

# FORT BEND COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

## *ORAL HISTORY COMMITTEE*

Interviewee: **Charlie Morgan**

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Interviewer: Bill Duggan

Transcriber: Marsha Smith

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14 Pages



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*Charlie Morgan*

*Transcript*

DUGGAN: When and where were you born?

MORGAN: I was born at home on October 3, 1926 in the little community just north of Brookshire, Texas, called Monaville, on a farm and ranch owned by my parents, John W. Morgan and Pearl Bonner Morgan. In those days we had a community doctor who lived out in the country. The doctor that delivered me lived on my parent's place, about 1/2 mile from our house.

DUGGAN: What brought your family to Fort Bend County?

MORGAN: In 1951, a gentleman by the name of Dunbar Chambers had bought a piece of property in the extreme northwest corner of Fort Bend County. Part of the property was in Waller County. You got to the property, north of Simonton off what's known as County Line Road. The property joins the river for several miles. The man that sold them that property was Harry Richards out of the old Second National Bank in Houston. He asked Mr. Richards to find him a person who was familiar with raising pure-bred cattle. Mr. Richards owned a ranch adjoining my daddy's place, even though he lived in Houston and it was kind of a weekend ranch for him. So he encouraged me to be interviewed for this job. Several others were also interviewed and I either got lucky or unlucky, because they hired me! And I spent 34 years running what is known throughout this area and the State of Texas as Bar C Ranches. They had several ranches but that was the headquarters. They had one in Hempstead, one in Burleson County near Bryan on the river, one in Waller on Mathis Road, one in Clodine on Bulls Road, and where the present township of Sharpstown sits. They owned that property and I ran cattle there on Bellaire.

They had another big ranch I didn't have much to do with, other than just supervising the cow herd on it. They were commercial cattle at Rocksprings. They had 18,000 acres over there. That ranch was known as Greenwood Valley Ranch, just west of the old Prade Ranch and just north of Boss Peterson's ranch, which was Kerrville Bus Service. It was primarily used for recreation. Mr. Chambers had a partner named Farnsworth and they were one of the largest construction companies in this area in those days. They built the Washburn Tunnel under the Houston Ship Channel; they built the missile bases out in Los Alamos, New Mexico. All kinds of construction work was done by that company: roads, buildings, bridges, most of the airports in South and Central America in those days.

DUGGAN: So you ranched all over this part of the county and the area?

MORGAN: Right. Most of the farming on the Clodine place was grain crops: maize (milo) and corn. The commercial cow herd was on about 3-4,000 acres on Bellaire where Sharpstown is now. The Waller Ranch was pure-bred Brahman cattle. The headquarters ranch was Brahman, Charolais and Charbray cattle, here on County Line Road at Simonton.

DUGGAN: Was your grandfather from here, too?

MORGAN: My people came to Texas in 1833, from near Selma, Alabama. Colonel Bryan was trying to settle the area known as the Falls on the Brazos in the Marlin area, in Falls County. I'm 5 generations back from George Washington Morgan. He brought most of his family while his older son, Barba, stayed in Alabama because he was already married and had started a family. Morgan brought livestock and 36 slaves with him. They settled on the Brazos River, just north of the falls. According to history in Falls County, Sterling Robertson allotted people land according to the size of your family and how many slaves you had. The Marlins and the Morgans were intermarried and they had about 38,000 acres at the time they homesteaded in that area. In 1839, the Indians raided the Morgan's cabin and killed George Washington Morgan and his wife, and one of his daughters. Stacey Ann Marlin, who later became William James Morgan's wife, was scalped by the Indians and given up for dead, but she survived. There is a historical marker on her grave, about 1/2 mile north of Pattison, Texas.

George Washington Morgan had four sons he brought with him: William James, George Washington Jr., Andrew and John. They all served with Sam Houston. Colonel Bryan brought about 134 from his settlement to Groce's Plantation (present day Hempstead). Those 134 boys joined up with General Sam Houston and were in the Battle of San Jacinto. After the battle, the four Morgan boys were appointed as Texas Rangers by General Houston. They were Texas Rangers for most of their adult lives.

Because of the problems with the Indians, what was left of the Morgan family decided to move to Borden in Colorado County. Later they moved into Austin County due to the hardship of getting to the Austin County courthouse on the west side of the Brazos,. In 1873 they decided to name the part of the county that was east of the Brazos River, Waller County. My people settled in the Monaville area which became part of Waller County. I don't remember the exact year they came to Waller County. But I had kinfolks in Waller and Fort Bend Counties. Mr. Edward (Ned) Morgan farmed rice between Simonton and Fulshear, just north of Fulshear about a mile. We visited with his boys, so I've been in and out of Waller and Fort Bend County all my life.

