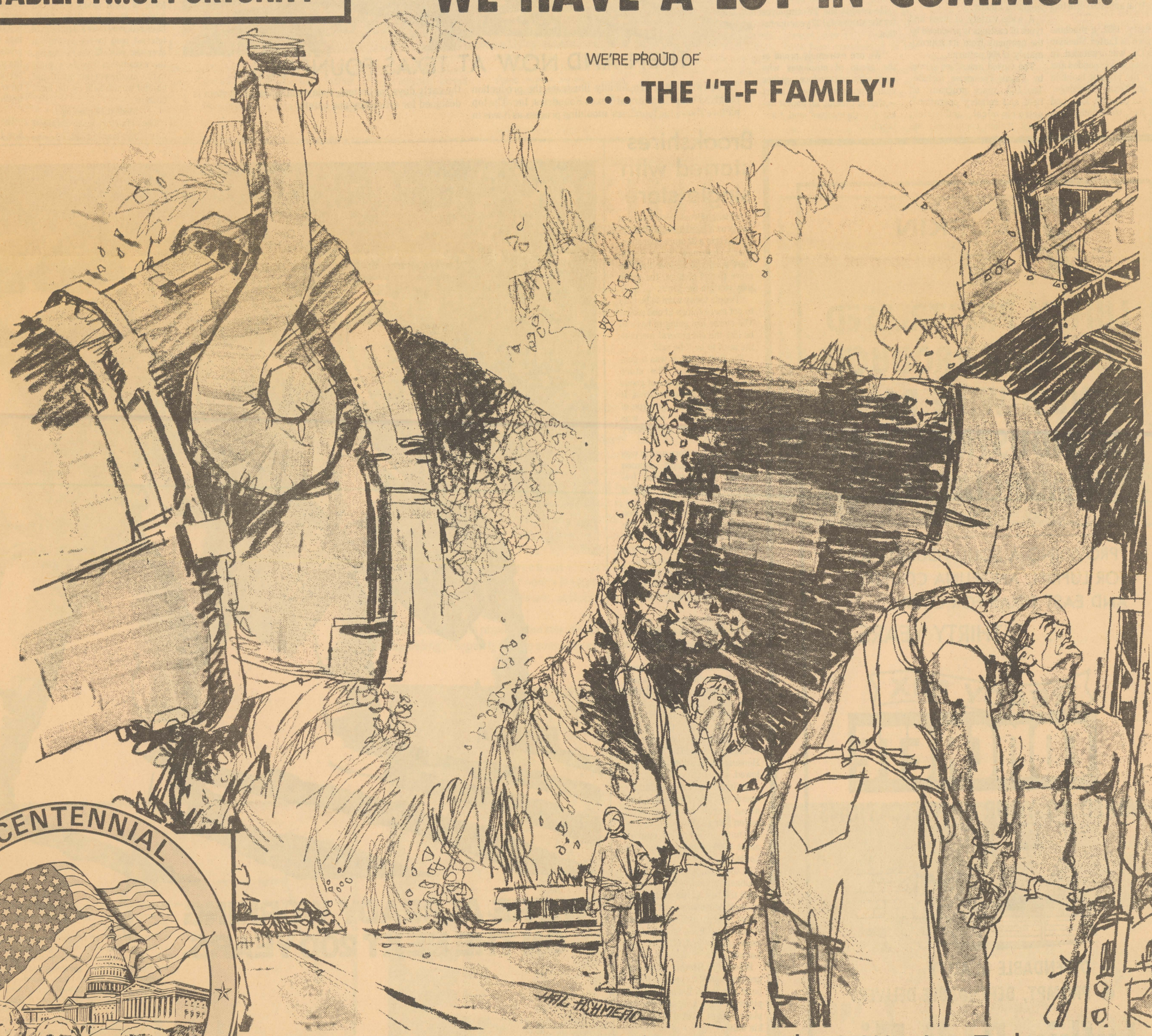
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Texas Foundries: 'a people company' grows with Lufkin

Although Texas Foundries stays busy competing in the sixth largest industry in the nation, officials at the company have not lost touch with the community they live in.

"Texas Foundries is a people company — 1,200 of us," said R.S. Bradshaw, TF president. "People make us go and we try to relate to them."

Among the contributions to the community made by the foundry are a medical complex and programs for the retarded and physically handicapped.

TF has been part of the community since 1938.

The plant was originally laid out for an annual capacity of 3,000 tons of malleable castings with the employment of approximately 155 people. In the 1940s the plant and equipment were increased and in the 1950s further improvements were made which gave TF the capacity to produce 14,000 to 15,000 tons of malleable iron castings per year. In the 1960s additional equipment and facilities were installed which increased production to approximately 35,000 tons of malleable, pearlitic and ductile castings per year.

In 1950 the company obtained a license to manufacture ductile iron. Since that date each year has seen a growth in tonnage and industrial application of this metal.

In January, 1952, a machine shop, known as Luftex Machine Products Co., was organized. In 1953, the shop was expanded and moved to the present building located on Texas Foundries' property. In October, 1956, and again in 1965, the building was enlarged.

Luftex enables TF to serve customers who require a finished machined casting. The shop is equipped with machery and tooling to produce complete individual units or assembles, according to Bradshaw.

A full line of universal machines is available at Luftex, as well as several automatic and semi-automatic machines, for high volume production requirements. The tool room is equipped with machinery capable of making all types of jigs and fixtures which assure properly machined castings and prompt delivery. Luftex also has a weld shop and warehouse storage area.

In 1955, the steel foundry division was established. The first heat was poured on Nov. 28, 1955. This foundry was laid out for an annual capacity of 2,000 tons on a one work shift basis. With the improvements made since 1955 the present maximum capacity is over 6,000 tons per year. In 1958, the steel foundry added equipment to manufacture stainless steel.

The annual payroll is in excess of $11-million. Over $4-million is expended annually for the materials and supplies of which $1.5-million is spent in Texas with $1-million of these purchases being made directly in Angelina County.

A wide variety of sizes and types of castings is produced by the company from its approximately 12,000 patterns.

The varied industries served by Texas Foundries include: The U.S. space program; oil field and refinery operations; petro-chemical industries; truck trailer companies; agricultural tractor and implement companies; power and gas transmission companies; the shipbuilding industry; plumbing and cast iron pipe firms; valve manufacturers; industrial tractors, lift trucks and sweepers; the brick industry; building and highway construction; lumber and paper mill operations; winch manufacturers; industrial gear industries; gear box and speed reducer fields; earth-moving equipment; air conditioning firms; defense industries; hydraulic equipment manufacturers and the mining industry.

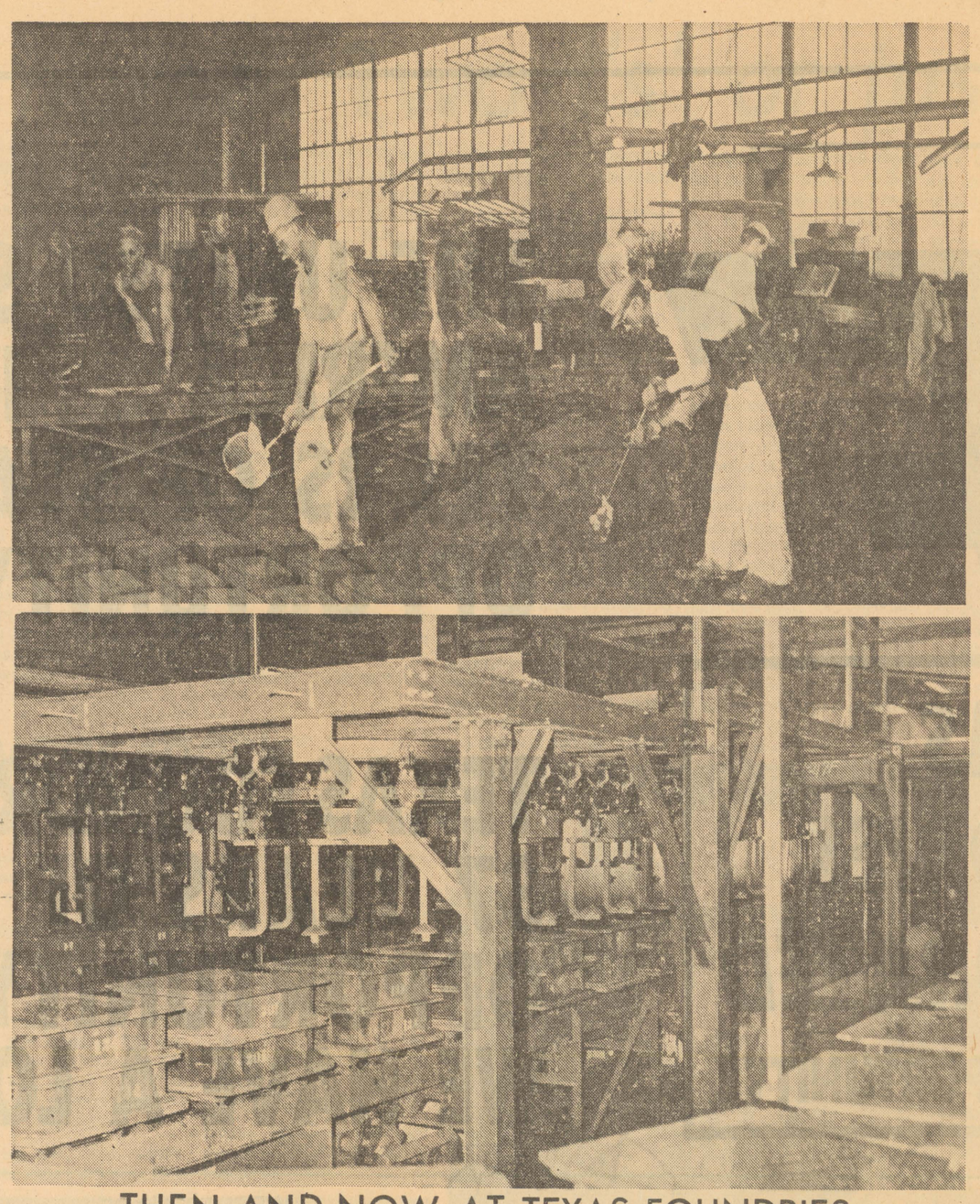
The malleable and ductile castings produced vary in weight from a tenth of a pound to 475 pounds each. Steel castings vary in weight from one-third pound to 4,000 pounds each.

As a member of the community, the president said TF does its best to run a clean, non-polluting industry.

"In fact we have worked in environmental control with the State of Texas for 25 years," Bradshaw said. "We have no surface drainage of effluent and 90 per cent of our water supply is from recycling operations. Over a million dollars has been spent in fume control alone."

He credits the TF employes for the successful 37 year operation.

"We are extremely proud of the group of employes who work, plan and produce together with a common interest at heart — that of making an honest living for themselves and their families."



THEN AND NOW AT TEXAS FOUNDRIES

These two photos graphically illustrate the production progress over the years at Texas Foundries, Inc. The top picture shows the foundries' moulding process as it was in the early days; at bottom, today's automated system is designed for efficiency and safety.

Lufkin Federal organized during the Depression

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS

The year was 1934, and the Depression was still hanging heavily over the country with Lufkin and East Texas no exception.

There was, though, that traditional American belief that this country did have a better future, and belief on a local level that Lufkin and East Texas had a future of growth and prosperity.

This belief was strong in the minds of local business and professional people. One evidence of this faith in the future was the organization of Lufkin Federal Savings and Loan Association by a small group of local business and professional men.

The principle involved in the chartering of mutual financial institutions was for a locally controlled enterprise to become the vehicle by which local savings capital could be gathered, and in turn used to make loans to the local citizens for the building or purchase of homes. Thus local capital was channeled into the improvement of the community.

In the instance of Lufkin Federal Savings and Loan Association, the principle has proved to be sound, and now history shows that some 7,000 home loans have been made by the savings and loan association in the intervening years.

The principal source of the funds for these loans was in the form of local savings capital. Savers supplying these funds have received over $14 million in interest paid by the institution over the past 42 years. Again, the association was the vehicle in the creation of this additional capital wealth held by the local citizens.

Modest Beginning

The charter was obtained after the sum of $2,500 was raised as required by the chartering provisions. Office space for the fledgling association was a small area in the Chamber of Commerce office.

Later, the association was located in a small building located west of the old First Bank and Trust building on Frank Avenue.

In 1959, the association constructed a new building at the corner of Third Street and Shepherd Avenue. By early 1972, this building had been outgrown and the present building occupying a half city block between Second and Third Streets on Shepherd was constructed and occupied.

The institution grew steadily each year after founding. Today, total resources stand at in excess of $60 million and savings deposits are over $52 million.

Insured Savings

With initial chartering, the institution became a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank System and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. Initially, savings accounts were insured by FSLIC up to $5,000.

Through the intervening years, the insurance coverage for account holders has been raised and presently is $40,000. The association has always followed a policy of paying the savings depositors the highest rate consistant with sound management and permitted by regulatory authorities. Retained earnings over the years further increase the capital strength of the institution in the form of reserves. Today, the reserve capital of the association exceeds $4 million.

Modern Operations

In 1968, electronic data

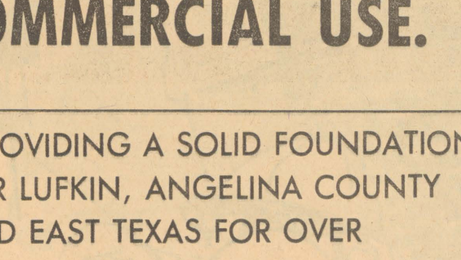
See Lufkin Federal, Page 11.

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Brookshires started with single store

Although Brookshire Brothers has grown from a single store in Lufkin into a 32-store operation, board chairman Oscar Brookshire seems to believe that the more things change, the more they remain the same.

"People today want to be able to get more things at one place. The stores are going to have to be like the old general mercantile used to be," he said.

The first location was a general mercantile. The store stocked a wide variety of goods at its Second Street location. It was opened in 1921 by some of the Brookshires and was Lufkin's first cash only grocery store.

The area the store was in was named for the most common hobbies of the men who frequented the section — "Spit 'n Whittle."

The Brookshires had been farmers prior to opening the store. Their reasons for entering the tough retail world were simple, according to Brookshire.

"If you had to farm in Lufkin back then you would want to get up and do something else," he said.

Two of the brothers pooled their money to open the store after getting out of the service in 1921.

"It was strictly a cash basis store. No credit and that's a policy we adhere to today," Brookshire said.

Many hard hours and satisfied customers later, the Brookshires opened a second store in Nacogdoches in 1925. Tyler and Henderson locations soon followed.

At first it was strictly a family operation. The first store had about three employes who weren't Brookshires. Today the 32 stores in operation employ about 1,000 people in Texas and Louisiana.

In the late 1930s some of the younger members broke away from the rest of the family and opened their own stores. Today those stores are known as Brookshire's Food Store and operate in Northeast Texas and Louisiana.

Brookshire Brothers has been growing and will continue to expand this year. Included in the plans is the expansion or replacement of several of the Lufkin units.

Two new stores are under construction in Conroe and another is planned for Columbus, Tex.

More than anything else Brookshire said he has seen a change in the items he stocks on the shelves.

"About 60 per cent of the merchandise we sell today wasn't even on the market 20 years ago."



WE'RE ALREADY WORKING ON THE NEXT 200 YEARS.

As the Bicentennial year is filled with the Spirit of '76, it's timely that we remember the past, appreciate the present and work to make our next 200 years even better.

As we look back, Entex's roots were first planted in East Texas soil over a half-century ago when natural gas was piped into the area. And since that time, we've continued to provide our customers with friendly service and dependable natural gas energy that means so much to the growth and development of Lufkin and the surrounding areas.

Today, Entex is growing with the great area it serves. We're presently meeting the gas energy needs of over 8,500 customers in the city of Lufkin and more than 105,000 customers in the East Texas Division.

But, we're more than just a gas company. We're fast becoming a diversified energy company, searching for new energy supplies through contract drilling and direct ownership in oil, gas and mineral exploration and development.

We feel the groundwork that is laid today will determine the energy future of tomorrow. At Entex, we're already making plans so there will be cause to celebrate in another 200 years. Join us in our efforts and we'll continue to grow and prosper. Together.

ENTEX
Gas is your best energy value.

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Hudson

One family and a log cabin started it out

The creek went down, and there was finally an opportunity to go see the relatives. They only lived on the other side of the creek, but still no one could get across. In those days, the only transportation was horse or wagon and the water was too high. So when the creek finally went down they could cross it by walking on a log.

This is the story of 79-year-old Johnnie Mellard Hudson Atkinson, granddaughter of the founder of Hudson. She was the third person named John in her family.

Her grandfather, John Thornberry B. Hudson originally came from Albama, and in 1877 went to Burke. He lived in Burke only long enough to find a homestead that he liked.

"He found what he wanted in the amount of land, and I suppose he liked the location," said Mrs. Atkinson. The land happened to be in the area now called Hudson. One of Hudson's sons had some land deeded to him from the state of Texas.

In 1880 Hudson purchased 222½ acres with a log cabin on it. There were few roads, and no churches or schools. He grew cotton on the land and kept an office in his home. He was a notary public.

That same year, "he set about seeing all the settlers, and that resulted in a small school on his plantation," said Mrs. Atkinson.

Most of the school's legal papers were signed by Hudson as notary public. He signed them J.B.T. Hudson.

The school house became the meeting place for socials, church bazaars, and business meetings. The school was often available for these meetings because classes were held only a few months out of the year. The older boys were needed more on the farm.

