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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
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Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13834
Folder ID Number: 13834-001

Folder Title:
[Presidential Remarks]--Tulsa, Oklahoma 9/22/92 [OA 7580]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	23	1	3

September 21, 1992
4:00 p.m.
CIVIL

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: TULSA, OKLAHOMA
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992

Thank you and good morning everyone. I'm glad to be here in Tulsa. I'm told The New York Times now refers to this city as the new Peoria -- the place where you go to find out what the rest of America is thinking. Sounds to me like Tulsa is thinking some pretty enthusiastic thoughts these days.

May I say pay a special tribute to these high school great bands -- the Hornets, the Warriors, the Indians and the Eagles -- whose schools all won their football games last weekend.//

Finally, let me say a word about those of you who put together the fabulous F-15's -- the hard-working men and women of McDonnell-Douglas. Thanks for hosting us here. And I want to say hello to all of you who work for the great Rockwell Corporation.//

You know, for the past few weeks, I've been traveling the length and breadth of America, stumping for the economic ideas I believe in -- my Agenda for American Renewal.

I want to create new markets for American products -- and new jobs for American workers.// I want to give our kids what they truly deserve -- the world's finest schools for a brand new century.// And I want to use competition to reform our health care system.// I believe you should only feel the pain when you visit the doctor's office, not a month later, when you get the bill in the mail.//

My Agenda builds on the global opportunity before us. It includes 13 specific items that I will fight to get done in the very first year of my second term.

While I have been outlining my positive ideas for the future, my opponent has chosen to focus his energy on the past. Month after month, he has attacked my record, spent his time and money and energy talking about what's wrong with America -- not to mention what's wrong with George Bush.

I not talked much about my opponent's record, because I believe the American people have wanted a positive discussion about what we will do to renew America.

But with just six weeks before this election, I think it's time we put the spotlight on your neighboring state of Arkansas. To sharpen the differences, on the fundamental issues that divide us. To move beyond Candidate Clinton's rhetoric, to find out what Governor Clinton has actually done in Arkansas.

This morning in Missouri, I looked at the entire Clinton record in detail. For the rest of the day, I'm stopping by Oklahoma and the other states that are Arkansas neighbors. I want to get a close look -- at what's been going on under that Little Rock.

I want to talk about the facts -- because the facts speak volumes. I want you to understand, the my argument isn't with the people of Arkansas, but with their leader.

You see, the other side says they are very eager to debate. And we have a debate for them. One the one side is Candidate Clinton -- a promising young man -- who seems to be willing to

promise anything to get elected. On the other side is Governor Clinton -- whose record in Arkansas is a series of broken promises.

On each stop on my trip today, I'm focussing on one issue of importance to the people of Oklahoma -- and indeed all Americans. Here in Oklahoma, I'd like to talk about the great struggle for civil rights -- of equality for all people -- the American dream.

Candidate Clinton and his running mate recently published a paperback book -- a catalogue of complaints about America. And it's full of grand promises about the future.

Way back on page 175, there's a chapter called "The Clinton-Gore Record." Eleven single-spaced pages -- everything flattering they could possibly think to say about themselves. And not one word about civil rights. Not one word. Even though Governor Clinton says -- and I quote directly -- everybody knows that I have the best civil rights record."

Well, lets see if the facts match Governor Clinton's "modest" assessment of himself.

Some of you may know that in 1968 -- when I was a Congressman from Texas -- I supported the Fair Housing Act. It wasn't popular with some of my constituents at the time. Times have changed, of course, and nowadays 41 states have laws banning housing discrimination. Forty-one states -- including Oklahoma. But Arkansas isn't one of them -- even though my opponent has been governor for 12 years.

Forty-six states, including Oklahoma, have human relations agencies that safeguard their citizens against discrimination. But not Arkansas.

Forty-eight states have basic civil rights laws that ban discrimination and guarantee equal opportunity -- and Oklahoma included is proud to be one of them. But not Arkansas. That's right. Arkansas is one of only two states without a civil rights statute.

Candidate Clinton likes to criticize my 1990 veto of the Democratic Congress's quota bill. I did veto that bill -- and I'll veto any other quota bill the Democrats cook up. But I believe you can vote against quotas, and still take a stand for civil rights.

So last year, after tough negotiations with Congress, I did sign a major Civil Rights Bill -- I did it without resorting to quotas.

Even though Governor Clinton's party enjoys overwhelming control of the Arkansas legislature, he still hasn't brought a civil rights bill to the people of Arkansas.

So when you hear the Candidate Clinton's rhetoric about civil rights, remember Governor Clinton's record.

Believe me: I'll be happy to put my civil rights record next to Bill Clinton's any day of the week.

About 20 miles from here, is the home of the great Will Rogers, the man who said the he wasn't a comic, he just watched the government, and reported the facts.

Well, I'm not sure if even Will Roger's would get a chuckle out of Governor Clinton's record.

Governor Clinton talks a good game, but his actions betray his words. On economic fairness, on crime, on policies for children, on environmental protection, on health care, on civil rights --

Candidate Clinton says one thing -- but has been doing another.

The record of Governor Clinton proves that it doesn't matter what Candidate Clinton says. Because he won't deliver.

So whether it's Candidate Clinton or Governor Clinton -- the message is the same: Bill Clinton is wrong for America.

I say we can do better. I say America deserves better.

Yes, we face challenges, yes we have problems, but my Agenda will confront our challenges, and renew America.

My agenda is right for America. The ideas, the principles, the values, we need to bring this country together, and renew our great nation.

So that we can match the peace we have achieved around the world, with peace of mind here at home.

Thanks for the warm Oklahoma welcome. God Bless the United States of America.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

21-SEP-1992 04:37PM

TO: JENNIFER A. GROSSMAN
FROM: GARY J. GERSHOWITZ
OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS
SUBJECT: BACKGROUND, LOCAL COLOR: TULSA

HISTORY:

FRENCH TRADERS AND PLAINS-CULTURE OSAGE TRIBESMAN OCCUPIED THE REGION NOW SURROUNDING TULSA WHEN THE UNITED STATES BOUGHT THE LAND FROM FRANCE AS PART OF 1803'S LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

THE NAME TULSA BECAME OFFICIAL FOR THE SETTLEMENT IN 1879 WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE (ON THE PONY EXPRESS MAIL ROUTE) WHICH ALSO MARKED THE BEGINNING OF TULSA AS AN ECONOMIC FORCE IN THE AREA.

IN 1901 OIL RESERVES WERE DISCOVERED IN RED FORK, ACROSS THE ARKANSAS RIVER FROM TULSA. ENTERPRISING TULSANS BUILT A TOLL BRIDGE TO CONNECT THEIR CITY WITH THE OIL COUNTRY, AND OILMAN CROSSED THE RIVER TO MAKE TULSA THEIR HOME.

TULSA'S NICKNAME: "OIL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD"

TULSA STILL RELIES ECONOMICALLY ON OIL, BUT ENJOYS A DIVERSIFIED ECONOMIC COMMUNITY IN WHICH VIRTUALLY EVERY TRADE AND BUSINESS IS REPRESENTED.

FAMOUS PERSON FROM OKLAHOMA:

WILL ROGERS. HE WAS BORN IN OOLOGAH, ABOUT 20 OR 30 MILES FROM TULSA. A PRESIDENTIALESQUE STORY ROGERS USED TO TELL:

THE HOUSE HE WAS BORN IN WAS BUILT OF LOGS WITH FRAME ADDITIONS -- "JUST BEFORE MY BIRTH MY MOTHER, BEING IN ONE OF THESE FRAME ROOMS, HAD THEM REMOVE HER INTO THE LOG PART OF THE HOUSE -- SHE WANTED ME TO BE BORN IN A LOG HOUSE. SHE HAD JUST READ THE LIFE OF LINCOLN -- SO I GOT THE LOG-HOUSE END OF IT OKAY; ALL I NEED NOW IS THE OTHER QUALIFICATIONS."

RECREATION:

ONE OF THE LARGER PARKS IN TULSA IS MOHAWK PARK -- IT HAS TWO

LARGE LAKES, A GOLF COURSE AND A ZOO. ANOTHER IS WOODWARD PARK, WHICH IS NOTED ESPECIALLY FOR ITS ROSE GARDENS

FOUR HIGH SCHOOL BANDS WILL BE AT THE RALLY: THE FOLLOWING SCORES ARE FROM THE LATEST FOOTBALL GAMES PLAYED.

