GREETINGS:

To build Oklahoma, we must first believe in Oklahoma—strongly.

The most important ingredient for assuring Oklahoma's future industrial and economic expansion is state pride. We can't get too much of it.

Every Oklahoman should take pride in lending his best effort at all times toward glorifying his home state. That's what it takes from each of us for all of us to prosper.

The way Oklahoma appears to those of us living here is pretty much the way we'll look to outsiders. Others tend to believe in us to about the same extent we believe in ourselves.

That's why it's so important to boost Oklahoma at every opportunity. Nobody else will do it for us.

Governor
The bright-eyed tot whose picture is on the cover of OKLAHOMA TODAY is David Alan Cobb, ten-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Cobb of Oklahoma City. He is one of thousands of youngsters growing up in a generation that is witnessing tremendous changes in Oklahoma, itself a mere "youngster" in the Union that makes up the U.S.A.

A dynamic program, under leadership of men of vision, determined to provide a fuller life and greater opportunity for all Oklahomans, is now at work in hamlets and cities throughout the state.

The plan encompasses many facets: Extensive scientific research, industrial expansion, improved educational facilities and curriculum, cultural advancement, broad community developments, ultra-modern recreational resorts, comprehensive water development, and many more.

Selfless effort on the part of Oklahomans in all walks of life ultimately will see this program labeled, "OPERATION SUCCESS."

And, in this Year of OUR LORD, 1956, OKLAHOMA TODAY, itself a new venture, resolves to do its dead-level best to tell the chapter-by-chapter story of the building of a greater Oklahoma. — J. McW.
Oklahoma is on the move. Established industry is expanding. New industries are moving into the state with regularity. Employment is at an all time high.

From 1945 to 1950 a total of 524 new industries located in Oklahoma. Another 492 new industries came from 1950 to 1955.

During the past five years, payroll payments increased more than 60 percent. Manufacturing employment increased 27 percent. Non-farm employment for October, 1955, set a record with 573,900 jobholders, the state employment security commission reports. Manufacturing employment was at a postwar peak at 91,600 workers.

There are three reasons for the progress Oklahoma is showing:

First, state legislators have recognized the need for industry in the state and have enacted laws favorable to industry during the past 20 years.

The first step was in 1941 when the legislature passed the Budget Balancing amendment, stabilizing the state's fiscal system. In 1945 machinery and equipment used in manufacturing were exempted from state sales tax and use tax laws. The corporation income tax rate was reduced in 1947 from 6 percent to 4 percent. Items exempted from sales and use tax were broadened to include repair and replacement parts. Also exempted were materials consumed in manufacturing operations such as fuel and power.

In 1949, unemployment compensation tax rates on employers of eight or more persons were reduced. In 1955, the Free Tax Port law, exempting stored goods while in transit in interstate commerce, was passed. The textile law provided a special low rate gross production tax on textile mills in lieu of ad valorem tax on buildings, machinery and equipment. Insurance companies were authorized to enter into the "purchase-lease back" type of financing of commercial and industrial facilities.

The second reason for Oklahoma's progress can be credited to both private and state organized groups who have been working to make Oklahoma more attractive to industry. The Oklahoma Development council has taken the lead in setting up the Eastern industrial tours which have enabled state civic and business leaders to meet first-hand with industrialists. The council also has succeeded in bringing about a unity of purpose on the part of all individuals and groups who are striving for industry in the state.

In 1950 the industrial division of the Oklahoma Planning and Resources Board began a study of the advantages Oklahoma had to offer industry. They published brochures on market data, fuels, minerals, etc. They also conducted statewide surveys on subjects such as available buildings, industrial foundations and utility facilities.

The third reason for Oklahoma's steady progress can be traced to state chambers of commerce. Working on a community level, perhaps the most important, the chambers have seen the need for industry and have led civic-minded citizens to make their communities available and cooperative to industries.

Evidence are the 30 Community Industrial foundations formed throughout the state from Altus to Woodward to Miami to Hugo (who boasts two industrial foundations). An estimated $2.5 millions are invested in these funds ranging from $500,000 in Oklahoma City to $10,000 in Okmulgee.

The Department of Commerce and Industry was created in 1955 on the premise that state development in the final analysis is nothing more than accumulative effort at the community level.

Dr. Randall T. Klemme, director of the Department of Commerce and Industry, stresses the fact that only one group can really make community growth—leaders. The only thing anyone else can do, says Dr. Klemme, is supplemental. Without community spirit and leadership, the most earnest efforts are useless.

"To gear into the program," Dr. Klemme says, "the Department’s role is to supplement the good work done by communities and state groups." To this end, the department has four major focuses for industrial development: (1) Acquainting the people with the advantages of the state; (2) (Continued on Page 16)
The

HALLIBURTON STORY

For more than 30 years this Oklahoma industry, doing business throughout the world, has stressed teamwork.

