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THE COVER: Quarterback Bobby Warmack hands off to tailback Ron Shotts, and a new season begins. In this annual football issue are articles on Fairbanks, Warmack, and seasonal prospects and predictions. Cover design: Jim Billingsley. Blevins photo.

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Sooner Scene

by R. Boyd Gunning

A summer tour of some part of the world has left many American tourists feeling expert about the geography, economics, social conditions, and mores of the people visited. My trip to Scandinavia this summer did not affect me in this way, but it did confirm my feeling about the admirable qualities of the people of Scotland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Although there are distinctive differences in these people, they do share many common problems and aspirations.

In this part of the world, people are very much concerned about high taxes, sweeping welfare commitments, a major housing shortage, the ultimate effect of the European Common Market on their economy, and the importance of finding a basis for peace among the major powers of the world.

The Scandinavian countries sit at the top of the western world, geographically. Thus, in many ways, they are a buffer between the East and the West. Being few in number, Scandinavians have maintained their integrity by preserving their intense loyalty to their national and regional interests and by developing to a very high degree of skill the art of communicating and dealing with other nations. The contribution made by Dag Hammarskjold to world peace through his leadership in the United Nations stands as a model for young Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes who aspire to careers in the field of political science. My impression is that the Norwegians still look to the sea and to the West for primary relationships in trade and economic development. In Denmark we have an admirable model of agricultural efficiency and leaders in modern design and craftsmanship. Copenhagen, with a million and a half people, stands as the economic and cultural capital of Scandinavia. Sweden, on the other hand, has become distinguished as a designer and manufacturer of precision tools. It has successfully maintained good relationships with both the East and the West while standing at the gateway to the Soviet Union. I did find the people of Denmark and Norway somewhat resentful of the fact that Sweden moved so far ahead industrially, while the other people of Scandinavia made greater sacrifices in resisting the Nazis during World War II.

There is a wide variety of people and geography in Scandinavia. Fifteen million people live on 300,000 square miles of land. From the Jutland peninsula of Denmark to the Land of the Midnight Sun is 1,200 to 1,500 miles. In Norway, there are 29 people per square mile, while in Denmark there are 268 people per square mile.

Our visit could be divided into three distinct parts. First was the majestic natural beauty of the mountains and fjords of Norway. Second, the quiet idyllic countryside, the "fairytale land" of Hans Christian Anderson in the Odense section of Denmark. And third, the big cities of Oslo, Stockholm, and Copenhagen which are as cosmopolitan as any you will find.

Although Scotland is not a part of Scandinavia, it was our good fortune to visit Edinburgh and to tour the impressive industrial section of Glasgow and the beautiful countryside of the Trossachs at Loch Lomond, Loch Achray, and through the small rural villages. Our 78-year-old Scot Highlander guide impressed us with his appreciation for the tradition of the Scottish clans, the pride of the Scotsman, his contribution to scientific, medical, and cultural leadership, and his skill in the manufacture of Scotch whiskey. In the beautiful city of Edinburgh, we visited the former residences and memorials to such men as Sir James Young Simpson, who first used chloroform as a medical anesthetic, and Sir Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, who was known to many Sooners in our group since he visited OU and Oklahoma City shortly before his death.

We also were reminded that in this great city lived Robert Louis Stevenson, Sir Walter Scott, Alexander Graham Bell, Robert Burns, Adam Smith, the Marquis of Queensbury, and the most notorious representative of the Brodie Clan. And therein lies an interesting story. One of the ladies on our tour was a Brodie and proudly wore the Brodie Tartan. On our tour of Edinburgh as we passed along a street of ancient dwellings, the guide pointed out that here lived Councilman Brodie, the head of the Brodie Clan, a distinguished resident of Edinburgh who had a fine reputation as a community leader by day, but in fact, was the king of the thieves by night. It was his life that inspired the story "Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Naturally, we all thoroughly enjoyed this story and were agreed that it is sometimes risky to climb too far into the family tree.

In Bergen, the ultramodern Norge Hotel was located in the center of the best shopping area and within a few minutes' walk to the famous Bergen Fish Market. We were reminded of the history of this area as we passed the fourteenth century buildings occupied by the representatives of the Hansiatic League along the harbor. The general impression of this great North Sea port is that it is busy and prosperous. It has many new buildings, particularly hospitals and high-rise apartments.

One morning we visited the famous Bergen Fish Market, arriving just as the boats were coming in with fish of all size and description. There were also beautiful flower stalls, fresh vegetables, and a great variety of very attractive food stuffs. We spent some time talking with these market tradesmen and found them to be friendly, interesting people. The most unusual items I saw were beautiful tanned reindeer skins. The Clifton Galls of Oklahoma City were so taken with these skins that they purchased

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and seemed quite proud to be Russians and quite proud of communism." Two other aspects of his visit caught St. John's attention. "Their streets and public areas are much cleaner and neater than those in this country. There simply are no litterbugs. People put their trash in containers. Part of this might be because they fear a reprisal of some sort, but I think most of it stems from pride in their country. Also, the people on the streets are very well behaved. You never see roaming gangs of teenagers or anything like that. Again, I think this stems from pride.