DUGGAN: What was your grandfather's name?

MORGAN: William James Morgan. He was a rancher. My grandmother was a Wright. She was a housewife.

DUGGAN: Did you know them?

MORGAN: No. They were gone before I was born. I did know my grandparents on my mother's side, Frank Bonner and Fanny Martin Bonner. He was a farmer and rancher. In those days, I'd make a wild guess that 90% of the people were farmers and ranchers. I might add that Tom Brokaw called the WW II generation 'our greatest generation'. The thing that comes to my mind, according to history, over 50% of our military in WW II was made up of farm and ranch boys and girls. That tells me that with a farm and ranch background, you might not have schoolbook training, but you had hands-on training. And that's why that generation had the ability and the goal that nothing would stop them. If something went wrong, they found another way to accomplish their goal.

DUGGAN: What about your parents?

MORGAN: My mother's name was Fanny Pearl Bonner Morgan. My father was John William Morgan.

DUGGAN: How many children did they have?

MORGAN: Nine. In those days there were big families. I think the good Lord saw Hitler, Tojo and Mussolini coming at us. The best product we could have were soldiers to defeat them.

DUGGAN: What are your brothers and sisters names?

MORGAN: My oldest brother was William James; we lost my next brother, Johnny, in 1937 to pneumonia. We had an outbreak of pneumonia in this part of the country and we had no antibiotics in those days. Several people got it, including me. We lost lots of people to pneumonia in 1937. My oldest sister was Lily; the next sister is Pearl; the next brother was Allen, named after Allen B. Haney, a good friend of my father's and later became a federal judge; next brother was Terrell, who was named after the guy who ran the bank in Hempstead, Terrell Taylor; Ellen was the next sister; then me; and then my youngest sister, Edna.

She was the only one of the family that got a college degree because she's the only one that we had enough money to send to college. She went on to get a Master's Degree and she was superintendent of the Hempstead School when she had a heart attack and passed away about ten years ago.

We were a big, happy family. My neighbors all had that same size of families. We had a lot of fun playing baseball and riding horses on weekends. Cotton was the main money crop and that big family helped get the cotton in.

DUGGAN: Did you spend most of your childhood in Monaville?

MORGAN: Yes. My childhood was spent in Monaville. I went to school there. My first year the school wasn't quite completed and my daddy wanted my two older sisters to get a diploma from the Waller school. He was on the Monaville School Board, but he transferred family that was in school to Waller. So in 1932 I spent 1st grade in the Waller school with my brothers and sisters. In 1933 I went to Monaville for the rest of my school years.

DUGGAN: Do you remember the names of any of the people who lived around that area?

MORGAN: The neighborhood got together every Saturday night in the summertime and had homemade ice cream. The old people would play dominoes and the kids would play all kinds of games, with kerosene lanterns hanging in the trees. My nearest neighbor to the south were the Bells; to the east were the Trott family; to the west was the John Smith family; to the north was the Lin family. The Davis family was northeast of us. All these were large families of 8-11. Big families were typical in those days.

DUGGAN: Where did your family shop? Were there stores in Monaville?

MORGAN: There was a little service station and the school and a cotton gin, and that was all that was in Monaville. You raised all your food except coffee, sugar and things of that nature. They bought things in bulk, such as flour. You'd buy 50 pounds of flour, and sugar the same way. Coffee could be bought in several different ways and they roasted it right there in the store the way you wanted it. And different beans of the coffee family affected its taste; peaberry or rijo beans would be mixed together or roast it separately and grind it for you to be bought in bulk.

We had no electricity or refrigeration, so in the summertime we had beef clubs. You had eight people who belonged to that club and they would get together on Fridays, going in rotation. The calf was cut into eight pieces and the distribution of the pieces rotated. If this time you got a round, next time you might get neck or shoulder and it rotated around so that eventually you got the whole eight pieces of the calf. Generally they cooked it up pretty quickly. Everybody got about 20-30 pounds of meat, but they had large families and they would eat it up in a day or two.