In the early days of the Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Co., of Duncan, its founder established as guideposts to its operation a set of general policies:

"To render useful service to the oil industry at a reasonable price; uniform quality of service regardless of location; an intensive program of research; constant development of new equipment... Or, briefly, to maintain leadership in its chosen field."

The history of the fabulous growth and progress of this industry that means so much to the economy of Duncan and to Oklahoma as a whole indicates that the policies set down by the founder, Erle P. Halliburton, have been adhered to quite religiously.

Nearly 31 years ago the organization was incorporated with a personnel of three officers, an office force of three, and 54 shophands and fieldworkers.

Halliburton's chief activity is cementing oil and gas wells. Through development and exhaustive research and invention, its work has broadened to include allied fields.

Among the early additions to the Halliburton payroll was Roy Himes, a jovial, cigar-chomping, six-footer, whose present role is that of mechanical maintenance foreman for the Halliburton operations in Duncan.

Himes, who became a Halliburtonite 30 years ago this month, was hired as a "millwright," a term now almost out of use. During his three decades of service with Halliburton he became a competent machinist, a welder, a plumber, an ironworker, a carpenter—"and just about anything along these lines that is to be done," he'll admit modestly.

In his present job he is responsible for maintaining and repairing practically all of the motors, gears, hoists and the like, excluding car and truck motors. Furthermore, his department catches a lot of odd jobs that require moving of heavy machinery and this sort of thing.

As the old saying goes, Himes has seen "a lot of water go over the dam" in the Halliburton years of development and expansion.

He pretty well reflects the general attitude of loyal Halliburtonites who have watched the company's operations progress and maintain leadership "in its chosen field," when he tells you:

"You know, I don't care to look back, although I've enjoyed my years with Halliburton. Actually, I think looking back to the so-called 'good old days' is for the birds."

"I prefer to work with the machinery in use today, because being complicated as it is it presents more of a challenge than the machinery in use when I was a young man," says Himes, who in spite of his silver-white hair and 60 years is in remarkably good physical condition.

Himes has seen a lot of people come and go at Halliburton's and he can remember when he knew every Halliburton man in Duncan and most of them in the field by their first name. When he first joined Halliburton there

(Continued on next page)
This is front view of Halliburton's Main Office at Plant Two.

Technical Center building, housing more than 200 research workers. Experimental Well rig is seen in background.

were not over a hundred or so on the payroll. Today, of course, there are over 8,000 scattered over the world.

Himes, proudly attributes much of his employer's success to "the spirit of loyalty that prevailed when Halliburton was a relatively small organization—a spirit that still prevails."

His attitude is further reflected in the philosophy voiced in one of the company's annual reports to stockholders:

"Another factor which has contributed to the progress of your company is the teamwork among all employees."

Although Halliburton has developed vast worldwide activity, it continues as a vital phase of Oklahoma industry. Its operation has a direct benefit for the immediate Duncan area, but it also means a lot to Oklahoma as a whole.

For example, there are 2,100 Halliburton employees in the Duncan area, but there are also more than 700 men and women working in Halliburton projects in other cities and towns in Oklahoma. They are employees of the Oklahoma division.

These more than 700 Halliburton employees are located at Ada, Ardmore, Bartlesville, Blackwell, Bristow, Broken Arrow, Cement, Collinsville, Cushing, Fairfax, Guymon, Holdenville, Hominy, Lindsay, Madill, Okmulgee, Pauls Valley, Pawhuska, Perry, Seminole, Shawnee, Texhoma, Tulsa, and the field camp at Duncan.

How much this multi-million-dollar operation means to Oklahoma communities it is difficult to determine, but it is obvious that the economy of Duncan is enriched substantially by the company's existence and operation.

"We have no breakdown on the figures," says one company spokesman when discussing Halliburton expenditures in Oklahoma, "but most of the millions of dollars worth of buying done yearly is bought or jobbed through Oklahoma distributors and dealers." He does not include in that analysis the total payroll going to Oklahomans employed by the company in Oklahoma.

He also stated that "one of our single largest investments is represented in truck motors, cabs and bodies which we buy stripped and then build up into complete service units. It is true," he points out, "that these are manufactured in the north, but they are bought through state dealers. In this way some of the purchase price stays in Oklahoma."

The smallest manufacturer with which Halliburton deals in Oklahoma is a one-man operation on a farm near Sapulpa. This is a machinist-farmer who machines aluminum pump covers for Halliburton during his spare time. Halliburton buys the material in Tulsa, has it delivered to the farmer-machinist or he picks it up. He performs the machining operation and then delivers the product to Duncan. "Nobody can touch this man's price," says the Halliburton official.

Besides its vast operations in the U.S., Halliburton operates in 12 foreign countries; has equipment in many more.
Colorful ceremonies marked the November 11, 1955, dedication of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame site in Oklahoma City.

NATIONAL COWBOY HALL OF FAME FROM SHADE TO SUBSTANCE

By Roy P. Stewart
"Country Boy" Columnist, Daily Oklahoma

A n idea that had its origin in the shades of the romantic, historical past of western America, is approaching the reality of substance as more moves are made toward erection at Oklahoma City of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Museum.

