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Hon. J. Howard Edmondson
Governor, State of Oklahoma

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Marquis James wrote, “About the time I was born in 1891, in Springfield, Missouri, rumblings of fresh money troubles arrived to disintegrate my family and the home. My eldest sister Zoe got married and sister Nan lit out and got a job in Chicago. My father Houstin James was a lawyer and my mother Rachael Marquis, a former school teacher, was the daughter of a doctor.

“Mama and I arrived in the Cherokee Strip six months after the Run. We reached North Enid in the night time. In a buoyant mood, Papa met us with his pockets stuffed with candy and trinkets. I stood in awe of the tall weather-beaten stranger in a western stetson hat, who bounced me on his knee and sang “Old Dan Tucker”, while the stage creaked to south Enid.

“Spending the first few nights in the Rex Hotel with its “rooms” created by hanging calico curtains from ropes, stretched a little higher than a man’s head, Mama said the sandy, hilly claim, a few miles from town with its unfinished frame house under the bare branches of a mammoth cottonwood tree looked very inviting to her.”

Marquis was a lonely little boy wearing long curls that he twisted up under his hat when out of sight of his mother. His companions were a black dog, part spaniel, and Mr. Howell, a nearby claim dweller, who told the lad marvelous tales of encounters with Indians, outlaws, cattle drives up the Chisholm trail, the pony express, and travels and adventures in remote parts of the world.

A trip to town was a rare treat. On a forbidden journey to town with Ad Poak, a handy man about the claim, Marquis ran into his father pitching horseshoes with a group of leading citizens. Swinging his son to his shoulder he shouted: “Gentlemen, I have the honor of presenting the Strip’s own HUCK FINN!”

Shaking hands with the men, Marquis looked closely at a stranger whose hair fell in glistening ringlets, about his shoulders.

“Temple,” Papa said, “This is my son. Marquis: Mr. Temple Houston.”

The impression was such that Marquis mentioned him to Mr. Howell.


Until he started to school, Marquis lived in a grown-up world. When his father left him
at the school room door Miss Edna McKenzie, the teacher, had smiled sweetly, but amid the giggles and whispers of the strange children, Marquis threw his head on his desk and burst into tears. The second year passed with fewer hardknocks than the first. Disliking penmanship next to arithmetic, his writing was miserable. Instead of whipping for disobedience Miss Edna would require him to go to the blackboard and write Dis-o-be-di-ent twenty-five times in neat columns of five words each.

A subscription to *Youths Companion* had been a present from his sister Nan. Its children's page was one of the primers his mother had used to teach him to read. The need for money prompted the lad to clean spittoons in his father's office as well as that of Police Judge Roach. The Western Union office was almost as fascinating as Police Court. Mr. Seward, the manager, said the company allowed him no money for cleaning spittoons, but if Marquis would do that Mr. Seward would teach him the Morse code. The exchange was made.

Another place he made himself handy was Parker's bookstore. Mr. Parker let him sit on the back steps and read secondhand books from the shelves. *The Prince and the Pauper*, *Black Beauty*, *The Great Northfield Bank Robbery*, and *Other Daring Deeds of Jesse James*; also old copies of comic magazines, *Life* and *Puck* and *Judge*.

When Vernon Whiting became postmaster Marquis got the job of delivering special delivery letters. To see the clerks sort and distribute mail was really something and turned up magazines he had never heard of before. Marquis writes, "I would take them out of their wrappers, lie on a pile of mail sacks and read sometimes all day. Then I would put them back into their wrappers."

Another source of reading matter was the Enid Public Library. Sitting on the floor, he read the books that Jennie Kelso, the librarian, recommended. Here he became interested in history, reading *Froissart's Chronicles*. His mother's favorite reading was history, historical novels, memoirs and biography. She would tell him stories from what she read. His favorites were George Washington (though he seemed a little too good to be true), Andrew Jackson (for his refusal to clean the British officer's boots), Abraham Lincoln (he was such a good wrestler), and Andrew Johnson (the run-away apprentice). Abraham Lincoln was brought closer because his mother had met him.

Anxious to get in the seventh grade so he could study Barnes *History of America*, Marquis got hold of a ragged copy and read it through while still in the fifth grade. On his twelfth birthday, his father gave him an eight volume set of *U. S. History* by Ellis, and on the following Christmas, Ridpath's *History of the World* in nine volumes. Soon he got hold of a book that told about Sam Houston of Texas.

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**MARQUIS JAMES**

**BY BESS TRUITT**

*Photo courtesy Mary Cromwell*
His formal education advanced to high school. Of this Marquis writes, "My classroom work was uniformly poor. To remedy this I stooped to homework. The sacrifice brought me up to passing averages in all subjects except history and Latin. I belonged to one of the school's two literary societies. This honor was compulsory. I found the programs boring and would play hookey. The stage fright I suffered became an affliction. I would tremble if spoken to by a teacher." He managed to graduate in 1910 and was associate editor of the Quill, the first annual published by Enid High School.

Marquis joined the militia and was in Guthrie with Company K., August 1908, in formation for battalion drill when he was called to the telephone. It was the kindly voice of Dr. McKenzie. "Marquis," he said, "I have bad news for you. Your father died this morning at 8:05."

His mother, now forced to take in boarders, Marquis took any employment he could get. He worked in a bottling works, always haunting the newspaper offices of Drummond, Stewart, Purcell, and Taylor, editors of the Enid News, Eagle, and Events.

J. L. Isenberg, vitriolic early day editor, scored readers unmercifully. Upon a return visit to Enid, he praised Markie's column, asking, "What are you going to do with yourself, Marquis?"

"Stay in the newspaper business," was the reply.

"Well, ol' Petronius hit the nail on the head when he said 'Leave thy home, o youth, and seek out alien shores'."

Since the Morning News did not give him the raise he asked, Marquis packed his belongings and left for Kansas City to be a reporter on the Kansas City Journal. As a tramp reporter for five years, the young journalist learned much. During five months working on the Item in New Orleans, he met Bessie Rowland, employed on the same paper. Two months later they were married in Chicago. In 1917, Marquis left the New York Tribune to join the army, serving nineteen months in France, being discharged a captain of infantry.