1) BOOKER T. WASHINGTON -- TEAM NAME -- "HORNETS" -- MASCOT -- HORNET. WON LAST GAME AGAINST OKLAHOMA CITY DOUGLAS -- 21 TO 14

2) DANIAL WEBSTER HIGH -- TEAM NAME -- "WARRIORS" -- MASCOT -- WARRIOR -- BEAT MANNFORD HIGH 38 TO 0

3) UNION HIGH -- TEAM NAME -- "INDIANS" -- MASCOT -- INDIAN -- BEAT PONCA CITY 28 TO 0

4) EDISON HIGH -- TEAM -- "EAGLES" -- MASCOT -- EDDIE EAGLE -- BEAT MEMORIAL HIGH 14 TO 7

UNIVERSITY OF TULSA ARE KNOWN AS THE "GOLDEN HURRICANES" THEIR MASCOT IS THE "LITTLE HURRICANE"

MOST RECENT LARGE INDIAN POWWOW IN TULSA:

INDIAN POWWOW -- SPONSORED BY ENTER TRIBAL INDIAN CLUB OF TULSA -- HELD JULY 31 THRU AUGUST 2ND -- APPROX. 11,000 IN ATTENDANCE FROM 35 DIFFERENT TRIBES -- 400 DANCERS PARTICIPATED FROM VARIOUS TRIBES ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

ON SEPTEMBER 12 DOWNTOWN TULSA UNLIMITED SPONSORED THEIR ANNUAL "CHILI COOKOFF" -- TULSA COUNTY REPUBLICANS AND TULSA COUNTY DEMOCRATS ENTERED THE AMATURE DIVISION -- THE REPUBLICANS WERE IN THE "ELEPHANT EXPRESS BOOTH" -- BOTH PARTIES WENT NECK 'N NECK TO DETERMINE WHO HAD THE BEST CHILI, BUT THE BEST CHEF (PARTY UNKNOWN) FROM THE AMATURE DIVISION WON.

LOCAL SPORTS TEAM

TEXAS DRILLERS -- AA AFFILIATE OF TEXAS RANGERS -- PLAY AT DRILLERS STADIUM -- ONE SECOND HALF OF THEIR DIVISION IN THE PLAY-OFFS, BUT THEY LOST THE FINAL GAME -- ONE OF THEIR BETTER YEARS, HAD RECORD ATTENDANCE.

TULSA OILERS -- HOCKEY TEAM -- BACK IN TULSA AFTER 8 YEARS -- OPENING GAME WILL PLAYED AGAINST MEMPHIS ON NOVEMBER 6 AT MAXWELL CONVENTION CENTER -- 30 HOME GAMES BETWEEN NOVEMBER & MARCH. IMPORTANT: LOTS OF HOCKEY FANS IN TULSA -- THEY EAGERLY AWAIT THE RETURN OF THE OILERS AFTER 8 YEARS.

September 21, 1992
6:30 pm
RECORD

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: EVENT TBD
 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1992
 SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI

(Acknowledgments, intro, etc.)

Two weeks ago in Detroit, I presented to the American people my Agenda for American Renewal -- a clear-eyed look at what's wrong with our country, and what's right. I offered a comprehensive, integrated approach to win the new global economic competition. So that by early in the next century, the world's first \$10 trillion economy will be found right here, in the United States.

//

Last week, I discussed in detail how my vision of our future differs from that of my opponent. The differences couldn't be deeper -- the stakes couldn't be higher.

Basically, it comes down to this: My opponent believes government planners can manage the economy better than the workers and entrepreneurs who actually make it grow.

I respect government, but I don't put my faith in it. I put my faith in the tax-paying, hard-working men and women of America.//

Candidate Clinton wants to raise taxes that will kill jobs. I want to cut taxes to help Americans create jobs.

Candidate Clinton wants to increase federal spending by at least \$220 billion. And I want to cut it ... by that much and more.

Our differences will become clearer as we head towards

election day. And then you will make a choice.

The American people are interviewing two men for the same job. Governor Clinton says: Hire me.

Now, you know me. My record is on the table. You know its shortcomings -- and its strengths. And in my Agenda I've told you what I intend to do to build on that record.

So today let's look at my opponent's record -- the Arkansas record.

I hear Candidate Clinton is up in Michigan today -- talking about debates. But before the Candidate debates the President, maybe Governor Clinton should debate Candidate Clinton. You see -- we've all heard what Candidate Clinton says he can do for America. But that's very different from what Governor Clinton has done to Arkansas.

Now, I want to be fair. So I'm going to stick to the facts. Just the facts -- because the facts speak for themselves. And I'll stick to issues on which Bill Clinton says he's been a leader.

And I'm going to start with civil rights.

Candidate Clinton and his running mate recently published a paperback book -- a catalogue of complaints about America. And it's full of grand promises about the future they're planning for themselves in the White House.

Way back on page 175, there's a chapter called "The Clinton-Gore Record." Eleven single-spaced pages -- everything nice they could possibly think to say about themselves. And not one word about civil rights. Not one -- even though Governor Clinton brags

that his civil rights record is -- and I quote -- "the best."

Some of you may know that in 1968 -- when I was a Congressman from Texas -- I supported the Fair Housing Act. It wasn't popular with some of my constituents. Times have changed, of course, and nowadays 41 states have laws banning housing discrimination. Forty-one states. But Arkansas isn't one of them -- even though my opponent has been governor for 12 years.

Forty-six states have human relations agencies that safeguard their citizens against discrimination. But not Arkansas.

Forty-eight states have basic civil rights laws that ban discrimination and guarantee equal opportunity. But not Arkansas. Arkansas is one of only two states without a civil rights statute.

Candidate Clinton likes to talk about my 1990 veto of the Democratic Congress's quota bill. I did veto that bill -- and I'll veto any other quota bill the Democrats cook up. But being against quotas and being for civil rights is not a contradiction.

So last year, after tough negotiations with Congress, I did sign a major Civil Rights Bill -- without resorting to quotas. Even though his party enjoys overwhelming control of the Arkansas legislature, Governor Clinton still hasn't brought a civil rights bill to the people of Arkansas.

So when you hear the Candidate Clinton's rhetoric about civil rights, remember Governor Clinton's record.

Believe me: I'll be happy to put my civil rights record next to his any day of the week.

Now consider another issue: economic fairness. Candidate

*Let's
55k.
Counsel to
for
President*

*Definitions &
General Provisions
Chap. 21 Art. III
Art 44
EMPLOYMENT
Title 74*

MS

P2

4TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

OKLAHOMA STATUTES

THIS DOCUMENT IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1992 SUPPLEMENT (1991 1ST. REG. SESSION)

TITLE 25. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS
CHAPTER 21. DISCRIMINATION
ARTICLE 3. DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

25 OKL. St. § 1302 (1991)

§ 1302. Employers

A. It is a discriminatory practice for an employer:

1. To fail or refuse to hire, to discharge, or otherwise to discriminate against an individual with respect to compensation or the terms, conditions, privileges or responsibilities of employment, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap unless such action is related to a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the employer's business or enterprise; or

2. To limit, segregate, or classify an employee in a way which would deprive or tend to deprive an individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect the status of an employee, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap unless such action is related to a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the employer's business or enterprise.

B. This section does not apply to the employment of an individual by his parents, spouse, or child or to employment in the domestic service of the employer.

DATE: SEPTEMBER 21, 1992

CLIENT: GARY
LIBRARY: STATES
FILE: ALLCDE

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:
25 OKLAHOMA STATUTES AND ARTICLE 4A

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:
LEVEL 1... 1

1ST DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

~~OKLAHOMA STATUTES~~

THIS DOCUMENT IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1992 SUPPLEMENT (1991 1ST. REG. SESSION)

TITLE 25. DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PROVISIONS
CHAPTER 21. DISCRIMINATION
ARTICLE 4A. DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

25 OKL. St. § 1452 (1991)

NOTICE: FIRST OF TWO VERSIONS OF THIS SECTION;
This section is effective until superceded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

§ 1452. Discriminatory housing practices

A. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory housing practice, because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap, for any person, or any agent or employee of such person:

1. To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of any housing, or otherwise make unavailable or deny any housing;
2. To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of housing, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with any housing;
3. To make, print, publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to the sale or rental of housing that indicates any preference, limitation, discrimination, or intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination;
4. To represent to any person, for reasons of discrimination, that any housing is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when such housing is in fact so available;
5. To deny any person access, membership, or participation in any multiple listing service, real estate broker's organization, or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting housing, or to discriminate in the terms or conditions of such access, membership, or participation;
6. To include in any transfer, sale, rental, or lease of housing any restrictive covenant that discriminates, or for any person to honor or exercise, or attempt to honor or exercise, any discriminatory covenant pertaining to housing;
7. To refuse to consider the income of both applicants when both applicants seek to buy or lease housing;
8. To refuse to consider as a valid source of income any public assistance, alimony, or child support, awarded by a court, when that source can be verified as to its amount, length of time received, regularity, or receipt;