To be located at the mid-American crossroads of transcontinental highways, the cowboy shrine will be a memorial to man and to a way of life, both important to winning and development of the west. While it will portray, through statue, photograph, biography, belongings and other artifacts of that brief but popular historical epoch in our history, it will be a living, continuing display because this is living history.

The building to be erected on a hill that dominates its surrounding terrain will be a beacon to visitors and to the people of Oklahoma. As the Sooner State and all the 17 states west were opened and developed by persons from every state in the Union, the progress and virility of these states has been kept pulsing by infusion of new blood, new people, new ideas, falling into place on the ethnic and economic framework designed by earlier settlers.

As the beautiful Will Rogers Memorial at Claremore has been a tourist attraction second only to Mount Vernon, so the National Cowboy Hall of Fame will be a beacon, as attractive as the distant gleam of a chuck wagon fire to a man riding point for a trail herd moving two days without water.

Location of the shrine at Oklahoma City and dedication of the site now are passed. Ready soon for distribution to the nation's architects and designers will be a prospectus giving them all the engineering, pictorial, topographical and other data they need to enter a national design competition for the building itself. Money awards for runner-ups and a contract for the building, with its permanent plaque or cornerstone carrying the name of the winning architect, will await the best designs.

Starting this month the financial campaign for funds to erect the first building in the ultimate $5 millions Hall of Fame and Museum will begin. The funds will be raised through memberships. On the people of Oklahoma, who will receive the greatest economic and cultural benefit from the venture, lies the responsibility to raise the first $1 million.

The Oklahoma City area is expected to raise $750,000 and other sections of the state another $250,000. Then the membership campaign swings through the other 16 companion states in the venture, equal partners in the Hall of Fame, equally interested in perpetuating the idealism and symbolism which it will present to the world.

Those memberships taken out before construction of the initial building will be charter memberships. Names of donors will be kept permanently in the memorial for the benefit of future visitors. The method and manner of show-

(Continued on Page 16)
SCIENTISTS throughout the nation today recognize Oklahoma as a leader in the promotion of scientific activity among our citizens with special emphasis right now on the importance of scientific teaching in our schools. Less than two years ago none of this was true.

But in typical Oklahoma fashion a new frontier was approached, this time in science, and the next 50 years of our state's growth promises to surpass any accomplishments in the 50 years of any state or nation. This science frontier is as much a pioneering effort as was the development of the land frontier. It is vital to the continued growth of Oklahoma and the entire Southwest.

This scientific activity originated in the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, an organization that has played a vital role in numerous accomplishments designed to benefit the entire state.

In February, 1954, scientific activity was incorporated into the organizational structure of the Oklahoma City Chamber, through the establishing of a Frontiers of Science committee.

The Committee was convinced that the frontier of the future lay in the area of scientific knowledge and its development. As originally intended this group came to be known as the Frontiers of Science committee of the whole state of Oklahoma. A year later a Frontiers of Science Foundation for the state was incorporated with a 50-year charter, and the incorporators and trustees began looking for a scientific administrator who was tops in his field and recommended by fellow scientists over the nation.

An idea of the scope of the tours can be given by listing a few of these objectives could have been written. The group had to start from scratch to find out what science is today and its potential for tomorrow. And most important, how Oklahoma could fit into the picture.

A more balanced economy for Oklahoma was needed and industrialists and businessmen were asking what could be done. In national publications they were reading predictions that business and industry in the future would depend more and more on the availability of well-trained scientists, engineers and technicians.

It was recorded that 40 billions of dollars have been spent on research and development in the last 10 years. The scientific foundation felt that plans should be laid so that Oklahoma could share more fully in the development of new knowledge. What new industries, based on science, would flourish in Oklahoma and how can we go about attracting them to this region?

Educators were publicly expressing concern in the drop in science courses in our schools and wondered how they could find qualified science teachers to fill this gap by offering basic science courses in high schools and the advanced courses in colleges.

In the future, vocations in science and research will be among the top in our nation. A program of education was needed to point out the opportunities in these fields to our young men and women. Very early in the investigations it appeared that the answer might be partially attained if it were possible to create a kind of intellectual climate in the state that would be attractive to scientists and science-based industry. To staff these industries a scientific labor force would be needed.

If these goals could be achieved Oklahoma would have answered some of its grave problems and made its contribution to the national security and welfare. The problem: Where to start?

To do this the committee began a series of science investigatory tours to the leading laboratories and research centers of the nation at their own expense. In every instance they were well received, and scientists were so pleased to see the initiative being taken by our state that they have gone out of their way to support the work. Today the Frontiers of Science committee and its work is known in all the research areas of our nation.

