Putnam City

Hi-Lites

Spring, 1967 *Putnam City School System*

Cover story . . . page 52

Putnam City Hi-Lites

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School Spirit Is A Mainstay

Terry Reznicek

Spirits often return from the grave, relentlessly haunting unsuspecting victims.

Spirits of another type disillusion minds and often disfigure the bodies of unwise hosts who frequently indulge in them.

(Below) Ecstatic spirit expelling from her whole being, Cherry Canada explodes into a tremendous leap. With fists clenched, she demonstrates a totally felt love for her school. Spirit is living. It breathes and feels love, and it shows love. Spirit is not a golden-glitter piece of tinsel, artificial and showy. Sometimes you can't see it. Sometimes you can only feel it, but it's there, in a cheerleader's jump, an athlete's efforts, the voices of the pep club and student body. (Below Right) With Coach Potter, spirit is a firm hand and an encouraging word. It's an important briefing during the game with quarterback Rick Worley. (Page 3) One basket can make the difference between victory and defeat. This particular basket scored the points needed to defeat Northwest; edging the Knights by two. A Silkie, poor Silkie, lying in his coffin generated spirit during the week before the Northwest-Putnam game. Would the Pirates really rather beat Northwest than all the rest of their games put together? (Far Right Page 3) Kenny Howe, with a helping hand from Sam Wier, goes for a basket during the Shawnee-Putnam basketball game. School spirit is a way of life at Putnam City. Athletics is only one phase of school spirit, the physical demonstration of love for one's school.

A third type is indeed not illegal in minors, nor is some poor "soul" walking in his "sleep." It is a life force, a motivating factor; the common denominator which brings a large brick building out of an abstract phase into a concrete phase.

Taking forty-seven square miles of school district, this spirit turns a mere area, dubbed Putnam City School District, into a reality worth well over its weight in gold.

A school is nothing without the people within it. Think what it would be like to have a school of robots learning from computerized teachers. The robots are fed certain data which has been carefully processed and censored by the computers. Since the only material learned is that which a computer correlates, the robots become less humanoid and more stereotyped, all being inhibited by the same feelings of the punch-card computers.

Squads of uniformed robots roll into the basketball court to shoot precisioned methodical baskets. In the bleachers, a switch is flipped and robots, shakers in hand, drone over and over, "Y-E-A T-E-A-M, G-O!" A mechanic, not a counselor, is the one called in when something goes wrong. This is seemingly the perfect situation. Is it, though?

Human attributes are ours. The ability to reason, to have feeling, and to discern the difference, separate us from machines. Spirit, therefore, develops from reasoning out all the good qualities

Motivation In Student Life

in Putnam City and applying feeling in accordance with the reasoning.

Since it has a rational origin, spirit also has a reasonable motive, to promote the school no matter in what form it might be found.

Through gritty, sweaty, summer months, boys go through work-outs. By torturing their bodies, they fulfill the goal of their minds which, spurred on by spirit, tells them, "You can do it, you can do it."

By fall, they are ready to come out with the ranks, even if all their practice will go towards bench warming. Their egos are fed by a flaming pride in their school, as the linemen tear down the field and scorch Northwest with a rampant Pirate victory.

From the crowd comes, as a mushrooming "A-bomb," a roar, a thunder, an explosion of numbed and frostbitten hands beating, feet stomping, and voices crackling with the pitch of excitement.

Cheerleaders, following the precise timing acquired from practice and many hours at a clinic, greet the boys with tear-stained eyes. Tears of love for a school that has rolled the sheen right off the armor of the rivaled Knights.

Spirit scented the night air, and for weeks, that same air breathed on that night, permeates the school, as all gloat with intense pride.

As in football, spirit runs high throughout the basketball season. Thousands packed into McGuinness' gym to witness a smashing victory and an exhibit of Pirate-life Spirit. Throats became raw and hands reddened, anticipation stung the nostrils of loyal Pirate patriots, as we singed our way, winning the tourney.

Surprisingly though, as much as spirit is felt during the first semester, it begins to wane thereafter. Baseball, tennis, and track somehow don't parallel the former two in attention, however, for the participants, their last leg to stand on is their own private spirit, which steered them to the so-called "minor sports" in the first place.

Group spirit, analyzed as to component parts, comprises many things. Any queen, as she approaches her throne, is filled not only with excitement, but with pride for her school. It is for her spirit that she has been chosen to represent the others.

Many outsiders scorn the prospect of having many queens, but truly, each activity with its singular actions, wishes to honor a girl who has contributed to that activity; and therefore, she joins the other queens in the promotion of an ever better school.

Falling on a crowd, a spot light often fails to point out many hard working people behind the scenes. A good example is the publication editors

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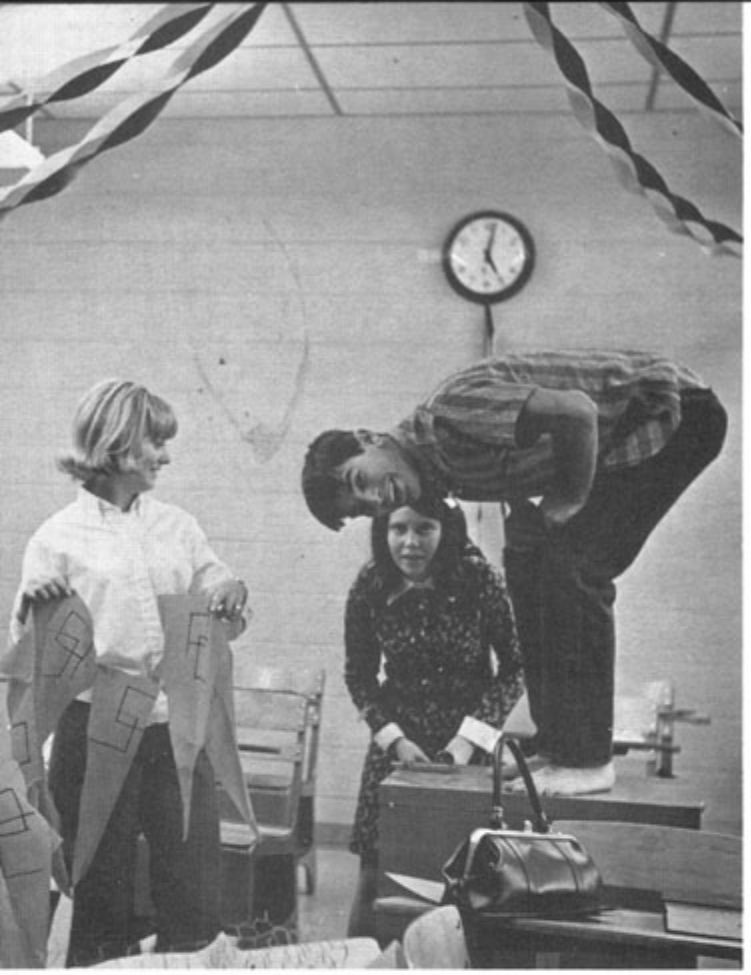

A pep assembly, and school spirit abounds. Dana Smith donned the garb of a sports reporter to present a skit, stimulating spirit throughout the school.