25 Okl. St. § 1452 (1991)

9. To discriminate against a person in the terms, conditions, or privileges relating to the obtaining or use of financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of any housing;

10. To discharge, demote, or discriminate in matters of compensation or working conditions against any employee or agent because of the obedience of said employee or agent to the provisions of this section;

11. To solicit or attempt to solicit the listing of housing for sale or lease, by door to door solicitation, in person, or by telephone, or by distribution of circulars, if one of the purposes is to change the racial composition of the neighborhood;

12. To knowingly induce or attempt to induce another person to transfer an interest in real property, or to discourage another person from purchasing real property, by representations regarding the existing or potential proximity of real property owned, used, or occupied by persons of any particular race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, or handicap, or to represent that such existing or potential proximity shall or may result in:

- a. the lowering of property values,
- b. a change in the racial, religious, or ethnic character of the block, neighborhood, or area in which the property is located,
- c. an increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the area, or
- d. a decline in quality of the schools serving the area;

13. To refuse to rent or lease housing to a blind, deaf, or handicapped person on the basis of the person's use or possession of a bona fide, properly trained guide, signal, or service dog; or

14. To demand the payment of an additional nonrefundable fee or an unreasonable deposit for rent from a blind, deaf, or handicapped person for such dog. Such blind, deaf, or handicapped person may be liable for any damage done to the dwelling by such dog.

B. No other categories or classes of persons are protected under this act. The Human Rights Commission shall have no authority or jurisdiction to act on complaints based on any kind of discrimination other than those kinds prohibited herein.

 NOTICE: SECOND OF TWO VERSIONS OF THIS SECTION;
 This section becomes effective upon certification by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

§ 1452. Discriminatory housing practices--Categories or classes of persons protected--Jurisdiction of Human Rights Commission

A. It shall be an unlawful discriminatory housing practice for any person, or any agent or employee of such person:

1. To refuse to sell or rent after the making of a bona fide offer, or to refuse to negotiate for the sale or rental of any housing, or otherwise make unavailable or deny any housing because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
2. To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of housing, or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with any housing because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
3. To make, print, publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published any notice, statement, or advertisement, with respect to the sale or rental of housing that indicates any preference, limitation, discrimination, or intention to make any such preference, limitation, or discrimination because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
4. To represent to any person, for reasons of discrimination, that any housing is not available for inspection, sale, or rental when such housing is in fact so available because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
5. To deny any person access to, or membership or participation in, a multiple-listing service, real estate brokers' organization or other service, organization, or facility relating to the business of selling or renting dwellings, or discriminate against a person in the terms or conditions of access, membership, or participation in such an organization, service, or facility because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
6. To include in any transfer, sale, rental, or lease of housing any restrictive covenant that discriminates, or for any person to honor or exercise, or attempt to honor or exercise, any discriminatory covenant pertaining to housing because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
7. To refuse to consider the income of both applicants when both applicants seek to buy or lease housing because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
8. To refuse to consider as a valid source of income any public assistance, alimony, or child support, awarded by a court, when that source can be verified as to its amount, length of time received, regularity, or receipt because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
9. To discriminate against a person in the terms, conditions, or privileges relating to the obtaining or use of financial assistance for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, repair, or maintenance of any housing because of race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status, or handicap;
10. To discharge, demote, or discriminate in matters of compensation or working conditions against any employee or agent because of the obedience of said employee or agent to the provisions of this section;

25 OKL. St. § 1452 (1991)

11. To solicit or attempt to solicit the listing of housing for sale or lease, by door to door solicitation, in person, or by telephone, or by distribution of circulars, if one of the purposes is to change the racial composition of the neighborhood;

12. To knowingly induce or attempt to induce another person to transfer an interest in real property, or to discourage another person from purchasing real property, by representations regarding the existing or potential proximity of real property owned, used, or occupied by persons of any particular race, color, religion, gender, national origin, age, familial status or handicap, or to represent that such existing or potential proximity shall or may result in:

- a. the lowering of property values,
- b. a change in the racial, religious, or ethnic character of the block, neighborhood, or area in which the property is located,
- c. an increase in criminal or antisocial behavior in the area, or
- d. a decline in quality of the schools serving the area;

13. To refuse to rent or lease housing to a blind, deaf, or handicapped person on the basis of the person's use or possession of a bona fide, properly trained guide, signal, or service dog;

14. To demand the payment of an additional nonrefundable fee or an unreasonable deposit for rent from a blind, deaf, or handicapped person for such dog. Such blind, deaf, or handicapped person may be liable for any damage done to the dwelling by such dog;

15. a. To discriminate in the sale or rental or otherwise make available or deny a dwelling to any buyer or renter because of a handicap of:

- (1) that buyer or renter,
- (2) a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is sold, rented, or made available, or
- (3) any person associated with that buyer or renter,

b. To discriminate against any person in the terms, conditions, or privileges of sale or rental of a dwelling or in the provision of services or facilities in connection with the dwelling because of a handicap of:

- (1) that person,
- (2) a person residing in or intending to reside in that dwelling after it is so sold, rented, or made available, or
- (3) any person associated with that person;

16. For purposes of handicap discrimination in housing pursuant to this act, discrimination includes:

- a. a refusal to permit, at the expense of the handicapped person,

25 Okl. St. § 1452 (1991)

reasonable modifications of existing premises occupied or to be occupied by the person if the modifications may be necessary to afford the person full enjoyment of the premises, provided that such person also provides a surety bond guaranteeing restoration of the premises to their prior condition, if necessary to make the premises suitable for nonhandicapped tenants,

b. a refusal to make reasonable accommodations in rules, policies, practices, or services, when the accommodations may be necessary to afford the person equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, or

c. in connection with the design and construction of covered multifamily dwellings for first occupancy thirty (30) months after the date of enactment of the federal Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-430), a failure to design and construct those dwellings in a manner that:

(1) the public use and common use portions of the dwellings are readily accessible to and usable by handicapped persons,

(2) all the doors designed to allow passage into and within all premises within the dwellings are sufficiently wide to allow passage by handicapped persons in wheelchairs, and

(3) all premises within the dwellings contain the following features of adaptive design:

(a) an accessible route into and through the dwelling,

(b) light switches, electrical outlets, thermostats, and other environmental controls in accessible locations,

(c) reinforcements in bathroom walls to allow later installation of grab bars, and

(d) usable kitchen and bathrooms so that an individual in a wheelchair can maneuver about the space,

(4) compliance with the appropriate requirements of the American National Standard for buildings and facilities providing accessibility and usability for physically handicapped people, commonly cited as "ANSI A 117.1", suffices to satisfy the requirements of subdivision (3) of subparagraph c of this paragraph,

(5) as used in this subsection, the term "covered multifamily dwellings" means:

(a) buildings consisting of four or more units if the buildings have one or more elevators, and

(b) ground floor units in other buildings consisting of four or more units,

(6) nothing in this subsection requires that a dwelling be made

25 Okl. St. § 1452 (1991)

available to an individual whose tenancy would constitute a direct threat to the health or safety of other individuals or whose tenancy would result in substantial physical damage to the property of others;

17. a. A person whose business includes engaging in residential real estate related transactions may not discriminate against a person in making a real estate related transaction available or in the terms or conditions of a real estate related transaction because of race, color, religion, gender, handicap, familial status, national origin or age,

b. In this section, "residential real estate related transaction" means:

(1) making or purchasing loans or providing other financial assistance:

(a) to purchase, construct, improve, repair, or maintain a dwelling, or

(b) to secure residential real estate, or

(2) selling, brokering, or appraising residential real property;

18. This section does not prohibit discrimination against a person because the person has been convicted under federal law or the law of any state of the illegal manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance.

B. No other categories or classes of persons are protected pursuant to this act. The Human Rights Commission shall have no authority or jurisdiction to act on complaints based on any kind of discrimination other than those kinds of discrimination prohibited pursuant to Sections 1101 et seq. of Title 25 of the Oklahoma Statutes or any other specifically authorized by law.

