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REMARKS: STATE LEGISLATURES
HELENA, MONTANA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

GOVERNOR STEPHENS, SENATOR BURNS, CONGRESSMAN MARLENEE, REPRESENTATIVE PECK, SPEAKER VINCENT, SENATE PRESIDENT GALT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. GOOD AFTERNOON, AND THANK YOU FOR THAT INTRODUCTION. AND LET ME SAY WHAT A PLEASURE IT IS TO ADDRESS THIS FIVE-STATE CONFERENCE.

YOU KNOW, BEING HERE IN HELENA REMINDS ME OF A TV SERIES A FEW MONTHS BACK. MAYBE YOU SAW IT. "LONESOME DOVE." ABOUT A CATTLE DRIVE WHICH STARTED DOWN IN TEXAS AND WOUND UP IN MONTANA. WELL, THIS IS <u>ONE</u> TEXAN WHO'S FOLLOWED SUIT. AND WHO BECAUSE OF YOUR HOSPITALITY, IS FEELING <u>ANYTHING</u> BUT "LONESOME."

IN RETURN, I'D LIKE TO SHARE A FEW WORDS OF APPRECIATION. THEY'RE FROM HENRY DAVID THOREAU, WHO SAID, "EASTWARD I GO ONLY BY FORCE; BUT WESTWARD I GO FREE." THOSE WORDS HIT HOME ON A DAY LIKE THIS. FOR IT'S FREEDOM THAT MOVES THE MIND AND SPIRIT AS YOU TRAVEL WEST FROM WASHINGTON.

YOU SEE THE MISSISSIPPI, MIGHTY AND MEANDERING. AND THE GREAT PLAINS, FROM AIR FORCE ONE A GIANT, SPRAWLING CHECKERBOARD.

AND THEN THE ROCKIES, A SAMPLING OF SOME OF GOD'S BEST HANDIWORK. AND YOU'RE FREE TO ENJOY THE BIG SKY -- AND DREAM DREAMS AS BIG AS ALL AMERICA.

BUT AS WE DREAM, WE MUST ALSO ACT. ACT AS WISE STEWARDS OF THIS GENERATION -- FOR ALL THE GENERATIONS TO COME.

A FEW MOMENTS AGO I SPOKE TO THE MONTANA CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION. WHERE I TALKED OF ONE KIND OF STEWARDSHIP -- THE SAFEGUARDING OF OUR NATIONAL RESOURCES.

THE GREAT OUTDOORS IS PRECIOUS, BUT FRAGILE. TO PRESERVE IT, WE MUST PROTECT IT.

NOW, IN SAYING THIS, I'LL CONFESS: I FEEL LIKE A STUDENT ADVISING HIS TEACHER. FOR I NEEDN'T TELL YOU ABOUT HUNTING, HIKING, AND RAFTING. AND LIKE ME, YOU NEVER MET A FISH YOU DIDN'T LIKE [PAUSE] . . . OF COURSE, AFTER MY RECENT VACATION IN MAINE, THERE ARE SOME WHO SAY I NEVER MET A FISH, PERIOD. [PAUSE]

STEWARDSHIP CAN MEAN PRESERVING THE PURITY OF OUR LIVING ENVIRONMENT. FOR AMERICA CAN ONLY BE AS BEAUTIFUL AS HER PEOPLE ARE VIGILANT. BUT STEWARDSHIP CAN ALSO MEAN PRESERVING OUR TEACHING AND LEARNING ENVIRONMENT. FOR AMERICA CAN ONLY BE AS GREAT AS HER CHILDREN ARE EDUCATED.

IT'S THIS KIND OF STEWARDSHIP I'D LIKE TO BRIEFLY TALK ABOUT AND IT'S THE REASON EACH OF YOU IS HERE TODAY IN HELENA -- MANY OF YOU FROM CENTENNIAL STATES.

SHARING IDEAS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO HELP SHAPE THE NEXT HUNDRED YEARS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.

WE HEAR A LOT TODAY ABOUT EDUCATION'S PROBLEMS. AND WE SHOULD. FOR THE PROBLEMS ARE REAL. A TOO-HIGH DROP-OUT RATE. TOO LITTLE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT. ERRATIC STANDARDS. TOO LITTLE ACCOUNTABILITY -- BY TEACHERS, AND STUDENTS. SCHOOLS THAT ARE UNSAFE AND WRACKED BY DRUG USE AND TRAFFICKING. KIDS ILL-EQUIPPED TO READ, WRITE, OR UNDERSTAND NEW TECHNOLOGIES.

THESE PROBLEMS MUST HAVE SOLUTIONS. THIS CONFERENCE HOPES TO FIND THEM. BECAUSE WHEN IT COMES TO EDUCATION, WASHINGTON DOESN'T KNOW BEST. THE PEOPLE DO. NOWHERE IS THAT TRUER THAN HERE IN THE AMERICAN WEST WHERE LOCAL VALUES AND SCHOOL AUTONOMY ARE AS REVERED AS LOVE OF FREEDOM AND OF COUNTRY. AND PERHAPS NOWHERE IS IT MORE EMBODIED THAN IN THE PAINTING JUST BEHIND ME.

IT HAS BEEN CALLED CHARLES M. RUSSELL'S GREATEST WORK, ENTITLED "LEWIS AND CLARK MEETING THE FLATHEAD INDIANS AT ROSS' HOLE." AND IT SAYS A LOT: ABOUT THE WEST AND, STRANGELY ENOUGH, ABOUT WESTERN EDUCATION. TO THE RIGHT STAND LEWIS AND CLARK. ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT A STRANGE WORLD. WILLING AND NEEDING TO LEARN. AND IN THE CENTER ARE THE INDIANS. READY TO SHARE KNOWLEDGE, AND LEAD LEWIS AND CLARK ALONG UNKNOWN TERRAIN.

FOR DECADES AFTER, THIS SPIRIT OF FREEDOM AND DISCOVERY SPURRED THE WEST. YES, LIFE WAS HARD. THERE WERE HOMES TO BE BUILT. AND SCHOOLS TO BE CONSTRUCTED, SO THAT KIDS COULD LEARN. HOW DID THESE PIONEERS DO IT? THE WAY THE WEST HAS <u>ALWAYS</u> DONE IT. THEY WERE SELFLESS. INDEPENDENT. THEY WERE RESOLUTE. UNAFRAID.

LET ME TAKE A FEW MOMENTS TO REMEMBER HOW IT WAS. NOT AS A TRIP DOWN MEMORY LANE. BUT AS A PROFILE IN THE STEWARDSHIP OF EDUCATION.

A PROFILE OF COURAGE AND SELF-DISCIPLINE -- LESSONS AS TIMELY TO 1989 AS TO THE PIONEERS OF 1889.

REMEMBER, FIRST, THE SCHOOLS THEMSELVES. NAMES LIKE DRY RUN, SITTING UP, CROCUS HILL. AND THEIR CONDITION. SMALL, OFTEN WITH ONLY ONE ROOM. DIRT FLOORS. AND LOG WALLS.

AND REMEMBER THE COMMUNITIES THAT BUILT THEM. WHAT A TASK IT WAS. OFTEN, SUPPLIES WERE LIMITED -- BUT THERE WERE ALWAYS ENOUGH HANDS.

FOR COMMUNITIES PITCHED IN -- LUMBERJACK, CARPENTER, MASON. WHATEVER IT TOOK, THOSE KIDS WOULD HAVE THEIR SCHOOL.

REMEMBER, TOO, THE STUDENTS -- JUST GETTING TO SCHOOL COULD BE MISSION IMPOSSIBLE. IN CHINOOK, MONTANA, ALMOST A HUNDRED YEARS AGO, 10-YEAR-OLD LILLIAN MILLER NEEDED STURDY SHOES; HER LITTLE LOG SCHOOL WAS SEVEN MILES FROM HOME. AND ONCE AT SCHOOL, HERE'S WHAT SHE AND OTHERS FOUND.

MAKESHIFT FURNITURE: STUDENTS SAT ON BOXES, OR BENCHES. BOOKS? THEY WERE MORE ELUSIVE THAN PROSPECTORS' GOLD. FOUR OR FIVE KIDS STUDYING FROM A SINGLE VOLUME.

JUST THINK OF IT. THINK OF HOW THOSE STUDENTS MUST HAVE LOVED TO LEARN -- FOR LOOK WHAT THEY ENDURED. AND WHEN IT CAME TO LOVE, OR ENDURANCE, NO ONE ECLIPSED THEIR TEACHERS. THEY WERE THE FIRST STEWARDS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION.

TO BEGIN WITH, THINK OF THEIR PROBLEMS. LEAKING ROOFS. ROOMS FULL OF KIDS OF ALL AGES. AND SKUNKS BENEATH THE SCHOOLHOUSE -- IMAGINE WHAT THAT DID FOR STUDENT DISCIPLINE. THINK, THEN, OF THEIR PAY -- THAT WAS REALLY A PROBLEM: LESS THAN $30 A MONTH. AND PRIVACY? WHAT PRIVACY? TEACHERS WERE OFTEN BOARDED IN SMALL HOMES WITH LARGE FAMILIES. AND THEY OFTEN DOUBLED AS COMMUNITY LEADER.

THEN, THERE WERE THE PARENTS. THEY HAD TO RUN A FARM, RAISE A FAMILY, AND FIGHT OFF EVERYTHING FROM CLAIM-JUMPERS TO BEARS. WHAT'S MORE, THEY HOUSED KIDS FROM DISTANT FAMILIES -- CARING FOR THEM LIKE THEIR OWN -- SO THAT EVERY CHILD MIGHT HAVE THE CHANCE TO LEARN. FOR THEY REALIZED THE FUTURE LAY IN THEIR CHILDREN, THROUGH EDUCATION.

THESE PIONEERS KNEW, AS WE DO, THAT EDUCATION CAN CARVE A BETTER LIFE. AND THEY KNEW THAT TRUE LEARNING -- BASICS LIKE READING, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC -- DON'T STEM FROM TRENDY CURRICULA. RATHER, TRUE LEARNING STEMS FROM VALUES THAT ARE <u>ALWAYS</u> IN STYLE. VALUES LIKE "DO UNTO OTHERS." VALUES THAT TELL KIDS WHY DRUGS ARE PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER 1 -- AND DETAIL A PROGRAM, AS OUR ADMINISTRATION HAS, TO <u>DEFEAT</u> THAT ENEMY.

IN THAT CONTEXT, LET ME SAY: THIS NATIONAL STRATEGY NEEDS YOUR HELP. WE NEED THE STATES TO TOUGHEN THEIR LAWS: MANDATORY TIME FOR WEAPONS OFFENDERS. NO PLEA-BARGAINING ON GUNS. THE DEATH PENALTY FOR HEINOUS DRUG CRIMES. AND MORE POLICE, PROSECUTORS, AND PRISONS SO THAT VICIOUS THUGS WILL BE PURSUED, PROSECUTED, AND PUT AWAY FOR GOOD.

THESE STEPS WILL HELP MAKE TRUE LEARNING POSSIBLE -- AND ALLOW TEACHERS TO TEACH VALUES LIKE SELF-RESPECT, GOOD CITIZENSHIP AND PATRIOTISM. VALUES AS CENTRAL TO THE AMERICAN WEST AS THE BRAVERY THAT TAMED ITS FRONTIER.

NO GOVERNMENT PLANNER TOLD THESE PIONEERS HOW TO STRUCTURE COURSES. OR HOW LONG THE SCHOOL YEAR SHOULD BE. THEY DECIDED, RIGHT HERE. THEY DIDN'T NEED WASHINGTON TO KNOW THAT THOSE CLOSEST TO THE COMMUNITY BEST UNDERSTAND ITS PRIORITIES. NOR DO YOU TODAY. I'M TALKING ABOUT LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS, TEACHERS, AND PARENTS WORKING WITH EACH OTHER IN A PARTNERSHIP WITH ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.

AS A PARTNER, I PLEDGE TO YOU: OUR ADMINISTRATION WILL LISTEN. I MEANT IT WHEN I SAID EARLIER, "WASHINGTON DOESN'T KNOW BEST -- THE PEOPLE DO." FOR I REJECT -- IMPLICITLY -- THE NOTION OF FEDERAL MANDATES -- FEDERAL BULLYING -- IN EDUCATION. INSTEAD, WHAT WE NEED -- WHAT I'M ASKING FOR -- ARE LOCAL IDEAS, LOCAL CREATIVITY, AND MORE LOCAL AUTONOMY.

THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IS NOT MAKING THE GRADE. IN A RECENT COMPARISON OF 13-YEAR-OLD STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND 5 OTHER NATIONS, AMERICA PLACED LAST IN MATHEMATICS AND NEAR LAST IN SCIENCE. SPENDING MORE MONEY ON EDUCATION THAN MOST OTHER COUNTRIES, WE'RE GETTING LESS RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT. IT IS TIME FOR CHANGE -- PERHAPS RADICAL CHANGE -- TO FIND NEW WAYS TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL PERFORMANCE.

THAT IS WHY OVER THE PAST SEVERAL MONTHS, I HAVE MET WITH GROUPS FROM THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL BOARDS, AND FROM MAYORS TO ELECTED OFFICIALS TO MANY STATE LEGISLATORS. AND IT'S WHY WE'RE MEETING TODAY.

FOR I KNOW HOW IMPORTANT STATE LEGISLATORS ARE. YOU APPROPRIATE THE MONEY. YOU MAKE PROGRAMS POSSIBLE. AND YOU ARE OFTEN EXPERTS ON EDUCATION. YET YOU CAN'T DO IT ALONE. ANY MORE THAN WASHINGTON.

ONLY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS -- GOVERNMENT SERVING AS A CATALYST -- CAN WE MAKE AMERICAN EDUCATION NUMBER ONE.

ACCORDINGLY, IN APRIL I SENT TO THE CONGRESS THE "EDUCATIONAL EXCELLENCE ACT OF 1989." OUR PROGRAM HAS FOUR OBJECTIVES. FIRST, TO REWARD EXCELLENCE. SECOND, TO SEE THAT FEDERAL DOLLARS HELP THOSE MOST IN NEED. THIRD, OUR PROGRAM DEMANDS EDUCATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY. AND FOURTH, IT SUPPORTS GREATER FLEXIBILITY AND CHOICE.

WE WANT TO CREATE A $500 MILLION PROGRAM TO REWARD SCHOOLS THAT IMPROVE THE MOST. AND A NEW MAGNET SCHOOLS OF EXCELLENCE PROGRAM -- HELPING PARENTS CHOOSE WHICH PUBLIC SCHOOLS THEIR CHILDREN WILL ATTEND. THEN, THERE'S "ALTERNATIVE CERTFICATION" ALLOWING TALENTED AMERICANS TO TEACH IN THE CLASSROOM. AND SPECIAL PRESIDENTIAL AWARDS FOR THE BEST TEACHERS.

AND THROUGH A NEW INITIATIVE OF NATIONAL SCIENCE SCHOLARS, WE WANT TO INCREASE INCENTIVE TO EXCEL IN SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS, AND ENGINEERING.

THE 1989 EDUCATION ACT SEEKS TO INVEST IN THE KIDS, AND THEIR KIDS, WHO WILL TRULY SHAPE "THE NEXT ONE HUNDRED YEARS."

THIS CONFERENCE CAN ADVANCE THAT GOAL. AS CAN THE IDEAS OF CITIZENS FROM MAINE TO CALIFORNIA. AND SO CAN AN UNPRECEDENTED EVENT WHICH OCCURS NEXT WEEK -- THE NATION'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL EDUCATION SUMMIT. WE WILL GATHER TO TALK. THINK. EXCHANGE IDEAS.

IDEAS ABOUT HOW TO BOOST TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION. AND INCREASE THE CHOICES FOR PARENTS AND STUDENTS. IDEAS ON HOW BEST TO COORDINATE THE ROLE OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

AND INSTILL A DRUG-FREE AND CRIME-FREE ENVIRONMENT IN OUR SCHOOLS. IN SHORT, IDEAS ON HOW TO SPUR EDUCATIONAL REFORM. AND RETURN POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

OUR SUMMIT WILL BE AS WIDE-RANGING AS THE WEST. SO LET YOUR GOVERNORS KNOW PRECISELY WHAT YOU THINK. IF YOU DO, SUMMIT PARTICIPANTS WILL REAFFIRM THE CENTRAL LESSON OF THE CENTENNIAL PIONEERS -- THAT ONLY TOGETHER CAN WE TRULY EDUCATE AMERICA'S CHILDREN.

FOR EDUCATION IS OUR MOST ENDURING LEGACY, VITAL TO EVERYTHING WE ARE AND CAN BECOME.

WHAT A LEGACY THEY HAVE GIVEN US -- THESE PIONEERS OF A CENTURY AGO. AND WHAT A RESPONSIBILITY WE HAVE. LET US MEET IT. SO THAT A HUNDRED YEARS FROM NOW, FUTURE GENERATIONS WILL SAY OF US: THEY TAUGHT THEIR CHILDREN WELL.

THANK YOU FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF SHARING THIS OCCASION, GOD BLESS YOU, AND GOD BLESS AMERICA.

To: Stephanie Blessing

From: Susan Near

September 14, 1989

4 Pages Total

To: Stephanie Blessing

From: Susan Near

September 14, 1989

4 Pages Total

work

52

"When we were in the seventh grade, Father told us it was up to us, we had to go look for work. We all looked for work and we all worked and earned enough for our clothes for school for the following year...We worked at Symons' store for $5 a week, 6 days a week...We had to have our lunches out of that. We used to go to the bakery and get a nickel roll for our lunch."

--ANN SKOCILICH PENTILLA, about 11,
Butte, c. 1920

check ellipses

work

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"...School was dispensed with till after Harvest so that all of the Larger children could start at the same time...us Children were so anxious for School that we were glad when we could go Harvesting the Potatoes of which Father had about 20 acres...Sometimes we would work like turks while he was in the field, then we would forget would get to throwing little potatoes at one another..."

--ALLIN W. WOODS, about 9
Virginia City, c. 1866

work

"I'd get out of school about fifteen minutes early on Friday and catch the street car and go up there to the smelter and I'd work Friday afternoon and Saturday afternoon and Sunday. I'd get 3 shifts for $12.75...They'd let you work just as long as you knew somebody up there at the smelter...You had to be 16 years old... $12.75 was alot of money ~~in those days~~."

--ROY ROSENLEAF, age 16

Anaconda, 1924

work

"My dad got hurt in the mines...so I had to go to work; I had to quit school and go to work to help support them...and I was sent as a fireman working in the boiler room wheeling ashes, that was just a boy's job...that was when they were paying $1.65 a day."

--WILLIAM TWEEDIE, age 15

Bear Creek, 1917

school

"We didn't attend too regular, especially in the summer time...we had to milk cows for a living and sometimes we'd be out milking cows when the first bell rang and the bell would ring at 8:30 and at 5 minutes to nine then nine o'clock...and you'd miss the last bell. Why, then you were tardy ...and sometimes we'd still be milking the cows when the first bell rang and we had to hurry like everything to get down to school in time but we didn't always make it."