An idea of the scope of the tours can be given by listing a few

(Continued on Page 16)
In 1957 Oklahoma celebrates its 50th Anniversary of Statehood. Ambitious plans to make this semi-centennial event a momentous one throughout the state are now in the making. Daily Oklahoma Cartoonist Jim Lange has done the above cartoon exclusively for OKLAHOMA TODAY as he reflects his thoughts of how rapidly Oklahoma’s Star of Destiny has moved—and is moving!
You Are Now Entering OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

A galaxy of noted personages of life attended brilliant picture "Oklahoma!" in opening night. Right: Gov. and Mrs. Raymond B. Rodgers; Pat Sampsel, Pryor; Mayor, Mi- City, and Mrs. Bertrude Will Rogers Jr., and Great Joe DiMaggio. Shirley Jones and Gor- "Oklahoma" producers Rodgers and Hammerstein. TV artists Lucille Ball and Gary at Hollywood's Egyptian Theatre. Hollywood's Egyptian Theatre. Former Oklahoman Gary at Hollywood's Egyptian homed. Screen star Charlotte Hallie Johnson, Oklahoma's sensational shov- stalk corsage from Clara, Oklahom- right), former Oklahoma City Center Ballet.

1. Gov. and Mrs. Raymond B. Rodgers and producers Rodgers and Hammerstein.
2. This was "Oklahoma!" opening night. Right: Pat Sampsel, Pryor; Mi- City, and Mrs. Bertrude Will Rogers Jr., and Great Joe DiMaggio.
3. Shirley Jones and Gordon "Oklahoma" producers Rodgers and Hammerstein.
4. TV artists Lucille Ball and Gary at Hollywood's Egyptian Theatre.
5. Former Oklahoman Gary at Hollywood's Egyptian Theatre.
6. Screen star Charlotte stalk corsage from Clara, Oklahoma City Center Ballet.
Event attendees, including personalities from many walks of life, attend premieres of the motion pictures from New York and Hollywood.

On Gary with "Oklahoma!" Hammerstein in New York.
Territory" on Broadway on the left: Joe Musgrave, Tulsa; Russell Pearson, Oklahoma City, and Lawton.

Upholsterers.

Harry Winchell and Baseball Player McRae, stars of the TODD.

Desi Arnez. Theatre marquee hails "Oklahoma!"

Munchen Wilder, star of Broadway "Silk Stockings," chats with more.

Greenwood receives a car. nce Burch, representing Gov. ning.

City, with Maria Tallchief, an aw star of New York
Oklahoma's Highway leadership is rapidly unfolding to the public its ambitious efforts geared to meet the ever increasing demands of highway users for a modern, safer statewide road system.

According to Highway Director C. A. Stoldt, the state highway commission let contracts on state and federal roads during the 11-month period ending with November that were $2,206,968 greater than for the corresponding period of last year.

Taking U.S. 69, for example, this all-East Oklahoma important road has seven miles of work in Atoka programmed for $1,618,000. In adjoining Bryan County where this highway also becomes U.S. 75 more than 13 miles are scheduled for improvement at a cost of $1,919,000, including more than five miles of four-lane road.

Cost estimates and programmed items placed on U.S. 69 improvements in Pittsburg County run to $2,764,600.

From Kiowa to Savannah 6.344 miles of grading, drainage, bridges and paving will cost $1,080,000, and 5.956 more miles from Savannah north to the McAlester by-pass are programmed for $736,000.

A 4.932 mile stretch of four-lane surfacing from south of McAlester to a half mile north of U.S. 270 carries an engineer's estimate of $948,600 including $467,300 urban money. More than a million dollars work is already in progress on McAlester's U.S. 69 urban project.

The 1955 new construction contracts totalled $28,815,599.

In 1954 they totalled $26,608,631 and in 1953 the 11-month period showed $19,168,262 contracts.

Up to the latter part of 1955 the commission has let 543 miles construction, including 325½ miles of paving.

The same period witnessed the completion of 552½ miles of construction of which 270½ miles were paving, at a cost of $22,889,140.

An example of Oklahoma's progressive highway building program is revealed in this chart of the state's biggest highway-highway separation now under construction on Oklahoma City's US 77 by-pass. Arrows indicate how traffic will flow over and under the structure when completed. The by-pass is a link in the multi-million dollar road enterprise the state highway commission is building in and around the capital city.
Upper photo shows state highway department workers busy on a new stretch of four-lane divided road east of Edmond. The lower picture shows the streamlined four-lane bridge across the South Canadian river southwest of Norman, built at a cost of nearly $2,400,000.

In Oklahoma County the U.S. 77 by-pass has 3½ miles of four-lane work, plus highway-highway separation structures and bridges. The former will cost $1,211,000, the latter $1,444,300 according to estimates.

The “Broadway of America”, U.S. 66 highway, is due for a radical new look.

An item of $839,000 is in the commission’s records for 9.5 miles of widening, resurfacing and new bridges from Commerce to the Kansas line in Ottawa County.

More than a mile of four-lane costing an estimated $361,900 is listed for Rogers county, with 3.763 miles of roadbed and bridges through the Verdigris River bottoms set at $1,312,000.

In Oklahoma County the U.S. 66 by-pass urban program.