Mrs. Atkinson said, "The man was always working around the farm improving his plantation." The woman, she added, was busy keeping the house in working order.

Slowly the area around the school became known as the Hudson community.

About 1890 the school burned and all records, if any were kept, were destroyed. Today the only available records are the memories of the students.

In 1900, the year her grandfather died, the school was rebuilt near the original site on Hudson property. The school was considered very modern for the times. It had split-log desks around two sides of the walls, and they also used split-logs for benches. A blackboard was at the rear of the building.

As the community grew, the school was moved several times to accommodate more families. In 1916 it was relocated near the highway on a tract of land known as the Frazier Survey.

In 1928 the school was moved for the last time to its present location, six miles west of Lufkin on Highway 94. Six acres of land was deeded to the school by W.F. Peavy.

That same year the area had an election, which passed, for the consolidation of Hudson, Narroway, and Bethlehem schools. Later during the year the Chancey Switch District was annexed.

Providence, Peavy Switch, and Happy Hour also joined the school in 1930.

Then in 1940 Hudson Consolidated School became Hudson Independent School District.

Mrs. Atkinson said, "They were always very interested in

See Hudson, Page 6





ORIGINAL HUDSON FAMILY

At left this faded photograph shows the J.T.B. Hudson family who gave their name to the Angelina County community. At right is Johnnie Mellard Hudson Atkinson, a granddaughter. She is the toddler at far left in the family photo. Other members of the family, from left, are Mrs. Atkinson's mother, Sarah Whilomene Hudson; sister, Sarah Maurie Hudson; father, John Hudson; grandmother, Syntha Hudson; father, John Thornberry B. Hudson; and uncle, William Hudson.



MODERN HUDSON SCHOOL IS A POINT OF PRIDE FOR TODAY'S COMMUNITY

Home Savings stresses service

Special to The News

"Customer service equals growth at Home Savings and Loan Association" and a 27 per cent growth in total assets have been one of the results of a wide spectrum of customer services offered at the 16 year old savings association, officials report.

Home Savings opened its doors at 406 N. First Street Oct. 1, 1959, and on Dec. 31, 1959, showed assets of $634,415 listing prominent East Texas businessmen as directors: R.K. Arnett, O.L. Finley, George H. Henderson, John Henderson, Fred A. Hutson, W.W. McKewen, Earl B. Medford, B.M.E. Smith, and W. Temple Webber.

Home Savings assets doubled by mid-year 1960 and at year end had again doubled to $2.7 million. Its growth made new quarters necessary and groundbreaking ceremonies were held in May 1965 in a vacant lot on the corner of Lufkin Avenue and Shepherd.

The new building was formally opened Jan. 3, 1966 and by June of 1966, assets had jumped to $8.5 million and by year end 1967 exceeded $10 million. Soon after its 12th birthday, Home Savings announced assets of over $17.3 million and the following year in February 1972 opened its first branch office in Lufkin's Angelina Mall where it now maintains full loan and savings services Monday through Saturday. At the end of 1972 the association showed assets of over $20.4 million.

The 87-acre Trailwood Village Development is but one of many of the aggressive programs offered to inject new growth into Lufkin's housing economy and from its opening in 1972 to the present over fifty new homes have been constructed in the complex.

Officials say that Trailwood is Lufkin's only completely engineered development boasting underground utility service, traffic control and water drainage. Swimming pool facilities have been completed and tennis court and recreation area features are under construction. Latest plans show the eventual development of a townhouse and an apartment complex in Trailwood.

The well-known Squirrels Club marked its inauguaration in July of 1973 as Home Savings offered preferential benefits to its 12 and under savers. Members are given membership cards, wall certificates, badges, and balloons and receive periodic newsletters, birthday greetings, savings prizes, and free entrance to special Squirrels Club movies. Since the first child became a Squirrel over 1400 Squirrels have joined the popular savings program.

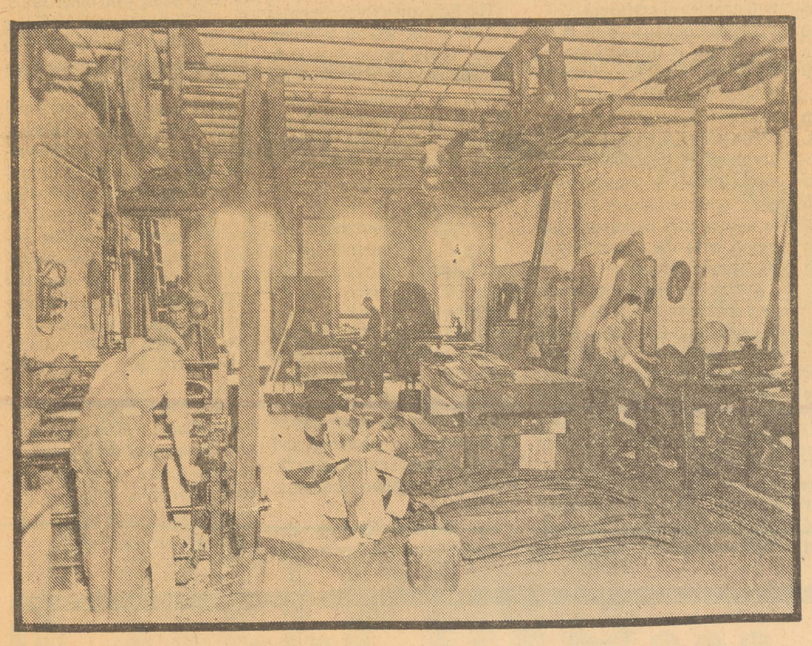
At year end 1973, Home Savings announced assets topping $24 million and its new managing officer, Mark Swan.

New programs offered to customers have proliferated since early 1974 for in June the association offered free safe deposit boxes to qualifying savers and in July 1974 opened its second branch operation in Trinity. Check-a-month savings dividends, No-Penalty Passbook accounts attracted new customers in 1974 as the years final tally showed assets in excess of $28.1 million.

The 1975 year witnessed the opening of Home Savings tax deffered Individual Retirement Account plans, a Teenage Savings Club, the Autumn Club for senior citizens with each offering bonus advantages to the association's customers. In addition, VA and FHA loans were offered for the first time in mid 1975. The association ended its 1975 year with a 27 per cent growth in assets, nearing $36 million in a pattern of growth unsurpassed in the area.

John Henderson is president and board chairman. The directors are Dr. R.K. Arnett, R.S. Bradshaw Jr., Joe C. Denman Jr., O.L. Finley, Fred A. Hutson,

See Home Savings, Page 11.



Working in the shop, early 1900's

LUFKIN

INDUSTRIES, INC.

LUFKIN, TEXAS

From a modest machine shop and a handful of employees in 1902, Lufkin Industries has grown into a multi-million dollar industry with over 2600 employees.

Outstanding manufacturers of many products, LUFKIN is now the world's leading producer of oil well pumping units.

The company started into business at the turn of the century supplying local sawmills with machinery and repair and replacement parts.

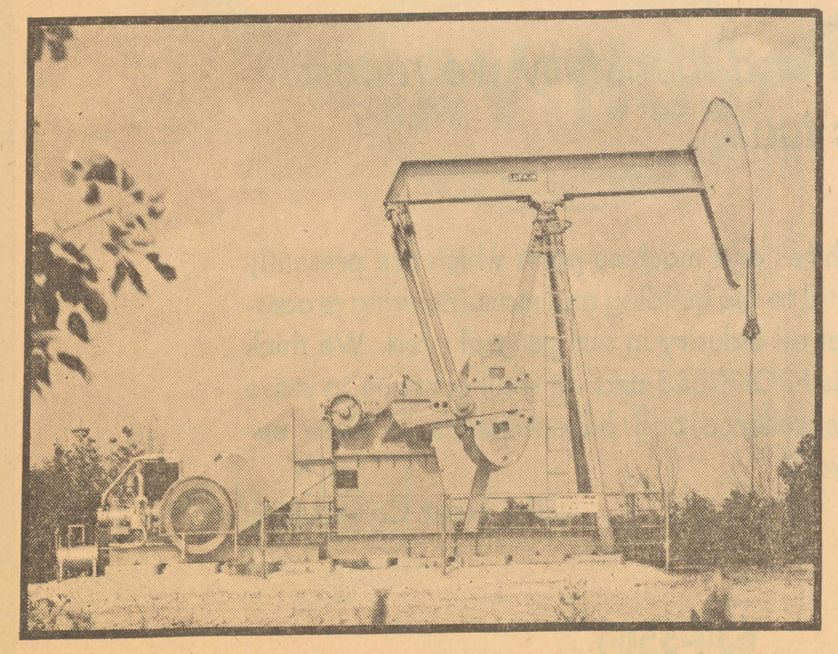
Twenty years later, LUFKIN moved to help supply a nationwide, and later worldwide need for oil well pumping units.

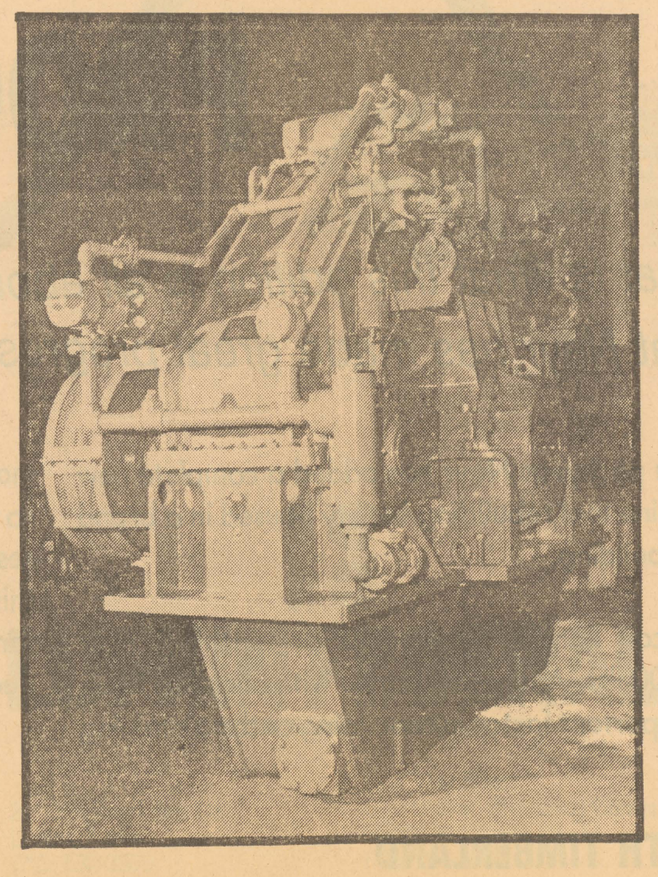
As the years have passed, more and more additions and diversifications have taken place. Today, LUFKIN manufacturers pumping units, industrial and marine gears, and large truck-trailers. Its Automotive and Industrial Supplies division has the South's largest stock of mill and automotive supplies, parts, pole line hardware, plumbing supplies, and many other items.

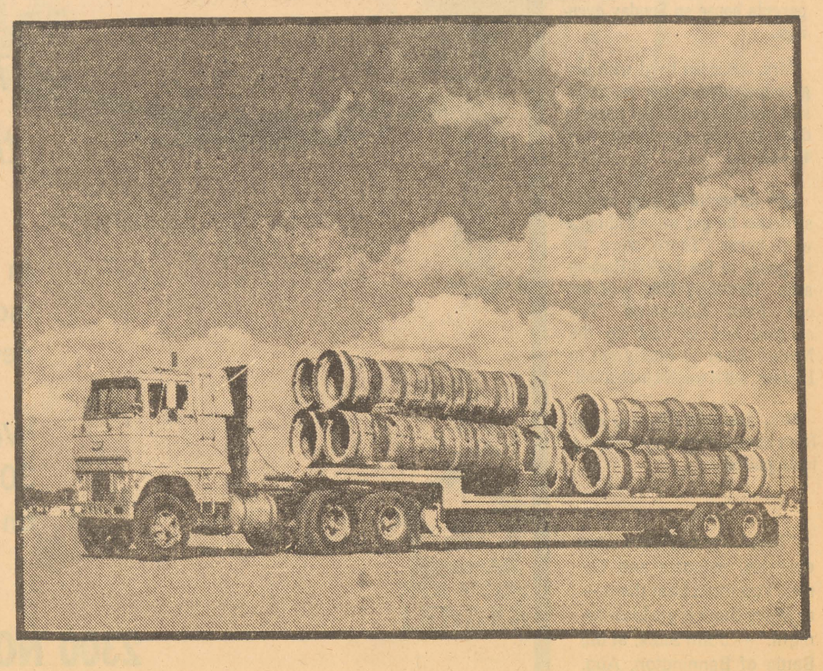
Lufkin Industries is proud of the role it plays in this community. Growth and expanding prosperity for the company and the community is our goal.



The Shop Today







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Lufkin Industries reflects diversification, expansion

Special to The News

Lufkin Industries' history of diversification and expansion reflects how well the company survives to meet the challenges of future change.

The practice of making products today for tommorrow began in 1904 when a dynamic young man who hailed from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, became general manager of a small sawmill repair shop.

The man was W.C. Trout, a traveling salesman for Allis Chalmers who sold sawmill equipment in East Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana. He so impressed the owners of the fledging repair shop they offered him the job of general manager and sold him some company stock.

Five men — F. Kavanaugh, J.H. Kurth, Sr., S.W. Henderson, Sr., F. Kavanaugh, Jr. and Eli Wiener — started this repair shop as a necessity in 1902. When there was a breakdown in sawmill machinery, the nearest repair shop was in Houston. At that time, the condition of the roads and the distance presented a critical problem for the mills. If major repairs were needed, they could be made only in St. Louis where parts were transported by train.

The new manager was not satisfied for the shop to remain a sawmill repair shop. Born an inventive genius, he began diversifying the line of products to give the company a capability to survive changes time brings in the consumer marketplace.

He first added a mill supply department, then a small foundry that poured a heat once a week. He began designing individual pieces of machinery. They worked so well that in a relatively short time, he was designing and the shop was manufacturing all the necessary machinery to equip the large number of sawmills being built in East Texas, Louisiana and the Southwest.

Individual pieces of machinery were designed and sold until the Lufkin Foundry line was complete enough to furnish equipment for a complete sawmill. From this time on, most of the mills in the Southwest were designed by W.C. Trout and the machinery built by Lufkin Foundry.

After World War I, not many new sawmills were being built. The smaller mills were closing for the available timber supply was dwindling.

The company realized that the sawmill industry was on the decline, but at the same time, an interest in products for the new energy producing era emerged. Lufkin Foundry and Machine Co. turned to the budding oil industry, and soon had designed and was manufacturing the rotary drilling rig and a line of cast iron fittings.

About this time, the oil companies were looking for better ways to pump oil to the earth's surface. Mr. Trout and the president of Humble Oil & Refining Company discussed an experiment the oil company was interested in that involved putting a crank on the shaft of a worm gear which was originally used as a differential in a tractor.

Mr. Trout was greatly impressed with this possibility and this led to Lufkin designing and manufacturing its first geared oilfield pumping unit which was installed by Humble at what was then Goose Creek, Texas in 1922.

From this beginning, the manufacture of LUFKIN pumping units has progressed until today its pumps have become the standard of the petroleum industry. Since that first unit was sold almost 54 years ago, LUFKIN has built and shipped pumping units to oil fields throughout the world.

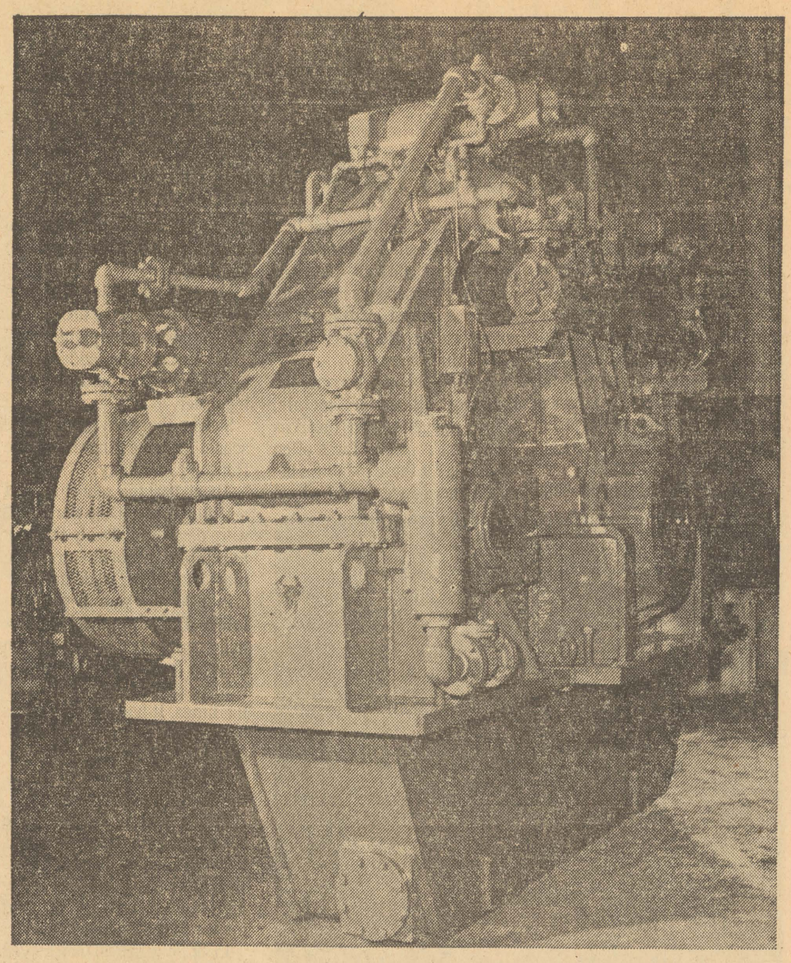
Today, LUFKIN ranks as a world's foremost pumping unit manufacturer. In 1929, LUFKIN changed its method of gear reduction from the worm gear to the herringbone gear, and in 1931, LUFKIN built the first twin crank pumping unit and this is still the standard design for the modern unit.

