

# Oklahoma Heritage SCHOLARSHIP COMPETITION Supplemental Study Guide

2012 Oklahoma  
Heritage Scholarship  
Competition  
**Saturday, March  
3** at  
15 Test Sites  
Statewide

Students must be  
**pre-registered** to  
participate

Registration forms  
available at  
**[www.oklahoma-](http://www.oklahoma-)**

## 5 CHARACTER- ISTICS OF EV- ERY OKLAHO- MAN:

PERSEVERANCE

GENEROSITY

INDIVIDUALISM

OPTIMISM

PIONEER SPIRIT

Learn more about  
these characteristics  
and the Oklahomans  
who have displayed  
them at the Gaylord-  
Pickens Oklahoma  
Heritage Museum.

Each year, the Oklahoma Heritage Association makes available more than \$650,000 in cash scholarships and tuition grants to high school students who have paid attention in their Oklahoma history classes.

In the Oklahoma Heritage Scholarship Competition, students in grades 9 through 12 take a test on Oklahoma history at one of 15 testing sites in the state. Regardless of where students take the test, they compete for scholarships in the county in which they attend school. Those with high scores in each county receive a \$1,000 cash scholarship or tuition grant to an Oklahoma college or university. Each of Oklahoma's 77 counties has at least six scholarships available. Scholarships are made possible through generous donations by individuals, corporations, and Oklahoma colleges and universities.

## STUDY MATERIALS

The contents in this Study Guide are a supplement to the information found in Oklahoma History textbooks adopted by the State of Oklahoma. Individuals featured include the

**TEST DATE & TIME:** Saturday, March 3  
Students must arrive by 9:00 a.m. for the 9:30 a.m. exam.

**WHERE THE TEST IS GIVEN:** 15 sites around the state. See the full list at [www.oklahomaheritage.com](http://www.oklahomaheritage.com).

**WHO IS ELIGIBLE:** Students in grades 9-12 who attend school in Oklahoma.

**WHAT THE TEST COVERS:**  
Oklahoma's history, its people, and geography.

**MATERIALS NEEDED:** Two No. 2 pencils.

**REGISTRATION DEADLINE:**  
Wednesday, February 22. The registration form can be downloaded from [www.oklahomaheritage.com](http://www.oklahomaheritage.com).

most recent inductees into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame.

The majority of questions on the Oklahoma Heritage Scholarship Examination will come from information in the adopted textbooks.



OKLAHOMA HERITAGE Association

GAYLORD-PICKENS Museum

1400 CLASSEN DRIVE • OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73106  
1.888.501.2059 • 405.235.4458 • [www.oklahomaheritage.com](http://www.oklahomaheritage.com)

The following individuals are those who called Oklahoma Territory, Indian Territory, and early Oklahoma home

**Featured Oklahomans:**

- Kate Barnard
- Standing Bear
- Edward E. Dale
- Angie Debo
- Edward K. Gaylord
- Fred Lookout
- David Payne
- Bass Reeves
- Meta Sager

**DAVID PAYNE**

Following his leading of settlers into Indian Territory in 1880, David Payne published the first newspaper in the Cherokee Outlet.



After moving a printing press from southern Kansas to Rock Falls in the Cherokee Outlet, the first issue of the *Oklahoma War Chief* was released in 1884. Payne chose

this location as he hoped to establish a colony there.

The paper was printed with a circulation of approximately 2,000 from April to August, 1884. On August 7 the U. S. Army confiscated the press in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's posted order prohibiting the printing of a newspaper in the Cherokee Outlet.

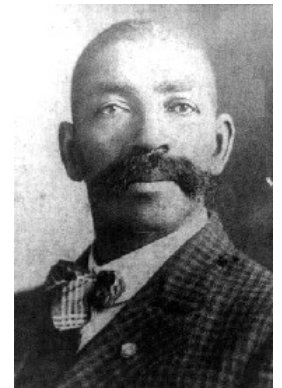
A new press was purchased and Payne continued publishing the newspaper in southern Kansas until his death that November. The newspaper was published under different names, including *Oklahoma War-Chief* and *Oklahoma Chief*, until August, 1886.

**Bass Reeves**

Born to slave parents, Bass Reeves worked alongside his parents in the fields as a water boy until he was old enough to become a field hand.

