

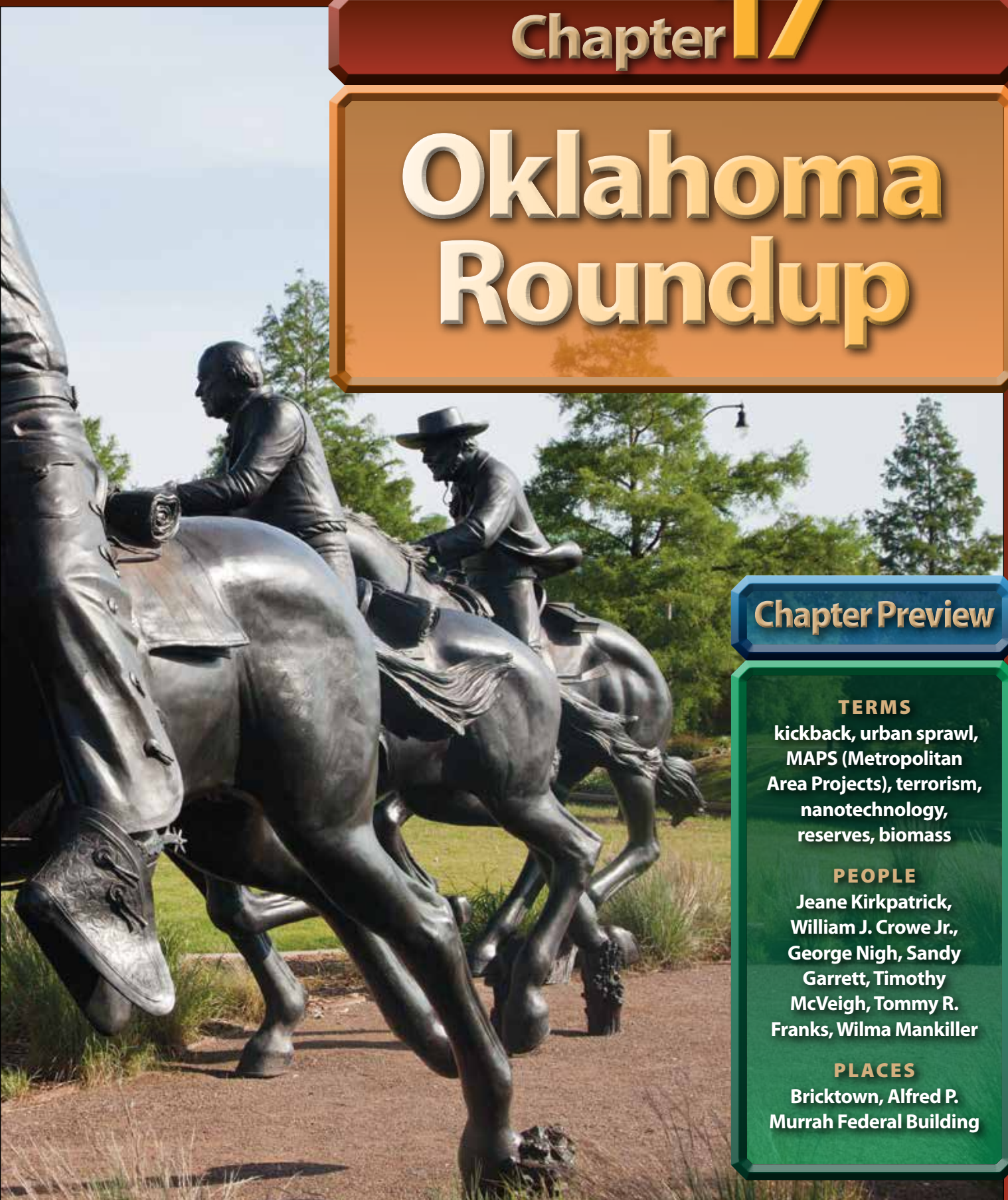
Sculptor Paul Moore of Norman created the Oklahoma Centennial Land Run Monument in Oklahoma City, one of the largest freestanding bronze sculptures in the world. The forty-five pieces extend for 365 feet.

O

klahoma's roller coaster ride continued through the end of the twentieth century and into the new millennium. We experienced prosperity and hardship, peace and anguish. Just as radio and television had greatly impacted earlier generations of Americans, computers and technology changed our lives even more. Our economy suffered staggering losses, but it rebounded. New leaders, new businesses, and new ideas emerged. Our strength was tested again by nature's elements and by a horrific act by one of our own, but our resolve and spirit set new standards.

Chapter 17

Oklahoma Roundup



Chapter Preview

TERMS

kickback, urban sprawl, MAPS (Metropolitan Area Projects), terrorism, nanotechnology, reserves, biomass

PEOPLE

Jeane Kirkpatrick, William J. Crowe Jr., George Nigh, Sandy Garrett, Timothy McVeigh, Tommy R. Franks, Wilma Mankiller

PLACES

Bricktown, Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building

Signs of the Times

POPULATION

The U.S. population in 2000 was 281,421,906. The world population had topped 6 billion by 2000. The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the U.S. population was 313,392,303, and the world population was 7,008,061,044 in April 2012.

HOW PEOPLE LIVED

Use of the personal computer increased dramatically in the office, home, and school. Developed in 1992, the World Wide Web brought about changes in communication, business, economy, and leisure. Cell phones and smart phones, iPods and MP3 players, blogs, vlogs, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, text messaging, and flat big screen TVs are all part of the electronics revolution in the twenty-first century.

FADS

Fast food restaurants—McDonald's, Burger King, Taco Bell, Sonic—grew in popularity. Cabbage Patch dolls, Care Bears, G.I. Joe, My Little Pony, Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, and Smurfs became popular. Jelly shoes, slap bracelets, video arcades, boom boxes, break dancing, hacky-sacks, Trivial Pursuit, Beanie Babies, and Gigapets were must-have items. Fads of the 2000s have included flash mobs, Uggs, Crocs, geocaching, Sudoku puzzles, and reality TV shows.

LITERATURE

Popular authors included John Grisham, Stephen King, Tom Clancy, Scott Turow, Danielle Steel, Larry McMurtry, and James Michener. Robert Fulgham's non-fiction best-seller was *All I Really Need to Know I Learned in Kindergarten*. Other popular titles were *Cosmos* by Carl Sagan and *Fatherhood* by Bill Cosby. Children's books included *Sarah, Plain and Tall* by Patricia MacLachlan, *The Whipping Boy* by Sid Fleischman, and *Jumanji* and *The Polar Express* by Chris Van Allsburg. Later works have included *The Da Vinci Code* and the *Harry Potter*, *Twilight*, and *Hunger Games* series.

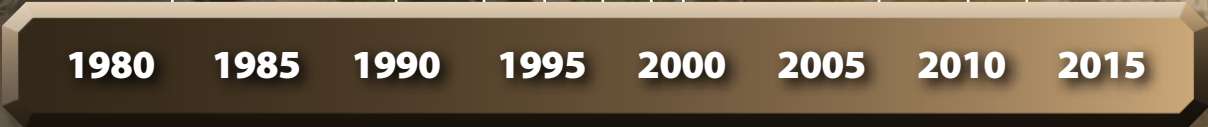
BUSINESS

Online shopping, banking, and bill paying, hybrid vehicles, "going green," and the senior care industry are business trends.

Figure 18 Timeline: 1980–2015



1982 Pari-mutuel betting approved	1990 Major education reform legislation passed	1993 MAPS program approved	1995 Murrah Building bombed	1997 Bricktown Ballpark opened	1999 Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship program initiated	2000 Oklahoma City National Memorial dedicated	2007 Oklahoma Centennial Celebration	2010 Chickasaw Cultural Center opened	2012 Devon Energy Tower skyscraper completed
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1991 Operation Desert Storm; Persian Gulf War	1993 First terrorist bombing of World Trade Center in New York City	1998 Construction begun on International Space Station	2001 Terrorist attacks on United States; Operation Enduring Freedom	2003 Operation Iraqi Freedom	2007 Beginning of the "Great Recession" Nancy Pelosi became first female speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives	2011 Osama bin Laden killed by U.S. Navy Seals U.S. combat troops left Iraq
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SPORTS

Atlanta, Georgia, hosted the Summer Olympics in 1996, and the 2002 Winter Olympics were held in Utah. Tiger Woods (golf), Michael Phelps (Olympic swimming), the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team, Venus and Serena Williams (tennis), and Danica Patrick (motor racing) made sports headlines.

