

STOKES: This is Ray Stokes in the Oral History Section of TCOM Health Sciences Library in Fort Worth. However, we're not in Fort Worth today. We have the pleasure of being in the state's great capital of Austin and we have the great pleasure of being in the office of a very dear friend of mine and a long-time professional osteopathic physician here in the city, Dr. Elmer Baum. I believe it's Elmer J.

BAUM: Elmer C.

STOKES; Elmer C. I knew I'd make a mistake, but Elmer C. Baum who has been here in Austin now since the middle 40s. Dr. Elmer, we're in your office today and it is a great delight to have the pleasure just to sit down and visit with you and kind of pick your brain on what you know about this great profession and a little bit, I know you're going to say, you're very modest, but I know you've had a little finger in this big hand of the success that the profession has had since the middle 40s. So, once again it's a pleasure to be here with you. Let's start, not necessarily from the very beginning, but when did you get out of college, where did you go to osteopathic school?

BAUM: I went to Kansas City College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery.

STOKES: And when did you finish?

BAUM: 1935

STOKES: Alright, what did you do after you left there?

BAUM: Well, I was coming to Texas. I took the medical board down here and I was coming to Texas and my wife's folks lived up there in Kansas and they persuaded us to locate up there, so I located in Union Town, Kansas.

STOKES: Well, you finally made it to Texas, but why were you directed to Texas in the first place?

BAUM: Oh, I liked Austin.

STOKES: Oh, you'd been here before.

BAUM: Yes, I took the medical board here.

STOKES: Oh, I see. Alright. And you fell in love with it when you came down here to take the test?

BAUM: Oh yeah, I liked it and it had a university here and had everything that I wanted, and I just liked the place.

STOKES: Now, you were detoured to where in Kansas?

BAUM: Union Town.

STOKES: Union Town. What happened there?

BAUM: Well I practiced. I covered for three different towns that had no doctors and I was gone.

STOKES Where is Union Town located?

BAUM: It's south of Kansas City about 100 miles.

STOKES: I see. Is it still a pretty good community?

BAUM: Well, it's a small community you know and all small communities have all gone down in their size compared to what they were, but at that time I had Union Town and I had two other towns that I had to take care of, but I was busy, busy delivering lots of babies and..

STOKES: In other words, you were in, of course who call it I guess General Practice and incidentally you are a Fellow in the American College of General Practitioners and certified in general practice.

BAUM: That's correct.

STOKES; But excuse me, I'll go back to your Union City practice.

BAUM: So I stayed there seven years and then I moved down here to Austin.

STOKES; Well that would make it then what '42 or '43?

BAUM: About '43 I believe it was, somewhere along in there. And I started in practice here and I've enjoyed being here very much.

STOKES; How did you... have you been in this same location all that time? How many offices have you had here?

BAUM: I built this office in about 1948.

STOKES: 1948. Now we're at 908 Oasis which is not very far from the Capitol.

BAUM: That's right, about four or five blocks.

STOKES: Right. Tell me how, of course, in building your practice, can you give me a little of an idea about how you became acquainted with some of our statesman and politicians.

BAUM: Well, I've always been interested in politics. I served as mayor of the little town, Union Town.

STOKES: I knew you had mentioned that to me. So let's go back to Union Town. How long were you the mayor there?

BAUM: I was the mayor about six years.

STOKES; Well, you weren't there but seven, you did a pretty good job.

BAUM; That wasn't any big accomplishment, you know. Anyway, so I've always been interested in politics and when I moved down here I got acquainted with probably the first person of any stature was Jessie James. He was state treasurer and he was real kind to me. He kind of took me over and...

STOKES: How did you get acquainted with him?

BAUM: Well, I don't recall. I think he came to me or his wife did, and from then on we were close friends and he helped me along and then in the 1950s you know Governor Shivers was governor and he was real, real good.

STOKES: How many terms did he serve?

BAUM: He served three and a half terms.

STOKES: That's what I was thinking. I knew it was more than two.

BAUM; Three and a half terms, yeah.

STOKES: Well, your first stateman (I don't like to say politician for some people, particularly if they're dead, they're statemen). Jessie James, he was influential in helping you I'm sure.

BAUM: Oh yeah, I would go to various functions with him and he would introduce me at state functions.

STOKES: In other words, without it sounding at all demeaning, he was kind of an entre for you into other pursuits.

