

**Oral History Interview of
Mart and Jim Adams**

**Interviewed by: Andy Wilkinson
October 16, 2015
Fort Stockton, Texas**

**Part of the:
*Fort Stockton Interview Project***

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Transcript Overview:

This interview features Jim and Mart Adams of Alpine and Fort Stockton, respectively. The Adams talk about the area surrounding Fort Stockton in terms of both natural resources and ranching. Both discuss their time playing football, and Mart discusses enlisting in the army and going to Vietnam before returning home and attending law school.

Length of Interview: 01:11:45



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Keywords

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Jim Adams (JA):

What do you do at Texas Tech?

Andy Wilkinson (AW):

Well, I am a fella that collects information for archives that people use to do history and do writings and that sort of thing. Our archives run from stuff like letters, diaries and journals, business records, right to the thing that we're interested in today, which is what we call an oral history interview, where we sit down and try to ask few questions and let you do the talking, and then we file that and make it available to researchers so that they can hear it.

Mart Adams (MA):

You know, my niece said my dad gave one.

AW:

Oh, and they are? What are their names?

MA:

His name was Douglas Adams.

AW:

Uh-huh, and where did they do this interview, do you know?

MA:

I think—I don't know. I didn't even know about it.

AW:

Yeah, well it's—you know, it kind of got to be a popular thing after the Second World War, when recorders started to become easily available, and now that we have digital recorders and they're even more easily available, it's really become quite a thing. To me, the importance of it is that a lot of history is told by the people—first of all, they say history is told by the victors—by the people who win—but it's also told by people who are telling second and third and fourth hand, you know, they're telling you what somebody else said what somebody else said what somebody else said. Well, one of the great things about an oral history interview is the people involved—it's not only in their words, it's in their voice, and so that's a really powerful thing. So that's what we're interested in doing. We've been doing interviews here in Fort Stockton for several years. I've been coming down and helping the historical association collect some, and then we put them in our archive at Texas Tech. We have a really fine archive that focuses on a lot of different areas, but in particular the history of the Southwest.

MA:

Good. That's a good idea.

AW:

Yeah, so that's what we're doing.

JA:

My dad probably did that interview about 1980.

AW:

Really? What's your dad's name?

MA:

Or seventies.

JA:

Well, Douglas Adams.

AW:

Douglas, okay.

JA:

Of course, he died in '83, so I think it was probably about '80, or something like that.

AW:

I'll check and see.

MA:

That's what she told me.

JA:

Are you in the history department at—?

AW:

No, I'm at the Southwest Collection, which is the archive. I teach at the university, but I teach songwriting, because I'm a writer and performer. The reason I'm in this job is because they brought me on board several years ago to build up their archive of materials on artists and musicians, but I also happen to have a personal interest in ranching and issues in small towns from West Texas.

MA:

My grandson is going to school there.

AW:

Really? What's he studying?

MA:

Engineering.

AW:

Good, we have a great engineering school. What kind of engineering? There's lots.

MA:

He just started.

JA:

I think he's interested in civil.

AW:

Civil? That's great. There's a great civil engineer from Fort Stockton that's up there, Ken Rainwater.

JA:

You know him, Martin?

MA:

Ken Rainwater.

JA:

We know the Rainwaters; they've been here for a hundred years.

MA:

G. H. Rainwater?

AW:

Yeah, that's—he's part of that group.

MA:

That must be his boy, or something.

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AW:

I'd say so. He's younger than I am, Ken is, and his area of expertise is water, and in particular, water that's pulled up from underground by wind power, and then also treated by wind power with reverse osmosis to make salty aquifers useful for something besides salt. So no, he's a really good guy, and a good engineer. Yeah, well you've got my card, so if you're son ever needs some—

MA:

Do what?

AW:

If your—is it your grandson or your son?

MA:

Yeah (grandson)

AW:

If your grandson ever needs somebody to holler at, well tell him to give me a call. It's a big school, so it makes you feel a lot better if you kind of know somebody.

MA:

Football team.

JA:

He's just starting out. It's his freshman year.

AW:

Well yeah, our football team—it's a work in progress, but now that we've got a great head coach, and know that we've got what looks like a great defensive coach, we might get it all put together in time for next year.

JA:

Yeah, a lot of rebuilding going on everywhere.

AW:

Yeah, well we had an unfortunate time there with the coach preceding this fella, and we kind of fell right through the cracks, and it takes a while—especially on defense, you know. It's pretty easy for these coaches like Kliff Kingsbury to recruit razzly-dazzly quarterbacks and receivers, but having—you've got to have a defensive guy there for several years to build up a good defensive core of people. So that's our Achilles heel right now.

Jody Day (JD):

Hello.

AW:

This is Jody Day, she's—

MA:

Jody, how're you doing? Mart Adams.

JD:

Mart, nice to meet you, I'm Jody—and this is your brother, right?

MA:

Yeah.

JA:

I'm Jim.

JD:

Thank you for coming. I apologize for being late.

MA:

I asked him if he brought rain.

JD:

Well, I think he's trying to, did you see the clouds?

AW:

I saw the clouds when I went to lunch, but I could also see a lot of blue poking through, so I don't know how much rain is going to—

JA:

Don't know if they're going to build up or not.

AW:

Well, we—in Lubbock, we may get some tomorrow, I think they said.

MA:

Yeah.

AW:

I just talked to my wife this morning, she said it's going to be in the low sixties today up there, which is going to be really pleasant.

JA:

Yeah, that's nice.

AW:

I'm ready for fall, I don't know about you.

JA:

You're interested in the ranching part of the history?

AW:

Yeah, my distant uncle—five generations back—is a fella named Charlie Goodnight—the Goodnight-Loving Trail, and—

JA:

Oh yeah. Great uncle?

AW:

It's five greats. Yeah, his sister—his older sister, Elizabeth, was my great-grandmother's grandmother, but when I was growing up, my grandmother and my great-grandmother talked about him all the time because as little girls, they had stayed at his ranch—and of course you don't pay no attention to that when you're young—I didn't pay any attention until I got much older, but he has a very interesting history, and so that's kind of gotten my interest fired in that direction—plus, at Texas Tech, we have a—when you go up there to visit that boy, there's a—the Ranching Heritage Center is a really nice place to go look, and has lots of buildings from the history of ranching all around Texas, and now starting in the United States, a lot of those buildings come from this part of the world.

MA:

I think that ole Billy Ray Graves helped on that.