Section 1

The 1980s



As you read, look for

- Oklahomans in national politics,
- the 1980s economy, and
- vocabulary term **kickback**.

Former actor Ronald Reagan led the United States as president for much of the decade of the 1980s. The Republican president's conservative agenda included reviving the economy and fighting communism. Dramatic changes in world politics began in the latter part of the decade, with communism losing its grip on many countries by the end of the century. Reform in the Soviet Union led to the end of the Cold War in 1991.



Oklahomans in the Reagan Administration

Jeane Kirkpatrick of Duncan served as Reagan's foreign policy adviser in his 1980 presidential campaign. Later, she served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations for four years. Kirkpatrick distinguished herself as a White House cabinet member, Medal of Freedom winner, and university professor. She also co-founded Empower America, a public policy organization.

Oklahoman William J. Crowe Jr. was also influential during and following the Reagan administration. Crowe's father moved his family from Kentucky to Oklahoma during the Great Depression. Crowe graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1947. In 1973, he was promoted to rear admiral and became the deputy director in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. By 1980, Crowe was commander in chief of the Allied Forces in Southern Europe, and he was put in charge of the U.S. Pacific Command in 1983. In 1985, he served as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for President Reagan, a position he also held through the administration of George H. W. Bush. President Bill Clinton appointed Crowe ambassador to the United Kingdom in the 1990s.

Oklahoma in the 1980s

In Oklahoma, the 1980s opened with a flourishing oil business, an investigation of county commissioners, and the approval of pari-mutuel betting at horse racetracks.

Politics

Democrat George Nigh of McAlester was elected governor in 1978, succeeding Governor David Boren, who was elected to the U.S. Senate. Boren's illustrious career in the Senate lasted until 1994, when he became president of the University of Oklahoma. The popular Nigh, carrying all seventy-seven counties, was elected to serve a second term as governor in 1982. Nigh's long political career began when he was elected to serve in the Oklahoma house of representatives in 1951. He was the state's lieutenant governor from 1958 to 1974, and he served as governor for nine days in 1963 when Governor J. Howard Edmondson resigned. Nigh later served as president of the University of Central Oklahoma from 1992 to 1997.



Opposite page, above: Ronald Reagan, a Republican, served two terms as president, starting in 1981. **Opposite page, below:** Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, 1926-2006, was a scholar, diplomat, syndicated columnist, author, political scientist, and an expert on international affairs. **Above:** In August 2000, President Clinton awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor, to Retired Admiral William J. Crowe.

Something Extra!

The Indian blanket or *Gaillardia pulchella* was adopted as Oklahoma's state wildflower in 1986. The heat and drought tolerant *Gaillardia* symbolizes our state's scenic beauty and rich Indian heritage.



Oklahoma's county-level government consists of three commissioners who oversee the operations for each of the seventy-seven counties, along with a tax assessor, clerk, court clerk, treasurer, and sheriff. In 1980, the FBI received a tip and began investigating a **kickback** (a bribe or illegal payment made to obtain business or help of some kind) scheme involving many county commissioners, contractors, and suppliers. Certain contractors and suppliers provided false invoices in return for kickbacks. By 1982, about 280 vendors and commissioners, including some 40 in Texas, were convicted of fraud in what was called the "county commissioner scandal."

Economy

The state's economy continued to rely heavily on the petroleum business, in spite of its many boom-bust cycles. The robust oil market of the 1970s peaked in the early 1980s and then went bust, which caused

Spotlight

The Penn Square Bank Scandal

Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City financed a large number of loans to oil drilling and production companies. Penn Square Bank had sold some of those loans to several large banks in other states, a common banking practice at the time. When the oil market slowed, many of the companies could not repay the loans, and the debt was no longer manageable.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) closed the Penn Square Bank on July 5, 1982. Worried depositors formed long lines on July 6 to withdraw their money. The FDIC paid the insured accounts up to the \$100,000 federal limit, but deposits over that amount, which added up to more than half of the \$470.4 million in the bank's deposits, weren't immediately paid. By 1985, Penn Square's assets had been liquidated (legally settled) and 55 percent of proven deposits were reimbursed.

Because of other banks' involvement with Penn Square, the effects of its closing were felt across the nation. Other Oklahoma banks also suffered, and within five years, almost fifty state-chartered banks collapsed.

Something Extra!

Oklahoma's state colors of green and white were adopted in 1915.

a sharp decline in Oklahoma's economy. Unemployment increased, some businesses went bankrupt, and state government had less money. In Governor Nigh's State of the State speech in 1983, he said, "History is being made today in two different ways. One of them I'm a little more excited about than the other. First of all, I'm very honored to have the privilege of being the first governor to be elected twice. The other historical fact is that this is the first time in the history of the State of Oklahoma that we have a failure of revenues."

In 1981, there were 301 oil refineries in the nation. The cost of refining oil didn't justify the expense of modifications needed to comply with tougher environmental regulations. Many closed. Enid's Champlin Refinery was one of 8 in Oklahoma and 152 nationwide that shut down. Even though half

of the country's refineries closed, those that remained open eventually increased their capacity, so that most of the refining capacity was recovered over time.

In September 1982, Oklahoma voters approved pari-mutuel wagering on horse races to encourage the state's horse industry and to generate public revenue. Blue Ribbon Downs near Sallisaw, which operated as a successful nonpari-mutuel racetrack in the 1960s, opened as the first pari-mutuel track in Oklahoma in 1984. Remington Park racetrack was built in Oklahoma City in 1988, and racing was later added at Fair Meadows in Tulsa and at Will Rogers Downs in Claremore.

Small Town Oklahoma

Oklahoma's small, rural towns suffered from the hard times being experienced by the agriculture and oil industries. Retail businesses in many towns closed; in some cases, even grocery stores went out of business. Many people had to leave their hometowns to find jobs. Some towns have found new life with the help of the Main Street Program of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The program helps

communities revitalize their downtown or historic areas.

In 1985, Duncan, like so many other small towns, was experiencing the loss of many residents and a deteriorating downtown business area. Duncan was the first town in Oklahoma to request designation as a Main Street community. Duncan's downtown received a makeover with a historic street lamp project and new sidewalks. Over eighty buildings in the downtown area have been renovated, including the historic Patterson Hospital. Durant, Guymon, Idabel, Newkirk, and Sayre are among the forty latest Oklahoma communities that have participated in the Main Street program.



Oklahoma's Diamond Jubilee

Festivals and fun were also on the agenda for the 1980s. Oklahoma celebrated its 75th birthday in 1982 with many events during the Diamond Jubilee celebration. A number of activities were held throughout the state, which culminated with the reenactment of the mock wedding between Mr. Oklahoma Territory and Miss Indian Territory in Guthrie on November 16. Thousands of green and white balloons with cards bearing names and schools were released by schoolchildren across Oklahoma at 10:30 a.m. on November 16. Some balloons barely traveled across the school grounds, but others were found in various parts of the eastern United States, Canada, the Bahama Islands, and even England.

Oklahoma hosted hundreds of athletes in 1989 during the Olympic Fest. Many communities hosted annual arts and crafts shows and festivals, such as Bartlesville's Mozart Festival and Norman's Medieval Fair.

Durant is one of forty recent participants in the Main Street program. It is the county seat of Bryan County and site of the headquarters of the Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma.

It's Your Turn

1. What position did Admiral William J. Crowe Jr. hold during the Reagan administration?
2. Why did so many refineries close during the 1980s?

Section 2

The 1990s

Something Extra!

Yellow ribbons were used to show support for the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979, during the Gulf War in the early 1990s, and for the invasion of Iraq in 2003.



As you read, look for

- education improvements during the period,
- the MAPS program,
- the Oklahoma City bombing, and
- vocabulary terms **urban sprawl** and **MAPS (Metropolitan Area Projects)**.

As the Cold War was ending in the early 1990s, a new concern was unfolding in the Middle East. Iraq invaded the small, oil-rich nation of Kuwait in August 1990. Five days later, President George H. W. Bush announced Operation Desert Shield. U.S. troops were deployed to Saudi Arabia, and reservists were called up for active duty. By 1991, five hundred thousand U.S. troops were in the Persian Gulf region.

The United Nations imposed economic sanctions against Iraq, but Iraq's leader, Saddam Hussein, ignored a peaceful resolution. On January 17, 1991, the United Nations, led by the United States, launched an air campaign against targets in Baghdad, Iraq's capital. Code-named Operation Desert Storm, strategic targets were bombed until February 23. On February 24, allied forces began a ground assault that defeated the Iraqi troops and liberated Kuwait. Allied casualties numbered 345 dead and 1,000 wounded.