BAUM: Yeah, and then also I was precinct chairman in my neighborhood out there.

STOKES: Now what party was that, doctor?

BAUM: Democratic party.

STOKES; In those days, that's about what it was?

BAUM; I thought you said what part? But anyway, I was precinct chairman which you have to be elected every two years, and I was precinct chairman out there I think for 24 years and then resigned when I became state democratic chairman.

STOKES: State democratic chairman? What years?

BAUM: 1968.

STOKES: State democratic chairman. That's an honor and distinction I really wasn't aware of and that's something to be very proud of. So that naturally has kept you close, even up to the current political scheme today. I understand you've been in the position of a number of our state officials. Can you name some of the other lieutenant governors and governors and state officers that you had the pleasure to shall I say treat?

BAUM: I've met them all, at least from the period from 1950 up to 1975. I would say, well, every lieutenant governor has been in my office since 1950 up till now and every governor from 1950 to 1975 has been in my office as well as speaker and other state officials. I don't want to be grandizing myself but one day here in my office I had the present governor and two former governors and five supreme court judges in my office in one day. That'll never happen again, you know.

STOKES: Now, kind of go over that again slowly, because that's history itself.

BAUM: You shouldn't have pulled me out on that one.

STOKES; You said how many...?

BAUM: Well, I had the present governor and two former governors.

STOKES: Well, who was the present governor, do you recall?

BAUM: I guess it was Governor Smith.

STOKES: Well now you were his private physician at one time, weren't you?

BAUM: Yes. And Governor Shivers and Governor Daniel. They were both in here and five supreme court judges, all in one day.

STOKES: Tell me something, what was your relationship to the governor, John Conley, particularly when he was injured during that tragic November day.

BAUM: We were just good personal friends. He has not been in my office, but we have always been good personal friends.

STOKES: But you never was his physician?

BAUM: No.

STOKES: Anything particular that you remember that occurred during that time that had some impact upon your life?

BAUM: Well, I remember clearly when it happened because I was going to Washington that day and I heard on the radio about Kennedy being shot and gosh I just even hated to go to Washington because this happened in Texas, you know, but I did go and it was real, real sad; a real sad affair. Because Kennedy was coming down here for dinner, we were going to have a big dinner for him down here that night.

STOKES; Oh, then he would have been here that night that he was killed in Dallas at noon? So were making...well you weren't the chairman of the democratic party, but you were, I'm sure, an official. Then you have been very close and you mentioned a moment ago that you were the private physician of Dr. Preston Smith. Now he's going to enter into our picture a little bit more.

BAUM: Of course you mentioned that, I didn't mention that, because I don't like to say that anybody is, but I'm just saying that they were in my office. Yes. And I did take care of Governor Smith when he had a problem and this came up in the legislature. He had a problem and I had to take him to the hospital during the night and later on it was brought up in the legislature, I think a couple of years later, that here his own private doctor couldn't work in that hospital, you know. Do you remember that?

STOKES: Yes sir, that was what I was trying to allude to at that time. What year was that, do you recall?



BAUM: That must have been in the late 60s or early 70s, probably the late 60s.

STOKES: Well, let's go back just a little bit. I know you have an avid interest in the history of the osteopathic profession, particularly the profession here in Texas and the association I believe was founded in 1900. Along about 1907 didn't the profession have a little trouble with the legislature. Was there certain bills enacted that may not have been too advantageous?

BAUM: Of course I wasn't here then, but the history of it is, and I've studied it. The history of it is real good. The practice of medicine has an interesting history in Texas as to licensure and involvement with the osteopathic profession. Because back in 1873 the doctors were licensed in each county, they had a board in each county and then it went to district, that's the history of it. Then we come to 1907 as what you mentioned is when the legislature said, well here we've got four schools of medicine, we've got the homeopaths, eclectic, allopaths and the osteopaths; four schools of medicine and four standards. And the legislature said why don't we just have one school and one board for all those practitioners of medicine? So, that's what came about. And we still have the same law as we did then, although it's been amended a time or two. But you know, it's a peculiar thing. You bring that up and then we go on. A few years later after the Texas Board of Medical Examiners was established in 1907, we had some D.O.s claiming and said well I'm not practicing medicine, I'm practicing osteopathy, I don't want to come under this board. They didn't want to come under that board. There were several. Well, of

course that passed away, you know, that went on. And another interesting thing part of the history (Phil Russell could have told you about that and maybe he has). When they had the Medical Board meeting down here and they were going to give medical examinations here in Austin. So a couple of members of the medical board, M.D., went to the courthouse here in Travis County which is the courthouse is one block away from here.