After school until 5, Sharon Walker, Shirley Coburn, and Dal Barnicoat twirl streams of crepe paper and hang spirit posters. Decoration competition between homerooms builds spiri

and staff members. Every two weeks a newspaper comes out with seemingly no fuss at all. Little is known of lost weekends and deadlines that are met at 2:00 in the morning. What does it? SPIRIT—and mounds of it, in each word of the story and each ad sold in the community.

Consider also the Pep Club officers. Glory is not without work or screaming, and it is a wonder that they have not torn out all their brains. That spirit stuff is a powerful motivator!

What of the "ordinary guy," the one seen in any hall at any time? The day-by-day honors which are earned by fellow students increase his personal spirit. It is more than just athletic honors that promote his feelings. As his spirit grows it becomes contagious and the sprig he plants in others develops into solid growth. This is the spirit of being with others, of sharing school experiences and ideals. It is having friends who are looking for the same kind of school you are.

Although outward spirit catches the headlines, it evolves to become inward spirit. This is the type that forces some clumsy unfortunate, slightly bruised, with raw knees, paper towels and a tooth brush in hand, to scrub every last particle of noncompatible from Pete.

Pouring forth from thousands of pockets, spirit took the form of nickles and dimes which boosted the AFS fund drive way over the goal. Foreign exchange students give the school insight, and an opportunity to taste the results of worthy spirit.

To refrain from leaving an earmark of one's presence on desks and walls; to put trash into containers only a few steps away; both of these are marks of the real spirit of respect for a building.

To recognize the authority of the administration and faculty, to accept punishments without retaliation are marks of the real, living spirit of respect.

The spirit of honesty is prevalent among those who see truth as an honorable thing. Truth goes hand-in-hand with not cheating on tests and turning in your own homework. Honesty is to own up to your deeds, to face yourself for what you are.

Courage is an integral part of school spirit. The back bone of school life is composed of cells of courage which become the brace and life nourishment of spirit. Courage looks around, weighs what it sees, and then makes a decision.

Success is not always the criteria of true spirit; courage to accept defeat is equally important.

Scholastic drive is also a major part of school spirit. Competition in class to learn and to strive for new experiences befits the high-ranking name of our school. Classroom spirit is serious business, for knowledge is the key to tomorrow, and there is no place for ignorance!

Staunch, die-hard spirit, the kind to lean on pushes speech contestants through days of facing critical judges as they mouth their fateful phrases. It drives them onward, regardless of the final outcome.

Students face the Edmond Scholastic Meet each

(Right) Communicating with officials in the tower, Coach Potter relays on-the-spot news of field action. (Below) As much a part of the action on the field as the football, Turk Roberts anxiously awaits his turn to play.

spring. Once again, the determination to do one's best and to maintain tradition guides them as they are tested and drilled. So strong is the motivation that contestants have the strength to pull through, year after year, with first place trophies.

A spirit of guidance flows from the counselors' offices, molding some and challenging others.

"For when ol' Putnam High School falls in line . . ." anything can happen. Spirit happens whenever the band plays for an afternoon pep rally, an all-school musical, or a state contest.

Outside the gym and across from the office, spirit lines the wall in glass cases. To the casual observer walking by, it seems that they are filled with trophies and plaques. It is really spirit, just taking a physical form.

The true spirit of school friendship calls "hello" across the hall. It fills the gym with kids when a band plays for a mixer. It finds a group of friends sharing lunch together.

To lead the school, to deepen its spirit, is the will of those who run for any office, whether it is class, club, or Student Council. Facing an auditorium full of kids who already have their decisions made, and giving a convincing speech could not be done if there were not a will to serve the school. Campaigning by the candidates and terrific extra help from friends busies the weeks before elections. On election day, spirit takes a new role. It follows each person to the polls to vote, guiding each to vote for the person best qualified. For those defeated, spirit must carry them onward, not with spiteful malice, but with eager willfulness to serve where needed.

The hand of spirit lies heavy on the shoulders of those who now carry the burden of school leadership. Their decisions are often final. Through all the hours when no one else is around, when failure is a threatening thing, spirit rears its head and comforts school leaders.

Class competition is a vital part of P.C. spirit. From the day when a sophomore walks through the doors, he can feel it. On Pledge Day, members played their merciless tricks on greenhorn pledges. Seniors are the big men on campus; however Sophomores won the spirit plaque for 1966-67, and Juniors boast of having gotten the Five Americans for the Junior-Senior Prom.

Throughout the P.C. district itself there is spirit. Each person feels that his junior high was the greatest. During high school years, no other school can compare to Putnam City. A deep-seated spirit, a never-forgetting spirit, accompanies each person, upon graduation, into the world. His experiences in the Putnam City Schools are never to be forgotten. Students in this district have the unique experience of being able to develop a PUTNAM SPIRIT from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

As we go out into the adult world, our particular kind of spirit takes on deeper meaning. This pride we have in our noble school is enriched all the more because it is located in the best city, in the best county, in the best state, in the best nation, in the best continent, in the best hemisphere on this blessed earth.