Education Reforms

Henry Bellmon had been elected as Oklahoma's first Republican governor in 1963. In 1986, the popular and respected Oklahoman was again elected governor, serving from 1987 to 1991. Bellmon's administration worked for economic development and to improve education, particularly with the passage of House Bill 1017. That bill, passed in 1990,





emphasized student preparation and achievement. The Priority Academic Student Skills (PASS), created in H.B. 1017, identified the basic knowledge skill levels for Oklahoma students. Along with other reforms, the bill provided \$570 million in new funds for education and limited class sizes. Education reform was furthered in 1999 with House Bill 1759, which established a two-tiered diploma system and the Oklahoma Tuition Scholarship program. A bill in 2000 created new graduation requirements for students. Oklahoma's investment in education is providing even more qualified teachers and better prepared students.

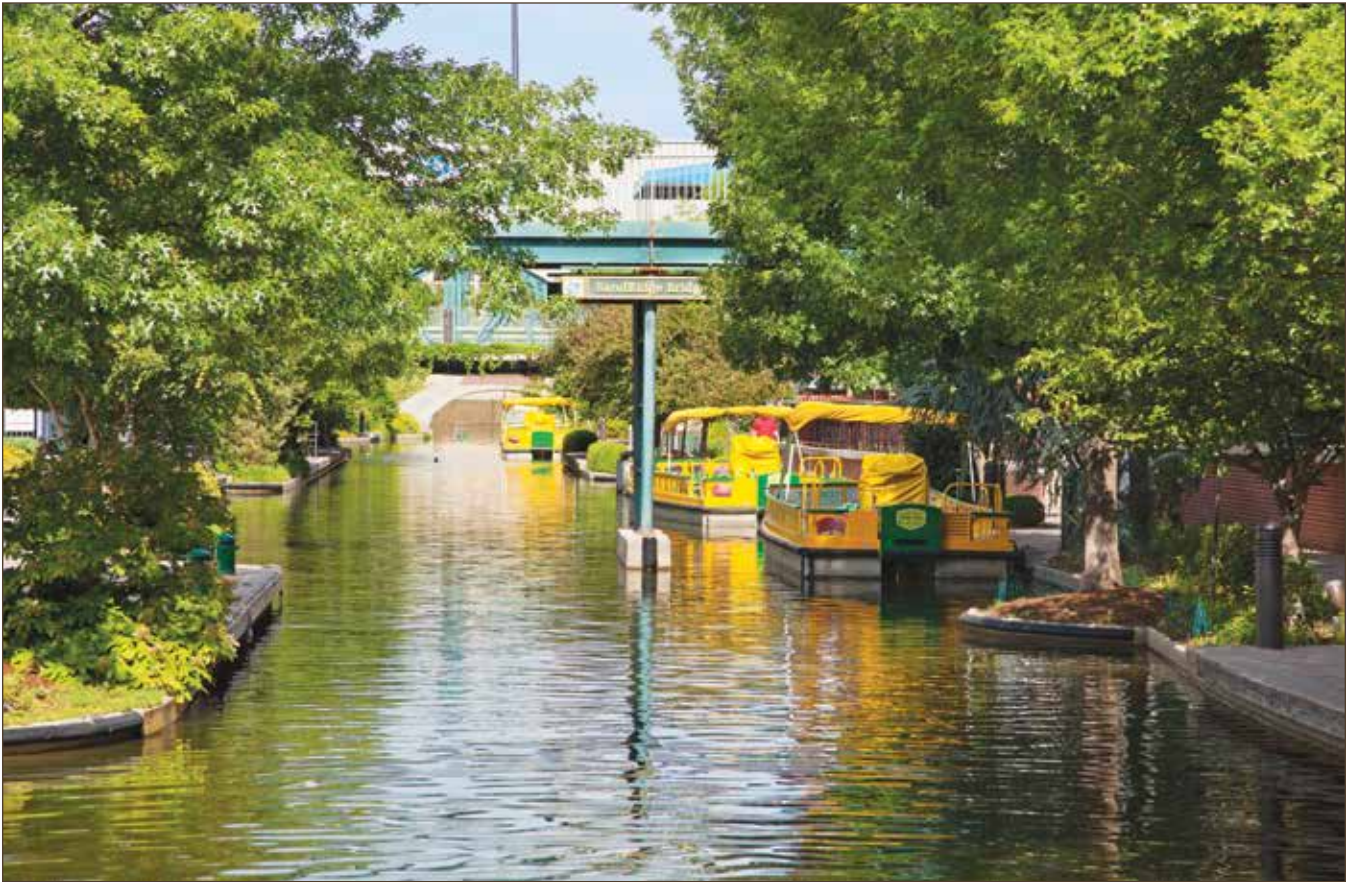
Sandy Garrett became the first woman to serve as state superintendent in Oklahoma in 1991, a position she held for five consecutive terms. Under her administration, Oklahoma's prekindergarten programs were recognized nationally, academic standards were increased, and technology was updated. In the wake of school violence across the country, Garrett initiated the nation's first statewide school safety hotline.

After debating it for years, Oklahomans overwhelmingly voted for a lottery in 2004. The passage of the state question created the Oklahoma Education Lottery Trust Fund, which earmarked lottery revenues for education purposes. The Oklahoma Lottery was launched in October 2005.

MAPS

As residents of cities across America moved to the suburbs, many downtown businesses moved with them, creating **urban sprawl** (the unplanned, uncontrolled spread of urban development into areas on

Above: Opened in 1988, Myriad Botanical Gardens, best known for the Crystal Bridge Tropical Conservatory, was an early attempt at revitalizing downtown Oklahoma City. **Opposite page:** Two Iraqi tanks sit by the side of the highway north of Kuwait, abandoned during the retreat of the Iraqi Army as the Gulf War drew to a close.



The Oklahoma City Canal, which wends its way through the old Bricktown district of Oklahoma City, was one of nine projects that were part of MAPS.

Something Extra!

A seven-mile portion of the North Canadian River flowing through Oklahoma City between Meridian and Eastern avenues was renamed the Oklahoma River in 2004.

the edge of a city). Oklahoma City, one of the five largest cities in the country in terms of geographic area and the twenty-ninth largest in population, was no different. The Oklahoma City metropolitan area had a population of almost 1.3 million in 2011. A number of empty and deteriorating buildings were destroyed during urban renewal programs in the 1970s, and a large number of empty lots dotted the downtown area. The Myriad Botanical Gardens, a nationally recognized garden featuring the tube-like Crystal Bridge Tropical Conservatory, opened in 1988 and was one of the few revitalization plans that did materialize.

Under the leadership of Mayor Ronald Norick, Oklahoma City voters approved a temporary one-cent sales tax increase in 1993 to fund a capital improvement program called **MAPS (Metropolitan Area Projects)**. It was hoped that MAPS would provide the spark needed to revitalize downtown Oklahoma City.

Nine specific projects were included in MAPS. One of the most visible transformations was the canal, which replaced several streets with a winding waterway in historic Bricktown, an early-day commercial district. Oklahoma City's minor league baseball team got a new home when the Bricktown Ballpark opened in 1997 to rave reviews. A new library-learning center and arena were built, and extensive improvements were made to the convention center, the state fairgrounds, and the Civic Center Music Hall. A series of dams on the Oklahoma River

through part of Oklahoma City restored it as a vibrant waterway, and new trolley buses helped move people around the downtown area. Private investments in downtown following on the heels of MAPS included a new building for the Oklahoma City Museum of Art; the Chesapeake Boathouse for rowing, kayaking, and dragon boating; a skate park; restaurants and hotels; and much more. The success of MAPS greatly exceeded expectations, and it has served as a model for many cities across the country.

Domestic Terrorism

The MAPS program had barely begun when Oklahoma and the nation were changed forever on April 19, 1995. The beautiful spring day began like so many others. In an instant—at 9:02 a.m.—an explosion was heard and felt for miles around downtown Oklahoma City. A rented truck, rigged with a powerful fertilizer bomb, exploded outside the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. A cloud of smoke and dust instantly filled the Oklahoma City skyline. Firefighters, police, emergency medical technicians, doctors, nurses, city and state officials, and citizens rushed to the scene to begin rescue efforts. Pictures of the shattered building, dazed and wounded survivors, and rescuers quickly spread the news around the country.