--EZRA MILLER, about 10
Glendive, c. 1915

school

"We were to go to school that summer. The little log school was seven miles away from our ranch...Double seats lined the two sides with desks attached and a place for books and other things just below the tops...We used the McGuffy readers and had to study together or exchange books when we were through with them."

--LILLIAN M. MILLER, about 10
Near Chinook, c. 1895

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Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross' Hole, by Charles M. Russell, portrays a scene which took place on September 4, 1805, when the Lewis and Clark expedition reached the Sula Basin area near Missoula, on their return journey through Montana. The mural occupies a prominent place above the Speaker's platform at the front of the House of Representatives chamber. Extensive conservation work was completed during the sixties and seventies, to protect, preserve and repair the mural.

Tipi camp

Bison robe on ground by horse

L+C party

Evolving Partnerships: Higher Education and the Rural West

WORKSHOP INVITATION

Please RSVP by September 1, 1989

Please complete the information on the reverse of this card
and return it with your check to:
Katy Wogan, WICHE, P. O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752 (telephone 303/497-0207).

For More Information: Jere Mock
WICHE
P. O. Drawer P
Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752
303/497-0222

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) is a nonprofit, regional compact established in 1953. WICHE works with 15 western states to provide high-quality, cost-effective higher education programs and to promote resource sharing opportunities throughout the region.



Evolving Partnerships:

Higher Education and the Rural West

Evolving Partnerships:
Higher Education and the Rural West

A Regional Legislative Workshop

Monday, September 18, 1989 • Colonial Inn, Helena

Workshop Highlights

Can higher education help to restore vigor to the rural West? In the past, the success of land grant universities provided expertise and knowledge that made America's heartland the breadbasket of much of the world. The challenges confronting rural America in the technological 1990s, however, are not those of the agricultural 1890s; instead, they involve coping with the many complexities that keep a community healthy or lead to its death. Today's colleges and universities, especially as they make effective use of rapidly developing technologies, can provide part of the solution—if the right policies are developed and strategies implemented.

WICHE—the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education—is cooperating with the Five-State Legislative Conference to reassess the role of higher education in rural areas, what successful interventions are being used, and what new opportunities are available to explore. A full day of stimulating discussion will be held on Monday, September 18, 1989, the opening day of the biennial conference of legislators from the largely rural states of Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The conference sessions will focus on the role of policymakers in creating an environment which supports increased rural outreach by institutions. Workshop presenters will highlight several innovative approaches being used by institutions to deliver cooperative extension services, leadership development training, adult education, distance learning, and small business development assistance.

Preliminary Program
Monday, September 18, 1989 • Colonial Inn, Helena

7:30 a.m.	Registration and continental breakfast	
8:15 a.m.–8:30 a.m.	Welcome	*Speakers:* **Gov. Stan Stephens**, Montana **Rep. Ray Peck**, Montana, Chairman, Five-State Legislative Conference
8:30 a.m.–10:15 a.m.	**Higher Education's Expanding Role: Responding to New Rural Needs**	*Introduction:* **Sen. Joseph Satrom**, North Dakota *Speaker:* **Gov. George Sinner**, North Dakota, Chairman, Western Governors' Association *Panelists:* **Sen. Dennis Nathe**, Montana **Sen. Sandra Scofield**, Nebraska **Sen. John M. Olson**, North Dakota **Rep. Jan Nicolay**, South Dakota **Sen. Boyd L. Eddins**, Wyoming
10:15 a.m.–10:30 a.m.	Concurrent sessions **Educational Entrepreneurship: Models of Rural Service**	*Introduction:* **Sen. James Stoick**, South Dakota
10:30 a.m.–10:45 a.m.	Break	
10:45 a.m.–11:45 a.m.	Concurrent sessions	
	Session 1 **Rethinking the Role of Land-Grant Universities and Cooperative Extension**	*Discussion leaders:* **William Tietz**, President, Montana State University **Jerry Wade**, Community Development Specialist, University of Missouri **Rep. Phil Tate**, Missouri

	Session 2 **Institutional Involvement in Building Rural Businesses**	*Discussion leaders:* **Mac Bryant,** Director, Wyoming Small Business Development Network **Ron Millick,** Acting Director, Office of Economic Development, Idaho State University
	Session 3 **Serving Rural Health Needs Through Institutional Outreach**	*Discussion leaders:* **Jack Geller,** Acting Director, Center for Rural Health Care, University of North Dakota **Wayne Myers,** Associate Dean of Regional Affairs, School of Medicine, University of Washington
	Session 4 **Creating Multicounty and Statewide Approaches to Rural Economic Development**	*Discussion leaders:* **Linda Baer,** Director, Center for Innovation, Technology, and Entrepreneurship, South Dakota State University **Roger McCannon,** President, West Central Minnesota Initiative Fund, University of Minnesota, Morris
11:45 a.m.–1:00 p.m.	Lunch	
1:00 p.m.–2:00 p.m.	**Higher Education and Rural Revitalization**	*Introduction:* **Rep. Charles Mertens,** North Dakota *Moderator:* **William Chance,** Western Governors' Association Consultant *Panelists:* **Sen. Lyndell Petersen,** South Dakota **Sen. Judy Jacobson,** Montana
2:00 p.m.–3:00 p.m.	Concurrent Sessions	
	Session 1 **Using Technology to Expand Educational Delivery**	*Moderator:* **Richard W. Jonsen,** Deputy Director, WICHE *Panelists:* **Sen. Frank Prevedel,** Wyoming **Carrol Krause,** Commissioner of Higher Education, Montana University System **Bob Raszkowski,** Dean, Continuing Medical Education, University of South Dakota
	Session 2 **Building Rural Capacity Through Leadership Development**	*Moderator:* **Rep. Gail Zimmerman,** Wyoming *Panelists:* **John Parr,** President, National Civic League **Robert Boyd,** Dean of Education, University of North Dakota **Dan Schler,** Site Manager, Colorado Rural Revitalization Project
3:00 p.m.–3:15 p.m.	Break	
3:15 p.m.–4:30 p.m.	Multistate caucuses *Conferees will discuss approaches described during the workshop sessions to identify the policy-level supports that are needed to strengthen higher education's role in rural development.*	*Discussion leaders:* **Sen. Dennis Nathe,** Montana **Sen. Sandra Scofield,** Nebraska **Sen. John Olson,** North Dakota **Rep. Jan Nicolay,** South Dakota **Sen. Boyd Eddins,** Wyoming

4:30 p.m.–5:00 p.m.	**Levers for Change: Rural Renewal Through State Policy Initiatives**	*Moderator:* **Sen. Chet Blaylock,** Montana *A participant from each of the small groups will report back to the full session.*
5:00 p.m.–5:20 p.m.	Closing remarks	**Phillip Sirotkin,** Executive Director, WICHE
6:00 p.m.	Western barbecue	Hosted by the Five-State Legislative Conference

Partial funding for the workshop has been provided by the Northwest Area Foundation

Registration Information
The registration fee is $25 to cover group meals. Checks should be made payable to WICHE. Please fill out the attached registration form and mail it with your check **by September 1, 1989** to: Katy Wogan, WICHE, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752.

Refunds
Refunds will be made for cancellations received on or before September 8.

Location of the Workshop and Accommodations
The workshop will be held at the Colonial Inn; however, arrangements have been made for additional accommodations at two other hotels/motels near the Colonial Inn. Room reservations should be made by contacting the hotel of your choice directly. Please refer to the "WICHE Group" to receive the discount rates. Rooms are held until 6:00 p.m. on the date of arrival unless guaranteed for late arrival with a one night's deposit. Please make your reservations **before September 5.**

Colonial Inn 2301 Colonial Drive Helena, MT 59601 406/443-2100	Single or Double Occupancy: $45.00	Complimentary shuttle service from the airport. Courtesy telephone located at the airport.
Coachhouse East 2101 E. 11th Avenue Helena, MT 59601 406/443-2300	Single Occupancy: $30.00 Double Occupancy: $43.00	Complimentary shuttle service from the airport. Courtesy telephone located at the airport.
Helena Super 8 2201 11th Avenue Helena, MT 59601 406/443-2450	Single Occupancy: $28.69 Double Occupancy: $33.19	No shuttle service offered from the airport.

To register for this workshop, please complete the registration form below and send it with your check by September 1, 1989 to Katy Wogan, WICHE, P. O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752. (telephone 303/497-0207)

REGISTRATION FORM

_____ I will attend the September 18, 1989 workshop. _____ I am unable to attend the workshop.

Name _____

Title _____

Organization _____

Mailing Address _____

_____

(city / state / zip code)

Daytime Telephone Number _____

_____ Enclosed is my check for $25.00 made payable to WICHE.

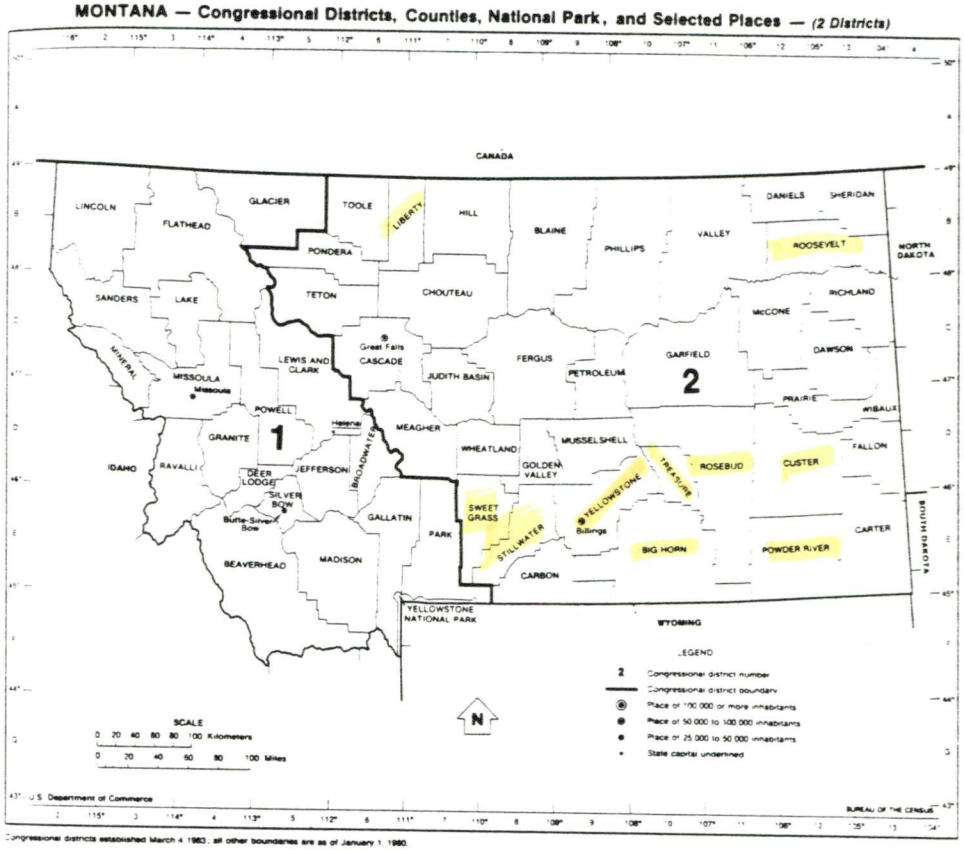
MONTANA

Helena, Montana's capital, in the 1940s was a "mountain village 4,124 feet high," wrote John Gunther in *Inside U.S.A.* "Nowhere have I come across more bizarre or more typical American contradictions. The civic center is in the form of a Mohammedan shrine, complete with tall minaret; the main street winds through the town like a shallow letter S, because it follows the route of Last Chance Gulch, where gold was found in 1864; Helena, a backwater, contains one of the most brilliantly satisfying restaurants in the whole country; the building of the leading hotel was partially financed by gold found in digging its own foundations." In the 1980s Dayton Duncan, between stints as a Democratic nominee's press secretary, found Helena "small but cosmopolitan, active but with a laid-back sophistication." Many of the people, he writes in *Out West*, "have come from somewhere else—often to escape the big cities that Great Falls is trying so hard to emulate. They like being close to the mountains, the forests, the rivers, close to the plains and the big sky." Duncan saw the same Moorish civic center but not the restaurant, but he did go into Hap's where, amid businessmen stopping in after work and yuppies starting a night on the town, he found "an old man with bib overalls with a chain looping to his watch pocket, a bushy white goatee, a crumpled hat, and thick work boots. He takes the spot next to me at the bar and orders a beer. Guessing him to be a rail worker getting off a shift, I ask if he just got in from a train, and he nods. 'Work for the Burlington Northern, do you?' I ask. He takes a deep pull at his beer and looks at me. 'I'm Fry Pan Jack,' he says. 'King of the Hoboes. On my way to the Hobo Convention in Britt, Iowa.'"

Montana has changed and Montana has stayed the same. The Big Sky is still everywhere: Montana remains a land of great empty vistas, with mountains in the west but hundreds of miles of plateaus and plains in the east—the 4th largest state in area and 44th in population, with 800,000 people in an area larger than Michigan and Indiana and Illinois. This is still small-town America—the largest metropolitan area, Billings, has about 100,000 people—but with an industrial as well as rural accent. Even in towns, you're only a few miles from hunting, fishing, camping and boating in unspoiled surroundings and wide open spaces. In the last four or five decades, Montana's mining towns and ranching counties have lost population, and people have converged on small cities—Billings, Missoula, Kalispell, Helena—with growing economies. But the muscular tone of a land settled by ranch hands and miners and railroad workers, of cowboy hats and boots and blue jeans, of men who do hard physical work and relax hard afterwards, remains a common thread in Gunther's and Duncan's Montanas—and attracts tourism, which is now the state's third industry. Montanans see a need to change their economy but also to keep their culture much the same.

The first white Americans here were Lewis and Clark in 1805; after them came the mountain men, fur traders who rendezvoused every year at a prearranged location; then came miners, seeking gold, silver, copper—sudden riches that would make them kings not of this barren land but of the metropole back East. Raucous mining towns sprang up, complete with outlaws and vigilantes. Butte, sitting on "the richest hill on earth," was for many years the state's largest city—and, aside from Denver and Salt Lake City, the only real city in the Rockies, known all over the country as a wild place, full of company goons and IWW organizers, with a Socialist mayor and millionaires who bought seats in the U.S. Senate. The heir to their financial power was the Anaconda Mining company, which from about 1900 to the 1940s bought up almost all of Montana's newspapers and many of its politicians. But Anaconda also had strong opponents like Senators Thomas Walsh, who exposed the Teapot Dome scandal, and Burton Wheeler, a

MONTANA — Congressional Districts, Counties, National Park, and Selected Places — *(2 Districts)*



progressive who broke with Roosevelt over court packing and isolationism.

For years Montana's politics were a matter of economics, with Anaconda, Montana power, the Stockmen's Association (the cattle drive that started in Texas in *Lonesome Dove* ended in Montana), and the Farm Bureau on the Republican side and the old progressives, the labor unions (Montana has no right-to-work law and is the most pro-union state in the Rockies), small farmers' groups and pork barrel beneficiaries (for a while in the 1930s Montana received more federal money per capita than almost any other state) for the Democrats. The echoes of class warfare have grown dimmer over the years. Anaconda sold its newspapers in 1959, and closed its big Montana smelter in the 1970s; government is now the biggest employer in the state. The mines are still worked, though they're now run by a Japanese concern that pellitizes low-grade ore and hauls it off to the Far East. Only a few extremes of partisan division remain, with depopulated Butte and the Indian reservations Democratic, fast-growing Kalispell and some farm counties Republican.

Senators. Except for the 1964 Johnson-Goldwater race, Montana has had a 40-year habit of voting Republican for President and Democratic for Senator. In 1988, it almost did the opposite, coming within a few points of voting for Michael Dukakis and electing for only the second time in history a Republican Senator, Conrad Burns. That leaves Montana with a bipartisan Senate delegation for the first time since the election in 1952 of Mike Mansfield, Senate majority leader

from 1961–77 and Ambassador to Japan from 1977–89.

Max Baucus, little known to the national public, still in his forties, sits in one of the potentially most powerful seats in the Senate: on the Finance Committee he ranks just behind Chairman Lloyd Bentsen, who turns 69 in 1990, Spark Matsunaga, who turns 74, and Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who turns 63. That means that Baucus, who turns 49 in 1990, has a good chance to chair Finance in the first part of the 21st century.

Baucus comes from a ranching family near Helena; he went to Stanford, worked a bit in Washington, ran for the legislature in 1972. His big race was for the western 1st District House seat in 1974: in the primary he led current Congressman Pat Williams 44%–32%, with 25% for former Congressman Arnold Olsen. Then he beat Republican incumbent Richard Shoup, who had won against Olsen in 1972 more because of Olsen's problems than his own strength. Two years later Mansfield retired, and 2d District Democrat John Melcher ran for the seat. In 1978, Senator Lee Metcalf was expected to retire, and Baucus was running for the seat. Then Metcalf died in January and Governor Thomas Judge appointed state Chief Justice Paul Hatfield to take his place. Baucus stayed in the race, however, and, much better known and not saddled with a vote for the Panama Canal treaties, beat Hatfield 65%–19% in the primary. In the general, he beat a conservative Republican investment adviser 56%–44%, after pictures of Baucus on a bucking bronco and his opponent in love beads were circulated. His 1984 opponent called Baucus a "wimp" who "talks out of both sides of his mouth and lives in fear that we'll get wise to his games." That wasn't credible in a state where voters are used to chatting with their Senators over coffee in the local cafe, and Baucus won 57%–41%.

Baucus spent much of his first years in the Senate on Montana issues, tending to local projects and making sure that big bills don't hurt Montana's volatile farm or fragile mining economy. On national issues he tended to be cautious, usually but not always in line with other Democrats. Occasionally, as when he was a leader in the move to prevent federal courts from being stripped of jurisdiction over controversial constitutional issues, did he take a visible role on a hot issue. On the Finance Committee, he specialized in health care issues, trying to expand coverage under medicare, leaving taxes and trade mostly to others.

But since around 1985, Baucus has been staking out a lead role on trade. He now chairs the trade subcommittee of Finance. Naturally, he tends to the interests of Montana lamb, beef and wheat, notably on the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement. He authored a Section 301 revision to define currency manipulations, as in South Korea and Taiwan, as unfair trade practices. In fall 1988, he came out for a bilateral treaty with Japan, based on the Canadian model, though not in this case for full free trade, but covering macroeconomic policy and military burden-sharing as well; he sees only limited progress possible under the GATT Uruguay Round talks. Baucus's general disposition is toward free trade; like other Finance leaders, he is wary of another Smoot-Hawley and does not like protectionism. Yet he is frustrated that East Asian countries won't open their markets, and he is not going to be inattentive to the needs of his home state. From the other side of the Pacific Rim, Montana looks like an almost empty treasure trove, with minerals and timber so needed in East Asia, and with only a small but skilled labor force and a minuscule number of consumers. That this sparsely populated, remote part of America should elect a Senator who may have major say over our trade policy with Asia and Europe is one of the things that makes American politics a source of fascination.