From 1919 to 1922, he was national director of publicity of the staff of the American Legion Monthly. During his newspaper days he wrote a half million words of fiction for the pulp magazines. Later, he learned that the thing he could do most successfully was to make history entertaining. His first efforts in this direction were published in the American Legion Monthly. An instantaneous hit, other magazines asked for his work.

The idea of a biography of Sam Houston haunted him. He set out to write the Texan's life history. His study was exhaustive. First he read all books bearing on the hero of San Jacinto. Then for four years he followed the trail of Houston searching for unpublished sources. He went everywhere Houston had gone, including England, delving into every variety of contemporary record that would throw light on that fugitive figure. The four years which Houston spent in Oklahoma, a period of his life which heretofore had been an historical blank, yielded rich rewards. He read the voluminous private and official correspondence of Houston, which he induced descendants in Texas to permit him access. Completed in 1929, The Raven: A Biography of Sam Houston was unanimous choice for the coveted Pulitzer Prize in 1930. The book received warm praise from eminent critics, throughout the land, and James became a literary idol.

He was now writing furiously, collaborating with his wife in research. Four years later appeared the first volume of Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain, the first of a two-volume biography of Old Hickory. The second volume appeared in 1938, the publication being delayed while James acted as literary adviser to Bernard M. Baruch in preparing his memoirs.

Again a Pulitzer Prize winner, he wrote The Courageous Heart, a life of Andrew Jackson for young readers; also Six Foot Six, a boy's life of Sam Houston. Both of these books have been adopted for use in the Texas public schools.

Of paramount interest to Oklahoma is his autobiography: The Cherokee Strip — An Oklahoma Boyhood, which grew out of the stories he used to tell his daughter Cynthia, who inquired: "Pop, why don't you write some of the things you tell about instead of some of the things you do write?"

Published by Viking Press, he later gave to the Enid Public Library the original copy of the manuscript, where it has been bound in red leather and placed on display, along with the manuscript of The Raven, which his wife presented in person, after his death.

His style of writing is intimate and fascinating, and proves his theory in regard to the writing of biography. "The spotlight must ever be on the central character. Background must remain background and by selection and emphasis be kept from swamping the man we are trying to tell about."

He distinctly regarded biography and history as branches of letters and perhaps the greatest personal satisfaction he derived from his works was that they are frequently studied in English as well as history classes.

His home for many years was near Rye, New York. Down the road lived his daughter and her four children, for whom he was a frequent baby sitter.

He returned to Enid when his mother died in 1930, and again in 1943 when he remained two weeks, visiting with friends and doing research for his autobiography.

He died of cerebral hemorrhage, November 19, 1955. But Marquis James still lives in the hearts of his Cherokee Strip friends.
HIGHER EDUCA TION IN OKLAHOMA

BY BILL BURCHARDT

- STATE-OWNED SENIOR COLLEGES
- STATE-OWNED JUNIOR COLLEGES
- INDEPENDENT SENIOR COLLEGES
- INDEPENDENT AND MUNICIPAL JUNIOR COLLEGES
A letter from one of Oklahoma’s smaller campuses seems to set the key note; “We are excited about many things,” says the letter, “a 22% increase in the enrollment in Arts and Sciences, and a 23% increase in Law. When we visit our library we are pleased to see stacks and stacks of new books being catalogued. Descending a floor we find dozens of students at work in our new modern language lab.

“Passing the field house we hear a cry of ‘en garde’ from a fencing student; our emphasis on Olympic sports is coming to the forefront. Individual participation by students and faculty alike is being stressed in support of the national physical fitness program.

“A pleasant cacophony of voices, practice pianos, and instrumentalists rehearsing emanates from the Fine Arts building, and a Mozart opera is in rehearsal on stage.

“A new dormitory, a research lab for use by faculty, research assistants, and students, and the engineering center are a-building. Everywhere there is anticipation in the air, and there is good reason.

We agree. There are many good reasons. On the small campuses, and on the large ones. In gathering material for this article I visited Oklahoma State University, where I was taken to the roof of the large and splendid Student Union (built with self-retiring bonds, no tax money used) to view a beautiful campus, a glory of warm autumn colors; “That’s Jacob’s coat,” commented campus gardener Bryan Thompson. “It’s a fairly uniform green in spring but in autumn it turns many colors.

“The pin oaks are turning nicely,” he mused. I voiced a wistful desire for an old-fashioned burr oak in my yard. “Why don’t you go over there by the fire-fighting school and pick up a pocket full of acorns?” Bryan Thompson suggested. “They’re all over the ground and now’s the time to plant them.”

With Dr. Edmond Low, I toured the O.S.U. library which has become a prototype of library usability. This is the library of which a southern university librarian, showing off his new library, commented, “I appreciate your compliments, gentlemen, but Low here still has the premier building in the country.” He was referring to the flexible system Dr. Low has developed of open-stacks, free access, numerous study areas, and minimum staff. Librarians all over the world have come to see, then returned home to write for detailed plans.

We have written of O.S.U.’s domination of inter-collegiate wrestling (Oklahoma Today, Spring ’61); we plan to write of the idealistical Boh Makovsky, whose influence on band music in America has grown to equal John Phillip Sousa’s; of O.S.U.’s Student Entertainers (a unique way to earn your way through college); and the all-encompassing scope of O.S.U.’s Short Courses and Conferences. It is no exaggeration to say that every Oklahoman who does anything attends an O.S.U. Short Course or Conference sometime or other.

But you’ll have to wait for future issues of Oklahoma Today for those. We put in a phone call to the University of Oklahoma to ask what was going on down there, and learned that the O.U. Research Institute handled 3½ million dollars in research contracts last year for Industry, City Planning, in Plasmosis, Genetics, Armed Forces Weaponry, virtually every field of re-
search in mankind's wide interests.

We learned of O.U.'s new 20 million dollar drive for private funds to endow a faculty second to none in the world (supplementing legislative appropriation), and to equip that faculty with complete physical facilities. We were reminded of Oklahoma Today's recent article on the O.U. Space Law Library, and on the DeGolyer Collection in the History of Science and Technology which stimulated a later article illustrated in color in Fortune magazine.

