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The wood on which they nailed Him
Might have been a pew;
Might have formed an altar
Had their gaze pierced through.

The wood on which they nailed Him
Might have been a throne,
Had He handled steel, instead
Of heart and flesh and bone.

The wood on which they nailed Him
Blossomed, poppy red,
Flower of Eternal Love . . .
Fruit to heal the dead.

Maggie Culver Fry
DEDICATED to the growth of spirit that must accompany all worthwhile learning are these chapels on the campuses of Oklahoma colleges and universities. Large and magnificent, or small and intimate, each recognizes man's fundamental need to worship God. With reverence, each chapel is of man's yearning toward the infinite, an . . .

OFFERTORY

A spray of organ glory fills the air
As cloven tongues of wonder crown us there.
The sound
Profound
As thunder trumpeting, "there is no death!"
The rapt and pulsing image of I Am
Can hear the whispering garments of the Lamb . . .
And feel His breath.

Maggie Culver Fry

John Wesley Raley Chapel, Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee.
Bennett Memorial Chapel, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater.
Mary E. Bivins Memorial Chapel, Phillips University, Enid.
Sharp Memorial Chapel, University of Tulsa, Tulsa.
Y-Chapel of Song, Central State College (inside front cover).

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Oklahoma, for years and years, has dominated the international sport of...

WRESTLING

Port Robertson, University of Oklahoma coach 1947-59, who tutored the 1960 American Olympic team to three gold medals and a topnotch showing at Rome. He coached the Sooners to eight straight conference championships. In 1950, Robertson was given a scholarship program at Oklahoma and thereafter his teams won three national collegiate championships, compiling a 63-7-6 dual meet record.

Not since Milo of Croton caught the fancy of fans to such extent that he got himself sculptured in ageless marble there on a hillside in ancient Greece has any wrestler or group of wrestlers held as dominant a position in the ancient grappling sport as the collegiate wrestling stars of the state of Oklahoma.

Milo won his varsity letter along about 500 B.C., as we recall, and the fans in and around Athens compared him with the mythical Hercules whose equally mythical bout with the Giant Antaeus drew music from Homer's lyre. Milo's won-lost record wasn't preserved, so exact comparisons are impossible but the modern wrestlers of Oklahoma have been monarchs of all they surveyed in this exciting sport for more than 30 years.

The late Edward Clark Gallagher of Oklahoma State University at Stillwater pioneered the sport of wrestling out here where the west began. He was the first of the great coaches Oklahoma has produced in wrestling. Some think he invented wrestling, so outstanding were the achievements of his Cowboy varsities at OSU, but Gallagher always liked to point out that wrestling probably was man's first sport. Track came next, the sharp-witted little Irishman used to say, "when the winner of those prehistoric wrestling scuffles chased the loser back into his cave and thus staged the first unofficial 100-yard dashes."

Be that as it may, intercollegiate wrestling was going strong in Oklahoma by 1928 when the National Collegiate Athletic Association held its first national championship tournament at Ames, Iowa. Oklahoma State (then Oklahoma A&M) won half of the eight bouts and swept to the NCAA championship. In the years
PIC STARS ★ ★ HALL OF FAME ★ ★

BY OTIS WILE

Spectators—8,600 strong—jam Gallagher Hall in Stillwater for a recent dual match between OSU's Cowboys and OU's Sooners.

Spectators—8,600 strong—jam Gallagher Hall in Stillwater for a recent dual match between OSU's Cowboys and OU's Sooners.

Shelby Wilson, Terrance McCann, and Douglas Blubaugh, Oklahoma's three world champion wrestlers at the 1960 Olympic games, Rome.

since, Oklahoma State has won 21 championships, neighboring University of Oklahoma has won five. Since no meets were held in the war years of 1943-44-45, that leaves only one national title each for Iowa State, Cornell of Iowa, Indiana, Penn State and Iowa Teachers who broke through at infrequent intervals.

Since many northern and eastern schools had wrestling long before it emerged from its corn-field, Sunday-afternoon stage in Oklahoma, puzzled sport followers often ask, "How come Oklahoma boys have run away with this intercollegiate pastime?"

There is no pat answer to the inquiry. Many states have more high school teams in action than Oklahoma and they were grappling long before the Oklahoma schools took it up. Yet when the Cowboys of Oklahoma State met the Sooners of Oklahoma university in Gallagher Hall at Stillwater recently in another of their fierce dual meets, 8,600 fans jammed the building that was named for Ed Gallagher. That was by far the largest crowd ever to watch a collegiate mat match anywhere in the nation, rivaled only by the 8,300 who saw the same rivals battle the year before.

Perhaps that is part of the answer — that terrific interest in the sport. It built up gradually, of course, with those 30 years of championship wrestling. The varsity wrestler is a big man in Oklahoma and this acclaim peaked last summer when the USA Olympic team produced three gold medal winners in wrestling at Rome, all from Oklahoma. Shelby Wilson and Douglas Blubaugh, Oklahoma State graduates, and Terrance McCann, resident of Tulsa but a graduate of University of Iowa, were the three. The coach of the US team at Rome was Port Robertson, former wrestling coach at Oklahoma university, last of a long line of Oklahomans who have been named to coach Uncle Sam's Olympians in this sport.