The nation was stunned at the attack on what came to be called “the Heartland” of America, and the national media descended on Oklahoma City. The national and worldwide response was overwhelming. Over twelve thousand people from around the state and the country came to help in the search and rescue efforts, which continued nonstop for days.

After days of frantic searching the ruins of the Murrah Building, the death toll reached 168, including 19 children and 1 rescue worker. Over 800 people were injured, and more than 300 buildings in the surrounding area were damaged. What remained of the Murrah Building was imploded several weeks later.

While chaos gripped Oklahoma City on April 19, a highway patrol trooper made a routine traffic stop on I-35 north of the city. The car, driven by Timothy McVeigh, a Gulf War veteran living in Kansas, was pulled over for not having a license tag. McVeigh was arrested on a weapons charge, and it was later learned that he was a suspect in the bombing.

After lengthy trials, three men were convicted for the bombing. McVeigh, the mastermind, was executed in 2001. His accomplice, Terry



Born in Oklahoma City and reared in Binger, Johnny Bench is considered by some to be the greatest catcher in baseball history. He received many honors while playing for the Cincinnati Reds major league baseball team from 1967 to 1983. Bench is honored with a statue in front of the Bricktown Ballpark, another MAPS project.



Rescue workers climb the wreckage of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal building following the devastating terrorist attack of April 19, 1995.

Something Extra!

Alfred P. Murrah, born in Tishomingo, worked his way through high school and college and earned a law degree from the University of Oklahoma. In 1937, he became one of the youngest federal judges in U.S. history. Murrah directed the federal judicial center in Oklahoma City from 1969 to 1974.

Nichols, was sentenced to life in prison in 2004. Another accomplice, Michael Fortier, served eight years in prison for not warning authorities about the bombing plan.

Amid the devastation and loss, a new image of Oklahomans emerged—that of caring, strong, courageous people who responded to a crisis with unyielding determination. The nation and world saw the “Oklahoma Standard” in action in one of its most trying times. Hundreds of heroes emerged from the chaos, from those who sifted through the rubble to those who fed and cared for them and those who led the efforts.

President Bill Clinton and Reverend Billy Graham were among those who visited Oklahoma City in the days after the bombing. A chain-link fence erected around the bomb site to protect the crime scene became a shrine where family, friends, and people from around the world left mementos in tribute to those who died.

A 350-member Memorial Task Force, appointed by Mayor Ron Norick, was charged with developing a memorial to honor those



touched by the event. The Oklahoma City National Memorial was dedicated on April 19, 2000, the fifth anniversary of the bombing. A number of elements were included in the Outdoor Symbolic Memorial, which partially rests on the footprint of the Murrah Building. The Gates of Time dramatically depict the moment so many lives were changed. One hundred sixty-eight chairs in the Field of Empty Chairs honor each of the people killed. A reflecting pool represents healing, and the Memorial Fence continues to gather mementos. A Rescuer's Orchard of fruit and flowering trees surrounds and protects the Survivor's Tree, a ninety-year-old American elm that survived the tremendous force of the bomb. The indoor National Memorial Museum and the National Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism are other parts of the memorial.

Following the Oklahoma City bombing, security measures were increased at many federal, state, and local government facilities across the nation. A new federal building, with special security features, opened in Oklahoma City in 2004, a block from the previous building.



The Oklahoma City Memorial includes a reflecting pool with Gates of Time at each end (left); a Field of Empty Chairs (top) with one chair to honor each of the 168 people killed; and the original fence around the bomb site (above), where people still leave mementos of who died.



The tornado outbreak of May 3, 1999, was the largest in the state's history, destroying three thousand buildings (top). One of the most important tasks of rescue workers is reuniting people with their pets (above).

Dangerous Weather

The largest tornado outbreak ever recorded in Oklahoma occurred on May 3, 1999. Several supercell thunderstorms produced over seventy tornadoes in Oklahoma and other Great Plains states. The first tornado was reported near Medicine Park in Comanche County at 4:51 p.m. Wind speeds in one of the tornadoes topped three hundred miles an hour by the time it reached the central part of the state. Forty-four people were killed and almost eight hundred were injured by the destructive storms. Three thousand buildings—houses, businesses, schools, and churches—were destroyed, and almost five thousand were damaged. Losses exceeded \$1 billion. Modern weather technology provided an early warning system, which undoubtedly saved hundreds of lives and thousands of injuries.

Ice and snow were the culprits that attacked Oklahoma in 2000 and again in 2002, causing mil-

lions of dollars in damages. Ice, sometimes as much as an inch thick, damaged trees and power lines, and some people were left without electricity for a month. The year 2000 also was the beginning of another period of drought that lasted for several years. Some of the worst wildfires to hit Oklahoma occurred during the end of 2005 and early 2006, with a large number of homes and property destroyed.

It's Your Turn

1. What did the PASS identify?
2. What city was the MAPS program intended to revitalize?
3. When was the Oklahoma City National Memorial dedicated?

Environmental Challenges

The Weather Industry

The weather's impact on people and the economy is understood all too well in Oklahoma. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis has said that weather and climate affect almost one-third of the nation's \$10 trillion economy. Understanding the weather and accurately predicting it can greatly lower the loss of life, property damage, and costly delays associated with opening new economic ventures. Oklahoma's central location, often erratic weather, and cutting-edge weather research and education facilities have placed our state in a prime position for the developing weather industry.

Radar (radio detection and ranging) was first used to track ships and aircraft during World War II, but scientists soon discovered its value for weather forecasting. The postwar equipment was used when the first official tornado forecast was issued from Tinker Air Force Base in March 1948. A major milestone was reached in May 1973 when the experimental Doppler radar in Norman was first used to track a devastating tornado through Union City. New generations of radar, satellites, and surface and upper air data are all used today in weather forecasting.

Five federal government organizations involved in severe weather research, forecasting, and support are part of the NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Weather Partners in Norman. They include the National Severe Storms Laboratory, the National Weather Service Forecast Office, NEXRAD Radar Operations Center, the Storm Prediction Center, and the Warning Decision Training Branch. The National Weather Center, the University of Oklahoma



This May 1973 tornado was the first to be tracked by experimental Doppler radar in Norman.

School of Meteorology, Oklahoma Climatological Survey, and Oklahoma Mesonet (designed by scientists at OU and OSU) are all part of the unique collaboration that makes Oklahoma internationally known for weather research. Weathernews Americas (a global weather company), Weather Decision Technologies, Computational Geosciences, and WeatherBank are among the private weather-related companies that have relocated to Oklahoma.

Section 3

Contemporary Oklahoma

Something Extra!

In the phrase “Y2K,” Y stood for “year,” and K meant “1,000,” which multiplied by 2 gives the Year 2000.

As you read, look for

- the events of September 11, 2001,
- Oklahoma’s diverse economy, and
- vocabulary terms **terrorism**, **nanotechnology**, **reserves**, and **biomass**.

Oklahoma and the world braced for the unknown when the year 1999 gave way to 2000, often referred to as Y2K. Many people feared that computer programs would operate incorrectly since they were programmed to interpret only the last two digits of a four-digit year. Some people stockpiled food and water, assuming that a major computer disruption would cause a scarcity of the items. Many businesses backed up their computer data, although major problems didn’t develop.

The War on Terrorism

Just as the Oklahoma City bombing had affected the rest of the nation and the world, another horrific terrorist act on September 11, 2001 (referred to as 9/11), shook the nation. In planned, coordinated attacks, two hijacked airplanes crashed into the World Trade Center’s twin towers in New York City. A third plane crashed into the Pentagon near

Washington, D.C., and a fourth plane, apparently headed for another federal government target, crashed into a field in Pennsylvania after passengers heroically stopped the attack.

New York City had sent several first responder teams of firefighters and police officers to Oklahoma City after the 1995 bombing. Oklahoma, in turn, sent responders and counselors to help after the 9/11 tragedies. The unique events of the bombing and 9/11 were explored in “A Shared Experience” exhibit at the Oklahoma City National Memorial.

The September 11, 2001, terrorist attack left New York’s World Trade Center twin towers reduced to twisted steel.





Following the September 11 attacks, the United States declared a war on terrorism to bring to justice the people responsible for the attacks and to prevent other terrorist networks from emerging. (**Terrorism** is acts of violence aimed at demoralizing or intimidating others.) The attacks led to a resurgence of patriotism across the country. National guard troops were mobilized. Although the 9/11 attacks took place on U.S. soil, other countries had also experienced the effects of terrorism, and many joined in the global fight against terrorism. Investigations revealed that al-Qaida (an extremist group of Islamist terrorists led by Osama bin Laden) were responsible for the attacks. In October 2001, international forces led by the United States pursued the terrorists in Afghanistan, a country controlled by the Taliban government, which was known to harbor the al-Qaida.