On other issues, Baucus chairs a Small Business subcommittee on Rural Economy and Family Farms, has passed the Rural Health Care Viability Act of 1987, promotes gasohol, crusades for air service to Montana (deregulation hurt here). He used his seat on Finance to put in the 1987 deficit reduction bill a provision allowing small businesses, partnerships and personal service corporations to determine their own fiscal years. He also supported an across-the-board budget freeze and voted for Gramm-Rudman. Without having to give up any other committee assignments, Baucus was able to pick up Melcher's seat on Agriculture—a bonus for Montana's

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farmers and ranchers. Baucus comes up for reelection in 1990, with a good job rating in a state with a large Democratic base. But for all his vote-getting prowess and committee positions, he still has to hustle to win convincingly in 1990.

For this is a state that surprised many by defeating its other Democratic Senator, John Melcher, in 1988, and electing in his place Conrad Burns, Billings farm news broadcaster, livestock auctioneer, livestock fieldman, tobacco chewer and for two years Yellowstone County Commissioner. Burns started off an underdog: Melcher had been representing Montana since he won a 1969 House special election; he won his two Senate races 64%–36% and 54%–42%. Melcher had seats on the Agriculture and Energy Committees, a middle-of-the-road voting record, and a deserved reputation as a maverick who often balked at following party leaders, holding up farm bills to get higher support levels and voting against the Panama Canal Treaties. Burns attacked Melcher as "a liberal who is soft on drugs, soft on defense, and very high on social programs," and as a supporter of ousted Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. He may have been helped, too, when President Reagan vetoed a wilderness bill Melcher supported and Burns opposed, and by opposition to the "let-it-burn" policy that resulted in the huge Yellowstone fires of summer 1988.

Melcher responded with a reprise of the talking cows ads that worked for him when NCPAC ran ads against him in 1982. But this time the target was different. Burns, who ended every speech with a Western "You bet!" was plainly not an outsider (being a "greenhorn" in politics is not a disadvantage here). Melcher's aim was less than true. Melcher ran ahead of Dukakis in every county but one in his old congressional district and behind Dukakis in all but four counties in the other district: testimony, even 12 years later, to the strength a hard-working incumbent House member can build. But Burns won statewide with 52%.

Burns is not likely to be an influential Senator immediately: he is 100th in seniority, a member of the minority party, from a small state. His wry country sense of humor will serve him well, but whether his conservative policies will is less clear. He sits on the Energy Committee, a good assignment for Montana, and on Commerce, Science and Transportation. The only other Republican elected Senator from Montana, Zales Ecton, lost for reelection to Mike Mansfield in 1952. Burns might well do better.

Governor. Governor Ted Schwinden, smart and unassuming, could have been reelected easily in 1988, but chose to retire. This triggered contests in both parties, resulting in the first Republican gubernatorial victory since 1964. The Democratic contest was won by former Governor Thomas Judge, elected in 1972 and 1976 and beaten in 1980 by Schwinden, who charged campaign finance irregularities. Judge had a JOBS economic program featuring public-private partnerships to promote Montana products at home and abroad. Republican Stan Stephens, a longtime state senator and broadcaster, opposed state government involvement; he appears to be as pristine a conservative as you can find in the ranks of Rocky Mountain governors. Montana's problem is that its economy depends heavily on basic commodities—minerals, coal, wheat—whose prices (the platinum of Stillwater County is an exception) tend to fall as the economy grows. The state has done well with tourism, but needs to develop new industries to generate enough jobs for its young people.

Presidential politics. Montana is clearly the most marginal of the Rocky Mountain states, and in 1988 George Bush carried it by only 52%–46%—the only Rockies state where he ran behind his national average. Yet it never sees much campaigning: even on jets it takes a long time to fly up here, and it still has only four electoral votes. Nor does the primary, held in June, attract many candidates: California votes the same day.

Congressional districting. Montana waited for the 1984 election to redistrict, switching just a couple of counties from the 1st to the 2d District. Latest estimates show them with virtually identical populations. There has been speculation, taken seriously by some, that Montana might lose one of its two House seates after the 1990 Census and might become the seventh state in the

nation to be represented by a Congressman-At-Large.

1st Congressional District. The mountainous western 1st District has had a turbulent political history: half a century ago it elected Communist party-liner Jerry O'Connell, vicious anti-Semite Jacob Thorkelson, Jeanette Rankin who voted against the declaration of war in 1941 as she had in 1917, and Mike Mansfield. Since then it has been mostly Democratic. The current congressman is Pat Williams, a former teacher, state legislator and Melcher aide. He is an old-fashioned liberal Democrat, close enough to organized labor that the state AFL-CIO director is godfather to one of his children. In 1985, Williams became one of seven deputy majority whips. He also serves on Education and Labor—a solid pro-labor, pro-teacher vote—and in 1987 became chairman of the Postsecondary Education Subcommittee. This gives him jurisdiction over such issues as college loans and grants, libraries and brittle books (books disintegrating in libraries). He is probably Education and Labor's strongest opponent of aid to church schools and voted against the ABC child care bill for that reason. He sponsored a successful bill to ban (the notoriously unreliable) employer-administered lie detector tests.

The bulk of voters in the 1st has long since shifted from heavily Democratic Butte to Missoula, Kalispell, Helena and Bozeman. Williams, who first won the seat, runs enough ahead of his party to carry the district with over 60%. He considered running for governor but bowed out of the race in September 1987.

2d Congressional District. The eastern 2d District lies mostly east of the mountains: a vast expanse of plains—the fourth largest district in the nation in area—where cattle ranches stretch as far as the eye can see and towering buttes rise over the magnificently eroded High Plains. It has most of Montana's farms and coal strip mines, but about half the population is in and around Billings and Great Falls.

Congressman Ron Marlenee, first elected in 1976, is now one of the senior Republicans on the House Agriculture Committee. He has had a say in fashioning the 1985 farm bill, the 1987 farm credit bill and the 1988 drought relief bill, and undoubtedly will play a part on the 1989 farm bill. Generally conservative, he is no doctrinaire free marketer, and supports generous farm programs, though he made a point of opposing the sodbuster section of the 1985 bill. He also sits on Interior and as ranking Republican on the Public Lands Subcommittee—a key assignment since much congressional politicking revolves around wilderness areas, national trails and the like; in 1988, a Montana wilderness bill was passed over Marlenee's objections, but President Reagan vetoed it. The fact that Marlenee was beaten on a home state matter is not surprising: he is a man of some temper and his usual (though not invariable) style is one of vehement denunciations, not bipartisan compromising.

Marlenee has not always had an easy time getting reelected. In 1988, Democrat Buck O'Brien ran even with him in Billings and Great Falls and held him to 55% district-wide; in 1986 O'Brien held Marlenee to 53%. He barely ran ahead of George Bush in an agricultural district—a sign that this seat could be seriously contested in the future.

The People: Est. Pop. 1988: 804,000; Pop. 1980: 786,690, up 2.2% 1980–88 and 13.3% 1970–80; 0.34% of U.S. total, 44th largest. 20% with 1–3 yrs. col., 17% with 4+ yrs. col.; 12.3% below poverty level. Single ancestry: 14% German, 7% English, 5% Irish, Norwegian, 2% Swedish, 1% French, Scottish, Dutch, Italian, Polish. Households (1980): 72% family, 40% with children, 63% married couples; 31.4% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $165; median house value: $46,400. Voting age pop. (1980): 554,795; 4% American Indian, 1% Spanish origin. Registered voters (1988): 505,541; no party registration.

1988 Share of Federal Tax Burden: $2,139,000,000; 0.24% of U.S. total, 46th largest.

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1988 Share of Federal Expenditures

	Total		Non-Defense		Defense	
Total Expend	$2,929m	(0.33%)	$2,664m	(0.41%)	$334m	(0.15%)
St/Lcl Grants	546m	(0.48%)	545m	(0.48%)	1m	(0.91%)
Salary/Wages	445m	(0.33%)	315m	(0.47%)	130m	(0.47%)
Pymnts to Indiv	1,368m	(0.33%)	1,314m	(0.34%)	54m	(0.29%)
Procurement	149m	(0.08%)	69m	(0.15%)	149m	(0.08%)
Research/Other	421m	(1.13%)	421m	(1.14%)	0m	(1.14%)

Political Lineup: Governor, Stan Stephens (R); Lt. Gov., Allen Kolstad (R); Secy. of State, Mike Cooney (D); Atty. Gen., Marc Racicot (R); Auditor, Andrea (Andy) Bennett (R). State Senate, 50 (27 R and 23 D); State House of Representatives, 100 (52 D and 48 R). Senators, Max Baucus (D) and Conrad Burns (R). Representatives, 2 (1 D and 1 R).

1988 Presidential Vote

Bush (R)	190,412	(52%)
Dukakis (D)	168,956	(46%)

1984 Presidential Vote

Reagan (R)	232,450	(60%)
Mondale (D)	146,742	(38%)

1988 Democratic Presidential Primary

Dukakis	83,684	(69%)
Jackson	26,908	(22%)
Gephardt	3,369	(3%)
Gore	2,261	(2%)
Simon	1,566	(1%)

1988 Republican Presidential Primary

Bush	63,098	(73%)
Dole	16,762	(19%)
Others	6,520	(8%)

GOVERNOR

Gov. Stan Stephens (R)



Elected 1988, term expires Jan. 1993; b. Sept. 16, 1929, Calgary, Alberta, Canada; home, Helena; Lutheran; married (Ann).

Career: Korean War; Radio announcer, newswriter, correspondent, 1947–1953; Cable TV executive, 1968–85; MT Senate, 1968–86.

Office: Office of the Governor, Helena 59620, 406-444-3111.

Election Results

1988 gen.	Stan Stephens (R)	190,604	(53%)
	Tom Judge (D)	169,313	(47%)
1988 prim.	Stan Stephens (R)	44,022	(50%)
	Cal Winslow (R)	37,875	(43%)
	Jim Waltermire (R)	6,024	(7%)
1984 gen.	Ted Schwinden (D)	266,578	(70%)
	Pat M. Goodover (R)	100,070	(26%)

Rep. Pat Williams (D)



Elected 1978; b. Oct. 30, 1937, Helena; home, Helena; U. of MT, U. of Denver, B.A. 1961; Roman Catholic; married (Carol).

Career: Pub. sch. teacher; MT House of Reps., 1967, 1969; Reg. Dir., Humphrey Pres. Camp., 1968; Exec. Asst. to U.S. Rep. John Melcher, 1969–71; MT State Coord., Family Ed. Prog., 1971–78.

Offices: 2457 RHOB 20515, 202-225-3211. Also 32 N. Last Chance Gulch, Helena 59601, 406-443-7878; Finlen Complex, Butte 59701, 406-723-4404; and 302 W. Broadway, Missoula 59802, 406-549-5550.

Committees: *Education and Labor* (8th of 22 D). Subcommittees: Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education; Labor Standards; Postsecondary Education (Chairman). *Interior and Insular Affairs* (8th of 26 D). Subcommittee: National Parks and Public Lands.

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	85	91	89	73	75	0	10	0	15	3
1987	100	—	88	64	—	0	—	—	7	10

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS	1987 LIB — 1987 CONS
Economic	92% — 0%	73% — 0%
Social	85% — 15%	78% — 0%
Foreign	84% — 0%	81% — 0%

Key Votes

1) Homeless $	AGN	5) Ban Drug Test	AGN	9) SDI Research	AGN
2) Gephardt Amdt	FOR	6) Drug Death Pen	AGN	10) Ban Chem Weaps	FOR
3) Deficit Reduc	FOR	7) Handgun Sales	—	11) Aid to Contras	AGN
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	AGN	8) Ban D.C. Abort $	AGN	12) Nuclear Testing	FOR

Election Results

1988 general	Pat Williams (D)	115,278	(61%)	($250,276)
	Jim Fenlason (R)	74,405	(39%)	($58,204)
1988 primary	Pat Williams (D), unopposed			
1986 general	Pat Williams (D)	98,501	(62%)	($252,708)
	Don Allen (R)	61,230	(38%)	($154,551)

SECOND DISTRICT

The People: Est. Pop. 1986: 408,000, up 3.7% 1980–86; Pop. 1980: 393,392, up 8.1% 1970–80. Households (1980): 73% family, 41% with children, 64% married couples; 31.6% housing units rented; median monthly rent: $167; median house value: $46,100. Voting age pop. (1980): 274,615; 5% American Indian, 1% Spanish origin.

1988 Presidential Vote:	Bush (R)	95,358	(54%)
	Dukakis (D)	77,437	(44%)

Rep. Ron Marlenee (R)



Elected 1976; b. Aug. 8, 1935, Scobey; home, Scobey; MT St. U., U. of MT, Reisch Sch. of Auctioneering; Lutheran; married (Cynthia).

Career: Farmer, rancher, and businessman, 1953–76.

Offices: 2465 RHOB, 202-225-1555. Also 103 N. Broadway St., Billings 59401, 406-657-6753; and 111 5th St., N., Great Falls 59401, 406-453-3264.

Committees: *Agriculture* (3d of 18 R). Subcommittees: Forests, Family Farms and Energy; Wheat, Soybeans, and Feed Grains (Ranking Member). *Interior and Insular Affairs* (3d of 15 R). Water, Power and Offshore Energy Resources; Mining and Natural Resources; National Parks and Public Lands (Ranking Member).

Group Ratings

	ADA	ACLU	COPE	CFA	LCV	ACU	NTLC	NSI	COC	CEI
1988	0	17	19	18	19	96	54	100	86	75
1987	8	—	20	36	—	83	—	—	93	69

National Journal Ratings

	1988 LIB — 1988 CONS	1987 LIB — 1987 CONS
Economic	0% — 93%	11% — 83%
Social	5% — 91%	0% — 90%
Foreign	27% — 71%	20% — 76%

Key Votes

1) Homeless $	FOR	5) Ban Drug Test	FOR	9) SDI Research	FOR
2) Gephardt Amdt	AGN	6) Drug Death Pen	FOR	10) Ban Chem Weaps	AGN
3) Deficit Reduc	AGN	7) Handgun Sales	FOR	11) Aid to Contras	FOR
4) Kill Plnt Clsng Notice	FOR	8) Ban D.C. Abort $	FOR	12) Nuclear Testing	AGN

Election Results

1988 general	Ron Marlenee (R)	97,465	(55%)	($380,928)
	Buck O'Brien (D)	78,069	(45%)	($394,102)
1988 primary	Ron Marlenee (R), unopposed			
1986 general	Ron Marlenee (R)	84,548	(53%)	($251,163)
	Buck O'Brien (D)	73,583	(47%)	($223,231)

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And fawn and flatter to avoid a sneer?
No thanks, no thanks, no thanks! But . . . just to sing,
Dream, laugh, and take my tilt of wing,
To cock a snook whenever I shall choose,
To fight for "yes" and "no", come win or lose,
To travel without thought of fame or fortune
Wherever I care to go to under the moon!
Never to write a line that hasn't come
Directly from my heart: and so, with some
Modesty, to tell myself: "My boy,
Be satisfied with a flower, a fruit, the joy
Of a single leaf, so long as it was grown
In your own garden. Then, if success is won
By any chance, you have nothing to render to
A hollow Caesar: the merit belongs to you."
In short, I won't be a parasite; I'll be
My own intention, stand alone and free,
And suit my voice to what my own eyes see!

EDMOND ROSTAND, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, act II, trans. Christopher Fry, pp. 56–57 (1975). Originally published in 1897.
This is Cyrano's declaration of independence.

657 Eastward I go only by force; but westward I go free.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, "Walking," *Excursions*, p. 266 (1894).
The essay on walking was first published after Thoreau's death, in *Atlantic Monthly*, June 1862.

658 I must walk toward Oregon, and not toward Europe. And that way the nation is moving, and I may say that mankind progress from east to west. . . . We go eastward to realize history and study the works of art and literature, retracing the steps of the race; we go westward as into the future, with a spirit of enterprise and adventure.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, "Walking," *Excursions*, p. 267 (1894).
See note at No. 657.

659 To be what no one ever was,
To be what everyone has been:
Freedom is the mean of those
Extremes that fence all effort in.

MARK VAN DOREN, "Freedom," *Morning Worship and Other Poems*, p. 124 (1960).

Freedom—defense of

660 A nation which makes the final sacrifice for life and freedom does not get beaten.

KEMAL ATATÜRK.—M. M. Mousharrafa, *Ataturk*, p. 130 (1944).
He was the first president of the Republic of Turkey.

661 In the long history of the world, only a few generations have been granted the role of defending freedom in its hour of maximum danger. I do not shrink from this responsibility—I welcome it.

To POTUS

(Smith/Blessey)
Draft Four
September 14, 1989
MONTANA

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: STATE LEGISLATURES
HELENA, MONTANA
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

Governor Stephens, Senator Burns, Congressman Marlenee, Representative Peck, Speaker Vincent, Senate President Galt, Ladies and Gentlemen. Good afternoon, and thank you for that kind introduction. And let me say what a pleasure it is to address this Five-State Conference.

You know, being here in Helena reminds me of a TV series a few months back. Maybe you saw it. "Lonesome Dove." About a cattle drive which started down in Texas and wound up in Montana. Well, this is one Texan who's followed suit. And who because of your hospitality, is feeling anything but "lonesome."

In return, I'd like to share a few words of appreciation. They're from Henry David Thoreau, who said, "Eastward I go only by force. Westward I go free." Those words hit home on a day like this. For it's freedom that moves the mind and spirit as you travel West from Washington.

You see the Mississippi, mighty and meandering. And the Great Plains, from Air Force One a giant, sprawling checkerboard. And then the Rockies, a sampling of God's handiwork. And you're free to enjoy the Big Sky -- and dream dreams as big as all America.

But as we dream, we must also act. Act as wise stewards of this generation -- for all the generations to come.

A few moments ago I spoke to the Montana Centennial Celebration. Where I talked of one kind of stewardship -- the safeguarding of our national resources. The great outdoors is precious, but fragile. To preserve it, we must protect it.

Now, in saying this, I'll confess: I feel like a student advising his teacher. For I don't have to tell you about hunting, hiking, and rafting. And like me, you never met a fish you didn't like [PAUSE] . . . Of course, after my recent vacation up in Maine, there are some who say I never met a fish, period. [PAUSE]

Stewardship can mean preserving the purity of our living environment. For America can only be as beautiful as her people are vigilant. But stewardship can also mean preserving our teaching and learning environment. For America can only be as great as her children are educated.

It's this kind of stewardship I'd like to briefly talk about and it's the reason each of you is here today in Helena -- many of you from Centennial States. Sharing ideas and responsibility to help shape the next one hundred years of American education.

We hear a lot today about education's problems. And we should. For the problems are real. A too-high drop-out rate. Too little parental involvement. Erratic standards. Too little accountability -- by teachers, and students. Schools that are

unsafe and wracked by drug use and trafficking. Kids ill-equipped to read, write, or understand new technologies.

These problems must have solutions. This Conference hopes to find them. Because when it comes to education, Washington Doesn't Know Best. The people do. Nowhere is that truer than here in the American West where local values and school autonomy are as revered as love of freedom and of country. The America of Brigham Young, Mike Mansfield, and Charles M. Russell. And perhaps nowhere is it more embodied than in the painting just behind me.