JA:

He did.

AW:

I think he did, yeah, early on.

MA:

I know his daughter.

AW:

Yeah, I think he was one of the initial—it started in the—actually, the idea began in about 1966, but they didn't get going for a little while, but it's really a nice place to go visit, if you're interested in that. But today I'm interested in y'all, so—

JA:

He's kind of the historian because he's lived here all his life. I've been gone for probably thirty years.

AW:

Have you? Well let's start with you. Mart, is that short for anything?

MA:

Yeah, just Mart.

AW:

Mart. M-a-r-t or -k?

JA:

T

MA:

My name is Martin, but everybody calls me Mart.

AW:

Okay. What's your birthday?

MA:

10-9-42

AW:

And were you born here?

MA:

Yeah, [inaudible] Hospital.

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AW:

Yeah, did you grow up here as well?

MA:

Uh-huh.

AW:

What were your folks doing here?

MA:

My dad—my first kind of memory of life—right after World War Two, and he leased this old Winfield Ranch out here, east of town—had sheep. Back in those days, everybody had sheep. We kind of grew up out there until we started school and moved to town.

AW:

Did he keep raising the sheep out here, but you just lived in town?

MA:

Yeah. He had a pickup truck, and that was it. We raised sheep, and of course, had the wool. One of the things that I remember growing up, living out there—I don't know if it was a—was that a B-29?

JA:

B-26

MA:

B-26 came off of Gibbs Field and flew right over Seven Mile out here, and that was the biggest thing I ever seen in my life. We were just standing there just looking at it as it was going over that mesa. Of course, the airfield was still—I remember the training planes, you know, coming over. I remember those. But as soon as school started, well, my mother—we all moved to town and lived in a little apartment over by the railroad track. That's kind of where we got started. We were in the ranching business—my dad lost that ranch and then had one out here south of town that he leased.

AW:

How far south?

MA:

Oh, about twelve miles out there.

AW:
Madison Highway?

MA:
Yeah, Madison Highway.

JA:
Those hills out there, the first hill you come to.

AW:
That's nice country, I—

JA:
Yeah, ole Puckett owned that ranch.

AW:
Oh, okay.

MA:
He continued to raise sheep. Back then, everybody had sheep. That was it. That was the industry—and farming, there was a lot of farming. I remember, of course, the sheering and all that—how the sheep are shorn—if, you know, they get cuts and stuff, and then you develop those dang screwworms.

AW:
Yeah, did you doctor those cuts?

MA:
Yeah. We doctored them there after they come out of the pens.

AW:
But they still would get some screwworms, wouldn't they?

MA:
But they'd still get screwworms. I've chased many a sheep, you know, throw them down and Daddy would come out and doctor them, you know, out in the pasture and places like that. But finally, they came up with the screwworm program, and that solved a bunch of problems. It was a—

AW:

Yeah, it was a big deal.

MA:

It was a big deal. Of course, then was the drought.

AW:

Of the fifties?

MA:

The big drought of the fifties.

AW:

Yeah, Elmer Kelton's book, *The Time it Never Rained*

MA:

And we went all through that—my dad ended up going broke, of course, eventually. That was a different deal, you know, everybody had sheep, and when it did rain, the water all ran off. There wasn't anything to hold it back, so everything was under-grazed.

AW:

Yeah, and when you lose your cover—your vegetative cover—the water—you get the erosion and the water goes someplace else.

JA:

A lot of the rains in those days, it'd all come at once. You'd get four inches of rain a year, then it'd all come in one rain, and then that'd wash a lot of sheep and fence and things.

MA:

Of course, that park down there would flood—I remember one year, the Water Carnival, it flooded it out. That piano was floating around out there in the [inaudible]. (AW laughs)

JD:

Really?

MA:

Then the springs were flowing, there were fish—you know, ole Rooney Park—and of course—and that's the Williams folks out west of town—out southwest of town—they started farming pretty heavy, and the springs started ebbing.

AW:

When did that start affecting the springs?

JA:

About '58.

MA:

Yeah, it was in the late fifties, I think. I can't—it wasn't—anyway, that case, the farmers out on block one, north of town where they did a lot of the farming, they sued the Williams family, and it went to the supreme court, and the supreme court held for the surface owner, "It's your water." So we didn't have any water control district or anything back then, you know. That was pretty devastating to the people north of town. That was a beautiful farming area when the springs were flowing and they used that irrigation water. You could drive out of Fort Stockton and get in the shade—the trees were growing over the road north of town.

AW:

Yeah, going out toward Grandfalls, and—

MA:

Yeah, and Imperial. It was beautiful, absolutely beautiful. We'd go swimming in the bar ditches, you know, and irrigation ditches and nobody cared, you know, they left us alone. But over there on the old San Pedro Ranch, which is right east of 1053, out about what, ten miles?

JA:

Yeah, maybe seven miles.

MA:

There were cottonwoods—it was absolutely—and water going through the yard—irrigation ditch—it was a beautiful, beautiful place. You'd never know it now. You'd never know it.

AW:

Yeah, you don't even see the trunks of those trees around.

JA:

That was on the Imperial Highway.

AW:

Yeah, that's what I mean. It's pretty spare.

JA:

There was a series of springs—the Comanche Spring and Cold Spring—over by this mountain called Sevenmile, that was a big spring, and then San Pedro Springs, and all the way down to the river, almost, where the spring ends.

AW:

Was the water sweet, then, coming out of the springs?

JA:

I don't think it was. I can't remember.

AW:

It was still pretty—like the Pecos, a little bit salty.

MA:

We learned to swim down there.

JA:

It wasn't that bad. It wasn't like Alpine or anything. It was drinkable—we all drank out of it.

AW:

Oh, so it was drinkable?

JA:

Oh yeah.

MA:

The—what else was I going to talk about? Oh, San Pedro Spring out there—here about the last time we had a good year—and we've had some good rainy years—it was 2000—I think it was 2007 when we got a lot of rain, and I was out there at San Pedro one day, my ex-son-in-law, who is a good friend of mine—we're good friends—he has that place now, and I was out there just hunting arrowheads or something, and I walked over kind of where that old spring was, close to it, some ducks flew up. I thought, What the hell is going on? And I walked over and that old spring just started flowing.

AW:

I'll be.

MA:

It had started flowing again, and the reeds were coming up, the grass reeds, and those ducks were—it was beautiful.

AW:

How long did it last once it started?