All the old timers were trained to cure their own pork. They either cured it in brine or in salt. My father cured his in brine. It was a mixture you put together of salt and pepper and you cooked it in wash pots (big cast iron kettles) until it came to a boil. As a kid, I remember he had me run in the house and get him an egg. The way he knew he had enough salt in the brine was the egg would float. And the egg would cook pretty quickly and I was already right there to take that egg, peel it and eat it! After you boiled a couple of pots of brine water, it went into an oak barrel and cooled.

After it cooled, you put the meat in there and put a concrete block on top of the meat to keep it submerged. It had to stay in the brine water for 14 days. Then you took the meat out and hung it up on hooks in the smokehouse. You took the water out of the barrel and brought it to a boil again, let it cool and put it back in the barrel, put the meat back in the brine, put the concrete block on it and let it sit for 7 more days. Then you hung it in the smokehouse and started the smoking procedure. As a rule you smoked it for about six days. You can't buy meat today that tastes like that. It was wonderful ham and bacon.

This goes back to what I mentioned about WW II. Those boys saw mama and daddy do those things so they found a way to make something work that didn't work in order to succeed. City kids don't get that experience today. So that's why they can't make good military people. They didn't get that hands-on training. And I'm not knocking city people. They can't help it – that's just the way it is.

DUGGAN: You mentioned baseball games that you played. What other types of entertainment did you have? Was there a movie theater in the area, or weekend dances?

MORGAN: There was a movie theater in Hempstead. On Saturday nights they always showed westerns, but we didn't go to picture shows too often because that cost money. Mainly the entertainment we had on Saturday nights was community get-together s and playing games. No dancing; we didn't have a band or anything like that. There were all sorts of party games we could play. One of the old ones was Drop the Handkerchief.

DUGGAN: What about church?

MORGAN: My dad donated land for a little Protestant community church open to all denominations. It probably seated about 25-30 people, maybe 50. It was moved from up north about 5 miles to my daddy's property. It was moved from Bracey Island, which was just a piece of dirt in the creek. We had rotating preachers. Sometimes it would be a Baptist, sometimes Church of Christ, sometimes Methodist. It didn't matter too much what denomination he was as long as he preached the Bible.

DUGGAN: Do you remember any of your teacher's names from school?

MORGAN: My second grade teacher in Monaville was Miss Thompson and my first grade teacher at Waller was Miss Bracewell. Those two ladies were very much alike. They just loved little kids. Some of my teachers through the years were Miss Zimmerman who taught third or fourth grade, I think. Miss Nagley and Miss Stassney.

DUGGAN: Did you get all the way through school?

MORGAN: No. They wouldn't let you go to school until you were six years old and I wasn't six years old until October. In 1941 or '42, school went to twelve grades. My grade had the biggest number of kids in it so they made two grades out of it. So I was 18 years old and in the 10th grade. I should have been in the graduating class when I was 18. On your 18th birthday you had to go to the post office and register for the draft. On the day that I registered at the post office, I went to the draft board in Hempstead and volunteered for the Navy. The war was going on and if you volunteered, you had the choice of your service. It didn't mean you'd get that, but you could make a choice for which of the services you went into. I went into the Navy in January, 1945.

DUGGAN: Tell me what a typical day was like in your childhood. Did you spend most of the day in school? Did you have chores to do?

MORGAN: As a rule, in the morning you got out of bed, had your breakfast and you had chores to do before you went to school. Feed the hogs or the horses or something. When you got home from school, Dad would have left a message with Mama for what chore he wanted you to do. He might want you to catch a horse and check a pasture, or get the team that was in the corral and go plow a certain field until dark. You did your homework at night under a kerosene table lamp. We didn't have electricity or a telephone. Our only way to communicate was through the mail.

DUGGAN: How did the different races get along? Were there different races in your community?

MORGAN: My community had no Spanish or blacks in it until about 1935, when a black family moved in. The gentleman I mentioned earlier, Mr. Harry Richards, who was Vice Chairman of Second National Bank which later became Bank of the Southwest, had a colored family who lived on his place to run it for him. He had no children. All of the Spanish and colored people lived on the river mainly because it was good land and they farmed cotton. I lived on what we called the prairie. Everything east of FM 359 was mostly ranching and farming; everything west of FM 359 is where a big concentration of colored were and there was a colored school at Sunnyside, near Monaville. There weren't any problems. Everyone got along. They got along better than they do now, apparently.

DUGGAN: What's your favorite or most vivid memory of growing up?

MORGAN: My favorite thing about growing up was the fellowship I had with my brothers and sisters and the neighborhood kids. I have many pleasant memories of things that went on in the neighborhood; sports, fishing on the weekends, fish fries, and ice cream suppers in the summertime. No television and no radio in those days. We entertained ourselves and there was always plenty of things to do.