In 1875, Reeves was appointed by Judge Isaac C. Parker as Deputy United States Marshal. Believed to be the first African American deputy marshal commissioned west of the Mississippi River, Reeves served longer than any Deputy U.S. Marshal on record in Indian Territory.

Bass could not read or write, so he memorized something about the individuals he was pursuing to ensure he matched them with the correct warrant. Bass was never wounded in his 27-year career as a Deputy Marshal.



**KATE BARNARD**

In 1907 Kate Barnard was elected to the position of commissioner of Charities and Corrections. She was the first female to win a state-wide elective office in the United States and was elected again in 1911 for a second term.



After learning of mistreatment of Oklahoma prisoners in a

Kansas prison, Barnard returned to Oklahoma and recommended all Oklaho-

ma prisoners be brought back to Oklahoma. Following their return she encouraged merit rewards for good behavior of the inmates. She wanted the corrections system to provide every possible incentive for an inmate to improve.

**Did you Know? from the Oklahoma Hall of Fame**

In 1927, **Clara Waters** became the first female warden of an all-male correctional facility in the United States.

**Johnny Bench** could hold seven baseballs at once in his right hand.

**Jerrie Cobb** was America's first woman to complete astronaut training and qualify for space flight.

**Juanita Kidd Stout** was the first African American woman admitted to the Oklahoma Bar and the first to be elected to the bench in the United States.

**Chief Standing Bear**

From May through July, 1877, the Poncas were forced to Indian Territory from their home along the banks of the Niobrara River in Nebraska. Along the way, many lost their lives, including the son of Ponca Chief Standing Bear.

In January 1879, 29 Poncas fled Indian Territory with Standing Bear to return to their homeland and bury the Chief's son.

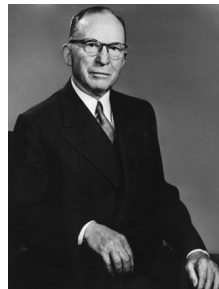
Following the ten-week trip, Standing Bear was arrested. Chief Standing Bear, appearing in Federal Court with his attorneys, told of how the law should be—one law for all men.

The judge agreed and the trial of Standing Bear launched the struggle for equal rights for Native Americans.



**EDWARD K. GAYLORD**

Edward K. Gaylord came to Oklahoma in 1902 and founded the Oklahoma Publishing Company on January 29, 1903. His leadership included leading the campaign to move



the state capital to Oklahoma City. He battled for passage of the city manager form of government, more air routes through Oklahoma City, was a booster of the Oklahoma City Industrial Foundation, which gave the land for Tinker Air Force Base, and headed the delegation which proposed Turner Turnpike.

He was president and general manager of WKY Television, which he bought as a radio station in 1928. He was the editor and publisher of the *The Oklahoman*, served as president of the Southern Newspaper Publisher Association, and as director of the Associated Press.

**ANGIE DEBO**

Angie Debo arrived in a covered wagon and settled in Marshall with her family in 1899. She attended rural one-room schools and received a diploma at age twelve. At sixteen, she began teaching in rural schools in Logan and Garfield counties. She graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1918 and took up historical writing under the influence of Edward Everett Dale.



She served as principal of North Enid and as a history teacher at Enid High School. She received her Master's Degree from the University of Chicago and received her Doctorate from OU. She was the curator of maps at Oklahoma State University until her retirement.

Her contributions as an author include *And Still the Waters Run, A History of the Indians of the United States*, and *Oklahoma, Foot-loose and Fancy-free*.

**Chief Fred Lookout**

Fred Lookout was only ten years old when he joined his family and tribe on a 150-mile walk from Kansas to the new Osage Mission, present-day Osage County, on Mission Creek.

After attending boarding school in Pawhuska, he graduated from Carlisle Indian School in Pennsylvania and returned to the Mission where he married, bought a farm, and raised a family at Sand Creek.

He was a member of the Osage Tribal Council, appointed as Assistant Chief, and served as Principal Chief of the Osages. The "spiritual and political leader" of his tribe, Chief Lookout worked tirelessly in his efforts to maintain the property interests and oil leases of his people.