MA:

It didn't last long.

AW:

You know, when I'm in Marathon, I try every time I'm down there to go to the south end of town to that—

MA:

Yeah, camp—

AW:

Yeah, to that little—that spring—and when I look at it, I think, That must be what this looked like seventy years ago.

MA:

It was a beautiful area.

AW:

May I ask, on running the sheep, did you work those horseback, or did you work them with dogs?

MA:

Horseback.

AW:

Horseback?

MA:

You know, gather them and doctor them and all that stuff.

AW:

Yeah, this is too big a country to work them with dogs, isn't it?

MA:

I seen my dad get a stick and get those screwworms out, you know, a hundred times, but when the screwworm program was started, it stopped and that helped a bunch. It helped a bunch.

AW:

Well when your dad was droughted out, what did he do then?

MA:

Oh, he helped—he watched rigs and stuff like that.

JA:

Well, he ran old Sid Slaughter's ranch.

MA:

Yeah, he went down to—he went down and ran that ole San Francisco Ranch for Sid Slaughter.

AW:

Where is that ranch?

MA:

It's down there on the San Francisco Creek, south of Marathon.

AW:

Okay, yeah.

MA:

It was a big ole ranch.

AW:

Yeah, you go past that mountain on the other side, toward Big Bend?

MA:

Well, you go to—it's between—you know where Pine Mountain is?

AW:

I don't think so.

JA:

Go south of Marathon maybe twenty miles, and turn left on—

MA:

South of Marathon, and then go back left, it's on—

JA:

Big Indian Bed—Indian Cave Road, or something like that—or you can get to it by going through Sanderson, also.

AW:

Okay, I've got an idea now. I've driven through that country, but I didn't know the name of the ranch.

MA:

He did that for a while, and he came back and started watching those rigs. That's kind of what he did.

AW:

What did you do? You went to high school here?

MA:

Uh-huh.

AW:

And after high school, what did you—?

MA:

I went up and I played football at Texas Western—UTEP.

AW:

At UTEP, did you?

MA:

Now I weighed a little bit more.

AW:

What was your position? What did you play?

MA:

Guard.

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AW:

Guard? Yeah, I hoped you weighed a little more.

MA:

Guard and defensive two technique on—we played both ways.

AW:

Yeah. That must have been something, playing both ways.

MA:

These kids—you know, you see these teams and they trot out ninety kids—I think we had forty-two or something. That was it—but the blocking is different now. It's a pushing game.

AW:

Yeah, and I think they're a lot bigger now, too. They look like it.

MA:

And they're a lot faster.

AW:

Yeah.

MA:

We'd wear, what, thirty pounds of equipment. Now they have probably about twelve or fifteen.

AW:

And did you work out on weights like these kids do now?

MA:

We started a weight program here at Fort Stockton.

AW:

Really?

MA:

Yeah, in high school.

AW:

That's ahead of the time, wasn't it?

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JA:

Yeah, it was—

MA:

We had a coach named Floyd Coker—

AW:

Coker?

MA:

Uh-huh, and he started us on weights. We did some there at UTEP, also.

AW:

Did you have a good ball club here at Stockton when you were—

MA:

A good what?

AW:

Ball club—did you do well here?

MA:

Yeah, we were—our senior year we got beat—Crane beat us, what, nine to eight?

JA:

Yeah.

MA:

For the district, yeah—then they had to go out and play Denver City. Yeah, we did pretty good.

AW:

What did you study when you were at UTEP or Texas—

MA:

Business.

AW:

And did you play all your career there, you played?

MA:

Yeah. It took me five years—I went to school for five years—

AW:

Yeah, I was on the six-year plan.

MA:

—and nearly starved that fifth year.

AW:

Yeah. Well after you got out of college, what then?

MA:

I was sitting—my mother worked for the sheriff's office—

AW:

Here?

MA:

—here, and I had to go take a draft physical. I've got broken fingers—that doesn't make any difference, you know—and I was 1-A, you know, just waiting around. I was sitting in the sheriff's office one day in the summer, and an army recruiter walked in. I got to visiting with him, and my wife—now—my only wife—I dated her in college, and I said, "Hey, if I enlist in the army, can I go to basic training at Fort Bliss?" He said "Hell yeah. I can fix that up for you, easy." Well, it's what he did.

AW:

Oh, did he?

MA:

Yeah.

AW:

I was going to say, he probably sent you to Fort Ord or something.

MA:

I went to Fort Ord after that, but went and did my basic training.

AW:

So that's where she was from, El Paso?

MA:

She was from El Paso. Then one day the first sergeant sent me up to see—it was on graduation day—that we graduated—to see a board of—there was three officers, and I went in there and they said—I visited with them, they wanted to know if I was interested in OCS. Well, I said “Sure,” it pays more than an EC-1, or an E-nothing, so I went ahead and went to OCS. We went to Fort Ord, to the—kind of an infantry school, then.

AW:

Yeah.

MA:

But they were having—I can't remember if it was meningitis, or—

AW:

Yeah, they had a real meningitis problem at Fort Ord, I remember.

MA:

—and they kept the—everything was cold all the time. They kept the windows up and all that. And we went there and—let's see, I was there for—me and one other guy had college degrees, and the rest of them were, I guess, high school and whatever—and it was all OCS company, and when we got our orders, the fellow who had the—Carl Woodworth was his name—and myself got engineer OCS, and all of us had to go to Fort Benning.

AW:

What year were you there at Fort Ord?

MA:

Where?

AW:

What year at Fort Ord?

MA:

'65.

AW:

'65?

JA:

You went to Fort Belvoir first, didn't you?

MA:

Yeah, I went to Belvoir for OCS. Let's see—

AW:

Because that meningitis outbreak would have been about that time, '64, '63 —

MA:

Who?

AW:

The meningitis outbreak would have been about '63 or -4, something like that.

MA:

Yeah, that's when it was.

AW:

Okay, I was just wondering.

MA:

That's why they kept it cold.

JA:

He graduated in '65.

AW:

From—?

MA:

They kept the windows up and all that stuff.

JA:

Didn't you graduate from UTEP in '65 or '66?

MA:

Yeah, '65, then went in the army that summer. Yeah, I went to Fort Ord in the fall, I guess, or August, or something.

AW:

So how long were you in the service?

