1800-1900

Twenty years. Six presidents and an assassination. Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, Cleveland again, and McKinley. A new political party, the Mugwumps, was disrupting elections and labor attacks came to a climax with the Haymarket Bombing. This was the era of "yellow" journalism and it smeared every prominent name in New York across the front page. The Chicago World's Fair boasted the biggest Ferris wheel ever built and the Statue of Liberty arrived in New York, in pieces. The "Kodak" had appeared, a cable street railway was built, and men, some of them at least, were flying the aeroplane. There was a rush for gold. The West was closing in. Hawaii was annexed. Idaho and Wyoming were admitted to the Union. In Indian Territory, on September 16, 1889, the Cherokee Strip was unleashed. Six years later "old Oklahoma" had the same fate. The country was growing. Oklahoma had railroads: in 1869 the Missouri-Kansas line won a track laying contest and 1875 brought the Atlantic and Pacific. And Oklahoma had a college. Henry Kendall opened in 1894. On February 15, 1898 the battleship Maine was blown out of Havana Harbor and "no one knew how it happened." The United States was in the Spanish-American War for ten weeks. Then the armistice was signed. After it was over, American Ambassador John Hay wrote to a friend: "It has been a splendid little war."

**Tulsa**

1833-1838—The Five Civilized Tribes were removed from their homes in the South and brought to Oklahoma.

1836—Tulsa's first settler, Creek Indian, Archie Yahola.

1882—Arrival of the founder of Tulsa, H. C. Hall.

1882—Tulsa's first buildings were a roundhouse, a depot, and a section house; a store, a hotel, and a residence went up that same year, along with a coal mine, a barber shop, a cemetery, and a post office. There was even a doctor.

1883—The first water well was dug and the Arkansas River Railway Bridge was built. The first man to be killed in Tulsa was killed that year, and soon after that the first sermon was preached.

1884—Tulsa's first school was organized and its first school teacher turned out to be a professional gambler. A Fourth of July Celebration was held that year.

1885—The first organized church was Presbyterian.

1893—Tulsa built a mill and an ice plant; a Masonic Lodge was organized.

1894—First two-story stone building was completed. There was a lumber yard and a lawyer that year.

1895—The first bank opened.

1898—A telephone was installed in Tulsa.

1900-1908

President McKinley's second term was cut short by an assassin and Theodore Roosevelt became president. There was fighting in Cuba and the Lusitania was on its maiden voyage. Panama won its independence, college students rioted in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Wright Brothers patented their airplane. There was a crime wave among the laborers in New York and talk of building a naval base at a remote location in the Pacific called Pearl Harbor. It was reported that Czar Nicholas' yacht was caught on some rocks in the ocean. In September, 1907, President Roosevelt okayed Oklahoma and Oklahoma okayed statewide prohibition. And the new state had a scandal when a preacher was seen squeezing a young woman's hand after church. He was, of course, dismissed.

**Tulsa**

1901—Oil! at Red Fork.

1902—The Commercial Club was organized.

1902—Tulsa had a band.

1904—Tulsa's first Booster Trip went to the St. Louis World's Fair.

1904—Citizen's Gas Company was founded.

May, 1905—The "Oilers" were named.

June, 1905—Someone counted 205 cars in Tulsa.

November, 1905—Oil! The Glenn Pool well gushed and Tulsa boomed.

1906—Kendall College, which moved to Tulsa from Muskogee in 1907, had, by the fall of 1916, five buildings on a 30-acre campus, and 431 students.

1907—Tulsa's population: 13,080.

February, 1907—Oil price boom.

March, 1907—An influx of gamblers hit the new oil capital.

September, 1907—Henry Kendall College came to Tulsa from Muskogee.

September, 1907—Ad appeared in a Tulsa newspaper advertising a "sure cure" for "ruptures."

October, 1907—Secretary James Garfield came to town and Tulsa purchased a water work's plant.

February, 1908—Fire at the Katy Station.

Glenn Pool, 1906.
1908-1912

William H. Taft was president. But when Teddy Roosevelt returned from his safari he was ready to run again. In 1910 women's suffrage was born. Skirts were shorter but high button shoes were worn to cover the daring ankle. Some women, if they dared, would smoke in public. A Tin Pan Alley craze popularized sheet music and Henry Ford's Model-T was catching on. But it was motion pictures that had caught the public's attention. In Oklahoma, Charles N. Haskell had left the governor's office and Lee Cruce had taken over. It was around this time that the Oklahoma legislature abolished the public drinking cup. And a retired German navy officer disclosed that heaven could be found on the planet Jupiter.

Tulsa

January, 1908—Orcutt Lake (now Swan) was built.
February, 1908—Fire at Katy Station.
March, 1908—Tulsa placed fifth in the nation for the amount of business done in the post office.
March, 1908—City Council adopted tough no-gambling law with penalty fine of $100.
May, 1908—City of Tulsa Council arranged for initial survey of land along Arkansas for the first city park.
September, 1908—Tulsa was site of state Democratic convention.
December, 1908—Oklahoma went entirely dry, abolishing alcoholic beverages even for medicinal purposes.
January, 1909—Governor Haskell approved Tulsa city charter and city is officially incorporated.
February, 1909—Evangelist Dr. Bulgin's condemnation of the gambling and prostitution in Tulsa later developed into a political campaign by John O. Mitchell, mayoral candidate.
April, 1909—A U.S. engineer investigated the Arkansas River for feasibility of navigating it.
June, 1909—Bridge over Arkansas River purchased by Tulsa county establishing toll free route.
July, 1909—Carline from Tulsa to Kendall College to be built.
August, 1909—Sixth convention of Oklahoma State Federation of Labor held—130 delegates attended largest meeting in history to discuss women's suffrage and state owned public utilities.
September, 1909—Tulsa Daily World proclaimed Eastern Oklahoma's greatest newspaper with doubled circulation in just one year.
February, 1910—Lillian Russell played at the Grand Opera Theater in Tulsa.
February, 1910—Tulsa baseball was voted into the Western Baseball Association.
February, 1910—It was decided that Tulsa would get 80 paved city blocks.
Fall, 1910—The Oil Capital got indoor plumbing.
February, 1911—There were 27 bridges under construction in Tulsa.
March, 1911—"Unallotted Indian lands to be sold."
June, 1911—With a temperature of 108, farmers considered bringing a "rainolette" to Tulsa.
Summer, 1911—Aeroplane flight in Tulsa. Success unknown.
July, 1911—An epidemic of typhoid fever crippled the city.
November, 1911—Diphtheria closed the Tulsa public schools for a week.
January, 1912—New Tulsa waterworks station approved by commissioners; deemed best facility in state.
March, 1912—Over 3,000 head of cattle sold to market by Tulsans during past winter.
April 3, 1912—Largest voter turnout in city officers election; Socialists force second election.
May, 1912—The Hotel Tulsa opened.
June, 1912—Tulsa police abandoned some of their horses for cars.
July, 1912—Sand Springs Interurban Line wrecks, kills, injures 30 persons.
August, 1912—New city jail and police court will serve as model for other cities.
September, 1912—Five Day Durbar.
October, 1912—People talked of possible navigation of the Arkansas River.
October, 1912—On a boat traveling from Keystone to Tulsa, officials confiscated 22 cases of high grade whiskey.
October, 1912—Maude Adams appeared in Tulsa in "Peter Pan." It was her best role.
December, 1912—280 cases of whiskey and 40 barrels of beer were confiscated by Tulsa police from railroad stations and the Oklahoma State Bank Building at Main and Archer.