**Words of Wisdom  
from the Oklahoma  
Hall of Fame:**

“Rings and jewels are not gifts, but apologies for gifts. The only gift is a portion of oneself.”  
-Edna Bowman  
Inducted 1970

“There is no end to the good you can do if you don’t care who gets the credit.”  
-Wanda L. Bass  
Inducted 1998

“I want you to listen real close. There’s a lot you can learn from everyone you meet.”  
-Lyle H. Boren  
Inducted 1986

“Budget your time well, for your time is your capital. There are only twenty-four hours in the day, and the degree of your success will depend upon how you use your time.”  
-Virgil Browne  
Inducted 1961

**META CHESNUTT SAGER**

In the fall of 1889, Sager came to Indian Territory and established a school at Silver City, near the old Chisholm Trail, before she and other townspeople established Minco in 1890. The construction of the Minco Academy was overseen by Sager and became the Sunny South School and church.



With visions of greater education services, Meta inspired the building of a 21-room school house built in the middle of a 10-acre campus. Eventually it became El Meta Bond College, and more than 2,500 students passed through its halls before it closed its doors in 1920.

In 1939, a park was created on ground that was formerly part of the El Meta College and a bronze plaque was placed as a memorial to Sager.

Oklahoma’s recorded history began in the 1500s when Spanish explorer Francisco Vasquez de Coronado came through the area that would become this great state on his search for the “Lost City of Gold.”

The land that would become known as Oklahoma was part of the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. Beginning in the 1800s, the Five Civilized Tribes were relocated to Indian Territory, the most recognized being the Cherokee Trail of Tears.

Following the destruction of the Civil War, Oklahoma became a part of the booming cattle industry, ushering in the era of the cowboy. Western expansion reached the territory in the late 1800s, sparking a controversy over the fate of the land. Treaties enacted after the

Civil War by the U.S. government forced the tribes to give up their communal lands and accept individual property allotments to make way for expansion. There was talk of using Indian Territory for settlement by African Americans emancipated from slavery. However, the government relented to pressure, much of it coming from a group known as “Boomers,” who wanted the rich lands opened to non-Indian settlement.

By 1856, each of the Five Civilized Tribes established territorial boundaries in the frontier. These were all national domains, not reservations. The Tribes began building cultures out of the Oklahoma wilderness.

The Five Civilized Tribes each formed their own constitutional governments and established

**Edward Everett Dale**

Oklahoma’s foremost historian, Edward Everett Dale, was raised in old Greer County and graduated from Central State Teachers College in Edmond in 1909.

A history teacher in Greer County and at the Kiowa-Comanche Reservation, Dale received another degree from the University of Oklahoma in 1911, as well as a master’s degree and doctorate from Harvard. He returned to the University of Oklahoma in 1922 as a professor of history and served as chairman of the Department of History from 1924 to 1942 and retired in 1952.



Dale was a member of the Indian survey commission and visited every Indian reservation in the United States. He also spent his summers teaching at a number of universities. Dale authored many outstanding works including *History of Oklahoma*, *Indians of the Southwest*, *Tales of the Teepee*, and his autobiography entitled *The West Wind Blows*.

advanced public school systems. The nations had powerful judicial systems and strong economies. To protect the nations, the United States Army built several forts, including Fort Washita and Fort Gibson.

The government opened the western parts of the territory to settlers by holding land runs in the late 1800s. Settlers from across the nation and countries like Poland, Germany, and Ireland came to stake their claims. Many African Americans, including former slaves of Indians, took part in the runs and accepted allotments as tribal members.

Oklahoma became the 46th state of the union on November 16, 1907.

The following individuals have played a role in Oklahoma's political history.

**Featured Oklahomans:**

- Hannah Atkins
- Cassius Cade
- Enoch KellEy Haney
- William Holloway
- Vicki Miles-LaGrange
- William B. Pine
- Alice Robertson
- Juanita Kidd Stout
- Alma Bell Wilson

**Alice Robertson**

Born near present-day Muskogee, Alice Robertson began her professional career as a teacher at her parent's Tullahassee Mission School for the Creek Nation. Affectionately known as "Miss Alice," she served as a teacher at the Creek Nation school in Okmulgee, was the director of Minerva Home, a boarding school for girls and now Tulsa University, served as the



Indian Commission's stenographer during negotiations for land in the Cherokee Outlet, was the United States School Supervisor for the Creek Nation, and served as America's first female postmaster.