It has been called Russell's greatest work, entitled "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross' Hole." Russell painted it in 1911. But it preserves a moment from 1805. And it says a lot: About the West and, strangely enough, about Western education. To the right stand Lewis and Clark. Asking questions about a strange world. Willing and needing to learn. And in the center are the Indians. Ready to share knowledge, and lead Lewis and Clark along unknown terrain.

For decades, this spirit of freedom and discovery has spurred the West. And made possible today's Centennial observations. Yes, life was hard in 1805. So it was also in the 1880s and '90s. There were homes to be built then, and villages to be created. And schools to be constructed, so that kids could learn. How did they do it -- these Centennial pioneers? The way the West has always done it. They were selfless. Independent. They were resolute. Unafraid.

Let me take a few moments to remember how it was. Not as a trip down memory lane. But as a profile in the stewardship of education. A profile of courage, self-discipline, and above all, sacrifice -- lessons as timely to 1989 as to the pioneers of 1889.

Remember, first, the schools themselves. Names like Dry Run, Sitting Up, Crocus Hill. And their condition. Small, often with only one room. Dirt floors. And log walls.

Remember, next, the communities that built the schools. And what a task it was. Often, lumber was limited -- and had to be carried for miles. Often, funds were scarce -- but there were always enough hands. For communities pitched in -- lumberjack, village smithy, carpenter, mason -- giving of their time, and of their talents. In one place, a school opened in an abandoned stable; the kids sat on the manger. In another, the school opened above a saloon. No endeavor was too great -- no sacrifice too large. Whatever it took -- however it took -- those kids would have their school.

Remember, then, the students -- just getting to school could be mission impossible. In Chinook, Montana, almost a hundred years ago, 10-year-old Lillian Miller needed sturdy shoes; her little log school was seven miles from home. And in South Dakota, two boys had an even longer round-trip -- 24 miles. And once at school, here's what they found. Makeshift furniture: Students sat on boxes, or benches. Often, no paper. Or blackboards. At best -- Shell Creek, Wyoming -- a blackboard

made of two rubber boots, split open and tacked on the wall. Books? They were more elusive than prospectors' gold. Four or five kids studying from a single volume. And fun? It was even more remote. Kids were told to keep their feet still. That way, they wouldn't raise the dust [PAUSE] . . . when you get home, try telling that to your kids.

Just think of it. Think of how those students must have loved to learn -- for look what they endured. And when it came to love, or endurance, no one eclipsed their teachers. They were the first stewards of American education.

I'm sure you've heard the old expression, "Problems are really opportunities in disguise." Well, teachers a century ago must have seen more opportunities running around than they really deserved. Leaking roofs. Rooms full of kids of all ages and abilities. And skunks beneath the schoolhouse -- imagine what that did for student discipline. Teachers were poorly paid -- less than $30 a month. And often lacked a desk: One teacher took an organ, removed the keys, and built drawers under the top. Privacy? What privacy? Teachers were often boarded in small homes with large families. And they doubled as community leader -- since the school might serve as town church, social hall, dance parlor, and balloting place.

Then, there were the parents. And talk about double jeopardy. They had to run a farm, raise a family, and fight off everything from claim-jumpers to bears. And if that wasn't enough, they housed kids from distant families -- caring for them

and their own -- without pay. So that every child might have the chance to learn. Tough to do -- but they did it. For they were also stewards. And they realized where the future lay: In their children, through education.

These Centennial pioneers knew, as we do, that education can carve a better life -- for the son, hoping to be a cattle man, or that daughter, who wanted to teach the next generation. What's more, they knew that true learning -- basics like reading, writing, and arithmetic -- doesn't stem from trendy curricula. Rather, true learning stems from values that are always in style. Values like voluntary prayer and "Do unto others." Values that tell kids why drugs are Public Enemy Number 1 -- and detail a program, as our Administration has, to defeat that enemy.

In that context, let me say: This Federal drug program needs your help. We need the States to toughen their laws: Mandatory time for weapons offenders. No plea-bargaining on guns. The death penalty for heinous crimes. And the kind of increased resources -- more police, prosecutors, and prisons -- that ensure vicious thugs will be pursued, prosecuted, and put away for good. These steps will help make true learning possible -- and allow teachers to teach values like self-respect, discipline, good citizenship and patriotism. Values as central to the American West as the bravery that tamed its wild frontier.

No government planner told these pioneers how to structure courses. They did it on their own. Or how long the school year should be. Or whether in Nebraska -- for instance -- the

Territorial librarian could serve as superintendent of education. They decided, right here. They didn't need Washington to know that those closest to the community best understand its priorities. Nor do you today. I'm talking about local school boards, teachers, and parents working with each other and all levels of government.

In a real sense, that's why you're here. For you know -- like the Centennial pioneers -- how education can inspire. As legislators and members of the Commission, you want to increase academic standards and accountability. And spur local flexbility and choice. For you know that excellence breeds achievement, and achievement should be rewarded. And so from adult learning to K through 12 funding to rural development, you're taking that grass-roots message to the community. As your forefathers did a century ago. And as America must do today.

This Conference says: "We in the West will do our part." Well, our Administration will do its part. We, too, must be stewards. We, too, know education can be a ladder. That is why in April, I sent to the Congress the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989." It seeks to reward improving schools, increase parental choice, and enhance academic standards. And to invest in the kids, and their kids, who will truly shape "the next one hundred years."

The 1989 Education Act can advance that goal. As can this Conference. And so can an event which occurs next week -- the Nation's first Educational Summit Conference. In fact, I believe

this summit will be the first time a President has asked all 50 Governors and each Cabinet official to meet on a single issue. To talk. Think. Exchange ideas. Ideas about how to spur educational reform. And return power to the people.

A prediction: Our Summit will be as wide-ranging as the West. And a belief: Summit participants will reaffirm the central lesson of the Centennial pioneers -- only <u>together</u> can we truly educate America's children. For education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

What a legacy they have given us -- these pioneers of a century ago. And what a responsibility we have. Let us meet it. So that a hundred years from now, future generations will say of us: They taught their children well.

Thank you for the privilege of sharing this occasion, God bless you, and God bless America.

# # # #

Insert into Montana re. what Pres. wants States to do on drugs

And in that context, let me say: ~~This~~ our Federal drug program needs your help. We need the States to adopt mandatory time for weapons offenders. No plea-bargaining on guns. The death penalty for heinous crimes. And the kind of increased resources -- police, prosecutors, and prisons -- that ensure vicious thugs will be pursued, prosecuted, and put away for good.

These steps reflect the values which make true learning possible -- values like self-respect, discipline, good citizenship, and patriotism.

courts

David Runkel
453-2104

[redacted]

Montana Legislative Council

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[redacted]

[redacted]

September 8, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR STEPHEN M. STUDDERT

FROM: JOHN G. KELLER, JR.

SUBJECT: PRE-ADVANCE TO SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA: HELENA, MONTANA: AND SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

On September 5-6, 1989, Judd Swift and Gary Fendler conducted a pre-advance to Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Helena, Montana; and Spokane, Washington. The following is an overview for your consideration.

SOUTH DAKOTA SCENARIO

The President arrives Joe Foss Field, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, boards the motorcade and departs Joe Foss Field en route Sioux Falls Arena. Upon arrival, The President will either proceed to the holding room or proceed to the VIP Tent. The Centennial Commission has requested a staff photo with approximately 50 volunteers. The staff photo will last approximately 20 minutes.

Following the staff photo, The President will proceed to the holding room. After a brief hold, The President, accompanied by the governor and 6-10 schoolchildren, will board a Centennial Wagon (which The President saw in his Inaugural Parade), and proceed to the Dais Area. The wagon enters the Arena from the main convention entrance and proceeds approximately 200 ft. to the dais.Full Honors will be played by a TBD band. The 6-10 school children will have been chosen by the Centennial Commission from a statewide essay competition. (NOTE: The Centennial committee has requested that The President sign certificates for each essay contest winner). Upon arrival at the Dais area, The President, the Governor and the school children, will proceed to their seats on the Dais. Governor Mickelson will make remarks and ask the children to present their essays, bound in book form, to The President. Governor Mickelson will introduce The President for Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, The President will depart the Dais and proceed via foot, to the Motorcade (possible tree planting ceremony). The President will board the Motorcade and depart Sioux Falls Arena en route Joe Foss Field. Upon arrival, The President will board Air Force One for departure from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, en

route Helena, Montana. The Press Platform will be a 65 ft. throw, straight on.

Tree Planting

The Governor's office has suggested that we do the tree planting in a public park approximately one block away from the Arena. They think that this will help with any overflow they have and also give the children, that are lined on the route, to participate in the tree planting event.

Backdrop

The Backdrop for the main stage is composed of two elements:

1. American and Centennial flags (oversized 20' x 30') and
2. 250-300 South Dakota school children/youth, Native American Indians and 100 year-old citizens

The residents will be sitting in bleachers directly behind and to the left and right of The President. The American and Centennial flags will be suspended behind The President, thereby creating a wall.

The press platform will be at a 65 ft. throw straight on. We can seat 8,000 with press platform and security barrier. Permanent seating have 4,459 seats and the bleachers seat 4.992. We are taking out 2,300 seats behind the press platform.

Crowd Raising

The population in Sioux Falls is 81,343. We have asked the Centennial Committee to make an all out effort not only to fill the 8,000 Arena seats, but also to line the route. According to the Committee, people will be coming from as far away as 400 miles to see The President. This will be a ticketed event.

HELENA, MONTANA SCENARIO

The President arrives Helena International Airport, Helena, Montana, and proceeds to board the Motorcade. The President departs Helena International Airport en route the State Capitol. Upon arrival at the State Capitol, The President will proceed to the holding room. After a brief hold, The President will proceed to the off-stage announcement area. Upon arrival at the off-stage announcement area, The President will be announced on stage by an off-stage announcement. Full Honors will be played by a TBD band. The President will proceed to his seat on Stage. TBD will introduce Governor Stevens. Governor Stevens will make remarks and introduce The President for Brief Remarks. Following Brief Remarks, The President will depart approximately 50 ft. stage right, and participate in the Tree Planting Ceremony. Upon conclusion of the Tree Planting Ceremony, The President will proceed to the holding room. Following a 10-15 minute hold, The President will depart the holding room and proceed to the off-stage announcement area, House Chamber. Upon arrival, The President will be announced into the House Chamber and proceed directly to the Podium. The President will give Brief Remarks. Following Brief Remarks, The President will depart the House Chamber and proceed to the Holding Room where The President will have approximately 45 minutes of Private Time to allow for Press Filing Time. The President will depart the holding room and proceed to the Motorcade for departure from the State Capitol en route Helena International Airport. Upon arrival at Helena International Airport, The President will board Air Force One and depart Helena, Montana, en route Spokane, Washington.

Backdrop for Centennial Speech

The backdrop is composed of three main elements:

1. The State Capitol Building
2. American and Centennial Flags on standards
3. Indian tee-pees and covered wagons

The site is the front lawn of the Capitol. Our dais will be stage left from the front entrance of the Capitol. The President enters the dais from the rear and goes up some stairs to his seat. The lawn area will hold 8,000 people and with the streets shut down, another 7,000 people could fit into the area. We can also include covered wagons and Indian tee-pees for added backdrop color.
The press platform will be a 70 ft. throw and at a slight angle.

Background - Montana Legislative Conference

Since this is a new event, no background was included in the survey memo.

About 25 years ago, Montana and three of her neighboring states, the Dakotas and Wyoming, formed a loose knit organization known as the Four-States Conference. Later, Nebraska joined the group and the Conference became known as the Five-State Conference. Every other year, legislators from each of the five states meet for a day and a half to discuss issues of common concern. Staff agencies in each of the states support the organization of conference in turn. There is no permanent organization associated with the Conference.

Montana State Representative Ray Peck, is the Chairman of the conference this year; State Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond is Vice-Chairman.

Because this is a centennial year for three of the member states and next year is the centennial year for one other, the conference Steering Committee decided it would be an excellent opportunity to establish a broad future oriented theme to the conference. They were also presented with a proposal by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to cooperate on a joint workshop of the role of higher education in rural development. Nearly all the states have been faced with the challenge of equitable funding of K through 12 education and appropriate educational opportunity is seen as a vital issue to the future of the region. Celebrating the centennial by envisioning the future, considering the role of higher education in that future, and meeting the challenge of funding basic education have all been worked into the conference program this year.

The higher education portion of the program will occur on Monday, September 18 -- the day of The President's planned centennial visit. The balance of the program will occur Tuesday. Detailed preliminary programs have been provided to fill in the details.

WICHE

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education is an organization of western states, those states' governmental agencies, public and private colleges and universities. It was established through an interstate compact in 1953 "to provide acceptable and efficient educational facilities to meet the needs of the western region of the United States of America." In adopting this compact, states in the West pledged their cooperation to accomplish common purposes of higher education.

Member states include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. North Dakota is an affiliated state.

Philip Sirotkin is the WICHE Executive Director headquartered in Boulder, Colorado. 303/497-0200 FAX: 303/497-0291. Jere Mock is coordinating the Five-State Conference workshop.

The invitation list for the WICHE Conference was more broadly distributed than that of the Five-State Conference itself. The workshop is sponsored by and is separate but a part of the Conference.

DELEGATES WHO HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATION - as of 9/7/89

Montana	- 43
Colorado	- 14
South Dakota	- 27
North Dakota	- 49
Nebraska	- 3

Bob Pierson, Executive Director of the Conference expects the Montana and Nebraska delegations to grow in members once the fact that The President is going to attend is known.

MONTANA HOUSE CHAMBERS

There are a total of 321 fixed seats in the house. An additional 100 chairs can be brought onto the chamber of floor, as they do for joint sessions, however, as of this time, we do not need the additional chairs. Mr. Pierson feels that we can fill the chamber with staff and local educators, since the theme is education. Behind The President, as he speaks, is a large C.M. Russel painting of western prairies and indians hunting. The press would be at a 50 ft. throw and at a slight angle.

Crowd Raising

The population in Helena is 23,938 and the site that we are recommending can easily support up to 15,000 people (with streets shut down). However, 8,000 would also look full. As you know, Montana is not a heavily populated area; therefore, the site was chosen for a possible smaller crowd. The Centennial Committee is going to make an intensive effort to raise a crowd and line the route. The will have a good plan of action for crowd raising for the advance team. This will be a ticketed event for VIP and preferred public. General Public will not need tickets. (NOTE: General Public will be well back from the dais.

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON SCENARIO

The President arrives the Agriculture Center and proceeds to a Reception Room for a Staff Photo. There will be 50 - 100 VIP's and Centennial volunteers. The President departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade. The President will depart the Agriculture Center en route off-stage announcement area at Riverfront Park. The President is introduced onto Dais and proceeds to his seat. The Mayor will introduce Congressman Tom Foley. Congressman Foley will make remarks and introduce The President for Brief Remarks. Upon conclusion of Brief Remarks, The President is thanked and departs Stage left for the tree planting ceremony. Upon conclusion of the tree planting ceremony, The President proceeds to the Motorcade, and departs Riverfront Park en route Spokane International Airport.

Centennial Trail Proposal

The Centennial Committee has asked if The President could, jointly with Congressman Tom Foley, unveil a plaque at their Centennial Trail commemorating the trail. We could do this outside the Agriculture Center where the trail begins.

The Washington portion of the Centennial Trail is anticipated to cost 13.3 million dollars. The funding is a classic example of positive public/private cooperation. With the much appreciated support of Congressman Tom Foley, The Federal Government, through the Forest Service will be providing 7.2 million dollars. Approximately 9 miles of the corridor was obtained in a land exchange between Washington State PArks and Inland Paper Company, a private manufacturer of newsprint stock. Washington State Parks traded approximately 3 million dollars of surplus timberland located on Mount Spokane for a portion of Inland Empire Paper Company land along the Spokane River. The remaining funding is being provided by individual contributions, corporate and foundation gifts and in-kind services. At this point, they are within a million dollars of our goal. In order to encourage individual contributions, they have established the "Miracle Mile." Under this exciting project, they are asking citizens to purchase a foot of the trail for $100 each. The names of the purchases will be inscribed on a bronze medallion and will be placed in cement along the "Miracle Mile." The Washington portion of the trail is 39 miles long out of the entire 60 miles. It will run mostly along the Spokane River and the purpose of the trail is purely recreational.

Backdrop

The selected site at Riverfront Park is right on the River. The river will be stage right from where The President will be

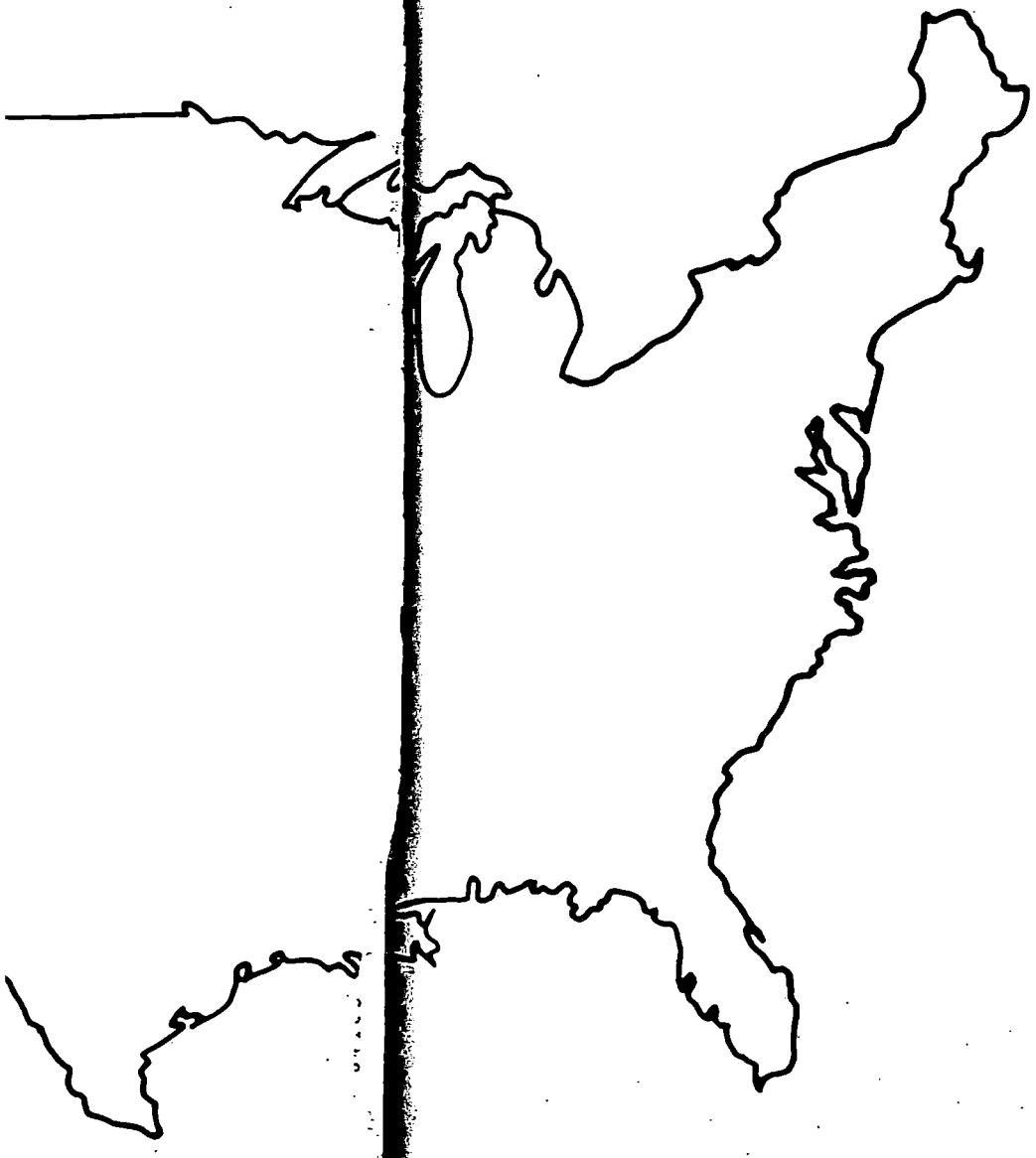
speaking. Behind The President will be a bridge, from which banners will be hung, and the Historic Train Station Tower. (NOTE: The Tower will be plainly visible to expanded pool in the roped area in front of the dais). There are also several trees in the backdrop, thus giving the sense of being in a park. The Press platform will be off at a slight angle and at a 80 ft. throw. The Park can accommodate up to 25,000 people; however, 15,000 would look full. The land slopes up from the dais, stage left, thus giving an excellent over the shoulder crowd shot. With the river so close, we could plan some Centennial celebration to include fireboats and perhaps old fashioned paddle-wheels.