The same highway carries a programmed item of $354,000 for Mayes County improvements.

On U.S. 77 which runs from Kansas to the Texas line, Kay County has a programmed sum of $1,356,900 for 7.773 miles of paving, including 2½ miles of four-lane. In Logan County this highway is slated for 23.83 miles in improvement programmed at $816,700.

A $600,000 bridge on Red River, with Texas paying 50 percent of the cost, and 11.5 miles of paving, including eight miles of four-lane are listed for the highway in Love County at an estimated cost of $3,865,000.

Carter County has voted bonds to provide the state free right-of-way for 36½ miles of improvements on U.S. 77 and U.S. 70 costing in excess of $6 million. Here the program includes several miles of four-lane.

Murray County has 9.806 miles of paving slated, programmed at $629,000 and Cleveland County $398,000 for four miles.

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Tulsa County’s U.S. 66 by-pass has a $500,000 set up for four miles of four-lane roadbed and a highway-highway separation bridge, and $1,745,000 for 2.715 miles of four-lane paving and highway-highway separation.

More than eight miles of the same road are to be rebuilt in Creek County at a cost around $889,000.

A rotary intersection at 63rd and Eastern at Oklahoma City will cost an estimated $175,000.

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More than three miles of four-lane grading and drainage from the Oklahoma County line west to Yukon is scheduled for 253,000 and about two miles of four-lane paving from El Reno to the Ft. Reno reservation is programmed for $250,000.

Work on U.S. 66 in Beckham County is set at $5,144,300 including several miles of four-lane.
Oklahoma’s Newest

ROMAN NOSE LODGE

Ultra-modern establishment adds luxury to historic northwest Oklahoma park area

By LEON HATFIELD

THE silhouette of restless Roman Nose, noted Cheyenne warrior, in his “charmed” headdress that supposedly made him immune to the weapons of his enemies, dominates the entrance to Roman Nose Lodge, first of the state’s $7,200,000 worth of new “pay as you go” lodges to be completed.

This likeness of the great Cheyenne on the front of the ultra-modern lodge also stresses the linking of romantic tradition and history with present day comfort that visitors to Roman Nose State Park near Watonga will find in this setting of natural beauty.

Everlasting springs, still gushing in their natural coolness and beauty, made this area a favorite camping spot for Indians long before it became part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation, and visitors to the park today may enjoy the same shaded comfort and beauty that drew Indians so long ago.

From the air-conditioned comfort of the lodge, where the very latest in luxury is provided, and the very best in food and service is available, the visitor will be able to step into the unspoiled natural beauty of the canyon, colored by the red clay of the Permian Red Beds. Here, in shade never completely outdone by the brightest sun, he can plunge in the spring-fed concrete swimming pool, big enough for 300 people, or he can walk along the rushing streams to their sources at the everlasting springs.

There is good fishing for Missouri trout, bass, crappie, redear, blue gill or catfish along the shaded shores of Bohner Lake which is overlooked by the veranda of the lodge. Boating is available or horseback riding if your desires turn in that direction.

The visitor never gets away from the sense of history with which the area abounds and the Indian tradition will be found strong in the furnishings of the lodge.

The land on which the park is situated became part of the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservation in 1867, but the shadow of warfare was strong on it for some time after that.

When, in the winter of 1868, federal rations for the Cheyenne failed to arrive as promised, the Indians raided into Kansas. Generals Sheridan and Custer were sent to drive the Indians back to the reservation, Custer following Black Kettle and his followers to a camp on the Washita where the federal troopers killed more than 100 persons, mostly women and children. Black Kettle and his wife were among the slain.

Among the disgruntled Cheyennes was the warrior Roman Nose whose “charmed” war bonnet failed him later the same year when he was killed in a battle with federal troops on the Arickaree. His son, Henry Roman Nose, then a young man of 23, was sent in 1875 to Fort Lauderdale, Fla., with other Cheyenne prisoners. When Hampton Institute in Virginia was opened to Indians the young Cheyenne was sent there, and later became one of the first students at Carlisle Institute in Pennsylvania.

Henry Roman Nose returned to Darlington, the Cheyenne Agency, in 1880. He was proficient in English and had been given training as a tinsmith.

He continued to play a part in Oklahoma history. He served for a time as a scout for troops operating out of Fort Reno and was with the troops who ousted Captain Payne and his Boomers from Oklahoma land prior to the run of 1889.

But Henry still had his troubles with the government. For instance, in 1885, cowboys cut 200 fine cedar trees on the reservation to erect cabins. The Indians demanded five cattle as payment. When the cattlemen refused them, Roman Nose and others killed more cattle than they had demanded. For this he was sent to Fort Leavenworth where he tried unsuccessfully to commit suicide by hanging.

Again in 1894, Roman Nose and Thunder, another Cheyenne, were failed at Fort Reno for “being leaders in the late uprisings in the Cheyenne and Arapaho country.” Henry Roman Nose died in the area in the early 1900’s, but his descendants still are numerous in the area.