The actual start of wrestling in Oklahoma is a bit clouded in the dim records. As Art Griffith, who succeeded Gallagher when the latter died in 1940, was fond of saying, "The first athletic endeavor of any two boys actually is a wrestling match on the kitchen floor, or out in the backyard," but it is generally agreed that the first attempt to organize the sport came at Oklahoma State university in 1914 or 1915. Athletic Director of OSU was Gallagher and he organized his first varsity continued on page 28
It is a thrilling, mystic world, known only to the Speleologists and . . .

Spelunkers
By JOE LOONEY

A half-dozen bewildered bats flitted through a forest of massive columns in a small room, darting close, then cutting sharply away. The roar of a swift-moving underground river echoed from a deep pit. A cluster of bats hung in a little crevasse overhead. Lights shined into the chasm below revealed a monstrous room, but the only way in was straight down . . .

Dusty light filtered through an entryway far beyond. Massive tumbled limestone rocks were dotted with literally millions of fossils of ancient sea animals. But the spelunkers, standing atop the boulders, were fascinated by things more mysterious. Their powerful lights, shined through the large room, could not pierce the gloom far enough to reveal the distant walls . . .
Cave explorers, the brotherhood of Spelunkers (amateurs who explore for the fun of it) and Speleologists (scientists who have a job to do) have some eerie experiences.

Skeptical folks might not believe the scenes described above are in Oklahoma, but they are. Most folks are aware there are a few scattered caves in Oklahoma, but few have any idea how many.

The National Speleological Society has estimated that there are 100 underground caverns in the state. They also suggest that this is probably a gross underestimation. There could easily be three times that many. The Sooner State ranks 17th in the nation in number of known caves.

Our cave areas are probably the largest in the country that have not yet been scientifically examined by teams of explorers. There are too few avid cavers in the state, despite many interesting Oklahoma-only facts underground.

Caves in Oklahoma are most numerous in three areas. First, is the Ozark-Cookson Hills region in the northeast part of the state. Oklahoma fringes the huge Missouri-Arkansas cave complex, one of the most important in North America.

Second, is the Blaine Gypsum Formation, stretching from Woodward to Weatherford. This formation has more gypsum caves than any other area of comparable size in the world. Third, is the Arbuckle Mountain region where there are dozens of small caves—and one real monster.

In other parts of the country, caves have a marked effect on the economy. Many Kentucky and Tennessee families live off the tourist cave trade. Guano mining is common in south Texas.

And, on the Edwards plateau in Texas, a radical new experiment is underway. Ranchers working with Speleologists are attempting to raise the water table on their ranches with caves.

By building dams at key spots, they divert flash flood waters into underground caverns. This water spreads out through the limestone formation, soaking into the ground like water into a sponge.

Members of the Texas region of the National Speleological Society are welcomed on ranches, to search for more caves.

It is the opinion of many that such methods might be used on Arbuckle Mountain ranches and in parts of northwest Oklahoma. Before it can be tried, however, a much larger and more active group of cave explorers must be organized — and the ranchers will have to be more willing to let the spelunkers on their land.

Reluctant to admit amateurs who may not have conservation at heart, many Oklahoma property owners close their caves to the public. Many have good reasons for doing so.

There are still a great number of caves in the state into which anyone with powerful light, and enough nerve, may crawl.

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The Morning Mail brings a book in Russian, a letter in Japanese and a request from a 10-year-old girl in Anoka, Minnesota, for pictures of space ships. All are addressed to Space Law Collection, University of Oklahoma, Norman.

The collection, housed in the smallest room in OU’s law library, has become the focus of international attention.

Why does it attract bales of packages and letters from government leaders, children, scientists, students, diplomats, professors, lawyers, librarians and just-plain-Joes all over the world?

The answer is simple: One way or another, all these people have learned that Oklahoma has a clearing house for information relating to man’s exploration of space.

A plea from a seventh-grade student to “send me everything you know about Mars” gets just as fast and courteous attention as a letter from the honorable Fumio Ikeda, Japan’s leading space scholar.

Mortimer D. Schwartz, OU law professor and law librarian, and his assistant, Mrs. Pat Baker, are trying to assemble all available material on space law—the proposed legal rules which may become effective when man travels to outer space.

Although the OU collection is based on space law, it contains related material of wide general interest.

Soon one of our Astronauts will climb into a capsule atop a Redstone rocket and wait for the frightening moment when he is launched into space. Rumors are circulating that at least one of Russia’s Cosmonauts has died on the same dangerous mission.

With men going into space, the decisions on space law can’t be left to Buck Rogers and his comic strip pals. And everyone interested in outer space, from six-year-old Susie to Grandpa, wants to know what the scientists and lawyers will come up with in answering such puzzlers as:

If one of our Astronauts is the first man to land on the moon...
Some of our town names must cause many a postal clerk to do a double-take. Names like Torpedo, Hogshooter, Slapout...

Awhile back we were studying the road map trying to decide which road to take home from a weekend of trot-lining Lake Tenkiller when our middle daughter pointed at a town among the furry brown dots that indicate the Cookson Hills.

“That seems an odd name for a town,” she said.

The town was named Bunch.

“Bunch of what?” she wondered curiously.

We sorted over the map and more seemingly odd names began popping out at us; Bluejacket, Row, Sid, Micawber, Chockie, Skedee...

Curiosity being what it is, we began to inquire among people who know about things like that, why Bunch is called Bunch. One thing led to another. There is hardly a town in Oklahoma that doesn’t have an interesting story behind its name. It would take a lifetime to unravel them all out, and some remain shrouded in mystery.