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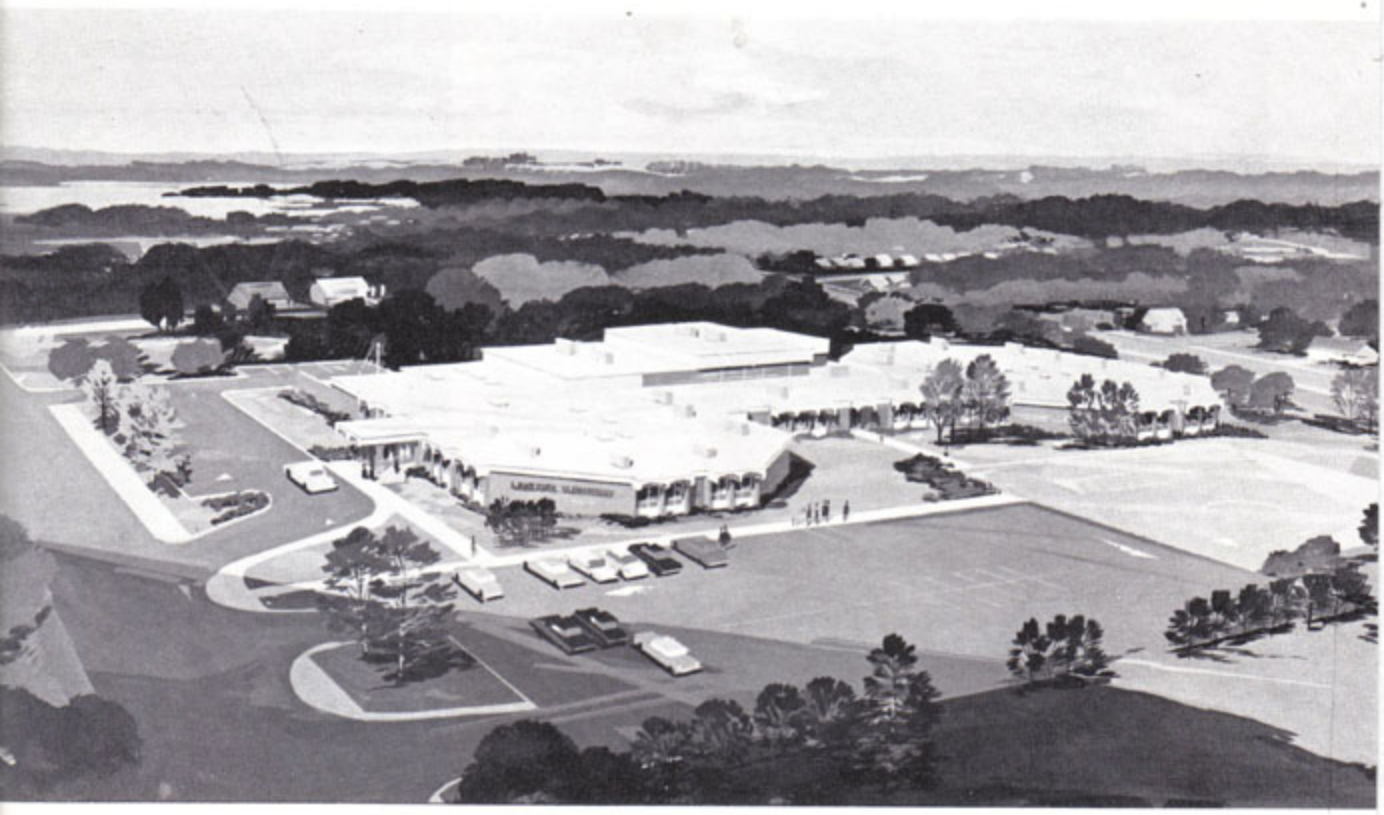


LAKE PARK ELEMENTARY SCHOOL · · · PUTNAM CITY DISTRICT

HUDGINS THOMPSON BALL AND ASSOC. INC. ARCHITECTS ENGINEERS PLANNERS OKLAHOMA CITY, TULSA, WASHINGTON D.C.

This building could well be Oklahoma's most modern elementary school. It was designed by Leo C. Mayfield, Superintendent of Putnam City Schools, and Ed Hudgins, architect with Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates.

Features in Lake Park not ordinarily found in an elementary school are a gymnasium, library, rooms with folding partitions around material centers, drinking fountains and sink in each room, and carpeting throughout. Each room is individually heated and can be easily converted to air conditioning for summer school use.

The carpeting feature not only makes for attractiveness, but helps to create a quiet atmosphere conducive to a good learning situation. Maintenance is cheaper than traditional flooring and warmth of floors in the winter is an added feature.

The basic philosophy for building this type of school is that after years of use, it will continue to be attractive and easily maintained, because of the selection of the material such as tile, marble partitions, stainless steel and a liberal use of glass.

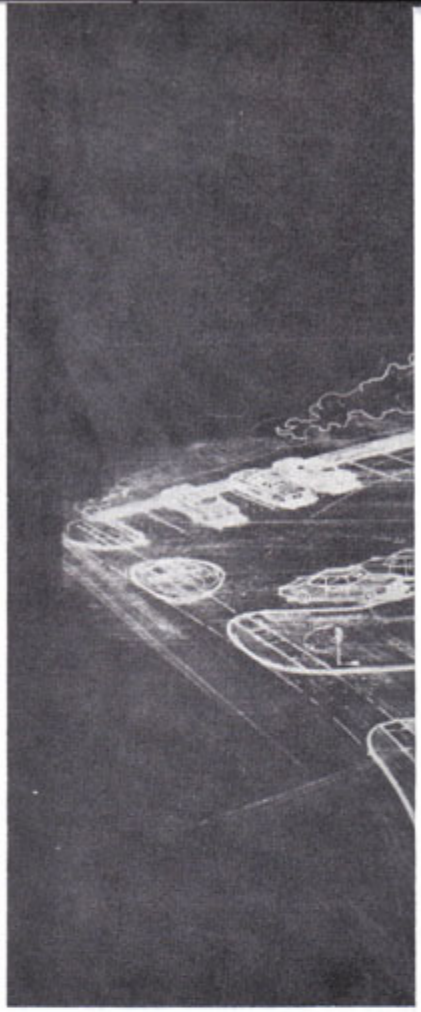
Architects-Engineers: Hudgins, Thompson, Ball & Associates, Oklahoma City

General Contractor: J. W. Skaggs Construction Company, Oklahoma City

Size: 600 capacity

Cost: $529,919.00 Square feet: 37,903

Cost per sq. ft.: $13.98 (includes carpet and architect fees)



There are two sides to the expansion story . . . students and buildings. (Above) "B" schedule students arriving at school clog Pirate Hall. (Right) Tulakes Elementary School is the embodiment of elementary school architectural renovation.

Putnam City Is Ever-Changing

Someone has said that with each new generation society is invaded by another set of barbarians—a new birth that must adjust itself to the past, become part of the present, and participate in shaping the future. Each child who is born comes into this world with certain inherited traits—the will to survive, the motivation to perpetuate his kind, and perhaps a drive for self-expression. But to exist in society he cannot rely on his physical being alone; he must learn to submerge his biological needs to the higher demands of society. It is this adjustment that we call education.

The Putnam City School System meets the needs of education through expansion. Never stagnant, it is ever-changing.