General Tommy R. Franks led the U.S. attack in Afghanistan, called Operation Enduring Freedom. Born in Wynnewood, Franks served two assignments at Fort Sill and first saw combat action in Vietnam, followed by various other military duties. In 2000, he was promoted to general and became the commander in chief of the United States Central Command. Franks was also in charge of the 2003 invasion of Iraq, which overthrew Saddam Hussein.

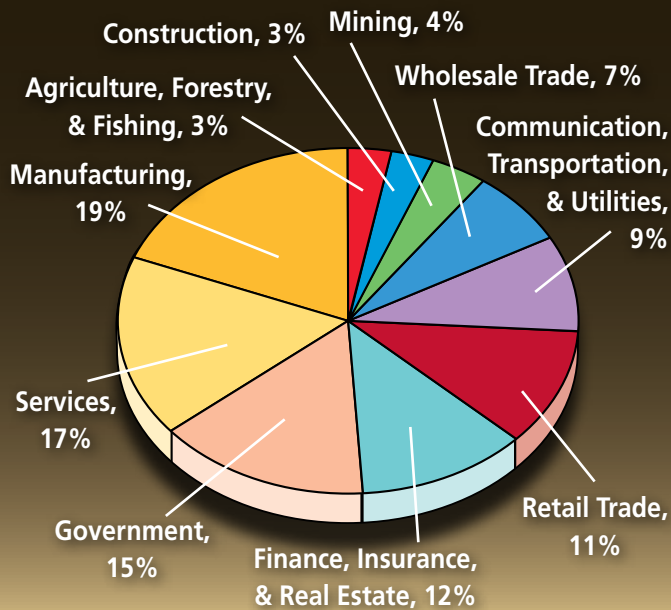
General Franks retired in 2003 from the military. To inspire the next generation of leaders, he developed the General Tommy Franks Leadership Institute and Museum in Hobart. The Museum Road Show travels throughout the state sharing the museum's collection and message.



Top: Soldiers of the 10th U.S. Mountain Division board a helicopter in Afghanistan.

Above: General Tommy Franks answers a reporter's question during a Pentagon briefing.

Figure 19
Oklahoma's Economy



Economy

Oklahoma's economy is much more diversified than in previous periods.

Technology and Research

Fast-paced technological advancements affect all aspects of our lives. The Oklahoma Center for the Advancement of Science and Technology focuses on the development, use, commercialization, and impact of technology on our state's economy. The Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation is a biomedical research institute dedicated to understanding and curing human disease. The OMRF has developed a worldwide reputation for excellence in research, such as Dr. Jordan Tang's research with Alzheimer's disease and Dr. Joan Merrill's treatments for lupus.

The Oklahoma Bioscience Association was organized in 2009 to support promotion, training, networking, and funding throughout the industry. Bioscience includes not only biotech or biomedical, but also bioagricultural endeavors.

Oklahoma has one of the few proton cancer treatment centers in the world. Proton therapy uses beams of particles known as protons to target cancer cells.

Oklahoma's universities and colleges conduct ongoing research in many areas. Nanotechnology courses and programs offered at several universities help keep Oklahomans on the cutting edge of science. **Nanotechnology**

involves the manipulation of atoms and molecules to create new structures, devices, and systems. One day, nanotechnology may help fight disease or be used in hundreds of different ways. Important research programs are also underway at Robert S. Kerr Environmental Research Center in Ada, Grazinglands Research Laboratory at El Reno, Southern Plains Range Research Station in Woodward, Wes Watkins Agriculture Research and Extension Center at Lane, Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation in Ardmore, and the Kerr Center in Le Flore County.



The Integris Cancer Institute facility in Oklahoma City is one of only ten centers in America offering proton therapy.

Media giant Google opened a data center in Pryor in 2008, and announced plans for expansion in 2011. The center is powered by electricity from Grand River Dam Authority, and Google also plans to purchase energy from the Minco wind farm.

Education

On January 12, 2015, Joy Hofmeister of Tulsa was sworn in as Oklahoma's 14th state superintendent of public instruction. She was reelected for a second term in November 2018. She introduced Oklahoma Academic Standards after the Oklahoma Legislature repealed Common Core in 2014. These standards, written by Oklahoma educators and content specialists, are used to guide teachers in their instruction to prepare students to be college and career ready upon high school graduation.

Technological changes are rapidly moving education from chalkboards to Smart Boards, from traditional textbooks to e-textbooks, from traditional classes to online classes. Classes in cyber crime, forensic science, and filmmaking join the more traditional offerings. The University of Central Oklahoma has teamed with the Academy of Contemporary Music of London to offer a unique music education program. The AMC@UCO offers classes taught by musicians, production experts, and music business professionals in rock, pop, gospel, and country music.

Military Might

Well before statehood, there was a strong military presence on the land that became Oklahoma. Of the early-day forts on the South Plains, only Fort Sill remains as an active military installation. Today, Fort Sill is home to the world-renowned U.S. Army Field Artillery School. The Field Artillery is joined by the Air Defense Artillery and Electronic Warfare branches as part of the Fires Center of Excellence. Officers and soldiers learn the latest in equipment and tactics in the classroom and in the field.

In addition to Fort Sill, Oklahoma has four other military installations—Tinker Air Force Base at Midwest City, Vance Air Force Base at Enid, Altus Air Force Base, and the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant. Tinker Air Force Base is Oklahoma's largest single-site employer. The Air Logistics Center there is the worldwide manager for a wide range of aircraft, engines, missiles, software, and components. Altus



Top: On January 12, 2015, Joy Hofmeister of Tulsa was sworn in as Oklahoma's 14th State Superintendent of Public Instruction. **Above:** Dating to 1869, Fort Sill, near Lawton, is the oldest continuously operating military base in Oklahoma.



Tinker Air Force Base is home to the 552nd Air Control Wing, which flies Boeing E-3 AWACS (for “airborne warning and control system”). AWACS planes are mounted with radar to look for distant threats in the air.

Something Extra!

Every U.S. airplane is registered at the Civil Aviation Registry of the Aeronautical Center, and all U.S. pilots have their licenses on record there too, including famous people like Amelia Earhart and Wiley Post.

Air Force Base is home to the Mobility Training Center, which trains airlift and aerial refueling crews to enable better global mobility. Pilot training for U.S. and international military officers, the Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and air forces of several allied countries is conducted at Vance Air Force Base.

The Oklahoma Army National Guard also makes a significant economic impact. Seven Armed Forces Reserve Centers replaced over fifty of Oklahoma’s aging National Guard armories. The new centers are located in Mustang, Norman, McAlester, Muskogee, Broken Arrow, and at Fort

Sill and Vance Air Force Base. The Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center in Oklahoma City is a major complex within the Federal Aviation Administration. The Aeronautical Center is home to the largest number of U.S. Department of Transportation employees outside the Washington, D.C., area. The Center provides a number of training, logistics, and aviation-safety-related services, and business support products and services.

Centrally located Oklahoma is also home to the U.S. Coast Guard Institute. The institute is the national testing center for all Coast Guard personnel, and closely follows the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in importance. The institute evolved from the Oklahoma Military Institute, which was founded in 1919.

The aviation and aerospace industry in Oklahoma includes the federal government and military aviation, plus commercial air transportation and aircraft manufacturing. Maintenance centers, air freight and cargo, and reservation centers support air transportation. Aircraft, as well as engines and aircraft parts, are manufactured in Oklahoma, and jet fuel is refined here.

Oklahoma is home to the Ninety-Nines, an international organization of thousands of licensed women pilots from thirty-six countries. The organization began in New York in 1929. The group decided to call themselves the Ninety-Nines because of the ninety-nine charter members. One of the first members, Amelia Earhart, was elected the first president of the group. In 1956, headquarters for the group was moved to Will Rogers Field in Oklahoma City. A new building at Will Rogers World Airport was dedicated in 1975, and in 1988 the 99s Museum of Women Pilots was opened at the site.

Energy

While Oklahoma's economy is more diversified, the state's minerals are still vital. New technology allows drilling at depths and locations that used to be unreachable. Tulsa-based Helmerich & Payne's FlexRig is computer-operated equipment that reduces human contact with some of the more dangerous aspects of drilling.