We were reminded of O.U.'s international quarterly Books Abroad which informs scholars everywhere of new books published in non-English speaking countries; of the new Center for Continuing Education being constructed by legislative appropriation and a near 2 million dollar grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.

Of O.U.'s Creative Writing Laboratory, termed "best college residence school for teaching writing in the United States" by the Writer's Digest, and the dozens of top-caliber professional writers who were trained there. Of Dr. O. B. Jacobson's contribution to the still growing revival of Plains Indian painting. Of the outstanding storehouse of primary source material in the Bizzell Memorial Library's Division of Manuscripts.

Of more things than there is space even to mention here, including the new computer, modeled on the Los Alamos Atomic Center's Maniac II, being assembled in O.U.'s Research Park, and the internationally celebrated O.U. Press about which, if you are patient, you'll find an article in some future issue of Oklahoma Today.

Not being patient, we sent telegrams to college presidents all over Oklahoma and were flooded with enough material to prepare a documented volume. In this brief article we can give only the sketchiest overview.

Oklahoma has eleven state-owned senior colleges, seven state-owned junior colleges, six independent senior colleges, and nine independent and municipal junior colleges. All thirty-three are listed on page seven.

Their variety of focus is wide, including a College for Women at Chickasha, a Military Academy at Claremore, and several church-related schools. Whatever their focus of interest, whether it be general education or some specialized field, their first aims are to be thorough, to staff a competent faculty, and offer a sound curriculum.

All colleges and universities in the state system are fully accredited by the North Central Association except three and these are now undergoing the accrediting procedure. Thus the one factor which we feel should be emphasized above all others, is that while a small college rarely sparks headline rating superlatives like those mentioned earlier, they do a most efficient and thorough job of providing undergraduate education.

Certainly most Oklahomans prefer to attend the smaller colleges for their undergraduate work, then enter the universities to obtain graduate degrees. It is generally accepted that each student receives more individual attention in a smaller college.

The transition from highschool to college work is more readily made in a small institution, though there is no difference in the difficulty or caliber of the work.
of selection for college entrance, and their outstanding service to the oil industry through the preparation of weekly abstracts of over five-hundred technical petroleum journals. These abstracts are distributed to fifty-one subscriber oil companies all over the world. And we must again emphasize that these few, brief things we mention are not the only things going on on these campuses, and certainly not the only things of note in Oklahoma's higher education picture. The major element of emphasis still is; a sound and thorough education in all areas on every campus.

Of greatest future potential and interest is a program just now getting underway; a Self-Study of Higher Education by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education and Chancellor E. T. Dunlap. State-wide survey and national comparison will accrue from the study.

Seventy-five thousand dollars has been appropriated by the legislature for the study. A Co-ordinator with broad experience in higher education will head a Research Staff of the Regents' office to survey and evaluate programs, finances, physical facilities, faculties, students, and all aspects of curriculums in Oklahoma's colleges and universities.

On the findings and conclusions of this study will be based plans for the future of higher education in Oklahoma.

When the needs and problems of the future are fully identified, we anticipate that Oklahomans will take action with the same resourcefulness and determination to excell that they have exhibited in the past.
ANY relics of the historic rush for gold in southwest Oklahoma several decades ago are being rediscovered and restored.

Ruins and relics which men deserted, ore buckets used to lift rock out of mine shafts, mining tools, crumbling smelters and foundations, ore-crushers and abandoned mines, are being found after years of desertion. The locations of some almost have been lost back to the wilds of nature.

When the gold rush of Oklahoma started August 6, 1901, thousands of prospectors and miners rushed into the Wichitas to discover their dream of riches. It was then legal to stake mineral claims.

This great rush for gold was at its peak in the early years after the turn of the century. The mining camps of Wildman, Oreanna, Meers, Doris, and others sprang up over night. They flourished and flared with excitement. Tents were pitched between canyon walls, mines dug, smelters erected and ore-grinders built. Sound of machinery echoed against the mountain sides. Miners held miners' rights meetings. Prospectors panned the creek sands for weighing nuggets, and printing presses related the news of this gold boom.

Wildman, one of the more wild and woolly mining camps, was located two miles east of Cold Springs, in the western, remote section of the Wichitas.

Wildman, where only the ghosts and memories of a

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By Steve Wilson

At the height of the gold rush newspapers flourished, spreading tidings of hidden fortunes in undiscovered gold. They included the Otter Creek Miner, Mineral Kingdom, and the Mt. Sheridan Miner, shown here bannerin a typical headline.
mountainous regions of the west or another enjoyed a gold- tenned our scenic wichitas......

This Wichita Mountains mine is the Gold Blossom, in operation shortly after 1901. It was located just northwest of Mt. Scott. Crude mining machinery, and granite rock to penetrate, did not discourage these dauntless fortune seekers of six decades ago.

yesterday frontier remain, is hemmed in by lofty hills of red granite and black gabbro.

The exact population this old mining town reached is unknown. Some say it was five or six thousand. But whatever the population of Wildman, it had named streets.

Streets of this ghost town, where now only faint ruins are to be seen, were named Lyon, Park, 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, Water, Main, and Hill.

To smelt the ore the fortune hunters mined, a smelter was erected near Wildman in the heyday of its mining activity. Slag can still be found at the smelter location, on the west side of Otter Creek, about a quarter of a mile north of the road east of Cold Springs.

It is said that not a day passed in Wildman that some building didn’t obtain a stray, or intended, bullet. The main floor of a two-story frame building in Wildman was a saloon. The top floor was a hotel. Gambling, beer, and whisky all had their part in the lively history of this boom town of early, territorial days in Oklahoma. The foundation ruins of the hotel and saloon can be found just northeast of the smelter site.

It is reported that some operators “salted” shafts at Wildman with ores from mines in Colorado, selling thousands of dollars worth of stock in the East, or to anyone who would buy it. Minerals such as gold and copper actually were found by the miners, but never in paying quantities.

South of the smelter ruins, where Wildman once was lively and active, is located the Gold Bell Mine, the deepest shaft in the area. One can see the tall circular cobblestone building on top of a hill, rising in the middle of a pasture, with what looks like gigantic, cement stair steps descending down the mountain side. This was used to wash ore from the Gold Bell and other shafts. Miners dug a well near the washer to supply it with water. The old rock well is still there, now unused.

