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Folder Title:
South Dakota Centennial Ceremony 9/18/89 [OA 6268] [2]

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These are copies of news clippings from the **early** days of McCrossan. (1950's)

...RE CORDIALLY INVITED

TO ATTEND THE

DEDICATION CEREMONIES

OF THE

McCROSSAN BOYS' RANCH

ONE MILE NORTHWEST OF

THE JUNCTION OF HIGHWAYS 38 AND 38A

NORTHWEST OF SIOUX FALLS

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1955

THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

McCrossan Boys Ranch Will Be Dedicated Here June 26

McCrossan Boys Ranch northwest of Sioux Falls will be dedicated at 3 p.m. June 26, M. T. Woods, one of the directors of The McCrossan Foundation, Inc., said today.

Mrs. Melinda B. McCrossan, Amarillo, Tex., whose gifts have made the ranch for boys a reality, will be present for the dedication services, Woods said.

Foundation directors met with the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon to discuss dedication plans.

Woods said that Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, teachers in the Sioux Falls public school system, have been employed as directors of the boys ranch. The Mayers will move into ranch directors' quarters about July 1 to ready the ranch for the first boys about Sept. 1.

The ranch is located approximately one mile north and one mile west of the junction of Highways 38 and 38A.

$831,000 Smile



Wearing an $831,000 smile, Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan stepped from an airplane at Joe Foss Field late Friday. Mrs. McCrossan, donor of the McCrossan Boys Ranch northwest of Sioux Falls, came here from Amarillo, Tex., for dedication of the ranch at 3 p.m. Sunday. From a combination of property in Sioux Falls and Minnehaha County plus $628,000 received from the sale of a section of land near Amarillo, Mrs. McCrossan has given $831,000 to erect the home for needy boys. —Photo by Tom Jellema.

MORE THAN $800,000 GIVEN BY SPONSOR OF BOYS RANCH NEAR S.F.

One week from today, at 3 p.m., the McCrossan Boys Ranch will be dedicated and bring one step nearer the plan of an Amarillo, Tex., woman for a memorial to her husband.

Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan will be at the Boys Ranch for dedication ceremonies of the project for which she has given $831,000 through the years.

Presently in Amarillo where she has made her home for much of the past 38 years, Mrs. McCrossan set up The McCrossan Foundation Inc., in 1947 as a memorial to her husband's love of South Dakota.

A native of Spearfish, Mrs. McCrossan moved to Sioux Falls shortly after her marriage to Bernard C. McCrossan. Mr. McCrossan ran the wholesale grocery house which later became Haley-Neeley Co. and later the H. E. Neeley Co. Mr. McCrossan died in 1904.

Loved Children

Mr. McCrossan's love for children is legend among the old-timers of Sioux Falls and undoubtedly had some bearing on Mrs. McCrossan deciding on a boys ranch instead of her earlier thoughts of a home for the needy or elderly persons.

Toward this memorial, Mrs. McCrossan has given $831,000, including $628,000 obtained for the sale of a section of land on the city limits of Amarillo on April 26. Mrs. McCrossan had turned the land over to The McCrossan Foundation, Inc., of Sioux Falls, on April 5.

In addition, Mrs. McCrossan, in setting up the trust on Oct. 1, 1947, gave the half-section of land northwest of Sioux Falls on which the boys ranch is located and Sioux Falls real estate including a lot on S. Phillips Ave. north of the Lewis Drug Store and four duplexes at 11th street and Minnesota avenue across the street from the YMCA. These properties are valued at more than $200,000.

Arrives Thursday

Mrs. McCrossan is scheduled to arrive in Sioux Falls Thursday, according to M. T. Woods, one of the foundation directors.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors and foundation directors are working together to plan dedication ceremonies. Other foundation directors are R. J. Hobson, F. M. Regan, Adolph Lodmell and D. W. Sutherland.

A dinner for Mrs. McCrossan Friday night is tentatively scheduled.

'A Great Blessing to the City'



Part of the crowd which sat and stood under a hot June sun Sunday afternoon for the dedication of of the McCrossan boys' Ranch northwest of Sioux Falls is seen here. Atty. M. T. Woods, one of the McCrossan Foundation directors, is delivering a preface to the dedication. Melinda Bell McCrossan, Amarillo, Tex., whose gifts made the ranch possible, is seated in the front row at the far right on the speaker's platform. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. William L. Mulloney called the ranch, "A great blessing to the city," in his dedicatory remarks.

—Photo by Tom Jellema.

Ranch for Boys Northwest of Sioux Falls Is Dedicated; To Be Haven for the Needy

By LLOYD NOTEBOOM
Argus-Leader Staff Writer

"You are necessary to make it a success," Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan, Amarillo, Tex., told a large audience yesterday afternoon at the dedication of McCrossan Boys Ranch northwest of Sioux Falls.

Mrs. McCrossan, whose gift of thousands of dollars made the establishment of a ranch for needy boys possible, did not speak long. But she left no doubt that she wanted to leave with the people of South Dakota a work that will live.

She spoke briefly of her life in Texas and of seeing the men and boys come home at night to a lonely cabin. She told of her desire to help boys become good men.

Her voice was strong as she described her dream and ambition of establishing the Boys Ranch as a South Dakota institution.

Help Needed

Although Mrs. McCrossan has given $831,000 toward establishment of the Boys Ranch, it was brought out by M. T. Woods, a director of McCrossan Foundation, Inc., that others will be called upon to assist, much as Mrs. McCrossan said when she told the audience, "You are necessary to make it a success."

Woods said, "We are here and will be gone tomorrow, but this work must go on and we are confident that Sioux Falls will always furnish willing hands to that end."

The Sioux Falls attorney disclosed that $300,000 in cash had been turned over by Mrs. McCrossan with the rest of the money to come in over a period of 20 years.

In paying tribute to Mrs. McCrossan, Woods said, "She went through many of the privations and hardships of ranch life There were droughts and pests, god people to deal with and difficult people to deal with, the man; problems of a large business opration that men are expected to know and meet, but women seldom have to face.

"All these problems she successfully surmounted single-handed, and through them all she retained or gained the vision that made her know that the thing she wanted to do in this life was, at some temporary, but a great, lasting and monumental thing. She wanted to help others, those who had need of her help—needy, homeless, little boys.

"I don't know whether such vision comes from the great expanses and the fine people of Texas or of South Dakota, or wheher they are inherent in the perso. I think they have it in Texas. Ihope we have it in South Dakot, and I am sure this good lady has it."

Firms Thanked

Woods also introduced and thanked personally th various firms which assisted in building Boys Ranch as well as representatives of two sororities which were the first to donate cas gifts to the ranch. The sororities are Mu Phi Nu which gave $12[illegible] and Beta Sigma Phi which gave [illegible]00 and a television set.

Ingvald Sogge, construction superintendent on the project, was presented with a wrist watch by Woods.

Actual dedication of Boys Ranch was made by The Rt. Rev. Msgr. William L. Mulloney who called the establishment "A great blessing to the city." He said, "May God bless Mrs. McCrossan, this place and all that goes on within it."

Mayor Fay Wheeldon described the dedication as "One of the greatest milestones in the history of Sioux Falls," and Paul Batcheller, president of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, said the dedication "is a great occasion not likely to be matched in our lifetime."

Geneva Beller, social worker with the State Child Welfare Division, said the event gave her a "real thrill to know that the ranch is dedicated to carry out a program of helping boys."

And County Judge A. C. Halls sees the ranch as "a dream come true, a place for dependent children."

He explained that the public usually thinks of delinquent children when actually a large percentage of the work is caring for dependent children.

There are never less than 50 dependent children under county care, the judge said, and the figure often is much higher.

3 Faiths

With the invocation and benediction delivered by the Rev. R. G Borgwardt of the First Lutheran Church and the Rev. E. P. Quentin of the First Baptist Church, respectively, and the dedication delivered by Msgr. Mulloney of St. Joseph's Cathedral, three faiths were represented.

Woods said three faiths were represented to help point out that the ranch would be nonsectarian and that all who come there to live will be free to follow their own religious beliefs.

A half-hour band concert prior to the dedication was presented by the Minnehaha County 4-H marching band under the direction of Jay Engethen.

Sioux Falls Junior Chamber of Commerce members assisted in parking cars and in setting up folding chairs for the dedication held outside.

Success of Boys Ranch Responsibility of All

Now that the McCrossan Boys Ranch has been dedicated, with inspiring and heart-warming ceremonies, residents of Sioux Falls and vicinity are looking forward with eager interest to the opening of this haven for needy boys, which has come about through the great kindliness and generosity of Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan of Amarillo, Tex.

Words are inadequate to describe the importance of this institution, and they fail to do justice to the magnificence of this gift. The ranch is exactly what this area needs. As an agency for sheltering the homeless, befriending the friendless and shaping youthful character, it has boundless potentialities. Its possibilities for service are wonderful indeed.

How shall the community show a proper measure of gratitude for this facility? For one thing, we can take to heart a statement by M. T. Woods, a director of the McCrossan Foundation Inc. At the dedication he said, "We are here and will be gone tomorrow, but this work must go on and we are confident that Sioux Falls will always furnish willing hands to that end."

Which is to say that if the ranch is to carry on successfully it must have the sympathetic and active support not of just a few citizens but of the many. As Mrs. McCrossan told her hearers at Sundal's program, they are necessary to make the institution a success. It's up to them—all of us—to see that this boys' home northwest of Sioux Falls serves its purposes effectively through the years to come.

In the light of public response to Mrs. McCrossan's splendid gift and to the help extended by others, we are quick to share Woods' confidence that the willing hands needed to make the ranch successful will always be available.

And we likewise endorse the prediction that the McCrossan Boys Ranch will some day be the Boys' Town of South Dakota.

McCrossan Ranch Tabbed as 'Boys Town of South Dakota'

"The McCrossan Boys Ranch will become the Boys Town of South Dakota" was the prediction made last night by a man who should know.

Father A. J. McMahon, dean of grade school section at the Nebraska Boys Town, made the remark during a talk at the Minnehaha Country Club.

Father McMahon spoke at a dinner honoring Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan, who has founded the home for boys.

The dinner was sponsored by directors of the Chamber of Commerce and directors of the Boys Ranch.

Father McMahon said that to be successful the ranch would have to be based on a four-way program of religion, education, work and recreation.

M. T. Woods, president of the board of Boys Ranch, traced the history of the venture and pointed out that it will be non-sectarian.

Mrs. McCrossan, who is in town for the 3 p.m. Sunday dedication of the ranch, told of the reasons for founding the ranch and what she hopes it will accomplish.

Toastmaster Paul Batcheller, president of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, who will be in charge of the boys home.

The ranch is located one mile north and three-fourths of a mile west of the junction of Highways 38 and 38A.

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THOSE WHO attended the dinner at the Country Club Friday night in honor of Melinda Bell McCrossan, founder of the McCrossan Boys Ranch, could tell from the talk which Father A. J. McMahon, of Boys Town gave that the young priest is a person who knows and loves underprivileged boys. What they didn't know was that he, himself, is an orphan and a product of the Pennsylvania mining area . . . Mrs. McCrossan's return visit for the dedication of the ranch northwest of the city at 3 p.m. today must certainly stir up memories for her. But it stirs memories for others, too. Elsewhere on this page is a picture taken shortly after the turn of the century at one of the Christmas parties given annually by her husband, "Barney" McCrossan, who died in 1904. It is interesting to note that one of the many who remember that Christmas wouldn't be Christmas back in those days unless a youngster could go down to McCrossan's warehouse for treats is Clarence Satnan, who, as chief county probation officer, now is doing so much to help other children.

Dinner Honoring Mrs. McCrossan Set for Friday

Melinda Bell McCrossan, benefactress of the McCrossan Boys Ranch, will be guest of honor at a dinner at the Minnehaha Country Club at 6:30 p.m. Friday.

Mrs. McCrossan is scheduled to arrive in Sioux Falls by plane from Amarillo, Tex., at 10:15 a.m. Thursday.

The donor of $831,000 for the establishment of a home for needy boys will be honored at a dinner of the board of directors of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce, directors of McCrossan Foundation, Inc., local city and county officials who will work with the ranch, and a representative from Father Flanagan's Boys Town in Nebraska.

Anyone interested is invited to attend the dinner, but reservations must be made by calling the Chamber of Commerce before Friday noon.

S.F. Will Dedicate New Home for Boys

An event which will take place in front of a small group of buildings northwest of Sioux Falls at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon will, indirectly, have an effect on the lives of many young boys in the years ahead.

The McCrossan Boys Ranch, located one mile north and three-fourths of a mile west of the junctions of Highways 38 and 38A, will be officially dedicated at that time. It is fitting that a public ceremony has been planned to mark the occasion.

The Boys Ranch has been made possible through the generosity of a former Sioux Falls resident, Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan, who has provided $831,000 to finance the project as a memorial to her late husband. Mr. McCrossan's great love for children, which is remembered by older residents of the city, is said to have had some bearing on Mrs. McCrossan deciding on this type of a memorial.

The McCrossan Boys Ranch will not be a penal institution. Rather, it will provide a home for needy boys.

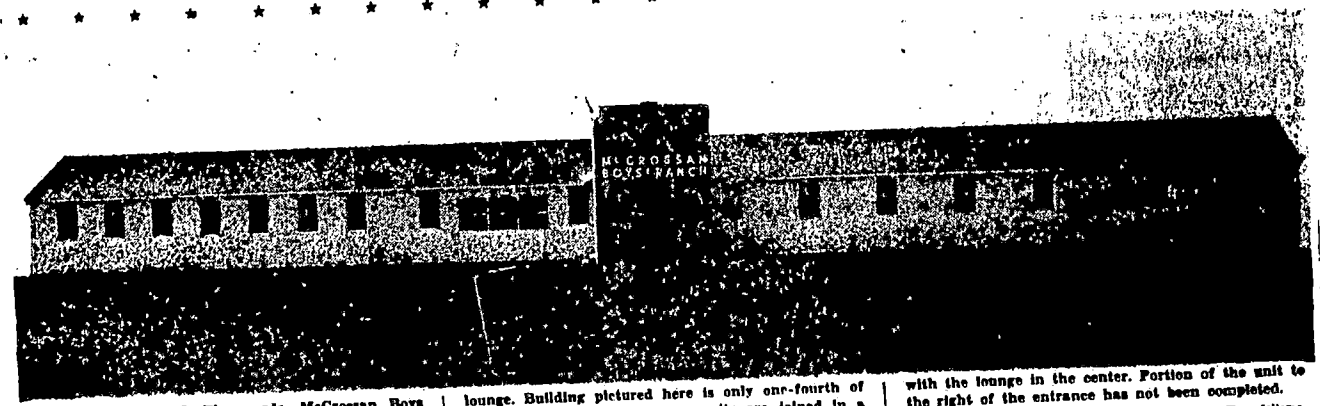
It is being started on a conservative pattern with much room for expansion in the future. It is located on a half-section of farm land which was included in Mrs. McCrossan's gift.

Sioux Falls has an opportunity to meet Mrs. McCrossan again this week. She has come here from Amarillo, Tex., to participate in the dedication program. Various civic leaders will have an opportunity to thank her publicly Sunday afternoon for her wonderful gesture in founding a much-needed home for boys in this area.

THE DAILY ARGUS-LEADER

SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1955. SECTION D

McCrossan Boys Ranch Now Is Reality



HOME FOR BOYS—The words, McCrossan Boys Ranch, in white letters on a green background stand out on the modernistic entrance to the home for boys. This is the main entrance and leads into a large lounge. Building pictured here is only one-fourth of the actual space. Three more units are joined in a fan shape at the other side of this unit. Supervisor quarters are located at the left end of this unit with the lounge in the center. Portion of the unit to the right of the entrance has not been completed.

—Photo by Tom Jellema.



GIFTS FOR NEEDY—Old-timers of Sioux Falls can remember back in the 1890s and 1900s when the late Bernard (Barney) McCrossan's wholesale house at the foot of 7th street was a Christmas haven for needy kids. But this picture taken in 1902 or 1903 gives us all an idea of the crowds of youngsters who flocked to Mr. McCrossan's wholesale house for their annual treat of a Christmas tree, fruit, candy and nuts. Mr. McCrossan, who died in 1904, is not on this picture since he was sick at that time. However, Mrs. McCrossan said the picture was taken to show her husband that his work was being carried on.

Dedication Program

Dedication program for McCrossan Boys Ranch will begin with music by the Minnehaha County 4-H marching band under the direction of Jay Elgethen. The band will play from 2:30 to 3 p.m.

The Rev. R. G. Borgwardt of the First Lutheran Church will deliver the invocation at 3 p.m.

Contractors and contributors to the project will be recognized by M. T. Woods, a director of McCrossan foundation, Inc., and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, directors of the ranch will be introduced.

Melinda Bell McCrossan, ranch benefactress, will be introduced by Woods. The dedication will be made by The Rt. Rev. William L. Mulloney.

Brief remarks will be made by Mayor Fay Wheeldon; Paul Batcheller, president of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce; County Judge A. O. Halls, and Grace Martin, director of child welfare.

The Rev. E. P. Quinton of the First Baptist Church will deliver the benediction to conclude the dedication ceremony.

DEDICATION TO BE MADE AT 3 TODAY

Widow of S.F. Wholesale Grocer Gives $831,000 Memorial

By LLOYD NOTEBOOM

Argus-Leader Staff Writer

Bernard (Barney) McCrossan loved children.

The late wholesale groceryman understood the desire of children to have a home and to be loved, and McCrossan loved South Dakota.

Those are the underlying reasons for a slight, white-haired, blue-eyed lady's dedication of McCrossan Boys Ranch this afternoon.

Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan will dedicate the Boys Ranch at 3 p.m. as a memorial to her husband, his love for children and his love for South Dakota.

However, there is more to the dedication of the ranch than a memorial to her husband. Gift of the ranch, for which Mrs. McCrossan has provided $831,000, will live as a memorial to her, too.

Her Desire

It represents her own desire to help others. In this particular instance they are the little boys who need and want a good home in which to grow up to face the world on a par with others.

On Oct. 1, 1947, when Mrs. McCrossan entered into a trust agreement with Roy Hobson, Adolph Lodmell, Francis Regan, Wayne Sutherland and M. T. Woods, she provided that any property transferred by her to the trustees would be used for a home for needy, elderly persons or other worthy charity.

As Woods will point out this afternoon, Mrs. McCrossan later decided that she would prefer to endow a Boys Ranch.

Although only Mrs. McCrossan knows why she chose a ranch for boys, it is entirely possible that her late husband's desire to make children happy was the basic reason for her determination to erect a home for boys.

For there are many who remember McCrossan's acts of kindness in supplying a Christmas tree and Christmas treats for the needy children who came to his wholesale house in Sioux Falls prior to his death in 1954.

Actual work on the Boys Ranch building began in May, 1953, when four hospital units from the Airbase were purchased and moved to the half-section of land one mile north and three-fourths mile west of the junction of Highways 38 and 38A. The land also was given by Mrs. McCrossan.

However, a great deal of finish work is yet to be done on the four units joined together in the shape of a fan. One end of each of three units are joined at the center of the fourth unit.

Quarters Finished

Quarters for the supervisors, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, a large lounge, rooms for six boys and a room for future additional help are completed. These quarters represent only a small fraction of the total space which eventually will be utilized.

The Mayers plan to move in about July 1 and the first six boys are expected Sept. 1. Until the operation moves into full swing and a kitchen and dining hall are provided, meals for the six boys will be cooked in the supervisors' quarters and a portion of the lounge will be used as a dining area.

No definite age limit has been set for boys who will live at the ranch, other than they be old enough to dress themselves and not so old as to be a bad influence on the younger boys.

It will not be a detention home or a small-scale training school. Nor will it be an orphans home. It's to be a home for boys who need a home.

Situated on a hill northwest of Sioux Falls, the ranch overlooks the city and is easily visible from Highway 38 driving north.

To reach the ranch from Sioux Falls, go north on Highway 38. Do not turn west on Highway 38 toward the main junction of the two highways but continue north to the north-south gravel road. Go one mile further north, where electric power equipment is located, turn west for three-fourths of a mile.

Foundation directors have pointed out that the public is invited to attend the dedication ceremony. No special invitation is needed. Families who wish to attend with their children are urged to do so.

WITH S.F. BROTHERS:

Boys' Ranch 'Family' Is Growing

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Mayer, directors of the McCrossan Boys' Ranch, have started their "family" with two Sioux Falls brothers aged 11 and 13.

By Christmas, the Mayers expect to have room for eight boys.

Mrs. Mayer said today that the two little boys who began living at the Boys' Ranch last Saturday come from a broken home.

The boys have their own room but use the Mayer's living room. They also eat the meals, prepared by Mrs. Mayer, at the Mayer table "like members of the family," Mrs. Mayer said.

Room for More

At the present time there is room for two more boys and a carpenter is working on two more rooms. When they are completed the Boys' Ranch will have sleeping rooms for eight boys.

Although it is expected to be near Christmas before the Boys' Ranch can accommodate eight little boys, Mrs. Mayer expects two more boys to join the family within a month or two.

With the entrance of the first two boys the plan of Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan to construct a memorial to her late husband, Bernard C. McCrossan, Sioux Falls wholesale grocer, became a reality.

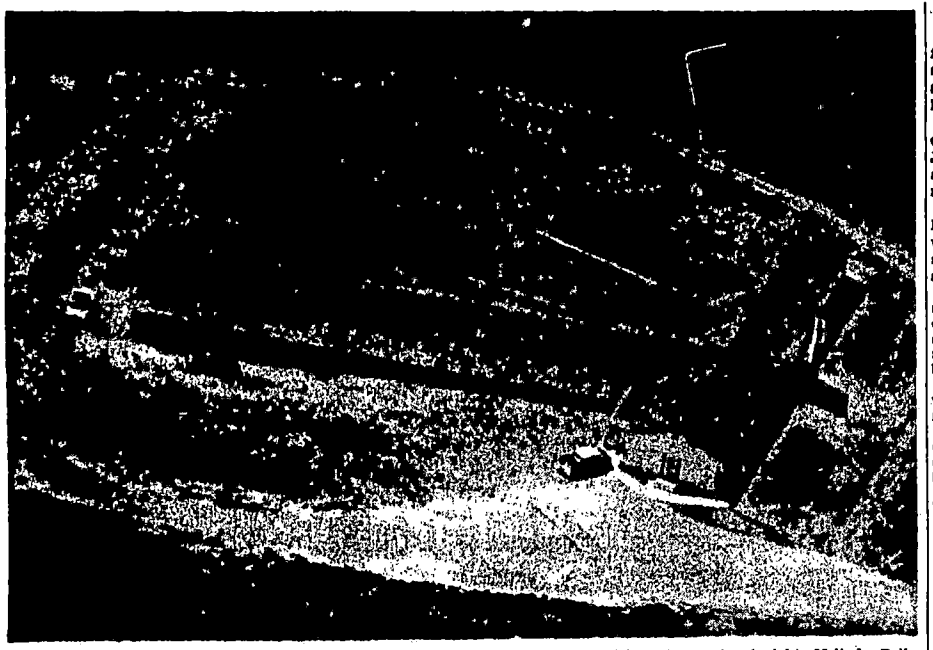
$831,000 Gift

Mrs. McCrossan, Amarillo, Tex., through her gifts of $831,000 made possible the building of a ranch for boys northwest of Sioux Falls, approximately one mile north and one mile west of the junction of Highways 38 and 38A.

Mrs. McCrossan was in Sioux Falls in June for the dedication of the ranch on June 26. She spoke briefly at ceremonies held at the ranch which is located on a half-section of land, also a gift of Mrs. McCrossan.

AT END OF FIRST YEAR

McCrossan Ranch Is Home for Five Boys



BOYS RANCH FROM AIR—This aerial shot by Photographer Herb Qualset shows how the former barracks buildings were joined together into one large home for needy children. Main entrance is at right. Melinda Bell McCrossan, Amarillo, Tex., made the project possible with gifts of $831,000.

By LLOYD NOTEBOOM
Argus-Leader Staff Writer

Five youngsters, first in a family of boys that will grow and grow, will observe the first anniversary of McCrossan Boys Ranch next Tuesday.

When the ranch, northwest of Sioux Falls was dedicated June 26, 1955, the sprawling structure echoed with emptiness.

Today it is acquiring that lived-in atmosphere that comes with five active boys getting acquainted with a new home and each other.

The first two boys came to the ranch Oct. 8, 1955. The third came shortly before Christmas and the fourth and fifth took up residence early this year. A sixth boy is expected this month.

Further expansion of the family will have to wait until kitchen facilities are expanded.

Jerome Mayer, ranch director, explained that rooms for 10 boys are ready. There are beds for 10 boys.

However, boys must eat. Until kitchen facilities are expanded, the ranch has about reached its capacity. A commercial kitchen and dining area will be readied as fast as blueprints are made available, Mayer said.

11 For Meals

At present there are five boys, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Neeley whose meals must be prepared in a home-sized kitchen. The boys are aged 11, 12, 12, 14 and 14.

Incidentally, the Mayers have a 7-week-old child, and the Neeleys, who are house parents, have a 7-month-old child. The Mayer and Neeley offspring are boys, naturally.

As the ranch's population increases, additional staff will be needed. The ideal situation is to have no more than 10 boys for each set of house parents, Mayer said.

Grant Larson, case worker with the State Division of Child Welfare, visits the ranch once a week. He consults with Mayer on the problems of the boys and works with the boys to solve their individual problems.

"One of the benefits of the ranch to this point is that it gives a few boys the experience of family living. They learn to share their problems by eating, working and playing together," Larson said.

In the matter of recreation, the boys follow a democratic system. The boys meet and make suggestions of what they would like to do for the week. Mayer and Neeley carry out those suggestions within reason. Such activities may include swimming, picnicking, movies and fishing.

The group takes advantage of YMCA and city-sponsored recreation. All five boys will go to Camp Tyscetonka. Part of them will go in July and the others will go in August.

However, the ranch is not one big playground. The boys have regular routine work projects including helping in the kitchen and laundry, clean up projects and gardening.

The Mayers and the Neeleys take turns dining with the boys. Every other evening they eat with the boys to provide some privacy for their own family affairs.