During January of this year, the six members of the Putnam City School Board met to hear a progress report and discuss tentative preliminary plans for a second high school in the Putnam City School District. With Ed Hudgins, of Hudgins, Thompson, Ball and Associates, and Superintendent Leo C. Mayfield adding momentum, the school board tackled the problem facing our high school as a new academic year approaches: overcrowding.

The A & B parts of the split schedule initiated this year will remain in effect for the 1967-68 school term. If all things go as planned, the late summer of 1968 will mark the completion of the new high school.

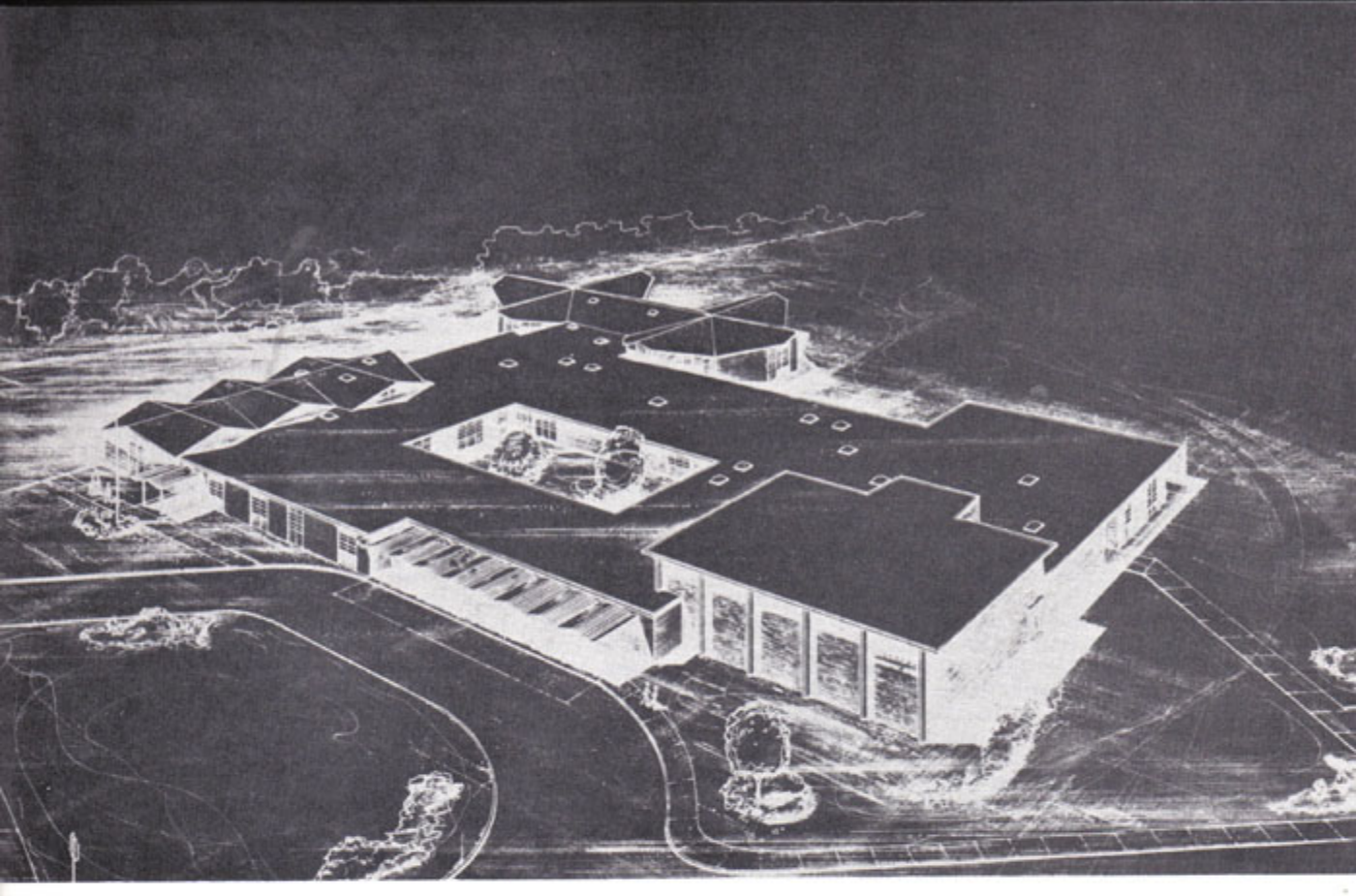
Does the division of the Putnam City School System high school student body mean a division in loyalties? Will the high schools compete against each other as two separate and independent schools with no common bonds as the years pass? These questions will be answered in due time, but one thing is for sure . . . administrators in the Putnam City School System are trying their hardest to give the two schools common ties. The first step was choosing a name for the new high school. The name? PUTNAM CITY WEST.

The proposed site, containing 31.27 acres, was purchased at a cost of $174,650.00. It is located at the junction of N.W. 23rd Street and Eagle Lane. Tentative plans propose the school building to be a two-story structure facing N.W. 23rd with a parking lot to the west, on Eagle Lane. The first phase of the expansion plans will provide parking for only 400 cars, but the lot will eventually accommodate 800 cars. To the east of the proposed building, faculty parking for 75 cars will be available. Guests will park in front of the building.

To the south will be a practice football and track field, baseball and softball diamonds. Extra space has been allowed for a future tennis court.

N.W. 20th Street cuts the school property on the south. Requests to close this street upon completion of the new high school are under consideration.

In order to obtain new ideas and ensure that the plans presented to the board were the best with consideration to available money, Superintendent Mayfield and the architects visited fifteen area high schools.



The plans were drawn up to include a gym, cafeteria, library, administrative facilities, and utility facilities to be constructed as large as needed, which will eventually accommodate 2,000 students. Also included is a little theater which will seat 140.

In the middle of the proposed structure will be a courtyard, 112 feet by 80 feet. Thirty-one classrooms plus two temporary classrooms are included in the first building phase, to accommodate 900 students. Approximately 134,000 square feet comprise the first phase, which will be air-conditioned.

The new high school building will have fewer windows than any other school building in the school system.

Future plans call for an addition of thirty-eight classrooms, an auditorium, and possible swimming pool.

Architectural estimations set the cost of the school building at $2,075,000.00, $1,800,000.00 of which was designated for this structure in last year's bond issue. The remaining $275,000.00, according to the estimate, will be provided by building funds.

Ten acres of land located at 5728 N.W. 40th Street is the site of one of the two new elementaries in the Putnam City School District this year. It's name is Tulakes Elementary School.

At present, Tulakes is still under construction and not open for classes. It is soon to be completed, however, and classes will be held in Tulakes as of September. The expected enrollment is about 400.