An old ore bucket, used to lift rock out of the Gold Bell Mine, still remains embedded in the bank of a ravine a short distance northwest of the Gold Bell.

This rusty iron, heavy container was once mounted on a huge hoist erected over the deep shaft. It brought many tons of rock out of the Gold Bell. The long rock dump is another relic of the work of the gold hunters, evidence of a bygone era.

Mines in the Wildman vicinity, in the Otter Creek Mining district, were given odd and colorful names—the names of girl friends, wives, some animal seen on the prairie at the time of staking the claim, or names of ores the men hoped their mines would produce.

The Gold Coin, Triplet, Good Luck, Valverde, Honest John, Peach Blossom, Alta Vista, Independence, Gold Standard, Baby, Susan, Eagle Nest, Copper King, Bone Ragged Top, Dead Broker, Gray Eagle Lode, White Swan, Black Bird, Buzzard, Bonanza, and Joshua Lode are a few. Thousands of claims were staked in the ter-
rity by lode and placer miners. One of the deepest mine shafts in these hard-rock hills was the Campbell Mine, sometimes called the Gold Blossom Mine, located northwest of Mt. Scott, inside the present Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. This mine reached a depth of one-hundred feet, then tunneled back into the rock.

Some of the shafts are located by gullies or draws known by the miners as Horse Branch or South Drain of Otter Creek. One nearby section was known as Lightning Gulch.

Wildman had plans for its granite clad hills. The site for a school was chosen. The possibility of a railroad coming to Wildman was discussed. For a while, old records state, it looked as if it might be made the county seat of Kiowa County.

A newspaper, The Otter Creek Miner, set up at Wildman. A post office on wheels brought mail to the miners at Wildman. Mining companies, such as the Wildman Mining and Milling Co., operated there. The John Pearson smelter, one of the larger smelters, was erected in 1905, in what is now the Ft. Sill Military Reservation.

But a few years later, when it became certain the hills didn't contain great veins of precious yellow metal, the prospector was told he would no longer be grub-staked with food or tools. Activity at Wildman waned. The sound of machinery stopped, and stakes were pulled. Men's hopes ebbed and another western ghost town was born. Now rock hounds walk over clumps of grass growing in weatherbeaten wagon tracks, picking up rock specimens from the many mine dumps and rock piles. Only memories of the rush for gold remain, to be related by a few remaining pioneers and the last of the prospectors.

Silas Ison, prospector, miner, treasure hunter, is an 89-year-old hardrock miner of the early days. He lives by himself in the southwestern part of the Wichitas in his crude, cobblestone cabin.

He and his father opened four mines in 1901; first the Atlas, then the Old Maid, Mennonite, and Half Moon. "I have thirteen mining shafts on my 80 acres!" Ison states.

He showed me a small, black leather pouch containing red-colored zircon crystals he had found. Picking up a clear chunk of rock from his large mineral collection, Silas commented, "This is number nine crystal."

"My son is going to open up the old Hale Copper Mine some time soon," says Silas. His son Clifford Ison of Oklahoma City, filed on the old prospect hole in 1959. Naming the claim the Bonanza Crater Mine, he has erected a road sign stating his claim is mining property.

Another old prospector is Burt Holderbaum, 82 years old, who lives in Lawton. This old time miner opened thirty or forty shafts, but only three or four were paying holes. He has found copper pure enough that he could whittle it with a knife. Speaking of the depth of his mines, he chuckled, "We never went deeper than we could throw the rock out with a long handled shovel!" His mines yielded from $7 1/2 to $20 a ton in gold and silver.

Over 50 years ago, these men came and dug into the hardness and vastness of these rugged granite mountains. They knew a wealth of history about the Wichitas. They, a few other pioneers, and wind swept ruins remain to tell the tales of the Wichita Mountains gold rush of half a century ago.

Gold rush author Steve Wilson is a freshman at Cameron College in Lawton. He has published articles in the Uranium Prospector, American Outdoorsman, Southwestern Crop and Stock, Chronicles of Comanche County, the Lawton Constitution, and a paper on the Economic Possibilities of Mining in the Wichita Mountains in the journal of the Oklahoma Jr. Academy of Science.
### January 1962 Calendar

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**JANUARY 1962**

- **1st**: New Year's Day
- **8th**: New State Music Theater, Fort Sill, Oklahoma City, 1919, Museum of O.C. Basketball
- **9th**: Space Command (United States), Oklahoma City, Symphony, Oklahoma City
- **10th**: Norman Park (United States), Oklahoma City, Symphony, Oklahoma City
- **12th**: O.C. Symphony, 30th Anniversary
- **21st**: Oklahoma City University (O.C.U.), Oklahoma City, Symphony, Oklahoma City
- **28th**: Oklahoma City University (O.C.U.), Oklahoma City, Symphony, Oklahoma City

**VISIT A DRAMATIC SOONER MUSEUM THIS MONTH**

- FT. SILL
- INDIAN CITY
- SOUTHERN PLAINS
- STOVALL

**February 1962 Calendar**

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**FEBRUARY 1962**

- **4th**: Fred Wilkins, Oklahoma City
- **5th**: West Texas, State of O.C.U., Basketball
- **6th**: Van Dyke, State of O.C.U., Symphony, Oklahoma City
- **7th**: St. Valentine's Day
- **9th**: St. Valentine's Day
- **10th**: St. Valentine's Day
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- **27th**: St. Valentine's Day
- **28th**: St. Valentine's Day
- **29th**: St. Valentine's Day
- **30th**: St. Valentine's Day

**VISIT THE CAMPUS OF A STATE COLLEGE THIS MONTH**

- S.E.S.C.—DURANT
- E.C.S.C.—ADA
- N.W.S.C.—ALVA
- N.E.S.C.—TULSA
- S.W.S.C.—WEATHERFORD
- C.S.C.—EDMOND

**HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

- **1st**: Black Kettle
- **2nd**: No Man's Land
- **3rd**: Will Rogers
- **4th**: Pioneer Woman