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MA:

I was in OCS for six months, and I was in the service for a total—let's see—two years, eight months, and twenty-something days. After OCS I went to Fort Hood, Texas, the Sixty-Third Engineer Battalion, construction. We were there, and then I got my orders to go overseas.

AW:

Overseas being which direction?

MA:

I went to Vietnam.

AW:

To Vietnam?

MA:

Uh-huh.

AW:

Where were you stationed in 'Nam?

MA:

I started out at Saigon Fort, and the army had a contractor—Pacific Architects and Engineers—and they contracted with them, so seventy-three million cost plus contract to do the repairs and utilities on basecamps to relieve the troops so they—and I was kind of a liaison, and we did the fire protection and all that stuff, and just did—I was there on that—let's see, on the second Tet Offensive, and I was glad to get out. I was there for five months and then they sent me over to First Infantry Division basecamp, DiAn, and I was there the rest of my time.

AW:

And where is that camp? I'm not familiar with that name.

MA:

It's back, northwest of Saigon. But we had a—we did the repair and utilities, and it was a job—

AW:

Uh-huh, I'll bet it was.

MA:

—because everything screwed up—just like a typical—but I was glad to get out of Saigon. It

was—some mortar attacks and stuff like that, and then you get to DiAn, and you know, kind of the same thing. I got exposed to that Agent Orange—

AW:

Oh really?

MA:

Yeah, that's what's wrong with me.

AW:

Is it?

MA:

Because we sprayed that stuff to kill foliage and to keep that foliage down. We were next door to a Korean outfit, and they—the bad guys were scared of them. Anyway, I came back and was fortunate to get back, and flew into—I don't know whether you fly into Oakland or San Francisco, or where you fly in.

AW:

Probably San Francisco, I think.

MA:

And got off the airplane, went to a replacement depot, and going through that airport with all those all-painted-up hippies—you couldn't have bought a cup of coffee, man. They were hollering at us and all that stuff—harassing us. It's not like guys coming home now, they're kind of—

AW:

Heroes.

MA:

Yeah.

AW:

Uh-huh, yeah. Quite different. Before we leave Vietnam, can you spell the name of that second base?

MA:

D-i-A-n. DiAn.

AW:

Okay, thanks. Did you ever—just out of curiosity—did you ever spend any R&R time at Vung Tau?

MA:

In where?

AW:

Vung Tau, right down on the China Sea.

MA:

I've been down to Vung Tau.

AW:

Yeah, I was just curious.

MA:

I went to Vung Tau to a meeting, and this general got up and said, "We're supposed to have four rock crushers in-country to crush rock. We can only find one of them." A lot of that stuff would get stolen in the Philippines.

AW:

A rock crusher is a pretty big thing to steal, isn't it?

MA:

Yeah. We can only find four of them—I mean three of them—could only find one of them—it might have been three—I think they could only find one rock crusher. I went out on the street that night and ran into a guy that I went to OCS with, and we had a few drinks and kind of got out of line and Australian MPs had to kind of jump between us, you know, and tell us to behave.

AW:

Yeah, because the Aussies and the Kiwis were all down there at Vung Tau.

MA:

Anyway, that's the only time I've been to Vung Tau.

AW:

I was just curious. I'd heard stories about it, and I thought if you'd been there, I wanted to hear yours. In case you didn't know, Jim, in Vung Tau there were the U.S. and the Australians and the New Zealanders, and the Viet Cong came to Vung Tau for R&R—they sort of shared the beach

along the—so it's one of the more interesting things to me about the Vietnam war, you know, hearing about that place. So when you got off the airplane in San Francisco, even if nobody was treating you right, you still didn't want to go back to Vietnam.

MA:

No. I was ready to come home.

AW:

So what—with the engineering training and all, did you do something with that when you got back?

MA:

No, I went to law school.

AW:

Oh did you? Where'd you go?

MA:

Saint Mary's.

AW:

Uh-huh, good school. Did you specialize in anything?

MA:

No, I came back to Fort Stockton—let's see, I graduated in '72, moved back here—my brother-in-law was an attorney, and I moved in with him, and he died—what'd Jim have?

JA:

Encephalitis.

MA:

Encephalitis—his name was Jim Kerr.

AW:

K-e-r-r?

MA:

Uh-huh. I stayed here—

JA:

Forty years.

MA:

—just had a general practice. You have to do it all. I was in practice about thirty nine years, but when I started getting all this stuff, I had to—well, I had an operation and they had to go back in twice, and the—I was under anesthetic for nine hours, and when I got to feeling better I came back and started practicing law again. I couldn't remember stuff. My daughter-in-law in Lubbock is a nurse. I got to talking to her about it, and she said, "Mart, you lose memory when you've been under that stuff for a long time" —she said four months of memory.

JA:

Four months for every hour.

MA:

Of course, I had a paralegal, she was doing—thank God for her, because I never learned how to type, but she kind of kept me straight, but I finally decided I got to quit. I can't do it anymore.

AW:

Yeah. Larry McMurtry had a nice essay some time back—he went through open-heart surgery—and he talked about being under anesthesia and on that machine for all those hours and that, and he said it was over a year before he could even read—you know, concentrate—and he talked a lot about the impact of the anesthesia and being hooked up like that. It's not something I would have thought about, you know, as being a byproduct of that kind of—did you have any trouble convincing people of the cause of this—of your problems—as being the Agent Orange? Because, you know, we read a lot about—

MA:

No.

AW:

So that was not an issue.

MA:

I had a heart attack in '95, and I had a cardiologist over in Midland—I still have—and I was sitting in there one day in the waiting room, waiting for him—waiting my turn—and I picked up an AARP magazine and got to reading it, and it said ischemic heart disease was compensable at the VA, so I went in and he looked me over and whatever, and I asked him, I said "What's ischemic heart disease?" and he said "That's what you got." I didn't know. But no, I didn't have any problems—when I think about it—I had to have an aortic valve replaced, and all that stuff.

AW:

Yeah. Before we get started talking about Stockton and all the years you've been up here, could we get some information on you, Jim?

JA:

I was born the same day he was.

MA:

He was five pounds two ounces, and I was five.

AW:

Who was first?

JA:

He was.

AW:

So he's the big brother?

JA:

Yeah. He was always about ten pounds heavier than I was.

AW:

Yeah. So did you play ball as well?

JA:

I played two years, yeah, then I got hurt and I dropped out.

AW:

In college?

JA:

Yeah, at Texas Western.

AW:

Yeah, and were you also a lineman?

JA:

I was a guard.