DATE: SEPTEMBER 21, 1992

CLIENT: GARY
LIBRARY: STATES
FILE: ALLCDE

YOUR SEARCH REQUEST IS:
OKLAHOMA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS FOUND WITH YOUR REQUEST THROUGH:
LEVEL 1... 16

5TH DOCUMENT of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

OKLAHOMA STATUTES

THIS DOCUMENT IS CURRENT THROUGH THE 1992 SUPPLEMENT (1991 1ST. REG. SESSION)

TITLE 74. STATE GOVERNMENT
CHAPTER 30. OKLAHOMA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

74 OKL. St. § 952 (1991)

§ 952. Human Rights Commission

There is hereby created the Oklahoma Human Rights Commission. Said Commission shall consist of nine (9) members appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Initially, three of such members shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year, three for terms of two (2) years, and three for terms of three (3) years, and until their successors are appointed and confirmed. Thereafter all appointments to the Commission shall be for terms of three (3) years and until their successors are appointed and confirmed.

In making such appointments to said Commission, consideration shall be given to making the membership broadly representative of the geographic areas of the state, the two major political parties in the state, and the several racial, religious, and ethnic groups residing in the state.

The Office of Public Affairs shall provide a suitable office for said Commission for which the Commission shall pay an appropriate rental charge.

The Commission shall meet regularly at least once per month and at such other times as may be set by the Chairman. Members of the Commission shall receive no salary, but shall be entitled to travel reimbursement as provided by the State Travel Reimbursement Act.



202
456
6270

OFFICE OF
PRESIDENTIAL ADVANCE
COVER PAGE

TO: Gary Gerowitz

FROM: White House Press Advance

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: 3
(including cover page)

DATE: September 21, 1992

TIME: _____

MESSAGE:
Media Advisory for
The President's Visit to
Tulsa, Oklahoma

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS WITH THE TRANSMISSION PLEASE CALL.

TELEPHONE NUMBER: 918-832-7928

University of Tulsa
 Name: Golden Hurricanes
 Mascot: Little Hurricane
 Saturday Game: with Kansas Jay Hawks
 Lost: 35 to 7 ~~lost~~
~~and so on~~

High School Bands
 Brooker T. Washington High School
 Team Name: Washington Hornets
 Mascot: Hornet
 Game played: Friday ~~at~~ Oklahoma City, Douglas
 Score 21 to 14 won

Daniel Webster High
 Warriors Mascot: Warrior
 Game: Mannford High
 38 to 0 Won.

Union High School
 Indians (Name)
 Indians (Mascot)
 Ponca City 28 to 0 won.

Edison High School
 Team: Eagles
 Mascot: Eddie Eagle
 Game: Memorial - 14 to 7 won
 high school

Brookert T. Washington High School: - Don Barnem.
 Team Name: Washington Hornets
 Mascot: Hornet
 Game Played: Oklahoma City/Douglas -
 21 to 14 - Won -
 Colors: Black & Orange.

Edison Daniel Webster High
 Team - Warriors
 Mascot - Warrior ^{Royal} Blue & White
 Game played - Thurs Mannford.
 38 to 2 Won -

~~International Dtro Every 4 yrs -~~
 Tulsa Drillers - Texas Rangers
 AA of Oklahoma
 15+ Yale (st) Drillers Stadium
 April to Sept - of Division
 Finished 2nd half won
 Division Lost next step up -
 Day off - Better years Record
 Attendance -

Hockey -
 Tulsa Oilers - Back in Tulsa after 8 yrs
 Starting Nov 6 thru March
 30 Home games - First - Memphis
 Maxwell Convention Center - Downtown -
 1st Game w/ Memphis

~~Postmaster - Please Not in Tulsa -~~
~~City -~~

International Finals Rodeo.
 Lost to Ok City - Held in Jan.

No info avail on E. Ok Square
 Dance Festival or Johnnie Bee
 Willis Stampede

Chili Cook Off - Date 12th of Sept

Tulsa Co Republicans - Elephant Express Booth
entered Chili Contest - Democrats
entered "Bushwacked Chili" - Both
lost - Professionals won -
(FROM LOCAL RESTAURANT)

TU - Plans in Russia discussed
with you are not finalized -
Don't use -

Parks -

One of the largest parks is
Mohawk Park - Information you
have is o.k. Other Parks - Riverside
etc may actually be larger -

VOLUME 27

Trance to Venial Sin

T H E E N C Y C L O P E D I A
AMERICANA
I N T E R N A T I O N A L E D I T I O N

COMPLETE IN THIRTY VOLUMES
FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816

In 1709, Tull acquired a farm of his own near Hungerford, which he called Prosperous Farm. Again for reasons of health he undertook an extended tour of France and Italy (1711-1714), making a study of farm practices there. He particularly studied the vineyards of Languedoc, where the ground between the rows of vines was kept pulverized by cultivation. At Prosperous Farm he introduced a similar system of cultivation between rows of drill-planted crops, using a horse-drawn hoe, or cultivator, of his own invention. Tull held that regular cultivation allowed the vacant land between rows to lie fallow, and thus eliminated or greatly reduced the need to let whole fields lie fallow as often as every other year. Furthermore, the cultivation kept down weeds and kept the soil aerated and open to absorb moisture. Tull's system of drill planting and frequent cultivation enabled him to grow wheat on the same field for several years in a row, producing larger yields than did neighboring farmers while at the same time using only one third as much seed.

In 1731, Tull published an account of his views and experiments in *The New Horse-houghing Husbandry or an Essay on the Principles of Tillage and Vegetation*. Although farmers were slow to adopt Tull's theories, by the end of the 18th century his practices of economy in seeding by use of drills and of clean farming by frequent cultivation had been widely adopted in Britain and on the Continent. He died at Prosperous Farm on Feb. 21, 1741.

TULLAHOMA, tul-ə-hō'mə, a city in south central Tennessee, in Coffee and Franklin counties, is about 70 miles (113 km) southeast of Nashville. Aircraft parts, clothing, sporting goods, neon signs, and processed foods are produced here. Of major economic importance to the city is the nearby Arnold Engineering Development Center, where the U. S. Air Force maintains laboratories and a wind tunnel for testing jet aircraft and guided missiles.

Tullahoma was formerly a large Cherokee Indian camp. The present city grew from a labor camp set up in 1850 to build a railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga. It was incorporated in 1852. Tullahoma was captured by Union forces in 1863 during the Civil War. The city is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Population: 15,800.

TULLE, tool, also known as silk net or rayon net, is a stiff, sheer silk or rayon fabric made with a hexagonal mesh. Tulle is used in veils, dress goods, ballet costumes, and overdapping. Although it is cool and holds shapes very well, it is delicate and difficult to launder. Tulle takes its name from the town of Tulle, France, where a fine silk net formerly was made.

TULLUS HOSTILIUS, tul'əs hos-til'ē-əs, is traditionally regarded as the third king of Rome (673-642 B. C.), the successor of Numa Pompilius. According to legend, it was during his reign that Rome conquered Alba Longa in a contest between three Roman brothers, the Horatii, and three Alban brothers, the Curiatii. He also waged successful wars against Fidenæ and Veii. One tradition has it that he was killed by lightning because of his pride. According to another tradition, he was assassinated by his successor, Ancus Marcius.

TULSA, tul'sə, a city in northeastern Oklahoma, is one of the major centers of the U. S. petroleum industry and is often referred to as the oil capital of the world. But, important as it is, petroleum is not the only large industry in Tulsa. The city has a diverse and well-balanced economy. It is an important manufacturing center, an inland port, and the center of educational, cultural, and recreational activities. Tulsa is the seat of Tulsa county. The city is situated on the Arkansas River about 120 miles (190 km) northeast of Oklahoma City.

Economy. There are some 1,000 firms in the metropolitan area of Tulsa that are either a part of or affiliated with the petroleum industry. These include oil companies of all sizes, pipeline companies, drilling contractors, refineries, and firms that manufacture products or offer services that are needed by the oil companies. Fabricated metals and aviation and aeronautics are the next most important industries in Tulsa. There are also numerous data-processing facilities and finance and real estate companies. Among the hundreds of products manufactured are industrial machinery, scientific instruments, household goods, taximeters, glass, structural steel, and processed foods.

Barge shipping is also important. Tulsa's port is at Catoosa, a small suburban town just east of the city, on the Arkansas-Verdigris Waterway. The waterway, which was opened in 1971, permits navigation to the Mississippi River, thus providing a shipping route from Tulsa to the Great Lakes or to the Gulf of Mexico. The Tulsa International Airport handles all major flights to and from the area, and Riverside Airport handles charter and private flights. Four trunk-line railroads connect the city with the markets of the Midwest, and a number of short-line and off-line railroads, some 50 truck lines, and seven interstate bus lines also operate in the city.