Bunch does not refer to a “bunch” of anything. The first postmaster there, R. B. Choate, named the town after his friend Rabbit Bunch, who was then assistant chief of the Cherokee Nation.

Row got its name because the townspeople had an argument. One faction suggested a name, the other faction disagreed and submitted another name. The postmaster general’s office in Washington came through with this advice: “You have had such a row in trying to name your town, we suggest that you call it Row!”

Bluejacket, northeast of Vinita, drew its name from Chief Charles C. Bluejacket of the Shawnees, a Methodist missionary who came to Indian Territory in 1879 from Shawnee Town, Kansas.

Sid and Micawber were simply assigned their names by the postoffice department. The little town of Chockie, thirty miles south of McAlester, has lost half of its name. It was originally called ChickieChockie, in honor of the two daughters of Captain Charles LeFlore, who gave his name to LeFlore County.

Captain LeFlore was a Choctaw, and his wife was a Chickasaw. They named their first daughter Chickie, and their second Chockie. Chickie LeFlore became the wife of Governor Lee Cruce. When she died, shortly after the turn of the century, Governor Cruce asked that her name be removed from the M. K. & T. depot sign. Since then, the town has been called Chockie.

The stories, and sometimes the translations, of our Indian named towns are perhaps most interesting of all. Pawhuska, which means “white hair”, was named after Chief Pahucka of the Osages, who acquired his name during the Revolutionary War when he tried to scalp a British officer whose white powdered wig came off surprisingly easy in the Chief’s astonished grasp.

Talihina, Choctaw for “iron road”, was so named when the Frisco Railroad came through in 1888. Catoosa is from the Cherokee Gi-tu-zi, “here lives the people of light”. Tecumseh, meaning “walks across”, was also the name of a famous statesman-chief of the Shawnees.

Camargo, the famous crossing town on the Canadian River, is a Cheyenne word meaning “little dog”. Nalgoney, boomtown of the old Osage oilfield, is Osage meaning “good water”. Papoose is another boomtown in the same oilfield. You can probably guess its translation, “little child”, but did you know that it is an Osage word, which has come commonly to mean any Indian baby?

Talala is a Cherokee word which imitates the song of the red bird. Inola means “black fox”. Chilocco is from the Cherokee “tci-lako”, “deer”. Ahlosa is “black place”. Sasakwa means “goose”. Wakita is a Creek expression for “to cry”.

Wynona is a Sioux word meaning “first born daughter”.

There are stories behind Oklahoma’s unusual town names, and one of the most intriguing is—

by BILL BURCHARDT

There are stories behind Oklahoma’s unusual town names, and one of the most intriguing is—

SOUTH CENTRAL

One of the natural beauty spots in the Arbuckle Country you read about in this issue of Oklahoma Today, is Price’s Falls, between Davis and Ardmore. Not as well known as Turner Falls but in its own way equally pretty, it is one of the highlights of the area tour we recommend, which includes both educational and recreational elements. This, of high industrial potential, is south central Oklahoma.
IN FEW PLACES in the United States has nature concentrated so many unusual, even mysterious, phenomena as in the Arbuckle Mountains of Oklahoma.

Just fifteen miles north of Ardmore, is one of the most exciting and educational ranges of mountains in the country. Few people, including Oklahomans, realize the potentialities, other than scenic, of this historic area.

The Arbuckle Mountains, among the oldest mountains in the United States, have attracted geological interest from all parts of the world. Fossils from White Mound may be found in the national museums of England, China, Japan, Germany, Russia, the United States
and several other countries. Many of these relics from hundreds of thousands of years ago are lying on the earth's surface, making a fine fossil collection easily available, despite the fact that you may not be a geologist.

The tourist on U. S. 77 who looks only out of the corner of his eye might very well pass through the Arbuckles and miss its numerous peculiarities. In order that this will not happen to you, there are several interesting facts about Turner Falls, Honey Creek and the mountains themselves that should be noted.

As you reach the southern base of the Arbuckles you begin seeing signs along the highway telling the type of rock found in that particular section — Regan

These bedded rocks were originally laid down as nearly horizontal layers of mud and sand under an ancient ocean. Horizontal pressures acting in the crust of the earth folded them into a high mountain range about the time the Appalachian Mountains were formed. They were then worn down by streams and buried beneath later sediments. These sediments have been stripped away by erosion, exposing the roots of the old mountains.

What a lovely place for a swim and a picnic. All that needs to be added is the right girl friend, or boy friend — or if things have progressed several years beyond that stage, bring along the whole family. There's plenty of room, and fun, in the rustic beauty of Beaver's Bend State Park, where this picture was made.
Sandstone, Arbuckle Limestone, Colbert Porphyry, as well as its geological age — Cambrian, Ordovician, Pennsylvanian. Noted, too, is the commercial value of these minerals — oil producing, building stone, etc.

By the time the summit is reached, you will have seen practically every type of rock that underlies the entire state of Oklahoma. This phenomenon was produced by a process of folding, simply a buckling in the middle, followed by erosion that exposed the strata that had buckled up.

In addition to seeing miles and miles of fine rolling hills from the concession stand at the top of the Arbuckles, you can look through a powerful telescope and see Turner Falls. Or, by taking a scenic walk across the

Trilobites (top photo) are ancient ancestors of crabs and lobsters, found only in sedimentary rocks deposited in salty sea water. Other photos here are brachiopods, marine animals with two shells, abundant in the paleozoic limestone and shales of the Arbuckles. These fossils were formed in Oklahoma oceans long before the dinosaurs lived.
timbered valley you can get a closer look. The picturesque view of Oklahoma's highest waterfall will not soon be forgotten.