Tulsa

February, 1913—There was a gasoline taste in Tulsa's water and that was just the beginning.
June, 1913—The Hippodrome Theater opened.
October, 1913—The Dry Farming Congress made plans to cultivate Oklahoma.
1914—The Tulsa Philharmonic Society was organized.
March, 1914—Tulsa's Convention Hall was near completion.
Spring, 1914—A new baseball park opened the season.
August, 1914—There was that "funny" taste in the water again.
August, 1914—It was announced that Tulsa and Kendall communities would be combined.
November, 1914—The Tulsa Symphony Orchestra was founded.
May, 1915—Tulsa's population: 28,240.
May, 1915—Washington Irving monument was erected at Irving Place.
August, 1915—The Municipal Auditorium was underway and Tulsa's first motion picture company was founded.
October, 1915—Cornerstone was laid for Carnegie Library.
Woodrow Wilson was renominated with the campaign slogan, "He kept us out of war." But on March 1, 1917, it was learned that Germany had proposed an alliance with Mexico. At the end of March the Germans sank three American ships. Congress was called in a special session and war was declared. In Oklahoma, Robert Williams was governor. President Wilson suffered a stroke shortly after the armistice was signed. The cost of living soared and workers went on strike. In 1919 Federal troops lined up against strikers. The public was shocked by "red scares" and the "un-American" strikes. The Ku Klux Klan was revived. People were considered subservient who were not "100 percent American." A period of anti-intellectualism set in. And nation-wide prohibition had arrived.

**1916-1920**

Central high school opened in 1917.

March, 1917—Tulsa manufactured its first car.

April, 1917—Tulsa felt the war with a food shortage.

Spring, 1917—Anti-American remarks were stifled.

July, 1917—A new post office was opened.

November, 1917—War price controls went into effect and wheatless Wednesdays were common.

November, 1917—A Muskogee girl was arrested at the train station for kissing soldiers.

November, 1917—Tulsa Central High School opened.

January, 1918—The Empress Theater opened.

March, 1918—The Santa Fe Depot was built, and "Cleopatra," with Theda Bara, was at Convention Hall.

Summer, 1918—Lightless Mondays and Tuesdays during the war.

September, 1918—Reunion of Civil War soldiers held.

Fall, 1918—Spanish influenza epidemic spreads.

1919—Tulsa's war for better water started.

February, 1919—Juvenile delinquency was on the upswing.

July, 1919—Bill Strother, the Human Fly, climbed the Mid-Continent Building.

September, 1919—The Orpheum opened.

**1920-1924**

The presidential election of Warren G. Harding was an unusual one. For the first time, women could vote. Only half of the voters cast their ballots and Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Socialist Party, received over 900,000 votes. Normalcy was what the administration wanted. The war was over in Europe. The peace treaty was signed in August, 1921. This was the time of the Teapot Dome scandal. Plagued by problems, Harding set out on an Alaskan visit for a rest. On his return he collapsed. He died five days later. Calvin Coolidge was president.

Coke was back to five cents a bottle after the war. There was marathon dancing and eskimo pies, and the ouija board fascinated the nation. For the first time Oklahoma fell behind California in petroleum production, but California's lead didn't last long. And for the first time Oklahoma impeached a governor, Jack Walton.

Prohibition had arrived along with the speakeasies, the bootleggers, the gangsters, and the flappers. And Rudolph Valentino died.

**Tulsa**

September, 1920—The Spavinaw Water Project began.


1921—There was a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in Tulsa.

Concrete pipe plant for Spavinaw water line. 1924.
1924-1928

The presidential race of 1924 produced Calvin Coolidge. He was faced with the problem of monopolies, railroads, income taxes, and the League of Nations. Prohibition was still around and so was the Klan. For Coolidge the best government was the least government. It was a time of economic prosperity. In 1927, Lindbergh took off from Roosevelt Field in a small plane. He landed in Paris 33 hours later. The Kellog-Briand Treaty was signed on August 27, 1928. People were sitting on flagpoles. Movies were the thing and Rin-Tin-Tin was the most popular star in 1926. There was the question of evolution in Dayton, Tennessee's “Monkey Trial.” It was Clarence Darrow versus William Jennings Bryan. There was the unusual case of the “Pig Woman” and the tabloid papers didn't miss a thing. Oklahoma's Will Rogers was visiting Europe as President Coolidge's “Ambassador of Good Will.”

On August 2, 1927 President Coolidge slipped a note to some reporters: “I do not choose to run for president in 1928.” Why? Perhaps the alleged remark of Mrs. Coolidge—“Papa says there's going to be a depression”—had something to do with it.

Tulsa

December, 1924—“Water was fit to drink in Tulsa.”

1928-1932

“Two chickens in every pot and two cars in every garage,” said the Republicans. Herbert Hoover won. The country was in the midst of prosperity. But on October 29, 1929 the stock market collapsed. Three days later 12,894,650 shares were put into the market. In the next few weeks securities fell $40 billion. Wages decreased. Purchasing decreased. The Depression spread. In the beginning, Hoover urged Americans to “weather the storm,” but by the end of his term a moratorium was put on war debts.