Upon the completion of her home on Agency Hill west of Muskogee she dubbed the residence, and later her cafeteria, Sawokla, which means "gathering place" in the Creek language. Oklahoma's Third District elected her to Congress by a majority vote, making her only the second woman to sit in the House of Representatives (1920-1923).

**WILLIAM B. PINE**

William Bliss Pine came to Oklahoma after "catching oil fever" and went on to use self-taught geology in the Gotebo and Ardmore fields, helping to open the Big Pasture oil field. When he sold a block of leases in the Okmulgee district, Pine was well on his way to becoming one of the largest oil operators in the Southwest.



He made his home in Okmulgee and was nominated for the United States Senate in 1924, defeating Jack Walton in the largest majority ever cast for public office in Oklahoma to that time. Pine said "I have no pet theories of government, no bills to introduce, and no axes to grind. The upbuilding of the State of Oklahoma is the aim and desire of my heart."

**Cassius Cade**

At the opening of the territory on April 22, 1889, Cade was among the first homesteaders in Lisbon, now Kingfisher. He served as the town's first acting mayor.

He later moved his family to Shawnee and worked for the Railway Company. He was the Republican State Chairman from 1902 to 1904 and served as campaign manager for Bird McGuire in his election to Congress in 1902.



Cade served as the last Republican National Committeeman for Oklahoma Territory from 1904 to 1908 and the first Republican National Committeeman for the State of Oklahoma through 1912. Cade was appointed to the Oklahoma State Board of Public Affairs in 1930.

**JUANITA KIDD STOUT**

Born in Wewoka, Juanita Kidd Stout was the first African American woman admitted to the Oklahoma



Bar and the first to be elected to the bench in the United States. Stout was educated at Lincoln University in Missouri, the

universities of Iowa, Colorado, Minnesota, and Indiana. She taught music in Seminole and at Booker T. Washington High School in Sand Springs.

After settling with her husband in Philadelphia in the 1950s, she served as Assistant District Attorney. In 1959, she was elected to the bench as judge of the County Court of Philadelphia and was re-elected to

the post twice by the highest vote margin given any qualified judge at that time. Her life story has appeared in *Time*, *Life*, *Ebony*, *Jet*, and *The Wall Street Journal*.

President John F. Kennedy appointed her as a member of the U.S. Delegation to Kenya and American Specialist at the State Department.

**Did you Know?  
from the  
Oklahoma Hall  
of Fame**

**Dewey Bartlett** was Oklahoma's first Governor eligible to succeed himself in office when the state's Constitution was amended to allow successive terms in office.

During the Great Depression, **William B. Pine** produced house paint and sold thousands of gallons at \$1.00 per gallon across eastern Oklahoma.

The southern Oklahoma town of Berwyn changed its name to **Gene Autry** in 1941 to recognize the world famous cowboy's 1,500-acre ranch located near the town.

**William Bennett Bizzell's** 31-year record as a college president at the University of Oklahoma is one of the longest in the nation's history.

**VICKI MILES-LAGRANGE**

Vicki Miles-LaGrange, first woman U.S. Attorney in Oklahoma, was born in Oklahoma City. Selected for American Legion Auxiliary's Girl State, Miles-LaGrange was prohibited from serving as governor at the national convention because of her race. This early experience led to her fight for equality for all Americans.



Miles-LaGrange graduated from Vassar College and Howard University School of Law. She worked at the U.S. Department of Justice until her return to Oklahoma City. After working for the district attorney's office, she successfully ran for the Oklahoma Senate in 1986, becoming the first African American woman elected to that body.

In September 1994 President Bill Clinton nominated Miles-LaGrange to the post of federal judge for the Tenth Circuit. The appointment made Miles-LaGrange the first African American federal judge in the six-state district.

**Hannah Atkins**

A North Carolina native, Atkins received her degrees from St. Augustine College and the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago and worked in the



school's library until moving to Oklahoma.