DUGGAN: I bet you had a big part in the Simonton Rodeo round up?

MORGAN: Yes, Evans and Bailey moved into the Simonton area around 1952 and bought a piece of property that was owned by Ed Paul. It was north of Simonton about two miles. He was a Goodyear wholesale tire dealer in Houston. He sold out to a gentleman by the name of Mr. Vernon Evans and his son-in-law, A. E. "Snake" Bailey and they moved in here as purebred Charolais cattle breeders. A guy named Gordon Banks managed their operation. About a year or so after they moved in here, they bought out Mr. Arthur Hilton, south of them, and came in with a subdivision known as Valley Lodge.

Evans and Bailey also built a big barn here in Simonton called the Simonton Rodeo Round-up and we had rodeos there every weekend. Sloan Williams, a purebred Brahman breeder from the Wharton/Hungerford area, had rodeo stock and he brought the stock over and put on the rodeo. That was the entertainment for the people in the community on the weekends. It drew people from Rosenberg, Richmond, Houston, Brookshire, Sealy — the whole area. There was a restaurant on the rodeo grounds where you could go early and eat dinner there and then go to the rodeo.



DUGGAN: I know from your background that you were a breeder. Tell me about the type of cattle you bred.

MORGAN: Due to the richness of the soil, the Simonton-Fulshear-Brookshire area's main crops were alfalfa, cotton, and pure-bred cattle. There was a group of people who raised pure-bred cattle in the area, and we had all breeds. It became known as the River Oaks of the pure-bred cattle business and was tied in closely with the Houston Livestock Show that promoted international advertising for live stock breeders from other countries to come to the show. When they came, they wanted to buy pure-bred breeding stock to export to their country. The pure-bred breeders in the community were Diamond C Ranch just south of here on the river raising Herefords, Pecan Acres raising registered Brahman cattle, Figure 4 Ranch, C. M. Frost, raised Charolais, Brahman, and Charbray cattle. The outfit that I ran, Bar C Ranch owned by the Chambers family, raised registered Brahman, registered Charbray, and registered Charolais cattle. There were a whole bunch of McMahons who raised Brangus cattle north of Simonton. Mr. Parker raised registered Charolais cattle.

So this area was a concentration of pure-bred breeding cattle. If you were a foreign visitor to the stock show in Houston, you could come here. Or if you were a commercial business in South Texas, you could come to this area and get just about any kind of breeding cattle. I was just one of the many who raised registered cattle.

DUGGAN: You must have been one of the best.

MORGAN: I did my best to be the best. I must've been pretty good because I had people like Dr. O. D. Butler, from Texas A & M, would call once in a while and visit with me about the breeding of cattle. We had a gain test station down in Luling that he headed up. We'd take all breeds: Charolais, Charbray, Brahman, Hereford, Angus, and Brangus — just name them — and put them into the gain test station. All were the same age and were fed the same type feed, and they were weighed every 30 days to see which animal was out-gaining the others. It was a performance testing program.

It's been proven that gain is inherited. It's a gene that animals have, and I presume people have the same thing. If you see mama and daddy and they are big people, their offspring are pretty well that way, too. But the name of the game is to produce as many pounds of beef as you possibly can in the shortest period of time with the least amount of feed so your profit is bigger. It has escalated in the last 50 years.

We have come a LONG way in improving the beef cattle in the United States and we have records to prove it. And we are still doing it. They are finding out more and more, just like fighting human diseases. Technology is the name of the game. They've found out how to genetically engineer corn and produce more per acre; the same thing with soybeans and rice. It just goes and goes. Beef and cattle are no different. You can keep records and find out which genes are doing what.

DUGGAN: Those are big improvements thanks to pioneers like you.

MORGAN: In the old days they just put a bull with a cow and get your calf and that was the name of the game. This doesn't really pertain to Simonton but it pertains to the whole industry. The earth isn't shrinking but the food base is shrinking. Earth is the manufacturing plant and there is so much earth taken out of food production to make way for roads, airstrips, homes, recreation purposes. Tall game fences are put around most of West Texas for recreational hunting. The fences keep the game in and there are no sheep or goats being raised on that land anymore. They are doing the same thing with some of our rich soil that could produce lots of food. Our population is growing; our base to produce food on is shrinking. It appears to me that unless we can learn how to produce more food off of less land, there's going to be a food crisis. There already is one in some parts of the world and it's going to come to America if we aren't careful.