Oklahoma's known oil and gas **reserves** (supplies that are known, but not yet produced) continue to be relatively abundant, as do coal reserves. Oklahoma ranks nineteenth out of thirty-two coal-bearing states in the U.S. based on coal reserves. In 2010, coal was the energy source for 64 percent of the electricity generated in Oklahoma, while natural gas provided 31.6 percent. Twenty-five bituminous coal beds are located in eastern Oklahoma. Since 1969, Oklahoma's active mines have ranged from eight to sixty. Most use of Oklahoma coal in-state has been in the cement and lime industry and utilities. Future coal production will depend in part on the development of clean coal technology at coal-fired utilities.

Thick Canadian oil already flows into Cushing for processing at Oklahoma and Texas refineries and world markets. Improved technology has made the Canadian oil useable, and Canada is now the largest supplier of crude oil to the United States. Additional pipelines and storage capacity continue to be added at Cushing. Although some-



Below: The Muskogee Power Plant burns coal to generate electricity. **Below:** Cushing, Oklahoma, bills itself as the "Pipeline Crossroads of the World." This tank farm, one of four major oil storage facilities in Cushing, is owned by Enbridge Energy, a Canadian company.





Above: The OU Spirit Wind Farm near Woodward started generating in 2008. Consisting of forty-four wind turbines, it is operated by Oklahoma Gas and Electric Company. **Opposite page:** The Devon Energy Tower in Oklahoma City, completed in 2012, is the tallest building in Oklahoma at 850 feet.

times controversial, pipelines have been proven to be the most efficient method of transporting petroleum. The huge oil storage capacity at Cushing is the basis for oil futures contracts traded on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Compressed natural gas (CNG), a product of natural gas, is a more environmentally clean fuel than are our traditional fossil fuels, and it costs less for the consumer. Efforts are ongoing to develop affordable CNG tanks for vehicles and to increase the number of CNG fueling stations across the country. Many fleet vehicles are being converted to run on CNG.

Natural gas fuel cells may prove to have a huge impact on the continued production of Oklahoma's abundant supply of natural gas and oil. Fuel cells can generate electricity using electrochemical reactions rather than traditional combustion of fossil fuels. Fuel cell technology is only one of several new advances in the industry.

Tapping into some very deep oil and natural gas reserves requires a process called hydraulic fracturing, or fracking. This involves injecting water, sand, and additives at high pressure deep into the ground. The process fractures the rock and allows gas

and oil to flow for production. Fluids used in the process are then either disposed of or treated and reused.

New technology is helping the United States reduce the need for oil imports. Huge wind turbines provide one power alternative. Several wind farms are already operating in western Oklahoma, where wind speeds are higher and more consistent. More wind farms and improved transmission systems are planned that will provide electricity to other parts of the country. Oklahoma's weather is ideal for using the wind for energy, as well as using the sun for solar energy. The Oklahoma Renewable Energy Council is a group of people, companies, organizations, and agencies that work to develop our state's renewable energy resources, such as wind, solar, **biomass** (renewable plant materials and animal waste), geothermal, and hydroelectric power.

Energy is also fueling other changes in our landscape. Devon Energy's new Tower in Oklahoma City, completed in 2012, is the tallest building in Oklahoma at 50 stories and 850 feet tall. Chesapeake Energy has grown from a 1,600-square-foot office in 1989 to a 50-acre

campus in Oklahoma City and satellite offices throughout the state today. The 10-lane I-40 Crosstown Expressway opened in 2012, replacing the older elevated highway. A \$5.8 million sculpture and pedestrian bridge spans the highway. The SkyDance Bridge, inspired by the Scissor-tailed flycatcher bird, weighs 150 tons and rises 192 feet above I-40. It connects the downtown core of Oklahoma City to the shore of the Oklahoma River.

Other landscape changes have included Tulsa's BOK (Bank of Oklahoma) Center. The award-winning sports and events center joined with Tulsa's historic Brady Theater and Cain's Ballroom to provide a popular entertainment district.

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to be important to Oklahoma. The top commodities in Oklahoma in 2010 were cattle, poultry and eggs, hogs, wheat, hay, corn for grain, cotton, milk, soybeans, grain sorghum, pecans, peanuts, canola, rye, watermelon, sheep, sunflowers, and oats. The 2007 U.S. Department of Agriculture census found that for the first time in many years the number of family farms had increased by four percent, and there was a decrease

in the number of corporate farms in Oklahoma. Oklahoma has the oldest anticorporate farming law in the United States.

The popularity of gardening has created a greenhouse and plant business, and sod production continues to grow as demand increases. Farmers markets for fresh fruits and vegetables have also seen an increase in popularity, and schools are beginning to use locally grown produce. The 2006 Oklahoma Farm to School Program Act encourages schools to purchase products from local producers.

Oklahoma's soil and climate are proving to be ideal for growing grapes, and the grape and wine industry has quickly grown from three wineries in 2000 to over twenty in 2012. These vineyards and wineries are located throughout the state.

The Made in Oklahoma (MIO) Coalition consists of over forty state food manufacturers who have banded together to market their products. The MIO members include Advance Brands, Bar S Foods, Braum's, Field's Pies, Griffin Foods, Hiland Dairy, J. C. Potter Sausage,



Something Extra!

There were fewer than one thousand wineries in the United States in 1980, but the popularity of the industry has increased that number to over seven thousand.



Top: Tidal School Vineyards in Drumright is one of the state's newest wineries. Visitors can dine and taste the wine on the deck. **Above:** This photograph shows just a few of the Made in Oklahoma products.

J-M Farms, Neighbors Coffee, Shawnee Milling, Schwab, La Baguette, Iron Starr BBQ Sauce, The Bama Companies, and many others.

The horse industry affects both rural and urban areas in all parts of the state. Some horses are used for pleasure riding and racing, but most of the almost three hundred thousand horses in Oklahoma are part of breeding, boarding, and training activities. Many horses are showcased in rodeos and horse shows and sales throughout Oklahoma.

The Elements in 2011

The weather in Oklahoma often captures the spotlight, and recent years have been no exception. The year 2011 had more significant weather events than ever. Record-setting winter storms dumped twenty-one inches of snow in northeast Oklahoma and six to twelve inches over much of the rest of the state. Spavinaw had a twenty-four-hour snowfall of twenty-seven inches February 8-9. A powerful high plains blizzard hit the Oklahoma Panhandle in December. Our all-time low temperature record of -31 degrees was set at Nowata on February 10. Seven days later, Nowata's high temperature was 79 degrees.

A life-changing drought and high temperatures shattered more records. Statewide, 2011 ended as the eleventh-driest on record, but for much of western Oklahoma it ranked as one of the top three driest years. Hooker recorded 6.2 inches of precipitation for the year, the lowest total for a location ever recorded in Oklahoma, according to the Oklahoma Climatological Survey. The previous record was 6.5 inches at Regnier, also in the Panhandle, in 1956. Livestock producers were hit especially hard by the drought with no pasture or hay for their animals. Wildfires consumed dry grasslands and homes.

Oklahoma experienced the hottest summer in 2011 of any state since records began in 1895 with a statewide average of 86.9 degrees. Records were broken throughout the sweltering state. Grandfield recorded 101 days above 100 degrees, breaking the previous record of 86 days at Hollis in 1956. Oklahoma City easily beat the record of days above 100 degrees of 50 in 1980 with 63.

With 118 tornadoes, we saw the second-highest total number since 1950, surpassed only by 1999's 145 tornadoes. One of the most violent tornadoes was an EF-5 that traveled from Lookeba to Guthrie on May 24, killing nine people. When it passed over the El Reno Mesonet site, a wind gust of 151 miles per hour was recorded, setting the record for the strongest surface wind ever measured in the state. Ten twisters occurred in November. The EF-4 tornado in southwestern Oklahoma on Novem-

ber 7 was the most powerful ever recorded for that month. A monster six-inch-diameter hailstone on May 23 near Gotebo set yet another record.

Oklahoma's strongest earthquake, 5.6 magnitude, rocked the state and region on November 5. The earthquake's epicenter was near Sparks in Lincoln County. The area is near the Wilzetta fault, also known as the Seminole uplift.

Centennial Celebration

Oklahomans celebrated 100 years of statehood on November 16, 2007. Schools, organizations, towns, and cities joined to recognize and celebrate the special milestone. Hundreds of events and projects were undertaken for the yearlong extravaganza.