She attained her Masters Degree in Public Administration from the University of Oklahoma and was elected to the House of Representatives in 1968, where she chaired the Public and Mental Health Committee. Atkins was the first African-American woman to be elected to the Oklahoma House of Repre-

**Enoch Kelley Haney**

From Seminole County, Haney was the first full blood American Indian to serve in the Oklahoma Legislature, ultimately becoming chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Oklahoma State Senate.

He authored legislation to institute education programs for at-risk students and provided leadership for the creation of the American Indian Cultural Center in Oklahoma City. Follow-



ing his service in the Legislature, Haney was sworn in as Principal Chief of the Seminole Nation. In addition to his political career, Haney is an internationally-recognized artist and received the title of Master Artist of the Five Civilized Tribes. Although an accomplished painter, Haney also is a talented sculptor—creating the 22-foot bronze atop the State Capitol named *The Guardian*.

sentatives in 1968.

Atkins authored landmark legislation in the fields of mental health, education, and legislative reform. President Jimmy Carter selected Atkins for duties at the United Nations and Henry Bellmon appointed her Secretary for Social Services before she was appointed to serve as Secretary of State.

**Words of Wisdom from the Oklahoma Hall of Fame**

“If we join hands as true believers in equality and justice for all, we can live together in harmony.”

-Hannah Atkins  
Inducted 2000

“I would like to think I was able to rise above poverty, illiteracy, racism and bigotry, to teach how to bridge a diverse population in Oklahoma. I always wanted to make a positive change.”

-George Henderson  
Inducted 2003

“If you do what you feel is right, you have nothing to be afraid of. You always have the strength of your convictions to buoy you.”

-Alma Wilson  
Inducted 1996

**WILLIAM HOLLOWAY**

William Judson Holloway moved to Hugo in 1910 and served as the principal of the city’s high school until he received his law degree from Cumberland University and was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar in 1915.



He served as Choctaw County attorney, was elected to the Oklahoma Senate, was acting lieutenant governor from 1925 to 1926 and became lieutenant governor in 1927.

Holloway was serving as lieutenant governor when the impeachment trial and ousting of Governor Henry S. Johnston made him Oklahoma’s Governor in 1929, and he served in the post until his term ended in 1931. He returned to private practice in Oklahoma where he served until his death in 1970.

**Alma Wilson**

Born and raised in Pauls Valley, Alma Bell Wilson became the first female justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma in 1982 and was the first woman chief justice of that Court in 1995.



Wilson was only eight years old when she announced to her family that she would someday become a lawyer. She was the pianist during her graduation ceremony from Pauls Valley High School in 1935 and delivered the valedictory address that same evening.

She graduated ahead of schedule from the University of Oklahoma College of Law and returned to Pauls Valley as a tax attorney. She began pursuing a judicial appointment in the 1960s and was made special district judge for Garvin and McClain counties in 1969, then district judge for Cleveland County and was finally appointed to the State Supreme Court by Governor George Nigh in 1982.

**EXECUTIVE BRANCH of STATE GOVERNMENT**

**GOVERNOR:** Head of state and head of government; presides over the executive branch; commands the militia of the state; ensures the laws of the state are enforced; State’s chief representative and spokesperson to the other states, the United States federal government, and all foreign nations; signs all bills passed by the Legislature for them to become law; appoints heads of most state departments.

**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:** In the absence of the Governor, the Lt. Governor assumes all powers and duties of office of Governor; serves as President of the Oklahoma Senate, a position of limited de jure influence.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL:** State’s chief legal officer and adviser; represents the state in all litigation or hearings; issue opinions on laws to state officials.

**SECRETARY OF STATE:** State’s chief elections officer and certification official; maintains the Great Seal of Oklahoma and the original Constitution signed in 1907; responsible for various executive, legislative, and judicial functions within the State government; serves as a member of the Governor’s Cabinet.

**STATE TREASURER:** Administrator and manager of the state’s depository of all state funds collected by Oklahoma’s various state agencies; selects banks and investments in which to place State funds to yield profit for the State at large; maintains an accurate account of all money received and distributed by the Oklahoma State Treasury; delivers all state warrants, checks, and bonds to the Office of State Finance.

**OKLAHOMA STATE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT:** Supervises and manages the public school system of the state; serves as the chair of the Oklahoma State Board of Education; publishes school laws, opinions of the laws, and submits annual reports to the Governor on the condition of public schools; also an ex officio member of the State Emergency Fund Board and chairman of the State Career Tech Board.