Crowd Raising

The population of Spokane is 171,300. The surrounding county has 341,880 people. The fact that Congressman Tom Foley will share the dais with The President will help in our crowd raising efforts. (Spokane is Tom Foley's home-town and the middle if his district). Janet Gilpatrick, District Manager for Congressman Foley said, we should have no problem in filling this site and she has pledged her full support for our crowd raising efforts. Thus, we have chosen the largest site in the park. Also, Spokane Mayor, Vickie McNiell, has offered to turn out the schools for the speech. Mr. Jerry Hester, Superintendent of the Spokane School District, has given his full support, too. In conclusion, with the cooperation of the Centennial Committee, the Mayor's Office, the Superintendents, and Congressman Foley's office, we should be able to raise a good crowd to fill the site.

AMERICA THE QUOTABLE

Mike Edelhart and James Tinen



Facts On File Publications
460 Park Avenue South
New York, N.Y. 10016

called the most distinctively
nerica, because the points in
he East are the points in which
iffers from Europe."

James Bryce
Quoted by John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

* * *

:lasp's a little stronger,
lwells a little longer,
West begins."

Arthur Chapman
'Out Where the West Begins"
1917

* * *

wonderful, large, unfinished,
on of our country, and a most
it."

Richard Harding Davis
The West from a Car Window
1892

* * *

Vest as a *place*, but as a *push*.
ıe. I think it pushes a lot of

Walter Doty,
Quoted by Neil Morgan
Westward Tilt
1963

* * *

ıu can go into you will find on
n his workshop. If you have no
d you, and no prospect opened
ır face to the great West, and
| home and fortune."

Horace Greeley,
Quoted by James Parton
Life of Horace Greeley
1855

* * *

ı, and grow up with the coun-

Horace Greeley
Hints Toward Reform
1851

* * *

s. It would seem that we have
ons a long time already, but
California, Oregon, and Wash-
ːst' at all. In Portland I actually
he was 'going West' on a brief
Utah! People on the Pacific
lves as belonging to the 'coast';
ːomething else again. Let us,
ıclusive. Of course the West
ven states that lie wholly or in

part west of the Continental Divide from any national point of view. But of these the three fronting the Pacific are a special case."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

* * *

"...the West...means...open spaces, friendliness, a lively tincture of political radicalism, sagebrush and cattle culture and the most lordly scenery known to man, colonial economy, dry farming, Indians, absentee capital, and, above all, the politics of water."

John Gunther
Inside USA
1947

* * *

"...the West lost itself to the westerns. With its wide open spaces and varied topography and its relatively sparse population, the West offered more virgin territory and less concrete resistance to the fantasy machines of Hollywood. It was a tabula rasa on which a new country could write its own mythology and create a past for itself. Stretches of sagebrush and abruptly rising mesas became the 'Once upon a time...' of an indigenous visual folklore."

Molly Haskell
Rocky Mountain Magazine
May/June 1980

* * *

"The West will always be mythical."

Virginia W. Johnson
High Country
1972

* * *

"West is a country in the mind, and so eternal."

Archibald MacLeish
"Sweet Land of Liberty"
1955

* * *

"The West seethes with the spirit of *Why not?* It is young and eager, cocky and eternally hopeful."

Neil Morgan
Westward Tilt
1963

* * *

"The land of the heart is the land of the West."

George Pope Morris
"The West"
Littell's Magazine
April 5, 1851

* * *

"Go West, young man, go West!"

John L.B. Soule
Terre Haute Express
1851

* * *

"The West does not need to explore its myths much further; it has already relied on them too long."

Wallace Stegner
The Sound of Mountain Water
1980

* * *

"Angry as one may be at what careless people have done, still do, to a noble habitat, it is hard to be pessimistic about the West. This is the native home of hope."

Wallace Stegner
The Sound of Mountain Water
1980

* * *

"In the East fames are won,
In the West deeds are done."

Henry David Thoreau
Collected Poems
1943

* * *

"What is at the heart of the West? Where is the center from which the shaping force and power radiate? The answer is simple if we would only see and accept it. The heart of the West is a desert, unqualified and absolute."

Walter Prescott Webb
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce
The Mountain States of America
1972

* * *

"The gap between then and now is shorter here."

Nancy Wood
Colorado: Big Mountain Country
1969

THE LANDSCAPE

"I detest the word 'resource.' How can a wild river, part of nature's bloodstream, come to be regarded primarily as a goddamned... *resource?* As if it were no more than a vein of coal, a field of cabbages, a truckload of cow manure?"

Edward Abbey
Rocky Mountain Magazine
May, 1979

* * *

"The Great American Desert is an awful place. People get hurt, get sick, get lost out there. Even if you survive, which is not certain, you will have a



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An American Primer



EDITED BY

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN

CHICAGO AND LONDON
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

permitted. . . . let no man at the East quiet himself, and dream of liberty, whatever may become of the West. . . . Her destiny is our destiny."

With this appeal to the conscience of New England, he adds appeals to her fears lest other religious sects anticipate her own. The New England preacher and schoolteacher left their mark on the West. The dread of Western emancipation from New England's political and economic control was paralleled by fears lest the West cut loose from her religion. Commenting in 1850 on reports that settlement was rapidly extending northward in Wisconsin, the editor of the *Home Missionary* writes: "We scarcely know whether to rejoice or to mourn over this extension of our settlements. While we sympathize in whatever tends to increase the physical resources and prosperity of our country, we cannot forget that with all these dispersions into remote and still remoter corners of the land, the supply of the means of grace is becoming relatively less and less." Acting in accordance with such ideas, home missions were established and Western colleges were erected. As seaboard cities like Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore strove for the mastery of Western trade, so the various denominations strove for the possession of the West. Thus an intellectual stream from New England sources fertilized the West. On the other hand, the contest for power and the expansive tendency furnished to the various sects by the existence of a moving frontier must have had important results on the character of religious organization in the United States. The religious aspects of the frontier make a chapter in our history which needs study.

INTELLECTUAL TRAITS

From the conditions of frontier life came intellectual traits of profound importance. The works of travelers along each frontier from colonial days onward describe for each certain traits, and these traits have, while softening down, still persisted as survivals in the place of their origin, even when a higher social organization succeeded. The result is that to the frontier the American intellect owes its striking characteristics. That coarseness and strength combined with acuteness and inquisitiveness, that practical, inventive turn of mind, quick to find expedients, that masterful grasp of material things, lacking in the artistic but powerful to effect great ends, that restless, nervous energy, that dominant individualism, working for good and for evil, and withal that buoyancy and exuberance which comes with freedom, these are traits of

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the frontier, or traits called out elsewhere because of the existence of the frontier. Since the days when the fleet of Columbus sailed into the waters of the New World, America has been another name for opportunity, and the people of the United States have taken their tone from the incessant expansion which has not only been open but has even been forced upon them. He would be a rash prophet who should assert that the expansive character of American life has now entirely ceased. Movement has been its dominant fact, and, unless this training has no effect upon a people, the American intellect will continually demand a wider field for its exercise. But never again will such gifts of free land offer themselves. For a moment at the frontier the bonds of custom are broken, and unrestraint is triumphant. There is not *tabula rasa*. The stubborn American environment is there with its imperious summons to accept its conditions; the inherited ways of doing things are also there; and yet, in spite of environment, and in spite of custom, each frontier did indeed furnish a new field of opportunity, a gate of escape from the bondage of the past; and freshness, and confidence, and scorn of older society, impatience of its restraints and its ideas, and indifference to its lessons, have accompanied the frontier. What the Mediterranean Sea was to the Greeks, breaking the bond of custom, offering new experiences, calling out new institutions and activities, that, and more, the ever retreating frontier has been to the United States directly, and to the nations of Europe more remotely. And now, four centuries from the discovery of America, at the end of a hundred years of life under the Constitution, the frontier has gone, and with its going has closed the first period of American history.

☆

No single interpretation of America's past has been more enthusiastically received at the time—or more violently rejected later—than Frederick Jackson Turner's "frontier hypothesis." For more than a generation after its initial statement in 1893 it remained the creed of nearly every American historian. There was a reason for this; Turner's explanation of the nation's uniqueness admirably fitted the popular mood during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The frontier thesis was a flattering formula; it assured the people that the mighty nation of which they were so proud was their own creation, and not a mere importation from

Europe. It was a nationalistic formula; Americans could learn that the institutions responsible for this greatness—democracy, individualism, freedom—were uniquely their own. It was a democratic formula; citizens in that day of political Progressivism could glory in the fact that the humble as well as the mighty had shaped the destiny of the United States. It was an optimistic formula; America's greatness had been achieved by individual effort which would continue to inspire progress in the future. So the nation embraced the frontier thesis as the gospel, and rewrote its textbooks to glorify the pioneer above the industrialist or the immigrant.

This was dangerous, as Turner recognized, for he was a better historian than some of his disciples and realized that no single force was responsible for such a complex social organism as the United States. The tide of reaction set in shortly after his death in 1932. Again the time was ripe for such a change. Scholars, readjusting their concepts to the terrible new world created by the Great Depression, began to wonder whether the United States had ever been the land of limitless opportunity pictured by frontier historians, just as they questioned the role of pioneer individualism in a land where cooperative effort seemed essential for economic rehabilitation. Others bridled against Turner's agrarian emphasis in a day when factories, cities, and class conflicts shaped the course of events.

So critics leaped to the attack during the 1930's and 1940's. Some quarreled with Turner's loose terminology and exact definitions, insisting that his very vagueness invalidated his hypothesis. Others singled out special areas for criticism, denying that the frontier had ever served as a safety valve for discontented easterners, or that it had fostered democracy. Still others damned the Turnerites for focusing undue attention on a single causal force, maintaining that industrialization, urbanization, and social unrest had always been more important than westward expansion in shaping the national character. Even more devastating was the charge that the frontier hypothesis had helped plunge the United States into its state of chaos. By stressing the uniqueness of the national experience, critics insisted, Turner's thesis had engendered an isolationist spirit that hindered the international cooperation needed to lift the country from depression and foster the one-world ideal of the twentieth century.

In the end these critics went too far, and once more in the 1950's and 1960's the pendulum began to swing in the other direction. A new generation of scholars, sensibly paying less attention to Turner's state-

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pioneering exper
tions differing fr
economists, have
influence the pa
century. Still oth
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Woodrow Wilson,

ment of the frontier hypothesis than to the hypothesis itself, launched investigations that have restored this challenging thesis to its rightful place in American historiography. Some, using the techniques of sociologists, political scientists, and statisticians, have concluded that the pioneering experience did stimulate the growth of democratic institutions differing from those of Europe. Others, drawing on findings of economists, have agreed that a frontier safety valve had operated to influence the pattern of labor organization during the nineteenth century. Still others have demonstrated that comparative studies of frontier and nonfrontier countries suggested that expansion did stimulate innovation, mobility, and the blurring of class lines, just as Turner had postulated.

Whatever the results of the scholarly in-fighting, Turner's theories have become part of the nation's folklore and have altered the diplomatic and political behavior of the United States. Expansionist-minded diplomats, fastening on the Turnerian doctrine that the perennial rebirth of society on new frontiers has rekindled the democratic spirit, have argued for half a century that new territories must be acquired or the national heritage surrendered. Imperialists used this argument in demanding territorial acquisitions after the Spanish-American War; men of such differing beliefs as J. P. Morgan and Woodrow Wilson agreed that the extension of American authority abroad would foster both economic growth and democracy; Franklin D. Roosevelt insisted that the export of the nation's democratic institutions was a necessary prelude to the better world that would emerge from World War II; his successor advanced the "Truman Doctrine" as a device to expand and defend the frontiers of democracy throughout the world. Belief in the superiority of American democratic institutions was older than Turner, but his insistence that these institutions owed their greatness to the frontier experience was a significant force in their acceptance and propagation.

Domestic policy in the United States has similarly been altered by popular belief in the Turnerian doctrine. Progressive statesmen, agreeing that the end of the frontier closed the door on those who sought to rehabilitate themselves by exploiting nature's virgin resources, have through the twentieth century acted on the belief that the federal government must supply Americans with the opportunity and security formerly provided by free land. This was the philosophy that underlay the New Nationalism of Theodore Roosevelt, the New Freedom of Woodrow Wilson, the New Deal of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and the Fair

Deal of Harry Truman. "Our last frontier has long since been reached," declared Franklin Roosevelt. "Equality of opportunity as we have known it no longer exists. Our task now is not the discovery or exploitation of natural resources or necessarily producing more goods. It is the sober, less dramatic business . . . of distributing wealth and products more equitably, of adapting existing economic organizations to the service of the people. The day of enlightened administration has come." A still later president, John F. Kennedy, signaled his approval of these beliefs by adopting "the New Frontier" as a slogan for his Administration. And President Lyndon B. Johnson has proclaimed his predecessor's "frontier" as only the borderland of the "Great Society." In such programs Frederick Jackson Turner's essay endures today, as part of the public consciousness of the United States.

NEWS

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PUBLIC SUPPORTS CHANGE IN SCHOOL POLICIES

Bloomington, IN — The U.S. public is ready for "tradition-shattering changes" in the policies that govern schooling, according to the report of the "21st Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," which appears in the September 1989 issue of the Phi Delta Kappan.

Written by Stanley Elam, former editor of the Kappan and coordinator of Phi Delta Kappa's polling program, and by Alec Gallup, co-chairman of the Gallup Organization, the report of the 1989 Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education poll points to a number of findings supporting that inescapable conclusion.

Elam and Gallup report that "the public favors, by a 2-1 margin, allowing students and their parents to choose which public schools in their communities the students will attend." The idea of parental choice, already state law in at least three states and a centerpiece of the Bush Administration's education policy, is especially popular among nonwhites and among younger adults.

Elam and Gallup also point out that 70% of the respondents favor requiring public schools "to conform to national achievement standards and goals" and that 69% favor requiring the public schools "to use a standardized national curriculum." Moreover, 61% of those who favor

There is one thing I want to make clear before going on. I have heard the criticism that choice would promote a two-tiered system of education, that is, one system for the fortunate and another for the disadvantaged. It is blind not to recognize that inequities already exist in our schools. It assumes that choice cannot be exercised in an effective and responsible manner by *all* parents and students to improve their situation. I say, enable all Americans to make choices in education. Furthermore, armed with the power of choice, parents can force inferior schools to *upgrade or close*. No citizen should attend a second rate school in the United States of America.

"No citizen should attend a second rate school in the United States of America."

President Bush and I are determined to use the power of choice to help restructure American education. The President, who visited a magnet school in Rochester just yesterday, has asked Congress to expand the federal magnet schools program in the "Educational Excellence Act of 1989," and I strongly endorse that proposal. Among other issues, this measure also calls for alternative certification of teachers; recognizing Merit Schools, outstanding teachers and science scholars; and the funding of drug prevention programs.

In order to provide momentum in the national effort on choice in education, I am announcing several federal initiatives.

First, I will move immediately to convene four Regional Strategy Meetings composed of teams of Governors, legislators, State Education Chiefs and parents to develop innovations to promote choice in their respective states.

Second, I am creating in our own office a special task force to promote, encourage and evaluate choice programs and report to me on a quarterly basis regarding our progress in those areas. Based on the findings of the task force, you will be hearing more from us on additional federal activities.

Third, I am today naming Jack Klenk of our staff as a Special Advisor on Choice Programs to work on the development of further initiatives.

Fourth, I am directing the Office of Educational Research and Improvement to identify choice as a major priority of grants to be awarded this year under the Secretary's Fund for Innovation in Education.

We are also aware of a special and critical obligation to see that the public has valid information at its disposal for making choices in education. I plan two immediate actions to fulfill that responsibility.

First, I am releasing two publications that distill the theory and practice of choice, and will release two others in the near future.

Choosing a School for Your Child is a practical guide for parents on how to select a school. Although this booklet is designed for parents, we believe it will also interest educators and policymakers. This publication will be translated into Spanish to ensure its widest distribution to the public. Parents can get these booklets free of charge through the Consumer Information Center.

"Our past successes were built on a recognition that parents, teachers, students and local school administrators must work together to educate our nation's children."

The second book, *Educating Our Children: Parents and Schools Together*, is a report prepared for the President in January 1989 by the Working Group on the Parental Role in Education. It addresses the issue of parental involvement as a key factor in educating children.

Improving Schools and Empowering Parents: The White House Workshop on Choice in Education will discuss that conference and provide background on the issue of choice. This booklet will be released this summer, along with *Parental Choice in Six Nations.*

At the request of the state of Minnesota, I am ordering the Department to conduct a three-year evaluation of the impact of that state's ambitious open-enrollment choice program. Governor Rudy Perpich's pioneering efforts in Minnesota provide an unparalled laboratory for looking at what works and how it works in choice programs.

Montana's Capitol

Montana's capitol, overlooking Prickly Pear Valley and one mile west of famed Last Chance Gulch, was completed in 1902. Two large wings were added in 1912, making the present structure 464 feet long and some 130 feet wide.

On the main floor are the executive offices, with the Governor's reception room in the east wing the most impressively decorated. The rotunda, located in the center of the structure, offers an interior view of the dome - 100 feet above the rotunda floor. Imbedded in the terrrazo floor of the rotunda is "The Great Seal of the State of Montana," containing a representation of a plow, a miner's pick and shovel and surrounded by mountain scenery and the Great Falls of the Missouri River.