Education, Culture, and Recreation. The University of Tulsa, a private institution affiliated with the United Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A., offers programs in various fields leading to associate, bachelor, and graduate degrees. Oral Roberts University, a private nonsectarian liberal arts college, is also situated in Tulsa. Tulsa Junior College is the largest junior college in the state.

The Philbrook Art Center, an estate given to the city in 1938 by the oil entrepreneur Walter Phillips, has exhibits of European and American art, including notable Italian Renaissance paintings, and Indian arts and crafts. The Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art—founded by oilman Thomas Gilcrease, who was of Creek Indian descent—has an outstanding collection of frontier and Indian art and of Americana. The Rebecca and Gershon Fenster Gallery of Jewish Art is also of interest. The Tulsa Garden Center contains a library, conservatory, and arboretum. The nearby Tulsa Rose Gardens have been highly acclaimed.

The Tulsa Opera, Philharmonic Orchestra, and Civic Ballet provide the city with music and dance, and the Little Theater, one of the largest in the nation, presents plays on a professional level. Other performing groups include the Tulsa Youth Symphony and the University of Tulsa Symphony Orchestra.

There are facilities for every type of recreation in Tulsa's extensive park system, ranging from hunting to golf. The largest of the

Tulsa, Okla., has been r
Oil Capital of the
level plains surround
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many companies have
offices in the city.

city's parks, Mohawk
lakes, a golf course, a
facility, Woodward
for its rose gardens.

Places and Events of
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The Tulsa State
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and the Tulsa India

The International J
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C O N T

INTRODUCTION

SOUTH TEXAS AND THE GU

CENTRAL TEXAS

NORTH AND EAST TEXAS

WEST TEXAS

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

WESTERN OKLAHOMA

ARKANSAS

NOTES ON ARCHITECTURE

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the collection of the Woolaroc Museum.

s costume given to Phillips when he
 ribe. Works by Charles M. Russell
 Tenney Johnson are on exhibit.

es southwest of Bartlesville. HOURS:
 S. TELEPHONE: 918-336-0307.

WUSKA

Osage extremely wealthy when oil was
 e World War I. Oil-lease auctions in
 more than \$250 million by the mid-
 ch year for every man, woman, and
 st Indians in the United States. They
 shiny cars. Agency Hill rises above
 ency was built in 1872. The complex
 ice building and a sandstone agency
 administering today's tribal affairs. In
 the **Osage Tribal Museum** (600

Grandview Avenue, 918-287-2495) displays Osage artifacts, such as ribbon work, war items, and dolls; portraits; and historical photographs. The 1894 Osage Council House later became the **City Hall** (Main Street and Grandview Avenue), built of rock-faced stone and topped with a bell tower. The **Osage County Historical Museum** (700 North Lynn Avenue, 918-287-9924) fills the Santa Fe depot of 1923 with displays of Indian, pioneer, western, and oil-industry artifacts.

Founded in 1886 on the site of an earlier Osage village, **Hominy** prospered during the oil boom of the 1920s. The **Drummond Home** (305 North Price, 918-885-2374), a Victorian house erected in 1905, contains clothing, documents, photographs, and 98 percent of the original furnishings from the oil-boom era. Frederick Drummond, a Scotsman, was an Indian trader and rancher.

PAWNEE

The **Pawnee Indian Agency** (Agency Road, 918-762-3621) was established after the tribe was relocated from Nebraska in 1874. The complex consists of the old sandstone agency building and a two-story superintendent's house. A teacher at the agency school, Major Gordon W. Lillie, was a proponent of opening Indian Territory to white settlers. When this occurred in 1893, the pioneer town of Pawnee took shape. Lillie, a cowboy, Indian interpreter, and frontiersman, was known to the Indians as Pawnee Bill—the name he adopted for his Wild West Show in 1888. From 1908 to 1913, he combined his show with William F. Cody's as "Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Pawnee Bill's Far East" ("East" connoting elephants). The **Pawnee Bill Museum** (west of Pawnee on Route 64, 918-762-2513) occupies the showman's 1910 ranch house, a stone and half-timbered building with the original furnishings. Billboards, costumes, a stagecoach, Indian artifacts, and a diorama of the Wild West Show are on display.

A small town sparked by the railroad in 1887, **Oologah** is the site of the **Will Rogers Birthplace** (off Route 169, three miles northeast of town, 918-341-0719). His large boyhood home is not quite in accord with the legend of Rogers's humble beginnings. His father was a successful rancher and banker, and his was one of the leading families in the region. The house was built of logs with frame additions. "Just before my birth my mother, being in one of these frame

→ 20 miles - on
 30
 FROM
 TULSA

rooms, had them remove her into the log part of the house," Rogers once said. "She wanted me to be born in a log house. She had just read the life of Lincoln. So I got the log-house end of it okay; all I need now is the other qualifications." The house was moved from its original site a mile away and contains period furnishings.

WILL ROGERS MEMORIAL

In one person, Will Rogers embodied both strains of Oklahoma's genetic makeup. Born in 1879 and officially nine-thirty-seconds Cherokee, he used to say, "My ancestors didn't come on the *Mayflower*, but they met the boat." He grew up as a rancher, however, and later signed love letters to his future wife: "Your Injun Cowboy." No fan of school, Rogers said that he "got bogged down in the fourth grade for about six years"; he preferred to practice rope tricks. As the trick-roping "Cherokee Kid," he traveled to South Africa with a Wild West show and appeared at the Saint Louis Exposition of 1904 with Zack Mulhall's rodeo, which he accompanied to New York's Madison Square Garden. Rogers became a popular vaudeville performer—his specialty was lassoing a horse and rider simultaneously with two ropes. His career soared, and by 1906 he was performing in London for Edward VII. Audiences enjoyed not only Rogers' roping, but his humorous comments on events of the day. Spotted by Florenz Ziegfeld, he was a great success when he joined the *Follies* in 1915. The first of his seventy films came in 1918. Later he moved his family to Beverly Hills, where he was made an honorary mayor: Rogers was known and loved for his generosity to friends and the needy all over the world. In 1919 he began writing articles; he was eventually syndicated in 350 newspapers, more than any journalist before him. Traveling as America's "Goodwill Ambassador to the World," Rogers played polo with the king of Spain, chatted with George Bernard Shaw, and reported "their angle" in his homespun way. He flew whenever possible and was a tireless booster of government support for aviation. In 1935 he flew to Alaska with his friend Wiley Post, whom he termed the world's greatest pilot. Their plane crashed near Point Barrow; both men were killed. "When I die," Will Rogers said many times, "I want my epitaph to read, 'I never met a man I didn't like.'" These words are

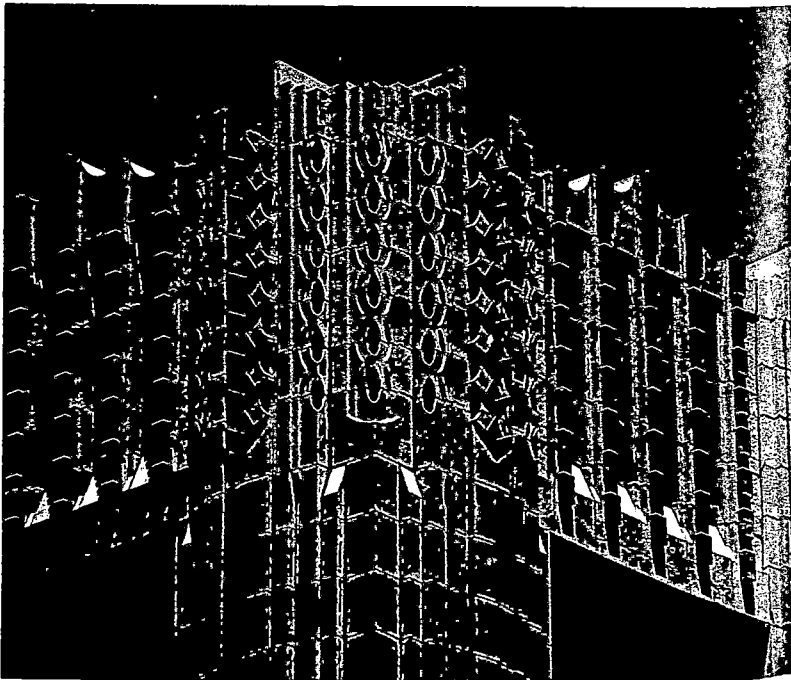
OPPOSITE: Will Rogers, billed as an "expert lariat thrower" in vaudeville shows, posing with his rope in an early publicity shot.

carved on the base of a huge statue of the humorist at the Will Rogers Memorial. Dioramas of his life, excerpts from his films and newsreels, a Charles Russell bronze of Rogers, and a saddle collection are on display, along with many personal mementoes: the typewriter (battered in the crash) on which he turned out some 2 million words, his "gag book" of jokes, polo gear, and family photos. He is buried at the memorial.