**INSURANCE COMMISSIONER:** Administer state laws dealing with insurance companies operating in the State; audits insurance companies to make certain they pay claims to their policy holders; appointed as trustee when an insurance company faces financial issues,

**AUDITOR AND INSPECTOR:** Prescribes a uniform system of bookkeeping for the county treasurers and the State Treasurer; audits the books and accounts of the State Treasurer and the county treasurers.

**STATE CABINET:** Created in 1986 under the Executive Branch Reform Act, the Cabinet was implemented to provide better organization and administration to the various state departments, agencies, boards, commissions and other entities of the executive branch in order to “improve the effectiveness, efficiency and accountability of state government.”

**OKLAHOMA LABOR COMMISSIONER:** Supervises the administration of all state laws relating to labor and workplace safety and gathers and publishes information about the workforce.

**OKLAHOMA CORPORATION COMMISSION:** Consists of three Corporation Commissioners; regulate rates charged by and otherwise supervise all public utilities doing business within the State; regulates all cotton gin, trucking, and public transportation businesses; enforces oil and gas conservation laws and regulates pipeline companies; empowered to inspect the books and records of companies operating under their supervision and have extensive power to punish violators.

The following individuals were inducted into the **2011 Oklahoma Hall of Fame class**

**Featured Oklahomans:**

- Tommy Franks**
- Harold Hamm**
- Marques Haynes**
- Cathy Keating**
- Steve Malcolm**
- Roger Miller**
- Elizabeth Warren**

**TOMMY FRANKS**



**Franks was born in Wynnewood and grew up in Midland, Texas. After two years at the University of Texas, he joined the United States Army. He would later graduate from the University of Texas at Arlington with a degree in business administration and earn a master's of science degree**

**in public administration from the Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania.**

**Before his 2003 retirement from the Army as a general, he served as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Central Command, overseeing American military operations in a 25-country region, including the Middle East. Franks was the United States general leading the attack on the Taliban in Afghanistan in response to the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Center and The Pentagon in 2001. He also led the 2003 invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of Saddam Hussein.**

**Franks was commissioned as a second lieutenant as a distinguished graduate of the Artillery Officer Candidate School in Fort Sill in 1967. In Vietnam, Franks earned six awards for Valor and three Purple Hearts. He has served in West Germany; Korea; Fort Hood, Texas; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Atlanta, Georgia; and The Pentagon in Washington, D.C.**

**His many honors include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, five Distinguished Service Medals, four Legions of Merit, Air Medal with Valor and an Army Commendation Medal with Valor, in addition to a number of foreign awards. He was appointed Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire by order of Her Majesty**

**HAROLD HAMM**



Hamm was born in Oklahoma in 1945, the youngest of 13 children, to share crop farmers. After graduating from Enid High School, he worked for an oilfield service contractor and Champlin Petroleum Company before starting a one-truck oilfield service business in Ringwood.

In 1967, Hamm incorporated Shelly Dean Oil Company, which later became Continental Resources. Today, Continental is a successful independent oil and natural gas exploration and production company that operates in 20 states and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Hamm serves as chairman and chief executive officer.

Hamm is chairman of the board of Hiland Partners GP Holdings and is a member of the board of Complete Production Services. He is past chairman of the Oklahoma Independent Petroleum Association and served as a founding board member of the Oklahoma Energy Resources Board. He has served as president of the National Stripper Well Association and founder and chairman of Save Domestic Oil, Inc. He co-founded the Domestic Energy Producers Alliance to preserve the domestic oil and gas markets.

Hamm has received the National Ernst and Young Award in the energy, chemicals and mining category for his accomplishments in the oil industry over the past 40 years. A leading advocate of education in Oklahoma, Hamm has received numerous awards and recognition for his contributions including Doctor of Humane Letters from the University of Oklahoma and the first master's degree ever given by Northwestern Oklahoma State University, the Masters of Letters of Law.