**EVENTS**

- **1st**: Groundhog Day
- **2nd**: Groundhog Day
- **3rd**: Groundhog Day
- **4th**: Groundhog Day
- **5th**: Groundhog Day
- **6th**: Groundhog Day
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- **29th**: Groundhog Day
- **30th**: Groundhog Day
- **31st**: Groundhog Day

**VISIT THE CAMPUS OF A STATE COLLEGE THIS MONTH**

- S.E.S.C.—DURANT
- E.C.S.C.—ADA
- N.W.S.C.—ALVA
- N.E.S.C.—TULSA
- S.W.S.C.—WEATHERFORD
- C.S.C.—EDMOND

**EVENTS**

- **1st**: Groundhog Day
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**Also This Month (Dates to be set)**

89ers Day—Guthrie
National Men's A.A.U. Swim Meet—Bartlesville
Rattlesnake Roundup—Okeene
Frontiers of Science Symposium—Oklahoma City
Dogwood Blossom Tours—Eastern Oklahoma
**19 May 1962**

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<th>SUNDAY</th>
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|        |        | Johnny Lee Wills Stampede - Tulsa  
Home Show - Okla. City | Johnny Lee Wills Stampede - Tulsa  
Home Show - Okla. City | Johnny Lee Wills Stampede - Tulsa  
Home Show - Okla. City | Johnny Lee Wills Stampede - Tulsa  
Home Show - Okla. City | Johnny Lee Wills Stampede - Tulsa  
Home Show - Okla. City |
|        |        |        | April 19, 1796  
Missions' Day | May 10, 1872  
Kidapowa Land opened for settlement | May 17, 1931  
Jim Thorpe born | May 27, 1901  
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian School opens  
At Cheyenne, Wyoming |
|        |        |        | April 19, 1796  
Missions' Day | May 10, 1872  
Kidapowa Land opened for settlement | May 17, 1931  
Jim Thorpe born | May 27, 1901  
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian School opens  
At Cheyenne, Wyoming |

**19 June 1962**

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|        |        |        | November 18, 1895  
Oklahoma Historical Society Roundup  
Roundup 1939 | May 20, 1847  
Eldon Club Convention - Bartlesville  
Eldon Club Convention - Bartlesville | May 26, 1931  
Elks Club Convention - Bartlesville  
Rusher 1947 Celebration  
Broken Arrow | May 27, 1901  
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian School opens  
At Cheyenne, Wyoming |
|        |        |        | November 18, 1895  
Oklahoma Historical Society Roundup  
Roundup 1939 | May 20, 1847  
Eldon Club Convention - Bartlesville  
Eldon Club Convention - Bartlesville | May 26, 1931  
Elks Club Convention - Bartlesville  
Rusher 1947 Celebration  
Broken Arrow | May 27, 1901  
Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian School opens  
At Cheyenne, Wyoming |

**Also This Month (Dates to Be Set)**
- sulphur rodeo - sulphur
- 50th anniversary celebration - sand springs
- indian city pow wows - anadarko (each saturday)
- osage indian dances - pawhuska
**JULY 1962**

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**Notes:**
- JULY 6: Independence Day
- JULY 7: Fourth of July Celebration - Sulphur
- JULY 10: Community Celebration - Prague
- JULY 11: Fourth of July Celebration - Okemah
- JULY 13: B. H. Harkins Fair
- JULY 14: Community Celebration - Prague
- JULY 15: Fourth of July Celebration - Okemah
- JULY 16: Community Celebration - Prague
- JULY 17: Fourth of July Celebration - Okemah
- JULY 18: Fourth of July Celebration - Sweetwater
- JULY 19: W. H. Harkins Fair
- JULY 20: Community Celebration - Prague
- JULY 21: Fourth of July Celebration - Okemah
- JULY 22: Fourth of July Celebration - Sweetwater
- JULY 23: W. H. Harkins Fair
- JULY 24: Community Celebration - Prague
- JULY 25: Fourth of July Celebration - Okemah
- JULY 26: Fourth of July Celebration - Sweetwater
- JULY 27: W. H. Harkins Fair
- JULY 28: Community Celebration - Prague
- JULY 29: Fourth of July Celebration - Okemah
- JULY 30: Fourth of July Celebration - Sweetwater
- JULY 31: W. H. Harkins Fair

**AUGUST 1962**

- AUGUST 5: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 6: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 7: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 8: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 9: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 10: Strawner Pow Wow
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- AUGUST 31: Strawner Pow Wow

**Notes:**
- AUGUST 5: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 6: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 7: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 8: Strawner Pow Wow
- AUGUST 9: Strawner Pow Wow
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- AUGUST 31: Strawner Pow Wow

**Additional Notes:**
- July 21: W. H. Harkins Fair, event details.
- August 29: Strawner Pow Wow, event details.
- August 31: Strawner Pow Wow, event details.
### November 1962

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
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<td><strong>4</strong></td>
<td>Will Rogers Day</td>
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- **Visit the campus of a state college this month**
- S.E.S.C.—Durant
- E.C.S.C.—Ada
- S.W.S.C.—Weatherford
- N.W.S.C.—Alva
- N.E.S.C.—Tahlequah
- C.S.C.—Edmond

### December 1962

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- **Visit a dramatic Sooner museum this month**
- Ft. Sill
- Indian City
- Southern Plains
- Stovall
- Historical Society
- Philbrook
- Gilcrease
- Woolaroc
- Black Kettle
- No Man's Land
- Will Rogers
- Pioneer Woman

- Civil Defense Day
- General, C. Phillips born
- Oklahoma University opened
- Treaty of New Orleans
RIDER AGAINST THE SKY—Oklahoma is cow country, both historically and currently. During trail driving days of the 1880's, drovers found their cattle gaining weight instead of losing it as they trailed north through Oklahoma. So they took more and more time passing through the Cheyenne-Arapaho and Cherokee Strip, eventually just plain staying, leasing land from the Indians. Presently six different types of cattle raising are prevalent in Oklahoma—22,000,000 acres of graze, adapted to the various types of terrain, from the high plains of the panhandle to mountainous eastern Oklahoma. This cowhand and a flaming sunset were photographed near Fort Gibson Lake. Color photo by Bob Taylor