The spirit of Roman Nose will live for ages to come in the park that bears his name and the lodge that overlooks the natural beauty he loved.

Besides the lodge, there are other facilities in the park, including three-room cabins, each accommodating four persons, or six with extra cots. The lodge will be opened sometime this month, and formally dedicated in the spring.

There is a community building, with a spacious assembly hall, kitchen and dining facilities. It is popular with clubs and other groups for one-day meetings.

The Youth Camp has dormitory cabins, a central kitchen and dining hall and will accommodate up to 125 people. It is available for use by youth groups, churches, schools, civic clubs and other organizations.

The picnicking areas have drinking water readily available. Camping areas are shady and comfortable. Persons
Beautiful, ultra-modern Roman Nose Lodge, in northwest Oklahoma's colorful region. This is a favorite playground for Kansans as well as Oklahomans in that area.

Liking to hike and to study small wild life and wild flowers will find the area to their liking.

The park development of which Roman Nose Lodge is a part is an unusual innovation which is being watched by park departments all over the country. Oklahoma, through its State Planning and Resources Board, is building $7,200,000 worth of new lodges without the expenditure of any tax money. The lodges are being built by revenue bonds to be returned from the earnings of the installations. All services at the lodges will be popularly priced.

Roman Nose State Park is located in an area of friendly people, and draws thousands of visitors from neighboring Kansas. It is a project close to the hearts of persons in the Watonga-Okeene-Kingfisher area, and these communities will join in the formal opening ceremonies. The Watonga group has done an excellent job of clearly marking all access roads to the park, and the main roads inside the park have been improved so that all facilities are available over good, modern roadways.

By late spring every one of the other four lodges now nearing completion should be ready for occupancy, following elaborate opening-day ceremonies that are being planned for all.

The other luxurious resort establishments are in Lake Texoma State Park in southern Oklahoma; Quartz Mountain State Park, near Altus-Mangum-Hobart in the southwestern part of the state; Lake Murray State Park near Ardmore and Marietta, and Sequoyah State Park in eastern Oklahoma.

Just recently a 500-capacity convention hall was opened to the public at Lake Murray, where a new wing to the lodge proper is being added to double present capacity. A modern swimming pool is being built at Lake Murray, as is the case at Sequoyah, Texoma and Quartz Mountain.
This is a fish story—but not the kind that involves the big one that got away. It's the story of Oklahoma's growing reputation as an inland fishing mecca, and how it got that way.

The Sooner State's fishing reputation has not been built on fanciful fish stories and unwarranted fanfare, rather it's come about through success stories, with proof of the pudding in the big, full stringers being taken from Oklahoma waters. And, if the weight of these stringers could be computed, it would figure up to a lot of tonnage.

Doing the most to spread the good word about Oklahoma fishing are the fishermen themselves—fellows like Donald Dempster of Globe, Arizona, who made three fishing trips to Oklahoma last year—or fellows like the old timer that I met on a bus enroute from St. Louis, Mo., to Tulsa, who said:

"Yessur, fishin's good in Oklahoma. Folks are finding out about it, too. I know—I've talked to a lot of them. I know from personal experience, too. I used to live in Oklahoma and still get to go fishin' there a couple of times a year. Always catch fish. Yessur, fishin's good in Oklahoma, real good."

There's a lot of truth and a lot of merit in what the old timer had to say. Otherwise nearly a half-million people (450,000 to be more exact—70,000 of whom come from other states) wouldn't buy licenses to fish in Oklahoma each year, if fishing wasn't good and folks weren't singing the praises of Oklahoma fishing.

Oklahoma's state fishing license costs are among the lowest in the nation. Non-residents may get annual licenses for $5.00 or the 10-day annual license for only $2.00 or a combination hunting and fishing license for $3.50.

In the sale of fishing licenses Oklahoma ranks 14th from the top among the 48 states, but even this does not give a true picture of the immensity of Oklahoma fishing, as the state's fishing license law is so liberal that there are thousands of people who do not need a license to fish in Oklahoma.

Fishermen who don't need a state license include state residents over 65 years of age or under 16 years of age, out-of-state children under 14 years of age, Oklahoma servicemen home on authorized leave of 10 days or more, blind persons and their attendants (one to each blind person), and many people in several other categories.

Consequently, it is quite probable that at least 750,000 persons fished in Oklahoma last year, and conservatively estimating that the average fisherman spent only $50 during the year on his favorite sport you can readily realize that Oklahoma fishing is a whale of a business.

Oklahoma is generally considered a semi-arid state, but paradoxically the Sooner State boasts more than 900 square miles of surface water.

Only one other state—Minnesota—has more lakes or more acres of inland surface water than Oklahoma, and according to some authorities the combined shoreline of these lakes is longer than the combined shoreline of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans along this nation's eastern and western seabords.

This vast amount of water, most of which is at the disposal of fishermen, is the chief reason why Oklahoma has come to the foreground as a fishing state in recent years, and while the state has many fine fishing streams, it is the lakes that have contributed most to Oklahoma's fishing reputation.