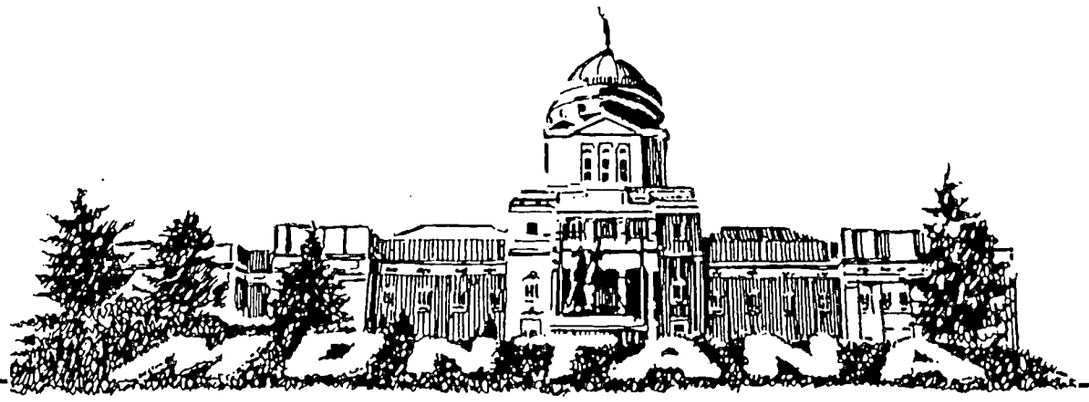
In the west wing of the third floor are the House of Representatives and Senate chambers and their committee rooms and offices. The east wing houses the Senate offices.

Constituting the largest room in the Capitol, the rectangular House of Representatives chamber also houses the largest and most valuable painting owned by the State of Montana - Charles M. Russell's historical depiction of Lewis and Clark meeting with the Indians at Ross' Hole in 1805. Valued at upwards of $1 million, the painting measures almost 25x12 feet and hangs over the desk of the Speaker of the House.

The fourth floor of the capitol provides gallery seating for both the House and Senate chambers and provides an excellent view of both chambers. Committee rooms and staff offices are also located on this floor.

Decorated extensively throughout with historical paintings and statuary, the capitol has long been a tourist showplace - a "must" while visiting in Helena.

See maps on pages 8 and 9.



FACTS ABOUT MONTANA'S CAPITOL

1864 Montana Territory created
1889 Montana becomes the 41st state
1894 Helena wins election for state capital
1899 Construction of Capitol begins
1902 Capitol completed
- Style: Greek neoclassic
- Architects: Charles Emlen Bell and John Hackett Kent
- Approximate cost (furnished): $485,000
- Land area: Capitol sits on 14.1 acres
- Exterior material: Montana sandstone
- Dome: faced with copper; rises 165 feet
- Decoration: French renaissance design by F. Pedretti's Sons of Cincinnati, Ohio. which completed the frescos, stained glass and murals

1912 Expansion of Capitol—two wings added
- Architects: Frank Andrews of New York, Link and Haire of Montana
- Cost: approximately $500,000
- Exterior material: Montana granite
- Wall murals: Montana artists Charles M. Russell, Edgar S. Paxson, and Ralph DeCamp

1930 Civil Works Administration repaints the walls of the Rotunda and refaces the copper dome
1963-1965 Major renovation for earthquake strengthening and modernization
Construction bids total over $2,000,000

Statues at the Capitol

Liberty (1902)—A bronze statue of Lady Liberty holding a torch and shield tops the Capitol dome.

Thomas Francis Meagher (1905)—An equestrian statue in front of the Capitol depicts the Irish revolutionary who twice served as Acting Governor of Montana Territory.

Wilbur Fisk Sanders (1913)—This standing statue faces the south entrance to the Capitol and represents one of Montana's first U.S. Senators. Sanders was also a leader of the Vigilantes of Virginia City.

Jeannette Rankin (1980)—A statue honoring the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress (1916) stands behind the grand staircase. Ms. Rankin was the only member of Congress to vote against the entry of the United States into both World War I and World War II.

Thomas Walsh—(bust in the Rotunda) Walsh served in the U.S. Senate from 1913-1933. He was chairman of a special Senate committee that investigated the Teapot Dome Scandal.

Burton K. Wheeler (1977)—(bust in the Rotunda) Wheeler served in the U.S. Senate from 1923 to 1947. He ran for Vice-President on the Progressive Party ticket with Robert LaFollette in 1924.

Joseph Dixon (1962)—(bust in the Rotunda) Dixon served in the U.S. House, the U.S. Senate and was Governor of Montana from 1921-1925.

Services in the Capitol

Restrooms—located on the 1st and 2nd floors to the left of the grand staircase

Post Office—on 1st floor, Open from 8:00-12:00 a.m. weekdays.

Snack Bar—in the basement of the Capitol.

Gift shop and museum—in the Montana Historical Society located directly across the street to the east of the Capitol.

SELF-GUIDED TOUR OF THE MONTANA CAPITOL

Begin your self-guided tour in the Rotunda. The numbered paragraphs below correspond with the numbered rooms on the map below.

(1) The Rotunda, a circular room decorated in French Renaissance style, features scagliola columns (hollow, artificial marble), Tennessee marble wainscoting, terrazzo tile floor and a frescoed dome. The paintings depict four frontier heroes: the Native American, the cowboy, the miner and the trapper/explorer. Also shown is the driving of the final spike at the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1883.

Proceed down hall to the east. The receptionist will direct you to the Governor's Reception Room if it is not in use.

(2) The Governor's Reception Room, part of the 1912 addition to the Capitol, is used for meetings, receptions and press conferences. Designed as an English Tudor "period room," the walls are paneled in oak and the original upholstered chairs are decorated with oak carvings of helmets and shields. Vermont marble mantels grace the nonfunctioning fireplaces. The brass door knobs are decorated with the state seal of Montana.

Return to the Rotunda. Ascend the grand stairway, turn left and mount nearby stairs. Enter the door at the top of the stairs and you are in the gallery of the former Supreme Court.

(3) Originally the Senate, this room served as the Supreme Court from 1912 to 1983. It became a committee hearing room when the Supreme Court relocated to a new building. The scagliola columns, the stained-glass ceiling, and the paintings are original. The paintings represent (from left to right) "Gates of the Mountains," "Wagon Train Under Attack by Indians," "Signing the Enabling Act," "Lewis' First View of the Rocky Mountains," "Approval of Montana's Constitution," "Buffalo Chase," and "The Last of the Buffalo."

Exit through same door you entered. Turn right and follow the hallway around two sides of the Rotunda and through a door into the gallery of the Senate.

(4) The Montana Senate, which convenes every other year for a 90-day session, has 50 members, each elected for a 4-year term. The President of the Senate occupies the chair at the head of the rostrum and the Senate staff members are seated at the semi-circular desk beneath. Votes register electronically on the large board at the front of the room.

The Senate chamber was substantially altered by a mid-1960's remodeling project. The mahogany rostrum and the paintings are original.

The paintings tell the story of early settlement in Montana. The large one at the front of the room shows "The Louisiana Purchase." Explorers, fur traders, miners, missionaries and the military are represented in the paintings titled "Lewis and Clark at Three Forks," "Dawson and Choteau at Old Fort Benton", "Prospectors at Nelson Gulch," "Fathers Ravalli and DeSmet at St. Mary's Mission," and "Custer's Last Battle."

Exit through door behind the voting board. Follow hallway and descend to third floor by stairs or elevator. Turn left and enter the lobby of the House of Representatives.

(5) On display in the Lobby of the House of Representatives are six paintings by the Montana artist, Edgar S. Paxson. A contemporary of Charles Russell, Paxson was commissioned in 1911 to portray a series of important individuals and events in the history of Native American-white relations in Montana.

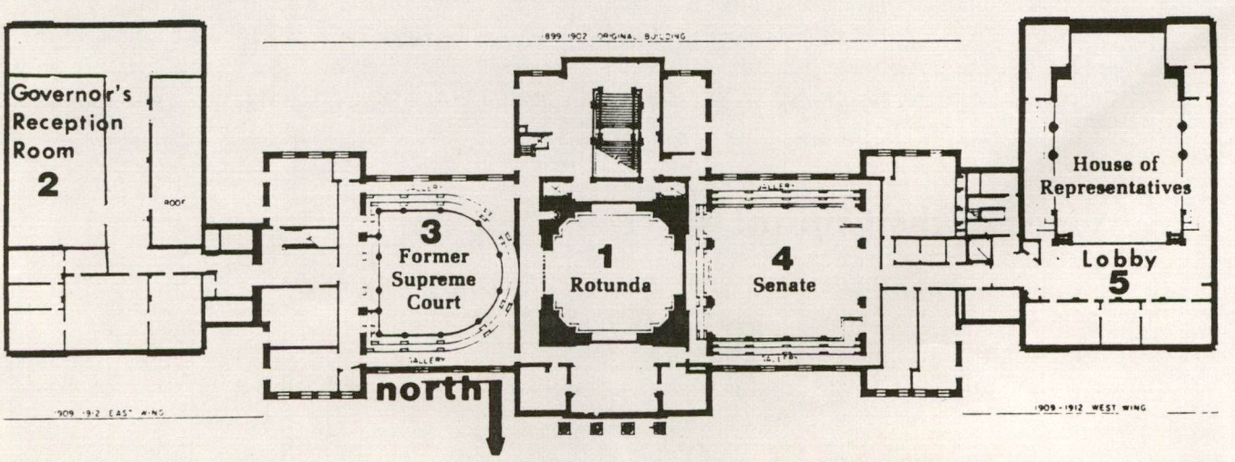
The House of Representatives occupies the west wing of the the 1912 addition to the Capitol. Never significantly remodeled, the room features solid Vermont marble columns, glass skylights, and an oak rostrum and desks.

Montanans elect 100 Representatives who each serve a 2-year term. The presiding officer is the Speaker of the House. As in the Senate, the Democrats sit on your right and the Republicans are seated on the left.

Many critics consider the painting above the rostrum to be Charles Russell's masterpiece. It is called "Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross' Hole." For more information on this painting see the flier available in the House Lobby.

Exit and take the stairs or the elevator to the 2nd floor. Proceed down the "Gallery of Outstanding Montanans" and you will be back in the Rotunda.

This map represents the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors of the Capitol. Follow the self-guiding tour directions in boldface type to find the floor on which to view each room. The numbers on the map refer to the room descriptions above.



The American public education system was once the envy of the world. Our past successes were built on a recognition that parents, teachers, students and local school administrators must work together to educate our nation's children. We strayed from this solid principle some time ago and placed our trust in processes and institutions that distanced parents and students from their educational systems. The concept of choice returns the crucial element of parent and student involvement. This involvement revives the relationship between parent and teacher, parent and principal, parent and student, and parent and parent, thereby rekindling community concern for education in this great country.

"He is free who lives as he chooses," a Greek philosopher wrote nearly 2000 years ago. Americans today still hold firmly to that ancient but timeless ideal. To be an American means to have choices. Yet, ironically, we are often powerless to make one decision with a profound and enduring effect...where to send our children to school.

Thank you.

Lauro F. Cavazos was asked by President George Bush to continue as Secretary of Education following the November 1988 presidential election. Secretary Cavazos was originally nominated for the post by President Ronald Reagan on August 9, 1988, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on September 20, 1988.

Memo from Judd Swift

Background - Montana Legislative Conference

Since this is a new event, no background was included in the survey memo.

About 25 years ago, Montana and three of her neighboring states, the Dakotas and Wyoming, formed a loose knit organization known as the Four-States Conference. Later, Nebraska joined the group and the Conference became known as the Five-State Conference. Every other year, legislators from each of the five states meet for a day and a half to discuss issues of common concern. Staff agencies in each of the states support the organization of conference in turn. There is no permanent organization associated with the Conference.

Montana State Representative Ray Peck, is the Chairman of the conference this year; State Senator H.W. "Swede" Hammond is Vice-Chairman.

Because this is a centennial year for three of the member states and next year is the centennial year for one other, the conference Steering Committee decided it would be an excellent opportunity to establish a broad future oriented theme to the conference. They were also presented with a proposal by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to cooperate on a joint workshop of the role of higher education in rural development. Nearly all the states have been faced with the challenge of equitable funding of K through 12 education and appropriate educational opportunity is seen as a vital issue to the future of the region. Celebrating the centennial by envisioning the future, considering the role of higher education in that future, and meeting the challenge of funding basic education have all been worked into the conference program this year.

The higher education portion of the program will occur on Monday, September 18 -- the day of The President's planned centennial visit. The balance of the program will occur Tuesday. Detailed preliminary programs have been provided to fill in the details.

WICHE

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education is an organization of western states, those states' governmental agencies, public and private colleges and universities. It was established through an interstate compact in 1953 "to provide acceptable and efficient educational facilities to meet the needs of the western region of the United States of America." In adopting this compact, states in the West pledged their cooperation to accomplish common purposes of higher education.

Member states include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. North Dakota is an affiliated state.

Philip Sirotkin is the WICHE Executive Director headquartered in Boulder, Colorado. 303/497-0200 FAX: 303/497-0291. Jere Mock is coordinating the Five-State Conference workshop.

The invitation list for the WICHE Conference was more broadly distributed than that of the Five-State Conference itself. The workshop is sponsored by and is separate but a part of the Conference.

DELEGATES WHO HAVE ACCEPTED INVITATION - as of 9/7/89

Montana	- 43
Colorado	- 14
South Dakota	- 27
North Dakota	- 49
Nebraska	- 3

Bob Pierson, Executive Director of the Conference expects the Montana and Nebraska delegations to grow in members once the fact that The President is going to attend is known.

MONTANA HOUSE CHAMBERS

There are a total of 321 fixed seats in the house. An additional 100 chairs can be brought onto the chamber of floor, as they do for joint sessions, however, as of this time, we do not need the additional chairs. Mr. Pierson feels that we can fill the chamber with staff and local educators, since the theme is education. Behind The President, as he speaks, is a large C.M. Russel painting of western prairies and indians hunting. The press would be at a 50 ft. throw and at a slight angle.

Crowd Raising

The population in Helena is 23,938 and the site that we are recommending can easily support up to 15,000 people (with streets shut down). However, 8,000 would also look full. As you know, Montana is not a heavily populated area; therefore, the site was chosen for a possible smaller crowd. The Centennial Committee is going to make an intensive effort to raise a crowd and line the route. The will have a good plan of action for crowd raising for the advance team. This will be a ticketed event for VIP and preferred public. General Public will not need tickets. (NOTE: General Public will be well back from the dais.

Russell Pointing

Seshoon Indian told them this for.

Met with Flatheads (foolish people)
Seshoon Indian translating L&C
asking for help.
Indian is pulling out Buffalo robe.
Going into unknown. Going to learn
something from Indians.

so they can sit & smoke & discuss
it. Symbol of respect & friendship

- Willingness to learn from other people.

The meeting of Diff. cultures
L&C relied on native people
for successful journey

C.R. highlighted Indians
C.R. understood history & events

They were asked for help & they gave it.

aware of the environment. Knows the lay of the land.

Indians were strong & noble full of character

Group of Indians on horses looking over at interpreter & L&C

→ look strong & secure

Teepees set up in group back left showing the comm. of Indians

Gathering from lodges to see what's happening - they're curious

This was their world.
You needed their help to survive.
Using their environment & putting it back again

In Indian culture it important to share

OERL 354 ESD 2009

Stewardship

5 State Legis. Speech

~~I~~ ~~then~~ His trip has covered ~~environment bc it's important~~ ←
Education 100 yrs ago RRR Values family support

~~II~~ You're doing great things.
- Education is an issue of the future.
- You're taking it to state level where it should belong.
~~- Choice~~

Parental Autonomy

~~III I~~ think it's important ~~this~~ it what we've done
- Education package (Dept. - Rep) leaders of the year Education Reform

Choice in States like Neb & Montana

~~IV this~~
This is what the Admin. is doing

~~II Part Dnd these are~~
Next week I ~~meet w/~~ hearing from ~~the~~ all the ~~pillars~~ Gov. ~~to discuss~~

My goals are - - -

Susan Neal

Montana Historical Society

406/444-4713

re: Chas Russell ptg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
PAINTING BY CHARLES M. RUSSELL

"Lewis and Clark Meeting the Flathead Indians at Ross' Hole," by Charles M. Russell, portrays a scene which took place on September 4, 1805, when the Lewis and Clark expedition reached the Sula Basin area in southwestern Montana. The Captains were looking for a northern pass by which, they had been told, the Nez Perces cross the mountains. The expedition leaders were anxious to reach the Pacific Ocean before winter snows would impede their travel.

Clark describes the meeting with the Flatheads in his journal:

September 4th Wednesday 1805

. . . prosued our Course down the Creek to the forks about 5 miles where we met a part[y] of the Tushepau [Flathead] nation, of 33 Lodges about 80 men 400 Total and at least 500 horses, those people rec[e]ved us friendly, threw white robes over our Shoulders & Smoked in the pipes of peace, we Encamped with them & found them friendly, The Chief harangued untill late at night, Smoked in our pipe and appeared Satisfied. I was the first white man who ever wer on the waters of this river.

September 5th Thursday 1805

we assembled the chiefs and warriers and Spoke to them with much dificuel[t]y as what we Said had to pass through Several languages before it got into theirs, which is a gugling kind of language Spoken much thro the trought [throat] in the Course of the day I purchased 11 horses and exchanged 7 for which we gave a fiew articles of merchandise, those people possess ellegant horses

Lewis and Clark can be seen on the far right hand side of the painting, not in the center of the work as might be expected. This composition emphasizes that Lewis and Clark were merely traveling through a region dominated by the Native Americans. Those who view the painting are meant to see this meeting from the perspective of the Flathead Indians.

Charles Russell was commissioned to create this painting in 1911 when the wings of the Capitol were under construction. The huge canvas, nearly 25' by 12', was painted in his log cabin studio in Great Falls. The canvas was so large that the roof of his studio had to be raised in order to get the canvas in and out. This now priceless painting is considered by modern critics to be Russell's masterpiece.

Extensive conservation work was completed in the sixties and seventies to protect, preserve, and repair the mural. Originally the painting was mounted in this location on an exterior wall. Consequently, it was subject to the extremes of Montana temperatures. The high and low temperatures caused the wall to expand and contract, resulting in paint loss to the mural on the other side. A wall was added to the exterior of the building in back of the painting to help minimize the problem.

Other works by the Cowboy Artist, Charles M. Russell, may be viewed in the Mackay Gallery at the Montana Historical Society, located across the street from the Capitol. The Society Museum is open Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; on Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Dora Walter

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Park, Florida, which from 1942 were known as the Yerkes Laboratories, and it was there that he acquired a worldwide reputation as one of the leading authorities on the great apes, especially on the chimpanzee. He published many influential books and papers; among the books were *The Dancing Mouse; a Study in Animal Behavior*, 1907; *Introduction to Psychology*, 1911; *The Mental Life of Monkeys and Apes*, 1916; *Almost Human*, 1925; *The Great Apes: A Study of Anthropoid Life*, 1929, written with his wife, Ada W. Yerkes; and *Chimpanzees: A Laboratory Colony*, 1943. He also served as a consultant to army intelligence during World War II. The recipient of many awards and honors for his work with great apes, he died in New Haven, Connecticut, on February 3, 1956.