STOKES; Now what year are we talking about?

BAUM: We're talking in the 30s, late 30s. And they wanted to enjoin everybody that was not a graduate of a class A medical school from taking the examination. That was just the day before graduation, they went to the judge up here and the judge apparently accepted, so the D.O.s heard about it, and to show you again when you treat people osteopathically, when you treat people of stature in a community then you'll have some contacts. This individual they got to defend them was a man who was a former attorney general and a former governor, Governor Dan Moody. They got him to do it. He had no connection with osteopathy at all. He was just an individual who wanted to do what was right and a friend of his called him and asked him if he would help the D.O.s out. So he went to the courthouse and he got a stay on that. In other words, the stay of the court order so that these students could go ahead and taken the medical examination. Well the problem resolved itself after that but those are some of the things that just did come up, you know. It's been a battle, been a battle all the way through. We had to fight for everything, you know. We had trouble with insurance companies in the 40s. We had trouble with the state agencies. We had trouble with getting postgraduate medical training in the 50s

and the 60s, so we've had problems. We've had to work and the reason we were successful in moving up all the time was because we were treating people of influence and we had something distinctive, something a little different to offer. Why would they come to us in the first place? Only one reason, and that is we were a little different, because they could go to any doctor, but they came to us because we gave OMTs.

STOKES; OMT, now what does that mean?

BAUM: Osteopathic Manipulative Treatment. We used to call it an osteopathic treatment.

STOKES; Dr. Elmer, you mentioned a moment ago about one of the great physicians in osteopathy, particularly in Texas. I think he was referred to as the dean of Texas osteopathy at one time, Phil Russell. What was your contact with Dr. Phil?

BAUM: Oh, very close, very close. He'd call me everyday. I was down here in Austin, see.

STOKES; You were kind of a pipeline for him, right?

BAUM: Right, and the legislature, and of course he would call me about various things, you know and I would do the leg work for him, you know, and we worked very closely together. Phil was great you know. He treated people of stature and influence.

STOKES: Right, Amon Carter for example and Sid Richardson.

BAUM: You bet and that made a difference. That made a difference in how we came along and that's what I'm trying to say is that it was because we had certain people that were treating people of position which made a big difference. Besides we had all these D.O.s that were treating people out in rural areas where nobody else was going but the D.O.s But Phil and I served on the legislative committee for many, many years. We had a very close relationship.

STOKES: That would be your associations of legislative committee, TOMAS legislative committee?

BAUM; Yes, he was chairman up until I guess the mid50s and I was chairman from then on, but we always worked very closely together.

STOKES: Let's go back to your initial interest in helping establish a Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine. Of course at that time you didn't know exactly where it would be located or anything of that nature, but you were president of TOMA in what, '52?

BAUM; '52

STOKES; Was there any interest manifested at that far back a date of a proposed school? I think they date it 1960 but I just wondered if there was any germ planted earlier, maybe during your administration.

BAUM: Not really. We really never thought about a college in the 50s that much. Really, our profession I think a lot of credit goes a long ways back, but in the 50s you know under Governor Shivers'

administration which I mentioned a while ago. He opened a lot of doors for us and he put D.O.s on a lot of different advisory committees that were helpful.

STOKES: Well, I was going to ask you to name one of those doors, particularly.

BAUM: And in resolving problems that we had with state agencies.

STOKES; Like insurance, for example.

BAUM: Yes, and like even Blue Cross/Blue Shield which you wouldn't think would be doing that, but they would deny payments to osteopathic doctors because they weren't a graduate of a Class A medical school or some other arbitrary regulation. But anyway, he helped us then and then Governor Smith came along and he served in the House for six years, he served in the Senate for six years, he served as Lieutenant Governor six years and as governor for four years. In 1963 we were talking about colleges, we thought about mainly about getting funding first, Ray, for students who were going out of state to study.

STOKES; You're getting into a subject now that I wanted you to touch on.

BAUM: ...to study in osteopathic colleges.

STOKES: What prompted your decision to make that attempt?