In 1939, LUFKIN purchased the Martin Wagon Company which was producing eight-wheel log wagons. Later LUFKIN learned other industries could use their wagons to transport heavy loads.

Thirty-one years later, LUFKIN built a six million dollar automated trailer plant on a 400-acre site south of Lufkin. A year later, in 1972, the Trailer Division introduced a new line of trailers called the perimeter frame trailer with a drop deck. The new line offered customers supplements the other three lines, which are vans, dumps and floats.

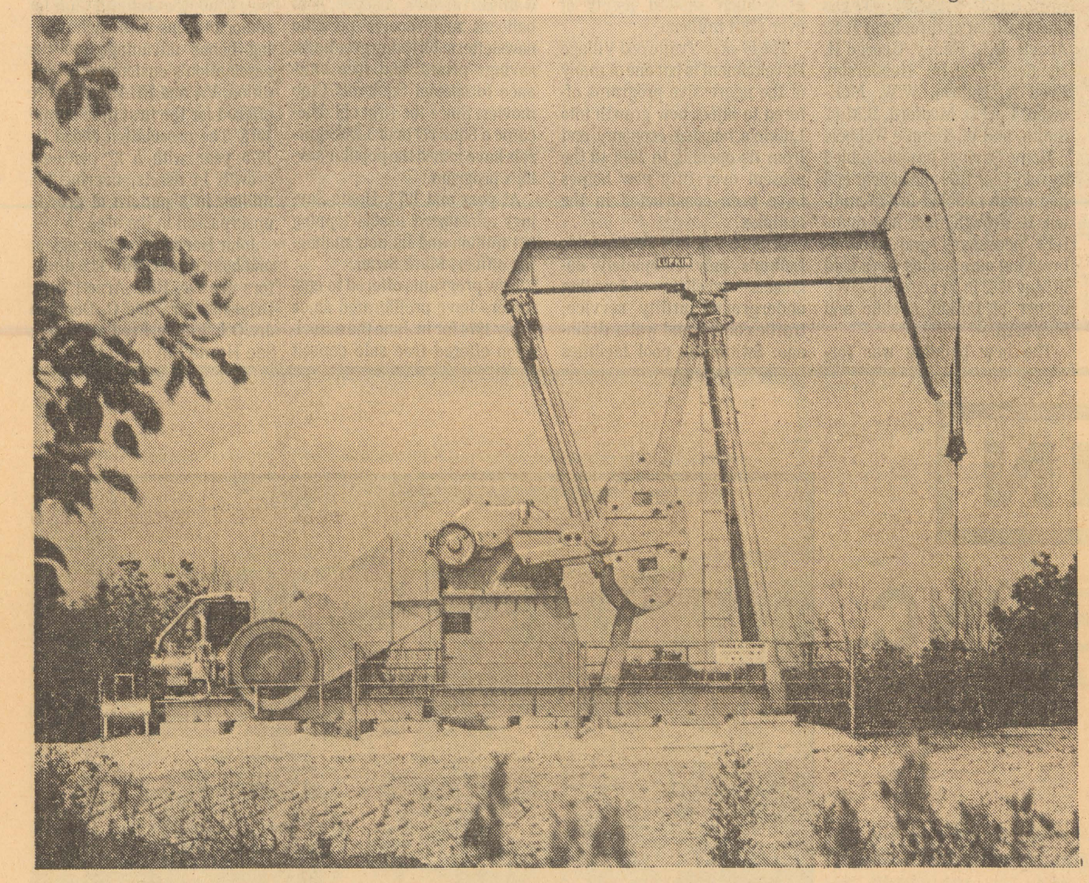
In 1975, LUFKIN transferred a

See Lufkin Page 11



ALL THE WAY TO NORWAY

This propulsion gear, the LUFKIN CSQ9610, was shipped to Norway and installed in the Mammoth Tide, a new type of towing supply boat that mainly operates in the North Atlantic.



LUFKIN INDUSTRIES 100,000th UNIT

The LUFKIN conventional crank counterbalanced unit is widely known and accepted as the old reliable "work horse" of the oil patch. This is the 100,000th unit built by LUFKIN, an accomplishment made by no other pumping unit manufacturer.

Organized in 1912

TP&L serving in 51 counties

Special to The News

The Lufkin area is served electric power by Texas Power & Light Co. which also supplies electricity to 51 counties in North, Central and East Texas.

Organized in 1912, TP&L constructed Texas' first transmission line from Waco to South Dallas County in 1913. This line provided thousands of Texans with electricity, a source of power which at that time was still in its infancy.

Today, after more than 63 years, the TP&L system is comprised of 423 cities and towns, and the Company supplies electricity to more than 559,000 customers in homes, businesses, industries and farms.

To keep pace with the growth of its service area, TP&L is currently engaged in numerous construction activities which will help assure ample electric power for the future.

Ten major generating units are presently in various stages of design and construction. When completed over the next several years, the new units will be capable of producing an estimated 8.3 million kilowatts of electric power for use throughout the Company's service area.

Four 750,000-kilowatt lignite generating units are under construction at the Martin Lake Steam Electric Station near Longview. The plant will be owned jointly by TP&L, Dallas Power & Light Company and Texas Electric Service Company.

The construction of two 575,000-kilowatt lignite generating units, also owned jointly by the three companies, was recently completed at the Monticello Steam Electric Station near Mount Pleasant. A 750,000-kilowatt generating unit, to be owned by TP&L and TESCO, is currently being built at the Monticello Station.

Two 1,150,000-kilowatt nuclear generating units are being constructed by the three companies at the Comanche Peak Steam Electric Station near Glen Rose in Somervell County.

Also, plans to build two 750,000-kilowatt lignite generating units have been announced by TP&L and the Aluminum Company of America at the Twin Oak Steam Electric Station near Palestine.

Lastly, TP&L, DP&L and TESCO have announced plans to construct a 750,000-kilowatt lignite generating unit at the Forest Grove Steam Electric

See TP&L, Page 12.

'Team effort' at state school

Lufkin State School enters the Bicentennial year reviewing past accomplishments, reflecting on present conditions, and looking toward a changing future, according to superintendent W.W. Beaver.

The Lufkin State School is a residential-care facility for the mentally retarded. The school, one of 12 in the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, began operations on March 16, 1962. Over 900 retarded clients, ranging in age from 6 to 67, make their home in one of the 27 dormitories.

Today, the trend in state schools is toward smaller facilities with more personalized programs, more homelike living environments, such as personal storage space and attractive day rooms. This is part of normalization, which emphasizes living situations as close to normal as possible. The emphasis toward a training-oriented residential facility with specialized care for each resident has been evident in many of the changes taking place at the Lufkin State School during 1975.

"The term 'team effort' has been overworked," said Beaver, "but it's really true of our approach here. In fact, most of our efforts are combinations of several people and several departments."

One of this is the concept of an interdisciplinary team. This team provides a framework for the development of an interdepartmental comprehensive program for each resident. Each program must actively assist the resident to reach their optimal development.

The Social Service Department acts as coordinator for the interdisciplinary teams. Each of the caseworkers acts as chairperson for the program and review teams. The interdisciplinary process consists of two types of teams; the program and review team and the training team.

Another member of the team is the Psychology Department. With a staff of seven, the department provides a variety of programs and services which are directed towards meeting the needs of the residents. These include consultation, evaluation, training and therapeutic services.

The Resident Life Department coordinates the direct care and service delivery systems for the campus and works closely with all of the other departments.

The Speech and Hearing Department, during 1975, implemented a number of new programs, tripled the number of staff members, and improved the quality of their existing programs. With the objective being to meet the communication needs of those residents with speech, language, and-or hearing problems, three different areas of service have been created: Speech/Language Pathology; Audiology; and Deaf Education.

As old programs have been revised and new programs designed, the demand for new and different skills are being added to the duties of employes.

The demand to provide training, which is directed toward developing the necessary knowledge and skills is placed on the Staff Development Department.

The primary goal of this department is to establish curricula to meet the training needs of the school employes and then to ensure that maximum personnel have the opportunity to receive that training.

During the past year a great deal of time and effort was spent in conducting an 80-hour medication course for the MHMR aides and assistants at this facility. This course was designed to teach correct procedure in preparation and administration of medications.

As of this date, there have been 131 aides and assistants who have completed the medication course and of these, 116 have passed and are now certified medication attendants at this facility.

There has been a definite increase in the amount of training provided during this past year. Evidence of this is seen when looking back on the annual report of last year. During the year 1973-74, a total of 8,382 contact hours were spent in training, while in 1974-75, a total of 17,098 contact hours of training was recorded.

The Education Department is a part of the interdisciplinary team whose major goal is to provide programs for students aimed at "optimum resident development." Curriculum objectives are designed to teach each resident those skills necessary to become a happy, productive, well-adjusted person.

Because of continuing enthusiasm and interest in the Adult Basic Education program, the department has recently been allocated two new units by the East Texas Adult Education Co-op. There are presently four classes of instruction serving approximately fifty students who are interested in continuing their education and are over the maximum age to be placed in regular academic classes.

The Physical Therapy department is part of the rehabilitation program. Its goal is to work with each resident so that he or she gains the highest level of independence possible.

There is now a total of six physical aides working with 105 residents daily.

Recreation and physical education is run as one department because of the continuation of effort with the same objective. The overall objective of recreation and physical education is to develop along with other skills, the abilities necessary for better social and personal needs and to instill a desire to become a socially competent individual.

Some of the general goals and objectives, according to Beaver, for the coming year include increasing the number of formal and/or leisure time activities per week on each dormitory; to provide more off-campus activities; provide full scale camping opportunities for approximately 96 per cent of the residents; and, to integrate many of our residents into community related programs and/or situations.

A 'Bedtime Snack' program was initiated by the Food Service Department during 1975. A special menu, consisting of cookies — milk or juice; or, sandwiches — milk or juice, is

See State school, Page 7.

Hudson---

(Continued from Page 5)

the church. It was a church community." However, there were no organizational church activities like today.

"Mothers would take quilts to the church and put them down for the children to sleep on." Then everyone would settle back for two to three hours of singing and preaching.

After church, two or three families would go home with another family and spend the evening. Mrs. Atkinson said, "They would always cook and prepare for several families to go home with them from church."

She added there would always be 20 to 40 people at her grandparents house on Sunday evenings.

Mrs. Atkinson lived with her grandparents on her mother's side because both of her parents died by the time she was 4-years-old.

Her father died from an obstruction he got while riding a wild horse. There were no srugeons in the Lufkin-Hudson area. Therefore they sent for one from Galveston. The surgeon had to boat up the Neches River to finally get to Hudson, but it was all to no avail.

Mrs. Atkinson's mother died from an infection after having a tooth pulled.

"There, my boys, are your enemies, redcoats and Tories. You must beat them — or Molly Stark is a widow tonight." — John Stark, at the Battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777

NAYR CORPORATION
AND
PROGRESS

That is what this edition is all about and thankfully we report that Nayr has made great progress too.

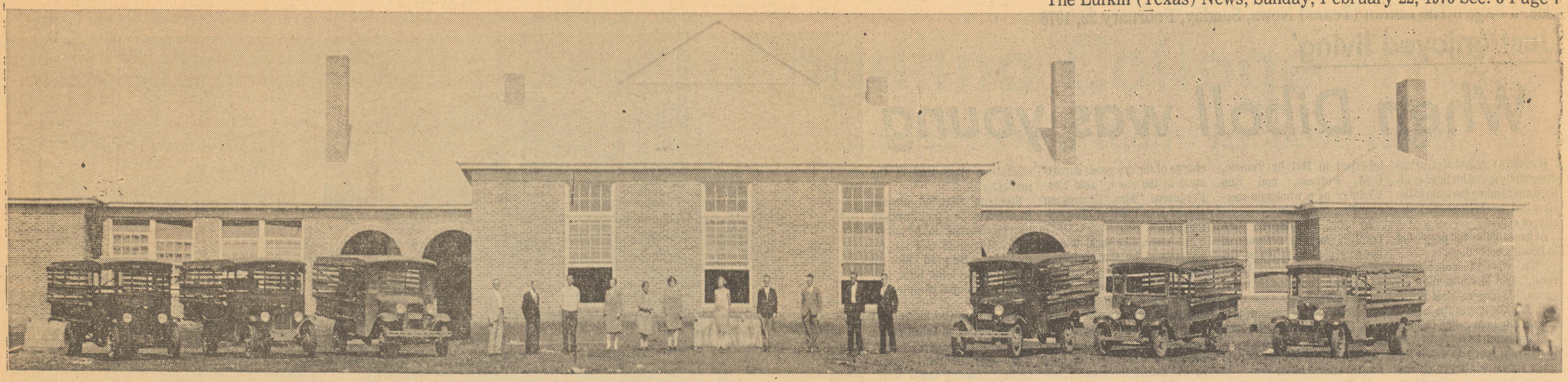
In the past year Nayr has added a complete new machine tool rebuilding facility housed in a brand new building.

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CENTRAL SCHOOL IN THE EARLY THIRTIES BOASTED 11 TEACHERS AND SIX SCHOOL BUSES BUILT BY MARTIN WAGON CO.

'Didn't know much more than the farm'

The early days in Pollok - Clawson Community consisted of walking two or three miles to the neighbor's house, or maybe going by ox-drawn wagon. No one owned more possessions than exactly what he needed.

"You didn't know anything much but your farm," said Mrs. Flora Wilkins, 93-year-old resident of Clawson.

Clawson began in the 1880's when T.W. Clawson became manager of the first sawmill in the town. The mill was sold to Jack Caruthers who then enlarged it.

Ownership changed several times until 1911 when the mill went out of business.

Mrs. Wilkins said, "Clawson has grown terribly in the last 10 years." However, in its early days there were several tenant houses, a general store, school and post office.

The homes were called shotgun houses. Mrs. Wilkins said, "They were just boxed up."

During the sawmill days Clawson had a post office and Pollok didn't. Today the situation is reversed.

Pollok was a lumber center built before 1900 on the Cotton Belt Railroad. In the 1880's, Richard Blair built a sawmill. The J.A. Lumber Co. built a larger mill which was later sold to the Bodan Lumber Co. for $25,000. The mill was later destroyed by fire, and the decline of the community began.

Although Pollok and Clawson are only a few miles apart, "They were far apart," said Mrs. Wilkins. "It seemed that way many years ago."

However, the communities were drawn together by Central school.

Clawson and Pollik, along with Allentown and Durant, were consolidated into one school about 1930.

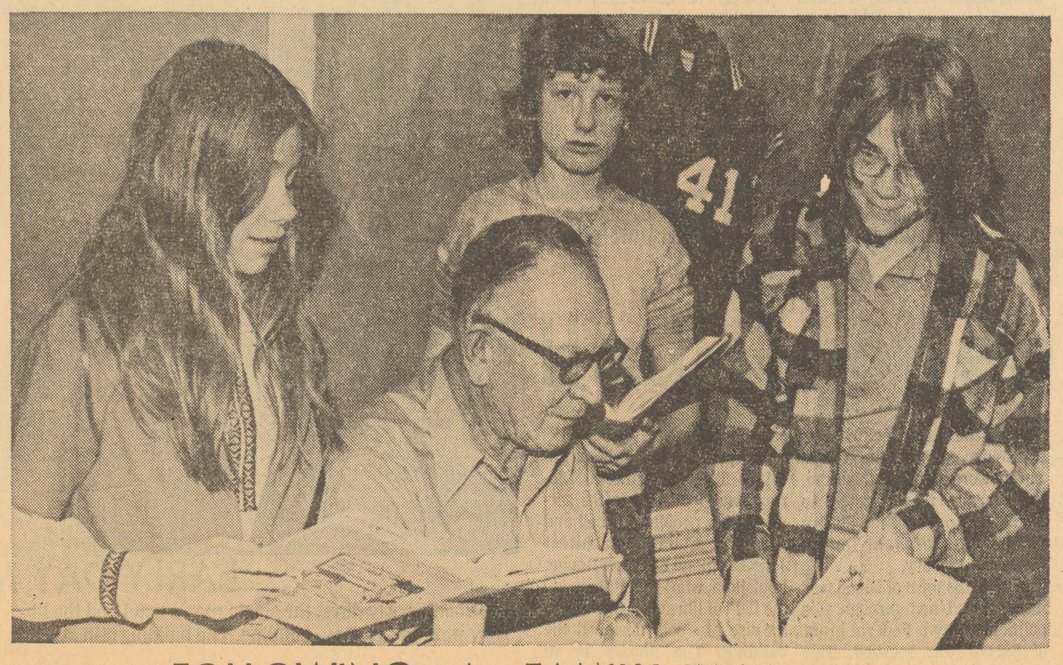
"Central, the school, is what made this a community," said Rayburn Richardson, Central school teacher. "This community was like putting two bulls together. They couldn't get along."

He said Howard Walker was responsible for getting the areas together and changing a cotton patch into a school building.

Each spring Walker would plan a "playday." The schools were brought together for games and a picnic. For four or five years, "He was pointing at getting these people acquainted with each other," said Richardson.

The four communities voted to consolidate and Central was formed. It got its name because it was the central location.