Before departing the summit of these ancient mountains, try to imagine seeing three-fourths of the earth's geological history exposed in four and one-half miles of horizontal surface. Remarkable, even to geologists.

The most exciting part of your journey through the Arbuckles, if you have a fishing rod, starts after you have wound slowly down the steep northern slope. Here lively little Honey Creek joins forces with U. S. 77 and the surrounding beauty of the Arbuckles to make your journey more pleasant. Diminutive Honey Creek's most beautiful water greets your eyes immediately. This large

This conveyor belt is 5½ miles long. It transports raw material from quarry to plant for the Ideal Cement Company, Ada. The longest of its type ever constructed, it can carry 1,000 tons of crushed Arbuckle limestone per hour. Ideal's new Ada plant contains two kilns 450 ft. long and 12 ft. in diameter, huge raw mills and finish mills, a clay soaking pit with a capacity of three million gallons, and nine elevated storage silos. The plant can produce 40,000 barrels of cement in a single shift.

This lovely scene, picturing two of the state's most renowned beauties — the redbud and the dogwood — is located on the Illinois River, near the town of Kansas, Oklahoma. We thought it unique, and of quite some interest, that the names of three states could be mentioned in locating the area in which this picture was made.

COLOR PHOTO BY JESSE BREWER

OKLAHOMA TODAY
pool of dark blue water is Oklahoma's oldest swimming hole, and has the obvious name, "Blue Hole." Honey Creek has two other natural swimming pools in addition to Blue Hole.

Turner Falls is approximately one mile upstream from Blue Hole. Having seen the falls through a telescope you know they lack the immensity of Niagara; however, the seventy-four foot falls have one characteristic of which Niagara will never be able to boast. Instead of moving upstream, as most falls do, the crest of Turner Falls is moving downstream. This is the result of the deposition of a mineral known as travertine. Deposited only in spring water, travertine is crystallized calcium carbonate.

In 1913 an Oklahoma geologist who has taken two hundred and eighty field trips to the Arbuckles swam in a place that is now solid rock! When asked how long it took calcium carbonate to crystallize he answered in this way. "I once left a small basket floating in a still pool of water at the base of the falls. Six weeks later the basket was encrusted in travertine." He estimates the
falls to be between forty and fifty feet farther downstream than in 1913.

The very name “Honey Creek” is a result of travertine. Named for its honeycomb subdivisions, Honey Creek, though not unique, is far from average. Travertine has been deposited giving the stream bed small mountains and valleys. It is in these valleys that a wading fisherman can see largemouth bass lolling in the cold spring water. Drop a minnow in front of these beauties, get a firm grip on your fishing rod and wait. Even an impatient fisherman will be thrilled with the quick results.

It would be no exaggeration to say that Honey Creek is one of the best fly fishing streams in Oklahoma. Yet few native Oklahomans realize it. Thousands of people visit Turner Falls and vicinity every year but Honey Creek’s miniature size apparently misleads them. Seldom do they bring their fishing equipment. Nevertheless, countless bluegill and bass lurk just under the surface, ready for anything that looks like a live creature.

These rolling hills and lush pastures have been attractive to cattlemen and ranchers from earliest times. Stockmen moved herds in here to fatten on free grass in Indian Territory days. Great ranches now prosper throughout the Arbuckles. The area has become famous as Hereford Heaven. So it may be cow-sacrilegious to report that Angus and other beef breed herds, as well as dairy cattle, are also thriving heartily in Arbuckle Country.

Fort Gibson, founded in 1824, in preparation for the arrival of the five tribes, was an assembling point or a way station on the routes of the famous early day explorers and travelers; Thomas Nuttall, Lieut. Whipple, Mollhausen, Capt. Marcy, Washington Irving. A steamboat port on the Arkansas, Fort Gibson was of extreme importance during Civil War times. Jefferson Davis, later President of the Confederacy, served here as a young officer under General Zachary Taylor, later United States President. The old Texas Road passed nearby. The romantic old fort has been reconstructed, and awaits your visit.

COLOR PHOTO BY PAUL E LEFEBVRE
In excess of a million tons of crushed limestone are produced each year in the Arbuckles, used principally in concrete construction of all types, highways, bridges, buildings, etc. Secondary uses include riprap for dams and lake shore construction, railroad ballast, and agricultural limestone. The Dolese Company operates two large quarries near Dugherty, one near Brumine, and one in the Wichita mountains north of Ft. Sill. This photo was made at Big Canyon Quarry, four miles north of Dougherty.

Along U. S. 77 you will find lodging, dancing, swimming, fishing, horseback riding, and refreshment. There is hiking and mountain climbing for the adventurous. If time allows you to spend one or more nights, you will want to visit Price's Falls on Falls Creek, the Baptist Assembly Grounds which will accommodate fourteen thousand persons, and several other places of interest that any local citizen will gladly direct you to.

The geology departments of Oklahoma University and Oklahoma State feel quite fortunate. What with all these brachiopods, cephalopods, trilobites, potholes, caves, and big bass right in their backyard, who wouldn't? But you need not be a geologist to enjoy the Arbuckle Mountains' opportunities for an exciting interlude.
Leonard D. McMurry is an Oklahoman by adoption, having been born in Memphis, Texas. He studied under Isabelle Robinson at West Texas State College, and later majored in sculpture at Washington University. There he won the Student's Association Scholarship, and the Wayman Crow Scholarship and Medals. In 1940 and 1941 he received the McMullin Foreign Traveling Award. Also in 1941 he received Honorable Mention in the Prix de Rome.

