IN THIS ISSUE

AGRICULTURE
BY LARRY ROBINSON

AGRICULTURAL COLOR SCENICS

AMERICAN INDIAN EXPOSITION
BY BILL BURCHARDT

DEGOYLER COLLECTION
BY JOEL BAGBY

VACATION CAVIAR
BY KENT RUTH

WILD BLUE
BY VAL THIESSEN

LOVE LIFE IN LAKE TEXOMA
BY GRACE E. RAY

BEST OF A. Y. OWEN

STORY PAINTINGS
BY AUGUSTA METCALFE

OKLAHOMA SCRAPBOOK

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

OKLAHOMA TODAY

Vol. X, No. 3 Summer 1960

EDITORS

BILL BURCHARDT
PAUL E. LEFEBVRE

Oklahoma Today is published quarterly in the interest of all Oklahomans by the Oklahoma Planning & Resources Board:

MACK BURKS, Chairman
WAYNE S. BOARD, Director

Address: Oklahoma Today, P.O. Box 3125, State Capitol Station, Oklahoma City. $1.85 per year in U.S. possessions; $2.35 elsewhere; 50 cents per single copy on newsstands throughout Oklahoma.

Copyright 1960 by Oklahoma Today magazine. Second class postage paid at Oklahoma City.

THE DEGOYLER BOOKPLATE

A part of the iron grillwork which encases the University of Oklahoma's DeGolyer Collection, the Bookplate is reproduced in bronze. Crossed geologist's picks over an open book significantly express this oil man philanthropist's predominant interests. (See page 13)

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PHOTO
OKLAHOMA farmers continue to set efficiency records in producing fiber, meat, milk, eggs, poultry, small grains, hay, peanuts, broomcorn as well as other crops needed to feed and clothe the Nation's rapidly increasing population.

Cash receipts from farm marketings in both 1958 and 1959 were well in excess of $600,000,000. And 1960 may set a record.

In June, 1960, wheat farmers binned the largest wheat crop ever produced in Oklahoma with yields reported as high as 75 bushels to the acre. The state may produce as much as 130,000,000 bushels when final figures are tabulated. This would exceed the record harvest of 1958 by about 15,000,000 bushels.

On top of the excellent wheat crop, there are signs pointing toward favorable crop production for the remainder of the year. Plentiful rains over the state in early July provided a boost for most row crops in a critical stage of development. The growth of cotton was improved and sorghums were beginning to head in some areas. The first peaches and apples have been marketed and cattle are making good weight gains. Over the state, all cattle are in good to excellent condition.

Livestock and livestock products continue to occupy the top position in Oklahoma agriculture. Last year marketings of livestock and livestock products were valued at $327,298,000, slightly above the $321,597,000 figure of 1958.

At start of the year on farms and ranches of the state there were 3,545,000 head of cattle and calves worth $421,855,000. Milk cows counted up to 366,000 head and these were valued at $62,220,000.

The 490,000 head of hogs counted on state farms January 1, had a value of $6,713,000. Sheep and lambs numbering 253,000 head were rated at $3,352,000.

Ninety-one thousand head of horses and mules with an estimated value of $7,812,000 were on state farms at

HARVESTING BROOM CORN

Next time you pick up a broom, the thought might well pass through your mind that the corn at the business end of your sweeping tool was very likely raised in Oklahoma. A consistent national leader in the production of broomcorn, each year's crop is shipped to broommakers all over the nation. Broomcorn is normally harvested by hand and this scene of Indian harvesters seemed to us to have the quality of a Bruegel or Millet pastoral painting.

COLOR PHOTO, NEAR LINDSAY, BY RUBY McCAN
the beginning of the year. Numbers increased from 88,000, the figure listed for the previous year.

That progress has been made in expansion of Oklahoma's livestock production is shown in the increase from 1949 of 2,999,000 head of cattle and calves to the present cattle population of 3,545,000 head. The quality of cattle has continued to improve over the years and the state ranks tenth among the other states in the number of cattle and calves on farms.

Although wheat is the dominant cash crop in Oklahoma, cotton farmers last year produced 385,000 bales of lint cotton that was valued at $55,632,000. Nearly two million tons of hay worth $32,623,000 to livestock producers and dairymen were harvested from fields and meadows in 1959 to be the next best cash crop. Next in line was sorghum; 18,792,000 bushels valued at $16,349,000. Peanut production tabulated at 133,100,000 pounds sold for an average price of 9.6 cents per pound and realized producers $12,778,000.

While Oklahoma often leads the Nation in the production of broomcorn, production was down last year compared with 1958 and 9,500 tons produced realized growers $2,736,000.

Other crops produced in Oklahoma include oats, barley, rye, corn, cow peas, popcorn, mung beans, Irish and sweet potatoes, peaches, pears, pecans, castor beans, guar, as well as spinach, green beans and watermelons. Seed crops include alfalfa, hairy-vetch and native grass seeds.

Another important source of Oklahoma agricultural income is dairying. The value of dairy products consumed on farms and sold to processors for distribution as fluid milk and manufactured dairy products has averaged around $63,000,000 for the past few years. Output

COTTON AND FARMSTEAD

In the years following statehood, cotton was Oklahoma's leading cash crop. Since 1930 wheat has overtaken and passed it but there are still many acres of cotton fields in Oklahoma, taking advantage of such modern techniques as irrigation, machine planting, machine cultivation, and, increasingly, machine picking. In earlier times, the beauty of a field of young cotton on an early summer morning was sometimes lost on a youngster starting down a long, long row with a chopping hoe. But those days are largely gone now, though many an adult Oklahoman well recalls the backbreaking discipline of "chopping cotton."

COLOR PHOTO, NEAR UNION CITY, BY RUBY McCAN
of creamery butter in Oklahoma last year was 18,710,000 pounds, and more ice cream and ice milk were frozen last year than the previous year.

Ice cream production estimated at 5,648,000 gallons was 478,000 gallons above the 1958 figure and ice milk output jumped to 2,894,000 gallons.

Broilers, chickens, eggs and turkeys make a substantial contribution to the state’s farm income. There were 1,009,000 turkeys produced last year, furnishing $4,433,000 in gross income to turkey growers. Over 22,000,000 pounds of farm chickens and broilers were sold at $3,208,000. Cash receipts from sale of 649,000,000 dozen eggs grossed produced $17,816,000, compared to receipts of nearly $21,000,000 in 1958. Poultry profits were at a low mark in 1959, because of extremely low prices, but higher values so far in 1960, promise a better return to those specializing in commercial poultry production.