One of the special features of the new school is air-conditioning in all of the rooms with the exception of the gym, boys' and girls' dressing rooms, and the cafeteria kitchen.

One area of the school building is designed to accommodate team-teaching. This includes a carpeted area of an all-purpose room, two reference rooms, and two conference rooms, which convert to one big room when a larger area is necessary.

The library is a twenty-two by forty-seven square foot area, which is completely carpeted along with the principal's office and the teacher's lounge.

Two kindergarten rooms and two kindergarten reference rooms are also carpeted.

Practical uses of new innovations in school design are evident in this still uncompleted elementary school.

The library is one key to success in school. Nothing does more to bring the change from childhood to adulthood than the reading of books. The ability to read a book is like the ability to listen; it implies a mind that is disciplined to receive and entertain ideas. Books are the everlasting teachers by which the human race has developed its education. Books stretch the mind—the most elastic thing a human being possesses.

The biggest improvements in library expansion were made in the elementary schools. The general plan was to centralize the books. Before this year,

continued

individual teachers kept books in their rooms to be used by the students. Now, a separate room in each of the elementaries has been set aside to house the books. Each elementary now has a central library, with teachers adding and ordering new books each month.

During the course of elementary, junior high, and high school studies, everyone has no doubt spent some time in the school library. Every library in the Putnam City School System has been expanded in some way this year. More books, more room, and more pleasant conditions under which to study have been added.

Each new year in school places more and more responsibility on the student to seek out information and opinions on his own to supplement his classroom work. The library is the place for this supplementary work.

Bearing this in mind, administrators and librarians have added air-conditioning, carpet, a new coat of paint, and more books to the libraries.

The need for expansion is evident everywhere.

Two new portable classrooms, built this year to aid the expansion problem in the present high school, have filled the last two spaces available for these permanent "temporaries" between the high school building and the football stadium.

Anyone who has ever had to park on the football field in the rain knows the need for more parking space in the student parking lot.

The "express line" added to the Central Junior High cafeteria arrangement helps to eliminate the problem of waiting to be fed.

1,210 freshmen, who will become sophomores next year, are all the evidence anyone needs to convince them expansion is a necessity.

Expansion comes not only in buildings and curriculum, but also in ideas.

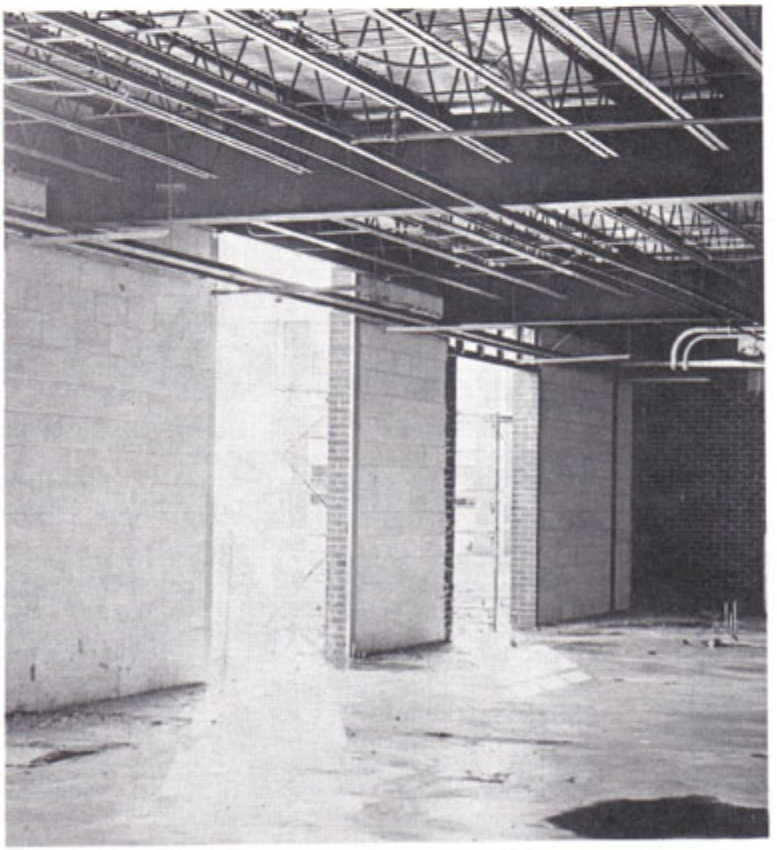
The true student can be recognized by two qualities that he displays to a degree that approaches the optimum. The first quality is the singularly dangerous and unlovable one called curiosity. A student wants to know the answer to a question simply because he does not know it, the way a mountain climber wants to climb a mountain simply because it is there.

The second quality possessed by the true student has no apparent relation to the first and yet is inseparably connected to it. The second quality is a compulsion to communicate. Scholarship begins in curiosity, but it ends in communication.

Curiosity led Putnam City High School to communicate with Shawnee Mission High School, to answer a mass of questions.

The high school Student Council promoted an Oklahoma-Kansas exchange with Shawnee Mission High School for the first time this year with the dual purpose of securing better relations with our Kansas City neighbor to the north and obtaining fresh ideas on student government and school activities. The exchange plan, a revitalization and sharing of ideas, lasted for a week in March.

During this week, the Putnam City delegates to Shawnee Mission observed school policy first



The newly remodeled Western Oaks library is a quiet place for students to study.

Hefner Junior High School, in the process of expansion, is the newest junior high.

hand. The most striking difference is a seventh hour incorporated into the Shawnee Mission class schedule. Students meet in homerooms each Monday seventh hour and student congress members use seventh hour on Wednesdays to hold Student Congress meetings. The rest of the time during the week, seventh hour is an activity period for the students. They attend various club meetings and a special pep club meeting each Friday. Pep club members include boys.

Each week during the middle of the day on Thursday, an assembly is held.

The Shawnee Mission High School Student Congress divides students into more specialized committees than our own Student Council. They have no equivalent to our point system, but attendance at committee meetings is compulsory.

The parking lot at Shawnee Mission is a senior's dream, for it is divided into a senior, junior, and sophomore section, the senior section being closest to the school and on down the line.

There was no devotional or flag salute at Shawnee Mission and "teachers are allowed to swear in in class."

The five delegates from Putnam City were welcomed at the train station by an enthusiastic group of Shawnee Mission students displaying a huge poster ,"Welcome Putnam City!" Senior Mike Wyrick, juniors, Barbara Hibbert, Mary Alice Olvera, and sophomores Tom Keas and Kathy Risinger, attended a basketball game, Shawnee-Mission-style, on Friday night. The next night, they attended the All-School Operetta, **Brigadoon,** and the cast party afterwards. A reception in honor of the delegates was held on Sunday in the home of Nancy Resenhouse, whose sister was a delegate to Putnam City.