There was little but the Depression. In 1930, 13,750,000 Americans owned radios. Richard Byrd flew over the South Pole and was met in New York with a ticker tape parade. Americans began flying. In Oklahoma, Pretty Boy Floyd's escapades were so great that the state's bank insurance rates doubled. And three German army officers were convicted of treason for gathering supporters for a man named Hitler.

But mostly there was the Depression.

Tulsa

February, 1928—First talking movie was shown at the Majestic.

May, 1928—Crystal City amusement park was built.

February, 1929—Contract signed for Tulsa's Union Station depot; construction began within 60 days.

April, 1929—Exchange National Bank & Trust and Central National Bank & Trust companies merge to give Tulsa one of the strongest institutions in the country with approximately $73,000,000.

May, 1929—President of National Association of Independent Oil Producers, Tulsa's, William Gray, offered opposition to federal proposal for pact between oil states to control oil production in interest of conservation.

June, 1929—228 Oklahoma Union Railway Employees granted 3-cent raise in wages after two-week long labor dispute.
April, 1931—Etchel Barrymore appeared at the Akdar in “The Love Duel.”
April, 1931—A condensed book by a Japanese author was in the Sunday World entitled, Japan Need Not Fear the United States.
May, 1931—Tulsa’s Union Depot opened.
May, 1931—Monkey Island was completed at Mohawk Park and 35 Rhesus monkeys were turned loose.
September, 1931—A railroad-airline interchange was set up at the intersection of Sheridan Road and the Frisco tracks near Dawson.
September, 1931—Will Rogers was here for a polo game in Claremore.
October, 1931—Prosperity Parade.
October, 1931—Gov. William H. “Alfalfa Bill” Murray reopened the state oil fields after a two-month shutdown under martial law.
October, 1931—Tulsa was host to the National Chess Congress.
November, 1931—The price of crude oil increased by 15 cents.
December, 1931—American Association of University Women had a charity tea for 1,500 Tulsa school children who needed lunches.
December, 1931—Prosperity tours were planned by the Chamber of Commerce; there were 7,204 unemployed in Tulsa, and a city reservoir provided work for some.
December, 1931—The Topaz Night Club was offering Happy Fenton and his Topaz Orchestra.
December, 1931—The “autogiro” doing tricks on the ground and in the air attracted 15,000 Tulsans to the airport.
1932—The Depression was still around and the saying, “Prosperity is just around the corner,” was losing its luster.
November, 1932—Pretty Boy Floyd was in the area again.
November, 1932—Will Rogers was in town.
November, 1932—Lily Ponds was playing at the Apollo Club.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was in the White House. He had a New Deal, fireside chats, and something that people believed in. The big question in the election was prohibition. The big concern was the Depression. It was an era of initials. F.D.R., N.R.A. (National Recovery Administration), C.C.C. (Civilian Conservation Corps), P.W.A. (Public Works Administration), T.V.A. (Tennessee Valley Authority), and W.P.A. (Works Progress Administration). The Zephyr, America’s first streamlined train was built. Amelia Earhart, the first woman to do it, flew the Atlantic. Prohibition was repealed. It was the Depression. Round steak was $3.26 per pound. And a breed of farmers from Oklahoma, “Okies,” began their journey to “the land of milk and honey,” California. The 1932 Summer Olympics opened in Los Angeles. People were selling apples and standing in bread lines. They were trying to live.

Americans were looking for better times. Children were listening to Little Orphan Annie and Sandy, Buck Rogers, Flash Gordon, and Jack Armstrong, the All-American Boy. People were going to the movies. Busby Berkeley was making his musicals. There was Shirley Temple and Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. A young man named Benny Goodman made his first tour across the country in those lean years. And so did Bonnie and Clyde. And across the way, Adolf Hitler received the okay to form a cabinet to aid the Kaiser’s regime.

In 1935 Will Rogers’ plane went down. He was killed. The country and Oklahoma would not forget him. Japan withdrew from the League of Nations. And people began to hear of Hitler.

It was the middle of the Depression.

Tulsa
1932—Oklahoma Governor B. Murray declared his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President.
January, 1932—Tulsa was involved in the suit against Southwestern Bell Telephone Company to collect 4% of Bell’s gross income over a nine-year period for use of city streets and alleys.
February, 1932—A Tulsa police detective was wounded in machine gun battle with Pretty Boy Floyd on Peoria Avenue near Apache.
April, 1932—Administrative offices of Southwest division of Frisco Railways moved to Tulsa.
May, 1932—Thomas Edison’s son, Charles, visited.
June, 1932—Park Board members and Mayor Newblock fought for control of Tulsa airport; case in state Supreme Court.
June, 1932—American Petroleum Institute convened in Tulsa while the Senate passed bill taxing gasoline one cent a gallon.
December, 1932—Building permits amounted to $28,625, in Tulsa.
January, 1933—The University of Tulsa needed $40,000 and a campaign got underway.
January, 1933—Ninety-seven men had made work jobs clearing the Bird Creek channel.
January, 1933—Some crude prices were 52 cents a barrel.
March, 1933—Eddie Cantor and George Jessel played at the Convention Hall.
March, 1933—Governor Murray decreed a moratorium to stop the runs that were forcing many banks to close down.
May, 1933—Stanolind Crude Oil Purchasing Company, largest purchaser of Oklahoma crude, reduced oil prices to 25 cents a barrel.
May, 1933—“Gabriel Over the White House” played Tulsa.
May, 1933—The Depression, crime, and river navigation were in the news.
May, 1933—Tulsa oil leaders planned a trip to Washington to ask the President to help the petroleum industry during its emergency situation.

May, 1933—A “No Beer” petition was being circulated.

May, 1933—Tornado weather.

December, 1933—December 5: Prohibition was repealed, but Oklahoma was not one of the 19 ratifying states.

December, 1933—Tulsa had a professional football team.

July, 1934—There was a severe drought and a dust storm.

July, 1934—The Blue Dome Service Station was Tulsa's most unique.

July, 1934—Tulsa had a new ball park.

October, 1934—The Central Fire Station was dedicated, built with Federal Emergency Relief Administration aid.

October, 1934—The Zephyr was in Tulsa for two days at the Union Depot and drew an average of 1,300 people an hour.

October, 1935—Twenty-seven projects were promised by the Tulsa W.P.A.

March, 1936—Park Board legalized night fishing in Tulsa county.

Summer, 1936—The Oil Capitol had a plague of grasshoppers.

July, 1936—The Cole Brothers — Clyde Beatty Circus and Wild Animal Show was here.