One amazing development in Oklahoma agriculture is that within a few years irrigated acres have started producing a significant share of cash crops. Oklahoma farmers now have 307,262 acres under irrigation, and in 1950 only 85,148 acres were irrigated.

In the southwestern section of the state the four counties of Greer, Harmon, Jackson and Tillman have 114,500 acres under irrigation. The three Panhandle counties, Beaver, Texas and Cimarron, at the last count reported 71,500 acres irrigated.

More acres of cotton are irrigated than any other crop, 87,838 acres last year, with grain sorghums not far behind with 81,355 acres tabulated.

WHEAT AND HISTORY

The marker which the State Historical Society has erected on U. S. 66 east of Hydro, says:

Mary Conway, a belle of seventeen, was in the emigrant party. Several of the junior officers of the soldier escort sought her favor by racing to the crest, planting an American flag and naming the landmark Rock Mary in her honor. A portion of Oklahoma’s 1960 bumper wheat crop lies in the foreground at the foot of this historic landmark.

COLOR PHOTO, NEAR HYDRO, BY RUBY McCAN
For many years the size of farms in Oklahoma has been increasing, due primarily to the constantly changing technology of production. Last year, it was estimated there were 116,000 farms in the state, an average of 326 acres per farm. The total land area in farms is 35,630,045 acres. Census figures not yet released will no doubt indicate fewer farms, but they will be larger in acreage.

An idea about the value of Oklahoma farm real estate, which includes farm land and buildings, is shown in the federal and state estimates of March 1, that these properties were valued at $2,984,000,000, or a little more than five per cent higher than a year ago. The average value per acre of farm land and improvements was placed at $83.75, compared with $79.46 on March 1, 1959, and $73.03 the same date a year ago.

Farm buildings were estimated at $310,000,000. This represents 10.4 per cent of the total farm real estate value, compared with $225,000,000 or only 8.0 per cent of the total 1959 value. Average value of buildings per farm on March 1 this year was estimated at $3,028 per farm and $8.71 per acre.

In the space age it is increasingly evident that a number of major trends in Oklahoma agriculture are in the making. As indicated earlier, the size of Oklahoma farms is increasing and there is a decrease in the number of farms. More capital is required to operate the farm business and to meet high production costs, thus a high volume of production must be maintained.

The weather, soils, as well as national and international economic activity are major influences which affect Oklahoma’s agriculture. But more vital even than any of these are the people of agriculture. Oklahoma farmers, and the thousands in related activities, have utilized each problem period of the past as a time for developing understanding of systems to help withstand the next period of adversity. Their rugged ability to intelligently adapt methods to varying conditions and circumstances has made Oklahoma’s agriculture the state’s largest industry.

**RIPENING MILO MAIZE**

This is combine maize—a hybrid variety adapted to machine harvesting by combine. It is then granary stored for feeding, fattening, and finishing poultry and livestock having much the same feeding value as ear corn. And in case anyone is inclined to question the language of our state song, we'll bet this stand is every bit as high as the average elephant's eye!
The Kiowa's buckskin horse stirred restlessly, hoofs jarring hollowly on the depot platform. Muscles bunched powerfully as the big horse caracoled and crouched, nervously eyeing the pressing crowd, ears pointed toward the marching music of the Navajo Tribal Band, nostrils flaring at strange town smells.

Short of a mile down the Rock Island tracks, came old Number 9, wheel drivers pounding and a dark line of smoke etching back along the horizon from the antique locomotive's funnel-shaped stack.

The crowd pressed forward, eager and excited by this opening event in the annual American Indian Exposition. The parade through downtown Anadarko was less than an hour away and the Navajo band struck up a rousing Sousa march.

The mounted Kiowa, Dixon Palmer, fought to control his buckskin horse and stay with the costumed Indians, all mounted, who were to ride out as a raiding party in psuedo-attack on the old Rock Island train as it pulled into the depot with its load of dignitaries.

The train came on, iron wheels striking sparks from...
iron rails as brakes were applied, and the Indian raiding party began to urge their horses through the restlessly waiting crowd. Old Number 9’s steam whistle screeched with strident shrillness.

The buckskin horse went wild with panic and fright. As the big horse broke in two, Dixon Palmer threw his feathered lance to the ground, and the crowd forgot the thundering train to watch a fine horseman, bronzed, feathered, and braided, impeded by a buffalo-skull painted shield, stay on top of a pitching, sun-fishing bronc in a rough string ride that would have done credit to any rodeo arena.

Dixon rode the horse to the ground. Calmed by the exertion and the fall, the horse got up and others of the raiding party led him off. Dixon was taken to the hospital. As he lay in traction that afternoon, someone asked why he hadn’t unloaded from the plunging horse when it panicked.

“‘There were lots of youngsters out there,’” Dixon said. “‘I was afraid the horse might pitch into the crowd and hurt somebody.”

He was scheduled for the war dance contest later in the week. He could have escaped unhurt and enjoyed the remaining days of the Exposition, but he chose to stay with the horse himself, lest someone else be injured.

Which seems almost typical of the folks who take part in Anadarko’s Annual American Indian Exposition. No amount of work or effort expended, or even personal injury, is too much to be sure that each year’s visitors from all over the world have a good time, see lots of colorful and exciting events, enjoy western style hospitality, and find out what Indian folks are really like.

They aren’t anything like what you see on the television. Not anything at all. And no show you’ve seen on television, be it western, private eye melodrama, or musical extravaganza, can begin to compare with the color, real emotion, and excitement of the Indian Exposition. It invites favorable comparison with any show you’ll see anywhere in the world.

Take the evening Pageants. In the Redman Foundation Amphitheatre, against a background of tepee silhouettes, sit the tribes. Beneath a curving brush arbor, in gorgeous array of silks, satins, feathers, fur, and beads. Even before the dancing begins it is a sight to stir any human who is sensitive to color and drama.

Everything is authentically Indian. As the flag is raised, even the familiar strain of the Star Spangled Banner is missing. Indian people have their own flag song, as free in its rhythmic chant as the sound of the wind over the open plains of days now gone, and seeming to carry the fragrance of old campfires.

Indian people are intensely patriotic. A favorite tale concerns the young Kiowas who transmitted secret messages for the signal corps during World War II. Enemy subversives consistently broke some of our best codes, but they never broke a message transmitted in the Kiowa tongue. A tribute to Indian war veterans, and those who gave their lives for their country, is a part of each evening’s pageant.