Susie Johansen, one of the Shawnee Mission High School exchange students to Putnam City for a week, attended classes at Putnam to observe classroom procedure.

Sharon Resenhouse, Susie Silks, Pam Carnahan, Bill Rosten, and Susie Johansen, Shawnee Mission delegates to Putnam City, arrived in the middle of an exciting weekend. They caught a glimpse of the Putnam-Northwest rivalry during a spirited basketball game between the two. After the game they went to the Heart Fund Dance at the Ione Branch YWCA.

Each delegate was assigned classes and followed a planned schedule of school work and activities during their week as Putnam students. They were introduced at the Student Council meeting and gave a report on Shawnee Mission.

Susie Johansen, Shawnee Mission sophomore, stated, "Putnam City and Shawnee Mission aren't really as different as I thought they would be. I guess people are the same everywhere."

The success and enthusiasm of the exchange program ensures a similar exchange next year with another high school.

During March, Mr. C. Ralph Downs, principal of the high school and current President of the Mid-State Athletic Conference, attended a meeting of the Mid-State Conference at Shawnee.

Two important changs in conference rules were made at the meeting. First, there will be a twenty-five cent increase in adult football ticket prices next year. The new price will be $1.50 instead of $1.25. Student ticket prices will remain the same, fifty cents.

Secondly, a new rule concerning wall posters was made. It was decided at the Mid-State meeting that there will be no posters on the walls of the gym, lobby, or stadium of the host high school during an athletic event. At times the "pep" signs on the walls are not in the best taste for viewing by a visiting team or by spectators. Therefore it was decided that these posters must be removed before an athletic event begins at the hosting school.

What is it that makes the human species unique among all God's creations? Some say the ability to smile; some say the ability to reason, to speak, to worship, or to weep. But these are the answers of the wit, the scientist, the theologian, the philosopher—all competent within their own learning. The uniqueness of man is the necessity and capacity to participate with his Creator in deciding his own destiny and shaping his own fate. In his daily living man emerges only "a little lower than the angels."

One unique example of a good argument for trying new things is the account of how Alexander the Great wept when he was struck with the thought that there were no more worlds for him to conquer.

Education, recognizing the multiple needs of man, seeks to enable him to find himself in the universe; to know himself in all his relationships; to function efficiently, graciously, and happily in his realm; to catch, through the better understanding of true meanings and real values, a vision of the potentialities of mankind and the peculiar possibilities and responsibilities of individual men.

Putnam City is ever-changing.

Two Outstanding Putnam Grads

Prominent Oklahoma City lawyer, Verde E. Stinchcomb, was a member of the first class to graduate from Putnam City High School. One of three members of the class of 1918, Mr. Stintchcomb is the owner and developer of Silver Lake.

The measure of any institution of learning is the success of its graduates. No greater tribute can be paid to a school than for a former student to become an established and valued member of the community.

Filling outstanding positions of service in Nashville, Tennessee, and Oklahoma City are two Putnam City High School graduates, Dr. Jeannine A. Classen and Verde E. Stinchcomb.

Dr. Jeannine Archer Classen, a 1947 graduate of Putnam City, is an anesthesiologist in Nashville, Tennessee. She attended Putnam for two and one-half years, graduating after her junior year. "When I learned that a few seniors were being allowed to go through the graduation exercises who had to do make up work that summer, I felt the same thing could be applied to a junior who had enough credits to graduate. (I lacked senior English.) And it worked! This all happened between baccalaureate and commencement. I must have been the only senior to spend the year as a junior," explained Dr. Classen.

During high school, Jeannine was editor of the school newspaper for one quarter, a member of the National Honor Society, Pan American Club, and the pep club.

Jeannine received her B.S. degree from Central State College in 1950 and her M.D. degree from the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine in 1954. Ten years after high school she had completed her training which included a one year rotating internship and a two year residency in anesthesiology at Vanderbilt University Hospital.

In college Jeannine was editor of the 1950 Bronze Book and associate editor of Vista, the school paper. She was a recipient of the annual award for outstanding woman student presented by the local chapter of the American Association of University Women and elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges. Jeannine was secretary of Alpha Phi Sigma (national honor society), vice-president of Criterion, and Criterion Snowball Dance Queen in 1949. She also held minor offices in the Press Club, Science Club, Orchesis Dance Club, and American Chemical Society.

Jeannine's mother had told us that she was extremely interested in becoming a foreign news correspondent. We asked Jeannine how she made the decision to become a doctor instead. "This is a difficult question to answer, as the life of a foreign correspondent still holds a great deal of appeal to me. However, medicine, though not as glamorous, offers you the opportunity to help more people in a humanitarian sort of way. Most of the progress made in heart surgery (and some other types) has been possible because of newer and more refined techniques in anesthesia," she replied.

Jeannine applied for medical school in the late spring of 1949. "In the early fall I went to Norman, Oklahoma, for an all day examination which was a general information and achievement type test. A little later in the fall I went for an interview with the Board of Admissions and in about two months I was advised that I had been accepted."

Jeannine met her husband, Kenneth L. Classen, in medical school and they were married during that time. He was chief of thoracic surgery for the Far East, U.S. Air Force, for two years, 1960-62, stationed at Tachikawa, Japan. The area included Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, Okinawa and all of Japan. Since 1962 he has been in private practice in Nashville and is chief of surgery at Nashville Memorial Hospital. The Classens' only child, Erik Kortner Classen, was born September 18, 1966.

"Fortunately, anesthesiologists are in demand so it isn't difficult to get a start in this branch

Fill Important Service Positions

of medicine. No one person helped me particularly, but I must thank the many people who gave me advice and encouragement. Medicine is a fine profession for a woman, somewhat demanding, but very gratifying."

Jeannine was recently selected as an outstanding professional woman in Nashville and was interviewed on one of the local television shows. She is a sustaining member of the Tennessee Botanical Gardens and Fine Art Center and a member of the Nashville Symphony and Theater Nashville. Jeannine also actively supports the Junior Achievement program in Nashville which helps high school students organize and operate their own small businesses. This is a particularly fine program in that it teaches young people the fundamentals of business and the advantages of our free enterprise system. Both Dr. Jeannine Classen and her husband, Kenneth, devote some of their time to the teaching of interns and residents.