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AW:

Yeah. So that must have been—that must have really confused them, to see the two of you show up at the same time, did it?

JA:

Mart had been playing two years before I came over there, and then I played two years, and I quit school. I didn't like college, so I moved out to California and went to work in the oilfield.

AW:

Oh really?

JA:

Yeah, and then worked there and in Alaska for a while.

AW:

Really, what—I guess you worked all over Alaska, probably.

JA:

Yeah, Cook Inlet mostly. That was right before Prudhoe Bay was discovered. I don't know, lived out there for about ten years and traveled around for a couple of years, and—

AW:

How did you miss 'Nam?

JA:

Yeah. So anyway, about—

MA:

Your elbow.

JA:

Yeah, I hurt this elbow—had three operations on it playing football, and that was my first physical, so I had it in a cast, so they gave me 1-F. Then when I was inspected again I had this hand, so—and I came back to—

MA:

We were playing New Mexico State that night.

JA:

Last game of the season.

MA:

Yeah, last game, and he was going off of the field like that and they took him in the dressing room, and I went in there at halftime or whenever it was—he was smoking a cigarette—remember that?

JA:

Yeah.

MA:

The ole doctor gave him a cigarette.

JA:

Things were different in those days. You had to wait until the end of the game before they'd take you to the hospital.

AW:

Yeah.

JA:

Anyway, I worked in the oilfield for a while and then in '83 I came back to finish my college.

AW:

Really?

JA:

Yeah, over at Sul Ross.

AW:

What did you study when you came back to—?

JA:

Physical education, and then I did that for three years in Presidio, and then at the same time I was working on my counselor certification, and I got certified in counseling and did that for about ten years, and then I did—

AW:

In Presidio?

JA:

Pecos and Presidio—well, Pecos, yeah. Then I got my mid-management certification and became principal for about six years in Presidio.

AW:

Yeah. Did you happen to know—Tommy Hancock was down there.

JA:

Yeah.

AW:

Okay, I just wondered.

JA:

Mr. X.

AW:

Yeah, Tom X. Hancock.

JA:

Do you know—you play music with him?

AW:

Yeah, we're real good friends.

JA:

Oh really?

AW:

He's quite a character. Then I had a friend that I grew up with who taught in Presidio for a while—Barton Cox. He was an alternative kind of teacher. He had been in the used pipe business for years and decided to get out of it.

JA:

I didn't know—

AW:

Yeah, well he was probably after you'd left out.

JA:

Tommy Hancock was—I went there from '89 to '92, and he was down there. Then I went to Odessa for a year, and then to Pecos for six, and then I went back to Presidio for five, and then back to Pecos for three, and retired.

AW:

Yeah, that's—you know, I've only traveled through Presidio. I've not spent a lot of time there, but I actually like the place.

JA:

Oh, it's—I wish I'd never left.

AW:

Yeah. Well I'm glad to see my impressions were accurate, because—

JA:

Oh yeah, it was a great place. The women didn't like it too much because it just—it was just kind of a guy's place, you know. There were a lot of gals down there, but—well, when I went to Presidio there wasn't any sidewalks, there wasn't any curbs, all just dirt streets—and I don't know why it is, I kind of like places like that. When I travel around the world I like to go to places where—kind of third world. But the crime rate was super low, the kids were great—go to Mexico, over to OJ—

AW:

Yeah. I played some music at the school there. There was a time when I traveled for the Texas Commission on the Arts, and they'd send me all over West Texas—Sanderson, Valentine, Presidio, Marfa, you know, and in Presidio, they were some of the nicest kids that I ran into. They were just—you know, you walk in the building and some kid would come up to you and say, "Can I help you?" and that's a really—

JA:

Yeah, it was a really great—did you know John Ferguson?

AW:

No.

JA:

The band director down there for a few years—

AW:

I play guitar. They wouldn't let me in the band.

JA:

He's got a band called The Resonators.

AW:

Really? Now, I know—they play at Alpine, don't they?

JA:

Alpine, Marfa—

AW:

Yeah, I know that band.

JA:

He and his wife and Tommy Lujan, and—gosh, I can't remember the—

AW:

Is Tommy the guitar player that used to play with the writer that wrote *Bridges of Madison County*? **[The guitar player for The Resonators is named Tony Lujan, not Tommy]**

JA:

I don't know, but he lives in Alpine.

AW:

I think he traveled with whatever that fella's name is.

JD:

If you hadn't mentioned it, I could have told you.

AW:

Yeah, no, I know who The Resonators are, yeah.

JA:

His wife plays the trombone—Ferguson's wife. He can play anything—I mean all the instruments—he and his wife, they were both band directors. He's a high school counselor now, but he was a band director for twenty-five years—or twenty years.

AW:

Yeah. That's very interesting. Well, going into counseling—I guess that was good preparation for going into being a principal.

JA:

Yeah, I really enjoyed it because you didn't have the same routine every day.

AW:

Yeah.

JA:

I never considered teaching when I was younger. I kind of did it as a last—working in the oilfield is too unsteady, and you're getting older.

AW:

Yeah.

JA:

When I got that—I was always worked out and stuff—well, maybe I can do P.E.—so I did, and I had more damn fun doing P.E. in Presidio Elementary—and I found out I really like working with kids, so I had that job—and that profession—for about twenty years, and never dreaded going to work. I really liked it.

AW:

That's great. Did you like Alaska?

JA:

Yeah. I got to Anchorage in '67, it was about twenty-five thousand people in Anchorage.

AW:

I think they still have more pilots' licenses than drivers' licenses in Alaska.

JA:

Yeah—Bernard Lake, that was the biggest seaplane lake in the world. It was a great place. In the wintertime—November—it starts getting cold and freezing, and so all work stopped except for offshore, and that went 24/7—but oil construction stopped, and everybody either went to Hawaii to spend the winter, or you stayed in Anchorage and got a part-time job. You know, when you're younger you like to party, and that was one of the best places in the world to do that. Now it's like three hundred and thirty thousand—they've got the Crips and the Bloods and all the people up there now, but back in those days it was really unique.

AW:

Yeah. Well what about—since we're in Fort Stockton—talk—if the two of you wouldn't mind talking—you've already talked about how pretty it was, with the—when the spring was flowing and trees met over the top—over the Imperial Highway—and how different it was. What else is about Fort Stockton? How has it changed, other than running out of water?