The school which began with nine teachers has grown to need 43 teachers to work with 850 students. With its change from a consolidated school to an independent idstrict, its bus routes have expanded to travel 11 miles to the county line.



FOLLOWING A FAMILY TRADITION

Rayburn Richardson, a Central junior high teacher and whose mother was one of the school's original teachers, has lived in the community all of his life. Students, from left, are Rhonda Hope, Debbie Taylor and Teresa Burris. (Lufkin News Photo by Suzy Spencer)

State school---

(Continued from Page 6)

sent from Austin quarterly. Snack time is about 8 o'clock every evening for all residents on all dormitories.

The Health Services Division includes medical, nursing, dental, physical therapy, X-ray, laboratory and pharmacy departments. The division stresses quality health services to prevent or correct medical and health problems.

The Foster Grandparent Program, funded by ACTION, will be entering into its third year June 1. There are 52 regular and 10 substitute foster grandparents who range in age from 64 to 84. Each foster grandparent works four hours daily — 20 hours a week — working with two children — each child sharing a two hour period with his foster grandparent.

The Foster Grandparent Club is presently making plans for a Bicentennial Day Open House. An old fashioned meal will be served and early American tools, lights, lanterns, tubs, musical instruments, dishes and furniture will be displayed.

Trips will be made to Powell Park to fish, the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation, Hodges Gardens, and the Astrodome during the spring.

The Volunteer Services Division acts as liasion between the school and the community — to coordinate the efforts of local and area individuals and groups who want to contribute to the Lufkin State School on a volunteer basis, and soliciting contributions of money or material items which are outside the scope of the State budget.

Residents attended over 20 functions held in the community; 143 parties were given by volunteers; 81 parties were conducted by the staff with supplies furnished by the Volunteer Services Council; and residents also received gifts from Santa's Workshop, which is a Council project.

Another phase of the Volunteer Services Department is the College Volunteer Program. 121 student volunteers gave over 1,300 hours, which equals over $2,600 of service to the residents of the "School in the Pines." Volunteer Services serves as an information center to better educate area citizens about the Lufkin State School and mental retardation. Approximately 18 para-professional and professional staff members participate in the Tour Bureau. During the past year 52 tours were conducted through the various programs and departments, showing over 1,300 visitors the operation of a residential - care facility.

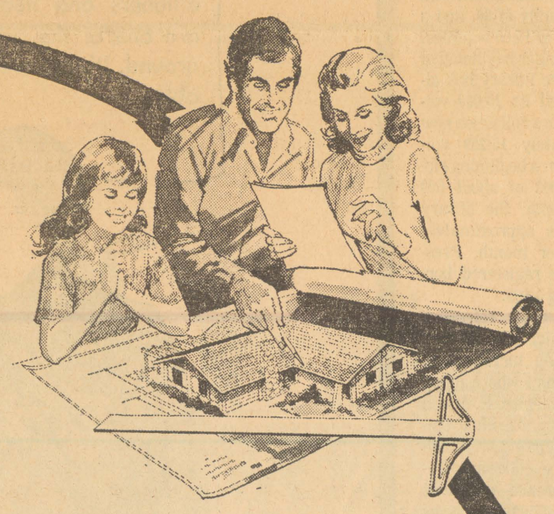
The Volunteer Services Council for Lufkin State School's current project — the Woodland Retreat — has also made progress. The pilot project will, upon completion, provide recreational-educational facilities for the mentally handicapped of the East Texas Region. Over $45,000 in volunteer services, labor, and material was donated during 1975.

The Lufkin State School's current operating budget is in excess of $6 million; approximately $5.5 million of this amount is appropriated money for the state general revenue fund. The remainder is in the form of grants and contracts with other State and Federal Agencies, such as the Texas Education Agency and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. These funds provide jobs for approximately 800 persons in Lufkin and surrounding communities, including 60 elderly persons in the Foster Grandparent Program.

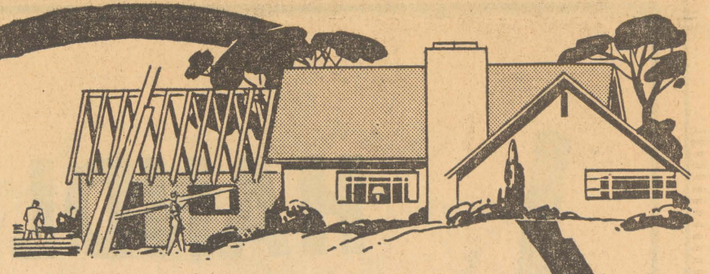
Appropriations for 1976 will increase the annual budget to approximately $7 million. Over $500,000 of the increase will provide 100 additional jobs raising the total payroll to approximately $6 million and 900 jobs.

"From the east to the west blow the trumpet to arms!/Through the land let the sound of it flee;/Let the far and near all unite, with a cheer,/In defense of our Liberty Tree." — Thomas Paine, "The Liberty Tree"

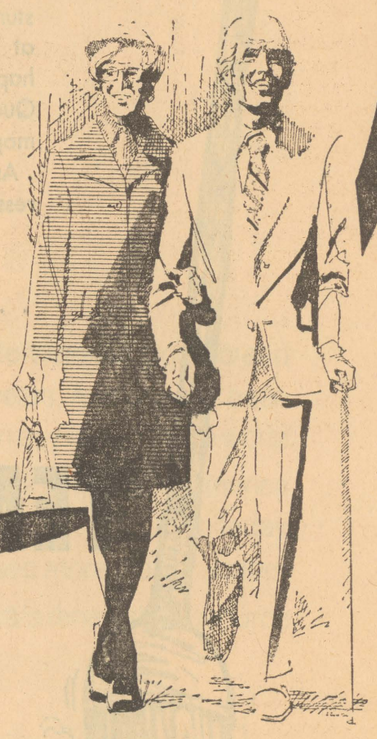
LOANS

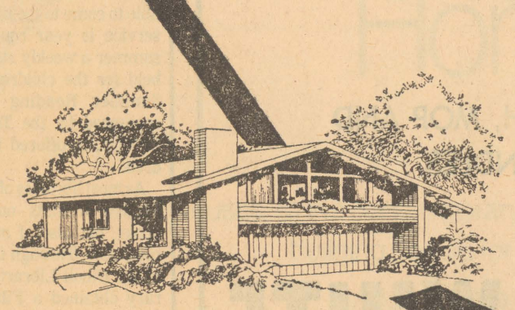


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'Just enjoyed living'

When Diboll was young

How did a resident of an urban community spend his Sunday afternoons? Riding the train to the river and then hiking back to the city, of course.

At least that's what people did in Diboll's early days.

"We weren't considered rural," said Mrs. Jimmie Ferguson, life-long resident of Diboll. In 1935, it was the second largest city in Angelina County.

After church let out, everyone would skip lunch to catch the train. They would buy candy and soft drinks from the "butch" on the train, and then try to find a seat.

"You could hardly get seated on the passenger train before you got to the river," said Mrs. Ferguson. After the train reached the river, the group of people, absolutely no pairs, would walk back home.

Mrs. Ferguson's mother came to Diboll in 1895, only two years after Thomas Louis Latane Temple stepped off the Houston, East, and West Texas Railroad in Diboll.

Temple came to the community when he was 34-years-old and bought 7,000 acres of timber land from J.C. Diboll, pronounced "Dee-bowl."

He purchased the land for Southern Pine Lumber Co., established in 1891 by Temple, G.M. Putnam, and Ben Whitaker as a wholesale merchandizer of lumber.

In 1893, Southern Pine Lumber Co. was reorganized and incorporated in Texas. The company members chose Diboll as its site because the town was on the railroad.

A second mill began sawing in 1903. Five years later, the company had 710 people on its payroll. Only 11 of these were in the Texarkana office.

In 1914, the population of Diboll had grown to 1,200.

The community's fast growth made it not the typical sawmill town.

It had a library, which was also a hotel for single men. Today the building houses Love Wood Products.

People traveled as far as 30 miles to shop in the town's stores. Diboll had a drug store, barber shop, post office, and a general merchandising store run by the company. In the hardware department of the store, one could even buy coffins.

During World War II, the dry goods department of the general store was one of the few places women could find nylon hose. "Mrs. Frank Farrington had charge of the dry goods department at the store," said Mrs. Ferguson. "Mrs. Farrington always kept the best of everything."

The store, like most things, was owned by the company. Houses were also owned by Southern Pine. A family could rent a house, with electricity and wall paper for $6 to $12. There was no extra charge for water, weekly garbage collection, or the cleaning of outhouses. During the summer, ice was shipped every other day from Lufkin by carload.

When Arthur Temple Jr. became president of the company, ownership of services went public.

"He has really changed the picture of the whole town," said Mrs. Ferguson. "The company owned the grocery store, the drug store, etc. Well, he got out of that."

Students would drop by the general merchandizing store after school for a cola or ice cream cone. Diboll had its first school by 1894.

"We've always had good schools here," said Mrs. Ferguson.

The school had one building and eight grades. Later it changed to 11 grades. The first educating class was in the mid-1920s.

Students attended classes from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., with an hour break to go home for lunch.

Mrs. Ferguson said she remembers, "the good times we had at school" the most. She added they played basketball in bloomers.

Interscholastic basketball was important to Diboll in the 20's.

However, football was a rapidly growing sport. Diboll had one of the first six-man football teams in the state.

Mrs. Ferguson, who had two sons play on the six-man team, said the games were played during the week because most people worked on Saturdays and Sundays.

There was no stadium for the fans to sit in. Everyone stood on the sidelines watching a game played in an open field. However, there were officials.

About 1937 another form of entertainment hit the people of Diboll, the movies.

People attended the films, mostly serials, at least once a week. One of the first movie houses got its name, the Timberland, in a drawing. The only theatre in Diboll today bears the same name.



Temple Industries office first served as general merchandising store

Another form of the arts that reached Diboll was the chataqua, similar to Lufkin's Community Concert Association series. People bought season tickets to see comedians, bands, and the like.

Any other spare time might be spent playing tennis on the company court for executives, or "Kodaking." "We'd go out in the woods and make pictures with box cameras," said Mrs. Ferguson.

"In those days, people didn't have a lot, materially," Mrs. Ferguson said. "We just enjoyed living."



EARLY DAY MEN'S HOTEL

In Diboll's early days, the single men's hotel and the library were in the same building. The building still stands but is the home of Love Wood Products Co.

Library point of pride for Diboll

Special to The News

Diboll's first library began its official existence on April 1, 1961. Library patrons were served from a borrowed 12x13 frame building with a book collection made up mostly of personal donations from friends and neighbors. Processing of the books was done by volunteer help from housewives, secretaries, teachers and whoever could spare time — at noon, after school, or after work.

In February, 1961, the Friends of Diboll Libraries was organized and through their efforts, the first cash, with which to start the library, was raised. In April, 1961, the library's sponsoring organization, the Diboll Booster Club, appointed a nine-member Board of Trustees to establish the policies of the library and manage its business. Mr. James L. Love was elected Chairman of the Board and still holds that office today. The name Diboll Memorial Library was selected and the first librarian, Mrs. Gertie Mae Lawrence, was employed.

In 1962, regular financial assistance from two local industries — Temple Industries and Love Wood Products Company — was secured. Later, Temple Foundation and Angelina County Community Chest began contributing to the library's first regular, but small, budget.

Soon, it became evident that a new and larger building was needed. The Diboll Booster Club gave the library funds raised from Diboll Day. This money was designated for the new building. Other donations including a generous donation of $50,000 in memory of Mr. T.L.L. Temple, founder of the town and Temple Industries Inc. from individual members of the Temple family were given. At this time, the library board voted to change the name of the library officially to the T.L.L. Temple Memorial Library.

In 1963, the town of Diboll was incorporated and through this political entity a Federal grant of $32,000 was secured. This gave the citizens and friends of Diboll the incentive to see that a new public library building be built. It can truly be said that everyone in Diboll helped see that Mr. T.L.L. Temple's dream come true.

On April 25, 1964, the beautiful T.L.L. Temple Memorial Library was dedicated to the service of the people of Diboll and Angelina County. Architect John Desmond of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who is outstanding in the field of library design and in the use of wood, designed the building. The library is an award-winning example of wood construction, and Mr. Desmond won national acclaim and award from the Institute of American Architects for this building.

The spacious, bright, inviting building consisted of 4,400 square feet, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 80, and a book capacity of 10,00 volumes.

From its meager beginning of 4,500 books, the library has already exceeded its 10,000 volume capacity to a collection now of approximately 15,259 volumes. And from a beginning circulation in 1963 of about 600 books per month, the library now circulates approximately 2,000 books per month. Presently we have registered borrowers totaling 1,995.

Today, the basic reference collection, which the library began with has increased in value to the point where many students from Stephen F. Austin State University, Angelina College and surrounding area high schools use the collection frequently. Reference questions are also handled by telephone as well.

Patrons are not only served through out own reference material, but also through the Inter-Library Loan (ILL) network of the Texas State Library System. This system insures our patrons of getting almost any material they might need.

Bi-weekly, a library representative delivers books and pictures to shutins and others unable to come to the library. This service is year round. In the summer a weekly story hour is held for the children, and the Summer Reading Program, sponsored by the Texas State Library, is offered to all children.

As most libraries of today, this library consists not only of books, but also of audio-visual materials. Through the Friends of the Diboll Libraries, the library obtained a Film-O-Sound Projector, a cassette player and a number of filmstrips and cassettes. During this past year, we were given a new 16mm projector and screen by the Texas State Library System. The library also has access to 16mm films from the Houston Public Library. A Microfilm Reader-Printer is available to patrons too. We have two local newspapers — Dibol Free Press and the Lufkin News — on microfilm along with the histories of various sections of Texas. We also subscribe to the Houston Post along with some 60 periodicals. Through the donation of memorial gifts each year, the library has been able to add to all areas of library service.

At the sudden death of the first librarian, Mrs. Gertie Mae Lawrence in 1968, a circulating art collection was established in her memory with funds given by her many friends. This collec-

See Library, Page 12

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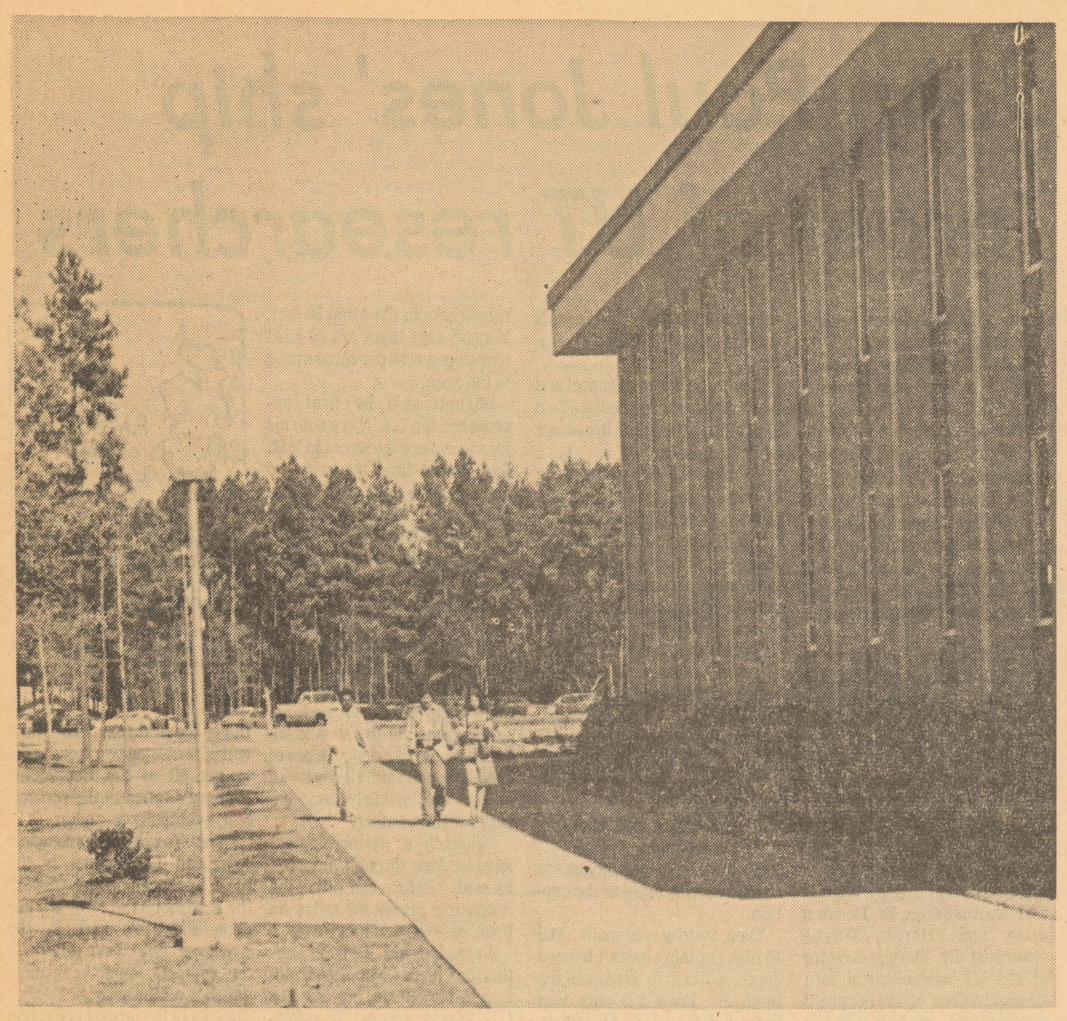
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Angelina College: a modern, growing institution

Angelina College

Second time a charm for bond issue

Special To The News

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again" became the motto of the Angelina College board of trustees in 1975 as a $300,000 bond election for a new nursing building first failed and then passed in two successive elections.