SAILBOATS—Sailboating is a popular year-round sport in Soonerland. There are many days every month in the year including the winter months, days bright and sunny, inviting the boat hobbyist to cruise Oklahoma's many lakes. Facilities for maintaining boats are excellent, plentiful, and reasonable in price. Most Oklahoma boats are one-masted, sloop-rigged with jib and mainsail, built to carry one to six persons. Sea scout troops are vigorously active in the sport. In addition to the many large lakes, within a few hours drive in every part of the state, virtually every city in Oklahoma has a municipal lake on which sailboating flourishes. This picture was made on Oklahoma City's Lake Hefner. Color photo by Jesse Brewer

DRIPPING SPRINGS AND MOSS—Dripping Springs, near the little settlement of Flint in northeastern Oklahoma is a haven of quiet beauty in any season, especially cool and refreshing in summer. A series of waterfalls, the first seventy-five feet high, the next thirty feet high, and the third fifteen feet high, rush in cascade in spring, then gradually ebb through the summer, so that those who visit this deep gorge of greenery and coolness may enter the rock recesses behind the falls without getting wet. A swinging foot bridge crosses the gorge, and paths descend to the canyon floor. The springs are located about four and a half miles east of Flint. Color photo by Jesse Brewer

THE LONG SNOW—Indian painting is unique. The Indian artist uses no models, but seems almost to paint from long subconscious memory. Each image is sharply focused by the selection of significant detail. Indian painting is two-dimensional, but the illusion of reality is made vivid by the feeling of caught motion and power of movement. In The Long Snow, Jesse Davis depicts the hardship and hunger that confronted Indian people during long and bitter winters, when game was scarce. The artist, Jesse E. Davis, is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, where he studied with Dr. Oscar B. Jacobson. One of his paintings is a part of the permanent collection at the Philbrook Art Center, where a one-man show of his work was held in 1957. Painting by Jesse Davis.

DEER—There are many places in the Sooner State where wildlife can be viewed in its natural state. Two outstanding such places are the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge near Lawton, and Woolaroc Ranch south of Bartlesville. Here, from your car window, you can view grazing herds of buffalo, deer, longhorns, and many other breeds of native wildlife. More closely confined are the large collections of animal life in zoos such as Tulsa's Mohawk Park and Oklahoma City's Lincoln Park. Ranchers often maintain privately owned herds, such as this herd of deer on the Robberson Ranch near Oklahoma City. Color photo by Jesse Brewer

OSAGE LAKE—Osage Hills State Park, near Pawhuska, contains 850 acres of woods and rolling Osage hills grassland. Cabins, picnicking, swimming, and fishing facilities are available. This is a historic area, with many exciting attractions nearby. Woolaroc Ranch and Museum; beautiful, modern Bartlesville; and the capitol of the Osage Nation at Pawhuska. The Osage Agency is in Pawhuska, named for Paw-Hu-Scab, great Osage chieftain of the 1700's. A museum of authentic Osage tribal costumes, customs, and documents is located on the Agency grounds. The Osage grazing pastures in this area are so rich in nutrients that thousands of cattle are shipped here each spring to be fattened for summer markets. Color photo by Bill McVey

INDIAN FLUTIST—Music was an integral and important part of primitive Indian life. Each tribal group developed its own songs and rhythmic patterns. Songs of worship, game songs, dance songs, songs of poetic expression, and impromptu songs just expressing an exuberant spirit all are commonplace. Instrumental music was not so commonplace; the Indian flute was used not as a melodic instrument, but more nearly as a primitive obligato, added at the crest of the emotion of dance or song. Its voice can rise shrill with excitement at climactic peaks in the war dance, or speak softly and pensively as a more subdued song. The flutist did not play in unison or harmony with other flutists, but alone and according to his own invention. This picture was made at Indian City, Anadarko. Color photo by Paul E. Lefebure.
The contemporary architect is the educator's ally in attacking today's school construction problems. Space must be fully utilized to accommodate increasing enrollments. Economy is essential. Light without glare, heat and ventilation for physical comfort, all must be planned and engineered to provide a maximal environment for learning. Important, too, is design and beauty; to fit the spirit and pace of youthful ambitions and hopes, to provide a setting where a creative mind can grow while factual knowledge is being acquired.
1962 The pilot adjusts the controls of the Federal Aviation Agency's Boeing 707 Simulator, and prepares for a closely simulated landing on a runway at Idlewild International Airport. The simulator is located at the Aeronautical Center, Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City. CARI researchers collect physiologic information during the simulated flight and obtain information on pilot performance.

1934 Oklahoma's Wiley Post designed the first high altitude pressure suit, and introduced liquid oxygen to high altitude flight. He attained an unofficial record of 50,000 feet with his Winnie Mae, and discovered the jet stream. CARI's total research program is a virtual monument to Post's studies on high altitude protective equipment, fatigue, depth perception and human biological rhythms.
where the sky turns black, the giant silver javelin moved toward the setting sun at more than forty miles a minute. For its passengers the sun will not set. The tremendous space-eating speed of the jet—two hours from Chicago to Honolulu—recalls Joshua's power to prevent the ending of day.

This type of "sun-standing-still" flight isn't here yet, but it is well into the planning stage. Within the next decade it will be commonplace to eat breakfast in Chicago and lunch in Honolulu. But . . . it takes much more than engineering by aircraft designers, more than new kinds of air space control, to make these flights of fancy into flights of fact. Also required is "human factors" research. Some call it "human engineering," but let's truthfully call it aviation medicine. This is not the routine checking of the fitness of the pilot and the men behind the pilot. More than that, it might be called exploring the physiological and psychological man who flies and is flown, or who helps control the big aircraft with its "precious cargo" at Mach Two and Three.

Its four-letter abbreviation is CARI. CARI, the alphabetized name for the Federal Aviation Agency's Civil Aeromedical Research Institute. It's a pioneering part of pioneering Oklahoma and a leader in the world's civil aviation medicine research effort.