July, 1936—The drought that summer was declared a disaster.

August, 1936—The average temperature was 105.3.

August, 1936—The Arkansas River caught fire; a lot of drift wood and no water.

August, 1936—The Madison, Wisconsin Federal Grand Jury handed down indictments against 56 individuals, 23 oil companies, and three trade publishing companies on charges of violating the Sherman Act; Tulsans testified.

August, 1936—Plans completed for St. John's School of Nursing.

October, 1936—Oilers won Texas League Pennant — on to Southern Classics.

October, 1936—First Annual Indian Exposition held in Tulsa.

1936-1940

It was Franklin Roosevelt again, and would be for a while. Those were the days of “court packing” and the publicly called “Roosevelt Depression.” Eleven million Americans were unemployed. There were over five thousand strikes. The Committee for Industrial Organization headed by John L. Lewis fought the American Federation of Labor.

Then Germany invaded Czechoslovakia. Hitler signed the non-aggression pact with Russia. He demanded all German colonies back lost during W.W. I. France and England didn’t agree. People began to ask about the war. Roosevelt asked Congress to revise the Neutrality Act and to adopt a conscription law.

In America people danced to the big bands and did the Big Apple. F.D.R. made his first worldwide radio broadcast on January 2, 1938. John Steinbeck wrote The Grapes of Wrath. On December 15, 1939, “Gone With the Wind” opened at Lowe’s Grand Theater in Atlanta, Georgia. There was a World’s Fair in New York. And on Halloween in 1938, Orson Welles panicked the United States with his “War of the Worlds.” The F.C.C. asked experimenters to keep television on an experimental basis until its effect on radio broadcasting could be determined.

There was an organization in the United States people were hearing more about: the F.B.I. It was headed by J. Edgar Hoover. Spencer Tracy won an Academy Award for “Boys’ Town.” In June, 1940. Hitler took Paris.

And people were asking the question, “What about the war?”

Tulsa

March, 1937—First Lady, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Tulsa.

April, 1937—Tulsa joined national preventive program against syphilis.


October, 1937—Society of Automotive Engineers considered Tulsa for Southwest Regional Center.
1948-1952

Harry Truman was president, much to everyone's surprise. And Thomas Dewey was defeated. In those years a young evangelist named Billy Graham was making the news. So was General Douglas MacArthur. In June, 1950, the North Koreans crossed over into South Korea. The Soviet Union exploded their first Atomic Bomb and the Atomic Energy Commission began production of the H-Bomb. In the midst of this, Dr. Klaus Fuchs admitted to giving secrets to the Communists about the bomb. Bridey Murphy was fascinating the public with her exploits of the past and people were seeing unidentified flying objects. "An American in Paris" was the best movie in 1951, Hopalong Cassidy was the favorite on TV, and "South Pacific" opened on Broadway. It was the 50's and people were moving to the suburbs and going to drive-in movies. And a senator named Joe McCarthy was beginning to be heard.

Tulsa

February, 1948—State officials adopted resolution to maintain segregation laws in schools.

April, 1948—State raised old-age assistance payments for 60,000 persons to $50 per month.

April, 1948—City Mayoral election focused on plans for an expressway; Democrat Lundy opposed plan—won election, first in 3 terms for Dems in Tulsa.

April, 1948—Tulsa residents sued city for failure to repair street on which bonds were voted in 1945.

June, 1948—Tulsa water shortage prompted utility board to issue restrictions on water usage in the city.

February, 1949—Twenty-two Tulsa property owners joined protestors in Washington against federal government continuation of rent controls.

February, 1949—Marjoe Gortner, 5-year-old 'preacher', led revival in Tulsa.

May, 1949—Ballot on prohibition repeal failed in Senate; voters denied chance to determine 'wet or dry'.

May, 1949—City to start one-way traffic on downtown streets as suggested by New York traffic engineering expert.

July, 1949—Town of Dawson annexed by Tulsa; largest annexing move in Tulsa's history.

July, 1949—City 'reefer' racket uncovered in city jail by Tulsa officers.

November, 1949—Tulsa's first television station, KOTV, formally opened.

November, 1949—Oklahoma Legislature asked to approve $34,000,000 to modernize institutions and hospitals.

November, 1949—Atomic weapons tested by U.S. in 'race' with Reds.

February, 1950—Merger of Sunray Oil Company and Barnsdall Oil Company occurred.

July, 1950—Tulsa units of the 4th division and members of Co. B, 29th Marine Reserve Battalion were ordered to active duty; 36 were drafted for Korean conflict.

July, 1950—Construction of the 51st street bridge over the Arkansas River started.

October, 1950—Grand jury investigated when a concrete roof collapsed, killed three and injured nine.

November, 1950—There were three strikes: Western Electric, Bell Telephone, and Beatrice Food Corporation.

December, 1950—Glen Roy Wright, Tulsa desperado, captured by F.B.I.

January, 1951—Carl Moser's blood-splattered car was found and manhunt began for Bill Cook.

January, 1951—Steel shortage blamed for incompletion of 51st street bridge.

January, 1951—Former Vice President of the National Bank of Pryor indicted for making false Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation claims.

January, 1951—Tulsa merchants approved government's price freeze.

February, 1951—Chief John Oberly of the Osage tribe died.

February, 1951—Mid-Continent Airplane crashed at Tulsa Municipal Airport.

March, 1951—Plans announced for putting Douglas bomber plant to work on modification of B-47.

March, 1951—Bill Cook left for Alcatraz — 300 years.

March, 1951—Attorney Cal Hamilton and Bondsmen C. B. McAllister charged in municipal court fund scandal.

April, 1951—Tribune and World began week of publication without ads because of newsprint shortage.

April, 1951—Tulsaans reacted angrily to ouster of General MacArthur.

April, 1951—Federal Alcohol Tax Unit moved to halt liquor traffic into Oklahoma from neighboring states.

May, 1951—Three-day conference of Republican National Committee.

May, 1951—Flood Waters rampaged the state.

May, 1951—Rabies epidemic spread.

May, 1951—David Ben-Gurion, prime minister of Israel, came to Tulsa.

May, 1951—Hopalong Cassidy arrived for opening of the Tulsa Horse Show.

June, 1951—Kansas City mob smashed what would start a ring of bootlegging in Tulsa.

June, 1951—Cattle shortage announced.

June, 1951—Verdigris and Grand River flooded.