DUGGAN: What are some of the major changes you have seen in this area in your lifetime, good and bad?

MORGAN: The good part, and I'm proud to have been a part of it, was producing seed stock in this area that has done wonders for breeders everywhere. And seeing roads that have been improved. In the old days most of the roads were just like the good Lord made them. But we've graveled them and updated them with blacktop on them. I think our schools have improved.

The bad part I see going on is the crime. I'm not knocking big industry, money people buying up the whole countryside, but that's going on and that has driven old producers out of the area. They are holding that land for an investment, for future growth for Houston, or the suburbs of Houston. I think that's going to be bad. One of the things that I had a little part in was that the school kids here, and particularly the little ones, used to have to ride all the way to Rosenberg to school. They were on the bus for an hour or more in the morning and in the evening.

I had some kids going to Lamar Consolidated in those days, and I thought that was so unfair to those kids. Two hours out of every day wasted on a school bus and not learning anything then. I tried to get the school board to build us something out here, up to the 3rd grade. I didn't get anywhere with that. I made some phone calls to Austin and got a little learning from them as to what I might do to fix the problem. That led to a petition to present to the Commissioners Court that we have an election to annex this area to a closer school or they build a school in the area.

Once I started getting those signatures together and told the Lamar School Board what I was doing, Mr. Ed Huggins who was chairman of the school board and lived in Fulshear, agreed that there was a problem and they had to do something. So that was the seed that was planted for the schools in Fulshear, close by the Simonton area. I see that as a need in some of the other areas in the state of Texas. I understand they have upgraded it. It was up to about 3rd or 4th grade but they have now added a junior high or high school just recently.

The political system in Fort Bend County has changed. We had a guy named Clements who ran for governor in 1982 as a Republican. Up to that time, Fort Bend County was solid Democrat. Due to the migration of people from the north into the Houston area and into Fort Bend County, the whole system has changed completely. I don't know if that's good or bad. I've seen some drastic changes made as to how the county is run and some of the thinking of the leadership of the county, the state and the federal government.

DUGGAN: Do you have any relations now with City Council in Simonton?

MORGAN: No, I don't. I try to stay out of everything political. I was election judge here for a number of years, for Box 19. I was appointed by the Commissioners Court to do that. As Dr. Red Duke said, 'I did my best.' I had a bunch of good help.

DUGGAN: What other organizations were you involved in?

MORGAN: Due to the fact I was raising registered Charolais cattle and showed Brahman, Charbray and Charolais at major shows, I sat on several committees for the Houston Livestock Show and for the American International Charolais Association. I was the director of it for a number of years, and president of American Charbray Breeders for a couple of terms. I was president of Gulf Coast Charolais, and president of Texas Charolais.

I got to travel the state of Texas, meeting other breeders, and when I was president of the National Association, I got to meet other breeders in the United States. I find cow people are some of the best people in the world. I don't care if you are in Germany or France, or South America. They want you to come and break bread with them.

DUGGAN: Did you do much international travel?

MORGAN: Yes. I judged shows in South America and Central America. I sat in on judging the show in Belfast. We had cattle over there. It's kind of a strange story. We could buy cattle if you get a permit in England and bring them to England or Ireland. We could bring their calves home. But we couldn't bring the cattle home straight from there. It's the same thing in Canada. You could bring the calves home after you got the cattle out of France. They had to go through a quarantine. The U. S. government had a quarantine, a pact agreement between Mexico, the United States and Canada, that we couldn't bring any animals from a known rinderpest disease country. Hoof and mouth is the common name for it.

Canada finally broke that agreement and allowed cattle to come to Canada after they went through quarantine over there. They go through quarantine on Grosse Isle in the Saint Lawrence River off of Nova Scotia. We still have the embargo in the United States. I couldn't bring those cattle home. But if I got permits in Canada and lease a place up there, I could bring the calves home. So I did a little of that for the ranch. I did the same thing with some cattle in England and Northern Ireland. I had some cattle on the Isle of Man, a little island between England and Ireland. And some in Ireland. I could bring the calves. Later I dispersed the whole herd after I'd done that a while. Never did own any land in those countries. We just leased pastures and had somebody look after the cattle. I had to go over once a year or more to check on the cattle and make arrangements to bring the calves home.