Maintain Contact

A definite effort is made to maintain contact between the boys and their parents. Only one of the boys has neither a mother or father.

"We look toward eventual return of the boys to their parents, relatives or guardians," Larson said, adding that the home may have been forced apart through money difficulties.

It might seem that the boys would develop such an attachment to the ranch that they would not want to return home again, particularly if their homes were below par.

According to Larson, there is little danger of that. The boys say, "we always like home." Life at the ranch is good, Larson said, but they have allegiance to their parents.

Larson added that the ranch is filling a great need of the community and the state by providing permanency for a youngster. It's not good for a child to be moved from foster home to foster home, he explained.

The fact that all five boys presently at the ranch are from Sioux Falls does not mean that boys from other parts of the state will not be taken.

Referrals have come from Yankton, Lead, Rapid City and Watertown. The reason they have not been accepted is that all cases referred to the ranch from other areas have involved severe emotional disturbances.

"We feel that we have to do something for the boys at the ranch," Mayer said, "and we are not equipped to handle such emotional cases. They would need 24-hour custody."

A referral from outside this area presently is being considered. If any of the other outside referrals had been similar to the five boys now at the ranch, "we would have taken them," Mayer said.

Payment of possible extensive medical costs and school tuition are two of the problems that will have to be solved when boys from outside Sioux Falls go to the ranch, Mayer explained.

Year's Goal

When the ranch was opened a year ago, a tentative goal of six to eight boys in the first year was set. The goal is near. Originally, the ranch was planned for 12 to 17-year-old boys. An 11-year-old boy was admitted because he was considered an extreme case. This shows the flexibility of the ranch program, Mayer said. "We have rules but they can be changed if the change will help the boys."

On behalf of the ranch's board of directors, Mayer said, the support of the people in Sioux Falls and the state in the first year has been greatly appreciated. There have been numerous gifts and donations from clubs, Sunday Schools, sororities and individuals.

For the coming year, the ranch program includes more of everything of the first year. A landscaping project is under way and a recreation area and athletic field are planned.

The public will have the opportunity to view the first year's achievements in July when an open house will be held. The date will be announced later.

Boys Ranch 'Family' Home for Christmas

By LLOYD NOTEBOOM
Argus-Leader Staff Writer

Last night was Christmas Eve. The night before Christmas is for families. Last night the "family" at McCrossan Boys Ranch observed its first Christmas Eve.

Lowell, Keith and Larry, the first of many boys who someday may call the ranch, "Our ranch," were there.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome (Jerry and Bernice) Mayer, ranch supervisors, and Kenneth Nicola, Augustana College student who lives at the ranch as a counselor, were there.

Shortly after the evening meal last night, the family gathered around a Christmas tree in the ranch lounge. There, with a portrait of Melinda Bell McCrossan looking down upon the happy scene, the family opened its presents.

Mrs. McCrossan of Amarillo, Tex., must have smiled happily to herself, knowing that her gifts of $631,000 made the scene possible.

From all indications, McCrossan Boys Ranch is a going concern. It should eventually be home for hundreds of boys through the years.

Church Today

To complete their celebration of Christmas, the members of the ranch family went to their respective churches in Sioux Falls this morning. The boys and Mrs. Mayer went to a Lutheran Church. Mayer attended a Catholic Church.

This afternoon the Mayers and Lowell and Larry will have Christmas dinners with Mayer's parents and Mrs. Mayer's parents. Keith will spend the day with his mother. The family will be back at the ranch tomorrow.

Reference to the group as a family is not something dreamed up for a Christmacy effect. It's a definite part of the ranch program.



This is the McCrossan Ranch 'family.' Jerome Mayer, supervisor, reads The Argus-Leader while his wife kibitzes a checker game between Lowell, at left, and Keith. Lowell's brother, Larry, puts in some time on his homework. Lowell is 13. Larry and Keith are 12. Ordinarily Mayer wouldn't be wearing a tie for a quiet evening at home, but the board of directors, and their wives, of McCrossan Foundation, were at the ranch for a potluck Christmas dinner on the night this picture was taken. Family living is encouraged at the ranch.

—Photos by Herb Qualset.

p.m., the boys are free to follow activities of their own choosing. They can watch TV in the huge lounge. They frequently engage the Mayers in a game of checkers or the whole family may compete in a game of Chinese checkers.

THANKS TO MRS. McCROSSAN

As Mayer put it, "We share their activities. We encourage family living. They help with the household chores and we try to give them individual attention. We help them with their homework. We want them to feel 'this is ours.'"

The boys are encouraged to call the Mayers Jerry and Bernice to break down formality. The boys do just that.

Lowell, 13, and Larry, 12, are brothers. They came to live at the ranch Oct. 8. Keith, 13, arrived about three weeks ago. A fourth boy is expected early in February.

To keep the record straight, these boys, and boys yet to come, are not delinquents. The ranch is not a detention home, training school or orphans home. It's a home for boys who need a home.

A typical day at the ranch starts at 6:45 a.m. The boys get up, make their beds and get ready for school. After breakfast, the boys grab their lunch kits and are taken to their schools in Sioux Falls by Mayer or Nicola. They leave the ranch at 8 a.m. since one of the boys starts school at 8:30 a.m.

Back to Ranch

At 4:30 p.m. it's back to the ranch and a start on the evening's activities. The boys help keep ranch quarters clean and assist Mrs. Mayer with the evening meal which is eaten at 6:30. Everything is done in family style, including clearing the table and washing and drying dishes. Next day's school lunches are prepared after dinner.

After that it's homework. From 7 p.m. until lights out at 9:30 or they may gather around the beautiful piano which Mrs. McCrossan sent to the ranch from her home in Texas.

Still other outlets for their boyish enthusiasm are provided in games of ping pong or in working with wood in a meager workshop in the basement. The only tools presently available are some hand tools, but there are hopes for a full-fledged workshop in the future.

Various organizations and firms have provided the TV set, ping pong table, cash donations and other items. A motion picture projector and film was received as a gift last week.

Saturday mornings are housecleaning periods, but the afternoons again are free time. Last Sunday the entire family went sliding on a hill near the ranch buildings.

A weekly allowance, though not large, is given to the boys to be spent purely for their own enjoyment. The two fifth graders receive 25 cents. The eighth grader receives 40 cents.

Mayer pointed out that the boys can make a little extra by polishing his shoes for a nickle a pair. He supplies the equipment.

To make the season even more Christmacy for the youngsters, the McCrossan Foundation provided $5 in gifts for each of them.

Without doubt, the family on the hill northwest of Sioux Falls this morning said, "Merry Christmas to you, Mrs. McCrossan, and to you, and you and you."



Part of living at the ranch is housekeeping chores. The boys assist with housework and take care of their rooms. Larry puts the finishing touches to his bed in the room shared with his brother. Keith presently is alone in a room, but a roommate is expected in February.



Growing boys love to eat. At the ranch they take turns washing and wiping dishes, clearing the table and assisting with meal and lunch preparations. Keith, center, tries to repress a giggle as Lowell works on a stack of dirty dishes. Larry prepares pots and pans for washing.



McCrossan Foundation directors and their wives, ranch supervisors and the three boys join in a pre-Christmas potluck dinner in the ranch lounge. The boys decorated the tree at left and one of them planned the imitation fireplace with Mayer's help. A piano sent by Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan from her home in Texas is in left background. A portrait of Mrs. McCrossan hangs over the fireplace.

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader

South Dakota's Leading Newspaper

(Established March 4, 1881)

John A. Kennedy

Publisher, Editor-in-Chief

(Charles M. Day, editor, 1881 to 1945)

P. O. Christopherson, editor. J. D. Ashley, managing editor. A. J. Kahler, manager. A. A. Rosslee, comptroller

LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA
OFFICIAL CITY AND COUNTY NEWSPAPER
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Vol. 71 No. 268

Favorite Bible Thought

WHAT IS MAN, THAT THOU ART MINDFUL OF HIM, AND THE SON OF MAN THAT THOU VISITEST HIM?—PSALM 8:4.

Man that yields to animal impulses is just an animal, but by faith we can do all things for we are also sons of God.

McCrossan Ranch Will Help Many

Melinda Bell McCrossan died yesterday at Amarillo, Tex., far from the site of the McCrossan Boys Ranch which she founded northwest of Sioux Falls—but, actually, her heart was never far from South Dakota.

She and her husband, the late Bernard (Barney) McCrossan, loved children. They understood the desire of children to have a home and to be loved. There are still many in this area who recall the treats that used to be passed out to youngsters at the McCrossan grocery warehouse here each Christmas around the turn of the century.

Mrs. McCrossan provide $831,000 for the establishment of the haven for needy boys, which is now in operation. She returned to Sioux Falls in the summer of 1955 to attend the dedication of the ranch.

The result of her kindness and generosity has boundless potentialities. She has founded an institution which can help many in the years to come. She has left with the people of South Dakota a work that will live.

The boys who come to live at McCrossan ranch will not have known the white-haired, blue-eyed lady who made their home possible, but they will know the fruits of her generosity and will be given every opportunity to profit from them.

That is the memorial that Barney and Melinda Bell McCrossan have left in South Dakota.

Rites for Mrs. McCrossan, Boys Ranch Founder, Planned

Funeral services are being arranged for Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan, who died at Amarillo, Tex., Tuesday. She established a home for boys northwest of Sioux Falls.

Mrs. McCrossan, who endowed the McCrossan Boys Ranch, had been ill only since Thursday. Funeral arrangements are incomplete but it is possible that interment may be in Sioux Falls since her husband, Bernard (Barney) McCrossan, is buried here. He died in 1904.

The ranch, a mile north and three-fourths mile west of the junction of Highways 38 and 38A, was made possible by gifts from Mrs. McCrossan totaling $831,000. It will provide a memorial for Mrs. McCrossan and her husband, both of whom understood children and their need for a home.

Mrs. McCrossan entered into a trust agreement with a group of Sioux Falls men on Oct. 1, 1947. The trust provided that any property transferred by her to the trustees would be used for a home for needy, elderly persons or some other worthy charity. Later she decided she would prefer to endow a boys ranch.

In making this decision, it is believed that the influence of her late husband was important. In the 1890s and the early 1900s, Mr. McCrossan's wholesale house at the foot of 7th street was a Christmas haven for needy children. The ranch serves as a memorial to the McCrossans' love for children and South Dakota.

Work on the ranch building began in May, 1953, and it was dedicated June 26, 1955. At the end of the first year, five youngsters made their homes there.

Holdings making the ranch possible include the half-section of farm land where it is situated. City property includes buildings occupied by Bassler's Women's Apparel; Mory's Happy Hour Bar, Ingham Cleaners and apartment buildings south of the YMCA on Minnesota avenue. The $831,000 includes $628,000 from sale of land near Amarillo.



Melinda B. McCrossan

At Amarillo, Mrs. McCrossan lived in the Capital Hotel. It was her custom to return to Sioux Falls each year. Her last visit here was for the ranch dedication. She had lived at Amarillo for much of the past 39 years.

As of last year, $300,000 in cash had been turned over by Mrs. McCrossan. The rest was to come in over a period of 20 years.

Mrs. McCrossan, a native of Spearfish, moved to Sioux Falls soon after her marriage to Mr. McCrossan. He ran the wholesale grocery house which later became Haley-Neeley Co. and later the H. E. Neeley Co.



FRESH VEGETABLES—Richard Jarman, 12, puts in a session in the ranch's cabbage patch. The boys take turns tending the garden so the weeding tasks don't get too monotonous.

—Photos by Herb Quaiset.

McCrossan Boys Ranch Looks Like an Up-and-Coming Spread

By LLOYD NOTEBOOM
Argus-Leader Staff Writer

McCrossan Boys Ranch is beginning to look like a ranch.

In the past two months the home for boys has taken on the outward appearance of a ranch with horses, barn, corral and pint-sized cowboys.

The nine boys at the ranch aren't holding any roundups, or doing any branding, yet, but they're putting in considerable time getting acquainted with their mounts.

When it comes roundup time, the boys will be ready, provided they have the cattle.

The ranch (dedicated two years ago last Thursday) got off to a fast start, but faltered briefly on the far turn for a change of foreman. Now it appears to be thundering down the homestretch.

New Foreman

New ranch foreman, Director Robert Grassman, is whipping the spread into shape. He's had help, but he's frank in admitting that he will need a lot more help before the ranch will be a going concern for 60 to 75 boys.

Sioux Falls Elks Club solved one big problem when it picked up the tab for a new 34- by 60-foot barn. The barn was completed last week, but still needs to be painted. It has stalls, feed room, tack room and space for baby beeves for an upcoming 4-H project.

Grassman is hoping some generous persons will donate 12 head of baby beeves to get the 4-H project started. Although there are nine boys now, three more are expected shortly. Each of them should have an animal for 4-H, he said.

If the animals are obtained, the boys will draw numbers for their pick of the herd. The boys will get the profits derived from the animals. Money will be invested in bonds for their future education, Grassman explained.

Ponies also are needed, although the ranch now has seven, including a colt. A ranch mare is due to foal any day. Only one of the horses was a gift to the ranch. George Lundberg, Sioux Falls, donated a saddle horse about six months ago. Grassman would like the remuda increased to around 12.

Saddles also are needed. One saddle, a gift that has been rejuvenated, presently suffices for all the boys. Consequently, bareback riding accounts for a good deal of the boys' riding time.

Another gift is teaching the boys to take care of animals properly. Ben Ginsbach, Sioux Falls, gave the ranch 60 chinchillas 1½ years ago. The animals are kept in hutches in the barn.

Boys at the ranch have done quite a lot of work, too, to make the ranch look like a ranch. Board fences around the main quarters were erected and painted by the boys. They will help with painting the barn and later will help paint the house.

Other Chores

In addition, the boys tend a large garden, care for the livestock, mow the lawn, help with the dishes and are responsible for their own rooms.

The biggest project which Grassman has on his mind right now is the completion of the second wing. The first wing has rooms for 12 boys and an apartment for a caretaker and his family.

Grassman said about $15,000 is needed to complete the second wing, including rooms for 25 more boys and a kitchen and dining area. At present, everyone at eats in the loun 16 persons is pre kitchen no larger average home. As the ber of boys increase, the lounge will have to be used as a kitchen, Grassman added.

Some may wonder why the ranch, established with a gift of $821,000 from the late Melinda Bell McCrossan, has to look for $15,000 to complete a wing.

It's simple, Grassman pointed out. If the wing can be completed with donations, the ranch can house and feed the 37 boys on interest from Mrs. McCrossan's gift. If the gift money is spent for construction, there will be nothing to keep the ranch going, he said.

Eventually, Grassman sees the ranch as a working farm unit. It's 340 acres now are farmed on shares by two farmers. With machinery, the ranch land can be farmed by the boys with all proceeds going to the ranch.

"It is in the future," Grassman said, "but our first concern now is to get the second wing ready for another 25 boys."

used a spinning wheel, butter churn, etc.

Beulah lived in the Blackstone Apartments for 17 years before she entered Bethany Home as a resident when she was 95.

A Century Citizen plaque was awarded her on July 7, 1988, by Sioux Falls Mayor Jack White. On that day Beulah also received a pioneer certificate from the Sioux Valley Genealogical Society. Such a certificate is available to persons who lived in Dakota Territory prior to statehood or are descendants of people who lived in Dakota Territory.

Beulah Hansen has four living children, James, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Leon, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Robert, Wichita, Kansas; and Dorothy, Chicago, Illinois. She has 12 grandchildren, 16 great-grandchildren, and five great-great-grandchildren.

Beulah died on March 22, 1989, at Bethany Lutheran Home which had been her home for the past five years.

Nellie Harberts



Nellie at 102 years.

Nellie Busick was born in Belmond, Iowa, to Eliza and William Busick on August 2, 1886. She lived in Belmond until she was two years old, when her family moved to a farm nine miles north of Belmond, where land sold for $2.00 an acre!

Times were hard, and entertainment consisted of anything that didn't cost money. Her father played the violin, and the neighbors would come to their house to dance and visit. They also held basket socials and spelling bees for fun.

Nellie's father raised cattle and always took them to the Chicago market to sell, a practice common in those days. When she was nine years old her father bought her a beautiful glass ball she could hang on the Christmas tree. It became her prized possession and she still has it today.

Her education consisted of eight years of grade school and two of high school. Nellie was then qualified to receive her teaching certificate for a country school. The only means of transportation to and from school (a distance of nine miles) was by horse and buggy.

She married Harry Harberts in Garner, Iowa, on July 24, 1909. They moved to Canton, South Dakota, in 1914, where they resided for 22 years. Nellie worked for many years as a clerk in the K and K Company, JC Penney, and Co-Op Grocery.

Nellie is a longtime member of the Methodist Church, the United Methodist Women, and a 71-year member in the Rebekah Lodge.

Currently Nellie resides at Good Samaritan Village and is still very active in the affairs there.

Governor George Mickelson presented a Century Citizen plaque to her on April 18, 1988, at Good Samaritan Village.

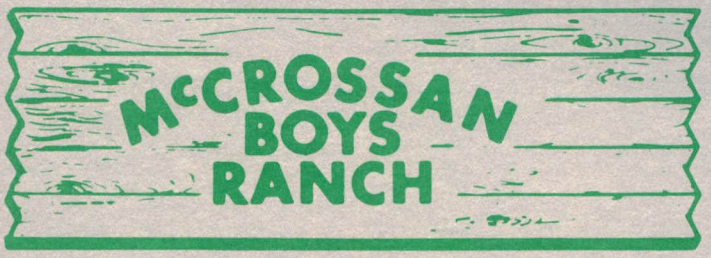
Ida Christine Hildahl



Ida at 18 years.

Ida Nelson was born in Minnehaha County on October 28, 1887, and has been a resident of Minnehaha County all of her life. Her mother, Christine Anderson, came from Norway and settled in Minnehaha County around 1870. Her mother met Nels Benedick Nelson, also from Norway, in Minnehaha County. They were married in 1877. N. B. Nelson was one of the first police officers in the Sioux Falls area. Ida was the first of their seven children, six girls and one boy.

Ida attended Longfellow School in Sioux Falls through the eighth grade. She enrolled in the Sioux Falls Typesetting School and upon completion of that course, she worked for the



30

YEARS OF SERVICE

1947 — 1977

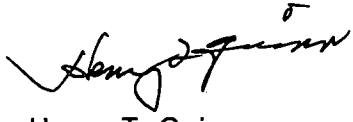
PREFACE

As McCrossan Boys Ranch observes the thirtieth year of its founding, it is appropriate that we dedicate our new building in the name of Adolph Lodmell.

A trusted friend of our original benefactress, he was one of the initial trustees of the McCrossan Foundation. Adolph Lodmell has labored unstintingly and voluntarily for these thirty years to insure the realization of our founder's vision of just such a facility that has become a reality.

The pages of this booklet are designed to provide a brief history of the ranch, its program, its growth and its hopes. It is a tribute not only to Adolph but also to the trustees and directors past and present and all the men and women who have helped achieve the humane and practical goals set for us by a great and good lady.

Finally, it is an invitation to all to join in active support of the mission of McCrossan Boys Ranch . . . to "provide a home where boys find new hope for a better life."



Henry T. Quinn
President, Board of Trustees
McCrossan Boys Ranch

OUR FOUNDER . . .

Mrs. Melinda Bell McCrossan



A native of Sioux Falls born in 1869, Melinda Bell McCrossan was widowed at the age of thirty-five with the passing of Bernard McCrossan, owner of a successful fruit and vegetable wholesale firm in Sioux Falls.

Mrs. McCrossan moved to Amarillo, Texas in 1918 where she purchased a large ranch on the outskirts of that city. Although a Texan by adoption, her heart remained in her home state and with its people.

In 1947, while on one of her many trips to the city of Sioux Falls, she gathered together a few trusted friends and advisors and, with their help, established the McCrossan Foundation.

McCrossan Boys Ranch is a memorial to her husband. It is also a memorial to her infinite compassion and love for children.

The ranch remains today as a standard of caring for all those who have and will share in the growth and stability of this essential haven.

IN WHOSE NAME WE DEDICATE LODMELL CENTER . . .



Adolph Lodmell

Adolph Lodmell was born in Sioux Falls, attended Washington High School and is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking and the Realtors Institute.

Mr. Lodmell devoted forty-eight years of his working life to the banking industry, retiring in 1967 with the title of Vice President and Senior Trust Officer of the Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls. He is currently engaged as a realtor.

He has been president, secretary and treasurer of both the Sioux Falls Chapter of the American Institute of Banking and the Sioux Falls Board of Realtors; member, National Executive Council of the American Institute of Banking; and chairman of the National Public Affairs Committee of that institute. He has served as a member of the Realtors Washington Committee of the National Association of Realtors and secretary of the South Dakota Association of Realtors.

Mr. Lodmell has been active in church work as chairman of the Board of Membership and Evangelism, served as a member of the Council and is trustee and treasurer of the First Lutheran Church Foundation of Sioux Falls.

He has served, or is serving, as a member of the board of directors of Dow-Rummel Village; president, trustee and treasurer of the McCrossan Foundation and director and treasurer of McCrossan Boys Ranch. He was one of the original trustees of the Foundation.

Mr. Lodmell is currently a member of Downtown Kiwanis, Elks, Y.M.C.A., Sioux Falls Board of Realtors; South Dakota Association of Realtors and National Board of Realtors; "Alltimers," American Institute of Banking; Honorary Member of the Sioux Falls Chapter of the American Institute of Banking; President of the Banco Pioneers, Sioux Falls Chapter; and Member of the Sioux Falls Chamber of Commerce.

He and Mrs. Lodmell (nee Gertrude Jorgensen) reside at 2605 West 28th Street in Sioux Falls. They have one child, two grandchildren and one great grandchild.

LODMELL CENTER



Lodmell Center is the newest permanent addition to McCrossan Boys Ranch.

It will serve as critically needed administrative space, apartment units for staff members whos work require residence on the ranck grounds, and most importantly, as individual housing for older boys who will soon be leaving to assume their place in the mainstream of society.

Living here, away from the semi-dormitory life of the cottages, a boy will have the essential opportunity to experience a much greater degree of personal responsibility, thus making the transition to private life more likely to result in success.

A special tribute is appropriate for the many hours of planning and actual on-site construction supervision provided by McCrossan trustee and board member D. Wayne Sutherland. Mr. Sutherland has actred in this volunteer capacity in the construction of all permanent brick buildings on the ranch.

On the following page are the other permanent buildings with the names of those to whom they are dedicated and the year of their completion.

THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES . . .



Sioux Cottage. Dedicated 1966. Residence for sixteen boys.



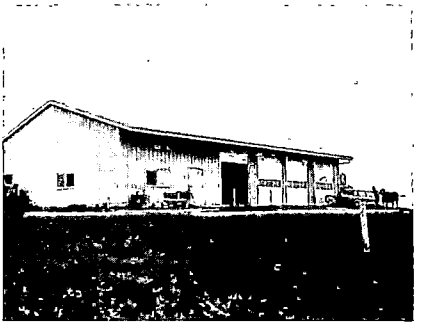
Sutherland Lodge, 1972. Dedicated to trustee D. Wayne Sutherland. Residence for 24 boys.



Mathers Lodge, 1968, in memory of Ida Caille Mathers, friend of McCrossan Boys Ranch. Residence for 20 boys.



Livestock Center, 1975. In memory of trustee Roy Hobson.



Industrial Arts Center, 1972. In memory of Inga Ulrickson.

THE BOYS . . .



THE McCROSSAN PROGRAM . . .

(To Help The Boy Help Himself)

At McCrossan, each boy is treated as an individual. His personal problems and needs are the concern of each member of the staff who helps the boy work things out on a "one-to-one" basis.

This is supplemented by group discussion of common and individual problems under the direction of well trained and experienced senior staff members.

Each boy is quickly brought to the clear understanding that he is now responsible for his own actions regardless of his age or the circumstances of his past. Privileges at the ranch are earned . . . they are not taken for granted.

Education, and its obvious benefits, is heavily stressed at McCrossan. Special needs are thoroughly assessed and individual attention is liberally given to be certain the boy is motivated to achieve his own maximum potential as a public school student.

Productive work is considered a vital part of the boys' total learning process. In both "on ranch" and "in town" jobs, each boy is firmly and fairly impressed with the need to accept direction and achieve definite goals as a responsible worker.

Weekly attendance at a church of each boy's choice is required. The boys are accompanied by members of the staff.

THE STAFF ...



WALTER SCHAEFER

THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

At McCrossan Boys Ranch, responsibility for the performance and operation of all departments of the ranch is that of the Executive Director. His responsibility includes a constant personal awareness of the progress and activities of each individual boy and the day to day supervision of all ranch employees.

The current executive director is Walter Schaefer, who assumed that office on July 1, 1970.

Our first executive director was Jerry Mayer ('55-'57). Mr. Mayer subsequently has achieved distinction in the field of education and has served as a South Dakota State Senator.

CHILD CARE SUPERVISOR:

Working in close relationship with the executive director is the Child Care Supervisor, Jerry Faris. His responsibilities include supervision of all residential counselors, coordination of the recreational program, oversight of the boys' activities off the ranch, handling special discipline situations referred to him by counselors and conducting weekly group discussions with staff and boys in each of the three cottages.



JERRY FARRIS

Other Staff Members ...