After four years in the armed services he returned to St. Louis for four years of study with Carl Mose. He was then accepted by Professor Ivan Mestrovic to study and work with him at Syracuse University. He spent three years with Mestrovic.

McMurry's work has been exhibited at many shows in St. Louis and in prominent galleries in New York. In 1922, his work was selected by the National Sculptors Society for exhibition at the national show in New York. He has lived and worked in Oklahoma since 1955.
(A) Pamela Clark  
(B) Garen Draper  
(C) Bishop Angie Smith  
(D) Wiley Post  
(E) The Rider  
F) Civic Center, Oklahoma City  
(G) The Archer  
(H) Abraham and Isaac  
(I) John Kirkpatrick  
(J) Cattle Trail  
(K) Sacajawea  
(L) Hall of Fame for Famous American Indians, Anadarko

Major works not pictured:  
Johnston Hightower; Anne Wileman, Wm. Kilpatrick children; Gen. Raymond McLain; Orpheus; The Eternal Challenge (O.C.U.); Christ and the children (Crown Heights Methodist Church, Oklahoma City).
Gallagher was a graduate in engineering but became director of athletics at his alma mater, Oklahoma State, instead of following his engineering profession. His engineering knowledge of leverage, stress and strain is said to have led him into his sharp interest in wrestling. It was big professionally in Iowa at the time and going in the eastern schools. But the general conception of a wrestler as a bull-necked, pot-bellied human bear of the type that presently is attracting lovers of pro-wrestling vaudeville was not Gallagher’s idea of a wrestling athlete. He preferred the long-muscled, quick-reacting Oklahoma farm boy and began perfecting holds designed on the scientific principle of leverage. By 1925 Gallagher had an unbeatable team at Oklahoma State. In fact, two of his proteges had surprised older sponsors of the sport by making the Olympic team for the 1924 Games in Paris. They were Guy H. Lookabaugh and Orion Stuteville, the first of 20 Oklahoma State men who have won membership on Olympic teams in this sport.

Gallagher’s long-limbed Oklahomans had the mat world buzzing in 1925 when they won the annual tournament of the National AAU, OSU’s first national title in any sport. When the NCAA held its first wrestling tournament at Ames in 1928, the Cowboys swept to their first NCAA crown. They weren’t beaten until 1932 when Indiana won at Bloomington. The Gallaghermen weren’t headed again until 1936 when the Oklahoma Sooners won the first of their five championships.

Helms Foundation of Los Angeles has named 15 Oklahomans to its all-time Hall of Fame in amateur wrestling, five for their wrestling, nine for coaching achievements and one, Clay Roberts of Tulsa for his contribution to AAU wrestling. The wrestlers are Stanley Henson, Frank Lewis, Robert Pearce, Jack VanBebber and Ross Flood, all of Oklahoma State; the coaches, Edward C. Gallagher and Art Griffith, OSU coaches; Fendley Collins, Michigan State; Cliff Keen, Michigan; Paul Keen, Oklahoma; Buell Patterson, Illinois; Ray Swartz, US Naval academy, and Rex Peery, Pitt, all former OSU stars before they entered top coaching jobs, and Port Robertson, product of Oklahoma university.

Gallagher’s fresh, new approach to wrestling was widely copied and his system revolutionized the sport. It began growing in popularity and became a major sport at many universities. As the foregoing list indicates, many schools came to OSU for men to coach the sport. The “old master’s” death in 1940 brought OSU graduate Art Griffith to the coaching job at Stillwater. Like Gallagher, Griffith had never wrestled personally but was a keen student of the game.

Griffith noted that many had adopted Gallagher’s techniques. To keep a step ahead of the field he figured he must do as Gallagher had done, improvise something
new. There are literally thousands of variations of holds in wrestling, all of them known for years as a study of wrestling sculpture of the ancient Greeks will attest. Griffith came up with “a fluid continuity of maneuvers,” as he sometimes called his system. He wanted a method whereby a youth less strong than his rival could handle him by a fluid or chain progression from one hold to another.

Some say Grif’s rivals had lost eight national titles to him before they figured out just exactly what the “Silver Fox” was doing. His detractors scoffed that it was nothing but defensive wrestling but they seldom beat him on the mats. A coronary condition caused Griffith’s retirement in 1957 just after his teams had won three straight NCAA crowns. He was US Olympic coach in 1948 at the London Games.

Griffith recommended as his successor his prize pupil, three times national champ and Olympic man of 1956, Myron Roderick. The young mentor, just graduated from OSU, guided Oklahoma State to the national title in 1958 when he was only 23 years of age, the youngest coach in any sport ever to win an NCAA team title. His Cowboys repeated in 1959 but the Sooners swept in to take the national in 1960.

Oklahoma’s Sooners first gained the mat spotlight under Coach Paul Keen, a Gallagher pupil at Stillwater. It was Keen’s OU team in 1932 that won one of the most dramatic triumphs in the long history of Oklahoma wrestling. Gallagher’s Cowboys had been undefeated from 1921 through 1931 and had rolled to 68 in a row. OU had never beaten State but at Stillwater in 1932 the Sooners brought off a stirring, tense 13\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) upset.