September, 1951—Chicago consulting firms recommended changes in Tulsa City Buses.

October, 1951—County authorities opened full scale war on narcotics.

November, 1951—Tulsa's first woman juror was sworn in.

December, 1951—Alcohol tax unit agents arrested four persons in thriller raids.
Everyone likes Ike. Dwight D. Eisenhower was president. Richard M. Nixon was vice president. On December 8, 1953, President Eisenhower asked for a limitation of arms. There was a war in Indochina and the French needed help. And there was a senator from Wisconsin named Joseph McCarthy that scourged the nation for Communists in his sensational “Red Scare.” On March 5, 1953, Joseph Stalin died and the cold war entered a new phase.

There was a new boom in the music business and his name was Elvis Presley. It was ducktails and Davy Crockett hats that the young loved. In those days “The Holy Bible” was the best seller for three years. Television was bigger than ever with “I Love Lucy” and “Your Show of Shows.” A new group of Americans were emerging — the Beat Generation — with Poetry and coffee houses.

Personalities were in the news. A Black woman refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus and a young man, Dr. Martin Luther King, came to her aid. A physicist named J. Robert Oppenheimer was on trial.

Another war ended and the Korean Armistice was signed.

Tulsa

January, 1952—Tulsans saw a meteor.

January, 1952—Beginning plans for Keystone Dam project were formulated.


February, 1952—Bond approved by Tulsans for city improvements.

April, 1952—Panty raid at the University of Tulsa.

April, 1952—Opening of Utica Square.

April, 1952—Tulsans felt a slight earthquake.

August, 1952—City water and sewer department staged a surprise strike.

August, 1952—First paving of the Turner Turnpike started in Tulsa.

September, 1952—The Coliseum, Tulsa sports event center, was destroyed by fire.

Rolling along the new Turner turnpike after the 1953 opening.

September, 1952—Tulsa’s upper Spavinaw Dam was completed.

October, 1952—President Eisenhower spoke at the Municipal Airport.

October, 1952—Alcohol tax unit made a huge whiskey haul.

January, 1953—International Hod Carriers and Common Laborers held an eight-day strike.

February, 1953—The bricklayers picketed.

February, 1953—Salvage began on the Coliseum.

February, 1953—Tulsa had a Channel 2.

February, 1953—Beginning of plans for a civic center.

February, 1953—Flouridation of Tulsa water approved.

February, 1953—Mid-Continent steam turbine exploded.

February, 1953—The 51st street bridge was dedicated.

March, 1953—The three-D movie “Devil’d Bwana” was at the Majestic.

May, 1953—Record breaking 30th anniversary of the IPE.

May, 1953—The Turner Turnpike opened.

June, 1953—Tenkiller and Fort Gibson dams were dedicated.

June, 1953—Tulsans celebrated the cease fire in Korea.

June, 1953—President Eisenhower declared Oklahoma and Texas a disaster area from drought.

Rolling along the new Turner turnpike after the 1953 opening.

August, 1953—Tulsa had a plague of crickets.

August, 1953—Tulsa’s fluoridated water began to run.

September, 1953—Tulsa was in danger of losing Gilcrease to the University of Texas.

November, 1953—The plans for Keystone were revealed.

March, 1954—Polio vaccine was tested by school children.

March, 1954—Tulsa had a dust storm.

May, 1954—The Supreme Court ruled on desegregation.

May, 1954—Grand Jury investigated the county attorney’s office.

Upper Spavinaw dam was complete in September, 1952.

July, 1954—American Airline pilots were on strike.

September, 1954—Dime phone calls were approved.

1955—Thus began the year: Court Scandals.

January, 1955—Merger of Sunray Oil Company and Mid-Continent.

January, 1955—Thomas Gilcrease formally gave Gilcrease to Tulsa.

March, 1955—A car theft ring was broken.

June, 1955—The school board said segregation would end that fall.

December, 1955—There was an $8 million street bond issue.
Tulsa '75

January, 1956—Tulsa's population was 237,600.

January, 1956—Tulsa's 51st street bypass was being built.

January, 1956—A steel shortage slowed completion of Edison High School.

February, 1956—A juvenile car theft ring was broken up.

February, 1956—Tulsa Republicans were happy that Ike would run again.

March, 1956—A modernistic zoo was to be built at Mohawk Zoo.

March, 1956—TU engineering students held a demonstration of enthusiasm on campus and 25 landed in jail.

May, 1956—The Salk Polio Vaccine was in town.

June, 1956—Billy Graham spoke at Skelly Stadium.

August, 1956—There was a strange odor in Tulsa and no one knew what it was.

September, 1956—Adlai Stevenson visited Tulsa.

September, 1956—Crime increased 7 percent in Tulsa.

December, 1956—A gasol ine war ended.

December, 1956—High school boys were wearing ducktail haircuts.

December, 1956—Federal agents raided moonshine joints.

January, 1957—Rumors were spreading in Tulsa about bootlegging and gang warfare.

February, 1957—A Tulsarama! was being planned.

February, 1957—Joe Wright found a heart shaped potato on Valentine's Day.

February, 1957—The Southside Sewage Disposal Plant had a definite odor.

March, 1957—A B-52 bomber exploded over Skiatook.

March, 1957—Severe weather alerts.

June, 1957—The Tulsarama! was rained out and rained out and ...

July, 1957—The Asiatic Flu was in town.

September, 1957—Juvenile crime increased.

October, 1957—Former Tulsa J. Paul Getty was listed as the richest man in the United States by Fortune Magazine.

November, 1957—the regional meeting for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was in progress.

January, 1958—Fifteen defendants were convicted in the Tulsa liquor conspiracy.

January, 1958—Tulsa's one way street program got underway.

January, 1958—There was a Federal Grand Jury probe in Creek County investigating the connection between bootleggers and law enforcement officers.


March, 1958—A B-57 bomber exploded over Tulsa.

April, 1958—The Tulsa Police Department confiscated 2,120 fifths of whiskey in one month.

June, 1958—The Tulsa State Fair grandstand was destroyed by fire.

July, 1958—The Riverside Airport opened.

September, 1958—The Hula Hoop hit Tulsa.