BART KULL ..... Development Coordinator
PAUL SCHAEFER, B.A. ..... Business Manager
MARY DAUGHERTY, B.A. ..... Caseworker
RITA ROEDER, B.S. ..... Caseworker
TOM BECK, B.S. ..... Residential Counselor
MARLIN BULTENA, B.S. ..... Residential Counselor
DAN DEAL, B.S. ..... Residential Counselor
LINDA FREED, B.S.A.S. ..... Residential Counselor
NOLA HERN, B.A.S.W. ...Residential Counselor III
JOE MORGAN, B.S. ..... Residential Counselor
DOUG SEINER, B.S. ..... Residential Counselor
LYNN HUSBY, B.A. ..... Guidance Counselor
CHARLENE KAPPLER, B.S.Home-School Counselor

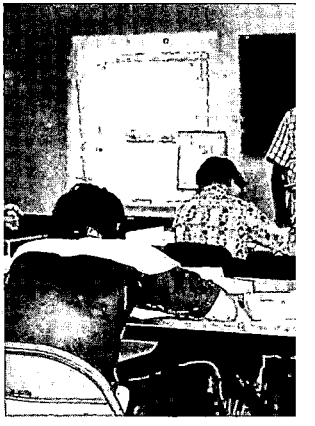
ROBERT SCHAEFER ..... Maintenance Supervisor
CORWIN BIEBIGHAUSER, B.A. ..... Farm Manager
CARL HOVEY, B.A. ..... Livestock Supervisor
BARBETTA CRAWFORD ..... Kitchen Staff
ANNETTE QUALSETH ..... Kitchen Staff
TERRI WALLENSTEIN ..... Kitchen Staff
COLLEEN AHLQUIST ..... Laundry
DALE KLUTMAN ..... Driver
NORLAND HOFER ..... Vehicle Serviceman
LINDA BOGENHAGEN ..... Secretary
CONNIE FINCHER ..... Secretary
ROBIN GARTZKE ..... Secretary
CAROL WOLTJER ..... Secretary

THE
WORK &











BOYS

SCHOOL











BRIEF HISTORY OF McCROSSAN BOYS RANCH

"One only keeps what one has given away."

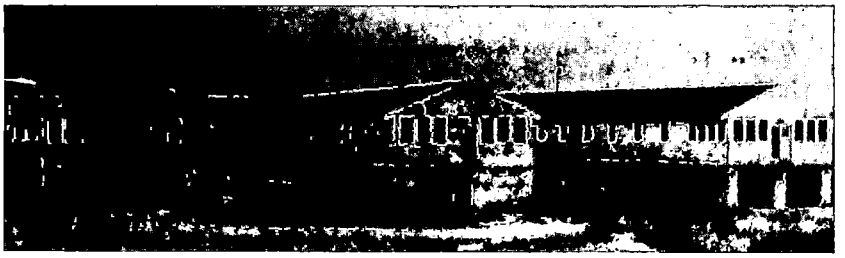
That was the advice of the mother of Melinda Bell McCrossan when "Linnie" was a child, and that's really where the history of McCrossan Boys Ranch begins.

The child that was to become the founder of the boys ranch later met a man of similar philosophy, Bernard "Barney" McCrossan. They married, and he established a very successful wholesale fruit and vegetable business in the city of Sioux Falls. Every Christmas hundreds of children would converge on his downtown company building and come away laden with candy and nuts to brighten an otherwise sparse holiday.



In 1904, Barney McCrossan died; and in 1918, his wife left Sioux Falls and settled near Amarillo, Texas where she purchased a large ranch. Although she spent the rest of her life there, she always maintained a soft spot in her heart for Sioux Falls and those in need.

During one of her many trips north to Sioux Falls, Mrs. McCrossan met with a handful of trusted friends and advisers. On October 1, 1947, she directed that a trust be established for the purpose of creating a home for the aged or some other similar need in the Sioux



Falls area. The original trustees were Adolph Lodmell, Roy Hobson, M. T. Woods, Wayne Sutherland, and Francis Regan, all Sioux Falls business and professional men. She placed Sioux Falls property valued at $140,000.00, including a half-section of farm land near Sioux Falls, in the trust at that time. Two years later, in 1949, the trustees, in concert with Mrs. McCrossan, deemed that the greatest need was a home for boys. In 1953, the trustees formed the McCrossan Foundation, Inc., a corporation with M. T. Woods as its first president.

Subsequently, Mrs. McCrossan, seeing the need for a greater input of funds, turned over a section of land she had purchased for her ranch on the edge of Amarillo to the trust account of the McCrossan Foundation. This gift brought the total endowment to the sum of $831,000.00. She directed that the interest from this money be used to bring into being a "home where boys could find new hope for a better life."

Later in 1953, the McCrossan Board of Directors purchased four buildings from the former Sioux Falls Air Force Base that had been used during World War II for hospital units. This purchase was made and the buildings moved to foundations on the highest ground of the land provided by Mrs. McCrossan, eight miles northwest of Sioux Falls.

Contractor Ingvald Sogge worked with the board in site selection and directed the placement and renovation of the original wooden buildings.

With this work completed, the Board of Directors employed, on June 4, 1955, Mr. Jerry Mayer as the first administrator of the ranch. Mr. Mayer has since become a prominent Sioux Falls educator and state senator.

On June 26, 1955, the dedication ceremonies for the established ranch were held. Mrs. McCrossan flew to Sioux Falls from her residence in Amarillo to take a principal part in the activities that officially marked the beginning of a dream she had nurtured for many years. Four months later, the ranch accepted placement of the first two boys. Less than one year later, on September 25, 1956, Melinda

McCrossan passed away in Amarillo at the age of 87. She had made certain that the boys ranch would continue as a living memorial to her husband under the thoughtful direction of a dedicated Board of Directors.

As more boys arrived at the ranch, a barn was constructed with the help of the Sioux Falls Elks Club. In 1958, the Board authorized the opening of the second of three wings of the housing unit. This required the installation of a kitchen and dining room. Up to this time, the meals for the boys had been prepared by the Director's wife in their apartment. The cost of this expansion was augmented by a generous donation from the Sioux Falls American Legion on the urging of Mr. Peter Coris, an active Legion member. Additional equipment and labor was donated by various individuals.



May 8, 1959, was a red letter day at McCrossan Boys Ranch. Our first boy marked the end of his stay at the ranch with his graduation from high school. To this day, all boys at the ranch attend public schools in Sioux Falls, Baltic, and Lyons. Learning to function successfully in a public school setting is considered a vital aspect of the task of returning a boy to his community prepared to achieve success in a normal society.

During the following years, a great number of problems were encountered by the Directors. Many times the temptation was great to

simply abandon the whole thing. As trustee and Board Member, Adolph Lodmell, explained, "Each time we became discouraged, we recalled our responsibility to the wishes of Melinda McCrossan and the fulfillment of her dream and forged ahead."

In 1962, the Board approved the admittance of a limited number of girls on a trial basis to stay in the home of the Director and his wife. This was soon discontinued. By this time, there were 19 boys in residence at the ranch. Problems were multiplying and the Board established a Board of Regents to assist and advise them. The original regents selected in 1964 were Peter Coris, Ward Whitwam, Harris Watson, Lloyd Eagan, Dr. Stephen Brzica, Mildred Paulson Robinson, Howard Svendsen, and Milton Husby, all Sioux Falls area business and professional people.

As the mid-sixties approached, it became apparent that if the ranch was to continue to expand, state licensure would be required. To meet the standards of the state, permanent brick buildings would have to be erected as housing for the boys. Provisional licensing was granted by the state on September 1, 1965; and two months later, the Board approved construction of the first permanent building. Construction was begun; and on September 1, 1966, permanent licensing by the state was granted with the approved number of boys set at 48.

On October 23, 1966, the first brick cottage building was dedicated. It provided housing for 16 boys. Governor Nils Boe, speaker of the event, told the gathering, "May we each dedicate ourselves to make a stronger effort to understand and offer a helping hand to all our young people."

The helping hand of McCrossan Boys Ranch continued to be offered to a growing number of boys from throughout the area. A second brick cottage for 20 boys was completed by Christmas of 1967. Mrs. Ida Caille Mathers, a long-time friend of the ranch, left a bequest to carry on the work of serving the needs of our boys. Mrs. Mathers had been an active member of the McCrossan Boys Ranch Auxiliary which was established in 1966 by Mrs. Mildred (Hugh) Robinson of Sioux Falls. The year 1970 brought Walt Schaefer to McCrossan as director. He has served in that capacity to the present day.

The sister corporation to the Foundation, McCrossan Boys Ranch, Inc., was established on June 28, 1971.

In December, 1971, the ranch suffered a serious setback when fire destroyed the barn which had been constructed in 1957. Lost in the fire were nine calves, six purebred Belgian horses, a quarter horse, and a donkey. The cause of the fire was never determined.

The following year, on October 29, 1972, the third permanent boys cottage was dedicated in the name of D. Wayne Sutherland of Sioux Falls. This new building included housing for 24 boys plus dining and kitchen facilities. It marked the closing of the original wooden buildings as quarters for our boys and work to dismantle the old buildings was begun. McCrossans was authorized to serve the needs of 60 boys.

In the autumn of 1973 the barn, which had burned two years earlier, was replaced on a new site at the ranch with an all-metal livestock center. It is dedicated to the memory of long-time trustee and board member, Roy Hobson.

Also in 1973, our Industrial Arts Center was completed. It is dedicated to the memory of Inga Ulrickson of Canton.

In this 30th anniversary year of the founding of a trust for the purpose of serving the needs of boys, the Board of Directors of McCrossan Boys Ranch and the Trustees of McCrossan Foundation, Inc., will observe the opening of our newest building. The two-story structure will provide apartments for staff who must live on the ranch. Apartments will also be set aside for a few of the older boys so they can experience individual living before leaving the ranch to begin life "on their own." It will also provide space for administrative offices.

To count the innumberable pitfalls and challenges that have faced those in whose charge the goal of Mrs. McCrossan was placed would be pointless. Sufficient to say, they have been encountered and overcome. McCrossan Boys Ranch stands today as a living and respected symbol of one woman's philosophy that "one only keeps what one has given away."

It is a symbol, too, of the fact that in our highly materialistic society there are still those who care about the quality of life of those in need. The vastly rewarding and necessary work of "providing a home where boys can find new hope for a better life" will continue because there are among us those who find great reward in helping others to help themselves.

TRUSTEES . . .



HENRY T. QUINN
President



ADOLPH
LODMELL



D. WAYNE
SUTHERLAND



LLOYD
EAGAN



WILLIAM
HOBSON



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Reading top, left to right: Henry Quinn, Richard J. Auld, Bob Bennis, Lloyd Eagan, Howard Svendsen, William Hobson, Milton Husby, Eldon Hasche, Bob Ode. Front row: Richard Lauer, Jesse Gourley, Shirley Halleen, Mrs. W. O. Knight, Mrs. Sam Papas, Adolph Lodmell, Harris Watson, President. Not pictured: D. Wayne Sutherland.

FORMER TRUSTEES

Roy J. Hobson, Francis M. Regan, M. T. Woods, Russell R. Greenfield.

THE McCROSSAN LADIES AUXILIARY

Established in September, 1967, by Mrs. Mildred (Hugh) Robinson, the 47 member Auxiliary has figured prominently in the development of the ranch. 1977 officers: President, Mrs. Sam Papas; Vice President, Mrs. Nels Westwick; and Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Carol Woltjer.

"A HOME WHERE BOYS
FIND NEW HOPE
FOR A BETTER LIFE."





SOUTH DAKOTA CENTENNIAL WAGON TRAIN

Eastern Division

On November 2, 1989, South Dakota will be celebrating its 100th anniversary of statehood. In celebration of this special date and year, many activities, events, and projects either are or have been held.

One such project is a Wagon Train which traveled throughout the state during 1989, the Centennial year. This Train was comprised of two divisions; an Eastern Division representing the citizens of eastern South Dakota, and a Western Division representing those in the western part of our state.

Walter Schaefer, ACSW, Executive Director of McCrossan Boys Ranch, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, was appointed and served as Wagon Master for this statewide event.

The Western Division departed from Philip, South Dakota, on June 5, 1989, and traveled approximately 850 miles before concluding at Ft. Pierre on August 13. Co-Assistant Wagon Masters for the Western Division were Dick Jedlicka and LaVon Shearer of Wall, South Dakota.

McCrossan Boys Ranch boys and staff served as Assistant Wagon Master of the Eastern Division. More than 100 wagons departed with the Eastern Division when it began its 1,764 mile journey at Elk Point on May 10, 1989. With a schedule encompassing 115 consecutive days, (99 of which were actual traveling days), the Eastern Division of the train concluded at the South Dakota State Fair in Huron on August 29, 1989.

The Wagon Train remained in encampment at the State Fair during the entire week and paraded the fairgrounds daily. The "final drive" was on September 4, the last day of the '89 State Fair.

Either the Eastern Division or the Western Division of the Train visited each county seat in South Dakota during its journey this summer. In conjunction with this, special recognition ceremonies were held in front of each county courthouse.

The Centennial Train, and each Division thereof, was conducted by individuals who have past experience in similar projects to their credit.

Wagon Master, Walter Schaefer, and the boys and staff at McCrossan Boys Ranch have an extensive portfolio of prior wagon train experience. In 1975 and 1976, the State of South Dakota commissioned Walt and the McCrossan boys, staff, and draft horses to pull the South Dakota Bicentennial Wagon more than 2,000 miles from the North Dakota/South Dakota border to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in celebration of our nation's 200th birthday. Each consecutive year since 1977, the McCrossan personnel have organized and directed a three-day wagon train journey from the Ranch campus to Prairie Village near Madison, South Dakota, with Walt as Wagon Master. In 1986, Walt and the McCrossan boys, staff, and horses participated in a six month, 3,028 mile wagon train journey in an irregular circle around Texas as part of the Texas Sesquicentennial Celebration. They have also been involved in several other wagon train experiences in this

state. Many of the McCrossan livestock that participated in these previous wagon train journeys and/or their offspring pulled the wagons and walked the Centennial Trail in South Dakota during 1989.

An added feature on the Eastern Division of the Centennial Wagon Train was the Centennial School Wagon. This was a cooperative project between the South Dakota Education Association and McCrossan Boys Ranch. The wagon, with approximate dimensions of 8' by 39', was pulled by Belgian draft horses as it rolled down the "trail" with the other wagons comprising the Eastern Division of the Wagon Train. As the wagon train made its historic journey throughout Eastern South Dakota, more than 9,800 students and approximately 1,900 adults from each school district along the route had the opportunity to attend school in the SDEA-McCrossan Boys Ranch Centennial School Wagon.

Participation in the Centennial Wagon Train was open to all individuals who wanted to join the Train from the entire trip, a short period of time, or part of a day. By the time the Eastern Division of the Train arrived at the State Fair, more than 370 horse-drawn units and over 31,000 individuals had actively participated in his Centennial project.

Sioux Falls
A Good Thing Going
in South Dakota

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER
OF FINANCE AND REVENUE
224 West 9th Street
Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102
(605) 339-7203 Voice
(605) 339-7039 TDD

August 28, 1989

Ms. Stacy DelGrosso
Off. of Int. Govt. Affairs
Old Executive Office Bldg.
Rm. 163
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. DelGrosso:

The people of Sioux Falls and the State of South Dakota are looking forward to the visit of President Bush. Enclosed please find some information about our community.

I would also like to pass along to you some added infromation about Sioux Falls.

-Sioux Falls is expecting a record-breaking year in building permits for the second year in a row

-Sioux Falls is home to the nation's largest stockyards. Mr. Bush visited the stockyards last year as Vice-president

-Sioux Falls was recently rated the 95th best city in the United States in which to live

-Sioux Falls recently exceeded 100,000 people

As you can see, Sioux Falls truly is "A Good Thing Going".

If there is ever anything more that I can do for you please feel to give me a call.

Sincerely,

Matt Staab

Matt Staab
Exec. Assistant

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

S. D. crop reports

John Ranek

FTS - 782-4335

Dave Erikson 605-773-4259
S.D. Division of Forestry

Andover, S.D. pop. 89
tied for smallest Tree City in US ?

24 Tree Cities in the state
incl. Sioux Falls + all cities over 10K

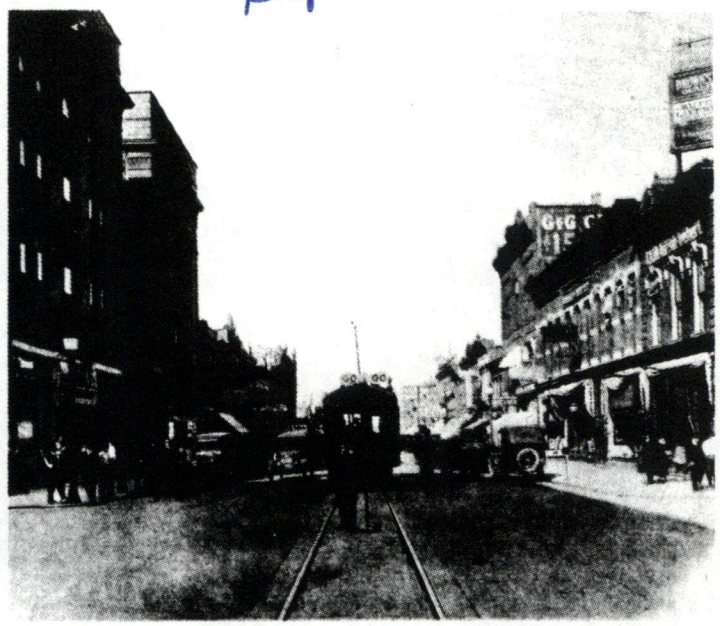
Acreage of trees planted up over last 2 years after years of decline

Reforestation under way in Black Hills after fire last year.

State Program - "Pheasants for Everyone"
pay $80-100 an acre for tree cultivation
(pheasant habitats)

100,000+ people





Sioux Falls...South Dakota's largest city, lies in the southeastern corner of South Dakota at the junction of U.S. Interstate Highways I-29 and I-90. The ~~City of nea~~rly 85,000 is situated on the banks of the Big Sioux River and a natural falls from which its name is derived. Sioux Falls enjoys low taxes, good government and a high quality of life; but the city's greatest asset is its people. A friendly, active and well-educated population have made the city what it is...a comfortable, progressive and productive city.

Historical Review

A handful of sturdy pioneers and a little trading post near the falls of the Big Sioux River marks the recorded history of Sioux Falls. In November, 1856, Ezra Millard and David M. Mills were employed by the Western Town Company to take possession of a 320-acre tract of land contiguous to the falls. Shortly thereafter, the Dakota Land Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, secured a townsite just south of the Western Town Company. Although representing rival groups, these two communities worked together with one purpose in mind – to establish a city and develop the prairie wilderness for future settlers. Therefore, the Indian term "Dacotah" meaning "friendly" applies to memebers of the group of settlers.

In August of 1857, the Western Town Company sent another group from Sioux City, Iowa. Ten men, including D.M. Mills, brought a sawmill, tools and a large supply of provisions. Each of these men selected a claim for himself. They built a sawmill, a stone house, and a store, on what is now Phillips Avenue.

The first white woman to establish residence in the Sioux Falls area was a Mrs. Goodman who, with her husband, was among the settlers who arrived in the Spring of 1858. With the rumors of Indian uprisings, the residents of Galesburg and Sioux Falls constructed Fort Sod. The record states that "thirty-five men and one woman" held the Fort during the acute state of hostilities. Mrs. Goodman made a large flag out of old flannel shirts, and the "Stars and Stripes waved proudly over the old Fort." The defenders held the Fort until the Indians again quieted, but this Indian scare caused many of the settlers to move back to Sioux City, Iowa, which materially reduced the population of Sioux Falls.

In 1858, the Dakota Land Company sent a printing press, a printer, and an editor, from St. Paul, Minnesota. This press had printed the first newspaper in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1836, and was able to make another first: when the newspaper, 'The Democrat' was published in Sioux Falls on July 2, 1859.

In April of 1862, Company A of the Dakota cavalry, was stationed at the Falls, and in August of that year, a great Indian uprising on the Minnesota frontier killed many settlers which prompted the territorial governor to order the abandonment of these two settlements on the Big Sioux River.

For the next three years, Sioux Falls was a deserted townsite. On May 1, ~~1856~~ 1865, a military post, Fort Dakota, was established on the site and in 1868, Minneahaha County was reorganized. Sioux Falls again reached a population equal to that of eleven years before.

As the Indians became less hostile in 1869, the military post was moved 65 miles north of Sioux Falls to Medary. Many settlers came to the City and engaged in business. In the fall of 1873, a census showed 593 inhabitants. The first public school was taught in 1873, and a year later the first school building was erected, with one teacher presiding.

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha, was the first train to enter Sioux Falls (December 18, 1879). The Rock Island Line was completed that far on October 25, 1886. With the disappearance of frontier ways, Sioux Falls began early to be satisfactorily governed and policed. The advancement of the City has never been of a spasmodic variety which had characterized so many Western communities. Since 1876, the development has been a continuous growth, keeping pace with that of the rich farmland of the surrounding area.

The Sioux Falls of today is a growing, progressive and dynamic City, rapidly approaching a population of ~~85,000~~. It is a major retail and wholesale distribution center, and growing in importance as a midwest industrial city, with over 135 manufacturers. The crossroads of Interstate Highways 29 and 90, High Altitude Balloon Research, the South Dakota symphony, an expanding school system, the fabulous Great Plains Zoo, the Battleship U.S.S. South Dakota Memorial, museums, and many more accomplishments, qualities and facilities, make "Sioux Falls A Good Thing Going!"



402 -
474-5655

Division of Forestry
- Pierre

Dave Erikson
605-773-4259

The National Arbor Day Foundation

Americans dedicated to tree planting and conservation.

87-88 Annual Report



A legacy has come down to us across a century. An enduring dream, a dream of trees growing in beauty and bounty to bless the generations of man. J. Sterling Morton came to America's prairie to find his destiny, and he found a vision which can embrace the world. A vision which, like trees themselves, is constantly renewed and grows greater with the years. A vision which he saw commemorated in a holiday called Arbor Day, and upon whose roots The National Arbor Day Foundation was founded.

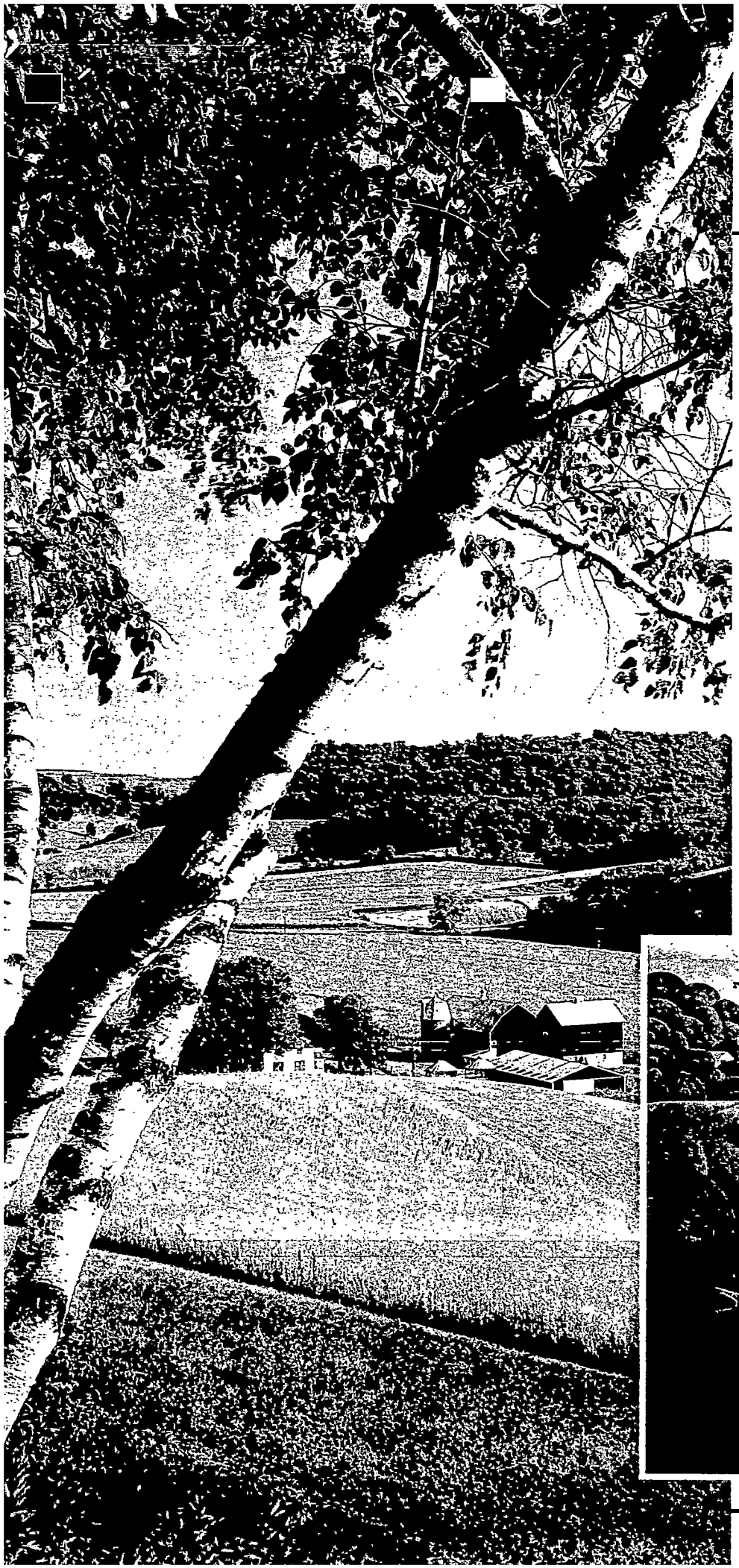
Today, more than 800,000 members and supporters across the nation make the Foundation's educational programs possible. A national network of individuals and organizations use these programs to help further the cause of tree planting and conservation in their own work. Mayors, state and city foresters, and citizen volunteers in hundreds of towns and cities across America depend on the Foundation's Tree City USA program to provide public focus for community forestry. Teachers use our educational materials to teach the nation's children the rewards and responsibilities of good stewardship. Hundreds of television and radio stations, the networks, and leading magazines rely on the Foundation to provide public service educational messages about trees and conservation. County agents, soil conservation districts, and thousands of farmers turn to the Foundation for educational information about planting and caring for conservation trees.

The National Arbor Day Foundation's official bimonthly publication, *Arbor Day*, serves as an ongoing communications link with this network, informing and inspiring tree planters and wise stewards throughout the nation.

Each year millions of trees provided by the Foundation take root and thrive as a living reminder that we, each one, have responsibilities of stewardship. That we are living links in a chain of humanity stretching from the dimmest past into an unknown future, and that we can make our future more certain by performing a simple act: planting a tree.