Greatest of these have been the huge reservoirs created by the federal government, primarily for hydro-electric power and flood control and, in some instances, for irrigation. These great bodies of water include Texoma, Fort Gibson, Great Salt Plains, Altus-Lugert and more than a half-dozen others.

Oklahoma as a state also has made a heavy contribution to the growing list of fishing places through the construction of lakes in state parks, public hunting and fishing areas, game refuges, etc. Largest of these is Lake Murray, in the southern part of the state, an old favorite and the only large lake in Oklahoma built solely for fishing and recreational pursuits.

Scores of reservoirs providing municipal water supplies also have been converted into places for fishing and other forms of outdoor recreation. Some of these reservoirs include Lakes McAlester and Shawnee; Oklahoma City's Lake Hefner and Lake Overholser, and Tulsa's two Spavinaw lakes.

The state's vast stores of water reminds one of the story about the two young GI's enroute to Korea from inland states. Looking out over the vast expanse of water surrounding their boat, one of them exclaimed, "Man, oh man! Did you ever see so much water!", and his buddy quipped, "Yeh, and that's only the top of it."
Oklahoma is like that. There's more water in the Sooner State than eye can see—far more water than even many Oklahomans realize—and more lakes for Oklahoma are in the planning stages, the largest of which is the proposed Eufaula reservoir to be built by the Corps of Engineers in eastern Oklahoma.

Even larger than Texoma, the Eufaula reservoir will be another "inland sea", covering more than 99,000 acres and taking its place along with Texoma as one of the largest man-made lakes in the world. Meantime, scores of smaller lakes and ponds are still being built over Oklahoma every month in the year.

The No. 1 game fish in Oklahoma is the black bass, but there's a wide variety of other fine fish among the 23 fish families and 157 species or sub-species of fish found in Oklahoma, the most popular of these are channel catfish and crappie. Some streams and lakes have been stocked with pike and trout.

And constantly carrying out a program of research and management, the Oklahoma Game and Fish Department is helping to keep Oklahoma lakes and ponds well-stocked with fish. Six fish hatcheries, one of which is among the largest in the world, and a fisheries research laboratory at Norman contribute toward this goal.

Other state agencies are doing their bit toward making Oklahoma a good place to fish, providing good roads to all the larger lakes and many of the smaller ones, and meeting the needs of fishermen, such as boats, bait, cabins and other facilities.

What's more—there's never a closed season on fishing in Oklahoma!
Industry—(Continued from Page 2)
Working for the continued growth of existing industries; (3) Working with existing institutions and organizations such as local chambers of commerce, various utilities and railroads to tell the Oklahoma story to new industry; and (4) to provide the smaller chambers of commerce with help in developing material to lay before new industry and publicizing the natural resources which the state has to offer, along with the many other advantages to out-of-state industries.

The Governor's Economic Development commission was formed to help and give guidance to the department and to state development. The commission is composed of 25 men appointed by Gov. Raymond Gary as representative of population throughout the state.

These men study problems that impede or accelerate development of communities of the state. They can recommend action to the Governor and the Legislative council. Also, in their capacities as private citizens, commission members take the information they have gained back to groups or communities they represent.

Dr. Klemme stresses the importance of activity at the community level. The desire for improvement, development and growth must come first from the individual. Next, the desire spreads to community level. Keys for success at the community level are threefold:

First of all, the community must be united. Effort that disperses in all directions without organization frequently is more useless than no effort at all.

Second, the community must be progressive. It must know its strong points and, just as important, its weak points. The community must reason from fact and not from emotion, Dr. Klemme points out. After recognizing both the strong and weak points, it must have a program to exploit the strong points and develop a program to overcome the weak points.

Third, the community that is developing must be a working community. It must have the spirit to fail many times in order to succeed once. Few projects are accomplished the first time they are tried. The determined community bounces back after a disappointment to try again and, eventually, succeed.

In the community's success will come the success of Oklahoma. Dr. Klemme says, "Given vision, unity and will to work, a destiny which is surely ours should be achieved."

Science—(Continued from Page 6)
of the places visited: Carnegie Foundation, John Hopkins University, National Science Foundation, George Washington University, Naval Research Laboratory, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Alabama Agricultural Center, Argonne Laboratories and many more.

By the fall of 1954 the Frontiers of Science committee had a good idea of the potentials in the field of science and decided to start a program of education for our citizens to tell them what had been learned and to inspire them with a great future of science and research. As a result, science forums were born in Oklahoma City.

Top scientists of the nation were invited to speak.

The first science forum was in November, 1954, featuring Dr. C. B. Profitt, vice president of the Radio Corporation of America. Since then others who have appeared are: Dr. Norris E. Bradbury, director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory; R. Karl Honaman, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Dr. Alvin C. Graves, scientific director at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory; Dr. Lloyd Berken, president of Associated Universities; Dr. James McRae, president of Sandia Corporation; Rear Admiral Frank O'Beirne, in charge of Special Weapons

Hall of Fame—(Continued from Page 5)
ing sponsors will vary but each donor will receive credit for his help. Like the widow’s mite, which had equal value to the fortune of the publican, the schoolboy’s $1 for a junior charter membership is as valuable, intrinsically, as a gift of thousands by one who can afford it.