The Oklahoma Land Run Monument in Oklahoma City, the Jazz Hall of Fame and the John Hope Franklin Reconciliation Park in Tulsa, the Standing Bear Park Project in Ponca City, and the Buffalo Soldier Monument in Lawton were only a few of the many long-lasting centennial projects. The Oklahoma Educational Television Authority featured many stories during the year. Sixty-five Centennial Stories can be viewed online at Google Video.

Floats, giant balloons, celebrities, and marching bands were featured in the centennial parade in October 2007. The theme of the parade was, "Oklahoma—A Unique History...An Extraordinary Future."

The celebration culminated with an unprecedented gathering of Oklahoma talent. The stage was shared by Garth Brooks, Vince Gill, Carrie Underwood, Reba McEntire, Toby Keith, The Flaming Lips, All-American Rejects, Jimmy Webb, Kelli O'Hara, Blake Shelton, Patti Page, and Leona Mitchell. Appearances were also made by Shirley Jones, Amy Grant, Argus Hamilton, Johnny Bench, gymnasts Bart Conner and Nadia Comaneci, Barry Switzer, five Miss Americas—Jennifer Berry, Shawntel Smith, Susan Powell, Jane Jayroe, and Lauren Nelson—and many others.



Oklahoma's centennial was celebrated on November 16, 2007, with a spectacular fireworks display in Tulsa.

It's Your Turn

1. What terrorist group and what leader were responsible for the attacks of 9/11?
2. Name three of the five military installations in Oklahoma.
3. What are renewable energy resources?

Section 4

Oklahoma's People

As you read, look for

- people who have made a contribution to our state.



Cherokee Wilma Mankiller, the first female chief of a major tribe, posed alongside a bust of Chief John Ross. Mankiller died in 2010.

While leaders and people who make the news are essential to our state, it is the people behind the scenes and those who do not make the headlines who provide the heartbeat. The farmers, the homebuilders, the people who ensure we have safe water, the teachers, the utility workers, the mechanics, computer technicians, the artists, and all the thousands who contribute in their own way to our quality of life are essential to our vibrant state. Oklahoma's population was 3,751,351 in 2010, up from 3,453,996 in 2000. The work ethic of Oklahomans and our state's central location are often cited as reasons businesses relocate here.

American Indians Today

Wilma Mankiller wasn't the first woman to ever head an American Indian tribe, but she was the first female in modern history to lead one of the largest tribes. Ross Swimmer persuaded Mankiller to join him in the 1975 election for chief and deputy chief of the Cherokee Nation. After serving for ten years, Swimmer resigned in 1985 to head the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and according to Cherokee law, the deputy chief assumed the duties of chief. In spite

of some threats from people who opposed a woman serving as chief, Mankiller won the 1987 election on her own merits. Mankiller endured serious health problems during her term as chief, but she never failed in her effort to revitalize and strengthen the tribe.

The Cheyenne-Arapaho tribes, like many other tribes, wrote a new constitution in 2006 to replace the one given them by the U.S. government over seventy-five years earlier. The constitution created a four-

branch government—executive, legislative, judicial, and tribal council.

As many tribes searched for funding sources, the American Indian gaming industry began to take shape in the 1990s. The gaming casinos are located on tribal lands throughout the state, and some have spurred local tourism.

As tribes move forward with new ideas, cultural centers help bridge the past, present, and future. The Chickasaw Cultural Center near Sulphur is a state-of-the-art facility that shares and celebrates Chickasaw history and culture. Hailed as one of America's finest living museums, the Tsa-La-Gi Ancient Village is just one aspect of the Cherokee Heritage Center near Tahlequah. In addition to many local facilities around the state, plans are underway for a world-class American Indian Cultural Center & Museum in Oklahoma City. The annual Red Earth American Indian Cultural Festival, begun in 1987, continues to be a showcase for dance and art.

Oklahoma Talent

Oklahoma's talent is as varied as the state's terrain. From country and bluegrass to modern pop and opera, Oklahomans excel. Reba McEntire, Garth Brooks, Vince Gill, Brooks & Dunn, Rascal Flatts, Toby Keith, Roy Clark, Gene Autry, Wanda Jackson, and Roger Miller have long been in the country music spotlight. The television show *American Idol* was the springboard for one of the most recent stars, Carrie Underwood of Checotah. Rock/pop bands with Oklahoma ties have included Hinder, All American Rejects, and Flaming Lips. Hanson of Tulsa ruled the hip-hop scene for several years. Patti Page of Tulsa is one of the biggest-selling female recording artists in history. Leona Mitchell, from an Enid family of fifteen children, is one of the world's most requested opera sopranos. Modern Rock Diaries based in Oklahoma City, Desi & Cody of Tulsa, O Fidelis, Enid's Black Canyon, Chrome Pony, and Green Corn Revival of Weatherford are a few of the latest talented Oklahoma musical groups.

Six Oklahoma women have won the title of Miss America. In addition to Norma Smallwood (1926) and Jayne Jayroe (1967), the crown has been worn by Susan Powell of Elk City (1981), Shawntel Smith from Muldrow (1996), Jennifer Berry of Tulsa (2006), and Lauren Nelson of Lawton (2007).

Actors and actresses who have called Oklahoma home include Kristen Chenoweth, Megan Mullally, Ryan Merriman, Brad Pitt, Wes Studi, Gary Busey, Lon Chaney, Van Heflin, Rue McClanahan, and Ben Johnson. A few who have won acclaim for their behind-the-scenes work are Elmo Williams, Haskell Boggs, Stan Rosenfield, Gary Frederickson, Blake Edwards, Matthew Mungle, Carol Littleton, and Sue Bea Montgomery.

Works by many of Oklahoma's American Indian artists, such as Jerome and Johnny Tiger, Bert Seabourn, and Allan Houser, are rec-



Top: Tulsa native Garth Brooks, a graduate of Oklahoma State, is the third-best-selling recording artist of all time, surpassed only by the Beatles and Elvis Presley. **Above:** Oklahoma has produced six Miss Americas. The most recent is Lauren Nelson from Lawton, who won in 2007.



ognized around the world. Paul Moore of Norman has sculpted over one hundred works of art, but his largest piece is the Oklahoma Centennial Land Run Monument in Oklahoma City. One of the world's largest freestanding bronze sculptures, the project includes forty-five pieces that extend 365 feet. Enoch Kelly Haney of Seminole created the 22-foot-tall bronze sculpture titled *The Guardian*, which stands on top of the Oklahoma State Capitol dome. Charles Banks Wilson, Greg Burns, Fred Olds, and many others have made lasting contributions to the art world.

Historians Angie Debo, Muriel Wright, Grant and Carolyn Foreman, Reba Collins, and Arrell Morgan Gibson are among those who have documented our state's rich history so well. From his beginnings in Rentiesville, historian and scholar John Hope Franklin has fostered political and social change. In recognition of his achievements, Duke University opened the John Hope Franklin Center for Interdisciplinary and International Studies in 2000.

We're entertained by novelists Tony Hillerman, C. J. Cherryh, Harold Keith, James Thompson, Bob Burke, Billie Letts, Carolyn Hart, William Bernhardt, and many others. Several Oklahomans have made their mark in the food world. Top chef, cookbook author, television personality, and Oklahoma native Rick Bayless has introduced America to authentic Mexican cooking. Ree Drummond wasn't looking for a career when she began a blog as a way to share photos with her family and friends. The Pioneer Woman blog soon became one of the most beloved on the Internet. She now is a cookbook author and has her own Food Network TV show, all from the family ranch near Pawhuska.

Known for decades for outstanding athletes, Oklahoma is now home to the National Basketball Association Oklahoma City Thunder team and their NBA Development League team, the Tulsa 66ers, as well as the Tulsa Shock, a Women's NBA team, and Oklahoma City Barons and Tulsa Oilers hockey teams. The transformation of the Oklahoma River in Oklahoma City has resulted in a world-class rowing venue and boathouse district.

Helping Others

Oklahomans often demonstrate their generosity, by both aiding others in their time of need and by monetary donations. Oil magnate and Oklahoma State University graduate T. Boone Pickens donated \$165 million to the university in 2006, which is in addition to several earlier donations. In 2000, the University of Oklahoma received a donation of the Weitzenhoffer art collection, which is the single most important collection of French Impressionism ever given

Top: Chef Rick Bayless, from Oklahoma City, has made many appearances on television.