Every performance is opened with prayer, for Indian people are also intensely religious. If you go on successive nights, you will hear prayers offered in Osage, Comanche, Pawnee, Apache, every plains Indian tongue, by some devout elder of that tribe.

Tribal princesses are then introduced to the audience, each dressed in a strikingly beautiful costume typical of the women’s dress of her tribe. Here, and in later dances in which the women take part, the intricate design of these dresses is a most impressive feature.

Everyone is aware of the sunbursts of color that are designed into the men’s warbonnets, roaches, bustles, leggings, and moccasins. Not so well known are the lovely designs and intricate craftsmanship of the women’s costumes. From the gaily beaded white buckskin of

Continued on next page

Jim Thorpe, great Sac and Fox athlete, is added to the National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians this year, this bronze bust being dedicated in his honor at Anadarko. Thorpe won both the Decathlon and the Pentathlon at the 1912 Olympics, in the greatest athletic performance of all time.
Fort Sill's fine museums should be visited during your stay at the Indian Exposition. This reconstructed Conestoga wagon, of the types used on the long trails west, is in the frontier vehicle exhibit at the Stone Corral. The Revolutionary War diorama is in Hamilton Hall.

The girls, styles range through the high-combed and ribboned hair dresses of the Caddo ladies, multi-colored Apache scarfs, and an endless variety of beautifully embroidered, long fringed shawls.

For a wonderfully complete showing of Indian ladies' styles, we suggest that you try to persuade Mrs. Charles Wilson and the Philomathic Club of Anadarko to bring their collection of tribal dresses to your town. These Anadarko ladies, strong supporters of Indian City, have gathered an exhibit of real ethnological value, as well as great beauty, and have shown and demonstrated it all over the United States.

There are a multitude of things to be seen during the Exposition. Parades are held on both the opening and closing days. Each afternoon a show is presented before the fairgrounds grandstand. Indian games, dancing, band music, and horse racing keep the afternoon lively.

Exhibits of Indian crafts are shown on the fairgrounds, and at the nearby Southern Plains Museum and Craft Center which is maintained as a year around show place by the U. S. Department of Interior. Just east of the Southern Plains Museum is the National Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians, where sculptured busts are erected to memorialize Black Beaver of the Delewares; Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce; Allen Wright, Choctaw; Osceola, Seminole; Charles Curtis, Kaw; Quanah Parker, Comanche; and Sacajawea, Shoshoni.

Ceremonies are held each year, adding another great name to this revered group. Busts are planned for; Sequoyah, Cherokee; Pontiac, Ottawa; Will Rogers, Cherokee; Tishomingo, Chickasaw; Tecumseh, Shawnee; Pushmataha, Choctaw; Massasoit, Wampanoag; and Hiawatha, Mohawk.

High on a promontory south of the Hall of Fame, is Indian City. Here you may tour villages which reproduce the earth lodges, grass houses, wickiups, hogans, and tepee villages in which Indian people lived centuries ago. Dancers and Indian songs, both entertaining and instructive, are performed for each tour. Indian City is located on historic ground, overlooking the scene of the tragic massacre of the Tonkawas.

All of Anadarko pitches in to produce a spectacular show during the Exposition. You'll find historic displays and Indian crafts in downtown store windows, excellent food in the cafes and restaurants, and comfortable tourist accommodations.

There is so much to see and enjoy in that part of the state that we suggest you plan your visit to include more than one day. A side trip should be planned to include Fort Sill to the southwest, with its five fine museums. The museum complex includes frontier history in the Stone Corral and the Old Guardhouse, the history of Artillery in Hamilton Hall, World War I weapons in McLain Hall, and captured weapons of World War II displayed along Winston Walk. A picnic among the mirrored lakes and rugged western scenic beauty of Mt. Scott in the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge would be a highlight of this side trip.

Another, shorter side trip should include a visit to brand new Fort Cobb Lake. This lake, impounded by a dam two miles long, now covers 3000 acres and will encompass 5500 acres when full. Water recreations including skiing and boating are already open, and the lake will be open for fishing in the spring of 1961. You'll find concrete boat launching ramps, beaches, picnic facilities, docks, and parking areas located at strategic points around the lake.

Fort Cobb Lake is less than 20 miles from Anadarko, making it easy to enjoy a day of water fun, then drive into Anadarko for the American Indian Exposition pageant. We're convinced that no show presented anywhere in the world can surpass it for stirring, exotic, bizarre, color and beauty.
The ornamental grill encasing O. U.'s coveted DeGolyer collection was created by artist and university professor Joseph Taylor. It symbolizes the advance of science through the ages. Illustrated in it is the Copernican theory which places the planets in orbit around the sun; the anatomical sciences; the Ptolemaic system which conceived the universe as being centered around the earth; and the DeGolyer bookplate (see inside front cover).
A collection of scientific writings which provides a link between Copernicus' theories and Wernher Von Braun's actualities can be found in the University of Oklahoma Bizzell Memorial Library.

This is the DeGolyer Collection in the History of Science and Technology, reputed to be the second largest collection of its kind in the United States and a haven for both browsers and researchers.

Included among its more than 16,000 volumes are writings ranging from Hrabanus Maurus' "Study of the Universe," published in 1467, to learned discussions of the efficiency of solid rocket propellant. Each year, thousands of scholars and visitors pore through the collection's volumes seeking some clue in what has gone before to what is to come.

The collection also attracts numerous OU students, a result of the rapidly-increasing popularity of the history of science courses taught at the university by Dr. Duane H. D. Roller and Dr. Thomas Smith.

Roller, who also serves as DeGolyer curator, says purchases are being made constantly to make the collection more complete. "Our purpose is to understand the influence of pure and applied science upon the course of western history and civilization," he explained.

Donated to the university in 1949 by the late E. L. DeGolyer, Dallas geophysicist and OU alumnus, the collection has grown from its original 500 volumes into the three-division storehouse of scientific knowledge housed today in modern quarters on the third floor of the OU library.

Rare and extremely valuable volumes dot the shelves of the collection. Included are such scholarly treasures as the first printed edition of Euclid's "Geometry," published in Venice in 1482; a book on mechanics by Galileo entitled "Two New Sciences," published in 1638 in Leyden; Copernicus' "De Revolutionibus," which appeared in London in 1543, and a 1687 edition of Newton's "Principia."

Valued at more than a quarter million dollars in 1957, several thousand more volumes have been added in the past three years.