BAUM: Well, this came about this way. Governor Smith was Lieutenant

Governor then. And we were talking and we were very good friends and he was strong for our profession. I told him I said, Governor, you know, I said we've got students going out of state, going to osteopathic colleges and then they come back and they go to a rural area and they fulfill a real need, something that's really vital to the state and really worth something, and I said, something ought to be done. I mentioned that to him just toward the end of the session when the budget and the finance committee had pretty well finalized all their appropriation and we visited about it that evening and he said, Well, let's go down and see the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the morning and I said alright. So we went down and saw the chairman for the Appropriations Committee who was Darcy Hardeman of San Angelo. We told him essentially the same thing that I told you, that the students were going out of state at osteopathic college and then they come back and fill a great need in rural areas, most of them located in rural areas, and they ought to have some help. We ought to have some funding or some scholarships or something. Well he mentioned to me, he said now we finally the budget and he says, how much money are you talking about. And I said well I hadn't thought about that too much but I knew if we got a scholarship, I knew that once we did we wouldn't have any trouble adding on to that easily. You had to set the precedent. So I said what about \$10,000? That was in 1963 and he said, well I think maybe we can work that out. But anyway we left, Governor Smith and I left assured that it would be taken care of, which it was. So I came back to the public health committee and I told them that we've got this money now and how do ya'll want to do it. So we decided on having six scholarships at \$800 each. And so to select these students we publicized it in the journal and otherwise and we told them that they'd have to designate and justify the need plus we wanted a

letter from their representative and senator and other officials in their area, so the next time the session met the representative and senator would be aware of it and would be for it. He'd be on our side, see.

STOKES: Dr Baum, you've done fine on bringing us up to date to about 1971. Now, what was your involvement, and I know you were greatly concerned. Of course, in 1971 there was a Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, having been founded in 1966. But we finally got able to get enough funds together on a shoestring operation so to speak on the fifth floor of the osteopathic hospital there in Fort Worth. We opened the doors on the 1st of October, 1970. But I'm sure there was a great deal of assistance that you gave to Dr. Luibel and some of the other founders of the school in helping us acquire more state money and that \$100,000 that you were getting at that time for scholarship purposes to train students outside of the state because we didn't have an osteopathic college was sort of an entre into helping get more than what we already had and I know you were greatly involved in that. What happened along about 1971 that made it possible for shall we say senate bill 160. Can you tell us a little bit about that bill?

BAUM: Only this. See, I was state democratic chairman from 1968 to 1971 or along in there. So I resigned as the legislative chairman at that time, but I was still active because Governor Smith signed bill 160 which gave you \$150,000 a believe it was plus an enabling act that you got which advised the university and college board which was under the coordinating board to provide education for osteopathic medical students. You well remember that.

STOKES; Wasn't it based on like about \$5500 per student?

BAUM: Something like that. And then '71 to '72, we'll just go another year further. '72 was really the big time. Well, the big time was when you got the enabling legislation under Senate Bill 160 that Governor Smith signed.

STOKES: That's right. That was about the 16th of May, 1971.

BAUM: Because you got the enabling legislation to provide education for osteopathic students. '71 and '72 was when you got \$350,000, I believe, plus you got \$3.5 million for construction of a building. So then it moved on until 1975 when Briscoe signed senate bill, wasn't it, or house bill, 261?

STOKES: Senate Bill 261. That was Senator Betty Angehar who was responsible for that out of Fort Worth.

BAUM: And Gib Lewis.

STOKES; Gib Lewis, very much so. He represented it in the House. She carried the political ball, so to speak, in the Senate.

BAUM: So you see we had lots of friends by that time. But we really started getting them in the 50s like I said earlier. We really started getting them in the 50s and once we got those scholarships, why we just had it made, and I think you were the first employee about 1967 or 1968.



STOKES: Well, I'm gratefully proud of that, I really am, yes sir. Well, I'm not going to let you get off the hook that easy, now, because I know you had a little bit more involvement in some of these closed door sessions that you had in various committees. Now we had a senator, what was his name, from Galveston, who was very instrumental. He was kind of...in other words, he was kind of a deterrent for a while, but he finally became a booster.

BAUM; Schwartz, could it be Schwartz?

STOKES: Yes, Babe Schwartz. He wasn't a very strong advocate, but he was finally sold a bill of goods. Now somebody had something to do with selling him the profession and the possibility of our school.