Dr. Classen is involved in experiments with open heart surgery. "I was one of the two anesthesiologists selected for the first open heart surgery utilizing hypothermia that was performed at Vanderbilt University Hospital. I have subsequently given anesthesia for open heart surgery in which the pump oxygenator was used. In this case cardiac arrest is affected and the pump does the work of the heart while the actual surgery is being performed. In hypothermia, the heart is not stopped and the patient is maintained at about 30° C. during the surgical procedure. These methods are used in an effort to protect the patient from the harmful effects of anoxia," she explained.

When we asked Dr. Classen what advice she would give to young people today concerning their future, she replied, "I cannot emphasize the value of a good education too much. We are living in a highly specialized world, and today, a high school education is not enough. A college education or advanced technical training has become mandatory and without this you will find your opportunities severely limited. An education also has an intangible value that cannot be taken away from you and is not subject to depreciation. It can only increase in value with your maturity. Ideally, a young person should decide what he wants to do with his life and then set his course accordingly. It is always more efficient to work toward a definite objective. If he is so fortunate to have a consuming desire to do a certain thing, so much the better, for then he will allow nothing to stand in his way. Make up your mind and then do it!"

* * *

Verde Emerson Stinchcomb is one-third of the graduating class of 1918. Putnam City's first graduating class, the class of 1918, included exactly three members. During high school, Verde played basketball and participated in school plays. He also drove school buses during this time.

Verde Stintchcomb was born in Yukon in 1900 and attended Putnam for twelve years. Today, a prominent attorney, his office is located in the First National Building.

Verde's father was an 89'er, establishing a homestead on the Canadian River. Displaying a pioneering spirit akin to his father's, Verde became the owner and developer of Silver Lake. Mr. Stinchcomb is also President of the Pan-Handle Co-op Royalty Company.

He became a law major at the University of Oklahoma, receiving his A.B. in 1923 and his L.L.B. in 1925.

Active in the Knights of Pitheus, the R.O.T.C. program, and the Putnam City Baptist Church, he was written up in Who's Who in Phi Delta Phi and the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce Who's Who.

Verde Stinchcomb and his wife, the former Thelma Maurita Pittman, have two children, David, 24, and Barbara, 20, both graduates of Putnam City.

Putnam City is especially proud of these two grads.

After attending Putnam City High School for two and one-half years, Jeannine Archer Classen was accepted into the University of Oklahoma Medical School. Today she is a practicing anesthesiologist in Nashville, Tennessee.

Do you need money for college?

As the cost of higher education spirals, the question uppermost in the minds of many parents of college-bound students is: "How in the world can we possibly afford a college education for our children?" In the past ten years tuition and fees alone have risen about 86 per cent. Even though some colleges, especially the state and city-supported universities, are able to charge considerably less than the private liberal-arts colleges, there are still the problems of living expenses and other formidable costs. A year in an average college costs approximately $1900.00. This kind of expense, perhaps doubled or tripled if more than one child attends college during the same year, places a considerable strain on a family in modest circumstances.

Obviously the choice of college and your decision to be a commuter or resident are the major determinants of the fixed cost of college attendance. The various types of college costs, broadly classified, can be categorized as follows: tuition and fees, food and housing, personal and medical care (which includes dentist and doctor fees, medicine, personal grooming expenses, laundry and cleaning, and clothing), textbooks and supplies, recreation, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses including such items as postage, organizational dues, gifts, stationery, magazines, newspapers, other recreational reading, and fraternity or sorority dues.

The federal system of student loans, although inadequate, is being expanded. This year, about 190,000 students will borrow under this program alone. Two out of five borrowers under this program come from families with incomes of less than $4,000.00 a year, and five out of seven students are from families with less than $6,000.00.

The administration has asked Congress to broaden the student-loan program by adding a new program of scholarship grants. This program would provide four-year scholarships of up to $1,000 per year, over and above the loan, for a total of 212,500 bright, deserving students. Students eligible for the federally-backed loans must be enrolled in a college or university on a full-time basis, capable (in the opinion of the school) of maintaining a high academic standing, and in need of the amount of the loan.

No strings are attached to the loan, no restrictions are placed on the student's choice of subjects, and there is no government control of education. The government is definitely not interfering in any way with the student's education. It only provides part of the money to see that he gets it, with no strings attached.

One encouraging side of the federal student loan program is the promptness of students to repay the loans. Most students pay ahead of schedule. As of June, eight times the amount of money then due had been repaid. This money is then replaced in the fund to benefit other students. Actually the federal government benefits as much as the participants of the loan program through the increase in the number of scientists, teachers, and other experts. The repayment period begins the year following graduation with interest accruing at three per cent. Those graduates who enter elementary, high school, or college teaching may have up to fifty per cent of their loan cancelled.

The only trouble with the loan program is that it can't meet the full need. It is invaluable for students with some money; but it doesn't solve the problems of talented young people who cannot go on to college even with the loan.

The scholarship is the most sought-after type of student aid, "a free ticket to ride." Scholarship applicants are usually expected to have a superior secondary school record, a high degree of scholastic aptitude, and a great deal of potential for future endeavors.

The amount of aid determined in the majority of programs is based on need. This need may be based upon the family's ability to defray expenses and the student's personal effort which may be evaluated in summer employment, in savings, and in efforts for part-time employment.

Special scholarships, from many sources—state, national programs, civic organizations, business and industry, and private agencies—are awarded on the basis of one of a variety of categories: ancestry, religion, residence, race, sex, vocational goals, courses of study, or choice of colleges. An increasing number of larger companies award aid to employees' children.

An increasing number of states now have "guaranteed student loans" administered from a higher education assistance corporation or similar agency. If approved for one of these long-term loans, a student is allowed to borrow from a commercial bank. The state "guarantees" the repayment of the loan and quite often pays a portion of the interest.

A number of commercial lending institutions, organizations, and banks are also available to make educational loans without regard to need. Since the interest rate on these loans is usually higher—five or six per cent is the most common rate—it would naturally be to the student's advantage to first examine low interest "non-profit" loan programs.

The diversity of occupations and the need for special training continue to increase. Today's young people, who face increasingly greater college costs, should take into consideration all the means of obtaining money for higher education before deciding against attending college. The far-reaching effects of a college education are evident in all walks of life. College can be more than a remote dream for young people with ambition.

Lack of funds alone should not prove a deterrent, but rather a challenge for one of the most sound investments that can be made.

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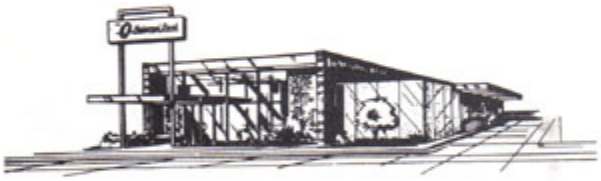

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Selected on the basis of her beauty, personality, and intelligence is 1965 Redskin beauty Sue Ann Berrybill.