Again from 1937 until his death, Gallagher’s teams were unbeaten and the Cowpokes, under Griffith, pushed the total number of consecutive victories up to a record 76 in 1952. Robertson’s Sooners snapped this tremendous string of straight wins, one of the longest in any sport.

Actually, in dual competition, State has won 44 over the Sooners, losing only 10 and drawing six, but those Sooner wins have been bell-ringers and the series is the greatest in the country, a rivalry that began back in 1920. Often they meet twice each season, home and home, and wrestling buffs from the corners of the state crowd around to see the battles. They know the winner likely will be national champion.

Oklahoma has had nine coaches, (the Cowboys only three), during the history of the sport at Norman. Dewey Luster was the first, then Grover C. Jacobson, James (Bon) Tolbert, Leigh Wallace, Paul Keen, D. C. Matthews, Harold Byrd, Port Robertson and now Tommy Evans in his second season. Evans won 13, lost 2 in his 1960 season, losing two duals to Oklahoma State, but bouncing back to win the Big Eight and NCAA tournaments. His third defeat came at OSU’s hands this year.

Robertson’s Sooners in 13 years won 79, lost 23 and drew 6, while Keen’s teams also were successful, winning 51, losing 34 and drawing 3 in 12 seasons.

Oklahoma’s dual marks are second only to the record of the OSU Cowboys who have rolled up 254 victories, lost only 15 and tied 12 since the sport got on a varsity basis in 1916. Roderick’s record for the last four years was 36-3-4 and his powerful 1961 team, ranked No. 1 in the nation, is off and running with victories over Iowa and Oklahoma during the early milling and could be on its way to OSU’s 22nd national championship since 1928.

It would seem presumptuous to predict a national championship almost before season’s start, but in Oklahoma the fans are not hesitant. They’ll wager that if Oklahoma State doesn’t win it, Oklahoma will, and you can pick the year you want to lay the wager. History would indicate that it is never wise to pick against the Oklahoma powerhouses when the mats go down and the fighting starts.
Simple safety rules should be followed: Carry three separate sources of light. Never explore alone. Keep landmarks in mind — leave candles burning on ledges along the way — so you can find your way back out.

With these rules in mind, here are some of the better caves you might look into on a weekend:

**ALABASTER CAVERNS**, the biggest of the gypsum caves, has guided tours conducted by the State Parks Department. The cave is south of Freedom in Woods County.

After you've taken the 45-minute guided tour, you can explore Cedar Canyon. There are three natural bridges, and numerous wild caves. None are as big as the main cave. However, Owl Cave, a few hundred yards down the canyon, has an entrance room as big as any in Alabaster.

**THE CORN CAVES** on the Ogen Harms farm southwest of Weatherford near Corn, Okla., are a famous group of Gypsum caves. There are four caves in the group. Numerous interesting ideas for the commercial development of these caves are prevalent in Corn. Perhaps they will one day come to pass.

**LADY'S CAVE** is smallest and is a simple tunnel that opens off Gyp Creek and cuts through a hillside.

**COUNTY CAVE** is a monstrous tunnel that opens off a sinkhole in Washita County and comes out in a wooded canyon in Custer County.

**RATZLAFF'S CAVE** is a series of large, connected rooms, in the even underground temperature of which a butcher once stored meat.

*Most interesting is ENDLESS CAVE. Gyp Creek flows a short distance through one passage, emerging in one of the most beautiful cave entrances in the state. Other passages stab back into the hillside, and emerge in tree-tangled sinkholes out in the pastures.*

**BITTER ENDERS CAVE** in the Arbuckles near the YMCA's Camp Classen is toured every summer by dozens of youths from the camp. There's a good bit of water walking (wading) in the cave.

**WAGON WHEEL** and **BIG CRYSTAL** caves are reached via a path leading south from Turner Falls Park. The former is a big round hole high in a cliffside. The latter is in a sinkhole at the trail's end. Both are interesting, though small.

**REED and JESTER CAVES** are near those two towns in southwestern Oklahoma. At Reed, the owner mines bat guano from the huge cavern. Ranchers say they know of dozens of caves in that area, but few have been professionally examined.

**CRYSTAL and COTTONWOOD CAVES** are two large caverns in the Cookson Hills north of Marble City. Cottonwood is well decorated, and has several of the rare “stalactiflat” formations. These are formed when dripping water creates a layer of “flowstone” over a clay bank. The clay is later washed away, leaving the flowstone hanging in eerie layers from a wall. Crystal Cave is large and well decorated, and was once commercialized.

**BLACK HOLLOW CAVE** is at the head of Black Hollow on lower Spavinaw Lake. You have to row across the lake to get to it, but the cave is well worth the trip. It has one of the finest collections of stalagmites and stalactites in the state.

**EUCHA and T CAVES** are near Upper Spavinaw Lake. The former is just over the hill from the picnic ground on the north bank of the lake. It is small, but has a formation rare in this part of the country, a series of high, narrow domes, dissolved by splashing water. T Cave is upstream from the lake, in a huge cliff above Spavinaw Creek. Best way to find it is to ask locally.

**TWIN CAVE** is near Drowning Creek on Grand Lake. It's a monstrous cave, with the largest cave room in the state. It is cut through limestone filled with fossils.

**ROBBERS CAVE**, in the State Park of the same name, isn't a true cave at all. It is a rock shelter that gained fame from legends of outlaws such as Belle Starr hiding from the law within its chambers.