BAUM: Well I think quite a few folks dealt with him on that because he was a hard person to sell because he represented a medical school unit.

STOKES: In Galveston, right.

BAUM: So, yes, he did come around and I still see him every once in a while yet, and he still is really happy about it, you know, about the college.

STOKES; Has he ever been to Fort Worth to see the campus, I wonder?

BAUM: I think he has. I think he told me he has. And then there was Tom Craton, Senator Craton who know from Mineral Wells.

STOKES: Absolutely. We don't want to overlook him.

BAUM: We had lots of friends. But, at one time we didn't have so many friends in the senate. At one time I remember, way back, where (I'm digressing now) Dr. Russell and Dr. Wilson, Peterson and Sparks down here, we were taking care of the legislative work. We'd have trouble talking to more than two or three senators, you know, that would talk to us. That's how things change, you know.

STOKES; Well, now you just mentioned some names that I relate to with one exception. Who was Dr. Wilson?

BAUM: Oh, Everett Wilson was a pillar in the profession. He was on the medical board for I don't know how many years.

STOKES: When you said Everett that rings a bell, but I didn't when you just said Wilson.

BAUM; And you know he passed away just recently, just about a month ago. I lost track of him.

STOKES: You mentioned Sam Sparks.

BAUM: Oh yeah, Sam was good, he was good. Sam knew how to move, you know. We'd go up here to the capitol and Sam just knew how to move in the capitol.

STOKES; And his wife, Merrill, also.

BAUM: A fine lady. The fact of the matter is, she is probably one

reason I came down here. You know she came to Kansas City and took some of the students out to eat.

STOKES: Were you one of the fortunate ones?

BAUM: Yes, and she took us out to eat and told us about all the nice things, and she was a real charming lady, you know. That's been a long time ago.

STOKES: Now then, let's get back on this Senate Bill 160, that's when we became involved with the legislature, and the coordinating board and then Senate Bill 261 was when we became a part of the state system. Now, of course, Governor Briscoe was presiding officer at that time in state government, and he signed the bill I believe, what was it, almost the corresponding date a few later, I believe it was May 17, 1975, that made us part of the state system. Now what involvement did you have in that?

BAUM: In the background. You had other people. You didn't really need much involvement in those days because things were just falling into place. It was all done with. It was all done when we got the scholarship, the first scholarship. It was all done. It was just a matter of developments and the same with that because it was all just routine. Just voice vote.

STOKES; Well, you said everything fell in place and I'm sure that's true, but I know you had some opposition, and here again I'm not trying to embarrass you or anybody else, but did we have any opposition worth being recorded as far as historical facts are concerned. Any

particular personage or anyone that was so outspoken that they ought to be remembered for that if nothing else?

BAUM: Well, there was a few voices, but I don't think there was any of any real depth about it because it was a foregone conclusion that this was going to take place, and the fact of the matter it already had taken place back in 1971.

STOKES: Right. We kind of passed over that, but didn't we base that particular bill, 160, wasn't that pretty well based upon its predecessor, what was known as the Baylor Bill, passed in 1969. It did the same thing for another private school that they were doing for TCOM. Basically I think there was just a change of a few names.

BAUM: That's correct. Some members of the legislature probable originated that. They said, let's use that as a parallel bill and that's essentially what came out of it.

STOKES; You know, we had a friend at TCOM that's kind of gone unnoticed because he's been out of politics for a number of years, but his father and I were very close friends and during the little small tenure that I had in attempted politics in 1950, I became acquainted with Salty Hull. You probably knew Salty Hull. Well now Cordell Hull was his son, and Cordell was very important. He was very influential in helping us get where we are today, but nobody has given him very much credit because he's around but not in politics.

BAUM; Salty Hull was back there in the 40s.

STOKES: Right. Salty Hall was a good friend of mine.

BAUM; And then Cordell, his boy, he's down here in Austin most of the time now, I think. I see him down here a lot.

STOKES; Do you, well I've been trying to reach him.

BAUM: He's a great big tall boy just like his dad was.

STOKES; Absolutely, he certainly is.

BAUM; He's just like his dad, he's just so cordial all the time, a nice person.

STOKES; And don't you feel like he had some, at least a little finger in the hand that made it possible.