**Among his many gifts, The Harold and Sue Ann Hamm Foundation donated \$30 million for the Harold Hamm Oklahoma Diabetes Center located on the campus of the University of Oklahoma.**

**MARQUES HAYNES**

A native of Sand Springs, Haynes began his basketball career at Booker T. Washington High School, where he led the school to a high school national championship in 1941. He starred collegiately at Langston University from 1942 to 1946, where he led in scoring for four years and led the university to a 112-3 record, a mark that included a 59-game winning streak. Haynes' dribbling and ball handling caught the attention of the Harlem Globetrotters during an exhibition game against Langston. After earning his degree in industrial education from Langston he began his career with the Globetrotters.

In 1953, he founded his own team, the Harlem Magicians, but later rejoined the Harlem Globetrotters as a player and coach. He played with both the Bucketeers and the Harlem Wizards before playing his last nine years of professional basketball with his recreated Magicians.

In a four-decade career, Haynes played in more than 12,000 games, traveled over 4-million miles and entertained fans in nearly 100 countries. Contrastingly, he and his teammates suffered discrimination at home and had difficulty locating hotels and

restaurants that would serve an African American troupe.

Haynes' talents were not limited to the hardwood. In 1972, he entered the world of women's fashion, opening Seventh Avenue's first major Black owned-and operated fashion house. At the time, the \$9 billion fashion industry was floundering. Within three months the Biella line, meaning "beautiful", was being carried in more than 500 upper-end stores and boutiques from coast to coast. During the daylight hours, Marques spent his time selling his line of high-end Italian knits. He also owned a Tulsa-based insurance agenda and an ice cream parlor in his hometown.

Haynes retired in 1992 and was the first Harlem Globetrotter player glorified in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame. He has also been enshrined in the Langston Hall of Fame, Ethnic American Sports Hall of Fame, National Black College Alumni Hall of Fame, New York All Sports Hall of Fame, NAIA Hall of Fame and the Oklahoma Sports Hall of Fame, among others. He is one of only five Globetrotters to have his number retired.



**Did you Know?**

Induction into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame is the highest honor an individual can receive from the State of Oklahoma

The Oklahoma Hall of Fame Banquet & Induction Ceremony is held annually in November, the month of Statehood

More than 600 individuals have been inducted into the Oklahoma Hall of Fame

Each member of the Oklahoma Hall of Fame is featured in the Gaylord-Pickens Oklahoma Heritage Museum

The Oklahoma Hall of Fame is Televised on OETA

**CATHY KEATING**



**Cathy Keating is a fourth-generation Oklahoman who was born and raised in Tulsa. She has focused much of her**

**life on community service, most prominently while she was First Lady of Oklahoma from 1995 to 2003. During this time she visited all 77 Oklahoma counties and more than 500 schools to read, motivate, and inspire young people to work hard to make their dreams come true. After the Oklahoma City bombing, Keating organized and implemented the international prayer service. Her book, "In Their Name, The Oklahoma City Bombing," was on the New York Times best seller list, with all proceeds going to project recovery.**

**Also while First Lady, Keating founded Friends of the Oklahoma Governor's Mansion, a nonprofit organization dedicated to the mansion's restoration and preservation. She renovated and permanently furnished the Governor's Mansion and the Phillips Pavilion and authored the books "Our Governor's Mansions" and "Ooh La La: Cuisine Presented in a Stately Manner," with all proceeds benefitting the cause.**

**Keating has served on the boards for the Habitat for Humanities National Trust, Oklahoma City National Memorial, Jasmine Moran Children's Museum, Oklahoma School for Science and Mathematics, and Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation. She is co-chair of the Washington, D.C. American Red Cross capital campaign and the Oklahoma City Salvation Army capital campaign. She serves on the boards of the National Cowboy & Western Heritage Museum, where she founded and chairs the Annie Oakley Society, a women's leadership organiza-**

**STEVE MALCOLM**



Malcolm is the recently retired chairman, president and chief executive officer of the Tulsa-based Williams Company. He holds a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from the University of Missouri-Rolla and has attained advanced management training from Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

In 2002, when Malcolm was named chief executive officer of Williams, it was facing financial crisis due to the collapse of the energy trading and telecommunications industries. As the new CEO, Malcolm immediately began to set both long- and short-term strategies to get Williams back on track. He successfully led the company into a new era of growth and expansion from 2004 until he retired in 2010. His retirement marked the end of a 26-year career at Williams, during which he held leadership positions throughout the company. At the time of his retirement, Williams had become the tenth-largest producer of natural gas in the United States, was one of North America's largest providers of midstream gathering and processing services, and its interstate gas pipelines delivered approximately 12% of the natural gas consumed in America each day. The company's market value had grown to more than \$14 billion.