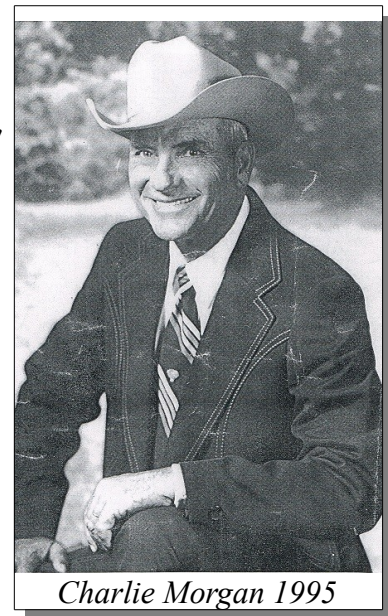
DUGGAN: What have I forgotten to ask you about that you would like to share with us?

MORGAN: I'll go through this rapidly. There were no telephones except at Simonton. In about 1956 the ranch made a deal with Fort Bend Telephone Company to build a phone line from Simonton up to the ranch. But the telephone company wanted it to be a party line so some other people could get on it. It's a funny story. Your phone number might be two short rings and a long ring. That meant you picked it up. Somebody else's number was a different combination of rings. Some people would forget what their 'number' was so you might have three people on the line. So we got phones in there finally.

The roads that I mentioned earlier were all gravel. FM 1489 in 1951 stopped at County Line Road. A few years later, it went straight out from County Line Road into Simonton. It used to go east and then under around and come into Simonton.

I mentioned about the schools already. We had Christmas parties here every Christmas. This was the seed stock area of this part of Texas. People could come and buy their seed stock. In those days the money crops, if you weren't raising pure-bred cattle, were cotton, pecans, and alfalfa. We had a cotton gin here at that time. In 1956, the Brazos River flooded pretty badly and people had to evacuate their livestock. Some people had to evacuate as well. That was the biggest flood I ever saw on the river. My wife Catherine, who I lost in 2000, was a troop leader of the Girl Scouts for a number of years. I bought her a three-seat Ford station wagon. She'd have a big smile and that station wagon would be loaded up with girls and they'd be going off to camp for the weekend. That was a pretty sight to see. Catherine was also a beauty operator. She was full time for years in Hempstead.

Catherine and I have three children: Dorothy, the eldest; Charlie Morgan Jr. in the middle; Cathy is the youngest. They went to Lamar Consolidated. The girls played in the band and were in Girl Scouts. My boy played football and was All-District Defensive Tackle for two years in a row; and received a college scholarship. He's an engineer in the oil patch and a partner with me in the Charolais business. I was inducted into the Hall of Fame in 1995 as being one of North America's outstanding Charolais cattle breeders. I think I mentioned earlier that I was election judge here for a number of years.



We had two grocery stores in Simonton in the old days. Berkman's was the main one that stayed open. Maurice Berkman and his dad ran it for years. It's still open but he sold it and he's not here anymore. About all of that old group that I was involved in, I'm the last living member. I was not an A & M graduate. I went to G. I. school after WW II and studied agriculture and animal husbandry. Most of the ranch managers in the area at that time, like Jim Rosen and Otto Schulte, who managed the Pecan Acres ranch, were both veterans of WWII. Otto was a prisoner of war in Germany. He was captured during the Battle of the Bulge.

Otto's wife Helen, was secretary of the Gulf Coast Charolais Association. These men were truly mountainous pillars of the community. They would do anything in the world to make it a better community or to help one another.

I think America needs that more than anything today. America has got to find a way to settle international problems without war. War has to be the last solution to anything. Our country has been at war more than any other nation in the world, since WW II. If you study your history, we know that will destroy a nation. The Roman Empire tried that route and they didn't last too long.

From my experience in the military, when you know no one but the good Lord, you're going to go to Him regular. And I advise you to go to Him regular, today. He's the maker of all and He has control of all.

DUGGAN: I'd say that is good advice. Tell me about your pictures and souvenirs that you have here.

MORGAN: This book is put out every ten years, the National Register of Executives and Professionals, authorized by the U. S. Congress. These are people who have been recognized for doing something that made our nation better. The reason I brought it along, is that I was recognized on page 15 for my contribution to the beef industry.

This was a rural community and they lived like rural people. God bless them, I loved every one of them. And in their own way, every one of them made a contribution to the next generation. That's what it is about. It's why you are here on earth. The best advice I can give is let the good Lord be your first and last friend and do what you can to make it better for the next generation while you're here. Because you aren't here long! It goes by quicker than you think.

DUGGAN: That's a great way to summarize and finish up.