Nursing has become one of the most prominent programs at the college and the school was awarded a $585,000 federal grant for a nursing building to relieve the cramped classrooms and labs.

But to receive the grant, the school needed matching funds of approximately $300,000. With a low voter turnout, citizens of the county rejected a proposal of a $300,000 bond along with a separate proposal for $800,000 bond to be used for future construction.

The board felt voting was not representative of the county's sentiments towards Angelina College and the nursing program, so another bond election was called.

The second ballot offered only the bond for the nursing building, and it passed. By the end of 1975, land has been cleared and concrete was being poured for the new building, which is to be completed in October, 1976.

Angelina College was born in 1968 just south of Lufkin in a pine forest off U.S. 59. It has grown and prospered over its seven-year history.

In the last year, Angelina College has come of age as one of the foremost community colleges in the region and state.

From the beginning, this East Texas-flavored institution has held its challenge to be quality of instruction, providing services to meet local needs, and growing in a direction compatible with the 12-county area served by the college, Dr. Jack Hudgins, president, said. From an opening enrollment of 514 students to its present size of almost 1,900 students, the school and therefore each of its divisions has been shaped by the desires and demands of its local constituancy rather than by plans and dictates of state or national policy.

Angelina College is a "public junior college." It is a political subdivision of the state. It is owned by the people — not by a private organization — and is supported by taxes from the state, county, and federal government. It also is supported by student tuition and fees, gifts and grants from individuals and organizations.

Angelina College is a "comprehensive junior college," now composed of three primary parts.

First in size, as far as number of citizens served, is the technical-vocational division, which offers practical skill training. This is not the technical or trade school of the past, but rather a combination of programs designed and fitted together to prepare men and women of all ages, races, backgrounds, needs, limitations and aspirations for their entry or re-entry into the world of work.

Programs range from nine months to two years in duration. They include skills such as welding, drafting, automotive technology, electronics, and machine shop. With programs ranging from a few courses to an associate degree, students prepare for work in fields which provide skills and abilities necessary to meet the job market of today.

Also included in this division are the service-oriented career areas of Human Services and Law Enforcement. These training programs prepare students for immediate employment in two growing fields.

Nursing has always been one of the largest and best programs provided by Angelina College, Dr. Hudgins said. From the first graduates to the graduates who will receive their degree in May, the students who are products of this registered nursing program are among the best trained and most sought after of any in the state, he added.

Nursing, law enforcement, welding, electronics, and other technical-vocational programs are made even better with the inclusion of courses from the second of the primary divisions of the college, the academic or university parallel program, Jerry Jordan, dean of admissions, said.

All liberal arts, business, fine arts, math and science fields are available at Angelina College. These courses are equivalent in content to those courses normally taken at four-year institutions during the first two years of college training. Angelina College is fully accredited, making transfer of all courses possible.

Smaller classes in academic courses make it possible for the student to work closely with the instructor, an advantage not available t larger colleges and universities, Jordan added. When individualized instruction is possible, both the superior and the educationally disadvantaged student have better access to instructors and thus are able to maximize their own efforts.

In the business division of Angelina College, both university parallel and career training are possible. Students from this part of the college program have gone on to be among the top graduates of major universities throughout the nation, and many have entered the business field locally with equal success, Jordan said.

The third major portion of the triad forming Angelina College is the community services division. Included from the beginning, this part of the college has grown the most rapidly over the last year. The purpose of the community services division is to provide meaningful adult and continuing education to the people of this area. Courses are designed for self-development, skill development, cultural development and physical development. They are offered as non-credit courses so that people from all backgrounds may take advantage of the courses. High school degrees are not required, nor are persons with Ph.d's uncommon in these classes. The only requirement of the students in community services courses is desire and motivation.

Angelina College is also a "community college," a definition prescribed by the State Legislature, and a phrase which most aptly describes the purposes and objectives of the college.

The college attempts to serve the needs of the community — the city, the county, and the region. Advisory committees, made up of local area people, are consulted frequently in order to stay abreast of local needs, and courses are organized to meet the needs as changing technologies and employment requirements may demand, Dr. Hudgins said.

Where do Angelina College students come from?

By combining fall enrollments for the last (through Fall, 1974) three fall semesters to provide a broad picture, there were 1,463 students (43 per cent) who graduated from Angelina County public schools. There were 747 students (22 per cent) who graduated from public schools outside Angelina County but who qualified as Angelina County residents.

These 747 included students who moved into Angelina County with their families or for employment and enrolled in the college. The 747 also includes newly graduated students from schools outside Angelina County but who established county residency under Texas statutes.

Thus 65 per cent of the enrollment consisted of Angelina County residents. There were 1,148 students (34 per cent) from other Texas counties, most of whom were from counties immediately adjacent to Angelina County. Only 1 per cent came to Angelina College from out-of-state.

The 1,463 graduates of Angelina County public schools included 990 from Lufkin (29 per cent of total enrollment), 150 from Hudson (5 per cent), 108 from Huntington (3 per cent), 103 from Diboll (3 per cent), 69 from Central (2 per cent), and 43 from Zavalla (1 per cent). These figures indicate the degree to which local students have accepted Angelina College.

The college is dedicated to serving Angelina County citizens first and others second, recognizing that any student who enrolls brings certain economic benefits to the county and the college. Since state fund-

See AC, Page 11

County history book being completed

The first complete history of Angelina County from its founding in 1846 until the present will be published this year as a project of the Bicentennial observance.

The hard-back book, to be titled "Land of the Little Angel," is being assembled by the Angelina County Historical Survey Committee.

Chairman Woody Gann expects the history to become a collector's item in the future. "We plan to publish only a limited number of copies, but it will be a very impressive book," he said.

First copies of the book will be sold by advance sales. An announcement concerning the sales will be made in a few weeks, he said. Costs will run around $15 or $16.

The book's preparation is in the final stages, and the remaining chapters should be completed this month, said Gann. The publication will include hundreds of old photographs, some dating back to the 1880's when Lufkin was founded.

Here's an outline of the book:

Chapter 1: "The Early Influences" — the county before 1846, its Spanish and Indian influences, and early settlers.

Chapter 2: "The Face of The Land" — a geographical description of the county.

Chapter 3: "A County Emerges" — the history of the county, its wars, early officials, courthouse locations, legislators, congressmen and others who served in government capacities.

Chapter 4: "The Schooldoor Opens" — a history of education in the county.

Chapter 5: "Religion in The Pines" — a history of leading churches and cemeteries.

Chapter 6: "The Community Spirit" — a history of civic and club activities.

Chapter 7: "The Coming of Commerce" — a history of business and industrial development.

Chapter 8: "Routes of Travel — a history of travel, including roads, rivers, railroads, air traffic, and other modes of transportation.

Chapter 9: "The Blossoming of the Towns" — a history of towns and communities.

Chapter 10: "Utilizing the Land" — the early influence of the forests, soil, crops and ranching.

Chapter 11: "The Black Heritage" — a history of Black people living in the county.

Chapter 12: "The Era of Communications" — newspapers, radio stations, television stations and other communications.

Chapter 13: "Doctors and Lawyers" — a history of two leading professions in the county.

Chapter 14: "Vignettes of History" — a summary of unusual and colorful events in the county's past.

Chapter 15: "A Frank Look at Sports" — a summary of sports history.

Chapter 16: "Some Pioneer Sketches" — a summary of early settlers and pioneer families.



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'The Bonhomme Richard' was sunk during a naval battle off the coast of Great Britain

John Paul Jones' ship target of UT researchers

Roughly 24 fathoms beneath the choppy North Sea off the coast of England lies the wreckage of a ship whose master would not admit defeat.

The wreckage is that of the Bonhomme Richard. The captain was John Paul Jones. His most famous words were, "I have not yet begun to fight."

By summer, some of that wreckage may be in Austin at the University of Texas archaelogical research laboratory.

The artifacts, if found, are to be studied and preserved at the UT facility, which has gained an international reputation in the marine archaeology field.

Cannon that blasted the United States into independence may not stay here, but the effort to salvage the relics is centered here.

Behind the plan is British naval historian Sydney Wignail and two Austinites, Dr. Dee Ann Story and attorney Wayne Gronquist. Dr. Story is director of the UT archaelogical lab; Gronquist drew up the nonprofit organization charter for the foundation created to raise the shipwreck.

Wignall, who lives in a house overlooking the North Sea in North Wales, plans to move to Austin later this year. He has been to Austin about 12 times since the Bonhomme Richard project was started.

The British Texan-to-be relates the story of the Bonhomme Richard so well, the listener might think he was there that moonlit night in September, 1779 when the 950-ton converted French merchantman figured in what has been called the most important naval engagement in the history of the U.S.

Off Flamborough Head, Jones attacked the British frigate Serapis, which was guarding a 40-ship convoy.

The Bonhomme Richard had 40 guns; the Serapis 50. The Bonhomme Richard was not meant for warfare; the Serapis was faster, more maneuverable.

The battle began at sunset and continued for three hours. Each ship ripped the other broadside after broadside.

Finally, the two ships were gunwhale to gunwhale and hand-to-hand fighting raged.

The Bonhomme Richard had four feet of water in her hold. Fire was perilously near her powder magazine. The Serapis was no better off.

By all rights, according to Wignall, the Bonhomme Richard had been beaten. But not Jones.

The Bonhomme Richard's flag was shot down.

"Have you struck, sir?" Wignall quoted the British captain.

Jones quickly had the flag nailed to the mast.

"I have not yet begun to fight," was his reply to the captain.

Then, history was made. The British captain couldn't believe Jones wanted to continue the fight. He knew his ship was about to blow up. So he surrendered to a ship he had beaten, a man that he had not.

"Jones was defeated, but he had the strongest nerve," Wignall said. "If he hadn't had the nerve, we wouldn't be discussing this now, because both ships would have blown up if the fighting had continued."

The battle's end is a familiar story. The British captain offered Jones his sword. Jones refused it, and the two masters had wine together in Jones' cabin as fire raged on both ships.

Thirty-six hours later, despite Jones; best efforts, the Bonhomme Richard went down. It was so full of cannon holes even the dumping of ballast and part of the armament wouldn't keep the ship afloat.

The exact location of the shipwreck is not known, but British fishermen over the years have chartered at least 100 shipwrecks in the area. In fact, Wignall says there are at least four shipwrecks per square mile in the area.

Wignall said he first approached the U.S. Navy with his idea to explore the wreck in 1962. But at that time, he said, the technology did not exist to pinpoint the location of the Bonhomme Richard.

New developments in sonar make the search process a piece of cake today, however, Wignall said.

The ship carried unusual ballast, a fact which will make it easier to distinguish from the other ships in the area, he said.

The seabed in the area is covered with rocks and patches of sand, Wignall said. Recovery of objects will be fairly easy, except for the weather.

"There's a meteorological window June through August," he said. "Before and after, the winds can reach 100 miles an hour, with 60 ro 80-foot waves."

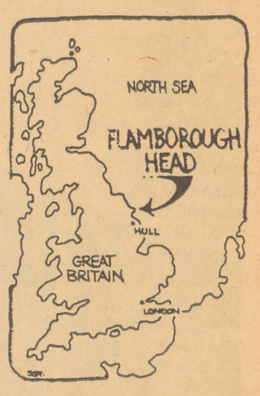
Wignall said British authorities have given their blessing to his efforts, but that the U.S. Naval interest is understandably greater.

"The London Daily Mail carried a small article about our plans in its Yorkshire edition, but they said the Americans still aren't sure which ocean the Bonhomme Richard is in. They were bloody chauvinistic about it," Wignall said.

The U.S. Navy will be lending equipment and expertise, Wignall said, but cannot spend money.

Through the Naval Reserve Association, and from other contributions, Wignall says the foundation — formally known as the Atlantic Charter Martime Archaelogical Foundation — hopes to collect the money necessary to finance the Bonhomme Richard expedition.

"We hope to announce the discovery of the Bonhomme Richard by July 4," Wignall said. "Then we will raise the artillery the first year." He said it will take at least two more years to get all of the Bonhomme Richard's relics to the surface, and, eventually to Austin.



"The Texas Archaeological Research Laboratory is the most advanced in the world," the Britisher said. "The lab has done a lot of work in the maritime field (starting with the artifacts found in Spanish galleons off the coast of Texas.) They have the largest collection of ferrous (metal) objects in the world."

From the material recovered, much can be learned about ships of the Revolutionary War period, Wignall said.

And what John Paul Jones did that September night two centuries ago teaches a lesson it takes no laboratory to understand.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances." — First Amendment

LISD report

Schools must be dependent on public support

By SAM SLAYDON
LISD Superintendent

This year, the cost of education has been aired in the news media, by the leaders in government and by local school districts. Increasing costs are unpleasant factors that face the public schools.

The demands of a growing school system that is endeavoring to meet the needs of its student constituents, as directed by the patrons of the school district, can be fulfilled only with the financial support of those it serves.

The needs of students have been the predominant factor in the development of programs in the Lufkin Public Schools. However, these needs are framed within the accreditation standards of the Texas Education Agency. It is through and within these standards that the local district receives approximately two thirds of its finances.

The college and university entrance requirements also help to set the direction of programs. In the past several years, upwards of 60 per cent of the graduates of Lufkin High School have entered a junior or senior college. These students have met the entrance requirements of colleges and universities in every part of the United States.

Through the occupation and technical division of the Texas Education Agency and its advisory councils composed of local patrons, a varied selection of work-skill classes are provided for Lufkin students. These programs offer such wide experiences, students are prepared to accept jobs in many local businesses and industries. This, in turn, becomes a reinvestment of tax dollars in the community.

The elementary school, too many times overlooked, is the first step to all these accomplishments. It is at this level that students are drilled in the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic. It is in these areas that much time and effort is directed to provide programs that insure a certain amount of success for each child. For many years, critics have labeled public schools as "failure oriented." It is rewarding to report that the Board of Education and the school staff are sensitive to this criticism and devote much energy to erase evidences of the failure oriented syndrome. Many such efforts can be found in all areas of curriculum and instructional planning.

It is through the plans developed in this area that basic skills are emphasized in language arts, including reading, as well as in arithmetic and handwriting. Through the efforts of instructional personnel, these subject areas are receiving attention that will identify skills and establish grade placement for their introduction and development. With this approach, the structure and form of our spoken and written language should enhance our communicative skills rather than being an obstacle.

The criticism of programs that are too extensive in remediation is one that will be with us for some time. One problem revolves around the pupil-teacher ratio at the primary level. The small the ratio, the better opportunity there is for a one to one arrangement. It is the desire of the Board of Education to reduce the ratio to the best, most educationally sound base. However, with such a reduction, the need for additional classroom facilities and teachers becomes urgent. This, in turn, requires funds for construction and personnel support. Under the present educational legislation, the burden of additional local support is being expressed in hundreds of thousands of dollars. This support is not easily accepted by local taxpayers. The reason is obvious. The ad valorem tax, the base for most taxing agencies, is overburdened.

Through a system of accountability that will be available with data processing, the Lufkin School District should be able to report more fully to its tax payers the cost of education as it relates to instruction, maintenance and administration. The efficiency of the school district in its operation will then be constantly before the community for evaluation. A modern idiom reflects it as "putting it on the line." It is my conviction that by "putting it on the line," the boys and girls — young men and women attending the Lufkin Public Schools — will be provided the continued support of its patrons.

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Lufkin Industries--- (Continued from Page 6)

portion of the pumping unit production to the Trailer Division. Today, LUFKIN has been averaging 140 pumping unit shipments per month from the Trailer Division in addition to the regular trailer production.

Receiving this support from the Trailer Division enabled LUFKIN to ship an average of approximately 100 pumping units per week. A total of 5122 pumping units were shipped in 1975 which set a new production record.

Purchasing the Martin Wagon Company was not the only milestone in 1939 for LUFKIN. It was in 1939, that one of LUFKIN'S most important products was born. Since the gear reducer is the heart of the pumping unit, the company's machine shop facilities had been built around the production of pumping unit gears. From many years experience with pumping unit gears, LUFKIN entered the industrial and marine gear fields.

Today, LUFKIN has the largest gear cutting capacity in this section of the country, including a total of 30 Sykes gear generators and 10 hobbing machines. When the big push came for additional pumping units during the energy shortage LUFKIN was ahead of most of its competition and was able to increase its production by approximately 25 percent within a year.

Today, LUFKIN industrial gears play an important role in the operation of many major industries and throughout the United States including such companies as Firestone, Goodyear, U.S. Tire and B.F. Goodrich Rubber companies, General Motors, Fairbanks Morse, Allis Chalmers, Ingersoll Rand, U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, Bethlehem Steel, Dow Chemical Texas Eastman, and cooling towers for countless shopping centers dotting the United States countryside.

Marine gear installations are found in dredges, ferry boats, Navy YTB harbor tugs, river towboats, small freighters, Great Lakes ore boats, and ocean-going tubs.

In 1947, LUFKIN built a new foundry with capacity of 160 tons per day, and in 1950, the foundry produced its first ductile or nodular iron. LUFKIN did most of the research in the use of this material for gears, and today, 90 percent of the world's pumping units are equipped with nodular iron gears.

On December 30, 1975, LUFKIN officially opened its new $3.7 million dollar counterweight foundry. Two new electric arc furnaces recycle 12,500 pounds of scrap metal per hour resulting in 50 tons of castings per eight-hour shift. The new foundry has more than $1 million in pollution control equipment.

All molds are produced on a mechanical in-line conveyor system. They are produced with chemically-bonded sand known as "No-Bake". This eliminates the long oven drying process required in the past. This system also reduced drastically the amount of natural gas used by our plant.