Above: Thomas Boone Pickens Jr. is an American capitalist.

to an American public university. Wanda Bass donated one hundred Steinway pianos, valued at \$2.1 million, to Oklahoma City University in 2002.

Others give of their time, such as 33-year-old Fern Holland. An Oklahoma attorney originally from Blue-jacket, Holland joined the Peace Corps and then was hired by the U.S. Agency for International Development to investigate human rights abuses in Iraq. She then began to work tirelessly on behalf of Iraqi women's rights, which put her in harm's way. She was assassinated in Iraq in March 2004. Many other Oklahomans donate countless hours of their time and their expertise in Oklahoma and around the world helping others.

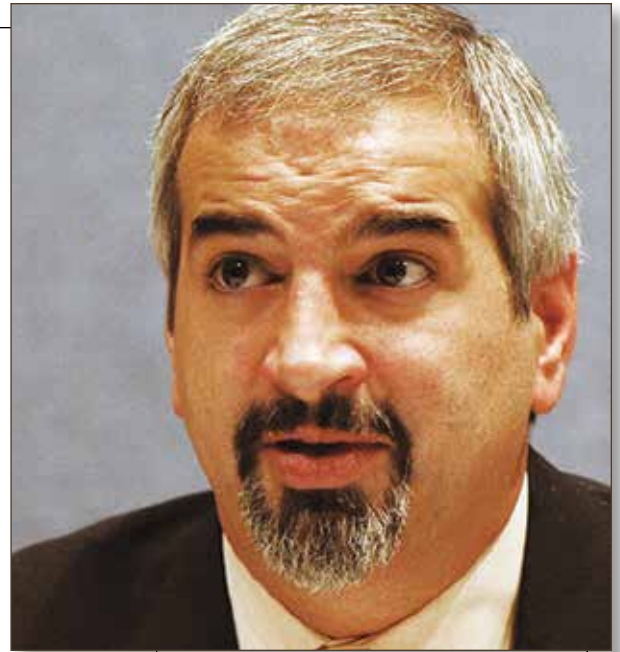
Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist and Oklahoma native Anthony Shadid traveled the world covering the news. The Heritage Hall graduate was a reporter for *The Associated Press*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Boston Globe*. At the time of his death in 2012, he was on assignment for *The New York Times*. He passionately covered the news and often put his life at risk to tell the stories of people impacted by terrorism in the Middle East.

Born from one of our worst tragedies, the Oklahoma City Memorial Marathon is considered one of the top five destination marathons in the country. Running partners Chet Collier and Thomas Hill came up with the idea while on a morning run in 2001. The event now attracts some 25,000 runners from forty-nine states and several foreign countries, and over 7,000 volunteers. The marathon's mission is to celebrate life, reach for the future, honor the memories of those killed, and unite the world in hope.

Words spoken by Governor George Nigh in 1983 during his State of the State address to the Oklahoma Legislature hold true today: "I want to say again today, lest we forget, that as tough as things are, compared to the other states and the Nation as a whole, we still are in that enviable position. . . . That's not to say that we don't have problems. . . . But we should never forget from where we came. We should never forget the progress that we've made; the steps forward that have been taken."

It's Your Turn

1. Who was Wilma Mankiller?
2. Who was responsible for sculpting the Oklahoma Centennial Land Run Monument in Oklahoma City?



Anthony Shadid, a two-time Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, died of an acute asthma attack in 2012 while attempting to escape the violence in Syria.

Something Extra!

In 1951, Dr. John L. Peters turned his dream into reality and established World Neighbors in Oklahoma. The program provides skill and leadership training to people in countries around the world. The focus of World Neighbors is to build self-reliance, rather than dependence on external aid.

Chapter Review

Chapter Summary

- Oklahoma was rocked by the county commissioner scandal in the early 1980s.
- In the late 1970s and early 1980s, the state's economy continued to rely on the petroleum industry despite its boom-bust cycle. In the early 1980s, oil refineries in Oklahoma and elsewhere closed due to the cost of refining oil. This contributed to the "bust" in the oil industry, which adversely affected Oklahoma's economy.
- In 1982, Oklahoma celebrated its 75th birthday with many events. That same year, Oklahomans approved pari-mutuel wagering on horse races.
- Legislation passed in the 1980s helped provide Oklahoma with one of the top teacher education programs in the country.
- Oklahoma and the nation were changed forever by a terrorist attack on the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The attack killed 168 people and damaged more than three hundred buildings. A National Memorial on the former site of the Murrah building was dedicated on April 19, 2000, the fifth anniversary of the bombing.
- The largest tornado outbreak ever recorded in Oklahoma occurred on May 3, 1999. Over eight hundred people were injured, forty-four people died, and three thousand buildings were destroyed.
- Oklahomans responded to the 9/11 terrorist attacks on New York City and the Pentagon by sending responders and counselors to aid the thousands affected by the tragedies.
- In the twenty-first century, Oklahoma's economy became more diverse, and advances in technology and research programs kept Oklahomans on the cutting edge of science.
- The military continued to appreciate

Oklahoma's favorable geographical location, as well as the quality of life communities offer military personnel.

- Many Oklahoma Indian tribes are opening gaming casinos on their tribal lands to improve their economy and spur tourism.
- Oklahoma celebrated its centennial in 2007 with hundreds of projects and events.
- Through the years, many Oklahomans have distinguished themselves as actors, artists, musicians, historians, and novelists.

Vocabulary

Create a crossword puzzle using twelve of the following words. Write clues for the words.

1. aerospace
2. biomass
3. casinos
4. contamination
5. deployed
6. diversified
7. imploded
8. kickback
9. liquidated
10. mobilized
11. nanotechnology
12. sanctions
13. terrorism
14. tornado
15. urban sprawl

Understanding the Facts

1. What Oklahoman served as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations during President Reagan's administration?
2. Which former governor and U.S. senator became the president of the University of Oklahoma in 1995?

3. What did Oklahomans approve in 1982 to encourage the growth of the state's horse industry and to generate public revenue?
4. List five of the projects of the MAPS program that revitalized downtown Oklahoma City.
5. What do the Gates of Time at the Oklahoma City National Memorial represent?
6. Name four weather phenomena that have caused devastation to our state in the last decade.
7. Which Oklahoman served a major role in Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan and the 2003 invasion of Iraq?
8. Name six Oklahoma food manufacturers who are part of the Made in Oklahoma (MIO) Coalition.

Developing Critical Thinking

1. Describe the effects of the boom-bust cycle of the petroleum industry on Oklahoma's economy in the 1980s.
2. What is the purpose of the Main Street Program, and how is it helping Oklahoma's small towns and cities?
3. Describe the effects of the April 19, 1995, bombing on Oklahoma City, the state, and the rest of the nation. Also, discuss the recovery from this tragic event.

Applying Your Skills

1. You have read of the many achievements the state has made over the last decade. Write a

poem, essay, or commercial to express pride in Oklahoma's progress.

2. Choose a product made in Oklahoma and prepare a brochure promoting this product and the company that produces it. Join with your classmates and put on a "Made in Oklahoma" fair where the brochures and products are displayed.
3. Make a two-column chart of Oklahoma musical groups and individual musicians mentioned in this chapter. Write their names in the first column. In the second column, list at least two songs made popular by the performers.

Exploring Technology

1. Using a computer, research the administrations of the following governors: David Walters, Frank Keating, and Brad Henry. List major events, legislation, accomplishments, and problems that occurred during each of their administrations.
2. Find the website for the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation (OMRF). Locate information on its mission. Describe some of the advancements medical researchers have made in the treatment of life-threatening diseases.
3. Imagine that you are working for your hometown's chamber of commerce. Prepare a computer slide presentation to "sell" your hometown to the CEO of a manufacturing company who wants to relocate.

Building Skills

Analyzing State Interests

A state is a group of people living in the same area, under the same government. Each state is unique; for example, there is no other state like Oklahoma.

Just as individuals look at things from a personal viewpoint, a state tends to look at events and issues from its own viewpoint. A state has concerns about its political and economic well-being as well as the personal well-being of its citizens. And each state acts to promote its own interests. Those state interests may vary from year to year as circumstances within the state change from year to year. Do the following:

1. Read a newspaper or listen to a news broadcast to identify current issues in Oklahoma. Make a list of these issues.
2. Talk to family members, friends, and neighbors to find out what issues they believe are important in the state. Add these to the list you made in #1.
3. Compile a list of laws passed by a recent session of the Legislature.
4. Compare your two lists. How many of the laws address the issues you identified in #1 and #2?