The visitor is struck by the physical setup of the collection almost as much as by the content of the source materials. A wrought-iron screen depicting the giant strides of science in the past 2,000 years fronts the collection.

Designed by Joseph Taylor, OU professor of art, the grillwork at first appears to be an abstraction made up of giant medallions and wrought-iron concentric circles. Upon closer inspection, however, the observer notices the significance of the symbolism of the screen.

Such standbys of medieval science as the Ptolemaic
universe, and Aristotle’s “Ladder of Life” are represented alongside the process of cell division and a group of orbiting planets.

The grill, though, is just the window dressing for the scholarly wealth inside the collection area. Said by Roller to have “international significance and value,” the collection contains rare original editions of the great classics in the development of science, plus thousands of volumes of critical commentaries, translations, new editions and modern attempts to interpret the meaning and direction of science.

Almost any book pulled from the shelf by a collection visitor proves to be a rare, long-out-of-publication volume. And the contents of most are a major contribution to the mainstream of scientific knowledge.

Here, for example is “Doctrine of Chances,” written by the 18th century French mathematician Abraham de Moivre. This volume, which deals with betting on card games, is one of the foundation stones for the studies of probability, statistics and insurance actuarial tables.

On another shelf is found a copy of the astronomical tables of King Alfonso X of Castile. It is bound between slightly wormeaten wooden covers with metal clasps at the sides to keep the volume closed. Printed in 1492, the book bears its title on the bottom, indicating it was probably shelved flat in some library or monastery.

Another eye-catching volume is Konrad Gesner’s “New Books of Destillaton of Waters,” a medical work translated from Latin into English and published in 1565 in London. Written in the Elizabethan English of the period, the book’s preface indicates the translation was made so “al men may by thys occasyon learn the way unto helth.”

One of the real prizes of the collection is the “Dialogo” of Galileo, first published in 1632 in Florence. The DeGolyer copy is filled with annotations which are believed to be in the author’s own handwriting.

Described as “an immortal work, by which all that had been written before was almost superseded” is the first edition of Vesalius’ major work, “De Humani Corporis Fabrica.” This extremely rare volume holds a place of honor in the collection shelves befitting a work by the founder of modern study of anatomy.

DeGolyer, first began his collection during a European tour. A 1911 graduate of the university, he won international distinction for perfecting the use of geophysics in oil exploration.

In 1948 the university conferred upon DeGolyer its Distinguished Service Citation “in recognition of his contributions to the science of geology, his diplomatic and scientific services to the nation, and his efforts to preserve the historical and literary heritage of the Southwest.”

BY JOEL BAGBY
If you plan to spend your holidays in the Sooner State, you'll enjoy the luxury of a Caviar

by Kent Ruth

When making your summer travel plans—whether it's to be a trip of a week or two, or simply a series of week-end excursions—we have enough vacation possibilities right here at home to keep most of us busy for years to come...

Just this month the widely read Ford Times turns the spotlight on "Oklahoma's Fabulous Lodges." It is telling its several million readers, that "In the completeness of their facilities and their imaginative concept it is doubtful if Oklahoma's lodges have an equal anywhere."

Most of us, of course, take our five state park lodges—Texoma, Lake Murray, Sequoyah, Quartz Mountain and Roman Nose—as a matter of fact. Sure, they're nice. But doesn't everyone have champagne and caviar for breakfast?

Well, the truth is that other states do not have such fine state park facilities...

Nor is this all. Oklahoma has 16 state parks in all. And they pretty well run the field so far as scenery and recreational facilities are concerned.

Alabaster Caverns offers conducted tours of a truly impressive underground fairyland. Boiling Springs... has an interesting spring... Beavers Bend boasts as beautiful a forest and river setting as you can find in any state.

Black Mesa, in contrast, features colorful rock formations that are, in fact, the farthest eastern fringes of...
the Rocky Mountains.

Lakes, in recent years, have become almost as familiar a symbol of Oklahoma as oil derricks . . . The state lures fishermen and water sports lovers in general with some 1,000 square miles of lakes! And many of them are served by one of the state parks.

Tenkiller, Lake Murray, Texoma, Quartz Mountain, Greenleaf Lake, Sequoyah, and Lake Wister boast some of the bigger lakes . . . topped by 93,000-acre Texoma. But Robbers Cave, Osage Hills, Boiling Springs, Beavers Bend, Black Mesa and Roman Nose are in the running too.

The sixteen parks also offer 1,652 acres of “dry land” vacation fun that ranges from miniature golf at Robbers Cave to stagecoach rides at Sequoyah. And in the past year some $200,000 have been spent on new buildings and new facilities to make them even more attractive. Golfers, for example, will find new 9-hole grass green courses at Lake Texoma, Roman Nose and Quartz Mountain.

Accommodations, of course, are not limited to the five fine lodges. Overnight cabins are available at all but three of the newer parks. And the rates are ridiculously low when compared to those in states to the west and northwest . . . Start planning your Oklahoma vacation.

See the Spring, 1960, issue of Oklahoma Today for a complete listing of all facilities at Oklahoma’s state parks and lodges.
The story of Oklahoma in the air is a saga peopled with giants and heroes, and filled with dreams that were worked at until they came true. As the crack of troopers' carbines opened the territory and brought about the first wild rush for land, so the first air flight in Oklahoma, made in the year of statehood, heralded the drive of airborne Oklahomans to conquer the skies. From that moment on, the frontier of the sky became as important as the frontier on land.

A story of accomplishment is first of all a story of men. What were they like, those early pioneers of the air? They were a curious breed, if indeed they can be called a breed at all, for they were men who defied being lumped into categories, bright eyed, vigorous in their individuality, yet each one burning with a set of complex desires that were somehow mixed with cloud and sky.

The outer marks of these early fliers were plain enough. They could be recognized by the ever-present helmet and goggles. The helmets were made of leather for winter flying, and of canvas for summer. Often the flier wore leather boots of near knee height, and sometimes a leather jacket. His inner qualities were courage, vision, and a set of dreams.

With the first flight in 1909 the decades of the barnstormers began. Their story will not be written here, colorful as it is, but the tales of those days of high adventure may be heard wherever the old time flyers gather.

Brigadier General Maurice Marrs, who retired recently as the Oklahoma State Air Officer to become manager of Tuklakes Airport recalls one such incident.