There are other large and famous caves which the casual explorer may not examine. Two of them include **MYSTIC** and **WILD WOMAN** in the Arbuckles. In the midst of private ranches, they cannot be entered without permission. Wild Woman is claimed by some to be the largest in the state.

In the future, when the vandals and careless are educated, it may be possible for the public to enter many privately owned caves in Oklahoma. Exploration of these caves, now closed, might open fascinating new frontiers.

To bring this about, every amateur must remember the motto of the spelunker: “Take Only Pictures. Leave Only Footprints.”
SPACE LAW
continued from page 9

the moon, will it belong to him?

If your child is born on a space ship while you are enroute to the moon, will the child be classified as a United States citizen or as a citizen of the world?

Some day, you may want to take out a license for operating your own space ship, or perhaps for mining meteors out in space. Who will issue the license to you?

Schwartz doesn't pretend to have the answers to these questions in his collection. But he does have a rich fund of research materials which may help point the way to the answers.

The 650 items in OU's rapidly expanding assortment of information cover space-age inventions, travel, and law. They include books, magazines, tape recordings, photographs, newspaper clippings, manuscripts and doctoral dissertations.

You'll even find a comic book, Walt Disney's "Man in Space," and magazines about flying saucers. Schwartz is attempting to build a comprehensive collection and anticipate all research needs.

"Many items in our collection are gifts from people in this country and abroad," Schwartz explained. "Other material is obtained through book dealers. One dealer in New York, a specialist in Russian literature, automatically sends us any Russian publication he believes will be of interest."

The OU collection was one of the first in the world when it was started in September 1957 with a grant from the OU Alumni Development Fund. It ranks among the best anywhere, although in this country it has stiff competition from Yale, Harvard, and Columbia Universities, the University of California at Los Angeles, the American Bar Center in Chicago and Maxwell Air Force Base in Alabama.

"Oklahoma's collection has an advantage over some of the others," Schwartz noted, "because of its diversity and because of the large number of foreign-language items it includes."

Schwartz has learned to check foreign book lists quickly, searching for the word "space" in the title of a publication. It is "l'espace" in French, "espacio" in Spanish, and "espaco" in Portuguese.

In August 1959, when Schwartz had collected only 300 items, he published a bibliography or list of all his space law material. More than 1,300 copies have been sent, on request, to people in the Orient, Europe, Canada, Latin America, and Iron Curtain countries. The list is being revised now and 1,500 copies will soon be on their way around the world.

OU's space law collection and Schwartz, its founder, are bringing attention to Oklahoma in other important ways.

Last October, Schwartz helped to arrange two space technology conferences, one at UCLA and the other at OU.

The same program was given at both universities. Experts on patent law and scientific research got together to try to answer a multi-million-dollar question: How can inventors protect the ideas they develop for space-age inventions?

"The meeting at OU was attended by 50 attorneys, engineers, and scientists from across the United States," Schwartz recalled. "They heard talks by some of the brightest brass in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Patent Office, the Department of the Air Force, and the Atomic Energy Commission."

One of the conference's star speakers was Andrew G. Haley, Washington, D.C., who is general counsel of the International Astronautical Federation. Following his luncheon speech, Haley nearly knocked Schwartz out of his chair with the unexpected announcement that the IAF was drawing up plans for a new journal to be edited at OU by a staff headed by Schwartz.

The 38-year-old law professor was a founding member of the International Institute of Space Law which is affiliated with the IAF. Schwartz is vice chairman of the Institute's Working Group 10 which is studying the role of international organizations concerned with regulation of space communications. Other members of the group live in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Thailand, Argentina, Sweden and The Netherlands.

Collecting space law material, teaching classes, editing journals, serving on international committees—that should be enough to keep any man busy.

But now Schwartz is working on another big dream, which will become reality if he can get financial support from a foundation.

He wants to invite 12 of the world's leading space law scholars and 12 space scientists to meet annually in Oklahoma. They will gather at OU's new Oklahoma Center for Continuing Education, presenting papers and exchanging views—perhaps finding the answers to some of those fascinating questions found in Oklahoma's own space law collection.
SLAPOUT continued from page 10
ter". Tuskahoma is Choctaw for “red warrior”. Honobia, pronounced “honubby”, means “he went there and killed”. Bokchita is Choctaw for “bog creek”. Konawa is Seminole for “a string of beads”.

Seminole itself means “runaways”, and stems from the fact that the Seminoles were originally a split-off from the Creek tribe. Okmulgee is Creek for “boiling water”. Okemah, Creek for “chief”. Atoka from the Choctaw “hay-to-koli”, meaning “ball ground”.

Sequoyah, the Cherokee genius who gave his name to an Oklahoma county, was perhaps the first “Okie” to influence affairs in California, for that state’s giant Sequoia trees are named in his honor. Sequoyah’s name has a more humble translation. It means “pig in a pen—a shut-in, one who does not associate with his fellows”. It seems likely that when Sequoyah isolated himself to work out his renowned Cherokee alphabet he was given this sardonic name as a diminution of low esteem by more social-minded members of the tribe.

Claremore got its name in a roundabout way. The Osage word, meaning “we are now going home”, is “grah-mah”. The French mispronounced it, calling it “Clarmont”, and there was a famous Osage chieftain of that name. From his name, with a little more stretch and distortion, comes Claremore.