Malcolm has served as chairman of the Tulsa Future Oversight Committee and the vice chair of the Tulsa Stadium Trust. He has served on the boards of the YMCA of Greater Tulsa, YMCA of the USA, St. John Medical Center, the University of Tulsa Board of Trustees, Tulsa Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa Community Foundation, Metropolitan Tulsa Urban League Advisory Board, Oklahoma Center for Community and Justice, Tulsa Educare, the Tulsa Area United Way and is a trustee for Missouri University of Science and Technology. He also has served as vice chair of the American Exploration & Produc-

**ROGER MILLER**



It was during long days in the cotton fields and on his three-mile walks to school in Erick, Oklahoma, that Roger Miller began writing songs. Entertainer Sheb Wooley, married to Miller's cousin, taught Miller his first chords on guitar and bought him his first fiddle.

Following discharge from the U.S. Army, he headed to Nashville. He auditioned for Chet Atkins, who loaned him a guitar, and was told to work on his songs and voice before coming back. While there, he played fiddle in Minnie Pearl's band and collaborated on a few songs with George Jones.

After getting married and having a child, Miller moved his family to Amarillo, Texas, joined the fire department and played honky tonks at night. There he met Ray Price and was asked to join the Cherokee Cowboys. With his family in tow, he returned to Nashville and signed a songwriting deal. Within two years, he cut a duet with Donny Little and then launched his solo career. Among his hit records were "You Don't Want My Love," "King of the Road," "Engine #9" and "The Last Word in Lonesome is Me."

In 1964 "Dang Me" earned Miller Grammy Awards for Best Country and Western Single, Vocal Male, Song, and Album, as well as the title of Best New Country and Western Artist. In addition to earning five more Grammys the following year he earned his first award from the Academy of Country Music.

**Miller continued to tour and record until the early 1990s, charting his final top 20 country hit "Old Friends" with Willie Nelson in 1982. In 1985, Miller produced the score for and acted in "Big River," a Broadway stage adaptation of Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn, earning him a Tony Award. Dur-**

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## ELIZABETH WARREN

A graduate of the University of Houston and Rutgers Law School, Professor Elizabeth Warren is the Leo Gottlieb Professor of Law at Harvard University. Warren was the chief adviser to the National Bankruptcy Review Commission and was appointed by Chief Justice William Rehnquist as the first academic member of the Federal Judicial Education Committee.

She has served as a member of the Commission on Economic Inclusion established by the FDIC, as vice president of the American Law Institute, and been elected to membership in the American Academic of Arts and Sciences.

Warren has written nine books and more than one-hundred scholarly articles dealing with credit and economic stress. Her latest two popular books, *The Two-Income Trap* and *All Your Worth*, were both on national best seller lists.

Warren has been principal investigator on empirical studies funded by the National Science Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and more than a dozen other foundations. She has testified several times before House and the Senate committees on financial issues.

Time Magazine has twice named her one of the Time 100 Most Influential People in the World, *The Boston Globe* named her Bostonian of the Year, and the *National Law Journal* named her one of the Most Influential Lawyers of the Decade. She has been recognized for her work by several other publications and professional groups, including *Smart Money*, *Forbes* Magazine’s Seven Most Powerful People in Their Field, and *GQ* Magazine’s 50 Most Powerful People in D.C.

In the aftermath of the 2008 financial crisis, Warren served as chair of the Congressional Oversight Panel for the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). Her independent and tireless efforts to protect taxpayers and to ensure tough oversight of both the Bush and Obama Administrations won praise from both sides of the aisle. Most recently, she served as Assistant to the President and Special Advisor to the Secretary of the Treasury on the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

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*The generosity of Edward L. Gaylord, 1974 Oklahoma Hall of Fame Honoree, and T. Boone Pickens, 2003 Oklahoma Hall of Fame Honoree, made possible the Edward L. Gaylord—T. Boone Pickens Oklahoma Heritage Museum and a state-of-the-art Oklahoma Hall of Fame Gallery.*

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