He and Tip Schier and Bob Cantwell were barnstorming and ran out of money in Seminole. Fortunately they had a guitar with them. General Marrs put on dark glasses, took the guitar and a tin cup. His companions stationed him on the main street and left him. Marrs recalls he took in some twenty or thirty dollars—enough to get out of town. "But they left me all day," he said," and I was afraid to get up and move around."

A nostalgic grin broke the pleasantness of the General's face. Seminole was a pretty tough town in those days."

With adventurers like these it was inevitable that records should fall. Oklahoma's first entry in the book of records is that of the first cross country squadron flight in the Army's Air Service. It was made by the First Aero Squadron, who flew six Curtis JN3's from Fort Sill to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a distance of 439 miles.

Of the early fliers and record breakers none are more beloved than Wiley Post and Will Rogers, who crashed in a fog one bleak day, the fifteenth of August, 1935, yet who never have really died for Oklahomans.

One of the apocryphal stories that surrounds the legend of Wiley Post is that he received flying assignments from a rich Oklahoman, jobs that took him out of town, not because the flights were needed, but because the benefactor had a daughter of impressionable and marriageable age, and he wasn't taking any chances on her...
getting too well acquainted with a man crazy enough to spend his time flying around the sky.

Whatever the truth of such legendary stories, the record of accomplishment rings clear and true.

On June 23, 1931, he and Harold Gatty, navigator, took off in the Winnie Mae, and by July 1, 1931, they had completed the first flight around the northern circumference of the world. The distance (15,474 miles) was covered in 8 days, 15 hours, and 51 minutes. Two years later Post repeated this performance again in the Winnie Mae, and lopped off almost a day from the flying time.

Meanwhile, back at the airports, commercial flying began to develop. In Oklahoma City for example, shortly after World War I, the Chamber of Commerce took on the job of paying rent for a “landing place” for aircraft. Moreover, they set up a fund of $25.00 a month to take care of visiting aviators. From this beginning in 1924, facilities began to be constructed.

On June 20, 1928, Paul Braniff and General Marrs flew the first regularly scheduled passenger service in Oklahoma, using a five place Stinson. Along with such pioneer accomplishments stood Oklahoma’s pioneer women. As wives stood by the sodbreakers in the conquest of the land, so did the wives, sisters and sweethearts of fliers play their part in the conquest of the sky.

High on the list of these pioneer helpmates is Mrs. Moss Patterson, of the well known Lazy-S ranch north of Ardmore. Mrs. Patterson became national president of the WOMENS NATIONAL AERONAUTICAL ASSOCIATION. Today this organization has become Oklahomanized entirely, and its name has been changed to that of the SOONARIES.

Memberships in the Soonaires include a host of women who have contributed to the development of flying and air travel, and much of the records and mementoes of early flying have been preserved by this organization. Mrs. Maurice Marrs, wife of our flying general, is presently the custodian of these records, and the women are seeking the establishment of a state museum devoted to air pioneers.

First woman in Oklahoma to hold a transport license was Dorothy Morgan, who achieved that distinction in 1931. She also became one of the first Oklahoma Airport managers. At one time she held the altitude record for light planes.

Una Goodwin, daughter of J. P. Goodwin of Cordell, was another early woman pilot. She has been active in flying since 1930, and has held a transport license since 1937. She was once an instructor of women’s flying classes at Wiley Post airport.

On November 14, 1937, Faye Cox broke the world endurance record for parachute jumps. That Sunday at Wiley Post airport Faye made twenty-two successful leaps from her airplane.

A well known pilot today is Jerrie Cobb, a Ponca City girl, who was last year named “Woman of the Year” in Aviation. Miss Cobb is the daughter of a retired Air Force colonel, who taught her to fly. She received her
first license at the age of 16, her commercial and instructor's rating at 18. She has held the world aviation record for speed, altitude and distance (non-stop) for the C-1-d class of aircraft, and currently retains the speed record. Her occupation, an unusual one for a personable twenty-eight year old blonde, is that of Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion for Aero Design and Engineering Co. In this capacity she flies and demonstrates their Aero-Commander all over the world.

Jerrie was about eight years old when Oklahoma moved into the 1940's, and war clouds began to gather. Civilians became concerned, and a few months before Pearl Harbor, Moss Patterson became flight commander of a proposed state-wide home air guard.

With the war the conquest of the skies took a new direction. Now it was not only a battle against nature, but against a determined and competent enemy also battling for possession of the air above the armies. The technical race was on. Aircraft building boomed. The air from Oklahoma City to Washington grew thick with business, only six short years after American Airlines had established the first direct flight between the two cities.

Oklahoma Airmen rose from the ranks of relatively unknown persons to personalities in the news. From grassroots beginnings in Oklahoma came Vice Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Deputy Chief of Staff for Naval Air Operations. The admiral was the son of Oklahoma City's second mayor.

There were too, a host of Oklahoma Airmen who flew in secret intelligence work, men like General Maurice Marrs, men whose war stories will never be fully told.

Oklahomans played their part, and the war was won. But the boom in Oklahoma aviation did not die with the tucking of bombers into mothballed storage. Oklahoma was air-minded, and the impetus toward commerce and manufacture was well along. Oklahomans were not content to fly planes and to fight them—they had to make planes as well. The bomber plants cut production, but...
Tinker Field grew, and became a great servicing center for the Air Force. The Continental Airways and Air Communications system that covers the United States established headquarters there. Largest aviation center, or industry in the state, the Tinker Field payroll is in the vicinity of a hundred million dollars a year.

A 13½ million dollar expansion program was begun at the Civil Aeronautics Administration center at Will Rogers Field. It developed even larger than originally planned, and personnel from all over the free world have been trained there in the operation of navigational aids for commercial aircraft.

So Commercial aircraft grew and grew in Oklahoma’s great cities. Landing and takeoffs at Tulsa Municipal Airport now exceed the totals at such major metropolitan airports as Cleveland, San Francisco, Boston, and Detroit’s Willow Run.

Organization after organization has added its contribution to air travel. Air had its impact upon the farmer, and Oklahoma’s Flying Farmers came into being. By now the aerial coyote hunt has become well known, and crop dusting provides a modern counterpart of the dangers of early day barnstorming.

Other organizations are the Aviation Club of Oklahoma City; The Quiet Birdmen; The OX5 Club of America; The Soonaires; and, of course, the Oklahoma Air National Guard.