"The subways in Russia are as beautiful as they are reported to be. One station had a series of scenes in stained glass lighted from behind. Every station is built of marble or beautiful stone; some have beautiful chandeliers. One reason for this artistic decoration is that the average Russian uses the subway and other public transportation a great deal. There aren't many cars, and public transportation is almost free."

In Moscow, which St. John visited on a four-day tour following the conference, one thing which attracted his attention was the number of women seen working in occupations that are considered men's work in the United States. "Women operate the street cars and buses, sweep streets, paint bridges and work on construction gangs. They wear a sort of blue coverall and a scarf. Clothes in Russia, of course, are somewhat different from those in this country. They're durable enough, but the shops don't offer the variety and style you find here. The men's suits are not cut as neatly—the pants bag. And the women's dresses are much longer." The OU professor smiled slightly. "You might say it was two weeks without miniskirts."

Sooner Scene Continued

several, and the skins became a part of our traveling paraphernalia for the rest of the trip. We were fascinated by the stories of the fierce Vikings who explored as far West as the North American continent long before the time of Columbus. We saw the Viking Museum in Oslo, and later the famous Runic stones at Jelling, dating from the tenth century.

Our long trips across Norway and Sweden were made by railway on the modern, comfortable trains that are as fine as any I have seen. We learned that the railway from Bergen to Oslo is the only overland transportation open year-round across this country. Aside from being an easy way to travel, it was also a great opportunity to see the high mountains with their frozen lakes, beautiful snow and even occasional glacier. We spent a few days plying the fjords by boat along the Aurland Fjord, the Nearoy Fjord, and the great Sogndal Fjord. This is a world in itself. The breathtaking waterfalls, the ladder farms, the goats, the fjord horses, and the mists were all that we had heard and more.

The most interesting stop on the Jutland Peninsula of Denmark was at Vejle. From

there we toured the lovely Danish countryside to Jelling, which I have already mentioned, to Golding to visit the mighty thirteenth century ruins of Goldinghus, and to Ribe, Denmark's oldest town. Ribe is located in the marshlands of South Jutland. In the Middle Ages it was a seaport. However, the silt has filled the harbor and the sea gradually retreated leaving the town several miles inland. Ribe has preserved ancient buildings, and there is an air of Medieval beauty in the narrow winding streets of the lovely, old houses where storks roost on chimney tops. For the amusement of tourists, Ribe also maintains a "town crier" who sings the ancient rhymes of reassurance, dressed in medieval costume, carrying a lighted lantern and a staff with a spiked head which was used as a weapon for the protection of the citizens of Ribe.

I've been asked many times what the highlight of this trip was for me. At first, the answer was difficult. However, I found a solution. There are actually many highlights and the answer an inquirer now gets depend upon the time of day and under what circumstances the question is put. It might be any one of those experiences I have enumerated, or on another occasion, it might be the food, the shopping, the interesting, admirable people we met everywhere, or it might be an evening in Tivoli Gardens of Copenhagen, the Norwegian sculptors or the exciting modern designers of arts and crafts found everywhere in Scandinavia.

Since 1961, nearly 1,000 alumni have toured with the Alumni Association Tours, traveling in nearly every section of the world. Eleonore and I felt extremely fortunate that we were able to accompany 34 congenial, interesting Sooners on the Scandinavian Tour this summer. It was a restful and gratifying experience for us.

Magnetic Clues Help Date the Past

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oped a high degree of culture long before the cliff dwellers farther north. But this idea did not fit the archeological theories of the time. Today, our new magnetic dates tell us we were right. These dates confirm our chronology of Hohokam life, worked out by other means based on pottery fragments and radioactive carbon-14. Now we can be reasonably sure that the Hohokam were the first full-fledged irrigationists in what is now the United States. And we have good evidence that they practiced their advanced arts and agriculture several centuries before Christ."

Fortunately for Dr. Haury, the University of Arizona had on its geology faculty Dr. Robert L. DuBois, one of the very few specialists in archeomagnetism in the United States—indeed, in all the world. By measuring magnetism in clay fire pits at Snake-town, Dr. DuBois derived the magnetic dates that Dr. Haury finds so useful in his chronology. (Dr. DuBois joined the University of Oklahoma faculty in July.)

I had heard of paleomagnetism, the magnetic dating of ancient rocks. But archeomagnetism—magnetic dat-

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