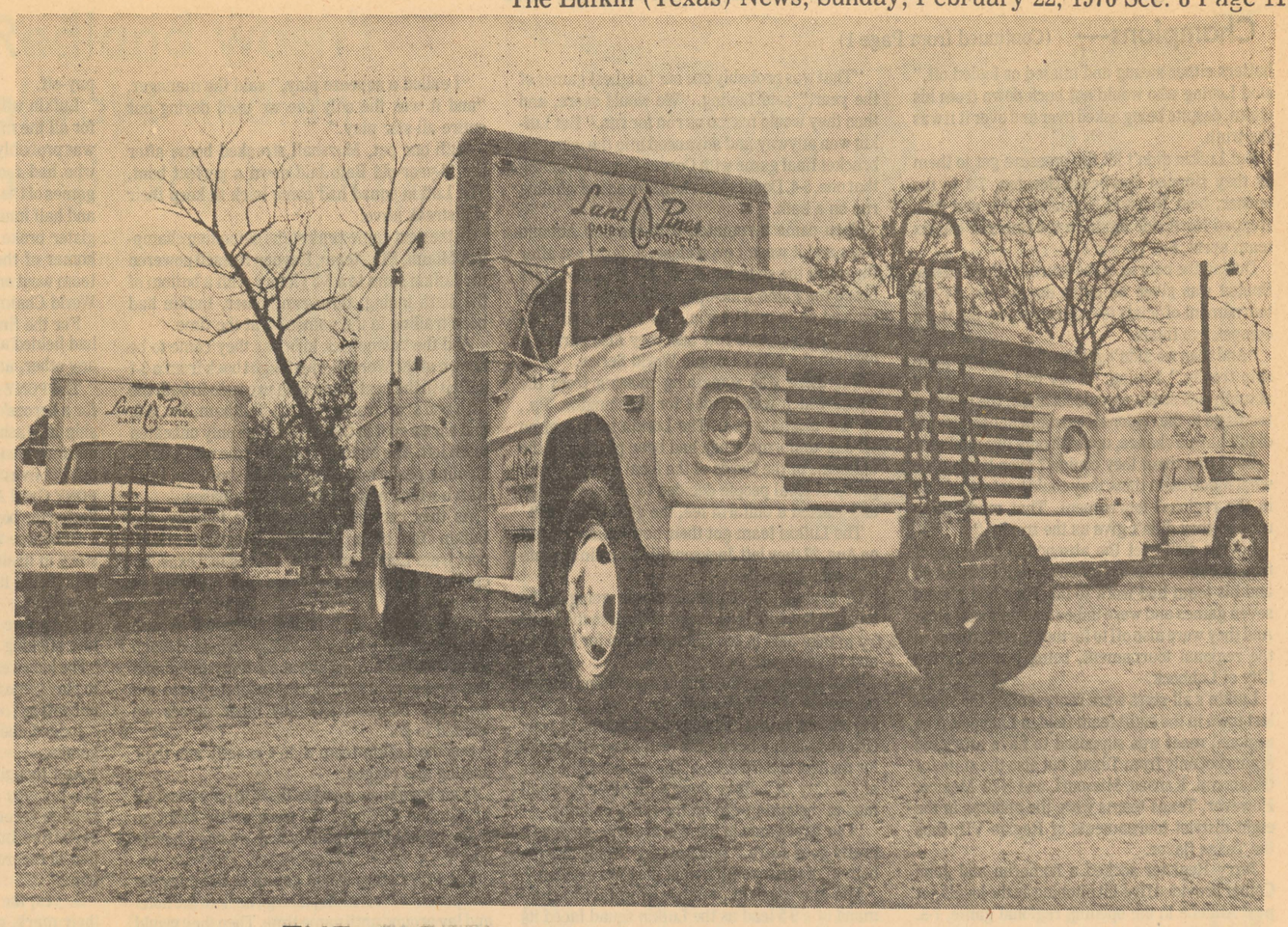
When LUFKIN foundry was in its infancy, one of the most important segments of the business was the Mill Supplies. Originally its function was to stock saws, knives and sundry parts for sawmills. As LUFKIN'S operations grew and expanded the Mill Supplies was set up as a separate division and is now jobber and distributor of automotive, plumbing, pole line hardware and industrial supplies as well as manintaining its usual sawmill supplies.

From a one-man department, this division now employs some 50 persons including an outside sales force covering Texas and adjoining Louisiana, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

LUFKIN became so diversified that it was necessary to change its name in 1970 from Lufkin Foundry and Machine Company to Lufkin Industries, Inc.

Throughout these 67 years of LUFKIN'S existence, great emphasis has been placed on diversifying its products and keeping the plant modern and supplies with the latest equipment. For several years, the company has invested about one million dollars each year on plant expansion and the purchase of modern machine tools for manufacturing.

LUFKIN continues to consider future change and continues to meet the test of time. — Prepared by Lufkin Industries



THE FLEET'S IN AT LAND O' PINES

More modern refrigerated trucks have been added to the Land O' Pines fleet of rolling stock. These new units, as shown above, are termed the most advanced in the industry. Land O' Pines was one of the first plants to install electronic processing control. This control panel automated handling of milk speeds up the entire process and provides improved working conditions. The automated handling is so rapid, it's possible for the delivery truck to receive the processed milk while it is still being discharged from the tanker. This fresh milk can then be on the grocer's shelves the same day it arrives from the dairy farm. Hence, the Land O' Pines slogan: "East Texas Fresh."

Lufkin Federal--- (Continued from Page 4)

equipment was installed to handle the vastly increased accounting and customer account processing. This equipment was updated in 1974 with the installation of new NCR "on line" 7200 series teller terminals and Series 317 computer to provide better capabilities for handling more than 3500 loan accounts and 13,000 savings accounts.

One President

S.W. Henderson Jr., local industrialist and leader in business and civic affairs, was named president of the association at the time of organization. He has held that office continually. In a recent interview, Mr. Henderson stated that he was particularly proud of the association's growth and the contributions it has made to the community in supplying home mortgage funds and as a savings depository institution.

Curtis W. Fenley Sr., founder of the law firm of Fenley, Bate and Newman, was active in the original organization and served as the secretary, attorney, and general manager. He has served as a director since 1935, and he also serves on the executive committee.

Ernest P. Medford became the first full-time manager of the institution in late 1935, a position he held until retirement in 1966. He now serves as a director emeritus. A.G. Cromwell, a native of Angelina County, became the managing officer in late 1967.

Leaders Involved

The original directors were C.L. DuPuy, owner and president of Angelina Chevrolet Co.; George N. Richardson, executive vice president of Lufkin National Bank; C.A. Burke, owner Burke's Drug Store; N.D. Shands, local manager of Texas Power and Light Co.; R.E. Carmical, Lufkin National Bank officer; and S.W. Henderson Jr. Other prominent business and professional leaders of Lufkin have served the institution as directors over the past 42 years.

Current directors, in addition to Henderson and Fenley, are Robert L. Poland, president of Lufkin Industries; George Thannisch, physician; Simon W. Henderson III, investments; Curtis W. Fenley Jr., attorney-at-law; James L. Love, chairman and chief executive officer of Love Wood Products, Diboll; Joseph C. Hornsey, president of Hornsey Corporation; and Cromwell.

AC--- (Continued from Page 9)

ing is based on contact hours, each student enrolled contributes to the earning of state support.

What are the racial characteristics of Angelina College students? Again using the 1972, 1973, and 1974 fall enrollments, there were 2,899 whites (85 per cent), 439 blacks (13 per cent), 48 Mexican-Americans (1 per cent), and 16 American Indians (1 per cent). The 1970 census reports that Angelina County was 80 per cent white, 18 per cent black, and 2 per cent Mexican-American. Allowance should be made for the fact that the students are not all from Angelina County. The American Indians, for example, are chiefly from Polk County.

All statistics used in this report are based on students enrolled in credit courses. They may be full-time or part-time, day or evening students, and occasionally both day and evening. Statistics do not include several hundred students enrolled in non-credit courses. — Prepared by Angelina College

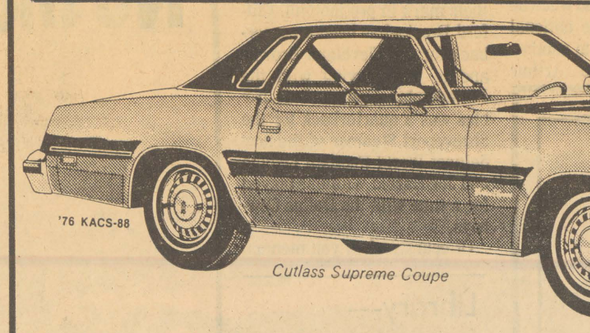
Home Savings--- (Continued from Page 5)

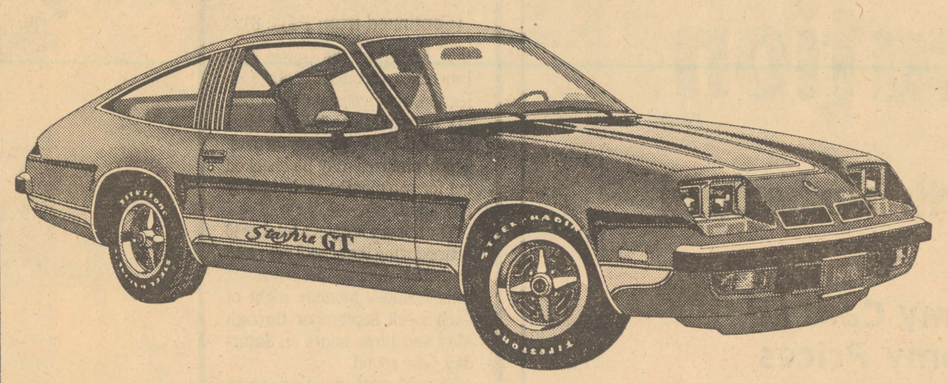
W. Temple Webber, and Mark Swan Jr.

The association, under the new title of The Money Growers Association, plans the opening of two new branches in the Bicentennial year with new operation centers to offer complete loan and savings services in the Diboll and the Crockett areas.

"Innovative plans to further expand services are in abundance as Home Savings offers its customers ever-increasing arrays of programs designed to benefit its customers," the Association reported. — Prepared by Home Savings and Loan Association.

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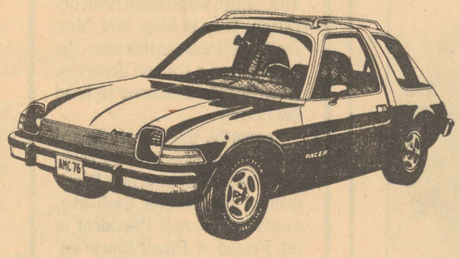

'76 KACS-88
Cutlass Supreme Coupe



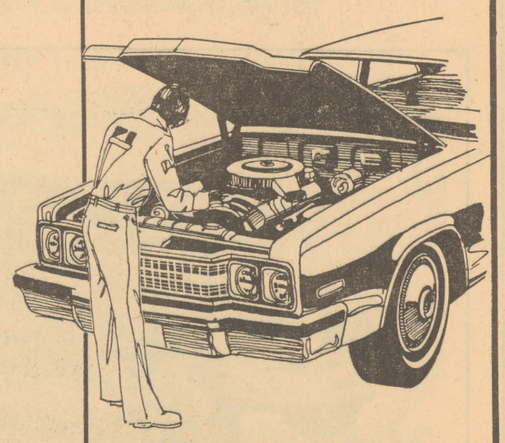
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Champions---

(Continued from Page 1)

batters either swung and missed or fouled off," said Loving who would not back down from his claim, despite being asked over and over it it was the truth.

But Lufkin didn't let the pressure get to them as they stopped Southeast Houston, 7-3 in the opener, beat Houston Northside, 3-2, and then stopped Northside again in the finals of the six team event, 6-4.

During the course of the tourney, the Houston finalist was given an extra day of rest by the tournament officials to ensure, as they put it, "a competitive finals."

"And then we didn't get the district championship trophy," Loving. "They had one director actually ask us if we would let one of the Houston teams go to the regional tournament because we didn't have a chance, not with only two pitchers.

But I told them they couldn't even beat us, so what made them think they could beat somebody in the regional tournament. That made them mad so they didn't give us the trophy."

Loving didn't let the absence of the district trophy bother him too much though because he and his team had work to do. They had played seven games and were unbeaten in all-star play. And they were also off to further their fortunes in the regional tournament, being hosted by the City of Lubbock.

Lufkin's all-stars were representing the smallest town in the eight team field in Lubbock. The regional meet was supposed to have attracted teams not only from Texas, but also the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and New Mexico. However, Texas teams were the champs in the eight district tournaments of Region VII, thus the Texas flavor.

Jerry Register socked a homerun and John Collier provided five-hit pitching as the locals got past Abilene in the opening regional game, 7-5. And then they took a 10-8 victory over San Antonio, scoring four runs in the bottom of the sixth inning to break a 6-6 tie.

"That was probably one our toughest games of the year," said Loving. "We would score, and then they would match us run for run." But Lufkin won anyway and advanced into the winner's bracket final game with Corpus Christi, winning that one, 5-4. Dennis Marshall scored the winning run on a balk.

Then came a rematch with the San Antonio stars and it wasn't even close, at least not after the top of the sixth inning when the Lufkin stars broke the game wide-open with seven runs and cruised on to an 11-4 win. The Lufkin stars has their 11th win in a row and they also earned a berth in the PONY League World Series.

But there was something missing from the squad which was headed for Washington, Pa., for the ultimate goal. The Lufkin team had no all-star uniforms. They had been playing in the uniforms of the Cards of the local league. But a group of local people decided to change all that and started a uniform fee, the goal being $400.

The Lufkin team got their new uniforms, and on Aug. 27 they left Jacksonville by train enroute to Washington, Pa.

Of course the competition was going to be tough, what with the top eight teams in the country to take part in the championship for boys 13 and 14 years old.

That same year the Lufkin American Leagion team was the state champ of Texas, but was beaten out in the regional tournament in New Orleans the day before the PONY stars departed for the World Series. So at the moment, the eyes of the City Of Lufkin along with other baseball fans in the state were on the PONY champs.

"Our first game in the World Series gave us a pretty good scare," said Loving. "Going into the bottom of the seventh inning they were ahead."

The Maywood Ill., team was in fact in command of a 9-5 lead as the Lufkin squad faced its final chance. But they came up with five runs to win the game. And the final tally was a strategy move by Loving.

"I called a squeeze play," said the manager, "and it was the only one we used during our entire all-star play."

With one out, Marshall streaked home after the 13-year-old Bate laid down a perfect bunt. The Lufkin squad had come back to keep their win streak alive.

In the next game against the defending champion, Miami, Fla., team, Hayden Russell powered the Lufkin stars to a 5-3 victory with a bottom of the sixth inning, three-run homer. Lufkin had been trailing in the game, 3-2 at the time.

And the "comeback kids" as they came to be known at the World Series fought back from a 3-1 deficit in the next game with two runs in both the fifth and sixth frames to stop Waltham, Pa., 5-3, and earn a spot in the finals as the only unbeaten team left. The highlight of the game was a base-stealing performance by Lufkin shortstop Billy Karrh which netted him six extra bases.

As they continued through the tourney, the Lufkin stars began to recieve telegrams of support from Lufkin and other places in Texas, including the restaurant where they ate while in Lubbock.

"The folks up in Washington treated us real nice too," said Loving. "They provided each team with two hosts while at the tournament and they took care of getting us transportation to and from the ballpark and any other places we wanted to go."

But the Lufkin team didn't exactly run their hosting duo ragged.

"Our boys knew we were there to play baseball first," said Loving. "We were pretty strict on them, but that was the only way we knew how to win."

The PONY stars would get up in the morning and practice for a while, then go back to the hotel and lay around until game time. Then they would suit up and head out to the ballpark to warm up.

"We were going to play for as long as we could," said Loving and his strategy seemed to pay-off.

Lufkin was facing Maywood again, this time for all the marbles, but the championship game was probably an anti-climax for the East Texans who had faced close battles in the first three games of the double elmination affair. After four and half innings, the score was tied, 2-2, but Register broke the deadlock with his record fifth homer of the four-game series and the Lufkin team went on to record a 5-2 win and capture the World Championship.

For the first time in the city's history, Lufkin had fielded an athletic team that was the best of any other, anywhere, in its division.

The PONY League champs returned to Lufkin for a heroes' welcome, but the World Championship in Washington, Pa., was not to be the only one for at least 10 of the boys. They later teamed up with five other Lufkin stars as members of the PONY Grad All-Star team which won the World Series for boys 15 and 16 years old in 1959.

Of course the PONY Grad triumph would be a story in itself, but it probably would not get the ratings the 1957 Lufkin World Championship received.

"When we won that last game, it was almost like sticking a pin in a balloon," said Loving. "The kids were deflated. They were still wanting to play some more baseball games. We were still unbeaten."

Indeed, the PONY Champs had won 15 straight games.

And though the Lufkin team wanted to keep playing, you can bet the publishers of the PONY League record book were glad the hardhitting boys from Lufkin were through. They broke or tied 10 records during the five days of competition.

So yes, the Lufkin PONY All-Stars of 1957 left their mark, not only in Lufkin and the state of Texas, but across the nation. That's why their accomplishment is rated by most folks as the greatest sports feat ever by a Lufkin area team.

Sports---

(Continued from Page 1)

times, in 1958 and 1960, while playing for the Boston Red Sox.