"I want to take this opportunity to tell you how much I enjoy my membership. Especially* Arbor Day, *which is not only lively and interesting, but makes me feel I'm participating in an enormous and worthwhile effort."

Karen Jescavage-Bernard
Selden, New York



Conservation Trees

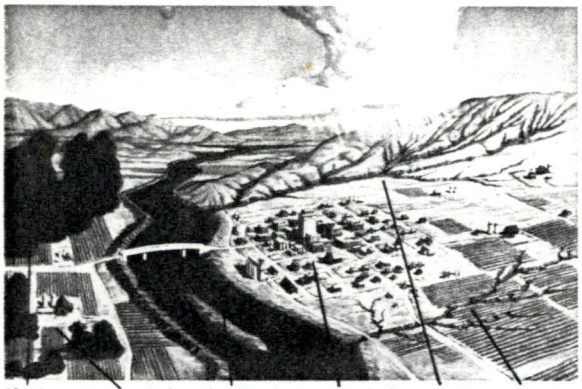
Americans are encouraged to plant, manage, and save trees for their conservation value through the Foundation's Conservation Trees program.

This comprehensive, multi-media communications project includes widely acclaimed public service educational messages, demonstration plantings, and high quality booklets, bulletins, and periodicals.

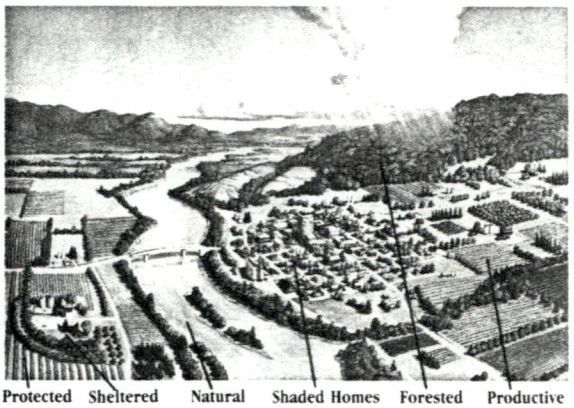


The Foundation's Conservation Trees program teaches millions of Americans that trees are vital in conserving soil, energy, water and wildlife.

A World WITHOUT Trees



A World WITH Trees



- Soil conservation districts, county extension agents and state foresters requested and received more than 850,000 copies of our Conservation Trees booklet for use in their programs. The guidebook shows readers how to use shade trees and windbreaks to save energy, how to attract songbirds to their yards, how to save trees during construction, how to manage a woodlot or tree plantation, how to save topsoil and help increase farm profits with shelterbelts, and the right way to prune.
- The National Arbor Day Foundation distributed print "Conservation Trees Make the Difference" public service educational messages which earned the endorsement of the Advertising Council. The campaign was featured in such magazines as National Geographic, Family Circle, People, and The New Yorker.
- The major networks, and hundreds of radio and television stations across the nation, aired the Foundation's "Conservation Trees Make the Difference" public service announcements which are narrated by Eddie Albert.
- A special Conservation Trees issue of *Arbor Day* highlighted what promises to be the greatest tree-planting effort in America's history — the Conservation Reserve Program.

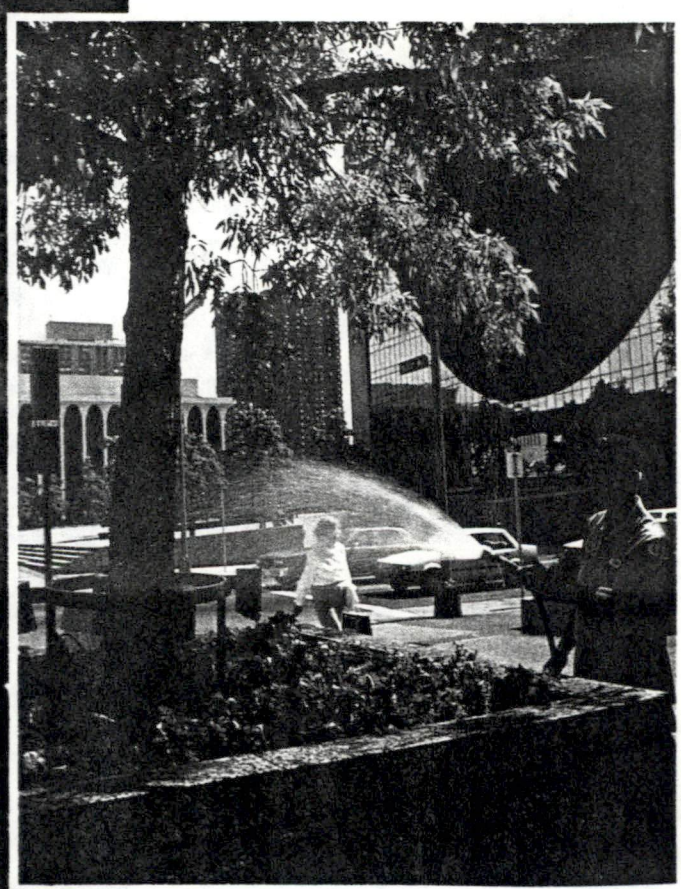
"The Foundation's World Without Trees and World With Trees pictorials are the most understandable explanation I have seen of the value of trees to our society. I thank you for it."

Barbara D. Moody
Vance Soil and Water Conservation District, North Carolina

Tree City USA

Tree City USA provides direction, technical assistance, and public recognition for urban and community forestry programs. The U.S. Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters play an active part in implementating Tree City USA.

To be named as a Tree City USA, a community must have a tree board or department, a city tree ordinance, an annual community forestry program, and an Arbor Day observance.



Tree City USA means more trees and better tree care in hundreds of towns and cities that more than 45 million Americans call home.







- The Foundation certified 934 Tree City USAs in 44 states and the District of Columbia — a new record.
- Tree City USA signs, flags, plaques, buttons, patches, and press kits were awarded to certified communities. Special awards were presented to communities that marked their 5th and 10th years of participation.
- The Tree City USA edition of *Arbor Day* highlighted community forestry success stories and examined municipal tree-care issues.
- The Friends of Tree City USA project was launched to involve civic leaders and citizens of towns and cities across America in fostering improved tree care, community forestry, and Tree City USA.
- Our new publication *Keep a Great Thing Growing America, Tree City USA* — which describes the importance of trees in communities, good urban forestry practices, and the Tree City USA standards — was distributed to each state forester.

"It was a great honor to have Sacramento named Tree City USA. I know that the interest generated by receiving this award will motivate us to continue to do more each year."

Anne Rudin, Mayor
Sacramento, California

"We are delighted with our recognition as a Tree City USA, and hope to do justice to this accolade by our further efforts to plant trees. Many thanks for your encouragement and support."

Stephen R. Reed, Mayor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

"Tree City USA has provided lots of great opportunities for our community to put urban forestry in front of the public."

Ron Coleman
Assistant to the Mayor
Ellisville, Missouri

Trees For America

Tree planting is the heart of The National Arbor Day Foundation's mission. To accomplish that mission the Foundation distributes millions of trees and publishes educational materials which help Americans do a better job of tree planting and care.





The Foundation distributed millions of trees to hundreds of thousands of tree planters all over America.







- The Foundation distributed more than 5 million trees to hundreds of thousands of tree planters throughout the nation.
- More than 950,000 copies of *The Tree Book* were distributed nationwide. *The Tree Book* contains tree, leaf, and blossom photos to help its users identify trees; illustrated tree planting steps; and a guide for planting windbreaks and screens. It also features information about pruning shade, ornamental, and fruit trees; gives pollination requirements for fruit and nut trees; and shows the hardiness zones for a wide assortment of trees.
- The Tree of the Month features in *Arbor Day* illustrated and described selected nut, fruit, evergreen, flowering, and shade trees.
- Tips about tree planting and care, as well as interpretive information about trees and forests, were highlighted in *Arbor Day's* World of Trees feature.
- New "Amazing Trees" public service educational messages were produced by the Foundation and aired by the major television networks and stations across the U.S. The messages dramatize the renewing power of trees and encourage viewers to plant trees for the benefit of generations to come.

"Thanks for all of the high-quality trees that I've received from The National Arbor Day Foundation. I'm pleased to recommend membership in the Foundation to my friends."

Sheila Henson
Smithland, Kentucky

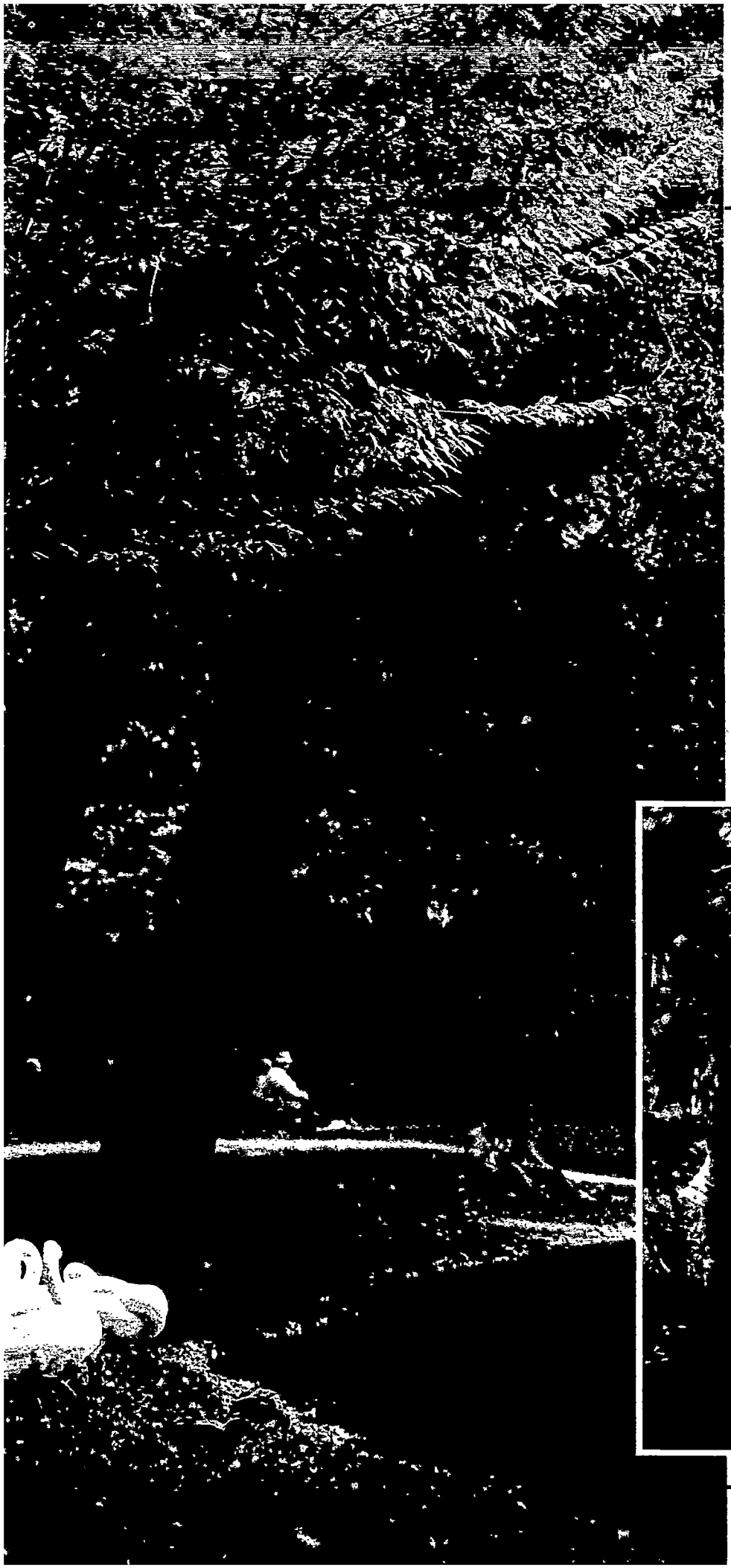
"I have enthusiastically borrowed material from the Foundation's publication for my outdoor education programs. I support and believe in the Foundation's efforts to improve living conditions on our spaceship earth through one of nature's many teachers, her trees."

Roger Lawson
Stillwater, Oklahoma

Celebrate Arbor Day!

The Foundation's "Celebrate Arbor Day!" program focuses national attention on the importance of wise stewardship.

Continuing a tradition begun more than 115 years ago by J. Sterling Morton, the Foundation recognizes the good stewards of today and educates the good stewards of tomorrow.





Arbor Day celebrations in schools and communities throughout the nation, supported and encouraged by the Foundation, emphasize to millions of Americans that tree planting is a personal demonstration of stewardship.





- The Foundation's first Trees Are Terrific education module titled "Arbor Day, A Celebration of Stewardship" premiered and was presented without charge to more than 5,000 fifth grade teachers. The multi-media module includes teaching materials designed to help students understand how they can make a meaningful personal contribution to wise stewardship.
- Thousands of kindergarten through third grade children grew trees from seed and learned the importance of trees in their lives with the Foundation's "Grow Your Own Tree" multimedia education unit.
- More than 25,000 complimentary copies of *Celebrate Arbor Day!*, our how-to publication for Arbor Day celebrations, were distributed.
- New "Trees Are Terrific" public service educational messages featuring Carly Cardinal were widely aired by hundreds of television stations and the major networks.
- The National Arbor Day Awards recognize outstanding tree planting, care, and conservation work. Twenty of America's leading tree planters were honored at the Foundation's annual Awards Banquet. Their accomplishments were featured in *Arbor Day* throughout the year.

"Oh! What great excitement there is in the Sargent First Grade. Last week we carefully studied our instruction sheets and planted the seeds from our "Grow Your Own Tree" kit. Today we have a window full of little trees. We can hardly wait for Arbor Day so we can set them out.

"We especially liked the films about Carly Cardinal too. He seems like an old friend since we had seen him on T.V. before. He made us stop and think of all the nice things trees do for us.

"So thank you for bringing this fun time to us and beauty in the coming years to Sargent."

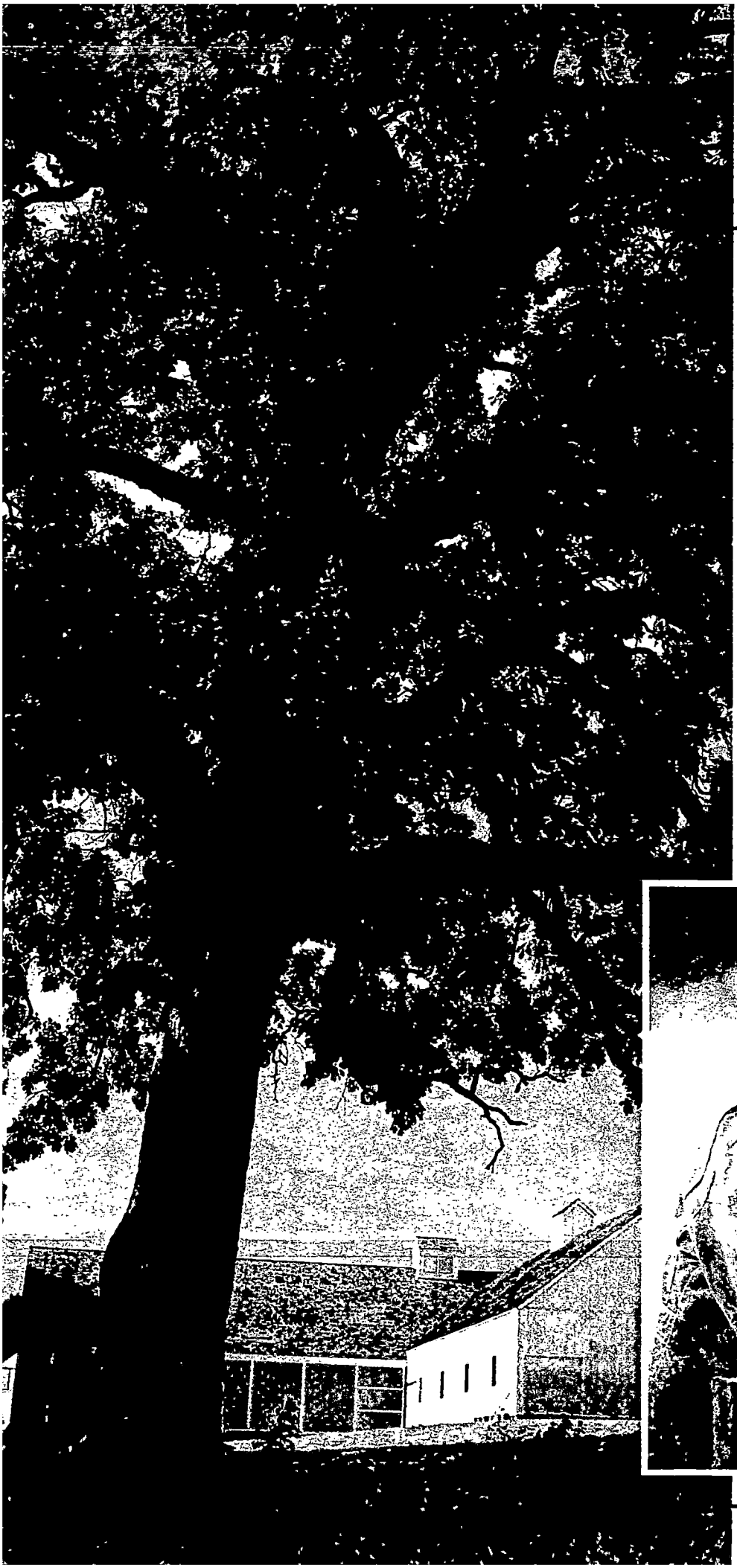
Mrs. Phylbert Johnson
First Grade Teacher
Sargent, Nebraska

J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm

A national treasure is being preserved in Nebraska City, Nebraska, the birthplace of Arbor Day. The agricultural estate of Arbor Day founder J. Sterling Morton—the land and trees he loved—now provides home and shelter for development of a national resource and education center dedicated to tree planting and conservation.

The J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm, a National Historic Landmark, and Steinhart Lodge are maintained by the Foundation as a horticultural demonstration and stewardship education center.

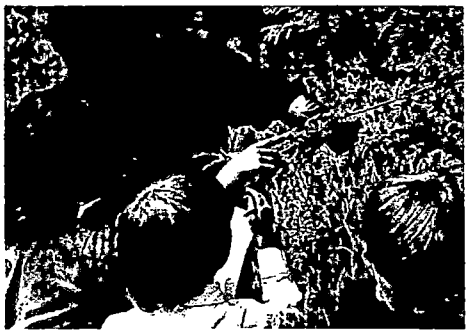
Together they provide a place for the Foundation to develop and test education programs; a training center and meeting ground for professionals and citizen leaders working to meet conservation and environmental challenges facing the nation and the world; and a place for members and others to see the best examples of tree use in conservation, recreation, education, and commerce.





J. Sterling Morton Orchard continues to foster our founder's dream of an America rich with trees.







- Plans were developed and a fund-raising program launched to create the National Arbor Day Center incorporating Morton Orchard and Steinhart Lodge. A $716,750 challenge grant was announced by the Peter Kiewit Foundation in support of the project.
- Ongoing development of demonstration windbreaks, field shelterbelts, a nut tree arboretum, and production orchard operations further realized Morton's vision for the use of his property for practical horticultural demonstrations.
- A program of Orchard tours, interpretive activities, and special events served thousands of schoolchildren and other visitors.
- The Arbor Day Fair and Festival marked the 116th birthday of the tree-planter's holiday.
- Designed to provide a testing ground for the Foundation's education materials, our nature day camp project gave elementary students an opportunity to study environmental interrelationships, what J. Sterling Morton called "the unity of nature."
- The Foundation's first annual Member Weekend was a resounding success. Members from 23 states gathered to share in a program which featured stewardship education and recreation set amidst the history and ambiance of the birthplace of Arbor Day.

"While traveling back to our school, I tape recorded the students' responses. All of them had a great day and learned a lot. The nature hike impressed several students. Some enjoyed picking the apple, and others talked about the sorting machine. One student talked about the cider you gave them to taste and another enjoyed looking at the bees. It was a super way for our handicapped students to get experiences that they have never had before.

"We will look forward to this field trip again in coming years."

Lola Thiel
Prairie Lane Elementary School

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1988

Auditors' Report

Board of Directors
National Arbor Day Foundation
Nebraska City, Nebraska

Dear Board Members:

We have examined the balance sheets of National Arbor Day Foundation as of June 30, 1988 and 1987, and the related statements of activity and changes in fund balance, and changes in financial position for the years then ended. Our examinations were made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of National Arbor Day Foundation as of June 30, 1988 and 1987, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the years then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

Our examinations were made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The schedule of functional expenses is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Ueberrhein & Associates, P.C.
Lincoln, Nebraska
August 17, 1988

BALANCE SHEETS

June 30, 1988 and 1987

	1988	1987
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 653,811	$ 207,058
Accounts receivable	20,919	3,807
Accrued interest receivable	1,098	—
Inventory	70,523	82,613
Prepaid expense	149,066	7,763
Total current assets	**$ 895,417**	**$ 301,241**
Property and Equipment:		
Property and equipment, at cost, less accumulated depreciation of $328,222 and $233,792, respectively (Note 2)	1,398,507	1,317,197
Construction in Progress	121,729	—
Total assets	**$2,415,653**	**$1,618,438**
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 413,468	$ 527,994
Notes payable — Bank	55,000	—
Deferred revenue (Note 3)	352,268	124,201
Current portion of long-term debt	10,000	124,857
Total current liabilities	**$ 830,736**	**$ 777,052**
Long-Term Debt Less Current Portion of $10,000 and $124,857, Respectively (Note 4)	38,833	247
Fund Balance	1,546,084	841,139
Total liabilities and fund balance	**$2,415,653**	**$1,618,438**

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITY AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

For the Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

	1988	1987
Revenues:		
Membership dues	$5,568,900	$5,402,846
Contributions	865,997	958,517
Tree sales	2,196,031	1,506,012
Grants — Government (Note 6)	10,000	45,000
Grants — Foundation	—	20,000
Orchard, farm and lodge income	317,964	237,256
List rental income	80,677	98,192
Office rental income	16,279	19,168
Other income	32,448	20,588
Total revenues	**$9,088,296**	**$8,307,579**
Functional Expenses:		
Tree City U.S.A.	$ 296,816	$ 234,150
Arbor Day	1,059,550	1,041,524
Conservation Trees	748,365	1,257,046
Trees for America	4,644,329	4,243,801
J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm	650,890	530,142
General and administrative	120,534	71,015
Membership development	785,867	862,416
Fundraising	77,000	116,574
Total functional expenses	**$8,383,351**	**$8,356,668**
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenses	**$ 704,945**	**$ (49,089)**
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	841,139	890,228
Fund Balance, End of Year	$1,546,084	$ 841,139

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION

For the Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

	1988	1987
Source of Funds:		
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenses	$ 704,945	$ (49,089)
Add expenses not requiring the use of working capital — Depreciation	95,419	75,553
— Loss on disposal of assets	789	3,579
Funds provided by current endeavor	**$ 801,153**	**$ 30,043**
Incurrence of long-term debt	53,000	—
Property and equipment sales proceeds	100	—
Total sources of funds	**$ 854,253**	**$ 30,043**
Application of Funds:		
Additions to property and equipment	$ 177,618	$ 230,040
Construction in progress	121,729	—
Retirement of long-term debt	14,414	125,083
Total funds applied	**$ 313,761**	**$ 355,123**
Increase (decrease) in working capital	**$ 540,492**	**$ (325,080)**

ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL

Increase (Decrease) in Current Assets:		
Cash	$ 446,753	$ (29,661)
Accounts receivable	17,112	(2,451)
Accrued interest receivable	1,098	—
Grant receivable	—	(3,100)
Inventory	(12,090)	51,140
Prepaid expense	141,303	(152,890)
Total	**$ 594,176**	**$ (136,962)**
(Increase) Decrease in Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expense	$ 114,526	$ (219,076)
Notes payable — Bank	(55,000)	—
Deferred revenue	(228,067)	31,104
Current portion of long-term debt	114,857	(146)
Total	**$ (53,684)**	**$ (188,118)**
Increase (decrease) in working capital	**$ 540,492**	**$ (325,080)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SCHEDULE OF FUNCTIONAL EXPENSES

For the Years Ended June 30, 1988 and 1987

	Program Services						Support Services				
Item of Expense:	Tree City USA	Arbor Day	Conservation Trees	Trees for America	J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm	Total Program Services	General and Administrative	Membership Development	Fund Raising	Total Year Ended June 30, 1988	Total Year Ended June 30, 1987
Salaries, payroll taxes and employee benefits	$ 33,270	$ 24,952	$ 16,636	$ 361,729	$213,990	$ 650,577	$ 34,797	$ 16,636	$ 8,318	$ 710,328	$ 555,770
Contract labor	—	—	—	4,878	—	4,878	257	—	—	5,135	925
Advertising and promotion	5,750	3,432	1,500	750	6,564	17,996	2,918	1,500	—	22,414	209,671
Printing and mailing	97,683	589,376	441,159	1,019,465	11,434	2,159,117	23,324	478,412	37,121	2,697,974	2,724,906
Photography	981	6,002	510	1,689	3,488	12,670	786	8	198	13,662	7,718
Travel and meetings	5,082	12,724	1,567	1,881	10,544	31,798	1,045	1,045	522	34,410	21,019
Professional services	37,879	73,288	26,025	19,098	65,617	221,907	11,833	10,923	10,743	255,406	225,651
Occupancy	3,452	3,452	2,588	34,518	3,452	47,462	1,726	1,726	863	51,777	50,316
Recognition material	49,433	4,942	—	—	642	55,017	—	—	—	55,017	56,546
Publications and educational materials	250	17,592	82	—	776	18,700	8,714	—	—	27,414	—
Professional development	1,975	—	—	—	2	1,977	4,999	—	—	6,976	—
Newsletter	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,618
Farm crops and conservation	—	—	—	—	4,280	4,280	—	—	—	4,280	3,064
Taxes	—	—	—	—	5,250	5,250	2,675	—	—	7,925	8,027
Repairs and maintenance	349	349	262	3,488	28,744	33,192	175	175	88	33,630	30,217
Banquet	—	6,116	—	—	—	6,116	—	—	—	6,116	28,709
Arts festival	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,045
Tree purchases and shipping expenses	—	—	—	2,393,344	—	2,393,344	—	—	—	2,393,344	2,246,445
Stock purchases	—	—	—	—	137,801	137,801	—	—	—	137,801	137,209
Computer services	—	14,571	14,571	236,510	328	265,980	11,678	14,577	—	292,235	207,140
Bank charges	—	—	—	46,470	25	46,495	722	—	—	47,217	53,411
Insurance	—	—	—	4,864	19,540	24,404	256	—	—	24,660	20,903
Telephone and utilities	584	579	292	6,355	19,483	27,293	611	292	148	28,344	20,582
Postage	58,944	293,298	241,990	457,287	5,217	1,056,736	1,366	259,897	18,742	1,336,741	1,403,614
Office supplies	1,029	1,029	771	16,830	2,144	21,803	858	514	257	23,432	17,083
Operating supplies	35	3,736	—	—	29,758	33,529	1,747	—	—	35,276	32,487
Dues and subscriptions	—	73	—	—	401	474	2,031	—	—	2,505	2,653
Interest expense	—	—	—	11,872	—	11,872	625	—	—	12,497	19,804
Bad debts	—	—	—	3,456	—	3,456	—	—	—	3,456	—
Depreciation	—	—	—	19,827	74,548	94,375	1,044	—	—	95,419	75,553
Equipment rent	—	251	—	—	301	552	2,025	—	—	2,577	2,493
Miscellaneous	120	3,788	412	18	6,561	10,899	4,322	162	—	15,383	7,089
Total for year ended June 30, 1988	**$296,816**	**$1,059,550**	**$ 748,365**	**$4,644,329**	**$650,890**	**$7,399,950**	**$120,534**	**$785,867**	**$ 77,000**	**$8,383,351**	
Total for year ended June 30, 1987	**$234,150**	**$1,041,524**	**$1,257,046**	**$4,243,801**	**$530,142**	**$7,306,663**	**$ 71,015**	**$862,416**	**$116,574**		**$8,356,668**

TAX-EXEMPT STATUS, GOVERNANCE

The National Arbor Day Foundation is a nonprofit 501 (c) (3) corporation. Contributions to the Foundation are tax deductible. When a member receives trees or other items from the Foundation as a result of making a contribution or paying membership dues, only the portion of the contribution or dues above fair market value of the items received would be deductible as a charitable donation for federal income tax purposes.