Although it would be a dual tribute if the Hall of Fame could be erected solely from contributions of boys and girls, the practical side of the situation requires more speed, larger contributions, wider adult interest. But parents, grandparents and youths themselves should not overlook the $1 junior charter membership and a chance to put their own little brick into the memorial. The junior cards also will be passed to the building until the junior member reaches age 19.

For adults, memberships start at $10, which carries no annual dues and has no voting privilege on association affairs. A membership at $100 requires dues of $5 annually to vote; a life membership at $200 carries voting privileges without any dues payment and the sponsor’s membership at $500 or more is a perpetual voting membership.

National trustees, representing two men from each of the 17 states and those states’ governors as ex-officio members of the board, must pass on all persons to be honored in the Hall of Fame itself. That, of course, is different from a membership given to contributors. The trustees have already named five men to be the first ones honored. They are:

Will Rogers, native of the Cherokee nation country, a man who never let anyone forget that he was proud of being a cowboy; Theodore Roosevelt, who found his lost health on a ranch, was an active North Dakota rancher later, created the first national soil conservation measures and the forest service; Charles Russell of Montana, one of the truly great western artists because he lived the life too; Charles Goodnight of Texas, trail driver, rancher on vast lands, savior of the buffalo from extinction, Jake McClure of New Mexico, trail driver, rancher, rodeo man, outstanding exponent of western ways.

Oklahomans helped build a territory out of the old Louisiana Purchase country; they fought drought and flood and wintry blasts in creating an agricultural economy based on livestock; they built a state out of the twin territories; they have made it a growing, progressive state; having been selected to act for the west in building the National Cowboy Hall of Fame—they will build it too.

Editor’s Note: For additional details or information on memberships, nominations to the Hall of Fame or other matters, write the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, 200 Skirvin Tower, Oklahoma City.

Project at Los Alamos, and Dr. Jerrold Zacharias, nuclear professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Furthermore, the Frontiers of Science Foundation is receiving active help from other scientists, researchers and other top men in the development of their program. Story after story in the past year in national publications has told about the great increase in scientists in Russia and the decrease in scientists in the United States. The governmental and scientific leaders of our nation have voiced their fear of this trend many times, and emphasized the need for our young men and women to go into the various scientific fields.

Now Oklahoma comes along with an active scientific program backed by enthusiastic men. The program in Oklahoma as a state project is being watched closely and may well become a pattern for the rest of the nation.
THE BIG RED'S tremendous strategists: Left to right, Coach Bud Wilkinson, Assistant Coaches Ted Youngling, Gomer Jones, Pete Elliott and Sam Lyle.

A Thousand Cheers to the Big Red!

Coach Bud Wilkinson, his alert assistants, and every member of the University of Oklahoma's 1955 gridiron stalwarts have received applause from many sources throughout the nation.

It seems almost anticlimactic to add this word of praise for this mighty band of football warriors who have established such tremendous reputation in gridiron annals, but we feel it must be done.

The job of OKLAHOMA TODAY is to sing the praises of the Sooner State—and our efforts must of necessity be considered feeble, when compared to the reams of favorable publicity that the Big Red has brought to Soonerland, since the coming of Bud Wilkinson to its helm.

We believe that for the moment it will suffice to review briefly what the record shows:

The Sooners of Oklahoma have been acclaimed as 1955 National college football champions.

For the eighth straight year they have been judged among the nation's top football aggregations.

They have won the Big Seven Conference championship the last six years in a row.

They hold the national record of modern times for consecutive victories.

Oklahoma's great Sooner teams have established a reputation for themselves that can reflect nothing but good for all Oklahoma. For every member of each Sooner squad has proved to be a true sportsman, thanks to the high-calibre leadership of the inimitable Bud Wilkinson and his terrific coaching staff.

Again, as thousands cheer, we salute each and every member of the Big Red—coach and player alike! — J. McW.
This month will see the Oklahoma Tourist Bureau’s prize-winning travel attraction display “hit the road” once more in search of more tourist business for the state. The display, featuring miniatures of the state’s multi-million-dollar lodges now nearing completion in several state parks, and colorful photos of Oklahoma’s scenic attractions, will be exhibited in at least four headline travel shows. Already it has been scheduled for showing at travel and sports shows in Kansas City (Jan. 28-Feb. 5); Chicago (Feb. 17-26); Houston (March 17-24) and at Wichita. The show at Dallas, where it was displayed last year, also may be included. The display is shown above, with an inset of Dorothy Reid, vivacious Cherokee Indian attendant, who will accompany the exhibit to all shows. Many thousands of potential Oklahoma visitors viewed the display in 1955.