From its beginnings as the 125th Observation Squadron, a part of the Army National Guard, the Air Guard has grown to an organization that comprises nearly two thousand Oklahoma airmen, and makes use of millions of dollars worth of airplanes and physical plant. Head of this organization, Brigadier General Joseph Turner, was a member of the original Squadron from which this grew. Now the Guard operates incredibly swift fighter jets and huge transports, and provides swift and comfortable air transportation for important officials.

Today Jet planes can duplicate Wiley Post’s round-the-world flight between sunup and sundown. The frontier of the air is merging with the frontier of space. Oklahoma’s flying future seems as bright as her past.
The tall blond, handsome as a movie star, was addressing a social club at supper. "The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service became concerned about the yield of fishery products," he said. "So the University of Oklahoma at its Biological Station on Lake Texoma undertook research on the propagation of a popular game fish—the Channel Catfish."

He added: "We soon found that, as in lots of our modern problems, the trouble was with the female!"

Dr. Carl D. Riggs, Ph.D. biologist, director of the research station elaborated: "The females would not lay eggs! We experimented with the injection of pituitary hormones, and started the flow of many eggs."

He described operation of this big project, showing movies of netting and killing quantities of "rough" fish near Denison Dam, in order to obtain pituitary glands used in preparation of the hormone injection.

As a result of this research almost a million minnows have been produced in one spawning season in one small room, as contrasted with a few hundred thousand in the past in all the ponds at all the big federal hatcheries in the United States.

This should revolutionize fish culture," Dr. Riggs said. "It will make fish farming possible."

Fish may never replace steers in an Oklahoma crop, but he thinks Oklahoma has great possibilities as a fish-farming state.

Another discovery by Dr. Riggs and his associates is the use of a chemical, Acriflavin, which with another chemical, PMA, will control most of the parasitic or bacterial diseases which kill these fish.

Sportsmen as well as potential fish farmers are aided by Biological Station research. A recently completed project is a sort of census of the fish in Lake Texoma taken by Dr. Riggs and Edward W. Bonn of the Texas Game and Fish Commission. To their list of 71 species
Experimental animals, reptiles, insects, and birds of every variety are necessary for studies and experiments being conducted at the Biological Research Station. Above is a panoramic air photo of the station, fronting the Lake Texoma shoreline. The building complex includes professors' living quarters, student dormitories, dining hall, apartments for staff members and their families, cottages for married students, classrooms, and laboratories. In the picture to the right Dr. George Dick, visiting professor from St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind., assists a student.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PHOTOS

they have added helpful notes on depth of water in which white crappie may be expected to spend Christmas, New Years, Thanksgiving, and other periods.

The comments say white crappie are abundant to a depth of 50 feet. In April and May they are caught in water less than 10 feet deep, but in November through February they are caught in depths of 25 to 40 feet. Channel cat are common in waters 20 feet deep or less in the lake, and in its headwaters and tailwaters. Blue catfish abound in depths of more than 20 feet.

Among other popular game fish listed were white bass, which are abundant especially where the bottom is of sand or rock.

The same is true of spotted bass. Largemouth bass are common in depths of less than 20 feet except in headwaters and turbid tributaries.

In other research Dr. Riggs worked with Dr. George A. Moore of Oklahoma State University in discovering that the maligned gar does not eat large numbers of game fish, as many anglers believe. The gar eats mainly rough fish: carp, buffalo, shad, carpsucker, etc. Thus gar probably are the allies of fishermen—powerful allies, as some gar weigh up to 200 pounds.

By maintaining the Station, Oklahoma is training scientists to lead the public in intelligent dealings with animal and plant life, and in the wise conservation of biological resources.

The 1960 summer session enrollment of 55 students is the highest since the Station was opened to students in 1950. Students and faculty held a total of $46,380 in grants from various organizations promoting research including 16 from the National Science Foundation and 12 from the "Research Participation for Teacher Training Fund."

On hand for the summer work are four post-doctoral students, six candidates for doctor's degrees, 18 doing work for master's degrees, 15 working for bachelor's degrees and 12 doing research not connected with a degree. Forty-one of the students are men, and zoology with 40 enrollees represented, is the most popular field.

Both faculty and student families were successful biologically, as shown in the fact that 26 children were among the Station personnel. With toddlers toting toy binoculars and youngsters collecting shells and playing with Pete, the pet coyote, there was no dearth of human interest as well as animal interest.

There were creeping, crawling, burrowing and swimming things all over the place. As I went from one classroom to another, creatures peered at me from cages, aquariums or terrariums. Continued on page 34
A. Y. Owen is a mild appearing, soft spoken man with enough adventure in his soul to hunt bears with a switch. After high school graduation he hitch-hiked to Aransas Pass, Texas, and signed on the crew of an oil tanker which called at South American and Atlantic seaboard ports.

He spent a year in the 45th Division, in the news section, of which famed cartoonist Bill Mauldin was a part.

During World War II he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Air Force, served as Photo Officer of the Troop Carrier Command, the 1st Motion Picture Unit, and had been assigned to the 13th Combat Camera Unit, scheduled to photograph the invasion of Japan, when the atomic bomb ended the war.

As a free lance photographer his work has illustrated many books, appeared in many national magazines, and many national advertisements. Oklahoma Today has frequently contained his scenic color photos.

Life's editors regard his work so highly that they send him on frequent international assignments as well as photographic coverage of the United States. A. Y.'s hobbies are spelunking and what he calls "rock climbing", though what he calls "rocks" look like mountains to us. One final statistic which may be of the utmost interest to some of our readers; A. Y. Owen is a bachelor.
All photos on these pages including the magazine covers were made by A. Y. Owen.
THE STORY PICTURES OF AUGUSTA I. C. METCALFE

Augusta I. C. Metcalfe of Durham, internationally known western artist, is well renowned for the authenticity of her work. To quote Roy Stewart (Oklahoma Today—Winter ’57) Mrs. Metcalfe has “a genuine, God-given but untutored talent...one who has faced unflinchingly the heat and blizzards of both nature and circumstance, when it seemed often they were combined in awesome alliance; yet one who still can laugh at the jokes life plays on life.”

Mrs. Metcalfe has painted many pictures that have a most interesting story to go along with them. Here are just four of her story pictures, the stories told in her own words on the facing pages.

MOVING TO OKLAHOMA IN 1886

The subject for this painting was described to me by Mr. A. A. McCutchin of Eufaula. He said in his first letter that he had noticed in some newspaper writeup that our team of oxen were named “Tom & Jerry”.