CARI and the men who make up this "human factors" endeavor, moved to Oklahoma almost two years ago. These men, dedicated scientists from all parts of the world, explore many things. They must . . . if men who fly keep up with the aircraft they fly at the black edge of the sky. What do they explore? To name just a few items: The reasons behind "pilot fatigue," the tensions and reactions in the tough occupation of air traffic control, the measurement of rapid physiological aging in some men.
Testing of tower operators, other controllers and pilots is underway right now, testing that will continue for a long time. A wedding of medical effort and electronics enables these research men to check the pulse rate, blood pressure, brain waves, fatigue and other factors while the man actually controls air traffic or flies an airplane, the latter being done in a C-97 or Stratocruiser—simulator. This machine fairly closely simulates an aircraft in actual flight. The cockpit is an exact reproduction, with working instruments, of the real thing. Future studies on jet simulators are planned.

The C-97 Stratocruiser simulator, ordinarily used for keeping abreast of instrument flying, was instrumented for this medical study by CARI researchers. A test profile was made so that one man could handle the big plane which ordinarily requires a crew of three, copilot and flight engineer in addition to the pilot.

Electrodes are attached to the pilot’s body and head. Such things as the “blinks” of the pilot’s eyes can be counted as an index of sleepiness and the level of alertness. Other electrodes draw “sleep waves” on the recording machines outside the simulator whenever the pilot closes his eyes.

A device attached to the face gives a picture of eye movement, indicating how often the pilot scans his instrument panel.

His heart rate, his respiration and his psychogalvanic skin responses are also measured. Skin responses are an indicator of excitability. It’s a very delicate measurement, say the CARI researchers. For instance it’s possible to tell when the pilot wants something, say a cigarette, before he reaches for one. His skin resistance decreases.

This simulator flight runs about three hours. A computer system in the laboratory checks every minute of the flight. Any problem can be simulated . . . whether it’s a weather problem or a mechanical one involving the aircraft.

The pilot is told, through a microphone, to fly specified patterns. He can hold above an airport or make an emergency landing. Switches on a malfunction panel inside the simulator can start an imaginary fire, cause engine failure, or set off a dozen other hazards.

Outside the simulator the researchers can watch the pilot’s reaction on a television monitor. They record about a thousand feet of data on brain waves, heart beat, respiration, etc., every day.

This test information, to be taken from a certain number of pilots, will be used by CARI men to establish basic information on pilot efficiency under all flying conditions.

The planned testing of tower operators and controllers actually on duty in the FAA towers uses miniaturized electronic circuits, a number of them carried in a lightweight and comfortable belt. These circuits monitor the pulse rate, blood pressure and other factors. A helmet, filled with electronic gear, is worn by the operator and monitors the brain waves, eye movement and fatigue.
Civil Aviation’s first large-scale human factors research facility, located at the Federal Aviation Agency’s Aeronautical Center at Will Rogers Field, Oklahoma City, is scheduled for occupancy in August 1962. The Civil Aeromedical Research Institute is comprised of six major human factors research branches. These are: Neurophysiology, Biodynamics, Environmental Physiology, Psychology, Pharmacology-Biochemistry, and Protection and Survival. A Clinical Sciences Division, consisting of a Clinical Examinations Branch and an Employee Health Branch, provides aviation medicine support. An Audio-Visual Service, and a Research Engineering Service, provide assistance to the investigators. A Program Advisory Office, in the Office of the Director, a Biometrics Service, and a Vivarium, round out CARI’s organization, which contains more than 100 positions.

These impulses, from the belt and the helmet, are carried electronically through the air and picked up by equipment in a telemetering van some miles away. These are then translated into medical terms. The use of this type of electronic medicine gives the researchers at CARI a composite picture of the Federal Aviation Agency controller or tower operator in action; perhaps measures more accurately his physiological makeup than under a “controlled laboratory” test.

In August, 1962, the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute, now located on the North Campus at Norman, Oklahoma, will move into a new three-story eight million dollar building-equipment complex at the Aeronautical Center. There, at Will Rogers Field, CARI will extend and intensify its studies. One factor already pretty well proved is that a man’s chronological age is not necessarily a true picture of his physiological age. Retirement at a pre-set age may be premature, functionally, in certain cases. In others, the age of fifty may find the subjects with functional age of sixty. Studies on these factors may cause industry to take a closer look at the experienced, trained older worker.

Doctor Stanley R. Mohler, Director of the Institute, observes that CARI is a major focal point for top research men throughout the world in the field of aviation medicine. Top scientists from a number of countries, as widely divergent as Peru and Sweden, have visited the facilities at Norman. Internationally known researchers have been attracted to join CARI.

A wide variety of equipment is utilized in the 27 laboratories that make up CARI’s temporary home. The machinery, some massive and some extremely delicate, tests and analyzes nearly every conceivable physical or mental process related to medicine.

One facet of intensive research deals with the business, sometimes brushing constantly with death, of crop dusting. The death rate has been very high among these pilots who, of necessity, perform aerobatics just a few feet off the ground. In 1960, there were 328 accidents, with 56 deaths... and these “dusters” often work only about 3 months out of the year.

A study is being made of the helmets worn by these pilots. The possibility of designing better aircraft peculiarly suited to this type of “on the deck” flying is being investigated. A study is being made of the effects of crop dusting materials on pilot performance.

CARI research is directed to a variety of groups. It must concern itself with the health of the entire nation. This means the non-pilot who uses the commercial plane, as well as the man who earns his daily bread in the business of aviation. To the average man, flying will soon become as common as highway travel. Already, in Oklahoma, private flying is almost as natural as walking. The Flying Farmer thinks nothing of flying off his ranch and into the nearby town. CARI is our first line of civil aeromedical research. Where better could it be located—this pioneering type of medicine—than in the land where such men as Wiley Post first dared new altitudes to check man’s adaptability—dared to try to fly “where the sky turns black” in a home-made pressure suit.
FROM OUR INDIAN CUPBOARD

BY MAGGIE CULVER FRY

FOREIGN cookery is always exciting, and can often entice the palate of the most jaded gourmet. Connutchee balls . . . broadswords . . . blue dumplings or wild onions and eggs . . . here are some recipes as foreign to most Americans as any exotic recipe from the mystic Orient, and guaranteed to captivate. They are Indian recipes. Only a few; there are many more.