The Foundation's governing body is a ten member board of trustees.

An advisory committee and a board of honorary trustees advise the trustees on Foundation programs. The following were the trustees at the end of fiscal year 1987-88: Susan Seacrest, President; Dr. James O'Hanlon, Vice President, President-Elect; Charles Chace, Secretary; Dr. Gary Hergenrader, Treasurer; Dale Bree; Senator Calvin Carsten; Mrs. Lee A. Crayton Jr. (Carolyn); Jim Leuschen; Dr. Robert Livingston; Robert Lute, II.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The National Arbor Day Foundation was incorporated under the Nebraska Nonprofit Corporation Act on September 3, 1971. The purpose of the Foundation is to engage in educational and charitable activities including officially promoting the annual observance of Arbor Day; creating an awareness and appreciation of trees as a fundamental, renewable natural resource; stimulating a world-wide program of tree and horticultural planting and care; maintaining the estate of Arbor Day's founder, the J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm, as an environmental educational resource.

Basis of Accounting — The financial statements of The National Arbor Day Foundation have been prepared on the accrual basis. The significant accounting policies followed are described below to enhance the usefulness of the financial statements to the reader.

Expendable Restricted Resources — Funds restricted by the donor, grantor, or other outside party for particular purposes are deemed to be earned and reported as revenues when the Foundation has incurred expenditures in compliance with the specific restrictions. Such amounts received but not yet earned are reported as deferred revenue.

Pledges — Legally enforceable pledges are recorded as receivables in the year made. Pledges for support of current operations are recorded as operating fund support. Pledges for support of capital projects are recorded as deferred amounts on the balance sheet until used for the indicated purpose.

Inventory — Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market, determined on a first-in, first-out basis.

Property, Equipment and Depreciation — Property and equipment acquisitions are capitalized when obligations are incurred for such fixed assets. Donated property, significant in amount, is capitalized at its fair value when received. Depreciation of buildings and equipment is provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets on a straight-line basis. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in income for the period. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred; significant renewals and betterments are capitalized.

(NOTE 1 (CONTINUED)

Accrued Vacation Liability — Accumulated unpaid vacation pay is not accrued in the Foundation's financial statements. At June 30, 1988, unrecorded unpaid vacation pay amounted to approximately $11,000.

Income Taxes — The Foundation is a non-profit organization, exempt from income taxes under Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3). However, activities which constitute unrelated business income are subject to federal and state income tax.

NOTE 2 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

	June 30		Estimated
	1988	1987	Life
Land	$ 315,382	$ 315,382	
Buildings	846,286	803,694	15-40 Years
Leasehold improvements	38,962	2,390	5-31
Farm improvements	47,739	47,739	10-20
Orchards	32,757	32,757	20
Furniture and equipment	445,603	349,027	5-8
Total cost	**$1,726,729**	**$1,550,989**	
Less — Accumulated depreciation	328,222	233,792	
Total property and equipment	**$1,398,507**	**$1,317,197**	

NOTE 3 - DEFERRED REVENUE:

During the years ended June 30, 1988 and 1987, the Foundation received a number of nursery stock orders after the cutoff for spring shipping. Orders totaling $106,124 and $124,201 have been delayed for shipment subsequent to June 30, 1988 and 1987, respectively.

During the year ended June 30, 1988, the Foundation received contributions designated to match a grant contingent on contributions received for creation of the National Arbor Day Center at J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm and Steinhart Lodge. As of June 30, 1988, contributions amounting to $246,144 have been received for the project. The grant requires matching contributions of $716,750 no later than September 30, 1989.

NOTE 4 - LONG-TERM DEBT:

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	June 30	
	1988	1987
Note payable to Firstier Bank and Trust Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, at prime plus one percent. Secured by inventory, accounts receivable, machinery and equipment. Matures January 7, 1993, payable in monthly installments of $833 plus interest.	$48,833	$ —

	June 30	
	1988	1987
Note payable to Firstier Bank and Trust Company, Lincoln, Nebraska, at prime plus one percent. Secured by deed of trust on Orchard and Tree Farm and all accounts and/or contracts receivable. Matured February 22, 1988.	$ —	$110,000
Contract payable to Porter Orchard, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Secured by personal property acquired. Matured June 1, 1988.	—	8,000
Capitalized lease obligation due to National Bank of Commerce, Lincoln, Nebraska, at a rate of 12%. Secured by leased microfilm equipment. Matured May, 1988.	—	4,243
Capitalized lease obligation due to 3M Co. Secured by leased copier. Matured June, 1988.	—	2,861
	$48,833	$125,104
Less — Current portion	10,000	124,857
	$38,833	$ 247

The maturity schedule for the remaining years is as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1989	$10,000
Year ending June 30, 1990	10,000
Year ending June 30, 1991	10,000
Year ending June 30, 1992	10,000
Year ending June 30, 1993	8,833

NOTE 5 - LEASES:

The Foundation leases office and storage space under an operating lease. The lease expires December 1, 1990. The base rental of $3,809 per month has been adjusted for annual escalations to $4,230 per month. Part of the office space is sub-leased for $1,590 per month. Future minimum operating lease payments to lease expiration is as follows:

Year ending June 30, 1989	$45,708
Year ending June 30, 1990	45,708
Year ending June 30, 1991	22,854

The Foundation has an agreement to lease Steinhart Lodge from the City of Nebraska City for a term of 99 years commencing June 1, 1985, for the total sum of $1. The Foundation has the option to extend the agreement for an additional term of 99 years for the total sum of $1. Since the lease term extends beyond economical life of the asset, the Steinhart Lodge lease has been shown as a capital addition at a value of $297,750. Steinhart Lodge is part of the J. Sterling Morton Orchard and Tree Farm.

NOTE 6 - GRANTS:

During the years ended June 30, 1988 and 1987, grant income consisted of the following:

Grant Source	Grant Purpose	1988	1987
U.S. Department of Agriculture	Tree City U.S.A.	$10,000	$45,000

NOTE 7 - INCOME TAXES:

At June 30, 1988, the Foundation has the following net operating loss carryforwards, and unused investment tax credits which may be used against future unrelated taxable income:

Amount	Expiration Date
Net operating loss carry forwards	
$ 82,287	June 30, 1999
271,807	June 30, 2000
$354,094	
Unused investment tax credits	
$ 3,757	Will be eliminated by June 30, 1991, per IRS Code Section 49c.

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ALAN BEALS
Executive Director
National League of Cities

DOUGLAS BEREUTER
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ROGER A. CARAS
Special Correspondent
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Entertainer

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Great-granddaughter of
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ARBOR DAY DATES

National Arbor Day is the last Friday in April.

Many states observe Arbor Day on different dates according to their best tree-planting times.

Alabama – Last full week in February

Alaska – Third Monday in May

Arizona – Friday following April 1 (Apache, Navajo, Coconino, Mohave and Yavapai counties); Friday following February 1 (all other counties)

Arkansas – Third Monday in March

California – March 7-14

Colorado – Third Friday in April

Connecticut – April 30

Delaware – Last Friday in April

District of Columbia – Last Friday in April

Florida – Third Friday in January

Guam – First Friday in November

Georgia – Third Friday in February

Hawaii – First Friday in November

Idaho – Last Friday in April

Illinois – Last Friday in April

Indiana – Second Friday in April

Iowa – Last Friday in April

Kansas – Last Friday in March

Kentucky – First Friday in April

Louisiana – Third Friday in January

Maine – Third full week in May

Maryland – First Wednesday in April

Massachusetts – April 28-May 5

Michigan – Third full week in April

Minnesota – Last Friday in April

Mississippi – Second Friday in February

Missouri – First Friday after the first Tuesday in April

Montana – Last Friday in April

Nebraska – Last Friday in April

Nevada – Southern – February 28; Northern – April 23

New Hampshire – Last Friday in April

New Jersey – Last Friday in April

New Mexico – Second Friday in March

New York – Last Friday in April

North Carolina – First Friday following March 15

North Dakota – First Friday in May

Ohio – Last Friday in April

Oklahoma – Last full week in March

Oregon – First full week in April

Pennsylvania – Last Friday in April

Rhode Island – Last Friday in April

South Carolina – First Friday in December

South Dakota – Last Friday in April

Tennessee – First Friday in March

Texas – Third Friday in January

Utah – Last Friday in April

Vermont – First Friday in May

Virginia – Second Friday in March

Virgin Islands – Last Friday in September

Washington – Second Wednesday in April

West Virginia – Second Friday in April

Wisconsin – Last Friday in April

Wyoming – Last Monday in April

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National Arbor Day Foundation

tree lovers releaf America

gton Times 8/17/89
fer Spevacek A3
STON TIMES

l Reagan's view of trees as eric polluters is not shared owing number of organized rs.

:, they claim that a massive e-planting campaign would n the air that American city eathe and might even curb ous global warming trend.

more trees we can plant in reas the better," said Deb-lker, associate director for restry at the Trust for Public San Francisco.

d the well-known virtues of aesthetics, noise reduction ention of soil erosion — they known to play a significant cleaning dirty city air, said lker, whose organization in-nine California community-ee groups.

the impetus of global g, activity has picked up significantly," Mrs. Walker said. "People are nervous and looking to do something themselves rather than relying on other agencies or the government."

"Atlanta's air used to be sparkling clean, and now it's getting grayer," said Marcia Bansley, executive director of Trees Atlanta, a non-profit community group that has planted and tended several hundred trees in downtown Atlanta.

In the fast-growing Atlanta suburbs, trees were disappearing at a rate of more than 27 acres per day between 1975 and 1985, Ms. Bansley said, and "Atlanta had no trees downtown because, as we grew, they just widened the boulevards."

Private tree-planting groups like Trees Atlanta have sprung up in cities across the country in recent years, in part because of deteriorating air quality and fears of global warming after record-breaking summer heat waves in 1987 and 1988.

The American Forestry Association, a century-old group that promotes trees and forests, is trying to spread the movement with a "Global ReLeaf" campaign, which has set a national goal of 100 million new trees planted on private land in cities and towns by 1992.

"We understand we're not going to solve the greenhouse problem with trees," said spokeswoman Deborah Gangloff. But trees are part of the solution for several reasons, she said.

Trees play a crucial role in taking carbon dioxide and other pollutants out of the air, she said. Carbon dioxide is one of the major causes of the greenhouse effect and also is a key component of urban smog.

Another benefit is shade, which conserves the fuel needed for air-conditioning, Ms. Gangloff said. Three well-placed trees around a house can provide enough natural cooling to reduce air-conditioning bills 10 or 15 percent, she said.

not only a fix-the-planet thing, it's bringing the forest to the people. Trees have an integral role in the quality of life."

Most pro-tree groups rely almost exclusively on private funding and volunteers, although local governments have occasionally sought their services.

The city of Los Angeles turned to a local group, TreePeople, to plant a million trees there before the 1984 Olympics, and Trees Atlanta accepted $150,000 from the local government to plant willow oaks downtown in time for the 1988 Democratic Convention.

Finding people to do the job is not a problem, Ms. Bansley said. "People see the forest coming down fast and they get very disturbed emotionally and want to do something about it."

People respond well to the idea of planting trees because, unlike so many other environmental causes "it's a very positive program," Ms Gangloff said. "We're not boycotting anything or protesting anything."

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32ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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March 29, 1989, Wednesday, Capital Edition

SECTION: METRO; PAGE B5

LENGTH: 394 words

HEADLINE: Md. Senate Passes Reforestation Bill;
Measure to Prevent Blockades at Abortion Clinics Also Approved

BYLINE: Howard Schneider, Washington Post Staff Writer

DATELINE: ANNAPOLIS, March 28, 1989

BODY:

The Maryland Senate, responding to the striking loss of woodlands to development over the past 30 years, approved legislation today requiring developers to replace many of the trees they cut down.

Although the measure will face a tough road in the House of Delegates, supporters said its approval would be an important step toward improving the water quality of the Chesapeake Bay and the state as a whole.

"The commons are being eroded . . . people are fed up," said state Sen. Gerald W. Winegrad (D-Anne Arundel), the bill's architect.

In other action, the Senate rejected amendments from abortion opponents and gave preliminary approval to a bill that would make it illegal to physically block a person from entering or leaving a medical facility. Supporters said abortion foes increasingly are using blockades as a way of discouraging women from having abortions.

Winegrad said he filed the reforestation bill because U.S. Agriculture Department surveys show the Washington suburbs have lost up to 50 percent of their forest cover in the past three decades, the chief cause of the bay's decline. Trees act as a filter, sopping up pollutants that otherwise run quickly into creeks and rivers.

Winegrad's bill would force anyone cutting more than an acre of trees to replace them on other land on an acre-for-acre basis, or else pay as much as $ 1,000 an acre into a state reforestation fund. Agriculture and timber harvesting would be exempt.

The bill had come under intense assault over the past week, but senators passed the measure 32 to 14.

Meanwhile, senators voted 28 to 19 to send the abortion access bill to final approval later this week. Sponsor Barbara A. Hoffman (D-Baltimore) said the bill protects the rights of abortion protesters. "But no one has the right to block anyone from receiving the medical attention they chose to seek," she said.

Sen. Leo Green (D-Prince George's), one of the Senate's leading opponents of abortion, called the legislation "a very, very far-reaching bill, probably a precedent for the country" and said it did not adequately protect protesters'

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rights.

The bill would provide for a fine up to $ 1,000 or imprisonment up to 90 days. The House has passed similar legislation, and the differences probably will be worked out in a conference committee. Staff writer Robert Barnes contributed to this report.

TYPE: MARYLAND NEWS

SUBJECT: MARYLAND; STATE SENATES; URBAN DEVELOPMENT; TREES; ABORTION; DEMONSTRATIONS

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To Halt Climate Change, Scientists Try Trees

Foresters press efforts to farm fast-growing trees to absorb carbon dioxide.

NYT 7-18-89

By WILLIAM K. STEVENS

SCIENTISTS, foresters, environmentalists and Government officials are seriously exploring the feasibility of an ambitious long-term enterprise: planting enough trees around the world to ease the threat of global warming.

The goal is unlikely to be realized dramatically or quickly, if ever, but rather in increments, tree by tree, plot by plot, field by field. Nevertheless, fundamental facts of nature have convinced a number of experts that widespread planting of trees, along with conservation of existing forests, is one of the surest, easiest and least expensive ways to begin to halt or even reverse the buildup of carbon dioxide in the air.

Carbon dioxide is the gas chiefly responsible for the greenhouse effect, in which heat from the sun is trapped within the earth's atmosphere instead of radiating back into space. Dead trees release carbon dioxide into the air. There it joins with even more carbon dioxide produced by the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil. The combination, many scientists believe, is making the greenhouse effect more intense, future global warming inevitable and major climatic disruptions more likely.

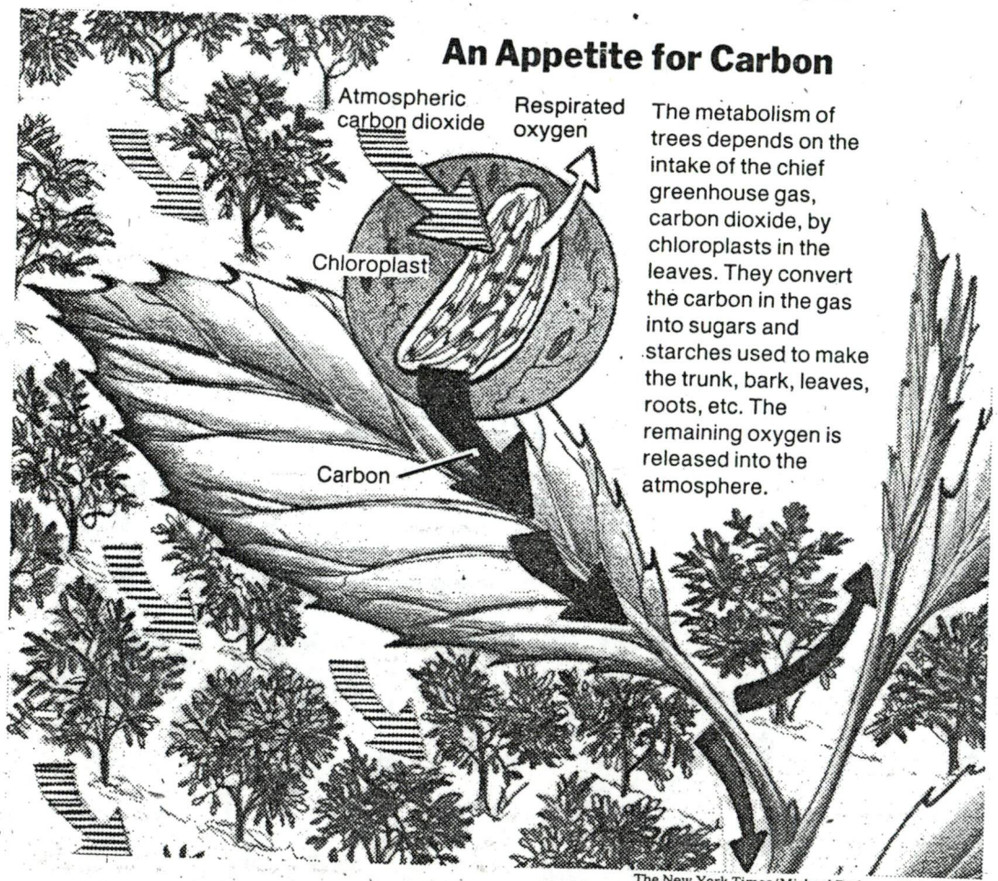
But growing trees absorb carbon dioxide, storing the carbon part of the gas and releasing the rest as oxygen. Foresters and environmentalists therefore see large-scale tree planting not only as one way to head off global warming but also, if carried out on a crash basis, as a possible emergency solution if warming should seem about to get out of hand.

At the moment, the foresters face an uphill battle to overcome the widespread destruction of tropical forests taking place in Brazil, Indonesia and other developing countries. Experts are nevertheless working hard to find effective ways to stimulate the growth of new forests in every part of the world.

The activity is taking place on a variety of fronts.

In one of the first concrete actions, the American Forestry Association, a citizens' conservation organization, has undertaken a national campaign aimed at planting 100 million new trees in American cities and towns by 1992. Although that is just a tiny fraction of all the trees in the country, proponents of the effort see it as

Continued on Page C6



The New York Times/Michael Rothman/July 18, 1989

A Feel-Good Theory: A Smile Affects Mood

By DANIEL GOLEMAN

PUTTING on a sad face or a smile directly produces the feelings that the expressions represent, according to a new theory of how emotions are produced.

This view elaborates on ideas proposed more than a century ago by Charles Darwin and William James, the philosopher and psychologist. It holds that facial expressions are not just the visible sign of an emotion, but actually contribute to the feeling itself.

The theory does not propose that facial expressions are more important than thoughts or memories in prompting emotions. But it points to the physiology of facial expression as a cause of emotions in its own right.

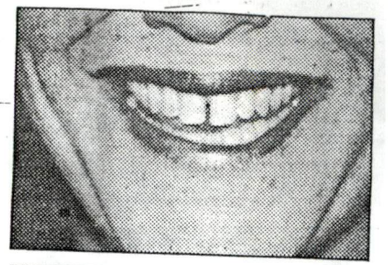
The theory has been gaining gradual support over the last decade among psychologists. Two of the strongest pieces of evidence were published separately in scientific journals this month.

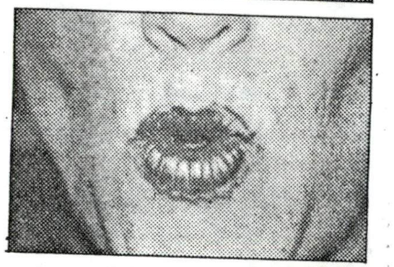
In one, researchers found that simply inducing people to place the muscles of their face in the pattern of a given emotional expression elicited that feeling. In the other, researchers showed that facial expressions affected the temperature of blood flowing to the brain, providing a possible, although disputed, mechanism for regulating emotions.

To be sure, no one suggests that putting on a happy face can cheer up someone who is in mourning. The effects of facial expression are seen as modest, though consequential. In lieu of any other strong feeling, the theory holds, a given expression can induce the mood it portrays.

While the weight of evidence now strongly shows that facial expression can influence mood, there is debate over what physiological mechanisms might be involved, as well as just how

Continued on Page C9





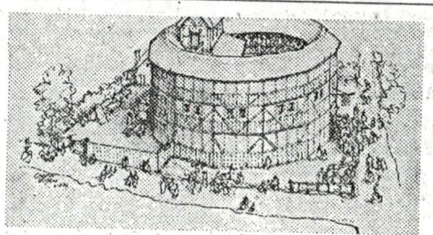
Dr. Robert Zajonc

Facial expression, top, produced by pronouncing "cheese," forced a smile and a pleasant feeling for volunteers in an experiment on mood and expression; mouthing "few" produced a bad mood.



ART

Contemporary art museum in Chicago prepares to expand, ready or not. Page C13.



THEATER

Setback for London effort to preserve remains of Elizabethan theater. Page C13.



BOOKS

A South Korean's struggle to tell his tale of love and hate with Uncle Sam. Page C13.

To Halt Global Warming, Scientists Suggest Planting Trees

Continued From Page C1

an important beginning.

Foresters are pressing experiments in farming dense stands of fast-growing trees that suck up carbon dioxide at the maximum rate. Environmentalists are advancing an "offset" strategy, in which industrial companies would pledge to plant enough trees to absorb the amount of carbon dioxide produced by new plants that burn fossil fuels. One such arrangement, widely viewed as a model, has already been undertaken by a Connecticut company.

Over the last 18 months or so, economists and ecologists have stepped up their studies of which approaches might work and which will not, what is practical and what is fanciful. Bills now before Congress seek to promote reforestation both domestically and abroad, and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency has undertaken an extensive study of how best to go about the job.

Common, Atmospheric Pool

The task is not as simple and straightforward as it may seem. Most possible courses of action are fraught with questions, difficulties and uncertainties. The expanding research efforts are trying to answer some questions, but many of the difficulties may prove intractable. In the third world, for instance, economic and population pressures force millions of people to cut forests for fuel and fodder. Large-scale development also eats up much forest land, both in the third world and industrialized countries. Taxing policies in some countries provide perverse incentives to clear forests.

In Brazil, one of the countries where destruction of the tropical forest is greatest, tax rates on cleared land are lower than those on forested land, said Kenneth Andrasko, the chief forest analyst for the environmental agency's climate-change group. "It costs you money to keep a standing forest," he said. Dealing with political factors like this, it is widely acknowledged, is going to be difficult.

Forests in the earth's temperate regions take in as much carbon as they release, the E.P.A says. In the tropics, because more forests there are destroyed than are replanted, much more carbon dioxide is released into the atmosphere than is absorbed. But both regions could contribute to the solution by planting more trees, since all trees draw carbon dioxide from a common, worldwide atmospheric pool.

> Companies could plant enough trees to offset the carbon dioxide they produce.

The task of reforestation is also made difficult because of its sheer scale. Scientists who have studied the problem calculate roughly that to absorb the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere by human activity, it would be necessary to plant enough trees to cover an area half the size of the United States, or more. This area, according to another estimate, is equal to about one-third that of the world's combined croplands. Each year, the E.P.A. says, an area the size of Tennessee is cleared in forests in the tropics.

Dr. Roger Sedjo, a forestry expert at Resources for the Future, an independent research organization in Washington, has calculated that it would require $186 billion to $372 billion, depending on land costs, to establish enough new forests to absorb the 2 billion to 3 billion tons of carbon poured into the atmosphere each year. "We spend those kinds of moneys on national defense every year," Dr. Sedjo said, while forestation would be a one-time cost.