It happened to be the same names as the lead team of oxen that had brought him to Oklahoma in 1898. His father had hired a man to move him to Ellis county, just north of the Antelope Hills. His father and mother were in the lead driving the horse team. The hired man drove the oxen, five teams pulling a wagon and a trail wagon.

Mr. McCutchin, then 7-years-old, was riding horseback with three stag hounds following. He said there was a chicken coop on the back end of the wagon with two bobcats in it. I am sorry that I could not make them show in the painting.

... Augusta I. C. Metcalfe
SANDHILL WEDDING

It was a nice Sunday afternoon, and a neighbor boy and his two sisters drove up to our house. The two girls hurried in to say, "Augusta, come and go with us. Pat and Mert are going to get married this afternoon."

Mother said "Gracious, Augusta's not dressed to go to a wedding."

"Oh," they said, "that don't make any difference. Pat and Mert are running off you know. The wedding is going to be up in the sandhills."

I put on my sunbonnet and went with them. They had a saddle horse being led by one of the team. When we had gone about two miles up Dry Turkey Creek the young man said, "I will leave you girls here."

He tied the team to some brush, and rode off on the saddle horse. We wandered around for about thirty minutes, then the young fellow came back, bringing the preacher.

Almost at the same time two couples drove up, each couple in a top buggy. One couple had been married only a few months before. They drove a very nice pair of roans named Bessie & Jessie. The gray horse in the painting was named Ned and belonged to the bride to be.

We all got in place then, and the forbidden wedding began.

... Augusta I. C. Metcalfe
SCRAPING FOR WATER IN THE WASHITA

After this country was opened for settlement with free homes for everyone, we were confined to much smaller range for the livestock than we had been during territorial days. That meant that unless one was fortunate enough to have a living stream on their land, something had to be done to provide water.

Very few windmills were in use anywhere at that time. None were here. When the Washita went dry during the summer months we had to scrape for water with a scraper, called a "slip".

There was no honor in being able to run a "slip" but it was a good muscle builder for the young and a back breaker for the old.

There were times when the water level would drop as much as three feet below the river bed. With stock tramping quicksand in from the sides and hot weather causing the water to become stagnant, this was an uphill business until the use of windmills and stock tanks became prevalent.

... Augusta I. C. Metcalfe
ARRIVING EARLY FOR THE DANCE

Those were the early days when there were few gatherings. When there was to be a dance everyone was invited. They came early on account of the cold winter nights. Many came twenty miles or more, horseback and in buggies and hacks.

They came with the intention of "staying all night and then a little longer."

One such night I remember it snowed. Not terrible cold, but some had come many miles. They danced until breakfast was served at daylight. After breakfast there were still enough guests left for a set by calling on the cook. The caller said "Now swing the cook!" She was a sweet girl of eighteen.

Almost all then was square dancing. Some waltzed, a few danced Schottishes and Polkas. The callers sang the calls, singing continuously through the set.

"Cheat him if you love him and swing him if you dare."

... Augusta I. C. Metcalfe
We watched a lizard give birth to thirteen little blessed events. We watched a spadefoot toad bury itself with dispatch; a furry black tarrantula devour a grasshopper; a parasitic wasp sting the tarrantula and doom it to destruction.

On field trips we watched students band Orchard Orioles and Redwing Blackbirds. We trapped cotton rats and other rodents; watched a confused Killdeer accept dummy plaster of paris eggs substituted for her own.

Animals “not in season” were brought out in bottles of alcohol. Under microscopes we examined picturesque transparent worms and snails slowly arousing from lethargy.

Professors in their 15-hour work days integrated teaching with their own research, keeping each activity progressing in lively fashion. Guesswork in animal and plant study is gradually being reduced by painstaking research of scientists such as these.

Dr. J. Teague Self explains: “To understand the economy of fishes we must study the whole biology of the lake.”

Dr. Charles C. Carpenter studies the behavior of lizards. Insect habitats are the happy hunting grounds of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Bick. Dr. Martha Shackleford, a professor at Oklahoma College for Women, pries into the night life of midges and mosquitoes.

Dr. George Goodman continues research on his check list of Oklahoma plants. Dr. William T. Penford researches aquatic plants.

Dr. George M. Sutton continues collection of data for a book entitled “An Ecological Check List of Oklahoma Birds.”

Vishnu Saksena, O. U. zoology major from Bareilly, India, studies the embryology of catfish. Max Adler, Ann Arbor, Mich., was studying the Grasshopper Sparrow and other birds.

Dr. W. Howard McCarley continues his study of why closely-related species of animals do not cross in Nature.

He uses pens to observe the animals’ private lives under controlled conditions, observing the hybrid animals resulting when the two species are confined in such a way as to have no choice in mating.

Dr. McCarley brought to class live rats, mice, flying squirrels, moles and other Oklahoma animals for students to study. He did not bring animals from other countries but Dr. Carpenter, who used the same lab, caged two squirrel monkeys from South America in the lab. They were the same species as one sent into space in a nose cone from Cape Canaveral in a U. S. government experiment.

In true monkey-business fashion, these animals escaped from their cage, racing round the room leaping from cabinet to aquarium. One landed on my notebook containing notes for this article. He stood on it, screaming derisively.

Seeing that I was somewhat embarrassed by his unsolicited criticism, Dr. McCarley caught him and put him back into his cage.

JAYCEE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Second Annual National Community Development Seminar has just been held in Oklahoma City. (The first was held by the National Jaycees last year in Detroit.) Such outstanding speakers as Author H. “Red” Motley, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce and editor of Parade magazine, and Patrick J. Cusick of the Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association, expressed their views on how Jaycees across the nation can best aid and develop the communities in which they live.

Training seminars on how to select worthwhile community development projects and how to bring them to successful fruition were conducted by Drs. Al Croft and William Carmac of Oklahoma University, Dean Robert Nesbitt of the University of California, Louis J. Miniolier, and Dee Eberhart. Subjects involving every aspect of community, economic, and industrial development were covered.

Entertainment for the national delegates included social mixers in the Crystal Room of the Skirvin and a barbeque at Frontier City. On display in the Municipal Auditorium Zebra Room were outstanding community development projects from all over the nation. Prizes totaling $3,000 were presented at an awards dinner on Wednesday, July 20th, to the three top projects in the nation; Downers Grove, Ill.; Enfield, Connecticut; and Chattanooga, Tennessee. Honorable mentions for outstanding projects went to Miami, Oklahoma; Brandon, Mississippi; Washington, D. C.; and Bellevue, Washington.