Yoelson, Asa, *see* Jolson, Al

York, Alvin Cullum (1887–1964), soldier. Born in Pall Mall, Fentress County, Tennessee, on December 13, 1887, York had little formal education, dropping out of school in the third grade to work in a blacksmith shop. In 1911 he underwent a religious conversion at a revival meeting and when the United States entered World War I he declared himself a conscientious objector. His petition for exemption from the draft was denied, however, and he was inducted into the army and served overseas in the 82nd Infantry Division. While taking part in the battle of the Argonne Forest on October 8, 1918, York demonstrated outstanding heroism by leading an attack on a German machine-gun nest. He and his men killed 25 of the enemy, and, acting almost alone, he captured 132 prisoners and 35 machine guns. When asked how he had done this all by himself, he replied: "I surrounded 'em." The act made him the major popular hero of the war. On November 1, 1918, shortly before the armistice, he was promoted to sergeant and later was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor and the French Croix de Guerre. Altogether he received some 50 other decorations and became one of the most celebrated heroes of the war. After the war, however, he refused to capitalize on his fame; he returned to Tennessee to live on a farm granted him by the state. In 1928 he published his autobiography and in 1940 allowed the movie *Sergeant York*, starring Gary Cooper, to be made. Cooper won an Academy Award in 1941 for his performance. York himself lived very modestly, giving away the bulk of the proceeds from his book and the movie to a foundation organized to support an industrial school and a Bible school in Tennessee. He died in Nashville, Tennessee, on December 2, 1964.

Young, Brigham (1801–1877), religious leader. Born in Whitingham, Vermont, on June 1, 1801, Young was raised in western New York State and received only a few months of formal schooling in the towns where his poverty-stricken family drifted. He grew up to be a farmer, carpenter, painter, and glazier, and in 1829 he settled in Mendon, Monroe County, New York. Joseph Smith's *Book of Mormon* was published the following year in a nearby town, and Young was baptized into Smith's new Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the "Mormon Church") on April 14, 1832. After several successful missionary tours for the church in the fall of 1833, he "gathered" with the Saints in Kirtland, Ohio, and joined in the march of Zion's Camp to Jackson County, Missouri, a fruitless effort to help dispossessed Mormons regain their lands. For his faith and works, he was named one of the Twelve Apostles when Smith organized this body in 1835. The failure of the Mormon bank along with the constant hostility of non-Mormons made it necessary for Young, like Smith and other Mormon leaders, to flee first, in 1838, to northwestern Missouri and by the following year, out of the state entirely. By that time two older apostles had died or left the church and Young became senior member of the quorum. A chief figure in the successful founding of Nauvoo, Illinois, he then went to England, where he preached for a year and established a mission that was to contribute many British converts to the church in the United States during the next half-century. Returning home in 1841, he lived quietly among the Saints in Nauvoo until the assassination of Smith in June 1844. At the time of the assassination he was absent in the East, but he quickly returned to Nauvoo. Young succeeded in his bid to head the church and early in 1846 the pressure of unfriendly neighbors forced him to lead the majority of the Saints out of Illinois. They spent the summer at the Missouri River and in 1847 he conducted a pioneer company to the West, where the site of Salt Lake City was chosen as a settling place for the Saints. He led the emigration of the whole church to Utah in 1848, and Salt Lake City became the base of a colonizing endeavor in which the Saints sought out irrigable land and settled every feasible locality, including areas in what are now the four surrounding states as well as in California. As the supreme authority in the cooperative Mormon theocracy, Young supervised the most minute details of the settlements, and the agricultural communities enjoyed phenomenal growth and prosperity and converts continued to arrive. When Congress changed the Mormons' provisional state of Deseret to the Territory of Utah in 1850, he continued as governor. He was appointed to a second term in 1854, but grinding friction between the Mormons and the federal judiciary over the Mormon practice of polygamy and their economic power finally led President James Buchanan to replace Young as governor in 1857. An army force under Gen. Albert S. Johnston was sent in 1857 to establish the primacy of federal rule in Utah, and Young passively resisted the incoming troops until the spring of 1858. His statesmanship avoided a real break with the United States, however. Although he never again held political office, he effectively ruled the people of Utah as president of the Mormon church. As a result of his foresight and firm command, Mormons held nearly all the

choice and irrigable land in the region of Salt Lake and much land in surrounding states, and they early established a network of industrial and service operations that made them self-sufficient. Having accepted the doctrine of plural marriage, he took 27 wives—some merely "sealed" to him as ceremonial rather than conjugal partners—17 of whom survived him, along with 47 children, upon his death in Salt Lake City on August 29, 1877.

Young, Chic, *see* Young, Murat Bernard

Young, Clarence, *see* Stratemeyer, Edward

Young, Cy (1867–1955), baseball player. Born in Gilmore, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on March 29, 1867, Denton True Young began playing baseball for a Canton team and was signed by the Cleveland team of the National League in 1890. In October of that year he demonstrated his amazing stamina by pitching and winning both ends of a double-header. He pitched for Cleveland through 1898, then successively for the St. Louis Cardinals, 1899–1900, the Boston Red Sox, 1901–1908, the Cleveland Indians (American League), 1909–1911, and the Boston Braves (National League) for part of the 1912 season. He retired in that year at the age of forty-five, too overweight to pitch well any more, and went into farming in Ohio. He pitched in 906 games, a record for his time that was later broken when the practice of using relief pitchers became common; but his records of 751 complete games, 7377 innings, and 511 victories seemed likely never to be broken. The last record was especially extraordinary; he was the first man ever to win 500 games. He pitched 76 shutouts and 3 no-hit games, including modern baseball's first "perfect" game—in which the pitcher faces 27 batters in 9 innings, none of whom reaches base—on May 5, 1904. He won more than 200 games in each of the major leagues and 16 times enjoyed seasons with 20 or more victories—and 5 times won over 30 games. He won 36 games in 1892, his best season. He was elected to the National Baseball Hall of Fame in 1937. He died in Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on November 4, 1955. After his death the Cy Young Award was established for the best pitcher in the major leagues each year, and later for the best pitcher in each major league.

Young, Denton True, *see* Young, Cy

Young, Murat Bernard (1901–1973), "Chic," cartoonist. Born in Chicago on January 9, 1901, Young grew up there and in St. Louis. He attended art schools in Chicago, New York City, and Cleveland before becoming a cartoonist for the Newspaper Enterprise Association in 1920. After a year he switched to the Bell Syndicate and in 1923 joined the King Features Syndicate, where he remained during the rest of his career. From 1924 to 1926 he drew a daily comic strip entitled *Dumb Dora*. In 1930 he originated *Blondie*, a comic strip about a jazz-age flapper who settled down to marry Dagwood Bumstead, playboy scion of a wealthy society family. After a halting and uncertain start the strip gained popularity, particularly as the social connections of the characters changed and it came to center on the problems of middle-class family life and the foibles of a cast of characters that grew to include two children, the dog Daisy and her puppies, Mr. Beasley, the postman, neighbors Herb and Tootsie Woodley, and the boss, Mr. Dithers, and his wife, Cora. Consistently a lighthearted, even slapstick, series, *Blondie* presented a comic allegory of the American family, with a bumbling, hard-working husband who strives continually to earn more money and a wife who cannot spend it fast enough. The plot lines revolved around situations familiar to nearly everyone. In the 1930s and 1940s there were *Blondie* movies and radio programs, and in the early 1950s a television series. *Blondie* became the most widely syndicated of all comic strips, appearing in more than 1600 newspapers in the United States and abroad. Dagwood's enormous sandwiches, created during evening raids on the refrigerator and consumed before going to bed, became an American institution and were widely known themselves as "dagwoods." Young died in St. Petersburg, Florida, on March 14, 1973.

Young, Whitney Moore, Jr. (1921–1971), civil-rights leader. Born in Lincoln Ridge, Shelby County, Kentucky, on July 31, 1921, Young graduated from Kentucky State College in 1941. After a year of high-school teaching he enlisted in the army and spent two years studying engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). After service in Europe he was discharged from the army and enrolled at the University of Minnesota for graduate study in social work, taking a master's degree in 1947. He worked for the St. Paul Urban League for three years and from 1950 to 1954 he was executive secretary of the Omaha Urban League and an instructor in the school of social work at the University of Nebraska. In 1954 he accepted appointment as dean of the school of social work at Atlanta University, where he remained until 1961, when he became executive director of the National Urban League, with offices in New York City. The League had been founded in 1911 as the National League on Urban Conditions, to ameliorate the economic situation of black Americans. At a time when thousands of blacks were emigrating from the rural South to Northern cities, the League strove to ease their adjustment by helping them to find jobs and housing. In the upsurge of the civil-rights movement in the 1960s, Young helped to broaden the program of the League by directing its activities into all the areas where blacks experienced deprivation and to transpose victories at law into actual improvements in housing, employment, and education. He called for a "Marshall Plan" for the nation's blacks to help them catch up after generations of discrimination. Many of Young's specific proposals were incorporated into

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and Julia Anna (Barker) R.; B.S. in engring., Swarthmore Coll., 1894, C.E., 1897, Sc.D., 1923; M.E., Cornell U., 1895; unmarried. During vacations with Pond Machine Tool Co. and Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Newark, N.J.; with Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., E. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1895, Royal Electric Co., Montreal, Can., 1897-99, Stanley Electric Mfg. Co., Pittsfield, Mass., 1899-1905; entered service Gen. Electric Co., 1905; chief engr. power and mining dept., 1907-22, and consulting engr., 1922-25 (resigned); pres. Español-Americano Co.; v.p. Spanish American Fruit Co. Dir. Northeastern Dispensary. Fellow American Inst. E.E. (v.p. 1911-13); mem. exec. com. Am. Sect. World Power Conf.; rep. of U.S. Govt. at World Power Conf., Barcelona, 1929; mem. bd. govs. Manhattan Council Boy Scouts America. Republican. Mem. Soc. of Friends. Mason. Home: New York, N.Y. Died May 5, 1940.

RUSHTON, Ray, lawyer; b. Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 19, 1868; s. Oliver Calvin and Margaret Snow (Graham) R.; ed. Highland Home Inst. and Howard Coll., Marion, Ala.; studied in law office of Jones & Falkner, Montgomery; m. Mary J. Wyatt, Jan. 3, 1893 (now dec.); children—Marion, Eugene, Rachel (Mrs. N. W. Upham), Mary (Mrs. Preston H. Haskett, Jr.), Graham; m. 2d, Luella J. Tillotson, Aug. 15, 1925 (now dec.). Admitted to Ala. bar, 1890, and practiced at Montgomery; mem. law firm Rushton & Rushton; dir. Alger Sullivan Lumber Co. City atty. Montgomery, 1901-02. Chief justice Spl. Supreme Court of Ala., 1933, under appmt. of the governor to decide cause in which all members of the court were disqualified. Pres. Montgomery Library Assn. Democrat. Baptist. Mason, K.P. Home: Montgomery, Ala. Died May 1, 1940.

RUSHTON, Richard Holt, banker; b. Dalton, Ga., June 8, 1851; s. Robert S. and Mary M. (Adams) R.; ed. at Dalton Acad., Ga., and in Phila.; married. Removed to Phila., 1869; entered employ Commercial Nat. Bank, 1870, became asst. cashier, 1878; assisted in organizing Tenth Nat. Bank and was its cashier, 1885-86; assisted in organizing Fourth St. Nat. Bank, and was its cashier, 1886-96, v.p., 1896-1902, pres. 1902—; was dir. in many corps. Was 1st pres. Pa. Bankers' Assn. Republican. Home: Wynnewood, Pa. Died 1910.

RUSK, John, clergyman; b. Ashton-under-Lyne, Eng., Aug. 19, 1849; s. James and Maria (Booth) R.; came to America, 1854; B.A., Marietta (O.) Coll., 1875, M.A., 1880; grad. Lane Theol. Sem., Cincinnati, 1878; Ph.D., U. of Wooster, 1885; m. Martha S. Kendall, May 23, 1878 (dec.). Ordained Presbyn. ministry, 1878; pastor Cincinnati, 1878-88 (Sixth Presbyn. Ch. built during his administration, and 3 other chs. organized), Fifth Av. Ch., Columbus, O., 1888-92, Fullerton Av. Ch., Chicago, 1892-95; founder, 1895, and pastor, independent organization in heart of Chicago, 1895—. Pres. Nat. Home Seekers' Assn., Soc. for Prevention of Crime. Author: Kant's Critique on the Ontological Argument, 1885; Critique on Sir William Hamilton's View of the Absolute, 1885; Four Thousand Years Ago, 1898; Life of Queen Victoria, 1902; Life of Rev. De Witt Talmage, D.D., 1902; The Life of Jesus and the Apostles, 1909. Died 1910.

RUSLING, James Fowler, lawyer; b. Washington, N.J., Apr. 14, 1834; s. Gershom and Eliza B. (Hankinson) R.; A.B., Dickinson Coll., 1854, A.M., 1857; LL.D., 1889; m. Mary F. Winner, Jan. 1, 1858; 2d, Emily W. Wood, June 30, 1870. Prof. natural science, Dickinson Sem., Pa., 1854-57; admitted to bar, Pa., 1857, N.J., 1859. First lt. 5th N.J. Inf., Aug. 24, 1861; capt. asst. q.-m. vols., June 11, 1862; lt. col., May 27, 1863; col., Apr. 29, 1865; bvtd. maj., lt. col. and col. vols., Mar. 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war"; brig. gen. vols., Feb. 16, 1866, for same; hon. mustered out, Sept. 17, 1867. U.S. pension agt., N.J., 1868-77; mem. Tex. Commn., N.J., 1898. Pres. N.J. Centennial Commn. to Tenn., 1897; trustee Dickinson Coll., 1861-83 and 1904—, Pennington Sem., 1869-99, and pres. bd. many yrs.; mem. gen missionary bd. M.E. Ch., 1891; del. Gen. Conf. M.E. Ch., 1896. Pres. Mercer County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Assn., 1891-1911. Author: Across America, or the Great West and Pacific Coast, 1874; History of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, N.J., 1886; History of Pennington Seminary, 1890; Men and Things I Saw in Civil War Days, 1899; European Days and Ways, 1902; History of Rusling Family, 1908. Died Apr. 1, 1918.

RUSSEL, Edgar, army officer; b. Pleasant Hill, Mo., Feb. 20, 1862; s. Richard and Elizabeth (Williams) R.; grad. U.S. Military Acad., 1887; m. Florence Kimball, Apr. 18, 1893; Commd. 2d lt. 3d Arty., June 12, 1887; 1st lt. 5th Arty., Nov. 2, 1893; trans. to 6th Arty., Mar. 8, 1898; capt. signal officer vols., June 20, 1898; maj. signal officer, Apr. 12, 1901; hon. discharged vols., June 30, 1901; 1st lt. Signal Corps, U.S.A., Aug. 30, 1900; capt., Feb. 2, 1901; maj., July 6, 1904; lt. col., July 1, 1916; col., Apr. 12, 1917; brig. gen. N.A., Oct. 2, 1917; brig. gen. U.S.A., Oct. 11, 1921; maj. gen., Dec. 5, 1922; retired from active service, Dec. 6, 1922. Instr. chemistry and asst. prof. chemistry, mineralogy and geology, U.S. Mil. Acad., 1893-98; comd. Signal Corps Co., Philippine Islands, 1898-1900; chief signal officer, Dept. Southern Luzon, 1900; duty Office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C., 1901-03; assisted in laying Wash.-Alaska Cable, 1903, and installing same, 1904; in charge Sitka-Valdez cable, 1904-05; asst. to chief of Signal Office, Washington, D.C., 1906-08; dir. Army Signal Sch., Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., 1908-12; duty Office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C., 1912-15; chief signal officer, Hawaii, 1916; same, Southern Dept., 1916-17; chief signal officer, A.E.F., with Gen. Pershing, May 29, 1917, until departure for U.S., July 15, 1919; hon. discharged as brig. gen. N.A., Aug. 15, 1919; brig. gen. U.S.A., Oct. 11, 1921; signal officer, Eastern Department, N.Y. City, Sept. 3, 1919—. Recommended for bvts. by Gen. Lawton and Maj. Gen. MacArthur, "for exceptionally skillful and meritorious services," in P.I. Awarded D.S.M., 1919; Companion of the Bath (British), 1919; Comdr. Legion of Honor (French), 1919. Del. Internat. Radio Conf., London, 1912; mem. Am. Inst. E.E., Inst. Radio Engs. Protestant. Home: New York, N.Y. Died Apr. 27, 1925.

RUSSEL, George Howard, banker; b. Detroit, Mich., Nov. 29, 1847; s. Dr. George B. and Anne E. (Davenport) R.; ed. public and private schools, Detroit; m. Frances E. Bagg, June 27, 1892. Yard foreman Detroit & Lake Superior Iron Mfg. Co. to 1866; elected sec. and treas. Hamtrouck Iron Works, 1867, and Detroit Car Works, 1872; began independently in mfr. of car wheels and castings, 1876; organized, with Walter S. Russel, the Russel Car Wheel & Foundry Co. (v.p.); elected pres. State Savings Bank, 1889, and on its consolidation with the People's Bank, 1907, was elected pres. People's State Bank; v.p. Great Lakes Engring. Works; dir. Detroit City Gas Co., Canada Life Assurance Co.; treas. Detroit United Ry. Was pres. Detroit Park and Boulevard Commn. Home: Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich. Died May 17, 1915.

RUSSEL, Henry, lawyer; b. Detroit, Mich., May 16, 1852; s. Dr. George B. and Anne E. (Davenport) R.; A.B., Univ. of Michigan, 1873, LL.B., 1875, A.M., 1876; m. Helen Muir, June 3, 1880 (dec.); m. 2d, Elanor Towle, Feb. 15, 1912. V.p. and gen. counsel M.C. R.R. Co., with legal dept., 1877—; pres. Detroit Mfrs.' R.R., Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw R.R. Co.; dir. M.C. R.R. Co., Union Trust Co., People's State Bank, Mich. State Telephone Co., Detroit Steel Products Co., etc. Democrat. Presbyn. Died Feb. 25, 1920.

RUSSEL, Walter S.; b. Detroit, Mich., Mar. 12, 1855; s. Dr. George B. and Anne E. (Davenport) R.; C.E., U. of Mich., 1875 (hon. M.E., 1910); m. Mary E. Rumney, Apr. 24, 1880; children—Sydney, Gertrude, Marie D. With bros. George Howard and John R. R. founded Russel Wheel & Foundry Co., Detroit, 1877, of which was chmn.; dir. Detroit Steel Products Co., Am. Radiator Co., Detroit Lubricator Co., McCord Radiator & Mfg. Co., Hoskins Mfg. Co. Home: Detroit, Mich. Died Aug. 17, 1935.

RUSSELL, Addison Peale, author; b. Wilmington, O., Sept. 8, 1826; s. Charles and Mary (McNab) R.; ed. common schs.; hon. Litt.Doc., Ohio U., 1898; unmarried. Apprenticed to the printing trade at 15 and became editor and pub; mem. Ohio Legislature, 1855; sec. of state, Ohio, 1857-61; 6 yrs. in New York as financial agt. of Ohio. Republican. Author: Half Tints, 1867; Library Notes, 1879; Thomas Corwin, 1882; Characteristics, 1884; A Club of One, 1887; In a Club Corner, 1890; Sub-Cœlum, 1893. Deceased.