A reigning beauty in 1964-65, Nancy Morgan Cannon was a Putnam City Press Queen during her senior year.

Loisanne Merritt, a 1966 Redskin beauty, was graduated from Putnam in 1962 after five years in the school system.

Four Former Putnam City Girls

She wrings her hands, freshens her make-up for the fifth time, convinces herself that she must make a good first impression—but be completely natural at all times. Hours later, she waits impatiently for the telephone to ring and to hear these words . . . "Congratulations on being chosen as one of the Redskin beauties!"

To hear these words is the wish of fifty-six contestants in the annual Redskin Beauty Contest, where six young ladies are selected to represent Oklahoma State University, not only for their beauty, but for their poise, personality, and intelligence as well. In the past six years four former Putnam City girls have captured the coveted title of Redskin Beauty.

"Each of the sororities and dormitories on the OSU campus nominate girls to compete for the title. Fifteen finalists are chosen from each of the sororities and dormitories represented, and they are then eliminated to the final six," explained 1962 Redskin beauty, Helen Gwen Webb. Two girls are chosen from each sorority and two from each floor of the dormitories to compete on the basis of their all-round beauty, intelligence, and personality.

Gwen attended Putnam for twelve years. "I think it's definitely the "best," she said. "The academic standards are far higher and the academic achievement gives a student more confidence in college."

The systematic study of the behavior of organisms in relation to their heredity, environment, and experience was Gwen's field of concentration at OSU.

In college Gwen was a member of the Dean's Honor Roll and vice president of Delta Delta Delta, social sorority.

Now married to an Oklahoma City attorney, Gwen has worked at the Pauls Valley State School and is now working for the Department of Public Welfare with mentally retarded children. As a psychology major, Gwen's occupation contributes to the increase of man's knowledge, understanding, predictive insight, and control of himself, his social groups, and his institutions.

A reigning beauty in 1964-65, Nancy Morgan Cannon was also Press Queen and attended Putnam for seven years. Nancy's college minor was music as reflected in her high school activities which includes participation in mixed chorus, choir, and the all-school and senior plays. She majored in education, studying classroom organization,

A twelve-year Putnam City School System student and OSU beauty queen in 1962, Helen Gwen Webb is now working for the Department of Public Welfare with mentally retarded children.

Capture Beauty Crowns At OSU

effective practices for student motivation, organization of materials for effective teaching-learning, and most of all, the understanding of children and the way they learn.

Nancy is now teaching fourth grade at Wilson Elementary School. A fire on the first day of school added to Nancy's teaching experience.

Nancy's husband, Larry Cannon, also a Putnam graduate, is serving in the army in Germany where she will join him after May 26.

Sue Ann Berryhill, nee Sue Ann Gibbs, was chosen to reign as a Redskin beauty in 1965. She was graduated from college in three years after attending Putnam City schools for twelve.

"My most memorable moment in high school was fainting during English class before giving an oral book report," explained Sue Ann.

A pep club president at Putnam, college brought with it new interests and activities including membership in Pi Beta Phi, the Student Union Board, Orange Quill, and Angel Flight.

Sue Ann majored in history, the record and explanation of the past. Presently a history teacher at Hefner Junior High, Sue Ann tries to give her students a greater appreciation of the contribution of people and nations to the development of our present culture. "A knowledge of history helps one to better interpret national and international events and to be a more effective citizen."

A recent bride, Sue Ann's plans for the future include a trip to Europe the summer after next and employment in Hawaii.

Loisanne Merritt, a 1966 Redskin beauty, was graduated from Putnam City High School in 1963 after five years in the school system. Participating in plays and narrating fashion shows in high school, Loisanne's interests were directed toward speech and speech activities which led her to major in speech therapy at OSU. She became interested in the human voice medium of communication as the most powerful force that ever existed for mass communication and thought stimulation. Now engaged, twenty-two year old Loisanne is doing her practice teaching in the area of speech therapy.

An Alpha Chi Omega nominee for the title of Redskin beauty, Loisanne Merritt was also honored as OSU Agronomy Queen.

"Beauty to no complexion is confined,
is of all colors, and by none defined."
—George Granville

Dindy's Summer On Brazil

As part of the American Field Service Summer Abroad Program, Putnam City senior Dorinda Schwerdt spent two months in Brazil last summer. She stayed in the small town of Vitoria, located on an island just off the coast of Brazil about 180 miles north of Rio de Janerio.

Life in Brazil is more formal than life here. Dindy's family had three maids to do all the work. For the daughters of a well-to-do man to do any work is considered a disgrace.

There is no dating in Vitoria. Instead they have parties. Dindy attended about four parties a week, which were held either in someone's home or at a private beach club. There were usually about fifty people at these parties; some would always come uninvited.

During the month of July, Dindy and her family took a vacation, spending ten days in Rio de Janerio. July and August are the winter months in Brazil, but it never gets very cold there and Dindy and her sisters spent most of their time sightseeing or at the beach.

Brazil is very similar to the United States. Rio's skyline is much like New York City's, with its many tall office and apartment buildings. Vitoria is a contrast of old and new. The streets are made of bricks and the sidewalks are mosaics of black and white tile.

Dindy explained Brazil's school system to us. "School in Brazil is so different from school here! My youngest sister was in high school and attended school from 7:30 until 10:30 at night. You start high school when you are fifteen years old and graduate when you can pass a test to enter college or drop out. My older sister was in college. No one cares if you are late to school in Brazil and there are no clubs, sports, or other activities."

There are no traffic laws in Brazil, only unwritten laws for pedestrians. If a pedestrian sees a car coming, he'd better get out of the way! There are no stop signs or traffic lights. Cars approaching intersections honk and then proceed. If two cars come to the intersection at the same time, the one who honks first has the right of way.

"Brazilians have no sense of time. No one in my family wore a watch and there was only one clock in our house. If a party was to begin at 8:00, you naturally didn't go till 9:00. You never made appointments for anything. You go when you have the time and wait your turn. Sometimes you wait for three hours," said Dindy.

"I had a wonderful time in Brazil, and would encourage any interested person to investigate the program through his local chapter of the American Field Service."

Dindy Schwerdt, Putnam's foreign exchange student to Brazil last summer, was chosen to represent our school on the basis of her ability to adjust to a new situation, openmindedness, and desire to learn from the new experiences made possible by the A. F. S. Summer Abroad Program.