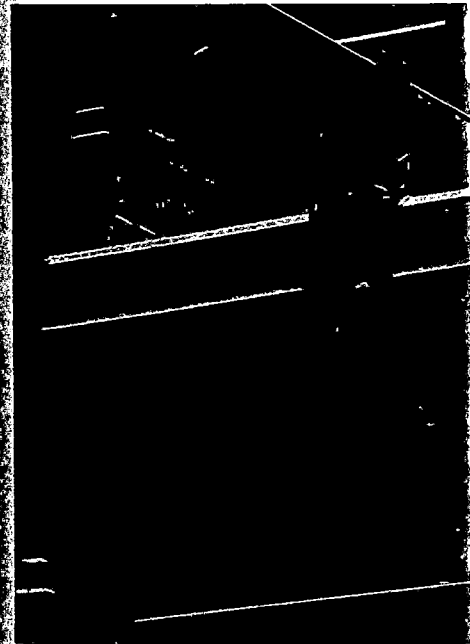
LOCATION: West Will Rogers Boulevard (Route 88), Claremore.
HOURS: 8-5 Daily. FEE: None. TELEPHONE: 918-341-0719.

TULSA

Tulsa began when the Creek were relocated from Alabama in the 1830s. Heads of families often met under a huge oak tree to purify themselves, feast, and dance; this **Council Tree** still stands at 18th Street and Cheyenne Avenue. The first party of whites to travel here (aside from fur traders) in 1832 included Washington Irving, who commented on the "rich and varied country . . . alluvial bottoms



The Art Deco style crown of Tulsa's Phythian Building.



Tulsa's Union Depot, built in 1931, in one of many Art Deco style buildings during a period of prosperity from oil.

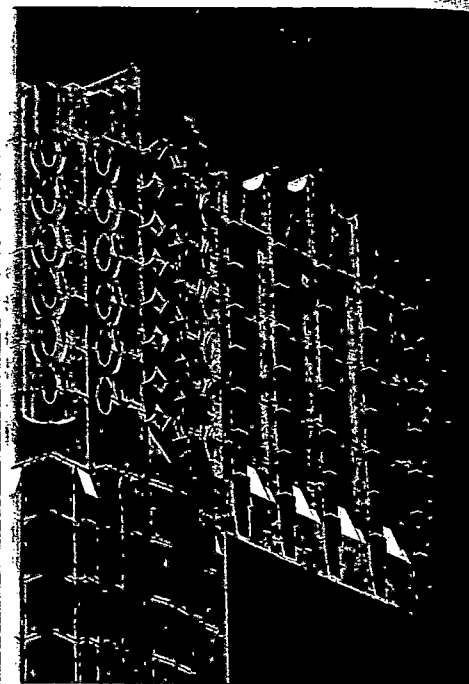
matted with vegetation . . . [and] broke the first store was started, and by 1879 . . . lished. During the 1880s Texas cattle ran the area, and both the Creek and white town itself took root only because of a railway. In 1882 the Atlantic & Pacific (Frisco) Cherokee country, a mile short of the river were not allowed to trade on Cherokee railroad to extend the tracks one more mile where they could obtain a bond for doing so. Tulsa commercial district grew up around the river as a trade center for a wide area. A bridge laid across the river to meet the cattle drive from Red Fork. The discovery of oil in 1901 . . . of the town around the world. To ensure the . . . and future oil development in Red Fork a toll bridge and enticed oilmen to come there, said boosters, "ordinan

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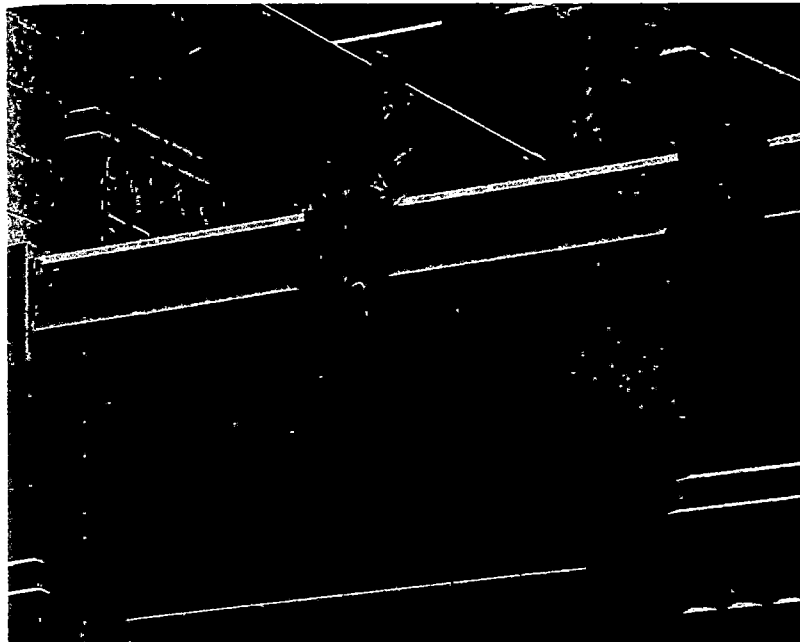
ers Boulevard (Route 88), Claremore.
P. TELEPHONE: 918-341-0719.

TULSA

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e; this **Council Tree** still stands at 18th
s. The first party of whites to travel here
1832 included Washington Irving, who
and varied country . . . alluvial bottoms



Phythian Building.



Tulsa's Union Depot, built in 1931, in one of many buildings constructed in the Art Deco style during a period of prosperity from oil production.

matted with vegetation . . . [and] broken and rocky hills." By 1848 the first store was started, and by 1879 a post office had been established. During the 1880s Texas cattle ranchers grazed their herds in the area, and both the Creek and whites started farming. But the town itself took root only because of a railroad and a legal technicality. In 1882 the Atlantic & Pacific (Frisco) laid tracks that stopped in Cherokee country, a mile short of the river. But since non-Indians were not allowed to trade on Cherokee land, white settlers asked the railroad to extend the tracks one more mile into Creek territory, where they could obtain a bond for doing business. That done, the Tulsa commercial district grew up around the terminal. Tulsa prospered as a trade center for a wide area, especially after tracks were laid across the river to meet the cattle drives at a new terminal called Red Fork. The discovery of oil in 1901 at Red Fork spread the name of the town around the world. To ensure the link between their city and future oil development in Red Fork, Tulsa citizens financed a toll bridge and enticed oilmen to build homes in their community where, said boosters, "ordinances prevent the desolation of our

homes and property by oil wells." To safeguard Tulsa's position, the Commercial Club convinced three more railroads to run tracks through the city by providing helpful land surveys and large cash "bonuses." Tulsa became a shipping hub for the oil industry's products and equipment. In 1905 the nearby Ida Glenn Number 1 discovery well came in, and soon the Glenn Pool was pumping more oil than any field on earth. A "black gold" rush began, and Tulsa began billing itself as the "Oil Capital of the World." But amid the prosperity a race riot erupted. By 1921 blacks made up 10 percent of the population in Tulsa; the local branch of the Ku Klux Klan had also grown. Two days of violence, and arson destroyed the black district and left thirty-six people dead, 1,000 injured. Careful rebuilding of neighborhoods and white-black relationships improved matters thereafter. Meanwhile, Tulsa grew as an aviation center; both American Airlines and Braniff began their passenger service here. The city also developed into a cultural capital when oilmen such as Waite Phillips and Thomas Gilcrease donated important art galleries.

Gilcrease Museum

This museum was founded by Thomas Gilcrease, who was part Creek and grew up in Indian Territory. When he was nine years old, Gilcrease received a 160-acre allotment in the center of what became the Territory's first major oil-producing field, near present-day Tulsa. He educated himself with the earnings from his oilfield and went on to build a fortune. Starting in 1910 when almost no one was interested in Americana and continuing for the next forty years, Gilcrease built his collection, focussing on the discovery and development of the New World, in particular the settlement of the West. The collection is rich in American landscapes from 1870-1890, especially those of Thomas Moran. Gilcrease was proud of his Indian heritage; the museum's native American art ranges from eighteenth-century hide paintings to twentieth-century Taos paintings. The contrasting views of Indian life held by Frederic Remington, Charles M. Russell, and George Catlin are apparent in nearly 600 works by those artists. Also represented are James McNeill Whistler, John Singer Sargent, Winslow Homer, and John James Audubon. The museum's holdings include 10,000 works of art, 250,000 artifacts, and 10,000 rare books and documents. Among

OPPOSITE: A late-nineteenth-century elk hide, probably Sioux, shows chiefs and warriors. It is now in the collection of the Gilcrease Museum.



the artifacts is a letter, written in 1512 by Diego Columbus (the discoverer's son) to the Archbishop of Toledo, containing the earliest known description of the island of Hispaniola and accounts of the first exploratory expedition to Cuba.