The size of the job appears daunting, acknowledges Daniel J. Dudek, a senior economist at the Environmental Defense Fund, a research and advocacy group, who has studied the matter. The same is true of the overall question of global warming.

"When we consider solutions to the problem, frequently people back away," he said. "It's just too awesome, too large, and it will involve too many painful sacrifices."

But in fact, he said, there are ways to break the problem down into many smaller, "sane steps" that can be taken to "start down the long road of developing alternatives and solutions." Dr. Dudek advocates the planting of trees to offset new fossil-fuel plants as one of several steps involving trees that are "so simple and so easy" that they would provide "a kind of acid test about how serious we are about managing the greenhouse problem."

'No Magic Cure'

The model effort is widely considered to be the one announced last fall by an electric utility in Connecticut, AES Thames. The company, a subsidiary of Applied Energy Services of Arlington, Va., is helping to pay for the planting of 52 million trees on plantations and small farmers' plots in Guatemala to offset the carbon dioxide emitted by a new generating plant at Uncasville, Conn.

Virtually no one who has seriously examined the question believes that planting trees would be a total solution to the greenhouse problem. It is generally seen as one strategy among several.

"There's no magic cure," said R. Neil Sampson, the executive vice president of the American Forestry Association. A number of measures will be necessary "to start the trend swinging the other way," he said. These especially include weaning the world away from fossil fuels through better energy efficiency and shifting to alternative energy sources such as solar power.

But the world essentially runs on fossil fuels, and the weaning is likely to be painful. Some experts say that if the pain proves too much to bear, and the world finds itself some years hence on the brink of climatic disaster, mass reforestation might be a relatively easy emergency measure, a stopgap that could buy two or three decades of time. The trees would begin absorbing carbon dioxide immediately and would go on doing so for 20 or 30 years or more.

Proposals for Making a Dent

"If we were to decide we had to do something quick, then a tree-planting scheme might play a significant role," said Gregg Marland, an environmental scientist for the Department of Energy at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. Dr. Marland was one of the first to study reforestation as a possible solution to the greenhouse problem.

Although most people are focusing for now on relatively modest beginnings, there is no lack of suggestions. The E.P.A., in an investigation requested by Congress, is looking into a number of foresting measures that it believes are feasible and that, when combined, could make a significant dent in the problem:

> In an emergency, mass reforestation might avert catastrophe.

¶Planting up to 400 million trees in urban areas of the United States. Planted strategically around buildings, they not only would soak up carbon dioxide but would also provide shade to help reduce energy use in hot weather. The American Forestry Association's drive concentrates on this option.

¶Offering American farmers incentives to plant more trees on erodable lands that have been set aside and kept out of cultivation in the Conservation Reserve Program.

¶Managing existing forests more effectively to make them more dense. The E.P.A. says the total mass of American forests could be increased 60 percent in this way.

¶Reforesting 20 percent of the United States' highway corridors.

¶Substituting traditional "agro-forestry" for the slash-and-burn agriculture common in the tropics. In agroforestry, which has operated for hundreds of years in some countries, crops and trees are planted together. Tree branches and leaves are cut for fertilizing mulch. By contrast, slash-and-burn agriculture uses ashes from burned forests as fertilizer.

¶Undertaking large-scale tree-planting programs on degraded lands in the tropics, some of them denuded and abandoned after slash-and-burn.

¶Establishing "plantations" of fast-growing trees, especially in third world villages. The trees would be harvested on a rotating basis in the hope that villagers would not then chop down wild trees.

Trees as Crops

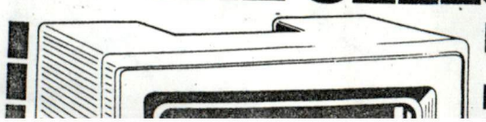
In the United States, the Department of Energy's laboratory at Oak Ridge is experimenting extensively with what it calls "short rotation" plantations of fast-growing trees that are ready for harvest in 10 years or less. The idea is to apply agricultural principles to trees, rotating and harvesting them like crops.

Fast-growing plantations are considered particularly attractive by some experts because young, growing trees absorb carbon dioxide at the fastest rate. Mature trees absorb much less, and some scientists believe that it would be best to leave them alone, since they store large amounts of carbon.

Young growth, on the other hand, could be harvested on a rotating basis and the wood substituted for coal and oil in many applications. The theory is that the trees still growing would absorb the carbon dioxide given off by the wood that is burned. Because no fossil fuels are involved, the result would be no net increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Another step being considered is putting as much of the harvested wood as possible into long-lived products such as houses, where the carbon would be sequestered for years. The forestry association has commissioned studies to determine the effectiveness of this measure.

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Mr. Schuler:

Re: Thousand Points of Light Project: Johnny Appleseed.

Per your request, I have set forth below a proposal for a "thousand points of light" project involving President Bush by which he might effectively promote volunteerism as a means of accomplishing worthwhile public and charitable objectives. This would focus on Johnny Appleseed as an historic example of one "very bright point of light" and would involve a presidential visit to northcentral Ohio.

I. Thousand Points of Light.

Ever since last summer's Republican National Convention in New Orleans, George Bush, as Republican nominee, President-Elect and President, has often compared the volunteered efforts of countless numbers of people on behalf of others to a "thousand points of light." The President's emphasis on volunteerism as a principal means of improving America has proven popular with citizens across the country. President Bush should continue to make his call to volunteerism a hallmark of his domestic policy.

II. Johnny Appleseed.

Johnny Appleseed, one of the most highly recognizable figures in American history, must be regarded as a particularly conspicuous "point of light." Born John Chapman near Springfield, Massachusetts in 1775, he, at the age of twenty-eight, moved to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and commenced there his life's work: raising apple trees for the benefit of others. In 1806, he headed westward, taking with him pouches of apple seeds from western Pennsylvania cider mills. Upon reaching central Ohio he began to plant apple seedlings in nurseries he established and fenced along America's then outermost frontier. Eventually, these orchards of apple trees provided fruit for pioneers at a time when they most needed a ready source of

food. He often traveled great distances to tend his various orchards. During these journeys he was never molested by the Indians (frequently hostile to other whites) who also benefited form his plantings nor, it is said, by wild animals. Johnny Appleseed's clothes consisted of an old coffee sack with holes cut out for his limbs and neck and a flat tin pan that sometimes served as a hat. It is said that "his goodness, unselfishness and child-like simplicity endeared him to all." Although he was a pacifist, he apparently aided settlers during the War of 1812 who were threatened with Indian attack. When he learned of one such pending onslaught, that against the struggling hamlet of Mansfield, Ohio, he voluntarily traveled all night through unbroken wildness to Mount Vernon where he alerted the larger settlement's militia of the impending emergency. In 1838, Johnny Appleseed moved from Ohio to the area of Fort Wayne, Indiana where he continued his good work. He died there in 1847 while on one of his frequent pruning trips to a nearby orchard. Long before his death, Johnny Appleseed had become a legend, and a hero, to American pioneers not only in Ohio and Indiana but across the remainder of the American west. He has come to stand as a symbol of civic virtue, volunteerism and altruism. In 1966, he was honored with an United States commemorative postage stamp.

III. Linkage.

President Bush should focus on the life of Johnny Appleseed as a way of emphasizing the importance of volunteerism in American society. While not everyone can devote himself to others to the same extent as did Johnny Appleseed, nearly everyone has the ability, in one way or another, to help those less fortunate improve their lives and with them the whole of the nation. Johnny Appleseed's personal philanthropy, his deep concern for others, his dedication to improving the world all provide compelling evidence for the worthiness of being one of a "thousand points of light."

IV. Tree Plantings.

One way to further extend the linkage between Johnny Appleseed and President Bush's call to volunteerism would be to connect it to tree plantings and, if timely, to Arbor Day. President Bush, during the 1988 campaign, remarked

that the year's hot summer may have been nature's way of reminding us of the need to better manage the way civilization impacts the environment. Much attention has been paid since to the "greenhouse effect" and the supposed harmful buildup in the atmosphere of carbon dioxide which causes the retention of heat within the environment. One way to counter the abundance of carbon dioxide is to encourage the growth of trees which take in the gas and replace it with oxygen. So important are trees to the environment that the deforestation of many areas of the world is often cited as one major factor in producing the greenhouse effect. This has prompted some, like Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, to call for the massive planting of trees as a means to purge the environment of many harmful substances. President Bush might take this opportunity to himself urge the widespread planting of trees by individuals, as well as governments, as a way of improving the environment. Johnny Appleseed planted apple trees to make the land more hospitable to settlers; individuals planting trees across America would potentially improve the quality of the atmosphere and lessen the harmfulness of the greenhouse effect. Perhaps as importantly, it would be a means of encouraging individuals to assume a measure of responsibility for their environment and for the betterment of their fellow citizens.

V. Events.

One of several communities in northcentral Ohio might provide an excellent location for a presidential visit focused on Johnny Appleseed, volunteerism and the environment. This is so because of his association with the area, the picturesque quality of its cities and villages (an important consideration for media events) and its high Republican index. The following should be considered for such an event:

- Ashland is a small city of about 20,000 some sixty miles south of Cleveland. Johnny Appleseed lived in Ashland County, of which Ashland is the county seat, for many years. A large state park south of the city has extensive forests representing the fruition of conservation work begun in the 1930s. Ashland is advantaged in having a high percentage of Republicans but has been visited by George Bush rather recently.

- Mansfield is a larger community of 56,000 and is about half way between Columbus and Cleveland. It was the community, then very small and struggling, aided by Johnny Appleseed when it was threatened by Indian attack during the War of 1812. Mansfield has many more Democrats (and fewer Republicans) than either Ashland or Mount Vernon. It also may provide a less visually pleasing backdrop to a presidential visit.

- Mount Vernon is the county seat of Knox County about 50 miles northeast of Columbus. It has a population of some 16,000 and is highly Republican. Johnny Appleseed resided in the area and is believed to still "own" two town lots. Since these have been taken by the Kokosing River, which has changed its course, the lots remain in his name. It was to Mount Vernon that he sought help from the militia when Mansfield was threatened. Mount Vernon is very picturesque; its town square with Civil War soldiers' monument and Victorian fountain would make a highly appropriate setting for such an event. Also, Mount Vernon has never been visited by an American president thus elevating the potential significance. Finally, a chamber of commerce project has resulted in the planting, by individuals, of many thousand dogwood trees in the area over the past twenty-five years.

I hope this proposal proves helpful. Please let me know if I may be of further assistance in developing any aspect of this memorandum or in executing any projects which might evolve from it.

SCG

Stephen C. George

March 21, 1989

May 6, 1908.) *Mem. Ed.* XXIV, 333; Bishop II, 283.

ARBITRATION. *See also* HAGUE CONVENTIONS; HAGUE TREATIES; INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES; LEAGUE FOR PEACE; LEAGUE OF NATIONS; NEUTRALITY; PEACE; TREATIES.

ARBITRATION, INDUSTRIAL. *See* INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

ARBOR DAY. Arbor Day (which means simply "Tree Day") is now observed in every State in our Union—and mainly in the schools. At various times from January to December, but chiefly in this month of April, you give a day or part of a day to special exercises and perhaps to actual tree-planting, in recognition of the importance of trees to us as a nation, and of what they yield in adornment, comfort, and useful products to the communities in which you live.

It is well that you should celebrate your Arbor Day thoughtfully, for within your lifetime the nation's need of trees will become serious. We of an older generation can get along with what we have, though with growing hardship; but in your full manhood and womanhood you will want what nature once so bountifully supplied and man so thoughtlessly destroyed; and because of that want you will reproach us, not for what we have used, but for what we have wasted. . . .

A true forest is not merely a storehouse full of wood, but, as it were, a factory of wood, and at the same time a reservoir of water. When you help to preserve our forests or to plant new ones, you are acting the part of good citizens. The value of forestry deserves, therefore, to be taught in the schools, which aim to make good citizens of you. If your Arbor Day exercises help you to realize what benefits each one of you receives from the forests, and how by your assistance these benefits may continue, they will serve a good end. (Arbor Day message to school-children, Washington, April 15, 1907.) *Mem. Ed.* XVIII, 166-167; *Nat. Ed.* XVI, 127-128.

ARBOR DAY. *See also* CONSERVATION; FOREST; TREES.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Archaeologists, in order to reach the highest point in their profession, should be not merely antiquarians but out-of-door men, and above all, gifted with that supreme quality of the best type of historian, the quality of seeing the living body through the dry bones, and then making others see it also. In fact, this is just what the archaeologist is: a historian. The best archaeologist ought to be a man whose books would be as fascinating as Thucydides or Tacitus, Gibbon or Macaulay; as fascinating and as fundamentally truthful as Herodotus himself. (*Outlook,* September 30, 1911.) *Mem. Ed.* XIV, 55; *Nat. Ed.* XII, 174-175.

ARCHAEOLOGY. *See also* HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE; INSCRIPTIONS; PRIMITIVE SOCIETY.

ARCHITECTURE. Mere copying, mere imitation is as thoroughly unworthy in architecture as in every other branch of art and life. We need to profit by everything which has been done in the past, or is now being done, in other countries. We need always to adopt and develop what we adopt, and, if possible, ourselves to develop what is new and original or else what is indigenous to our soil. California and the Southwest generally have been particularly successful in thus developing the old colonial Spanish architecture to our own uses; and in places the southwestern people are now doing the same thing with the far older architecture of the Pueblo Indians. The need of avoiding the aberrations of false or artificial originality must not blind us to the fact that unless there is real originality there will be no greatness.

To follow conventions merely because they are conventions is silly. . . . Let me give one small instance; the lion, because of the way in which his mane lends itself to use in stone, has always been a favorite for decorative purposes in architecture. He has in architecture become universally acclimatized and there is no objection to his use anywhere. But we happen to have here on this continent, in the bison with its shaggy frontlet and mane and short curved horns, a beast which equally lends itself to decorative use and which possesses the advantage of being our own. I earnestly wish that the conventions of architecture here in America would be so shaped as to include a widespread use of the bison's head; and in a case like that of the New York Public Library there would be advantage from every standpoint in substituting two complete bisons' figures for the preposterous lions, apparently in the preliminary stages of epilepsy, which now front on and disgrace Fifth Avenue.

There is good architecture, public and private, here in the United States, good architecture of all types from the loftiest to the humblest, but it is over-slaughed by the mass of poor architecture. If houses are built simply and comfortably, and if each feature possesses a definite and wholesome purpose, then, although

collections in law and in Plains Indians, Dakota, and Western American history, facilities are lacking.

The W. H. Over Dakota Museum at University of South Dakota is the most diverse features a large herbarium representing Northern Plains, a display of original American Indian art (distinguished by the paintings Oscar Howe), a collection of photographs the Northern Plains in the 19th century, implements, and large collections of Indian artifacts and fur traders' guns. The South School of Mines and Technology Museum of Geology specializes in mineralogy and paleontology, and the Adams Memorial Hall Museum at Deadwood in mining history.

The Civic Fine Arts Association at Sioux and the South Dakota Memorial Art Center Brookings exhibit paintings and graphics. The features original works of the artist Harvey The Friends of the Middle Border Pioneer Museum at Mitchell specializes in implements and other items pertaining to the Middle homestead era, made famous by the writ- Hamlin Garland. The Dacotah Prairie at Aberdeen contains Indian artifacts history and natural history exhibits.

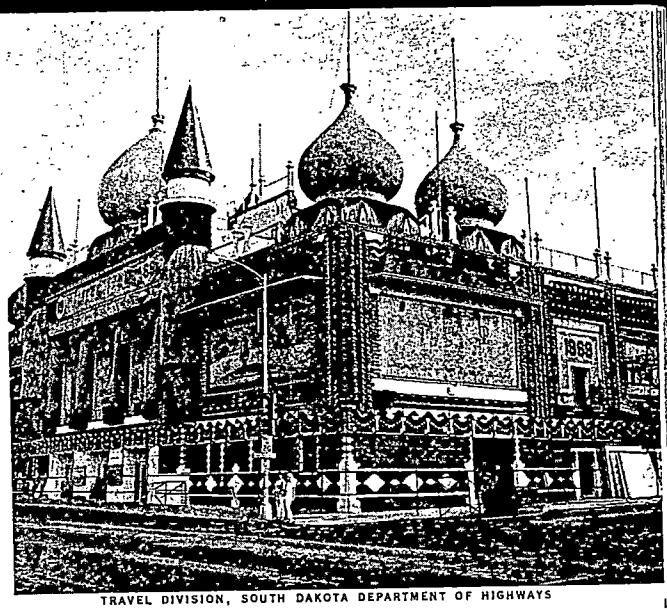
Several museums specialize in the collection Sioux artifacts and art forms. These include Buechel Memorial Sioux Indian Museum at Francis on the Rosebud reservation, the Sioux Museum and Crafts Center at Rapid City, the museum at Wounded Knee on the Pine reservation—the site of the massacre of by the U. S. Army in 1890.

Recreation

Leisure-time opportunities abound. Fishing is excellent on the "Great Lakes" the year round on western trout streams and eastern lakes spring to fall. Hunting also is excellent. sportsmen enjoy deer hunting in the fall, together with opportunities to bag pheasants, migratory ducks and geese, and a variety of smaller game birds. Winter brings enjoyment of tobogganing and skiing, as well as snowmobile recreation on the open range. For summer, there are camping and picknicking sites in almost every community.

Several million guests go to the "Great Lakes" each year. Perhaps as many go to the smaller lakes and to the streams in the Black Hills. Campsites are abundant both in state-developed and in areas maintained by the federal government along the "Great Lakes" and in the national forests.

State Areas. The state has provided about a dozen areas designated as parks and many others designated as recreation areas. Most of these are in the eastern part of the state, but the western part claims the largest and most spectacular of the parks—Custer State Park in the Black Hills. Here, in a rugged setting of forests and lakes, visitors see one of the world's largest herds of free American bison, as well as elk, deer, and mountain sheep and goats. Other features include scenic drives, lodges, horse and hiking trails, a park zoo, and a museum with geologic, historic, and forestry exhibits. The Game Lodge in the park gained nationwide publicity in 1927, when President Calvin Coolidge occupied it for the summer. Recreation areas in western South Dakota include Shadehill Recreation Area, on Shadehill Reservoir near the Nebraska border, and the Angostura Reservoir and Cold Brook Reservoir areas in the southwest.



TRAVEL DIVISION, SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS

The Corn Palace in Mitchell, South Dakota, is the scene of a festival held during the last week of September.

Many of the parks and recreation areas in the eastern part of the state are situated on lakes. In the northeast are Hartford Beach State Park on Big Stone Lake, Clear Lake and Richmond Lake recreation areas, and Roy Lake State Park, which is widely known for ice fishing in winter. Fort Sisseton State Park preserves the site of an old cavalry fort. It features a reconstruction of the fort and a small museum. The east central section includes, among others, Oakwood Lakes and Lake Herman state parks and Lake Louise, Lake Byron, Lake Carthage, and Twin Lakes recreation areas. In the south, Lewis and Clark Lake and Lake Francis Case represent a virtual water wonderland with an ever-growing number of well-developed recreation sites and facilities.

National Areas. Of the areas administered by the federal government, the most widely known is Mount Rushmore National Memorial, just north of Custer State Park. It is made up of colossal likenesses of four presidents of the United States —George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt—carved on the granite face of the mountain by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum. Adjoining the Custer park on the south is Wind Cave National Park, which

FAMOUS RESIDENTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Crazy Horse (1840?–1877), Oglala chief who led Teton Sioux in defense of Black Hills and died resisting arrest.

Howe, Oscar (1915–), Sioux artist; artist in residence at University of South Dakota.

Humphrey, Hubert H. (1911–1978), U. S. senator, vice president of the United States, and presidential candidate.

Lawrence, Ernest O. (1901–1958), atomic physicist, winner of Nobel Prize in 1939.

McGovern, George (1922–), U. S. representative, U. S. senator, and presidential candidate.

Mellette, Arthur C. (1842–1896), last territorial governor and first state governor of South Dakota.

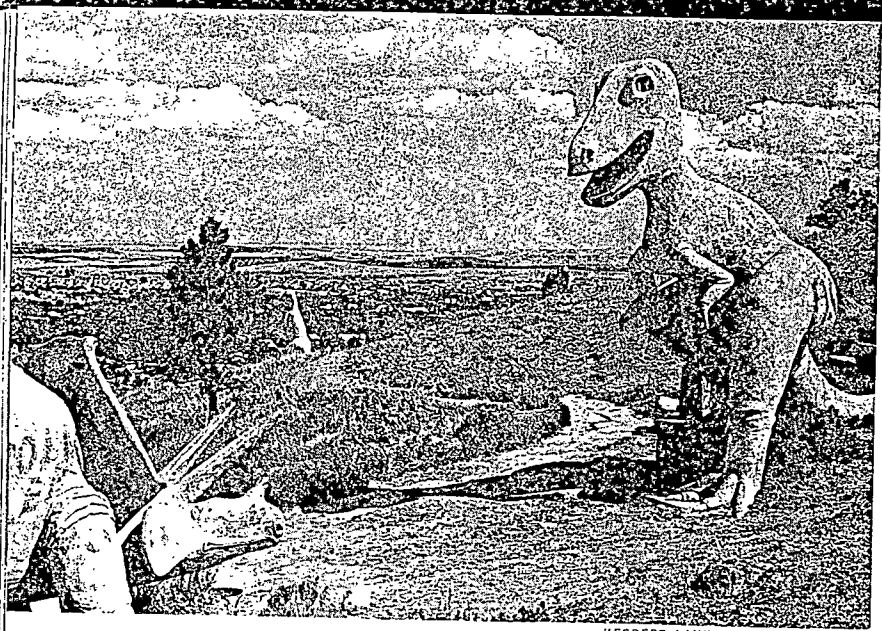
Mundt, Karl (1900–1974), U. S. senator.

Norbeck, Peter (1870–1936), reformer, governor of South Dakota, and U. S. senator.

Reifel, Ben (1906–), prominent Brulé Sioux; executive officer for Bureau of Indian Affairs and U. S. representative.

Robinson, Doane (1856–1946), first major historian of South Dakota and the Sioux tribes.

Sitting Bull (1834?–1890), Hunkpapa chief who defended the Black Hills, led Teton Sioux into Canada, and was killed during his arrest.



In Dinosaur Park, Rapid City, models of prehistoric monsters are reminders that real dinosaurs once inhabited this area about 40 million years ago.

HERBERT LANKS, FROM BLACK STAR

preserves a large limestone cavern decorated with a variety of unusual crystalline formations. It is named for the strong currents of wind, thought to be caused by changes in atmospheric pressure, that blow in and out of the cave.

Jewel Cave National Monument, west of Custer park, contains a small cave notable for calcite crystals that shine like jewels. Badlands National Monument, to the east of the Black Hills, extends over a wide area of South Dakota's spectacular Badlands. The headquarters at Cedar Pass on the eastern edge of the monument maintains a visitor center with museum exhibits and ranger-naturalists programs.

Other Places and Events. Residents and visitors in western South Dakota enjoy summer theater at the Black Hills Playhouse, near Custer, where the University of South Dakota's drama group stages contemporary plays. An amphitheater near Spearfish is the scene of the Black Hills Passion Play. Towns with varied attractions reminiscent of wild frontier and mining days include Custer, Deadwood, Hill City, Hot Springs, Keystone, Lead, and Rapid City. At Lead, visitors may tour some of the surface workings of the Homestake Gold Mine.

Points of interest in the eastern part of the state that have not been mentioned include the fascinating rock palisades north of Sioux Falls; Spirit Mound near Vermillion, which served as a vantage point for Lewis and Clark as they viewed the Prairie Plains; the picturesque gorge of the Sioux River at Dell Rapids; and the site of old Fort Randall near Fort Randall Dam. The state fair at Huron is one of many events—fairs, rodeos, and traditional Indian ceremonies and dances—held annually throughout the state.

7. History

Human history in South Dakota goes back about 25,000 years. According to most anthropologists, the first inhabitants were descended from Asians who entered the New World over the then-existing Bering land bridge. They developed a society of hunters, who thrived on big game until they vanished about 5000 B. C. Then another group of nomadic hunters appeared, and after it still another. Next, about 500 A. D., came a society of seminomadic Mound Builders, who occupied the Prairie Plains for approximately three centuries, and after them came ancestors of the modern Mandans. Because these groups disappeared before Europeans began writing histories of the region, information about them is scarce.

Earliest Written History. In the 16th century the first society to be described in written records moved in—the Arikara—and of these people scholars have written in detail. They moved northward from Nebraska and set up villages along the eastern bank of the Missouri River. There for three centuries they prospered from agriculture and fishing, to the extent that they maintained more than 30 earth-lodge villages and an army of 4,000 to protect the villages. But for all their prosperity, they moved out of South Dakota in the early 19th century because another group that was to replace them—the Sioux—had begun to arrive from timberlands to the east.

Members of nearly all Sioux tribes were in contact with one another at a yearly trade fair along the James River. All were seminomadic. They thrived on food obtained by hunting, gathering, and planting across the Prairie Plains and Great Plains. Their culture was distinguished by sophisticated religious practices and political habits designed to meet the needs of seminomadic life. They enjoyed considerable achievement in art, crafts, and philosophy. Such was their condition when a second epoch in South Dakota's recorded history opened with the arrival of fur traders.

European Claims and U. S. Acquisition. The first white men known to have entered what is now South Dakota were the French explorers François and Louis-Joseph La Verendrye, who reached the vicinity of present-day Pierre in 1743. As a result of their expedition and others, France was able to establish its claim to North American territory west of the Mississippi River, known as Louisiana, over the rival claims of Spain. But wars in Europe that spilled over into North America led France to cede its claim to Spain by the Treaty of Fontainebleau in 1762, and Spain, in turn, to retrocede its claim to France by secret treaty in 1800. Three years later France sold the territory to the United States in a transaction known as the Louisiana Purchase, and President Thomas Jefferson in 1804 dispatched Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on an official mission of exploration. Their route to the Pacific followed the Missouri River, and they spent about two months of that year in following the river across South Dakota.