BAUM: Oh yes. You know, a lot of people had a part in it, you know, and it's hard to give credit, but you know, we've got to go back to this. We've got to give credit to the D.O.s that treated people. They would treat them and then pretty soon they would be their total physician, you know what I mean. They would get them because they were different. They'd come to them in the early days. Now adays, or course, it doesn't make any difference. You know, these boys today, they have no problems going to any teaching area or any medical facility or anything else, compared to what we had to battle. We had to battle it all the way, but now their main battle now is economics, that's their only problem.

STOKES: You know, before we conclude this chat together, I want to touch on something that you may be a little embarrassed or a little modest about, but you know TCOM now is comprised of better than 15 acres of land and we have three tremendous buildings, large buildings, an 8 story, a 5 story and a 4 story building. I'm in part of the fourth story. My office is on the third floor of the Library Building which is called Med Ed III, the most recent building, and it cost right at \$11 million, and we had that money kicked around from pillar to post for a long time before we absolutely got it for certain, and I've been told and I'd like for you to kind of verify the story that I've been told, that Elmer Baum had a lot to do with our actually getting that \$11 million. Can you give me a little bit of your involvement in...you know we were granted and it was passed by the legislature. Now this was all, what back about 1983 or 84, somewhere in that? And Governor Clements, the governor, he was going to line veto it as I understand, the money that was allocated for TCOM's Library Building until certain people helped change his mind.

BAUM: I don't know who changed his mind, but Dr. Luibel called me, late one afternoon, and he told me just exactly what you said, that he understood that Governor Clements had vetoed or was going to veto the appropriation for the library, and wanted to know if I would help out, and I said yeah, I'll see what I can do, George. So I called the governor's office. That was about 4 or 5 o'clock, I guess, I called him, and he couldn't come to the phone because his administrative assistant said he was working on the appropriation bill. And he wanted to know what I was calling about and I said, well, I'm calling about the Library for the Fort Worth Osteopathic Medical College and I understand we've got a problem. He said, well I think he's passed over

that, which I kind of thought maybe he had vetoed or wasn't going to sign. I couldn't talk to him because he was busy, so I said, will you write this down, this message down. If he doesn't sign that appropriation bill and that he is going to be doing a big injustice to a big segment of people and to a school of medicine that just barely got off the ground and that don't have the proper library. All other medical schools had their library. This is a must that he should sign that bill because it is needed and it's justifiable, and tell him this that I'm going to be real unhappy plus many, many other folks are going to be unhappy about it because you're stifling the progress of a medical school that is just getting off its feet. And whoever changed the situation, I don't know, but anyway I let him know how I felt about it and I did that throughout George Luibel.

STOKES; Well, it must have been effective because we've got the building and we're in it and been in it now for several years and it's a grand credit. It's one of the finest (I'm being a little prejudiced naturally) but as I've been told it's one of the finest medical libraries anywhere you'll find in the country.

BAUM: It's a beautiful building. You remember John Burnett and I were up there and you gave us that tour. It's a beautiful building and I'm sure that Governor Clements would be real proud of it now, and he probably is.

STOKES; You ought to bring him up and show it to him sometime.

BAUM: Yeah. But anyway you got the library, but I didn't know that it was in jeopardy. Because he was vetoing a lot of things because they

were short of money.

STOKES; You know, before we conclude this chat together, I want to close on this note. I know you've made a great contribution here in Austin and in the state and in the nation, and I say nation because I noticed that every now and then I'll call down here to talk to Elmer Baum and he's on his way or just be or just got back from Washington. What takes you to Washington occasionally?

BAUM; Well, I've been on the Counsel on Federal Health Programs, you know that's a committee that deals with federal legislation, oh I guess about 25-30 years, and I was chairman of it until just a few years ago, and we meet up there about 4-5 times a year. As you know there is a lot of federal legislation nowadays that doctors are unhappy about that's taken place up there.

STOKES; So you're very active in that. You're still involved in that?

BAUM; Yes.

STOKES; Well, Dr. Elmer, it certainly has been a distinguished pleasure to visit with you here in the confines of your office here in the great capital city of Austin and you know the welcome mat is always out anytime you're in Fort Worth, TCOM, we want you to come by. It's a pleasure to get to visit with you today.

BAUM; Well, you've always taken good care of me.

STOKES: This is Ray Stokes in Dr. Elmer Baum's office on the 5th of



October, 1989.