LOCATION: 1400 Gilcrease Museum Road. HOURS: 9-5 Monday-Saturday, 1-5 Sunday. FEE: Yes. TELEPHONE: 918-582-3122.

The **Tulsa County Historical Society Museum** (918-585-5520) is also on the Gilcrease Museum grounds and occupies the **Thomas Gilcrease House**, where the oilman lived after 1914 with his first and second wives. Inside the sandstone building are exhibits on Tulsa history, correspondence, and early furnishings.

In the downtown area several buildings reflect the Art Deco trend. The **Union Depot** (3 South Boston Avenue, 918-583-6900), built in 1931 and now restored as offices, incorporates many Art Deco designs on its exterior walls and retains the original interior colors of gray, coral, green, and crimson, as well as zigzag motifs on glass doors, bas-relief ornaments, and other stylistic touches. Another example of adaptive reuse for offices is the 1917 **Tulsa Municipal Building** (124 East 4th Street), which harks back to an earlier Classic Revival style. The **Philcade** (511 South Boston Avenue, 918-581-3011) is an example of Zigzag Moderne, an early Art Deco style. Built in 1930, it has ornate window grillwork, bronze chandeliers, and stylized foliage above the windows that conceals bird and animal imagery. The facade blends terra-cotta, metalwork, and brick. A tunnel connects the building to the twenty-eight-story **Philtower** (across 5th Street, 918-585-2377); both buildings were put up by oilman Waite Phillips, who feared kidnapping and planned the tunnel as a way to move about safely and secretly. The Philtower is notable for its polychrome roof tiles. The celebrated **Boston Avenue United Methodist Church** (1301 South Boston Avenue) dates to 1929 and has been called "an elegant Art Deco finger pointing toward heaven." Its pleated tower rises 225 feet. The **Fenster Museum of Jewish Art** (1223 East 17th Place, 918-582-3732) displays the Southwest's largest collection of ceremonial and aesthetic Judaica, which spans nearly 4,000 years. Included is a nineteenth-century silver-gilded Polish Torah crown.

OPPOSITE: *The dramatic spiral staircase, based on a French design, of Tulsa's Mid-Continent Building, an Art Deco skyscraper designed by John Coulter. A drawing of the building hangs on the wall.*

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FIRST EDITION

A Compilation of Current Information on
Economic, Cultural, Geographic, and Social Conditions

In Four Volumes

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Diane L. Dupuis**
Editors

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Tulsa



Courtesy of Tulsa Chamber of Commerce

The City in Brief

Founded: 1836 (incorporated, 1898)

Head Official: Mayor Roger Randle (since 1988)

City Population

1970: 330,000

1980: 360,919

1986 estimate: 373,750

Percent change, 1970-1980: 9.3%

U.S. rank in 1980: 38th

U.S. rank in 1986: 38th

Metropolitan Area Population

1970: 526,000

1980: 657,000

1985 estimate: 733,000

Average annual percent change, 1970-1980: 2.2%

U.S. rank in 1980: 52nd

U.S. rank in 1985: 51st

Area: 187 square miles

Elevation: 700 feet

Average Annual Temperature: 60.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 37.97 inches

Major Economic Sectors: Oil, aerospace, medical services, data processing

Unemployment Rate: 6.6% (September, 1987)

Per Capita Income: \$12,670 (1985 estimate)

1987 ACCRA Average House Price: \$83,120

1987 ACCRA Cost of Living Index: 100.2 (U.S. average = 100.0)

Crimes per 100,000 Population: 6,625.9 (1986)

Major Colleges and Universities: University of Oklahoma Tulsa Medical College, University of Tulsa, Oral Roberts University

Daily Newspaper: *Tulsa Tribune* and *Tulsa World*

Introduction

From its earliest ranching and oil boom days to the present, Tulsa has recognized the need for economic diversity and has continually taken appropriate steps. With a history of steady expansion, a unique geographic location as an important shipping port, and wide range of employment opportunities, Tulsa has made itself attractive to new businesses. It is equally enticing to new residents, with its moderate Sunbelt climate, abundant recreational areas, continuing cultivation of the arts, and educational opportunities. Thus prepared for, and anticipating, steady economic growth, Tulsa moves with confidence toward the twenty-first century.

Geography and Climate

Surrounded by gentle hills stretching toward the Ozark foothills, Tulsa lies along the Arkansas River at a latitude providing a moderate climate. Winters are generally mild with light snowfall, and the high temperatures of mid- to late summer are often moderated by low relative humidity and southerly breezes. Tornadoes and windstorms characterize spring and early summer, but sunny days and cool nights prevail throughout the fall. Rainfall is heaviest in the spring.

Area: 187 square miles

Elevation: 700 feet

Average Temperatures: January, 36.7° F; August, 82° F; annual average, 60.6° F

Average Annual Precipitation: 37.97 inches

History

French traders and plains-culture Osage tribesmen occupied the region now surrounding Tulsa when the United States bought the land from France as part of 1803's Louisiana Purchase. Soon the federal government sought to remove communities of the Five Civilized Tribes—

Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole—from their traditional lands in the southeastern United States to Indian Territory in what is now Oklahoma. After violent protest the Osages, in 1826, ceded their land in the Tulsa area to the U.S. government, which in turn gave it to exiled Creeks and Cherokees. In 1836 Archie Yahola, a full-blood Creek, presided over the region's first council meeting, held under an oak tree that came to be known as the Council Oak. The tree still stands in Tulsa's Creek Nation Council Oak Park.

The settlement convened at the Council Oak was first named Tallassee-Lochapoka, for the Alabama regions the Creeks had left behind; eventually it became known as Tulsey—or Tulsee—Town. The name Tulsa became official for the settlement in 1879 with the establishment of the post office, which also marked the beginning of Tulsa as an economic force in the area. When a railroad connection reached Tulsa in 1882, the town began to supply beef and other staples to the East, South, and Midwest. Ranching and farming—mostly by Creeks or Cherokees—flourished. Tulsa grew steadily and became incorporated as a municipality on January 18, 1898.

In 1901 oil reserves were discovered in Red Fork, across the Arkansas River from Tulsa. Enterprising Tulsans built a toll bridge to connect their city with the oil country, and oilmen crossed the river to make Tulsa their home. Despite Indian Territory laws that discouraged white settlement, the region became increasingly open to whites, and Tulsa grew into a business and residential center. Oil gushed again in 1905, this time from the Glenn Pool well. Oil companies headquartered in Tulsa, bringing families of corporate executives, urban tastes, and money. In 1906 the U.S. Congress passed the Enabling Act, which merged Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory, achieving statehood for Oklahoma and bringing down the last barriers to settlement of the region. From 1907 to 1930, Tulsa's population grew by nineteen hundred percent.

By the 1920's Tulsa was being called the Oil Capital of the World. But not content to be an oil capital only, Tulsa continued its expansion into other commercial and industrial areas as well. In fact, several of Tulsa's firms had a part in the U.S. moon-thrust endeavor, Project Apollo. Today Tulsa still relies economically on oil, but enjoys a diversified economic community in which virtually every trade and business is represented.

The Spartan School of Aeronautics and the Oklahoma Junior College of Business and Technology also operate in Tulsa. Specialized education and training may be obtained at the Tulsa Area Vocational-Technical School. Students in Tulsa also attend several business and trade schools.

Libraries and Research Centers

The Tulsa City-County Library has twenty branches. In addition to its more than 692,000 books, it houses numerous films, slides, maps, art reproductions, and audio/videotapes, plus talking and large-print books. Special collections include the Land Office Survey Map Collection and the Shakespeare Collection. Tulsa has eight additional libraries offering reference materials on a wide range of topics. Research centers affiliated with the University of Tulsa conduct projects in such fields as women's literature and petroleum engineering, while a center affiliated with Oral Roberts University researches Pentecostal/Charismatic theology, among other topics.

Health Care

Six general hospitals serve Tulsa: the City of Faith Medical and Research Center (affiliated with Oral Roberts University), Doctors' Medical Center, Hillcrest Medical Center, St. Francis Hospital, and St. John Medical Center and Oklahoma Osteopathic Center; also, in Tulsa County, is the Children's Medical Center. All but the Oklahoma Osteopathic Center have medical school affiliation and serve as approved learning centers for medical interns and residents. Treatment and consultation are offered in virtually all fields of medicine, including such specialties as burn care, open-heart surgery, cardiac rehabilitation, genetic counseling, and neonatal intensive care. Hospice and long-term-care facilities are also available.