JA:

Well, you know, back—you probably remember this, both of you—nobody locked their doors, nobody locked their cars, you could leave the windows open, and I don't know whether we even had a front door key. The crime rate was just super low, nobody used to actually prosecute criminals back in those days, I guess. A lot of times the sheriff, he'd just buy somebody a ticket and put them on the bus and say, "Don't come back." That was the great part of it. It was just a real slow pace, and I guess maybe three thousand people here in town—you knew just about everybody.

MA:

We—the schools were integrated, of course, back in the early fifties—and we were trying to think when it happened. I think the high school was first, and then—because I don't remember Hispanics in the first, second, and third grade—they all went to what's called Butz School—

JA:

—and the black kids—we had three or four of them—they went to another school called—

MA:

It was called Westpoint, out north of town. The best integrator of the Anglos and the Hispanics—they started Little League baseball—and Jim, when was that, when we were nine, ten?

JA:

Well, 1952, we were ten.

MA:

Ten and eleven then?

JA:

Ten, eleven, twelve—early fifties.

MA:

Anyway, Little League, you started out with four teams—I think it was four—and we all got to be friends—I mean great friends—and I still—guys that are still alive, we're still friends. It was a great integrator, sports was.

JA:

The Hispanics lived on the other side of the railroad tracks, and the Anglos lived over here on the west side, but baseball, we all got together on the baseball field.

MA:

Got to know each other, and—a great integrator.

JA:

—made some lasting friendships—

AW:

Yeah, I know up in our part of the world, the other integrator was music. People would get together and play music that lived in different parts of town, and they'd go back to those different parts of town when they weren't playing music, but they'd come together. One of the things that I experience as a frequent visitor to Fort Stockton—and I hear a lot of people here talk about—is that what makes this place interesting and pleasant are the people. Can you talk a little bit about that? You must like it some—you're still here and you came back.

JA:

I live over in Alpine.

AW:

Oh, you live in Alpine?

JA:

Yeah.

AW:

That's probably where I've seen you. I go over there and play that cowboy gathering every year at—what's that great little breakfast place downtown, on the same street that the Holland is on?

JA:

The Bread and Breakfast?

AW:

Yeah. Do you go there?

JA:

Uh-huh. I go there for lunch sometimes.

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AW:

Yeah, I think I've seen you down there.

JD:

Do you come in the library here?

JA:

Yes, occasionally.

JD:

Yes, that's where I've seen you before, is in here—but I don't believe I've met you yet.

JA:

Yeah I come down here to do the internet and read the paper, stuff like that.

JD:

I work here, but I work in the back.

JA:

Yeah, I've seen you.

AW:

Alpine is its own universe, I like it a lot.

JA:

It's a great climate, and it's small, and it's not real complicated.

MA:

One thing about the people are friendly—very friendly.

JA:

A lot of people we don't know anymore—this place has changed so much. I'll go away for a while and I come back—I'm always glad to get back to—feels secure, you know, knowing people—know your way around town and stuff like that, but I don't know, I wouldn't want to live in Stockton again. I like Alpine—even Presidio—you ever make that Presidio to Lajitas drive?

AW:

Yes—I don't make it often; it takes a while.

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JA:

It's a neat drive.

AW:

It is a neat drive. I want to—I like the little town of Redford. On the other side of the river is El—

JA:

Mulato.

AW:

Mulato. I've heard a lot of interesting things about El Mulato—that it's populated by Mexicans that are African—

MA:

Oh really?

JA:

That's where it got the name.

AW:

—and where it got the name, and I just always thought that would be—plus, I guess that used to be a fairly popular crossing before, you know, drugs and everything else—but I've always thought—

JA:

That's a dangerous place. I've heard from police down there that they've kind of got their own law and even the Mexican cops won't go over there.

AW:

Yeah, I don't think I'm ever going to get a chance to go, but I've always thought it was interesting.

JA:

I'd like to go there, too.

AW:

The other interesting drive, to me, is from Marfa to Presidio. It's Highway 67, right?

JA:

Uh-huh.

AW:

It's a U.S. highway—it's the only U.S. highway I've been on where when you're driving along, everybody still gives you the wave, and not—I mean even in the Panhandle, where they do that everywhere else, on the big highway people don't do it, except that drive down to Presidio.

JA:

I used to go with a gal from California, and she'd come out and visit occasionally, and we'd drive around West Texas—you know, like the roads you're talking about—and people would do that, and one time she said "Boy, Jim, you've sure got a lot of friends." California people—you do that and they turn around and try to shoot at you.

AW:

Yeah. My friend, Buck Ramsay, who used to come down to Alpine and play, who was in a wheelchair—cowboy poet—he tells a great story about going out to LA with—and he was always getting somebody to drive him, because it was hard driving when you're confined to a wheelchair, even if you have all the controls—so he got this young ranch kid from up in the Panhandle, who had never been to LA before. And so they were driving down the freeway, and this kid says to Buck, he said, "Buck, I'm really getting tired. I'm going to have to pull over," and Buck says "What's wearing you out?" and he says "I've never waved at this many people in my life." They were going down the freeway and he was trying to wave—so every time I see somebody waving down here, I think about that poor kid in LA, trying to wave at everybody on the freeway. What's going to be the future of this country down here? We're in this drought—I know at least up in farming country, where everybody are hopeful. They think it's over with because we had a good year this year—I don't think so. I think we're—we've still got some time, but it's really been a factor for here, between the Williams Irrigation and all the other irrigation.

MA:

The future of the water is what I worry about, and I think a lot of people do. We've got—of course, we've got that underground water district, and they're trying to—I think the city is apparently thinking about getting in the water-selling business—you know, I'm not sure I like that.

AW:

Yeah, because they're selling it from your grandkids, is what it amounts to.

MA:

Yeah, exactly.

AW:

Is it a sweet water aquifer—is it brackish?

MA:

The Trinity-Sand is sweet, and then the farther you go down is brackish. But you know, the brackish water, it can be treated.

AW:

Yeah, this Ken Rainwater, who is from here—

MA:

That's what—El Paso is a good example.

AW:

Yeah. They're treating theirs, and they've got—Tech just put in a plant in Seminole, Texas, where wind power—a wind turbine—not only powers the pump to lift it, but powers the RO filters to treat it, and that strikes me as being pretty expensive, but at least you still get some water out of it.

JA:

I bet someday the government takes over all the water—one of these days.