No team from the county has ever won the state championship in football, with the exception of Lufkin Dunbar though the Panthers did come close in 1943 when they fell in the finals to San Angelo, 26-13. And in 1954 the Panthers were the only unbeaten Class 4A team in the state, but the Pack was stopped on the basis of penetrations in the state quarterfinals game by Breckenridge after the two teams had tied, 14-14.

Dunbar, as has been covered in a story in another place in this section, won three state championships in the Prairie View A&M League in 1962, 1966 and 1967, falling in the finals of the 1968 Class 2A championship in their first year in UIL play.

Ken Houston, who holds a National Football League record for most interception returns for touchdowns in a season with six, is probably the best known Lufkin athlete to make his mark in pro football. And of course Clifford Brooks, Joe Harold Williams, and Joe Robb have also been playing days in the pro sport along with D.C. Nobles.

And you can add to that group Diboll's Mack Mitchell. The 6-8, 250 pound Mitchell became the first area football player to be named as a first round draft pick in the National Football League. The defensive end was Cleveland's first choice in 1975 and he started every game for the Browns in the 1975 season.

Mitchell, who was the fourth player drafted in the NFL in '75, gained the honor for his play at the University of Houston where he was named to no less than five all-American teams during his senior year.

On the coaching scene, Abe Martin is probably the most renowned and was the head Lufkin mentor on the gridiron in the 1930's, and later went to TCU in the Southwest Conference where he coached several loop champions. He retired from the post of athletic director at TCU last year.

Track athletes from Lufkin have shown brightly too, but none more than Elrick Brown and Curtis Mills. The latter broke the world record in the 440 yard dash back in 1967 when he blazed around a track in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 44.7 seconds, running for the Texas A&M track team.

Brown's specialty too is the 440 yard dash and he set the state record in Texas last year with a clocking of 45.8. He broke the state mark by more than five-tenths of a second and is now running track with the University of Houston track team. The state championship was also Brown's second straight.

TP&L---

(Continued from Page 6)

Station near Athens.

When these units are completed they will add further strength to TP&L's dependable electric power network. The Company also operated major power plants at Trinidad, near Athens; at Stryker Creek near Lufkin; at Rivercrest near Paris; at Collin near Frisco; at Lake Creek near Waco; at Valley near Savoy; at Tradinghouse Creek near Waco and at the Aluminum Company of America plant at Rockdale.

By 1985, lignite and nuclear plants will account for more than 50 per cent of TP&L's total generating capability, a result of the Company's shift from gas to these more economical and abundant fuels. In 1974, 91 per cent of TP&L's generating capability was supplied by gas-fueled power plants.—Prepared by TP&L

Dunbar---

(Continued from Page 1)

cumstances, it's kind of hard to draw a valid conclusion."

Redd though thinks the problems that cropped up when the integration finally took place could have been avoided, or at least a good number of them could have been.

"The whole city went through a traumatic situation at that time," said Redd. "The whole system was in a state of shock.

"But I had done a lot of work at community relations well before this ever got started and was very disappointed in the way it was handled.

"I had always been proud of the leadership exhibited in this city, but during that period of time we didn't have any leaders. Everyone just seemed to want to forget about the situation and they thought in doing so it would go away. No one wanted to sit down and talk about the problems. I was very much let down at that point."

Redd went on "You had to be a black teacher or black student to understand what they went through. The kids over at Lufkin High School at least had some sampling of what integration was like because there had been some blacks going to school there for quite some time. But there was no integration at Dunbar.

"And many of the black teachers were heads of families and no one really knew about their job security. There had been talk about what finally happened for three years, but still nobody has sat down and discussed the problems it would bring about. Most of the folks didn't really understand or know what the move would be

"And it was probably the

"ANd it was probably the most crucial point in my life," added Redd. "I had one daughter about to finish high school, and as a matter of fact, she had been going to Lufkin High School all along. And I had some more children in high school.

"My big disappointment though was that no one stepped out and became a leader during that time," Redd repeated. "We were probably more prepared than any other town in the state for this situation and I still believe, and this is my opinion, that the transition could have been done without any incident."

Redd added that Lufkin got over the total integration very quickly compared to other places.

But there was a void left in the Lufkin sports scene when the Dunbar Tigers checked in their equipment for the last time. And the void was felt all across the state. But not only in football.

There were at least two outstanding athletes from Dunbar who played little if no football for the Tigers, but who became famous anyway.

Phillip Jones was a national class tennis player, and when he was a senior, lost the national Negro championship to another black high school star, Arthur Ashe.

"Phillip was what you call a real tennis player too," said Ross. "I think he could have been nearly or just as good as Ashe. But Ashe got the backing of a doctor after the tournament and Jones did not. And Jones didn't have enough money to continue his advancement in tennis."

A couple of years after Jones, Joe Robertson came along and he became the state champ in the PVA&M league. He too participated in the national tournament and reached the semi-finals.

Robertson is now the tennis coach at Victoria Stroman High School in Victoria and he has participated in the Lufkin Open Tennis Tournament the past two years.

And there have been four football players from Dunbar make their mark in pro football. Clifford Brooks has been a cornerback for the Cleveland Browns and is now playing with the Philadelphia Eagles. D.C. Nobles was a quarterback for the Shreveport Steamer of the now defunct World Football League and Joe Harold Williams played for a time with the Dallas Cowboys.

Of course, when you mention former Dunbar players who have played or are playing pro football, the first name that comes to mind is Ken Houston. For years Houston has been one of the premiere free safeties in the National Football League, first with the Houston Oilers and now with the Washington Redskins.

And there was even one athlete from the former Lufkin school that set a world's record. Curtis Mills established a new standard in the 440 yard dash during the 1967 track season while running for Texas A&M. And his 44.7 mark stood for quite some time.

Redd was asked to pinpoint the top athlete he had coached while at Dunbar but his answer had a double element.

"We have really had a lot of great athletes here in the past," said Redd as his mind went to thinking. "But if you had to name the top you would have to name two.

"We would have to say Kenneth Houston has done a super job because of his number of years in pro football. That is a real credit to his athletic ability. And he has also been a goodwill ambassador for the United States at times, making trips to places like Tokyo. He has been a real credit to our school.

"And of course Curtis Mills would have to be the other one because of his great achievement in setting a world record. Those two have stood out extremely high and they are above, I would have to say, everyone else."

Of course another inevitable question asked of a successful coach is which team stands out in his mind as the best he has coached.

"I don't think there was any one team," said Redd. "Anytime you take a group of kids and go to the top, as far as you can go, then it's quite an achievement.

"Each time is actually a greater thrill. The first time you win a state championship, you may feel proud, but you may also feel a little lucky. But when you win that second and then that third championship you feel everyone you are connected with is doing an outstanding job."

Redd said he meant not only the coaching staff and the players, but also fans and other members of the school. Participation was the key to the Dunbar success more than anything else.

"We would have a traveling squad of 40 players," said Ross as he thought back to the days when Dunbar would play other teams that would have only 18 or 20 men standing on the other sideline. "And everybody on our team had a job they could do on the football field."

Ross had little trouble in picking out his favorite moment of the past.

"The game that was unforgettable for me was that 1966 state championship game with Booker T. Washington High School in Wichita Falls. It was freezing cold and even before the game, no one gave us a chance against them. But we beat them, 13-6."

Of course for Redd there was another aspect about his winning record (146-36-3) at Dunbar that made for tradition.

"Anytime you establish success in anything, everyone you come up against puts special emphasis on trying to beat you. I felt like in my later years at Dunbar we had that edge going for us and I also thought we we setting a good example for not only the young but also the older people in the community."—By TIM MAY

Library---

(Continued from Page 8)

tion, known as the Gertie Mae Lawrence Circulating Art Collection, now consists of 69 fine art reproductions by Old Masters and contemporary artists. These pictures may be checked out for two months each time by any adult.

The library is open a total of 46 hours during the school year and 43 hours during the summer. This includes Monday night of each week September through May and three hours on Saturday year round.

The library meeting room may be reserved and used by any person or organization, free of charge, during library hours.

After Mrs. Lawrence's death in 1968, Mrs. Joy Smith, Mrs. Lawrence's assistant, ran the library. In December, 1968, Mrs. James L. Love was appointed to serve as librarian and Mrs. Joy Smith as her assistant. In 1970, Mrs. Smith was named head librarian. Then in May, 1974, Mrs. Smith resigned. At this time, the board hired a trained librarian, Mrs. Brenda Leamons to head the library.

Presently, the Library Board of Trustees consists of nine regular members, the current President of the Booster Club and, ex-officio, current President of the Friend of Diboll Libraries. These regular members must be approved by the City Council of the City of Diboll and the Diboll Booster Club.

In its short existence of 12 years, the T.L.L. Temple Memorial Library has reached and exceeded its capacity level. A dream germinated over 70 years ago has finally come true.

The future is bright and hopeful for the T.L.L. Temple Memorial Library. We look forward to a successful 1976 and will always seek to serve the needs of everyone in Diboll and Angelina County. We hope you will help us make 1976 a success by using the library. The library is for YOU! — Prepared by T.L.L. Temple Library

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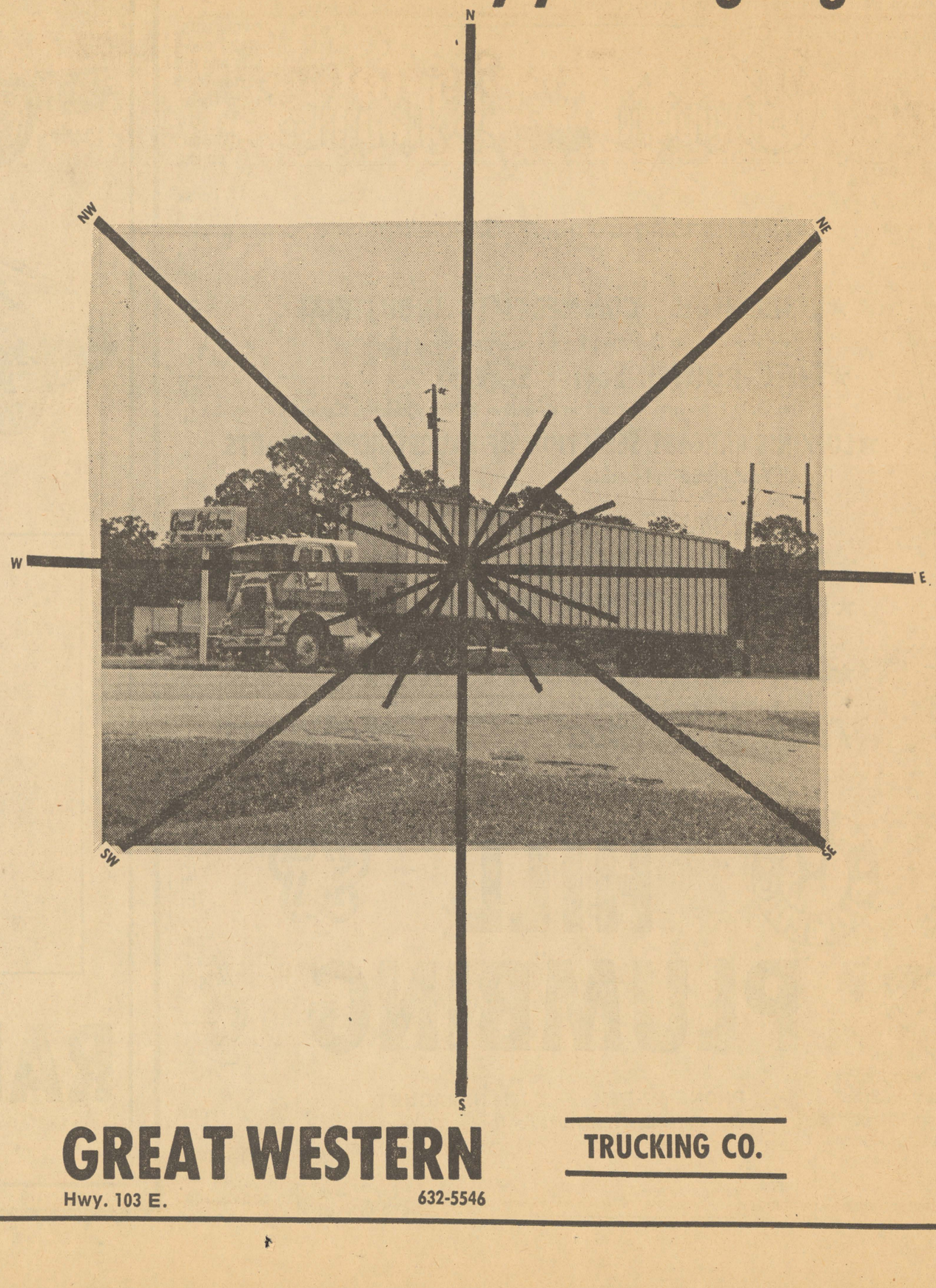
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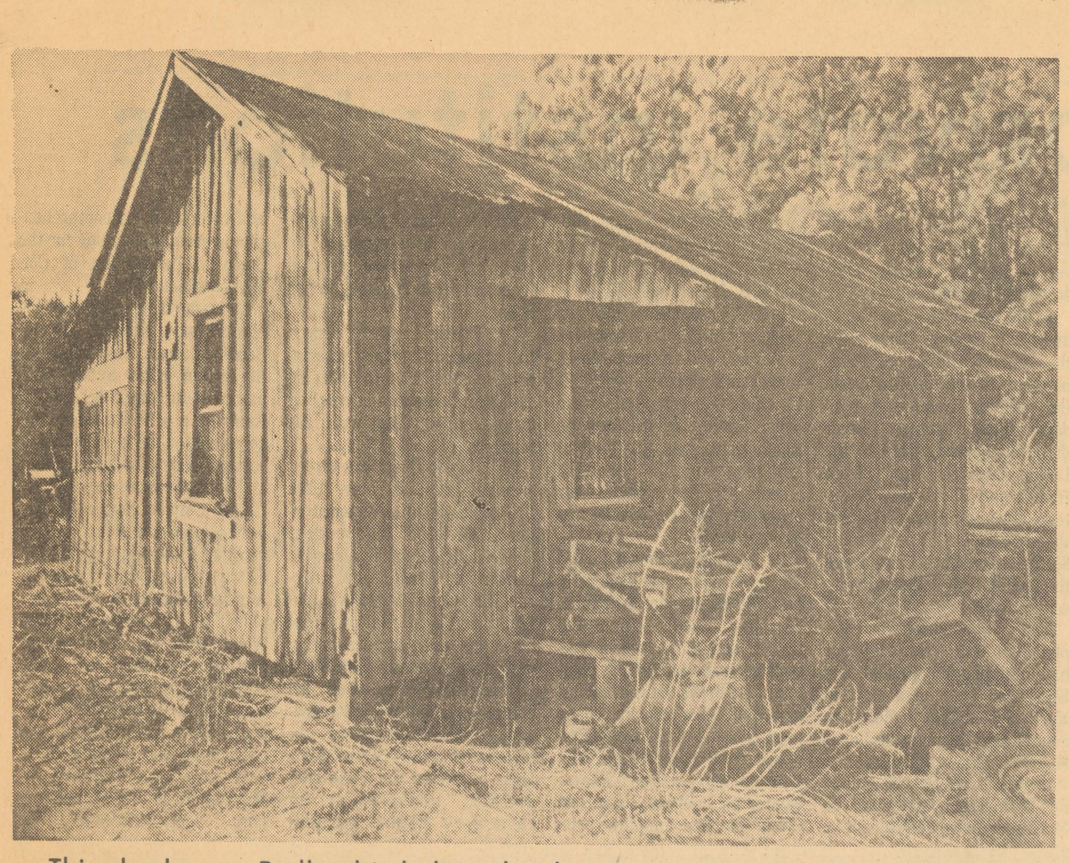
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This shack near Redland is believed to have once served as slaves quarters

Redland wasn't always Redland; originally Liberty

At one time Liberty, Tex. was located just a few miles north of Lufkin.

Its location hasn't changed, but the name has.

Between 1900 and 1917 Liberty's name was altered because there was already a town by that name that had a post office. The name Redland was then molded from the red dirt in the area.

The community was one of the earliest settlements in East Texas. Liberty, or Redland, had its first school as early as 1839. At that time Redland was part of Nacogdoches County. Today it is in Angelina County.

The location of the school, on William Perkins land in front of the Milton J. Fenley home, remained the same until 1903. There were no more than 17 students in the school which met six months of the year.

When the school was moved to a site closer to the highway, the Union Church started meeting in it. About 125 students attended the school's nine grades.

Seven years later in 1910, the last census of Redland was taken. It had a population of 10, a cotton gin, and a general store.

In 1926, the school was again moved, this time into a brick building. There were about 15 seniors that year. During the late twenties, classes started being conducted nine months of the year.

Mrs. Arthur T. Cloyd Sr. moved to Redland from Lufkin in 1926. However she continued going to school in Lufkin. She said if a student graduated from Redland and then came to Lufkin for the 10th and 11th grades, they were put back a grade since they had graduated from the ninth.

During the 1930s, the Redland school went to 11 grades.



Mrs. Cloyd

When Mrs. Cloyd moved, there were two grocery stores in Redland. The stores were owned by brothers, R.S. Perkins and Lloyd B. Perkins.

The center of town then, where the churches, school and stores were, was not U.S. 59 north like today. The nucleus was the road between U.S. 59 and the old Gulf Pipeline Road. The Pipeline Road — Sayers today — was the route everyone used to go to Lufkin.

There were by this time, not the Union Church, but the Methodist and the Baptist churches. The Baptist church preceded the Methodist by only a few years.