A good many Oklahoma names show the French influence. Poteau is French for “post”. Vian from the French “viande” (meat). Early day French trappers, working along the Arkansas River, found a salt deposit where they often paused to salt down and preserve their meat. They called the spot “Salaison”, which means “salt provision”. We call the same place Sallisaw.

So with Spavinaw, which they called C’pee Vineux, meaning “young growths of trees”. The Verdigris River from “vert gris” (gray green), likely refers to the color of the rocks among its banks. Of course we have kept the French intact for some names, like the Fourche Maline (treacherous fork) River.

Some names are not what they seem. Kiamichi would seem to be all Indian, but it stems from the French name for a breed of water bird. Washita, also spelled Ouachita, is not French, but from the Choctaw Owa-chita, which referred to an annual big buffalo hunt along the same stream which eventually came to be known by that name.

We have town names that do not seem to be Indian at all, yet definitely are. Skedee comes from the Pawnee word “ski-di”, meaning “wolf”. Skullyville, near Spiro, was in 1832 the place where Choctaws were paid their annuities. The Choctaw word for money is “iskuli”, however, the military named our creeks and streams.

Near every old fort you’re apt to find a Three Mile Creek, or a Six Mile Creek, convenient ways of measuring distance in the days before section line roads or highway markers. There are Oklahoma creeks named Target, Remount, Captain, Quartermaster, Scout, Artillery, and others.

The rancher and cowhand of early days left some names; towns like Mustang, and Bray, and creeks and streams like Cowskin, Trail, Cabin, Dugout, Sourdough, Skeleton, Maverick, Butcher Pen, Tanyard, and others. Crutcho community is built on land once owned by the Crutch O Ranch which used a small crutch and the letter O as a brand.

Two men, one named King and the other Fisher, ran a stagecoach station on the Chisholm Trail in the early days. Then there was a wild young hellion from Texas who got in trouble in Dodge City and needed an alias quick. He had come up the Trail and remembered that stagecoach station.

“Mr. Sheriff,” said the young Texian, “My name is King Fisher!”

So the two Oklahomans who gave their names to Kingfisher also provided a name for one of the most famous gunmen Texas ever grew.

When the oilfields came most of the oil activity centered around already established towns, but there are a few names that still bring back the woody, sulphurous smell of crude oil: Barnsdall, Marland, Torpedo, Glenpool, Empire, Oilton, and others.

One of the most intriguing tales explains how Slapout, at the edge of the panhandle, acquired its name. Slapout was once named Nye, and an old man owned the general store there. The store didn’t have much stock, but its proprietor had a stock answer for anyone who wanted something he was out of.

"I’m just slap out of that," the storekeeper would say.

A newcomer named Johnson made the storekeeper a proposition. "Why don’t you sell this store to me, and you get slap out of here yourself?" he asked.

The old storekeeper went into the back room, piled his plunder in the middle of the floor, and said, "Johnson, you’ve made a deal. Haul me and this stuff into Beaver City, and I’ll give you the keys."

A few days later, as Johnson held forth in his new store a wandering sign painter came through.

"Let me paint you a new sign out front. ‘Johnson’s Store!’" suggested the sign painter.

Johnson studied awhile. "No sir," he said. "This has always been the Slapout Store, and that’s what I want you to put on that sign."

Since the store had the biggest sign in town, Nye lost its identity, and became Slapout. —from the Sunday Oklahoman magazine Sept. 30, 1956
NATIONAL AWARDS ANNOUNCED
Perhaps the Trustees of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame express it best in their official bulletin:

"... Americans agree that if our country is to survive as a free nation, coming generations of youth must frequently be reminded of their heritage—the results of the hardships and struggles which their fathers endured to make our way of living possible.

"In order to give recognition to those who are making outstanding contributions to a fuller understanding and appreciation of this nation's great western heritage, the trustees of the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center have established the Western Heritage Awards."

Presentation of the first awards, in what will be an annual affair, was a gala and exciting show with klieg lights and celebrities galore. Among the 500 guests here for the presentation dinner in the Skirvin Tower's Persian Room in Oklahoma City were trustees from 11 of the 17 western states.

Dale Robertson, of TV's Wells Fargo, was Master of Ceremonies. The awards, bronze replicas of Charles Russell's famous sculpture The Horse Wrangler, the original of which is in the Montana Historical Society, were presented by Lt. Gov. Rex Bell, of Nevada.

The winners, and judges' comments in brief, are:

THE ALAMO; Best Western Motion Picture.

Particularly impressive ... was the painstaking historical research which obviously went into design of sets and costumes, and into the background of the movie.

THE GREAT LOUNSBERY SCOOP; episode from Death Valley Days; Best Western TV Fact Program.

Authenticity was the major consideration in selecting this episode from Death Valley Days as winner.

THE ALAMO (sound track); Best Western Musical Composition.

A general feeling of Americana has been very well captured ...
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**THIRTY-FOUR OKLAHOMA TODAY!**
Construction is underway on the new twin Capitol Office Buildings shown here in architect's rendering. The project will include a connecting tunnel, an underground cafeteria, and an auditorium seating 300 people. It is hoped the cafeteria-auditorium area can be used as a bomb shelter and emergency state capitol. Planners see a new expressway starting at N. E. 27th and Lincoln, two lanes running west and two lanes running east of the new buildings, with N. E. 23rd depressed in front of the present capitol and Lincoln closed from 23rd to 27th, for development of a mall between the two new buildings.