Gilcrease Museum.
1960-1963

He was the youngest President in history. At age 43, John Fitzgerald Kennedy inherited Ike's status quo nation. During his three years in office, he initiated domestic reforms unprecedented for decades and pledged to land men on the moon by 1970. Internationally, the temperature of the cold war was below zero. But the flares of Cuba lighted fear in the American people. and the Cuban missile crisis paralyzed the nation. The young were increasingly more restless and were turning from hot rods to hot 'rock'. An insignificant four-man combo was beginning to make records in Liverpool, England. Sophia Loren and Charlton Heston were the movie idols. But the times were "a changin," as Bob Dylan wrote, and new and younger faces were replacing the old standbys. Peter O'Toole, Natalie Wood, and Ursula Andress moved to the forefront.

Throughout the country, civil rights was rapidly becoming an issue spurred by a young President's idealism. The space race was a good lap from the starting gate. Education in science and technology were kicked into high gear in the nation's public schools. America was gaining a momentum it hadn't experienced for years. But all was cut abruptly short November 22, 1963 in Dallas, Texas. And the American newspapers were establishing the style of spelling 'Vietnam' as one word.


Tulsa

February, 1960—Plans were made for purchase of city/county library site.

April, 1960—Tulsa population listed at 260,000.


August, 1960—Space balloon, Echo, launched into space; parts produced by Tulsa's Douglas Aircraft Company.

September, 1960—Jaycees held Tulsa 'Tea Party'; Oklahomans voted on reapportionment of voting power per district.

September, 1960—Barry Goldwater visited Tulsa, promoted Democratic vote-getting.

October, 1960—La Fortune Park opened.

October, 1960—Nixon, Vice-President and presidential candidate, visited Tulsa.

November, 1960—Downtown Mall plans for Tulsa gained support from civic and business leaders.


December, 1960—Tulsa listed 500 churches in city.

September, 1961—Bird Creek flooded; some families in Skiatook, Sperry, and Bartlesville faced home damages.

October, 1961—Small infant handed to man in bar — authorities search for father.

November, 1961—Tulsa had bond proposal to improve and increase city parks, library system and Gilcrease Museum.

November, 1961—New Tulsa Psychiatric Foundation Clinic dedicated; Dr. Will Menninger in attendance.


December, 1961—Tulsa Tribune ran a twelve-article series written by Richard Nixon on the dangers of Red China.

January, 1962—President Kennedy requested $140 million for area river projects, including navigation of Arkansas River.


March, 1962—The Arts Council sponsored arts festival; The Barber of Seville was presented by Tulsa Opera.

May, 1962—Voting machines used for the first time in Tulsa County Election.


October, 1962—A coatimundi, Central American animal, startled Tulsa couple by climbing through back door screen—it was an escaped pet.

Civic Center construction commences in 1962, as Petroleum Club building tops out.

November, 1962—The Big Red Scare continued; Tulsa Theatre showing, We'll Bury You, documentary on Krushchev, Castro, Stalin, and Mao Tse Tung.


February, 1963—Dr. Walter Alvarez stated in his Tribune column the dangers of cholesterol.


April, 1963—Tulsa Exposition and Fair Corporation granted 50-year lease on Fairgrounds.

May, 1963—William G. Vandever, after businessman's meeting with JFK, reported Tulsa has made more progress in desegregation than any other city in the area.

June, 1963—Supreme Court ruled that Bible readings in schools violated the first amendment; Tulsans up in arms.

August, 1963—North American Rockwell signed a $934 million contract with NASA for Apollo project construction.

October, 1963—Tulsa schools scandal in which R. H. Bewtley was charged with embezzlement.

November, 1963—Tulsa mourned with nation at the death of JFK.
January 9, 1964—Smoking was found to be hazardous to your health by U.S. Public Health Service.

April, 1964—Hissom Memorial Center was dedicated.

May, 1964—Ground beef was 79 cents a pound in Tulsa; smoked ham — 39 cents/lb.

June, 1964—Supernumerary Oklahoma Supreme Court Justice, Nelson S. Corn, was sentenced to 18 mos. in prison on federal income tax evasion.

July, 1964—Seven-Up and KAKC locally sponsored contest with grand prize — trip to Dallas Municipal Auditorium to see the Beatles.

October, 1964—Army engineer announced location of the turning basin of the Arkansas-Verdigris navigation system.

September, 1964—Renberg's department store offered all-wool worsted men's trousers Sharkskin suits for $69.95.

October, 1964—Richard Nixon made a televised speech from the Mayo Hotel Crystal Ballroom.

October, 1964—Lady Bird Johnson campaigned for husband in Tulsa Assembly Center.

November, 1964—Record turnout vote in Tulsa for presidential election — more Blacks vote than ever before due to recent civil rights attitudes.

January, 1965—Rex Brinlee was arraigned in Chandler, Oklahoma for cattle rustling.

February, 1965—President Johnson recommended $136 million for Arkansas River navigation for nine-foot deep channel from the mouth of the Arkansas to Tulsa; approved by Congress.

March, 1965—Highway Dept. opened a public auction of 30 houses in the area where the Crosstown Expressway was to have Delaware exit; 125 bidders attended.

May, 1965—Tulsa Commission presented budget of $15.6 million for coming fiscal year.

May, 1965—State Supreme Court okayed the city's plans to present $2.5 million bond issue to finance development of the Port of Catoosa.

August, 1965—Tulsans voted in Port of Catoosa bonds.

September, 1965—Oral Roberts University opened for its first semester.

September, 1965—NEA announced that Oklahoma schools are submininal in educational standards; new millage rates passed in districts.

December, 1965—State Highway Director Frank Lyons announced there are only 42 miles in total of 'poor' roads in Oklahoma; since 1961, Okla. Highway Dept. had improved 5,350 miles of poor roads.

January, 1966—Safeway to build twelve new stores — eight of them in Tulsa area.

February, 1966—President Johnson's revised program of 'impact aid' threat to Oklahoma with a loss of almost $6 million; about $362 thousand to Tulsa.

March, 1966—Flint Steel Corporation employees lined up at courthouse for food commodities as they enter the third week of their strike.

March, 1966—Sand Springs passed ordinances to encircle 110 square miles of territory; Tulsa city commissioner ordered drafting of annexation plans to protect Tulsa interests.

May, 1966—Municipal judge ruled 'topless' dance okay; declared that morals of community are responsibility of the 'city fathers'; they should draft laws concerning dancers' conduct.

April, 1966—Tribune ran feature series on generation gap, entitled, "A Pop Music Primer for Parents".