WILD ONIONS AND SCRAMBLED EGGS

Bundle of onions 3 to 4 inches in diameter.
8 eggs, unbeaten.
Salt.
2 tablespoons fresh, uncured pork grease.
Cut the onions into segments, small bundle at a time. Place them in the skillet to which the uncured pork grease has been added. (Corn oil makes a good substitute). Half cover them with water and simmer until tender, with the lid on the container. When tender, drain off the water, add salt to taste and stir in the unseparated eggs, continuing to stir them well until the eggs are of the consistency desired. Serve hot.

CONNUTCHEE SOUP

Make the connutchee paste for the soup by crushing 2 cups of hickory nut meats. Add to one quart of milk and bring to a slight boil. Remove from the fire, add 1 tablespoon of hickory nut oil. Serve. Or add the paste to beef, squirrel or chicken broth.

The state favorite of Indian dishes would surely be wild onions scrambled with eggs. Go after them in March. Sometimes, if you are lucky, you may find them in some of our markets; not often.

If you go out to gather your own, remember the blade is blue-green. The yellow green blade is crow poison. The latter also has a little yellow-white tulip shaped bloom, and if crushed in the hand it smells rubbery, while the onion smells like onion or leek.

Anyway, here is that recipe that is fit for visiting monarchs or Big Chief Anybody.

POKE GREENS

To serve four people, gather a firmly packed gallon of leaves when they are three or four inches long. Pick and wash thoroughly. Put them in a vessel and add water to come up half way to the top of the greens. As they wilt, this will be sufficient liquid. Parboil, then boil until tender. Then drain off all liquid and add at least one-fourth cup of fresh pork grease. This seasoning is important. Add salt and serve with corn bread and green onions.

Poke greens are not new with us, as people all over the United States have been eating them in many areas for a long time. But they are a favorite dish of the Indians, and are considered an Indian dish. Poke greens are usually sold in the markets in season, and even canned, commercially.

THIRTY-FOUR
Here are three favorite Indian breads. Grated bread was a favorite with us children; we dunked it into big mugs of sweet milk and really enjoyed it.

**GRATED BREAD**

Use any large vegetable grater. We used to make ours for bread grating by making perforations with a nail driven through tin, making a lot of these rough holes, and cupping it trough-shaped and nailing it to a board, inverted, forming a hump shaped grater.

Take field corn when it is in the dough stage, just when it is a little too hard for roasting ears. Place the grater inside a large pan and rub the semi-soft corn back and forth over the rough perforations until the desired amount of dough-like mass has collected in the pan.

Either fry the grated corn like corn pone, or add baking power and salt as for making corn bread, using less liquid to the already moist, grated corn.

**BROADSWORDS**

Use the grated fresh corn and tie it up in the green corn shuck, after seasoning it with salt. Boil until done, or it may be steamed.

**SQUAW BREAD**

1 pint of sweet milk, 2 tablespoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon shortening, 1 teaspoon sugar, 1 teaspoon salt

Flour to make a dough easily handled. Roll out to any desired thickness, cut in pieces, perforate or slit these strips and cook in a kettle of deep fat. Serve with syrup or fruit.

The Pawnees make rounds of squaw bread dough, put chopped meat on these and carefully wrap it inside before frying. These bread bundles may be filled with chicken, beef or any favorite meat, such as wild game.

For dessert, nothing is more Indian than blue dumplings. Here is the Cherokee recipe.

**BLUE DUMPLINGS**

Wash wild fall grapes; called 'possum or fox grapes. Bring to a boil just long enough for the juice to be free. Crush them, and strain out all the juice. Pour into a sauce pan, add a tablespoon of butter and sweeten to taste. Add your favorite drop dumplings and cover them until done.

**BOX ELDER SYRUP**

Either box elder or common river maple trees will do. Tap the trees and catch the sap in the usual way. Reduce the liquid by boiling it until it is of the thickness of regular maple syrup. It usually takes a gallon of sap to make a small pitcher of syrup.

**CONNUTCHEE BALLS**

The balls are made by grinding or pounding the hickory nut and, with the oil that is extracted, bind them into balls of the desired size. Use the larger nut hulls to stick on the outside of the balls to hold them firm. Some people wrap them in corn husks. The husk of nut hulls are pulled off as the connutchee ball is eaten, as you would eat a popcorn ball.
JUNIOR SYMPHONY HAS TRIUMPHANT YEAR

Oklahoma City's Junior Symphony musicians begin their new season with the bravos of the last still ringing in their ears.

Headline triumphs of last year included a trip to Kansas City where they played a concert, under the baton of conductor T. Burns Westman, for the National Federation of Music Clubs Convention.

Also in Kansas City, they played a combined concert with the Racine Kiwanis Junior Symphony, and the Kansas City Junior Symphony, conducted by Thor Johnson.

The youngsters raised the $2,000 to finance their trip to Kansas City by making a 33 1/3 hi-fi LP recording which they then sold. One of the records was purchased to send to an East Indian Maharaja who had earlier visited in Oklahoma City.

A major triumph came after a Junior Symphony board member sent one of the records to the United States Information Agency. The U.S.I.A. liked the recording so well that they purchased 250 of them to send overseas to show foreign nations what American youth can accomplish.

The Oklahoma legislature passed a joint resolution commending the Junior Symphony, and Oklahoma City's mayor issued a proclamation naming the third week in April Junior Symphony Week. A final accolade of recognition came from the Saturday Evening Post's recent article about Oklahoma which stated that Oklahoma City "... has two widely known symphony orchestras, one of which is a full Junior Symphony."

PRESIDENT KENNEDY VISITS OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma's new S.H. 103 had a most distinguished personage to cut the ribbon at its opening ceremony, John F. Kennedy, President of the United States.

The President was enthusiastically received by a crowd of 25,000 people at the picturesque mountain crossroads settlement of Big Cedar, where the highway opening ceremony was held.

Remarks by Governor Edmondson and members of Oklahoma's national congressional delegation preceded the President's speech, in which he emphasized Oklahoma's future potential and recognized our continuing development of resources and opportunities. The President's Oklahoma host was Senator Robert S. Kerr.

President Kennedy's presence at the opening will draw national attention to the scenic attractions of the area which this new highway traverses. With its lakes, rivers, and timbered mountains, once so remote, eastern Oklahoma has now become a readily accessible vacationland for all America.