Recreation

Sightseeing

Tulsa boasts one of the nation's largest city-owned parks, 2,800-acre Mohawk Park. Along with picnic and recreation areas the park contains the Tulsa Zoological Park with its Nocturnal Animal Building, Chimpanzee Colony, Children's Zoo, and North American Living Museum

showcasing Native American artifacts and replicas of dinosaurs. The Tulsa Garden Center features beautiful dogwood and azalea plantings. Nearby is the award-winning Tulsa Rose Garden. Tulsa's oldest landmark is a tree, the Council Oak, which still stands in the Creek Nation Council Oak Park as a memorial to the Lacoapokas and Tallassee Creek Indian tribes, the first settlers of what later became Tulsa.

Organized Grey Line bus or self-guided auto tours, such as the Tulsa Trail Tour, are easy ways to see other city attractions. Industrial tours are offered by several facilities, including: the Frankhoma Pottery Factory, which uses Oklahoma clay for its creations; the Sun Petroleum Products Company; and the American Airlines factory, which overhauls and repairs aircraft. Sightseers may also tour the campus of Oral Roberts University with its unique Prayer Tower and City of Faith Medical Center.

Arts and Culture

Long known as a cultural center and leading the state in the number and quality of cultural events, Tulsa offers the visitor year-round entertainment.

For performances of theater, dance, and music, the six-level Performing Arts Center (or PAC), located in the Williams Center in downtown Tulsa, seats twenty-four hundred in its music hall and four hundred fifty in the performing theater. Among groups in residence are the Tulsa Philharmonic Orchestra, Ballet Theatre, and Opera. The city is also home to several professional repertory theater companies, as well as to Theater Tulsa, Oklahoma's oldest theater. Ten miles from Tulsa is the Discoveryland Outdoor Theatre, which during the summer presents the popular musical classic "Oklahoma!"

Among the many museums and galleries in the Tulsa area is the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, which features works by famous western artists such as Frederic Remington, Charles Russell, and George Catlin, plus maps, manuscripts, and rare books, as well as prehistoric and modern Indian artifacts. The Tulsa County Historical Society Museum displays photographs, rare books, furniture, and tools representative of Tulsa's early days. Objects of Jewish art, history, ceremony, and everyday life are presented at the Gershon and Rebecca Fenser Gallery of Jewish Art. The Philbrook Art Center exhibits Chinese jades, paintings of the Italian Renaissance and of nineteenth-century England and America, plus Native American basketry, paintings, and pottery. The center is surrounded by several acres of formal gardens. The Alexandre Hogue Gallery of Art at Tulsa University showcases traveling

art collections as well as works by local artists, including students and instructors.

Festivals and Holidays

Mayfest, a four-day celebration of spring held in late May, is Tulsa's most prominent downtown event. The festivities include arts, crafts, music, and food. The Tulsa Powwow, one of the largest Native American powwows in the world, takes place in mid-July. Highlights include authentic arts and crafts plus ceremonial dances and fancy-dress competitions. The end of September brings the Tulsa State Fair, one of the largest in the country. In addition to traditional events and exhibits, the fair features live performances and ice capades. ~~Other celebrations include the Great Raft Race and Carnival on Labor Day weekend, Oktoberfest, Northeast Oklahoma Square Dance Festival, International Antique Show, Jubilee Art Festival, and the Chili Cookoff/Bluegrass Festival.~~

PO/1
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1/12

Sports for the Spectator

Fans of professional sports will find two teams in Tulsa. The Roughnecks of the North American Soccer League play in Skelly Stadium from mid-April to early September. And the Class AA Tulsa Drillers of Texas League Baseball round the bases at Sutton Stadium from April to September. In collegiate sports, the University of Tulsa fields Golden Hurricane football and basketball teams, and Oral Roberts University fields Titan baseball and basketball teams.

Tulsa's numerous equestrian events include the International Finals Rodeo, in which the top money-winners on the rodeo circuit compete. Other spectator sports include tennis and golf tournaments as well as stock-car races.

Sports for the Participant

Public recreation opportunities abound on and around the seven large lakes surrounding Tulsa. And in the River Parks system along the Arkansas River in the heart of Tulsa, visitors can enjoy seven miles of hiking/biking trails as well as picnic and playground areas. Mohawk Park offers bridle trails and a polo field. Other facilities include several golf courses, more than one hundred tennis courts, several municipal swimming pools, Bell's Amusement Park, and Big Splash Water Park.

Shopping and Dining

From nationally known stores to specialty shops, Tulsa provides shoppers with a wide range of choices. For those who enjoy larger shopping facilities, downtown features The Shops at Williams Center and the Main Mall.

Midtown, east and southeast Tulsa are also served by large malls. Smaller shops and centers abound.

Dozens of restaurants offer menus ranging from traditional American cuisine to those with an international flavor. Regional specialties include chicken-fried steak, Santa Fe-style Mexican food, and authentic western barbecues.

Convention Facilities

A moderate climate, abundant hotel space—approximately 8,500 rooms in Tulsa and the metropolitan area—and a wide range of leisure, cultural and recreational opportunities make Tulsa attractive to large and small groups of convention-goers.

The Tulsa Convention Center, in the heart of the business district and only six blocks from the Performing Arts Center, offers facilities for sports, banquets, concerts, exhibitions, trade shows, and stage performances. A total of 214,800 square feet contains 150,000 square feet of exhibit space, the 9,000-seat Arena, 1,500-seat Assembly Hall and 23 meeting rooms, each accommodating 20 to 1,500 people. An ice rink and a standard, regulation-size basketball floor are available in the Auditorium, which seats up to 9,000. The center also provides a full-service professional management team. The Tulsa Exposition Center provides a total of 456,000 square feet for trade shows, expositions, indoor fairs, and large conventions. The Center boasts one of the largest clear-span exhibit halls in the world.

Among the city's other convention facilities are the Directory Hotel, Doubletree Hotel at Warren Place, Sheraton Kensington Hotel, Tulsa Excelsior Hotel, Marriott-Tulsa, The Westin Hotel, Shangri-La, and the Best Western Ashland Hills Inn.

Transportation

Approaching the City

Visitors arriving by air will touch down at Tulsa International Airport, just nine miles northeast of downtown—approximately fifteen minutes by taxi. South of the city is the Richard Lloyd Jones, Jr., Airport, a smaller facility serving general aviation traffic. For those

traveling to Tulsa by car, the major direct routes are Interstate Highways 44 from the east and south—which merges with U.S. Highways 66, 75-Alternate, and State Highway 33 a few miles southwest of the city—and 244 from the east—which intersects with I-44 a few miles east of Tulsa and leads directly into the city, then merges with U.S. 75 southwest of the city; U.S. Highways 66 south of the city, 75 from the north and south, 64 from the southeast—which merges with State 51 southeast and northwest of the city—and 169 from the northeast; and by State Highways 33—an east-west highway south of the city—and 51 from the east and west. Four toll expressways radiate from the city, the Red Fork and Crosstown (both, Interstate 244), Cherokee (U.S. 75), and Broken Arrow (U.S. 64/State 51).

Traveling in the City

Downtown Tulsa is bounded on the north by Interstate 244/U.S. 64/State 51, on the east by U.S. 75, on the south by U.S. 64/State 51, and on the west by Interstate 244/U.S. 75.

Tulsa's bus-based mass transit system is operated by the Metropolitan Tulsa Transit Authority. Unique to the system are trackless trolleys.

Commercial Shipping

Tulsa's busy Port of Catoosa barge-ships cargo to the Mississippi River and from there to the Great Lakes or

the Gulf of Mexico. Other freight carriers include four trunk-line railroads connecting with the major midwestern rail centers, and the airlines.

Communications

Newspapers and Magazines

Tulsa's morning and Sunday newspaper is the *Tulsa World* and its evening newspaper is the *Tulsa Tribune*. In addition, two business newspapers and several suburban and metro area weeklies serve the city. Tulsa also publishes a wide variety of periodicals covering such topics as science, petroleum, dentistry, medicine, authors and books, geophysical exploration, and palomino horses.

Television and Radio

Tulsa is served by seven television stations—six commercial and one public—with thirty-six more stations available from Tulsa Cable Television. Other stations operate in the area from nearby towns. In addition, Tulsa radio provides listeners with a choice of eight AM stations and nine FM stations.