MA:

I think part of our problem is the pipeline, you know, from the city wells to Fort Stockton—it's all wearing out. It's going to have to be replaced at some point.

AW:

That's a lot of miles, too.

MA:

They just keep patching it and patching it—that's going to have to be done. The last—the one that they put—that's put in—that was done by the county years ago. The city didn't have anything, but that's an issue. Yeah, it's going to be the water.

AW:

Speaking of pipe, driving in yesterday, I saw a whole lot of new pipe—

MA:

That's for that gas line going to Mexico.

AW:

It looked like petroleum pipe.

JA:

They're going to build—you know where Coyanosa is?

AW:

Uh-huh.

JA:

They're going to build a line from Coyanosa Waha Plant, that's in Coyanosa all the way to Presidio—west of Presidio—across the river to somewhere around Ojinaga and the Mexicans are going to pick it up and pipe it somewhere. It's forty-two-inch pipe.

AW:

That's huge.

JA:

It's a hundred and forty-three miles, I think.

AW:

Wow. That's going to be a—

JA:

And they're still going to bring in about another—at least this much more. They're bringing it on the train to Belding, unload in in Belding, bring it back over here and unload it.

AW:

They can't unload it here?

JA:

There's no room around—that's what I hear. I don't know what kind of scam that is.

AW:

Wow.

JA:

And then they're going to take some pipe—they're going to start shipping it to Alpine and unloading it there. They've got a big place cleared off out there at Sunny Glen Road to stack pipe.

AW:

I'll be in Alpine—probably not until February, but I'll be there then. I'll go out and look at it—it'll probably be full of pipe by then.

JA:

Yeah, it should be. The future of this town hinges around oil and gas. You know, a lot of ranches have been bought by out-of-town owners from Austin—

AW:

Dot-com people, and—

JA:

—and they just don't ranch it; they play at it.

AW:

Yeah, well especially around Alpine, the Hollywood types—the Tommy Lee Joneses, and—

JA:

Yeah, the Kokernots, they're still a big ranch family.

AW:

Yeah. Do they actually run their—well, you know my friend Joel Nelson, I'm sure, who's in Alpine.

JA:

I know his name, but I don't—he's a foreman out there, isn't he?

AW:

Yeah. He is best known, probably, as a horse trainer, but he's been running that ranch that is just on the north side of Alpine, right there on the northwest side of the road, and they've also got some other land over, kind of toward Fort Davis.

JA:

Leoncita Company, or—?

AW:

Maybe so. The owner of this place lives back east, but they're an old line ownership. They're not a brand new ownership.

JA:

A lot of—not much ranching going—it's still a ranch, but it's not a big factor anymore. Oil and gas has swept—we have plenty of gas around here, but now the price is down so much.

AW:

Yeah, and it will be for a while, it sounds like.

JA:

I think this gas going to Mexico is going to sell for about six bucks.

AW:

Really?

JA:

We're bringing two sixty-something now—

AW:

I was going to say, that's—

MA:

That's pretty dang—about twice—

AW:

Yeah. Well, you know there was a lot of talk about refitting ports to be able to export LPG, whereas they were set up originally to import it, and talk is that would change gas prices.

JA:

That's a huge investment—that LNG plants—it's in the buildings.

MA:

It's clean.

AW:

Yeah. If trucks—if only trucks ran on it, it would make a huge difference.

MA:

Big difference.

JA:

We'll probably go to that someday.

AW:

Yeah, it seems—it's actually probably better for the environment than electric cars, if you think about it. Nobody thinks about an electric car—what it costs for the ecology, to make a battery, and how much more it costs to get rid of a battery. They're really nasty things. They're clean when they're running, but that's not all—

JA:

You don't hear the other side of the story.

AW:

No, that's not the whole cost of it. Well what have we not asked you about or touched on that you'd like to add to what we're talking about?

JA:

Well I don't know. We talked a little bit about the ranching. What it used to be like in this town, growing up—it was a great place to grow up.

AW:

Yeah, I can only imagine.

MA:

Yeah it was.

JA:

A great school districts and the superintendent stayed twenty years and everybody learned how to read and write and "Yes ma'am" and "No sir" and all that stuff from the teachers. It was—we all—we talk about that sometimes, like some folks talk about the Depression that went through that. Our depression was the drought—you know, people in the ranch business—and even to this day, Mart and I went—he's the weather wizard, you know, he's always watching the Weather Channel and predicting weather. My dad and I had all these "Well, if the wind blows out of the southeast for three days, you know it's going to bring us some clouds," and "the moon is this way, it's kind of pouring out water," and—

MA:

Red sun is going to be wind.

JA:

Yeah. Millipedes are crossing the road, you know that's a sign of rain. I kind of think that is because—anyway—and tarantulas crossing the road—and all those old signs, but even today, it'll start clouding up in the west sometimes and Mart and I will get out and drive around. If it starts raining out there twenty miles, we'll drive out so we can drive in the rain. It's one of those things with drought, you know, you never get enough rain.

AW:

No, I know. Well we had the same up in—I lived on a little farm outside of Lubbock when I was small, and we had the same kind of—we didn't have as many, but we had the big high roller dust storms in the fifties.

JA:

Oh yeah, you could see them coming for—

AW:

For a day.

JA:

Like the Sahara, you know.

MA:

I remember during the fifties, the dust storms, it would rain or sprinkle, you know, and the house would be just—outside would be muddy, and we'd have go out there and get the water hose and wash it off.

AW:

Yeah, it'd happen to your cars, too. You couldn't even see out—you couldn't run the wipers.

MA:

Mother used to put sheets on the windows.

AW:

Did she ever tie a wet dishtowel around your face and have you play cowboys and robbers? We did that until we caught on that she was trying to—but—

JA:

Coyanosa just started farming, and boy—and Pecos, that was a huge farming area—and boy those west winds would blow from southwest—northwest winds, and it would just be—you could see it coming for—you've seen the pictures of the dust storms at Phoenix? It was like that.

AW:

Yeah. One of the other things that's really—to me is illustrative of what's happening with the water now is—I remember my dad and granddad bought interest in a farm at Imperial in the fifties—they bought just at the time it was about to run out of water, so they didn't do too well on that, but we'd go down and see those farms. I remember—I was a little kid—and the cotton was—I just remember it was a different—it was like that—

JA:

Cotton was up here like this, where you could get four or five bales an acre.