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Preterritorial Era. Even before U. S. acquisition, fur traders from St. Louis had begun to exploit the fur trade on land now within the boundaries of South Dakota. The fur trade proved profitable, and once the area became a U. S. possession, numerous trading posts appeared along the Missouri and its tributaries. Among the traders, Manuel Lisa was the most important because he organized the trade with his St. Louis Fur Company (1809) and expanded it into a money industry. Many more followed to share the benefits, and soon they attracted other interests to the region. Pierre Chouteau, head of the western department of the American Fur Company introduced steamboat service when he sent the *Yellowstone* up the Missouri River into South Dakota in 1831. The next year he rode the *Yellowstone* up the Missouri to christen a new trading post—Fort Pierre Chouteau, soon shortened to Fort Pierre—replacing the older Fort Tecumseh. Accompanying him was the artist George Catlin, later famous for his Indian portraits and tribal scenes.

By that time the U. S. Army had moved in to keep the peace, protect the fur trade, and gain recognition of U. S. sovereignty from the powerful Teton Sioux. These ends were accomplished during the 1820's through expeditions into South Dakota led by Col. Henry Leavenworth and by Henry Atkinson and Benjamin O'Fallon. Together, the expeditions displayed considerable military strength. The Sioux were impressed and signed treaties by which they gave token recognition to the flag of the United States.

The Sioux were spared the hardship of sharing South Dakota with the Indians removed from the East under the Indian Removal Act of 1830, but before long they were forced to share it with farmers who coveted the lush Prairie Plains. Thousands of farmers assembled along the Upper Mississippi Valley. For a time they were denied entry to the Plains under the terms of the Indian Trade and Intercourse Act of 1834, which designated the area from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains as a reservation for Indians. But when the number of prospective settlers increased sufficiently to convince officials in Washington, D. C., that they could not be held back, the Indians were forced to clear the way. At about midcentury, U. S. Army forces occupied forts in the reservation. Fort Pierre became a military post in 1855, but in the next year Gen. William S. Harney transferred his headquarters south to Fort Randall. Treaty makers moved out to persuade the tribes to concentrate themselves at various points within the reserve so that the coveted lands could be opened.

Congress awarded statehood to Minnesota in 1858 and thus made the lands to the west available for organization. That same year federal officials concluded a treaty with Yankton tribal leaders by which they ceded claim to southeastern Dakota. Changes came in quick succession to prepare the way for non-Indian pioneers. A small group of squatters settled temporarily around present Sioux Falls in 1857. Soon afterward, settlements that were to be permanent were made at Yankton and Vermillion.

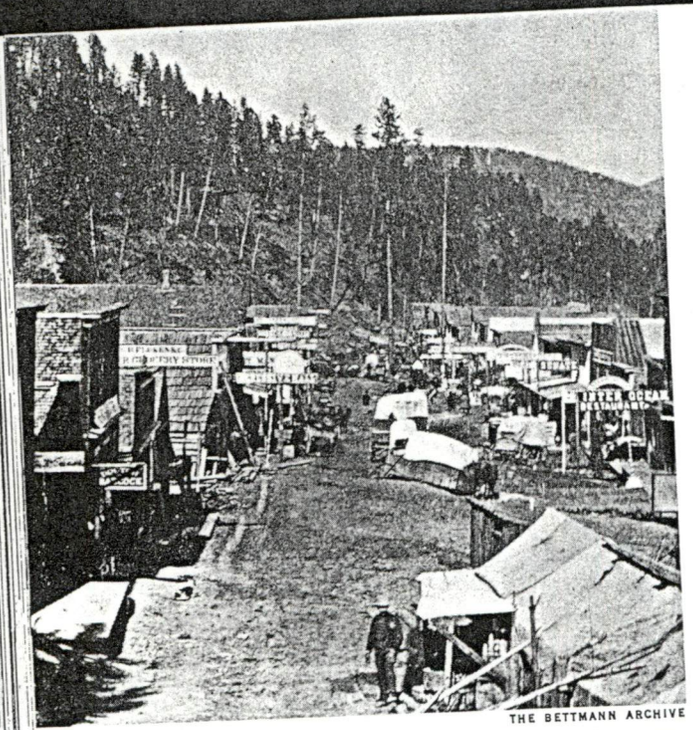
Territorial Days. Territorial government began in 1861, with the creation of Dakota Territory, which then included the present states of North Dakota and South Dakota and parts of Montana and Wyoming. Settlement was sporadic for a time. The Civil War drew some would-be farmers away, and the Sioux uprising in Minnesota in 1862 discouraged others. Then drought and grasshoppers destroyed the crops, and a depression (the Panic of 1873) set in.

The later 1870's brought rushes both for gold and for land. In 1874 a military expedition led by Gen. George A. Custer confirmed a rumor of gold in the Black Hills, and prospectors began to rush in. But much of the Black Hills had been granted to the Sioux, and when they refused to sell either mining rights or the land itself, war broke out. Although they defeated Custer and his men at the Battle of the Little Bighorn (in present Montana) in 1876, their resistance was futile in the end, and they surrendered the Black Hills in 1877. In the meantime, mining camps had sprung up at such now famous gold-rush sites as Deadwood, Lead, Custer, and Spearfish. The rush for land known as the "Great Dakota Boom" began in 1878. By the time both rushes came to an end, the Black Hills and the Prairie Plains were almost completely occupied.

The newcomers established Anglo-American culture. They organized county government and school districts and set up small industries, churches, medical facilities, and newspapers. Meanwhile, the territorial government took shape. President Abraham Lincoln appointed Dr. William Jayne, his physician and close personal friend, as the first territorial governor. Jayne arrived in May 1861 to occupy executive quarters

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1743	François and Louis-Joseph La Verendrye entered what is now South Dakota.
1793	St. Louis merchants formed a company to exploit fur trade in Upper Missouri Valley.
1803	France sold its lands west of the Mississippi (which included present-day South Dakota) to the United States.
1804	Lewis and Clark Expedition explored South Dakota.
1809	Manuel Lisa organized St. Louis Fur Company to trade in Upper Missouri Valley.
1825	Henry Atkinson and Benjamin O'Fallon negotiated peace treaties with Teton Sioux tribes.
1831	Steamboat service on Upper Missouri established by the Yellowstone.
1832	Pierre Chouteau christened a new trading post, Fort Pierre; George Catlin began painting Sioux culture.
1856	Gen. William S. Harney laid out Fort Randall.
1858	Yankton Sioux leaders ceded southeastern Dakota to United States.
1861	Congress created Dakota Territory.
1873	Dakota Southern Railroad opened between Sioux City and Yankton.
1874	Members of expedition led by Gen. George A. Custer discovered gold in Black Hills.
1877	Sioux surrendered claim to Black Hills; gold rush reached peak; George Hearst formed Homestake Mining Company.
1878	Agricultural pioneers began rush for land known as "Great Dakota Boom."
1889	South Dakota became a state, Nov. 2.
1890	Massacre at Wounded Knee symbolized end of Sioux resistance.
1916	Progressive Republican Gov. Peter Norbeck began socialistic reforms.
1932	Farm organizations agitated to save South Dakota farmers from foreclosure.
1934	Indian Reorganization Act changed government and restored cultural activities among Indian tribes.
1944	Flood Control Act provided for dams and lakes on the Missouri.
1956	Democrat George McGovern elected to Congress.
1960	Ben Reifel became first American Indian to represent South Dakota in Congress.
1970	United Sioux Tribes Development Corporation chartered to help members in relocating and finding jobs off reservations.
1972	Floods devastated Rapid City area; George McGovern nominated for presidency.



THE BETTMANN ARCHIVE

Deadwood, South Dakota, in 1876. Deadwood was one of the most famous mining towns on the Western frontier.

—a log cabin at Yankton. His first official actions included the taking of a census, establishment of judicial boundaries, and creation of legislative districts. He then called for the election of a legislature.

The first legislature convened in two private buildings and a saloon during March 1862 and performed its most vital functions, which included determining the location of the territorial capital. Yankton and Vermillion were in contest for the honor. The legislature placed the capital in Yankton and appeased citizens of Vermillion with the promise that they would one day have the university. Because of that decision, the University of South Dakota is in Vermillion today.

Other important developments in early territorial years included the establishment of a land office at Vermillion and the opening of courts there, the appointment of a superintendent of public instruction, and the emergence of two political parties. All these activities made Dakota Territory attractive to settlers.

Highlights of the remaining territorial years included the maturation of agriculture on the Prairie Plains, the growth of mining in the Black Hills, the construction of railroads (which reached Yankton in 1873 and Rapid City by 1886), the establishment of the range cattle industry on the Great Plains, and partisan controversy in government.

Statehood. Far more important, however, was a movement for statehood, begun in 1879. It came to fruition when the Republican party made it an issue in the presidential election of 1888. Congress then drafted an omnibus bill to create four states—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington. The two Dakotas achieved statehood on the same day—Nov. 2, 1889.

The last territorial governor, Arthur C. Mellette, became the first governor of the state of South Dakota, and the capital was located at Pierre. The era began with controversy. South Dakotans were among those most gravely affected by the collapse of beef and grain prices during the 1880's and among those who suffered most during the depression of the early 1890's. As a result, many of them turned to the People's party and in search of relief supported the party's demands for free coinage of silver, a graduated income tax, government ownership of railroads, and other reforms. A Populist candidate, Andrew E. Lee, won the governorship in 1896, but the Republicans were successfully nationally that year.

Thereafter, support for the People's party deteriorated rapidly, but Populist ideals survived because the Progressive wing of the Republican party soon put them to use. Enlarging their ranks quickly as cattlemen and sheepmen moved onto the western range, the Progressives built on the spirit of reform engendered by the People's party. And when they came to power with the election in 1916 of Peter Norbeck as governor—and a legislature of similar persuasion—they put into force policies designed to suppress monopolies and lower prices. The resulting reaction to the state indebtedness, together with better times in the 1920's, brought back conservative leadership temporarily. But the conservatives were in office only a short time. The Great Depression imposed economic conditions that called for officials who would be more prone than they to extend relief.

Once the economic depression passed, South Dakotans returned again to conservatism, and Republican candidates won most elections thereafter. Voters felt no need for direct economic relief or extensive reform. Instead, they were preoccupied with the constructive achievements of the state. Educational systems were reorganized and strengthened. County, state, and federal roads were improved. Tourism became a lucrative enterprise. The growth of professional services, commercial operations, and welfare benefits were in keeping with national trends.

Indeed, most South Dakotans enjoyed an extended period of prosperity without precedent. They turned to more liberal Democratic leadership in the early 1970's seeking not relief or general reform but rather officials who might reorganize tax policies and thereby raise funds to perpetuate and enlarge programs already in progress.

HERBERT T. HOOVER
University of South Dakota

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Gov. Bill Janklow
605 - 582-6439

Richard Bissell 649-5482
George Ferris 429-3300

Susan Hess - USFS 447-3760

Cal. 1988 Nat'l Forest land
293,000 acres of trees
Ind. - 40,482 " " "
others 10,738 " " "

state - 85,000
+ other govt.

private - Forest Ind. 1,372,141 acres
other " 17,000 "
non-industrial/res. 1,575,000

Fed - 10%
state 2.5%
private 87%

total - 3,394,000 acres

Cooper Evans

1 increase in export of wheat - corn, soybeans last 4 years

2 phase-out of Japanese restrictions on beef

3 countervailing duty on pork EC/Canada (subsidies)

4. rural development are those competitive in DC election over but ??

Mount Rushmore



DANIEL N. WENK
SUPERINTENDENT
MOUNT RUSHMORE
NATIONAL MEMORIAL

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 268
KEYSTONE, SD 57751
605-574-2523

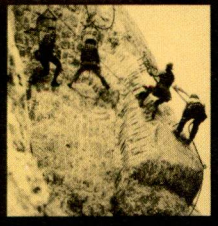
Shrine of Democracy Sixty million years ago this land was in turmoil. Hills and mountains were being thrust up and gradually eroded. On the nearly indestructible granite face of one of these peaks, Mount Rushmore, the heads of four American Presidents have been carved in bold relief. These figures symbolize the birth and trials of the first 150 years of the United States. Individually they represent the ideals of the Nation. George Washington signifies the struggle for independence and the birth of the Republic, Thomas Jefferson the idea of representative government, Abraham Lincoln the permanent union of the States and equality for all citizens, and Theodore Roosevelt the 20th-century role of the United States in world affairs.

The Memorial Idea In 1923 Doane Robinson, the South Dakota State historian, conceived the idea of carving colossal statues of romantic western heroes such as Jim Bridger, John Colter, and Kit Carson on the granite formations known as the Needles in the Black Hills. The proposal had only moderate public acceptance, and at times criticism of the project was severe. But Robinson was able to gain the influential support of South Dakota Senator Peter Norbeck and Representative William Williamson. Slowly public opinion changed, the memorial was authorized, and some funds were obtained to begin the work. Robinson invited the sculptor Gutzon Borglum to the Black Hills in the autumn of 1924 to study the proposal.

John Gutzon de la Mothe Borglum was born in St. Charles, Idaho, on March 25, 1867. He began painting at an early age, and in his early twenties sales of his works enabled him to study art in France for several years. It was there, in 1890, that he began to sculpt. His final paintings were completed in 1903, and from that time on he worked only as a sculptor. His fame grew, as did the size of his works. In 1915 he was asked by the United Daughters of the Confederacy to carve a head of Gen. Robert E. Lee on Stone Mountain in Georgia. Work did not begin until 1923, but some demands made by Borglum soon led to his dismissal. The invitation to the Black Hills presented him with an opportunity to create a monument whose dimensions would be "determined by the importance to civilization of the events commemorated." For this purpose a location other than the Needles was needed. After much searching Borglum selected Mount Rushmore because it was smooth-grained granite, its 6000-foot height dominated the surrounding terrain, and it faced the sun most of the day.

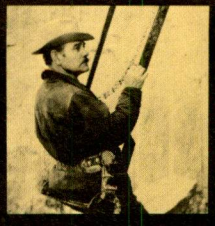
Carving the Monument Work on the mountain began August 10, 1927, the same day President Calvin Coolidge officially dedicated Mount Rushmore as a national memorial. Fourteen years were needed to bring the sculpture to its present appearance, but because of delays caused by lack of funds and bad weather only 6½ years were actually spent in carving.

In the early years private donations supported the project, but when more funds were required the Federal Government assumed full financial responsibility. Federal appropriations accounted for $836,000 of the $990,000 spent on the memorial between 1927 and 1941. In March of the latter year Gutzon Borglum died. His son Lincoln, who had worked closely with his father on the monument, continued the project until funds ran out later the same year. Since then no additional carving has been done, nor is any further work on the memorial planned.





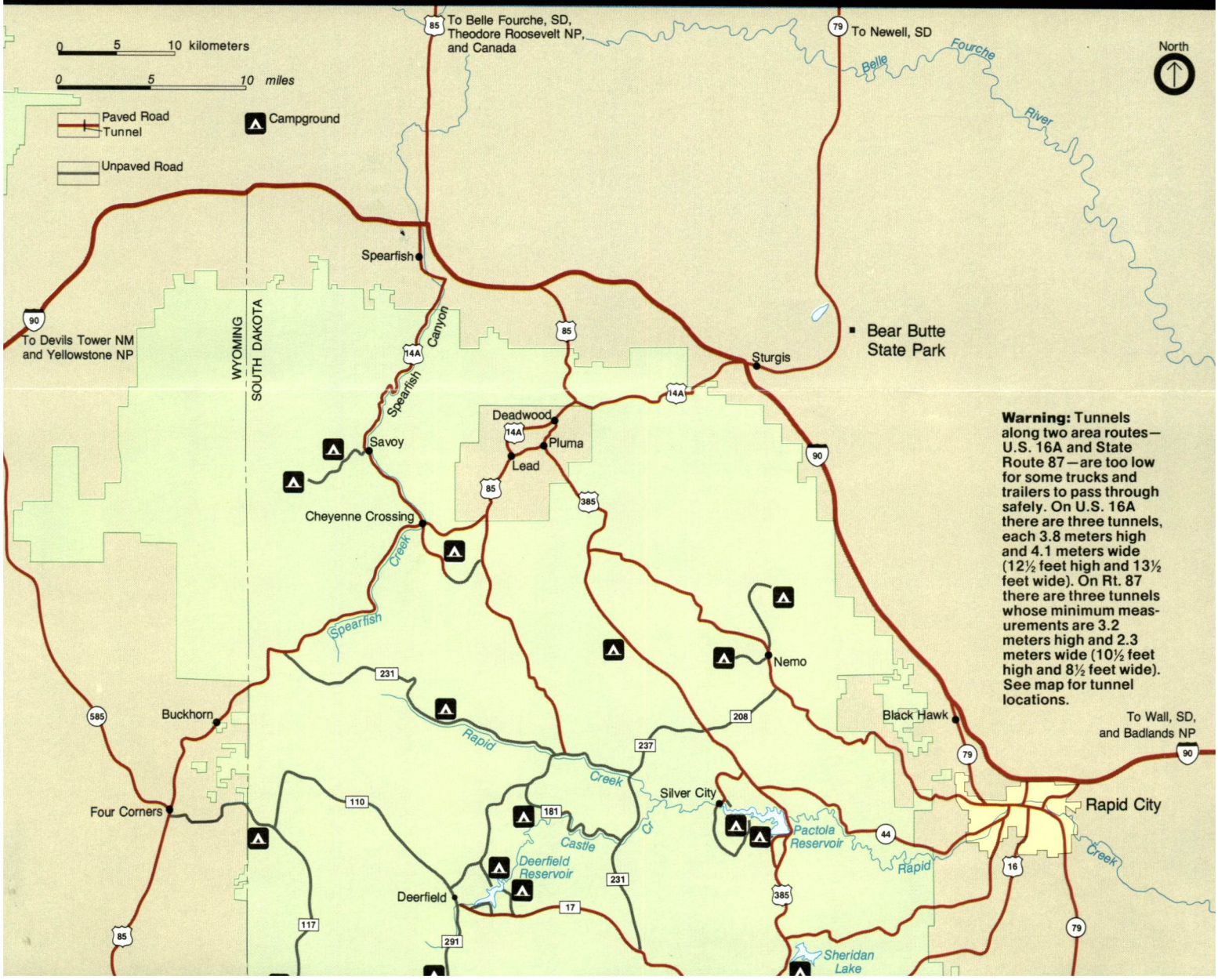
These three photographs show steps in the art of "mountain carving". After blasting with dynamite, workers scramble over George Washington's face to remove excess granite with jackhammers, revealing the outlines of his nose. When the carving was within about three inches of the finished surface, the technique changed—shallow holes, three inches apart, were drilled, and the remainder of the rock wedged off. The surface was then smoothed by "bumping." Gutzon Borglum, in his "swing seat," inspected and supervised the entire process.

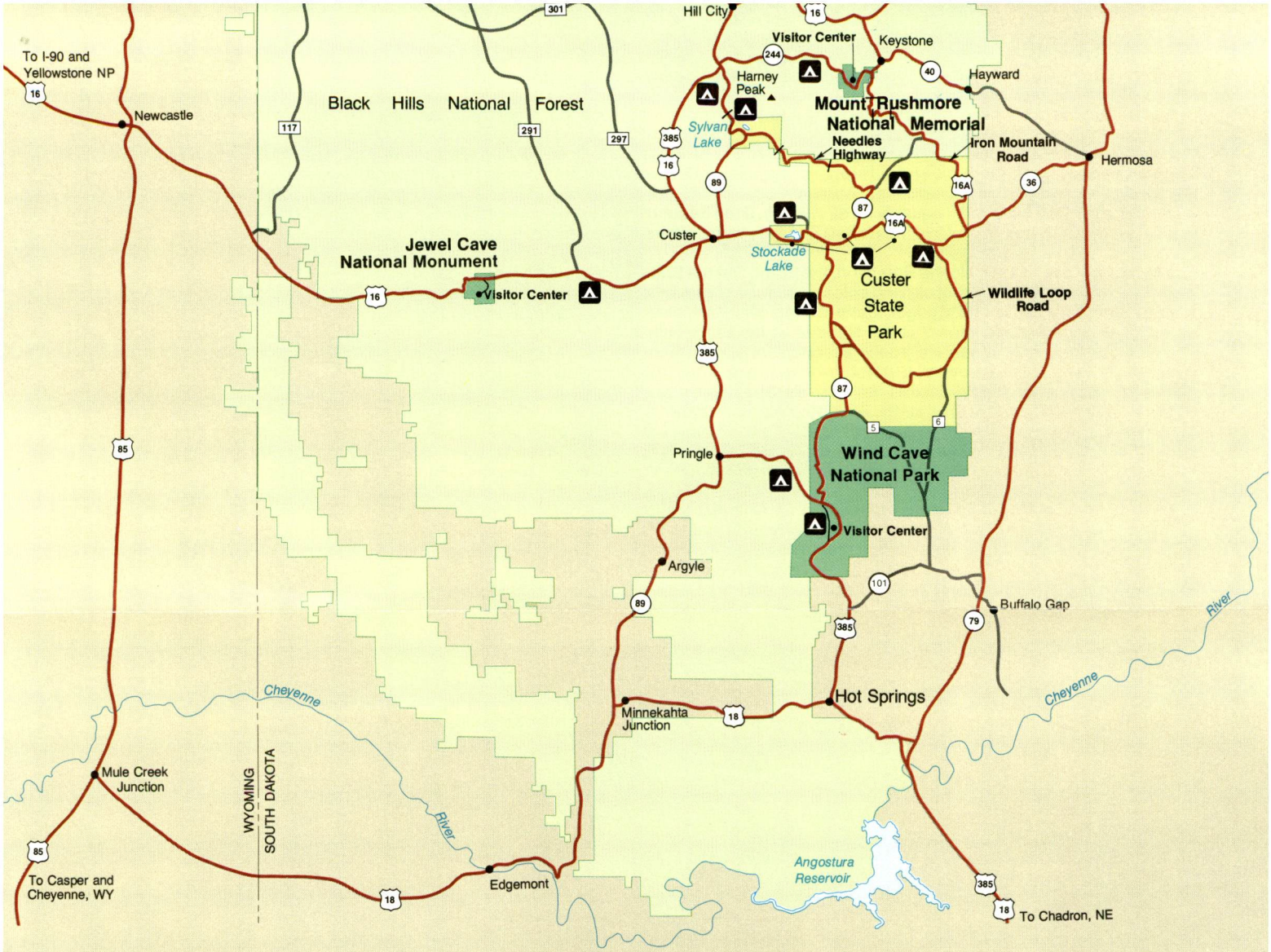


Mountain Carving To say that Mount Rushmore was "carved" is to use a convenient figure of speech. Very few conventional sculpturing methods were employed in what was actually "a unique engineering accomplishment." Gutzon Borglum used the engineering techniques at Mount Rushmore that he had developed during his work on Stone Mountain. He first designed a grouping of the four Presidents to conform to the mountain's granite cap, but deep cracks and fissures, later discovered in the rock, required nine changes in the design. Five-foot models of each figure guided the workmen on the mountain. Measurements were taken from the models with a horizontal bar and plumb bob, enlarged 12 times, and transferred to the mountain. After a reference point, such as the tip of a nose, was located, excess rock could be removed with dynamite, often to within 3 or 4 inches of the finished surface. Some 450,000 tons of rock were removed in this manner.

Drillers, suspended over the face of the mountain in "swing seats" used jack hammers to honeycomb the surface with shallow holes at intervals of about 3 inches. The remaining rock was wedged off with a small drill, or a hammer and wedging tool. Finally the sculpture was smoothed with a small air hammer in a process known as "bumping."

☆GPO: 1987—181-415/60107 Reprint 1987


0 5 10 kilometers
0 5 10 miles
Paved Road
Tunnel
Unpaved Road
Campground
North
To Belle Fourche, SD, Theodore Roosevelt NP, and Canada
To Newell, SD
Belle Fourche River
Spearfish
Spearfish Canyon
WYOMING
SOUTH DAKOTA
To Devils Tower NM and Yellowstone NP
Bear Butte State Park
Sturgis
Deadwood
Savoy
Pluma
Lead
Cheyenne Crossing
Spearfish Creek
Nemo
Buckhorn
Rapid Creek
Black Hawk
To Wall, SD, and Badlands NP
Four Corners
Silver City
Rapid City
Pactola Reservoir
Castle Creek
Deerfield Reservoir
Deerfield
Rapid Creek
Sheridan Lake
Warning: Tunnels along two area routes—U.S. 16A and State Route 87—are too low for some trucks and trailers to pass through safely. On U.S. 16A there are three tunnels, each 3.8 meters high and 4.1 meters wide (12½ feet high and 13½ feet wide). On Rt. 87 there are three tunnels whose minimum measurements are 3.2 meters high and 2.3 meters wide (10½ feet high and 8½ feet wide). See map for tunnel locations.



About Your Visit

The memorial is 25 miles southwest of Rapid City and 3 miles from Keystone, SD. Transcontinental buses and major airlines serve Rapid City.

The sculpture is best viewed under morning light. During the summer months, from Memorial Day to Labor Day, an evening sculpture lighting program is presented in the amphitheater. The visitor center is open all year. A park concession provides food and gift services. Overnight accommodations, campgrounds, and picnic sites are only available in nearby communities and Black Hills National Forest.

For Your Safety

Climbing Mount Rushmore is prohibited. Stay on trails and stairways. *Do not run.* Do not disturb, injure, or destroy natural features or wildlife in the memorial. Building fires is not allowed. Be careful with cigarettes and matches. Promptly report all accidents in the memorial to a ranger. Pets must be kept under physical control at all times.

Administration

Mount Rushmore National Memorial is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Keystone, SD 57751, is in charge.

My Dream For The Future

Andrea Remily
Northwestern School District
Brentford, SD
6th grade

I hope to accomplish many things this year,
to get good grades by applying my cons.
English, Science, Social Studies and P.E.,
Computers and Math are all good for me.

As the road winds and bends,
I have high hopes of meeting new friends.
Friends are important in many ways,
Yes! All three hundred and sixty five ways.

When the time comes when someone offers me drugs,
I'll simply say no thanks I'd rather have hugs
It's just not right to say yes to those things,
Because then to soon the death bell rings.

Drugs are the medical professions most valuable tool,
But if I misuse them I become an ungrateful fool.
So Drug abuse and drug addiction,
Are strictly fact not fiction!