May, 1966—City of Tulsa gained additional revenue from utility fees in annexed territory; Public Service Company biggest contributor.

June, 1966—Contract bids opened for the Keystone Expressway to be completed by 1968.

July, 1966—City commission approved second purchase of land for the Port of Tulsa.

August, 1966—LBJ landed at Tulsa airport; made campaign speech.

September, 1966—Superintendent Dr. Charles C. Mason claimed Tulsa 'neutral' on state attorney generals ruling against prayer and Bible reading in classes; schools to follow former policy until copy of ruling was received.

October, 1966—Tulsa hit by unprecedented wave of burglary and robberies; insurance coverage rates for businesses go up one-third.

November, 1966—Bartlett beat opponent Moore by nearly 80,000 votes to become Oklahoma's 19th governor.
December, 1966—U.S. attorney sought to launch drive against organized crime in Tulsa.

December, 1966—The state traffic death hit a new high since 1964: 786 victims.

State: Doctors and druggists investigated for over-the-phone prescriptions for narcotics.

Attorney General Charles Nesbitt conducted investigation of McAlester Prison; Warden Ray Page and State Board of Affairs were questioned regarding prison fund shortages.


February, 1967—Tulsa woman, head of Planned Parenthood Association, sought state legislator position; willing to sponsor liberalized abortion bill.

February, 1967—North American Aviation (Tulsa firm) was awarded contract for Boeing 747 plane.

April, 1967—Billy Graham formally dedicated ORU.

May, 1967—U.S. Public Health Service listed Tulsa as city with least amount of sulfur dioxide air pollution, compared to other cities its size.

July, 1967—Peaches sold for 6 lbs. at $1; sirloin steak sold for 98 cents a pound.

August, 1967—Mayor Hewgley and city commission heard NAACP demands on Open Housing Laws for Tulsa.

August, 1967—Tulsa’s approved bond issue to build Port of Tulsa, $17.5 million.

October, 1967—Tulsa Public Elementary schools initiated closed-circuit TV production.

November, 1967—Two Bartlesville youths made national headlines when they stole the tombstone of Lee Harvey Oswald.

December, 1967—City Commission adopted fair housing policy.

December, 1967—Flu epidemic hit Tulsa and resulted in threat to keeping schools open.

The Tulsa skyline in the mid-60’s overlooking the Sunray DX oil refinery.
1968-1972

Richard M. Nixon became the 36th President of the United States. For the voters the Presidential campaign had been a battle with moderation between two luke-warm candidates (and a third party candidate, George Wallace). An air of conservatism settled into the political realm — welcomed by a public already too bruised by turmoil and rudely shaken by the assassinations of Robert F. Kennedy June 5, at a campaign rally in Los Angeles and Martin Luther King June 8, both in 1968.

Nixon proved to be a good diplomat in foreign affairs with the aid of an unobtrusive German named Henry Kissinger. Anti-Vietnam war demonstrations continued. Four died at Kent State. But the national situation was less explosive than in the mid-sixties. The "doers" were replacing the "screamers."

Tulsa in 1972.

Ecology became a household word and the Apollo 8 moon flight was successful.

Drug abuse was still a problem nationwide. Laws being made fluctuated between tough treatment for drug users to leniency and talk of legalization of marijuana. Blacks were getting a foot-hold in areas of the American economy previously denied them. The National Draft Lottery went into effect in the summer of 1970.

Message films were in vogue. Young stars were playing the perpetually questioning, confused American. Peter Fonda, Dustin Hoffman and Rachel Welch were becoming the closest thing to movie idols starring in such divergent films as Easy Rider, The Graduate, and Fantastic Voyage.

In 1972 President Nixon walked through open doors to Red China. In Washington D.C. in July at the Watergate Convention center something was beginning to sour.

Tulsa

January, 1968 — Police seized a $300 cache of marijuana in raid but could not charge anyone because present state laws required them to identify their informant to make seizure legal.

February, 1968 — President of American Academy of General Practice spoke at Oklahoma chapter convention in Tulsa, in favor of liberalizing abortion laws.

March, 1968 — Spartan Aircraft Company sold aviation divisions to LA firm.

April, 1968 — Secretary of Transportation, Alan S. Boyd, visited Tulsa; assured Tulsans that Dept. of Transportation would ask Congress for funds to assist cities in purchasing downtown parking areas.

May, 1968 — Civil Service Commission recommended across-the-board five percent pay increases for city employees.

June, 1968 — Thirteen-year-old Tulsa girl finished fifth in National Spelling Bee in Washington D.C.

July, 1968 — The inclusion of a third party in November presidential election created problem with voting machines; Tulsans may have to cast paper ballots.

August, 1968 — City to restore bus service; $12,500 estimated cost to rent busses.

September, 1968 — Tribune Poll indicated Nixon has "runaway victory" in Nov. election.

October, 1968 — City Hall capital needs study report cited 32 major street improvements needed during next five years in Tulsa.

November, 1968 — Car inspection law to go into effect Jan. 1969; vehicle inspection stickers to reduce number of unsafe cars on roads.

December, 1968 — Tulsa State Fair Act of 1943 declared unconstitutional by municipal judge; 50-year lease contract held void.

1968 — Oklahoma school teachers ranked 49th in nation in accordance with other states' 1967 pay hikes.
May, 1970—Four killed at Kent State; OU demonstrated; TU quiet.

July, 1970—Majestic Theatre gutted in $100,000 fire.

August, 1970—Tulsa cable television got foothold and was approved by City Commission for TCT Corporation.


October, 1970—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew visited Tulsa in campaign.

November, 1970—Tulsa Chamber of Commerce established The Goals for Tulsa program, listing 50 priorities for Tulsa growth in the last part of the 20th century.

December, 1970—Congress established the 18-year-old vote; Oklahoma to gain approximately 134,500 voters.

January, 1971—Fifteen arrests on drug charges credited to “Nail-The-Pusher” campaign.

February, 1971—President Richard Nixon went to China.

March, 1972—Oral Roberts University’s Mabee Center.
1972-1974

It was President Nixon in a landslide re-election. The American voters (now including 18-year-olds) had had a distinct choice in the 1972 presidential election. A reorganized, polarized Democratic party attempted to back a candidate with generally unpopular opinions, and had failed.

Watergate was the political byword for 1973. Second-time Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned under the pressure from a Grand Jury investigation and Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox was dismissed. In the midst of political scandal, the American press was having its day.