RODEO CHAMPIONS

The Lenapah Lions Club has erected signs at both edges of town proclaiming Lenapah the home of world’s champion cowboys, proudly listing five boys who have gone forth to beat the best the rodeo arenas of the world have to offer. No other town in America has made so large a contribution to the ranks of cowboy greatness.
to the ranks of cowboy greatness.

Lenapah's first champion was Fred Lowery, who won six world's championships from 1916 to 1929. Before the Rodeo Association of America started counting points for titles in 1929, the question of who was champion was settled on a somewhat informal basis. The biggest school of thought seemed to think that if a man won at Cheyenne, he was champion. And that's what Lowery did.

He won the steer roping at Cheyenne in 1916, 1924, 1925, 1927, and 1929. He won the calf roping, a new-fangled event in those days, there in 1921. He was unquestionably one of the greatest ropers of all time.

For years ropers swore by a saddle called the "Lowery roper," built on a tree designed by the man from Lenapah.

Lenapah's next great won his title in the unlikely place of Philadelphia, where, at the Centennial Celebration of 1926, some enterprising producer organized a "world's championship" contest with entries from all over the U. S. and from Europe, Argentina and Australia. Aimee "Nowata Slim" Richardson dogged 28 steers, roped 28 calves and rode 28 broncs to claim the championship of the event. He had acquired the sobriquet at his first rodeo at nearby Nowata.

Nowata Slim got started as a teenager helping out the great Lowery on his ranch northeast of town. For 11 years he was one of the top hands of the cowboy sport until a bronc kicked him in the neck at Chicago in 1928. Slowed down to just steer wrestling, he finally quit for good in 1938. Now trains race horses and does movie bits in California.

Following the home town tradition, Lenapah's next two champions, Everett Shaw and Shoat Webster, were steer ropers.

Shaw, who now lives in Stonewall, helped usher in Rodeo's modern national organization. He was a member of the small group of cowboys at the Boston Garden Rodeo of 1936 that formed the Cowboys' Turtle Association, predecessor to the Rodeo Cowboys' Association. Shaw served both organizations as a director for many years.

Between them Shaw and Webster have won the world's steer roping championship eight of the twelve years it has been awarded. Shaw was the world's best steer roper in 1945, 1947, 1948, and 1951; Webster in 1949, 1950, 1954, and 1955. Only one other man, Ike Rude, who comes from Mangum in the other corner of the state, has won it more than once.

Lenapah's youngest champ is handsome, shy Buck Rutherford, who won the world's all around cowboy championship in 1954. A top steer wrestler, bareback rider and bull rider, Rutherford was out of action after his first triumph as a result of a serious head injury inflicted by a bull in the spring of 1955.

In 1957 he came back. Wearing a racing driver's plastic helmet to protect his platinum-plated cranium, he won both the bareback riding and bull riding at Denver's National Western Rodeo, and finished 8th among the nation's top ten cowboys.

Lenapah is a cow country town in the real western tradition and is very likely to produce more championship cowboys. If so, the Lions Club will just have to buy a bigger sign.

NEW BOOKS

STRANGER IN TOWN; Clifton Adams (Double-day & Co.). Cliff Adams, one of the nation's top Western novelists, plys his craft in the he-man atmosphere of his Spanish and Western motif den at his home in Oklahoma City. He has produced here a topnotch tale of lynching and vengeance in the Old West. It is exciting, suspenseful, and authentic. A Double-D western that you will enjoy.

THE MEN OF GONZALES; John H. Culp (William Sloane Associates). This tale of Texans, by an Oklahoman, is receiving high praise as one of the best accounts that has been written from the dramatic times of the Texas war for independence. John Culp's story concerns the thirty-two men who rode out from Gonzales in a courageous but futile, and for them fatal, attempt to save the Alamo. It is a vividly created narrative that reads like fiction although it is soundly based on truth.

WASHINGTON IRVING TRAIL

We have been receiving requests as to how one might go about following the Washington Irving Trail today. The Oklahoma Historical Society has published a booklet which shows exactly how. The
entire route can be followed by auto.

The Historical Society booklet entitled, *Along the Washington Irving Trail*, may be obtained for 35c by writing to the Oklahoma Historical Society.

If you have school age youngsters a Washington Irving Trail vacation trip would be ideal. A good many Oklahoma schools have adopted this trip as an annual history class project. Irving's account of his journey is read and studied in class, then the school buses are loaded and the class follows the trail guided by the Historical Society booklet.

TSK TSK!

In our Spring issue, we published a map of Washington Irving's route through Oklahoma. The map came from *The Rambler in Oklahoma* published by the Harlow Publishing Corp., Oklahoma City. To our consternation the credit line was omitted.

MAGAZINES

Mrs. J. C. Pond, Medford, serves as Oklahoma's representative for the international *Magazines for Friendship* project, founded by Doctor Albert Croissant of Los Angeles Occidental College. For this year's project Taft Junior High School, Oklahoma City, collected almost a thousand magazines which they rolled and mailed to 295 universities in 54 countries all over the world. Postage charges were $140.84, and were raised by student *sock hops*.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Grace E. Ray is a Professor of Journalism at Oklahoma University, editor of the Sooner State Press and a free lance writer. In the past year her articles have appeared in the *Science Digest*, *American Magazine*, the Christian Science Monitor, Western Horseman, New York Times, and many other publications.

Val Theissen worked in aircraft design and engineering before World War II, then turned to writing. He is now assistant Professor of English at Oklahoma City University, and his fiction has appeared in *Esquire*, *American Magazine*, and *This Week*, along with other national magazines.

Joel Bagby is a member of the public relations staff of the University of Oklahoma, formerly a reporter on the Lawton Constitution, and is a 1956 graduate of O.U.

Larry Robinson is director of the Livestock Auction and Warehouse Division, Brand Registration and Investigation Division of the State Department of Agriculture. He is well aware of Oklahoma's comparative place in the nation's agriculture, as a part of his duties involves attending agriculture meetings all over the nation.

**SUMMER SCENE**

Serene and lovely Lake Wister lies between the blueridged San Bois and Winding Stair mountains. You can fish, swim, water ski, or go hiking along quiet forest trails. Vacation cottages and campers are available, or if you like to camp out there are plenty of picnic tables, fire places and shady trees under which to pitch your tent.
IN OUR FALL ISSUE

95th “VICTORY” DIVISION
THE FABULOUS MULHALLS
STATE FAIR
HERITAGE by VERA HOLDING