From, horse and buggy and Model-T cars,
To planes, rockets that reach for the stars
Technology's helped that's for sure,
So now the state has become more mature.

All we need to be is proper and quiet,
Is to be a good friend and not be so dire.
We are princes of this great land,
So let's get together and give hand in hand.

We'll look to the east,
We'll glance to the west
And always remember
South for that's the best.

Abran Kean
St. Joseph's School
Pierre, SD
4th grade

IN 1989...

In the 1989 school year, many subjects will appear. English, Math, Science, Social Studies, PE and Religion with my buddies. One goal I want to work toward, is the Presidents Physical Fitness Award. I want to be in Odyssey of the Mind, to create something that's one of a kind. I plan to do my best, and pass each of my fourth grade tests.

In the 1989 school year, I'm going to stay away from beer. If you choose to drink and drive, you are unlikely to survive. I'd rather take the flack, than get a need for crack. Who wants to die, on a costly 10 minute high. I plan to JUST SAY NO, I believe that's the only way to go.

In the 1989 school year, I'll pick up trash and that's sincere. In my neighborhood I won't litter, so it will continue to glitter. To keep this beautiful Nation, we need to think conservation. Save water, animals, plants and trees, recycling is one of the keys. Preservation is a must, so our Earth won't turn to dust.

St. Joseph's School
Pierre, SD

Abran Kean
St. Joseph's

Sarah Smith
Yankton School District
Yankton, SD
9th grade

Ever since I was old enough to understand what happens at midnight, New Year's Day, of every year, I had the same feeling of a new start. But at the strike of twelve, January 1, 1989, the feeling wasn't identical to any other I had ever experienced. Yes, it was a feeling of a fresh beginning, and yet it was mixed with several other inner thoughts", great expectations for South Dakota's start of the second century, a revival in history not familiar to me, and patriotism coursing through my veins. But the most overwhelming of all was the sensation of involvement. I would be part of the history of South Dakota and also be part of her future.

Then I began to ponder on how I could help South Dakota's future. At that point, I realized how I had taken my home state for granted. I began to make goals for myself, so "Celebrating the Century" would mean something to me.

I no longer take my schooling for granted. South Dakota's school system ranks near the top of the nation's best schools. I am taking advantage of this gift my state has given me. Getting good grades, taking part in school activities, and helping others are all part of my plan.

Staying drug-free is no problem for me. I suppose I owe that to my parents and them helping me realize how harmful drugs can be. I will try to help others I know that are using drugs by being their friend. I will try to help them comprehend what I am fortunate enough to know.

By expressing my loyalty to South Dakota and its future, I can help my community grow on a foundation of support. South Dakota is the ideal place to live, and I will be the first to say it.

South Dakota has many promising centuries ahead. Every day I thank the Lord for giving me the chance to live here. South Dakota is heading for greatness, and I am going with her.

Corey Wobbema
Hyde County School District
Highmore, SD
7th grade

MY EDUCATION PLAN

Last year when I moved to Highmore I was scared, but there were kids in school that made me welcome. The teachers helped me in every way possible. School is hard for me, but I am determined to work hard at getting better grades this year. I want to prove to myself I can do this. My plan is to learn everything that I can possible learn, to be able to have a good education, and to get a good job that I will enjoy. To be able to help people in my community like they have helped us.

Drugs are bad and I would never take any regardless of what anyone says! I don't want to ruin my brain just to be somebody. I would rather be somebody for not taking drugs. Everybody is somebody if you are drug--free!!

I want to be able to help my community by helping others with things that are difficult for them. To help someone is a great gift to give! I take pleasure in helping others! Life is what you make it, and so is the world, and I hope to do my share in keeping America safe for my family!

GOD BLESS THE UNITED STATES!!

Shannon Lee Red Horse
Rapid City School District
Rapid City, SD
6th grade

I think this year will be very good. I hope to get really good grades. I am very lucky because I live at Black Hills Children's Home. I was doing really well in the school there, so they knew I was ready for public school. I hope I can handle myself in public school, and I think I can. I want a good education so I can get a really good job, so I can help support the homeless. I just want to learn.

I don't like drugs at all. But if some friends wanted to get involved in drugs, I would talk to them. I would ask them if it really would be worth risking their lives, when they could live and enjoy their lives. And also they have alot of people who really care about them, and all those people need them.

To help my community I already visit the nursing home. I give the people there somehting to look forward to. Some of them don't have families so in a way, I'm their family. I do alot of activities with them. I help them learn things that they could have not learned. Sometimes it helps them and it makes them feel good just if you go up and say hi or just pat them on the shoulder. Even being there makes them feel special. It also gives me something to do so I don't get involved in drugs and in trouble.

Jill Brouse
Lower Brule Day School
Lower Brule, SD
12th grade

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

LOWER BRULE AGENCY
LOWER BRULE, S. DAK. 57548

IN REPLY REFER TO:
Lower Brule Education

September 8, 1989

President Bush:

This year I want to have the highest grade point average and to finish at the top or one of the top in my class. To succeed in everything I do is important. I plan to help the younger children in the school understand how important school and their lives are, and what they have to live for.

To stay free from drugs just say no! Being yourself is great especially when you're straight. I just say what I feel towards drugs and if people don't accept that or me, then they weren't worth my time or effort. Besides if you have true friends they'll stand beside you no matter what, even if you are both opposites.

During this year I'll work harder on programs that are trying to get started and participate more. I'll try to help everyone understand that this is our place, our home, and it is what we make it together. We need to all work together to make it a better place for the children and ourselves.

This poem is by my friend Jennifer Patterson who has moved to another state. It has a strong message and it expresses why I don't take drugs.

Just four friends
Out for a ride
Driving fast
Beginning to glide

Take a drink
Pass it around
Laughing & Singing
With the music loud

The road was dark
Dark and long
They all knew
They were doing wrong

The road got tricky
They missed a turn
This night for others
Would be a lesson learned

Not one breath
Not one sound
And worse yet-
No one around

No one to find them
Maybe ALIVE
They lay there sandwiched
Till 3:05

About that time
A car drove by
That awful sight
Where four kids lie

The cops were called
What do they say
To parents whose kids
Were D.O.A.

Sincerely,

Jill Brouse
Senior, Brule Sioux High School

Jennifer Kooiman
Elk Point School District
Elk Point, SD
12th grade

My Education Plan for the first year of South Dakota's Second Century

My goals for the year
won't be easy to attain.
I must maintain a 4.0,
and help State Student Council make a gain.
Cheerleading is a challenge
because there's always more to learn.
So I'll have to practice hard
since it seems to be my turn.
I'll do my best with the newspaper,
and work hard on yearbook, too.
There's also Natural Helpers and my job
so I'll always have enough to do.

It's never been a problem
to keep those drugs away from me.
I've made an unpopular choice
and that's the way it has to be.
Although my peers like to drink,
and they say it's lots of fun,
It would change the way I look at things
if I even had just one.
I need to be in control of myself
not the liquid that I'm drinking.
I want to remember what I've said
and know what I was thinking.

I've begun to realize the importance
of service to my town.
They've always done a lot for me
so I'll try not to let them down.
I'll work hard to improve the school,
and maybe that will help us all.
I try to be a friendly face
on the streets and in the hall.
I'll make the time to volunteer
whenever there is need.
I'll look around for ways to help
and do a friendly deed.

I have a lot to accomplish
during my senior year in school.
If I plan to reach all of my goals
I must follow a simple rule.
I must give my very best
in everything I do.
But remember to take a rest
when I'm feeling blue.
I can't get overloaded
with the responsibilities I hold.
I must remember other people
without having to be told.
If I try to follow this rule
and stay on the right track,
I'll surely find success
without following the pack.

Shannon O'Connor
Rapid City School District
Rapid City, SD
10th grade

There are people who dare to accomplish things,
and those who don't.
There are people who dream the impossible,
and those who won't.
My hopes this year are to perform a few simple tasks,
to pass school with flying colors,
and to discover a face behind a false mask.
I would love to score the winning basket
in the sport of basketball,
win the state championship in soccer,
and make All State Orchestra this fall.
We all need to challenge ourselves,
to reach that natural high.
When you happen to surpass your goal,
you feel your spirit reach the sky.
I plan to rely on the activities I participate in,
and my drug free friends, to help me say no.
I want to live a free life without drugs,
to feel that inner glow.
To help someone else in crisis is the toughest
thing a human can do,
Then again it could be the best thing that ever
can happen to you.
It breaks my heart,
when people only care about,
fine food, fine wine, and art.
Love your neighbor as yourself,
where have we heard that before?
Give to the poor and in return,
you will get a whole lot more.
This may sound a little strange and corney too,
but all of this comes from the heart,
and is nothing but true.

Courtney Humphreys
Spearfish School District
Spearfish, SD
4th grade

OUR COUNTRY

Our Country is so big and free where schools can be found,
With children learning writing, reading, arithmetic in all its little towns.

When kids can't find an answer in spelling or in math,
They turn to patient teachers who stop and help the class.

My Country is so good to me with flowers, birds and trees,
I want to learn about my state that is so precious to me.

My Daddy worked for many years, to keep my state drug-free,
I'd like to do the same for him, for he's the world to me.

Drug's are very bad for me, they affect your brains and lungs,
I'll always say no, and run away to play and have some fun.

By going to church and learning to pray, I'll pray for my country both night and day. By keeping my faith in God above,
I'll serve my community with gifts of love.

By: Courtney Humphreys
Age 9 4th Grade
East Elementary School
Katy Crofutt - Teacher
Spearfish, S.D.

Bon Homme School District
Tabor, SD
2nd grade

I would like to learn about the Governor Mickelson. He is important to me.

I will never take drugs unless the doctor tells me to.

I will pick up litter all over town and tell my friends to do the same

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Jill Theeler
Mitchell School District
Mitchell, SD
5th grade

DEAR SOUTH DAKOTA,

Thank you, South Dakota,
The best state of all,
Your Centennial birthday
Is really a ball!

This year on your birthday,
(Bet you're proud of it!)
I have some fun goals,
I have to admit.

I'll pick up your litter
And trash when I can,
And visit the elderly
And give them a hand.

I'm writing a letter
To the people in Pierre
To please pay my teachers
More next school year!

This year in school,
I hope to learn more
About South Dakota history
And what went before.

I hope I can study
About our U.S.A.,
And of course I hope
We'll have time to play.

And then, most important,
Wherever I go,
I'll tell all my friends
To Please Just Say No!
To drugs or drinks
That are not O.K.
Drug Free America--
That's my goal someday.

So Dear South Dakota,
The state I'm proud of,
Here's what I've been planning,
I close now with love.

Jill Theeler

Jill Theeler

Lealand Schoon
Cheyenne-Eagle Butte School District
Eagle Butte, SD
12th grade

What do I hope to accomplish in school this year?

As a Senior, I would like to accomplish many goals my last year in high school. I am presently third in my class and would like to be attentive in all my classes and push myself to the best of my ability.

I stress to friends and younger people that an education is very important for college and my future life.

My future plans are to attend college as a Wildlife Major and enroll in ROTC or Guards for additional help to me to know the importance of this in our nation. I believe that education is a must to fulfill my future.

How will I stay free from drugs this year?

One year ago I made a commitment to stop using alcoholic beverages and drugs to make a high. I believe that the natural high on life is necessary to keep my mind and life running in the right direction. I also stress to my friends the need to refrain from the abuse, and that I am always close to help if they feel the need for support.

What do I plan to do to help my community this year?

Many students of C-EB have started many groups to help fight the war on drugs and alcohol. I am a member and supporter, as well as a spokesperson in these. We have been successful in stopping some of the future alcoholic establishments from becoming a reality, and hope slow down (better monitoring) of those with licenses will become a reality. This will give our abstinence groups more encouragement to continue to be strong.

I have won the BOAC volunteerism in FFA and have been actively involved in 4-H. We try to make the community cleaner and look sharper to people that might come for the fair, just passing through town, or looking at Eagle Butte as a home for their future. Hopefully the FFA or Honor Society can help paint our American Legion Meeting place to make us all proud of sending the citizens to Boy's State.

Our Community has to work together so we can all be proud of Cheyenne-Eagle Butte.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/26/89

TO: Bob Simon

FROM: JAMES P. PINKERTON
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Policy Planning

fyi

ENVIRONMENT

'Killer' Trees to the Rescue

!!

His predecessor's most notable environmental pronouncement was that trees cause air pollution, but President George Bush thinks otherwise. On a swing through the West last week, the First Arborist planted maples and elms in South Dakota, Montana and Washington—calling the tree "the oldest, cheapest and most efficient air purifier." Trees breathe in carbon dioxide (CO_2), responsible for the greenhouse effect; they also absorb particulates, a major component of urban air pollution, and provide shade that can reduce the need for air conditioners, which run on gases that destroy the ozone layer. Can trees save the planet?

■A single forest tree absorbs 26 pounds of CO_2 per year; an acre of trees can remove 2.4 to 5 tons of CO_2. There are 728 million forested acres in the United States: they can remove more than 1.7 billion tons of CO_2 a year. The burning of fossil fuels releases 5.6 billion tons of CO_2 into the atmosphere annually.

■Planting 100 million trees around homes and businesses in the United States would keep them cooler in summer. That would save $4 billion in energy costs and reduce CO_2 emissions by 18 million tons per year, calculates the American Forestry Association.

■Just three trees around a house can cut air-conditioning needs 10 to 50 percent.

■Each year 2.3 billion seedlings are planted in the United States, covering 3.4 million acres. Even with that effort, the annual net loss of forest in the United States is about 900,000 acres.

■In America's urban forests, about four trees die or are cut down for every one planted.

■In St. Louis, 440,000 oaks, maples and lindens remove 340 tons of dust and smoke each year—1 percent of the city's particulate pollution.

■In tropical forests, 27 million acres are cleared for farms and other uses every year—a loss of 500,000 trees every hour of every day.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: October 25, 1989

TO: Bob Simon

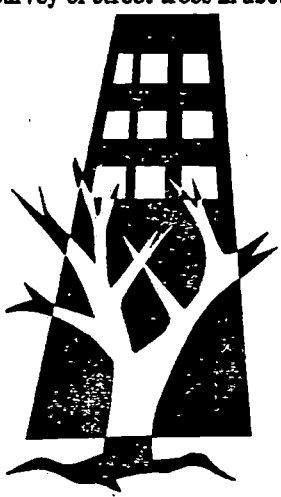
FROM: **JAMES P. PINKERTON**
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Policy Planning

Planting More Trees in Cities May Slow Global Warming

Most cities in the United States could accommodate more than twice the number of trees that now line their streets, says James Kielbaso, a forestry professor from Michigan State University, and those cities are missing out on the cooling and energy-saving benefits that trees provide.

Kielbaso was one of the researchers in a recent study by the American Forestry Association, released at the organization's fourth Urban Forest Conference in St. Louis.

"If we double the number of trees in our cities, we would, in effect, triple the environmental benefits of trees," Kielbaso said. The study was compiled from results of a random survey of street trees in about 300 U.S. communities.



There are an estimated 60 million street trees in the nation, Kielbaso said, and an average of 78 street trees per mile, spaced an average of 150 feet apart. He said that decreasing the space between each tree to 50 feet would allow for nearly 100 million new street trees.

A previous study found that street trees make up only one tenth of the urban forest in the nation's cities, he said, yet they play an important role in providing shade and other benefits to city dwellers. Kielbaso said the study showed that only half of 1 percent of city budgets are spent on trees. Underfunded tree maintenance programs and difficult growing conditions lead to early mortality rates for trees, he said.

Gary Moll, the AFA's vice president of urban forestry, said that urban forests have been overlooked too often as ways to help slow global warming.

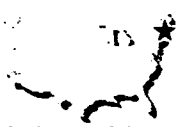
The AFA has launched a citizens' tree-planting campaign called Global ReLeaf, which is aimed at getting 100 million trees planted in the nation's communities by 1992.

WASHINGTON POST HEALTH/OCTOBER 24, 1989

Boston Journal

Common's Outlook: A Building Vs. a Tree

By CONSTANCE L. HAYS
Special to The New York Times



BOSTON, Nov. 14 — How best to use the Boston Common, the 48-acre green preserve at the heart of this city steeped in history, is the subject of vigorous debate these days.

As the leaves drift from the trees that dot the Common, many Bostonians are calling for city officials to quash a $1 million plan that would rebuild into something grander the grubby kiosk that now serves as a tourist center. Opponents say the plan would further damage an essential patch of public space already bitten away to accommodate a subway station and other projects.

Furthermore, they say, the construction required in the kiosk plan would mean cutting down a 19th-century English elm.

"We don't want to hang it all on one tree," said Eugenie Beal of the Friends of the Public Garden and Common, the chairwoman of its committee on the Boston Common. "But it is symbolic: a tree or a building."

Supporters of the plan argue that the existing center, where tourists can get maps and brochures to help them explore the city's historic thoroughfares, is an insult. "People have complained," said David Cruz, manager of visitor services for the Boston Convention and Visitors Bureau. The building, which has no restrooms or other conveniences, "is a hideous structure and a horrible way to greet visitors to our city," he said.

• • •

The Common, established in 1634, has been a pasture for cows and a temporary campsite for soldiers. It was also a punishment site; Mary Dyer, a Quaker, was hanged there in 1660 for religious nonconformity.

Nowadays, the homeless nap on its benches and teen-agers cruise its paths on skateboards. Bostonians scatter Cheerios to its pigeons and crack walnuts for its squirrels. To tourists the Common is the beginning of the Freedom Trail, a red-painted path that zigzags through downtown Boston and adjacent Charlestown and includes Revolutionary sites like the Old North Church.

Should a site rich in history and foliage hold a flamboyant center?

Some of the objection to the new visitor center began when its design was made public last year. Each of the building's four facades would represent a different school of architecture: Jacobean, Georgian, Richardsonian and modern.

"This building would be a flamboyant structure that is just out of place in a historic landmark," said Mark Primack, executive director of the Green Space Alliance, which includes 125 Boston groups involved in parks.

Others have called the structure "Disneyland" and worse. "I think it would look great out on the Mass Pike," Mrs. Beal said, referring to one of the state's major highways.

Henry Lee, president of the Friends of the Public Garden and Common, a Beacon Hill group, said the project had begun without consulting groups concerned with city parks. He called it "part and parcel of a fairly hasty and cavalier approach."

But the city's Parks Commissioner, Lawrence Dwyer, called the opposition to the plan "isolated resistance" and said he had met with concerned groups more than a dozen times.

But the city's Parks Commissioner, Lawrence Dwyer, called the opposition to the plan "isolated resistance" and said he had met with concerned groups more than a dozen times.

Mr. Cruz, the visitors services manager, said, "Our view is that this is a very, very appropriate use of the Boston Common. It is a common, not a park. And this is a center where visitors will go." He added that the new building would use up no more ground than the existing one.

• • •

There is also the question of the 150-year-old tree. "Our tree people have examined it and said it poses a public safety hazard," said Michael Quinlin, a spokesman for the parks department. "There's only two to three inches of live tissue remaining, and it could fall down."

But those who want to save the tree have produced their own arborists. "One of the people we had thought the tree had some problems," Mr. Primack said, "but could live another 50 or 100 or 200 years."

The discussion is far from over. While the city Landmarks Commission has given preliminary approval to the plan, the City Council has yet to vote on it. State law also requires the permission of the Legislature.

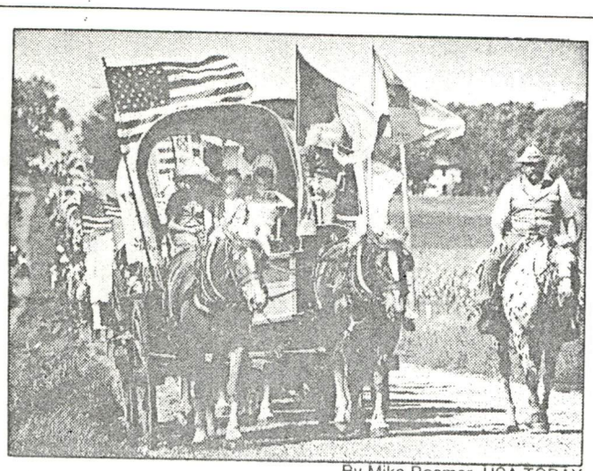
A spokesman for the city's Public Facilities Department, which would build the center, said he expected no legislative roadblocks. But others are ready for a protracted fight.

"People come from all over the world to see the Common as a historic turf," Mr. Lee said. "It's not like Central Park, where you might stick a building in and nobody might find it for a couple of years."

ACROS

STATESLINE

FROM USA TODAY'S NATIONAL NEWS NETWORK



By Mike Roemer, USA TODAY

WAGONS HO! South Dakota Centennial Wagon Train heads for Sioux Falls after leaving Humboldt.

States delve into century of history

By Jocelyn Coleman
USA TODAY

Wagon trains are rumbling across the Plains again as **South Dakota** prepares to mark 100 years of statehood.

The South Dakotans aren't alone. **North Dakota, Montana** and **Washington** are gearing up for centennial celebrations in November with a look at the past to better understand the courage that went into creating their state.

"You learn about how tough they had it back then," says Brad Buckley of **Sioux Falls, S.D.**, who is spending 2½ months on one of two wagon trains commemorating his state's centennial. "It takes eight hours to go 20 miles."

Buckley is riding the Eastern Division train, which started its journey May 10 from **Elk Point, S.D.** The West River train rolled out of **Phillip, S.D.**, June 5. The caravans will meet August 29 at the South Dakota State Fair in **Huron.**

In North Dakota, the centennial has become an opportunity to improve the state's image and morale.

"This is the second consecutive year of the drought and yet people are pretty much inspired by the centennial," says Tracy Potter, state assistant director of tourism. She says plans to plant 100 million trees over the next decade will leave a "living legacy" for the 2089 bicentennial bash.

Lindsy Tschider's seedling was signed by President Bush when he visited the state Capitol with her second-grade class from **Bismarck**'s Northridge Elementary School.

"He asked me where I was going to plant the tree," says Tschider, 8. "My family had a ceremony and we planted it."

Montana is marking its centennial with The Great Montana Cattle Drive, a cowboy convoy covering 53 miles from **Roundup, Mont.**, to **Billings**. Joining the six-day trip will be 3,000 riders, 250 wagons, and 10,000 head of cattle.

People also are using centennials to learn more about native cultures. Linda Day, curator of the Centennial Resource Center in **Olympia, Wash.**'s State Capitol Museum and a member of the Swinomish tribe, travels the state helping American Indian tribes with centennial projects.

She says the tribes resisted attempts to include them in centennial projects. The "biggest difficulty was getting them to understand that we needed to use some of the money to start getting back the culture that was lost and to educate the non-Indian people of our ways. We don't want to wait another hundred years for the opportunity."

Idaho and **Wyoming** are gearing up for their centennials next year. Special projects include Idaho's Century Citizen's Project, which will document more than 250 Idahoa centenarians. Other events planned:

MONTANA: Admitted November 8, 1889.
Great Montana Centennial Cattle Drive, September 4-9: Organizer Stan Lynd says "we wanted to pay tribute to the livestock industry that is such an important part of our economy." The drive to Billings from Roundup will culminate with music and a parade.
Laurel Herbstfest, Laurel, September 21-24: Festival of European culture. Featured: foods including Grebel and Kuchen, continuous entertainment by German, Russian and polka bands. Entertainment director Carol Kukes guarantees "you feel like you are in the Old Country."

SOUTH DAKOTA : Admitted November 2, 1889.
Wagon trains, through August 29: Among the 150 wagons in the train are conestogas, flatbeds, buggies amd carriages. "At three miles an hour you see more of the countryside," says participant Brad Buckley. The trains will go through almost every county in the state.
South Dakota State Fair, August 29 - September 4, Huron: Final encampment of the wagon trains.
South Dakota Centennial History Fair, September 8-10, Rapid City: Exhibit of items brought from around the state to what is billed as the "largest temporary musuem ever."
The Centennial Finals, November 3-4, Pierre: Birthday bash includes rededication of the state Capitol, Centennial Ball, and dedication of the new $8 million Cultural Heritage Center. Activities broadcast live throughout the state.

NORTH DAKOTA: Admitted November 2, 1889.
Centennial Trees Program: Goal is to plant 100 million trees — 1 million for each year of statehood — by the year 2000. Dennis Newmann, Assistant Director of the state centennial commission, says "usually after the party is over there is nothing to carry over into the future. The tree planting is the single most important thing that a citizen can do."
Lewis & Clark Among the Earthlodge People, August 19-20, Stanton: Reenactment at Knife River Indian Villages tells the story of Lewis & Clark's return to the villages in 1806 and their meeting with the Mandan and Hidatsa tribes.
Centennial Medora Musical, September 1-3, Medora: Historical musical held in town where Theodore Roosevelt conducted cattle business and where Marquis de Mores had meat packing plant in the 1800s.
Statehood Day, November 1, Bismarck: Official birthday party and showcase of projects funded through the Centennial Program. Premiere of commissioned musical and arrival of the "The Class of 2000" — 1,500 second graders — and their teachers.

WASHINGTON: Admitted November 11, 1889.
Good Ol' Days Celebration, Auburn, August 25-26: "We salute Lt. William Slaughter of the U.S. Calvary who saved our pioneers from unfriendly Indians," says Gene Kasper of the Auburn Area Chamber of Commerce. Opening parade features covered wagons, buggies, vintage fire trucks.
Harbor Days Tugboat Festival and Races, Olympia, September 2-3: Tribute to Washington's maritime heritage. Centennial flagships on display include the tugboat Arthur Foss, built in 1889 to escort sailing ships across the Columbia Bar. "She was involved in towing supplies to the Gold Rush up in Alaska," says Colleen Wagner, historical ship coordinator of Northwest Seaport.
Fireworks Spectacular '89, September 2: Simultaneous fireworks statewide. "Each show starts out with a 100-rocket salute commemorating the centennial," says Sharon Hasson, spokeswoman for Fireworks Spectacular.
A Time of Gathering, through October 1, Seattle: American Indian exhibit at the Burke museum will include display of gift-filled canoes that were used in 1889 gathering.