The television series “All in the Family” had the populace viewing national problems with an “American sense of humor.” Its comedy far outdistanced the familiar police and detective staples.

It was the end of the Vietnam War for the U.S. and citizens breathed more a sigh of relief than a whooping holler. But the sigh was halted with the Middle East conflict. And for America it was more supplies and negotiations. Henry Kissinger had become a commodity.

America was feeling the energy crisis in late 1973. Following an Arab embargo on imported oil, it blossomed into a visible threat. The result: a series of national energy conservation laws.

With the Godfather, “organized crime” became the trend in books and motion pictures. But the occult preoccupation soon replaced it with the release of The Exorcist.

The comet Kohoutek came and few saw it.

There was talk of fuel rationing and people stood in line for gas.

The nation watched Gerald Ford become the 40th vice-president of the United States. President Nixon’s popularity wavered and fell as public sentiment rose over Watergate. There was talk of impeachment and on Thursday, August 8, the President resigned. Gerald Rudolph Ford became the 38th President of the United States. Soon after, Nelson Rockefeller became Vice President. Inflation was now the big issue.

Tulsa

August, 1972—A professional soldier of fortune was arrested in Tulsa with $750,000 worth of cocaine that he had intended to trade for guns to start another South American Revolution.

September, 1972—Two months since the Watergate break-in, investigation gained momentum.

September, 1972—Tulsa and Washington counties topped the state and much of the Midwest in highest median family income.

October, 1972—Public forums for Tulsa’s Vision 2000 program received disappointing attendance.

November, 1972—Jack Nicklaus named Professional Golf Association “Player of the Year.”

November, 1972—President and Mrs. Richard Nixon visited Tulsa for 58 minutes for the presidential campaign and echoed the banners of American newspapers: “Peace is at Hand.”

December, 1972—Tulsa school system prepared a $1 million proposal for Federal funds to aid the city in desegregation.

January, 1973—It is announced the stocks of 21 Tulsa companies out-performed Dow-Jones industrial stock in 1972.

February, 1973—Metropolitan Tulsa Citizen’s Crime Commission released a poll which indicated Tulsans believe the police department effective.

March, 1973—Tulsa police reply to Community Relations Commission on the “Gallery Report.” (A northside club was the scene of racial violence and apparent police brutality.)

March, 1973—The second group of American POW’s (142 including an Oklahoman) was released in Hanoi.

April, 1973—Tulsa Medical school is approved, but no money exists.

June, 1973—Rep. James R. Jones’ questionnaire shows Tulsans are opposed to federal revenue sharing.

June, 1973—The Stanley Kramer Film “Oklahoma Crude” has world premiere in the Oil Capital.

July, 1973—Tulsa’s commission thought it annexed the Port of Tulsa at Catoosa but found out later it had not—nearly faced a lawsuit with Rogers County.

July, 1973—The United States Senate passes bill giving the go-ahead on the Alaska Pipeline. The bill proves to be a “godsend” for the Tulsa-based oil business.

August, 1973—The prison riot in McAlester makes national headlines and an investigation of the Oklahoma penal system is launched.

September, 1973—Home construction in Tulsa sags due to high construction costs and increased mortgages.

September, 1973—Hotel Tulsa comes down through the use of controlled explosives to make way for the construction of the Tulsa Performing Arts Center.

October, 1973—Tulsa city commission announces the proposed $2.3 million county courthouse annex to begin construction in ’74.

November, 1973—The Tulsa Jewish Community Council holds a rally in support of Israel in the flare-up in the Middle East, 450 persons attend and $10,000 is raised.


November, 1973—St. Francis Hospital announces construction will begin this month on its $20 million expansion plans.

November, 1973—Tulsans support President Nixon’s proposals on automobiles to cut back for energy conservation and lowering furnace thermostats. But opinion varies on the proposed year-round Daylight Savings Time.

November, 1973—Mayor LaFortune begins series of energy conservation proposals for city employees and city vehicles.

November, 1973—Tulsans’ resounding defeat of the proposed revised city charter follows weeks of hot debate.

December, 1973—the federal government announced $8 million in aid to penal reform in Oklahoma—“to update an antiquated penal system.”

December, 1973—Oklahoma Governor David Hall is being investigated by a grand jury for possible illegal tax break.

January, 1974—Tulsa’s District Atty. S. M. “Buddy” Falls stages a “smut war” on local adult bookstores.

January, 1974—Tulsa and the nation goes on year-round Daylight Savings Time.

February, 1974—The Oklahoma House of Representatives passes a bill setting the state’s maximum speed limit of 55 mph in compliance with the federal government threat to withdraw federal highway monies for Oklahoma. This House bill awaits senate action.

March 19, 1974—Tulsans defeated $496 million street bond issue.

April, 1974—American Airlines marked its 28th year in Tulsa.

April, 1974—A new pedestrian walkway system was planned as part of the downtown Tulsa redevelop plan.

May, 1974—Tulsa was subject of an hour-long “Voice of America” broadcast in Russia.

May, 1974—City-wide elections were held and Mayor Robert LaFortune was re-elected.

May 15, 1974—Tulsa received the All America City Award for its citizen participation programs.

May 31, 1974—Festival ’74 officially kicked off the summer with the 2nd annual open-air arts festival.

Summer, 1974—First classes enrolled for two new Tulsa institutes—two year OU clinical medical school and Oklahoma Osteopathic College of Medicine and Surgery.

Summer, 1974—Tulsa’s first all summer River Romp kept Tulsans busy discovering the Arkansas River.

June 1, 1974—The Chamber of Commerce began its first economic base study.

July 8, 1974—The first tornado to ever hit the city of Tulsa touched down, flooding and damaging thousands of homes and injuring hundreds of Tulsans.

July 4, 1974—Tulsa’s celebrated the Fourth with fireworks for the last time as a nation-wide ban of fireworks was initiated.

July 24, 1974—Tulsa received a 2.6 million dollar grant to begin work on the River Parks Project.

August 8, 1974—Checking the final proofs of Tulsa 75, Editor Larry Silvey and Historian Beryl Ford paused long enough to watch the swearing in of the 38th President of the United States, Gerald Ford.

August, 1974—Tulsa’s Mayor Robert LaFortune visited the White House for a mayors’ meeting with the new president.

Sept. 8, 1974—Hundreds of Tulsans floated down the Arkansas River in the KRMG Great Raft Race II climaxing the summer River Romp.