Often the churches would sponsor dinner on the ground and singings. Most everyone would arrive in their surreys.

However, Mrs. Cloyd said everyone played baseball more than anything else.

She also said basketball was important because Redland school always had good girls and boys basketball teams. The school was then about the size of Central Independent School District today. However, now Redland students attend classes in Lufkin.

Entex: 40-year-old 'new company'

Special to The News

Entex, Inc., the natural gas distribution company which serves Lufkin and the surrounding area, has been described by one of its shareholders as a new company with more than forty years of experience in the distribution of natural gas. Founded as an independent, investor-owned company on July 1, 1970, the company now known as Entex, Inc. has grown to a position of leadership in the gas industry. Originally, it was the retail distribution division for United Gas Corporation and, later, for Pennzoil United, Inc.

Today, Entex is more...much more...growing in step with the great area it serves. Now, Entex is a diversified energy company headquartered in Houston — Energy Capital of the U. S.

And Entex has grown in Lufkin, too. Today, the company serves almost 8,761 customers in the city of Lufkin and more than 10,860 customers in the Lufkin area which is comprised of 7 communities in the immediate area. The company employs 21 people in its Lufkin area operations. In the entire East Texas Division, Entex serves more than 105,000 customers. Frank Wiggs is vice president and manager of the East Texas Division.

Although Houston is the keystone of the company's gas distribution business, it is not an exclusive area of interest for Entex. The company's gas distribution system extends from Laredo in Southwest Texas to the Eastern border of Mississippi and includes nearly all of the Gulf Coast Areas of Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana. In this three-state area, Entex now provides dependable gas service to more than 720,000 customers in approximately 400 communities.

As a new corporation, Entex operated until mid-1975 as United Gas, Inc. During those first four years, the new role of Entex as a diversified energy company emerged. This resulted in changing the name of the company from United Gas, Inc. to Entex, Inc. in 1974.

Today, the company has interests in oil and gas explorations and production, contract drilling, real estate, and coal leases. Its Energy Resource Group includes Entex Petroleum Company, Big Chief Drilling Company and Entex Coal Company.

Although Entex's diversification program has been proceeding smoothly, the success of the company is still tied closely to the gas distribution business. Unlike some companies, the majority of Entex's gas distribution revenues are derived from "human needs" customers. With the Federal Power Commission's set priorities for available gas distribution through interstate pipelines joining state regulatory commissions rulings, Entex has faced no serious, long-term threat of being unable to supply its customers, most of whom are residential and small commercial.

Entex has continued to explore vigorously for new sources of supplementary gas and energy requirements in the years ahead. For example, the company contracted to purchase up to four million cubic feet of gas daily from an independent producer in East Texas. Fortunately, Entex is located in the major natural gas-producing area, Entex is better able to compete for new supplies when they do become available. Its long-term contracts, too, provide a further security for the company and its customers.

In Entex's latest annual report for the year ended June 30, 1975, the company pointed out that it continues to maintain a favorable gas supply position. And in Lufkin and East Texas, Entex will continue to work to assure its customers that they have the necessary volumes of natural gas, they need.

Prepared by Entex

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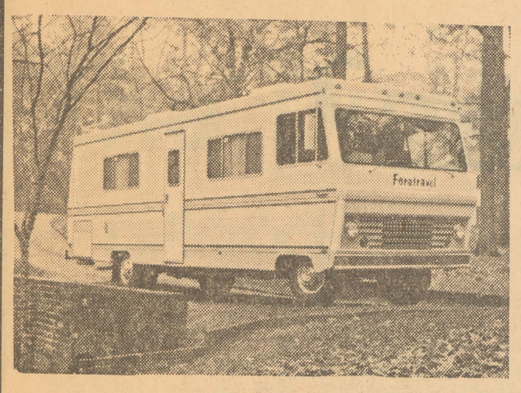
"The basis of our government being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter." — Thomas Jefferson

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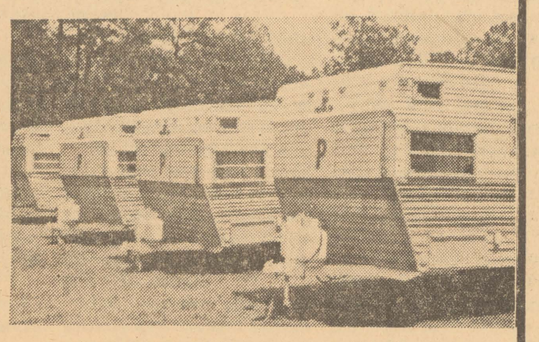
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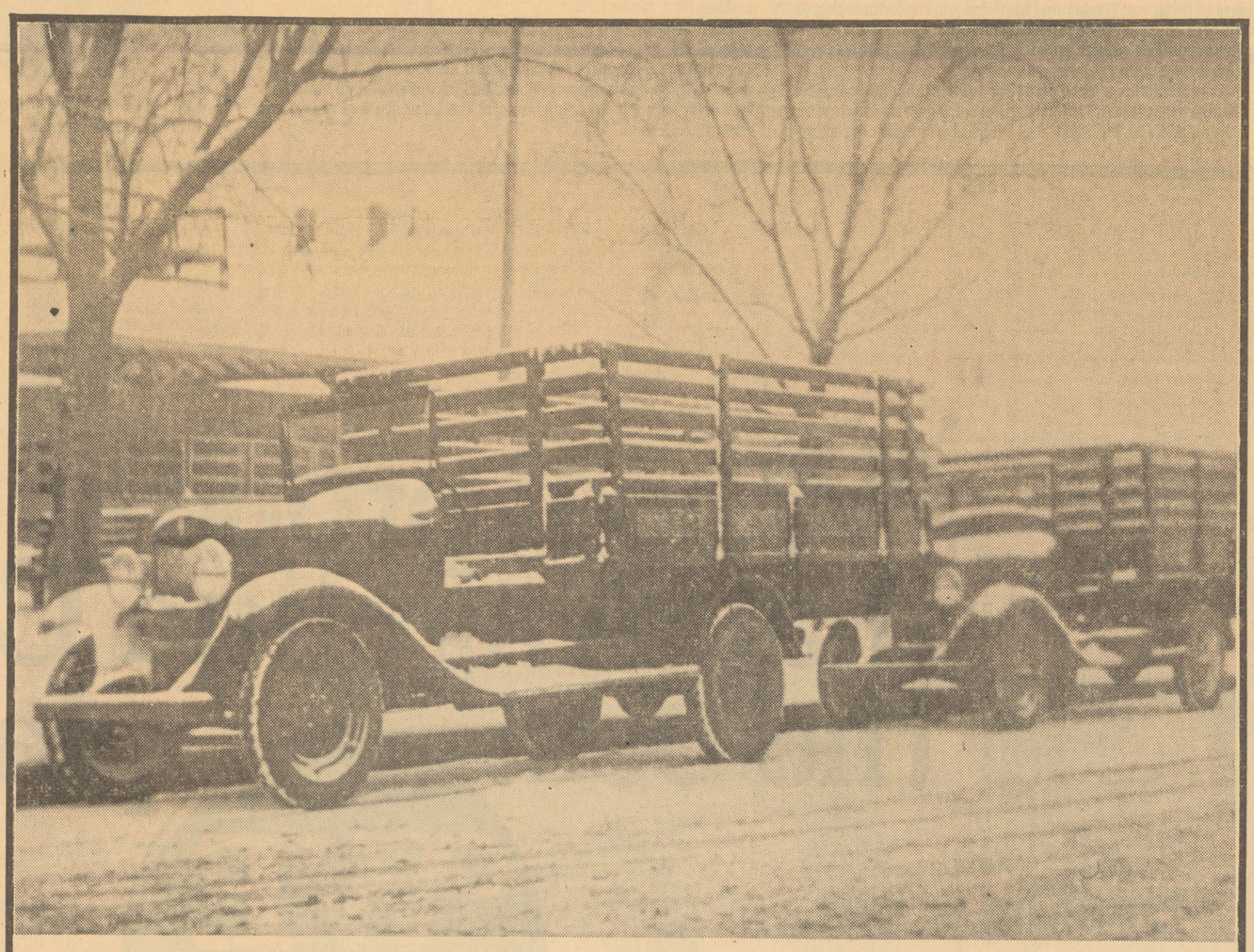




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Lufkin schools began as private institutions

Special to The News

In the early days of Lufkin, most schools were privately operated, although the "old free school" on Culverhouse and Grove was financed partially by public funds. In the last years of the 19th century, this school building was struck by lightning, injuring several school children.

Lack of funds often cut the school term short. W.B. O'Quinn, was the county's representative in the Texas Legislature and introduced a bill in 1905 that created the Lufkin Independent School District.

The first Lufkin board meeting was held on May 6, 1905. Members were W.M. Glenn, president; J.T. Maroney, Sr., secretary: W.J. Townsend, Sr., treasurer; and J.H. Kurth, Sr., G.A. Kelley, C.D. Stegall and W.H. Perkins. Glenn and Townsend were appointed to elect a superintendent. A.O. Rail was elected to the post and became Lufkin's first school superintendent. Other early superintendents were W.H. Carney, H.B. Stegall and A.F. Armstrong.

In the fall of 1913 a new high school building was built by R.B. Shearer at a cost of $57,500 on Ellis and Raguet. S.W. Dirickson from Tennessee was the superintendent. Through the foresight of W.C. Trout, then president of the Lufkin School Board, two new courses were added to the curriculum. They were shop and domestic science. The 11th grade was added to the school in 1913. From this grade in 1914, the following students graduated: Dick Philen, Fannie Maroney, Ausey Childress, Will O'Quinn and Persis Shearer.

After 1913, the elementary school became known as Central Ward Elementary and was attended by pupils living east of the Southern Pacific tracks and north of Lufkin Avenue. The children on the west side went to school in the basement of the new high school and in two rooms on the first floor. This school was called West Side Grammar School. Both schools had grades one through seven. A two-story annex of four rooms was built on the Central campus to take care of the overflow. Early principals of Central Ward School were Mrs. Edna Clarke Abney, Mrs. Winnie Singleton Grayson, Miss Persis Shearer, Mrs. R.H. Glass, Mr. Hutcherson, Mr. Satcher, and Miss Belle Allwine. Early principals of West Side School were Miss Belle Allwine, Miss Petts, Mrs. R.H. Powell, and Mrs. Louise Johnson McMullen. Later principals of Central Elementary were Eloise Johnson, Langston Kerr and Rex Weisinger.

The children on and around East Lufkin Avenue (called Lufkin Land after the lumber mill on that street) and the children on the Ford Chapel Road and Ewing Road went to Knight's Chapel School located in front of Knight's Cemetery.

A stucco building was erected on Ward Street and was first known as East Ward School, the name was later changed to Lillie B. Miles. In the last few years, it has been remodeled and is used as a reading clinic. Some of the early teachers at this school were Miss Addie Clark, Mrs. Evie Largent Bumpers, Mrs. Ruby Johnson, Miss Frances Maroney, Mrs. R.H. Powell and Mrs. Lillie B. Miles.

The first Negro school was on Chestnut Street near the Paul Avenue intersection. Keltys also had a Negro school on the west side of the A&NR tracks near Nile Street. The school on Chestnut was later moved to Leach Street.

In the summer of 1917, I.A. Coston became superintendent, a post he held for 26 years. Under his leadership the curriculum was expanded, new buildings were erected and the high school became a member of the Southern Association of Schools. During this time, the 12th grade was added and Carver School was built.

In 1921, Kurth School, named for E.L. Kurth, was built on Raguet Street and in January, 1922, West side students were transferred to the new building. Mrs. Louise McMullen, Mrs. R.H. Powell, Miss Belle Allwine, Miss Ina Mae Townsend and Clinton E. Hawkins were among the first principals of Kurth School.

In 1929, Shands gymnasium was erected and named in honor of Lufkin's athletic leader, N.D. Shands, Sr.

By 1932, the school enrollment had reached 2700 with 69 teachers.

In 1939, a new high school was built on Raguet St. at the cost of $225,000. The old building on Raguet and Ellis became Lufkin's first Junior High School. The school district was growing and Moffett, Baird and Boles Districts were annexed to the Lufkin Independent School District.

In 1943, George Wells of Austin became superintendent. In 1948, the frame building on Henderson Street in Keltys was replaced by a brick building, named for the principal, Miss Mabel Melear. Later principals were Blaine Moore, Rex Weisinger, B.B. Kilgore, Ina Mae Townsend, John Futch, Billy Bowman and Donald Alford. A similar but larger building was built at Herty, and the pupils from Moffett were transferred there with Glenn Berry as principal. Rex Weisinger is the current principal.

The enrollment increased so rapidly that U.S. army barracks from Camp Swift, Bastrop, were placed on Kurth and Central campuses for classrooms and cafeteria use. The building on Leach Street, was replaced by a stucco building similar to Kurth School on Raguet. When a new building, called Dunbar High School, was built on Lake Street, the one on Leach Street, became Melinda Garrett Elementary School.

In 1951, J.A. Anderson became superintendent, additional rooms and buildings were completed. The old Moffett building and the Boles building were placed beside the barracks on Kurth Campus and the auditorium was cut in half to provide an extra classroom. Central's auditorium was converted into six modern classrooms and a hall.

At the corner of Farm Rd. 58 and Fuller Springs Drive stood the Harmony Hill School. These pupils were sent to Kurth, and the guilding became a residence. Fuller Springs, Homer and Biloxi were added to the Lufkin District. Pupils from Homer and Biloxi were transferred by bus to Herty. The first three grades from Fuller Springs were sent to Central and the fourth, fifth and sixth were sent to Kurth.

A new high school was completed in 1955. The old junior high building on Raguet and Ellis then became a part of Kurth School. The building on South Raguet became the Junior High School.

In 1956, Trout School, named for W.C. Trout, was built on McGregor Drive and Allendale, with Blaine Moore as principal. Other principals were Langston Kerr, Bill Stewart, Hilton Farris and R.H. Miller.

In 1958, Coston Elementary on Trenton, with Eloise Johnson as principal and a new Kurth School on York Drive, with C.E. Hawkins as principal, were built. Garrett Elementary on Kurth Drive was also built at this time with the late C.F. Ranklin as principal. Other principals were Dr. Rhodes and Ecomet Burley.

Dr. Gerald Barber followed Anderson as superintendent in 1962. During his administration, Fairview District came into Lufkin and Slack school was built in the Fuller Springs community with Bill Stewart as first principal. Other principals have been Hilton Farris, Doug Prewitt, Jerry Hennington and Billy Bowman. Carver School was relocated on Lubbock Street and Olivia Hackney, long-time principal of Brandon Elementary, became its first principal. In 1964, the name was changed from Carver to Hackney in her honor.

Dr. Frank Leathers served the school district as superintendent from 1964 to 1969. By 1969, the number of students had increased to 6530 with 308 teachers.

Dr. Langston Kerr was named superintendent in May, 1969. During his term as superintendent, Redland Independent School district consolidated with Lufkin, a two-story, air-conditioned academic wing at LHS, a Vocational-physical education wing at LHS and a new academic wing at Slack Elementary, organized all campuses to assure full integration of the student body, implemented 21 new course offerings, expanded the vocational division, implemented an elementary library program and entered into a comprehensive accreditation study for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Later the district built a new elementary school in the Brookhollow area, a new library at Lufkin High School and named it for the late Louis R. Renfrow, a school trustee, and completed a new junior high school and new football stadium on Loop 287 east of the city.

Sam Slaydon suceeded Dr. Kerr as superintendent in 1974 and has continued to guide the district toward improvements. A new gymnasium was completed at Lufkin Junior High West. The school was completely renovated, air conditioned, carpeted, painted and a new cafeteria built. Other improvements, primarily in the curriculum and teaching field, have also been instituted by Slaydon during his administration. — Prepared by LISD

More expansion planned

Expansion plans for the Lufkin Independent School District includes several classroom wings added to elementary schools when kindergarten students attended classes all day beginning in the fall of 1977.

New classroom wings were recommended at Trout, Herty, Slack, Kurth and Brookhollow Elementary Schools to replace portable buildings and supply rooms for kindergarten classes.

Plans in the future also call for Vocational-Ag building at Junior High East with a new Industrial Arts Shop proposed for Junior High West.

The Lufkin High School band hall was erected to house an 80 member program. The number of students in band is in excess of 130 members. Storage space is not available and causes problems with instruments and equipment control. A new band hall was recommended for Lufkin High School.

Recommendations were made for refurbishing and remodeling existing structures. At Lufkin High School, a dust removal system is recommended for the woodshop. Plans also call for converting the present band hall to house a journalism photography lab and dressing rooms for the Drama Department; use the present journalism room for arts and crafts; convert the present arts and crafts classroom for electronics lab; remodeling the drafting room and refurbishing the auditorium.

Plans also call for the installation of the universal gym and weight room at Junior High East.

Maintenance projects were recommended for High Schol, Intermediate, Coston, Garrett, Herty, Kurth and Trout, including roof repair, painting, floor refinishing, lock repairs and furniture refurbishing.

Improvements and ground development were recommended at high school, junior high east and west, Intermediate, Brookhollow, Coston, Herty, Kurth, Slack and Trout. Additional parking area is needed at the bus barn, warehouse and administration building.

A drive-through wash for buses at the bus barn has also been recommended.



LUFKIN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION, 1910-1912

The trustees of the Lufkin Independent school district of 1910 through 1912 are left to right, L. Platt; S.W. Derikson, principal; W.D. Price; I.D. Fairchild; W.C. Trout, president; Ernest Kurth; Dr. R.B. Bledsoe, secretary; and Dr. T.A. Taylor, vice president.

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