AW:

Yeah, it was that long staple stuff they grow in California and Arizona. We had cotton, too, but ours even in the fifties was little short stuff compared to that. Now, you drive like—I always look at that gin as you go out of Girvin and you're headed towards—to pick up the interstate—there's that old gin sitting on a hill—and nothing but mesquite around it. I think, Well you know, that's what happens when you run out of water.

JA:

You know, you see those—that was ole Billie Sol Estes' operation, I believe.

AW:

Was it?

JA:

Yeah—well, one of them.

AW:

Well, it probably deserved it, then.

JA:

Other than that, I don't know what the future predicts for this town. We've got a lot of unemployment here.

AW:

Have you?

JA:

Yeah. More than usual, people are on welfare, too—here and Pecos, both.

AW:

I haven't been to Pecos in a long time.

JA:

That's probably one of the busiest towns in the oilfield that's still going pretty good.

AW:

Is it?

JA:

Yeah, they have the—twenty-eight rigs or something over at Reeves County—that's where Pecos is. Pecos County only has a few—

MA:

Pecos County is mostly deep gas.

JA:

Well they've got that [inaudible] over there.

AW:

I've seen a little more plywood in the downtown area this trip than I have—here in Fort Stockton I've seen of late—so it's having some impact on businesses here.

JA:

Oh yeah, Wal-Mart and that kind of stuff. There's still some businesses on Main Street, but it's nothing like it used to be.

JD:

Do y'all have kids?

JA:

I have a daughter; she lives in Manhattan, Kansas.

JD:

Really?

JA:

And Mart has two daughters and a son. Yeah, my daughter has five boys.

JD:

I was going to say, grandkids?

AW:

Is she at the university?

JA:

No, they have a restaurant and a brewery there.

AW:

Oh. That ought to be a good business in Manhattan.

JA:

Yeah, they say they do real well.

AW:

That's a nice little town, too.

JA:

Oh, Manhattan is—it's one of my favorite places.

AW:

Yeah. I was just there in the spring.

JA:

Where'd you eat?

AW:

I wasn't there to eat. I was traveling through to do an oral history interview. We were doing some oral history interviews with the old ag populist protesters of the ag movement in 1979 the tractors came. There are a whole bunch of those fellows and gals who live in that part of Kansas, and so I was up there. So I drove through on my way to see one of them and just—it'd been a long time since I'd been in Manhattan, and I just—I remember thinking in the spring how nice it looked.

JA:

Clean, well-governed.

MA:

You know, my daughter, Elaine, went to nursing school there at Lubbock. It's where she got her nursing degree and all that. She's got a bunch of my letters from Vietnam to my mother, and I think she gave them—

AW:

To the Vietnam center?

MA:

Yeah, something like that.

AW:

Oh, that's great. Yeah, I was going to say—if she hadn't, that's a great place to—they're in our same building, the Vietnam center, and it's a pretty remarkable archive.

JA:

Jody, where—are you from Stockton?

JD:

No, I've only been here since 2000. I was born and raised in East Texas—Jasper County—but my husband came out here to pastor in 2000. He's retired from that, but we liked it here, so we stayed. I work here and he pastors a little bit and just finds stuff to do to not be bored. He's working at K-Bob's right now just to not be bored, you know.

JA:

Well, fifteen years is quite a while, you know.

JD:

Yeah, we've been here since 2000, and all our kids are here except for one daughter. My son works for the city, and—I have one son; the rest are daughters.

JA:

Okay—keep America beautiful, huh?

JD:

Yeah—eleven grandkids, working on twelve.

MA:

Now, I wrote letters to my wife, but my mother-in-law threw them away.

AW:

Oh. Did they—did the Vietnam center do an interview with you about your tour?

MA:

No, she just gave them to them.

AW:

Donated the letters? Would you be willing to do—they'll do it by phone, if you want to.

MA:

Yeah.

AW:

What's a good phone number for you?

MA:

My home—landline—is [REDACTED].

AW:

And do you have an email address that you use?

MA:

My wife does all that—[REDACTED].

AW:

I'll pass this along, if you don't mind. They have a really remarkable archive. They have stuff from the U.S., from the South Vietnamese, from the North Vietnamese, they have some stuff from the French. It's a really remarkable—they have conferences, and you'll see American military people, South Vietnamese military people, North Vietnamese military people all at the same meeting, talking about the war. It's a pretty—to me, it's a pretty heartening to think about—you know, after something like that, they can still get together.

JA:

Yeah, it is. I was in Hanoi several years ago, and it was—even though I was American, nobody—it was—

AW:

Well there's probably nobody in Hanoi alive today that remembers it.

JA:

Need to go to Laos, where we dropped two million tons of bombs. They're a forgiving bunch, I guess.

AW:

Yeah. How could I get ahold of you?

JA:

Email, [REDACTED]

AW:

Okay, and let me get a mailing address for each of you. We'll send—I'm going to ask you to sign a release here that will let people listen to this, but they'll want to send you what we call a deeded gift. So Mart, where would I—

MA:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AW:

Okay, and Jim, for you?

JA:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

AW:

Great—and I gave you each a card, so—and I'm serious about your grandson. My kids both went to school—in fact they both work there now—but I always liked to know, when my kids were in school, that they had somebody they could call.

JA:

Yeah, that's—thanks for—that's nice.

AW:

Yeah, so be sure and let us know. Let me get this—and do I just make it Mart Adams and Jim Adams?

MA:

Yeah. I don't know how informative we were.

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AW:

That's—

JD:

That was a very good one.

AW:

It's great.

JA:

Get a little bit older and you start to lose it.

AW:

Well, I've—

JA:

You know how that goes.

AW:

I know exactly how that goes. I'm just—I'm only a few years—I was born in '48, so I'm losing it, and luckily I'm not losing it all at the same time. It's in fits and starts.

JA:

Well, you know, you go into a room to look for something, you forgot what you go in there for.

AW:

Yeah, and I make a list and then I can't remember where I put the list.

JA:

Yeah, there you go.

MA:

What am I looking for in here?

AW:

The other thing is that I've decided at my age that multitasking means doing more than one thing in a day.

MA:

That's what I tell Carol. I do not multitask.

JA:

You ever read any about the French experience in Vietnam—Indochina?

AW:

Just a little bit.

JA:

Hell In A Very Small Place, you ever read that book?

AW:

No, *Hell In A Very*—I've got to write that down. It's just—I'm going to go ahead and turn this off and say thank you to both of you again.

End of Interview



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