RUSSELL, Alexander Wilson, naval officer; b. in Md., Feb. 4, 1824. Apptd. purser U.S.N., Feb. 28, 1861; pay insp., Mar. 3, 1871; pay dir., Feb. 23, 1877; retired Feb. 4, 1886; advanced to rank of rear admiral retired, June 29, 1906, for services during Civil War. Home: Philadelphia, Pa. Died 1908.

RUSSELL, Alfred, lawyer; b. Plymouth, N.H., Mar. 18, 1830; s. William Wallace and Susan Carleton (Webster) R.; grad. Dartmouth Coll., 1850; LL.D., 1890; grad. Harvard Univ. Law Sch., 1852; m. Mrs. Ellen P. England (b. Wells), Oct. 28, 1857. Began practice, 1852; gen. atty. for Mich. and Canada Wabash R.R. Co.; U.S. dist. atty. for Mich., 1861-69. Republican. Author: The Police Power of the State, 1900. Was tendered German mission by Pres. Hayes, but declined. Home: Detroit, Mich. Deceased.

RUSSELL, Annie, actress; b. Liverpool, Eng., 1869; d. Joseph and Jane (Mount) R.; m. Oswald Yorke, English actor, Mar. 27, 1904. First stage appearance Montreal when 7; afterward at New York in juvenile "Pinafore" co.; went to S. America and West Indies in varied repertoire; returned to U.S. and joined Madison Sq. Theatre Co.; became famous in "Esmeralda" and George Parsons Lathrop's "Elaine"; retired for several yrs. on account of ill health; has appeared in several leading rôles, 1895—; 1st appearance in London, 1898. Has since appeared as a star in "Miss Hobbs," "A Royal Family," "The Girl and the Judge," "Mice and Men," "Jinny the Carrier," "Brother Jacques"; appeared in London, season 1906, creating title rôle of George Bernard Shaw's play, "Major Barbara"; played "Puck" in "Midsummer Night's Dream," Astor Theatre, New York, 1906. Became mem. New Theatre Co., 1910, playing Viola in "Twelfth Night," "Lady Teazle," etc. Prod. under own management, 1912-14, a repertoire of classical plays including "Much Ado About Nothing," Sheridan's "Rivals" and "School for Scandal," Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," a modern play by Paul Kester, "The Lady in the Case," and "His Royal Happiness" by Mrs. Everard Cotes; played Rosalie La Grange, in "The 13th Chair," for spl. Chicago engagement, Sept. 1917. Home: Petersburg, Fla. Died Jan. 16, 1936.

RUSSELL, Charles Addison, congressman; b. Worcester, Mass., March 2, 1852; grad. Yale, 1873; a.d.c. with rank of col. on Gov. Bigelow's staff, 1881-82; mem. Conn. legislature, 1883; sec. of State of Conn., 1885-86. Mem. Congress, 1887-1903, 3d Conn. dist. Mfr. of wool. Died 1902.

RUSSELL, Charles Edward, journalist, author; b. Davenport, Ia., Sept. 25, 1860; s. Edward and Lydia (Rutledge) R.; grad. St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Acad., 1881; LL.D., Howard, 1923; married; 1 son, John Edward. Was engaged on various newspapers; city editor New York World, 1894-97; mng. editor N.Y. American, 1897-99; pub. Chicago American, 1900-02; contbr. to mags. and lecturer on sociology and literature, 1904—. Socialist candidate for gov. N.Y., 1910, 12, for mayor of New York, 1913; for U.S. Senator, 1914; nominated, 1916, by party plebiscite for president (declined). Author: Such Stuff as Dreams, 1902; The Twin Immortalities, 1904; The Greatest Trust in the World, 1905; The Uprising of the Many, 1907; Lawless Wealth, 1908; Thomas Chatterton, the Marvelous Boy, 1908; Songs of Democracy, 1909; Why I Am a Socialist, 1910; Business, the Heart of the Nation, 1911; Stories of the Great Railroads, 1912; These Shifting Scenes, 1914; The Story of Wendell Phillips, 1915; Unchained Russia, 1918; After the Whirlwind, 1919; Bolshevism and the United States, 1919; The Outlook for the Philippines, 1922; Railroad Melons, Rates and Wages, 1922; The Hero of the Filipinos—José Rizal, 1923; Julia Marlowe—Her Life and Art, 1926; The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas (Pulitzer prize for best biography of year), 1927; A-Rafting on the Mississipp', 1928; An Hour of American Poetry, 1929; From Sandy Hook to 62°, 1929; Haym Salomon and the Revolution, 1930; Blaine of Maine, 1931; Bare Hands and Stone Walls, 1933. Mem. special diplomatic mission sent to Russia by the U.S., 1917; commr. to Gt. Britain for U.S. Com. on Pub. Information, 1918; mem. President's Industrial Commn., 1919; pres. U.S. Civil Legion, 1932-33; hon. pres. Am. Assn. for Recognition of Irish Republic. Home: New York, N.Y. Died Apr. 23, 1941.

RUSSELL, Charles Howland, lawyer; b. New York, N.Y., Dec. 14, 1851; s. Charles H. and Caroline (Howland) R.; A.B., Harvard, 1872; LL.B., Columbia, 1874; m. Jane, d. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Poter, bishop of New York, 1890. Admitted to bar, 1874; mem. law firm Stetson, Jennings & Russell, 1894—. Pvt. sec. to William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, 1877-80; dir. Nat. Bank of Commerce, Mexican Telegraph Co. Trustee New York Pub. Library; pres. St. Luke's Hosp.; mem. Mun. Art Commn., New York, 1908-13. Pres. R.I. Soc. of the Cincinnati. Home: New York, N.Y. Died May 19, 1921.

RUSSELL, Charles Marion, artist; b. St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 19, 1865; s. Charles Silas and Mary (Mead) R.; ed. pub. schs.; LL.D., Mont. State Bd. of Edn., 1925, "for greatest historic accomplishment in an artistic way of any person in the state"; m. Nancy Cooper, 1896. Painting and modeling since early boyhood; moved to Mont., 1880. Has exhibited at London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles and other cities. Democrat. Episcopalian. Elk. Author: Rawhide Rollins, 1921; More Rawhides, 1925. Home: Great Falls, Mont. Died Oct. 24, 1926.

RUSSELL, Charles Taze ("Pastor Russell"), independent minister; b. Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 16, 1852; s. Joseph L. and Ann Eliza (Birney) R.; ed. principally under pvt. tutors; m. Marie Frances, d. Mahlen and Salena Ackley, 1879. Began in independent ministry, Pittsburgh, 1878; served Brooklyn Tabernacle and N.Y. City Temple; disclaims being founder of a ministry, Pittsburgh, 1878; Brooklyn Tabernacle and N.Y. City Temple; disclaims being founder of a religious sect; interprets the punishment of the Bible as eternal death and not eternal torture. Author of a series of books, "Studies in the Scriptures," issued, 1886—; editor of The Watch Tower and Herald of Christ's Presence (semi-monthly jour.); pres. Watch Tower Bible and Tract Soc. of Pa., People's Pulpit Assn. of New York, Internat. Bible Students' Assn. (London, Eng.). Died Oct. 31, 1916.

RUSSELL, Charles Wells, lawyer, author; b. Wheeling, Va., Mar. 16, 1856; s. C. W. and Margaret Wilson (Moore) R.; student Georgeton Univ., 1870-75, LL.B., 1883, LL.M., 1884; m. Lucy Floyd Mosby, Feb. 19, 1879; children—Charles Wells (dec.), Margaret Moore (dec.), John Mosby; m. 2d, Lelia James Mosby, sister of 1st wife, Oct. 1, 1885. Entered Dept. of Justice, Washington, 1886, argued many French spoliation cases; legal adviser Dockery Joint Congressional Commn., 1893-95; gen. legal, including

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MANOLI[illegible] PAUL GEORGE, university administrator; b. Sacramento, Feb. 4, 19[illegible]s. George G. and Vasileki (Kalanjopoulos) M.; m. Elene Angelica Zahas, Mar. 7, 1964; children: Alexandra, George, Dimitri, Damian. B.A., U. Calif., Berkeley, 1952; M.A., Harvard U., 1954. Exec. sec. U.S. Sen. William F. Knowland, Washington, 1954-59; with Oakland (Calif.) Tribune, 1959-77, exec. editor, 1965-74, asst. gen. mgr., 1968-72, sec. Tribune Pub. Co., 1965-77; pres. BenePlus of Calif., 1979—; v.p. Hellenic Am. Devel. Corp., 1980—; dir. Class Reunion campaigns Office of Vice-Chancellor U. Calif.-Berkeley, 1983—; dir. Franklin Investment Co., Tribune Bldg. Co. Vice chmn. Calif. Arts Commn., 1967-71; mem. jury Pulitzer Prizes, 1972, 73; pres. bd. trustees Patriarch Athenagoras Orthodox Inst. at Grad. Theol. Union, Berkeley, 1986—, trustee Grad. Theol. Union; bd. dirs. Oakland Mus., Oakland Symphony, Western Opera Theatre, Holy Cross Coll., Brookline, Mass., Archdiocesan Council Greek Orthodox Ch.; trustee Anna Head Sch., Oakland, Calif. Served with U.S. Army, 1945-48. Decorated Gold Cross, Crusader of Holy Sephulcre, Patriarch of Jerusalem; Gold Cross of Mounth Athos Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople; Archon of Ecumenical Patriarchate. Mem. Am. Soc. Newspaper Editors, Calif. Newspaper Pubs. (dir.), Sigma Delta Chi, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Republican. Chmn. pub. bd. Orthodox Observer. Home: 100 Guilford Rd Piedmont CA 94611 Office: Office of the Vice-Chancellor U Calif 2440 Bancroft Way Berkeley CA 94720

MANOOGIAN, RICHARD ALEXANDER, manufacturing company executive; b. Long Branch, N.J., July 30, 1936; s. Alex and Marie (Tatian) M.; children: James, Richard, Bridget. B.A. in Econs, Yale U., 1958. Asst. to pres. Masco Corp., Taylor, Mich., 1958-62, exec. v.p., 1962-68, pres., 1968-85, chmn., 1985—, chief exec. officer, from 1985, also dir.; chmn., dir. Masco Industries, Inc.; dir. Emco Ltd., London, Ont., Can., Nat. Bank of Detroit, Flint & Walling, Kendallville, Ind., R.P. Scherer Corp., Do It Yourself Inst. Trustee Archives Am. Art, U. Liggett Sch., Assocs. of Am. Wing, Detroit Inst. Arts, Founder's Soc., Detroit Inst. Arts, Center for Creative Studies. Mem. Young Presidents Orgn., Am. Bus. Conf. Clubs: Grosse Pointe Yacht, Grosse Pointe Hunt, Country of Detroit, Detroit Athletic. Office: Masco Corp 21001 Van Born Rd Taylor MI 48180

MANOS, JOHN M., federal judge; b. 1922. BS, Case Inst. Tech., 1944; JD, Cleve.-Marshall Coll. Law, 1950. Bar: Ohio. Judge Ohio Ct. Common Pleas, 1963-69, Ohio Ct. Appeals, 1969-76, U.S. Dist. Ct. (no. dist.) Ohio, Cleve., 1976—. Mem. ABA, Fed. Bar Assn., Ohio Bar Assn. Office: US Dist Ct 250 US Courthouse 201 Superior Ave NE Cleveland OH 44114

MANOS, PETE LAZAROS, supermarket executive; b. Washington, Dec. 29, 1936; s. George and Ardemecia (Saranides) M.; m. Barbara Lorraine Isper, July 16, 1960; children—Helene Deborah, Cynthia Denise. B. Comml. Sci., Benjamin Franklin U., Washington, 1956, M. Comml. Sci., 1962. C.P.A., Md. Buyer Giant Food Inc., Washington, 1961-63, sr. buyer, 1963-70, mgr., 1970-74, dir., 1974-77, v.p., 1977-81, sr. v.p., 1981—; pres. Giant Food Fed. Credit Union, Greenbelt, Md., 1980-86. Mem. Prince Georges' Environ. Trust, Prince Georges' County, Md., 1969-70; mem. U.S. Selective Service Bd., Prince George County, 1974-76; mem. Prince George Solid Waste Disposal Task Force, 1972-73. Served with USN, 1956-59. Mem. United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Assn. (bd. dirs. 1983-86), Product Mktg. Assn. Democrat. Greek Orthodox. Lodge: Masons. Home: 947 Coachway St Annapolis MD 21401 Office: Giant Food Inc 6300 Sheriff Rd Landover MD 20785

MANOSEVITZ, MARTIN, psychologist; b. Mpls., June 22, 1938; s. Julius and Ethel (Cohen) M.; m. Carolyn Heather Margulius, Sept. 17, 1959; children—Bradley, Jason. B.A., U. Minn., Mpls., 1960, Ph.D., 1964. Diplomate in clin. psychology Am. Bd. Profl. Psychology. Asst. prof. psychology Rutgers U., 1964-67; asst. prof. psychology U. Tex., Austin, 1967-69; assoc. prof. U. Tex., 1969-75, prof., 1975-87; pvt. practice clin. psychology Austin, 1975—; adj. prof. psychology U. Tex., 1987—; dir. psychol. services CPC Capital Hosp., Austin, 1987—. Trustee Austin-Travis County Mental Health-Mental Retardation Center, 1978-80. Fellow Am. Psychol. Assn., Am. Orthopsychiatric Assn.; mem. Soc. Research and Child Devel., Southwestern Psychol. Assn., Tex. Psychol. Assn, Capital Area Psychol. Assn. Home: 3703 Kennelwood Rd Austin TX 78703 Office: 7200 MoPac Expressway N Suite 160 Austin TX 78731

MANOUKIAN, NOEL EDWIN, former chief justice Nevada Supreme Court; b. Livingston, Calif., Jan. 1, 1938. B.A., U. Pacific, 1961; J.D., U. Santa Clara, 1964. Bar: Nev. 1964, U.S. Supreme Ct. 1971. Law clk., bailiff to judges Washoe County (Nev.) Dist. Ct., 1964-65; dep. dist. atty. Douglas County (Nev.), 1965-66; asso. firm Manoukian & Manoukian, Carson City, Nev., 1965-70; individual practice law Carson City, Lake Tahoe and Carson Valley, 1971-74; judge 1st Jud. Dist. Ct., Carson, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Storey counties, Minden, Nev., 1974-77; judge multiple ct. dist. 9th Jud. Dist. Ct., 1976-77; justice Nev. Supreme Ct., 1977-85, chief justice, 1983-85; ptnr. Thorndal, Backus, Maupin & Manoukian, Gardnerville, Nev., 1985-87; sole practice Noel E. Manoukian, Ltd., Gardnerville, 1987—; lectr. numerous schs., profl. orgns.; mem. Conf. Chief Justices, 1983-85, chmn. alt. dispute standing com., 1983-85. Mem. Nev. div. Am. Cancer Soc., 1966—, bd. dirs., 1969—, vice chmn. bd. dirs., 1970, chmn. bd. chmn. exec. com., 1973-74, 74-75; now hon. life mem.; vice chmn. Nev. Small County Allocation Com., 1974-77; mem. Nev. State Personnel Adv. Commn., Nev. Commn. Crime, Delinquency and Corrections, 1979-80, Nev. State Planning and Allocations Com., 1979-80; vice chmn. drug and alcohol abuse com. Nev. Task Force, 1980-81. Contbr. articles to profl. jours. Recipient Lawyer of Yr. award Santa Clara Law Sch., 1978. Mem. ABA, Nev. Bar Assn., Am. Judicature Soc. (bd. dirs. 1983-87), Nev. Dist. Judges Assn. (chmn. bd., pres. 1975-76, 76-77). Office: 1466 Hwy 395 PO Box 1776 Gardnerville NV 89410

MANSBERGER, ARLIE ROLAND, JR., surgeon; b. Pitts., Oct. 13, 1922; s. Arlie Rol and Mayme (Smith) M.; m. Anna Ellen Piel, July 27, 1946; children—Ellen Lynn, John Arlie, Leigh Ann. B.A., Western Md. Coll., 1943, D.Sc. (hon.), 1974; M.D., U. Md., 1947, D.Sc. (hon.), 1978. Diplomate: Am. Bd. Surgery (dir., vice chmn.). Intern U. Md. Hosp., 1947-49, resident in surgery, 1947-54; chief wound shock br. biophysics div. Army Chem. Center, 1954-56; instr. surgery U. Md., 1956-59, asst. prof., 1959-61, asso. prof., 1961-69, prof. surgery, 1969-73; clin. dir. shock-trauma unit 1962-73; prof. surgery, chmn. dept. Med. Coll. Ga., Augusta, 1973—; cons. surgeon Dwight David Eisenhower Army Med. Center, VA Hosp. Editor: Essence of General Surgery, 1975; chmn. editorial bd.: Bull. U. Md. 1971-73; editor-in-chief: The Am. Surgeon, 1973—; surg. editor: Resident and Staff Physician, 1979—; contbr. articles to profl. jours., chpts. to books. Trustee Western Md. Coll., 1971—, Med. Research Found. Ga., 1973—. Served to col. U.S. Army, 1943-46, 54-56. Recipient Man of Yr. award U. Md., 1970, 72, Golden Apple teaching award U. Md., 1968, 72, Disting. Faculty award Med. Coll. Ga., 1979. Fellow A.C.S. (gov.); mem. Am. Surg. Assn., Soc. Univ. Surgeons, So. Surg. Assn., Soc. Internationale de Chirurgie, Am. Assn. Surgery of Trauma, Southeastern Surg. Congress, Soc. Surgery of Alimentary Tract, AMA, Soc. Consultants to Armed Forces, Med. Assn. Ga. (editorial bd. 1987—), Am. Bd. Family Practice (bd. dirs. 1987—), 29th Div. Assn., Alpha Omega Alpha. Episcopalian. Home: 3128 Walton Way Augusta GA 30909 Office: Dept Surgery Med Coll Ga Augusta GA 30912

MANSELL, DARREL LEE, JR., English educator; b. Canton, Ohio, Apr. 9, 1934; s. Darrel Lee and Virginia (Shepherd) M.; m. Elizabeth Meihack, Jan. 1957 (div. July 1970); 1 child, Benjamin Lloyd; m. Adriana Saviane, July 16, 1983. BA, Oberlin Coll., 1956; student, Oxford U., 1961-62; PhD, Yale U., 1963; MA (hon.), Dartmouth Coll., 1975. Instr. Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N.H., 1962-64, asst. prof., 1964-68, assoc. prof., 1968-74, prof., 1974—. Author: The Novels of Jane Austen, 1973; contbr. articles to scholarly jours. Mem. South Atlantic MLA, N.E. Victorian Lit. Assn., Internat. Assn. for Phenomenology and Lit., Jane Austen Soc. N.Am. (founding patron), Phi Beta Kappa. Home: 2 Dana Rd Hanover NH 03755 Office: Dartmouth Coll Dept of English Hanover NH 03755

Miller, Gordon Edmunds Miller. B.S. with distinction, U. Nebr. at Omaha, 1943; M.B.A. with distinction, Harvard U., 1948. With Lee Higginson Corp., N.Y.C., 1948-52; with Blyth & Co., Inc., 1952-72; pres. Blyth & Co., Inc., N.Y.C., 1971-72; vice chmn. bd., chmn. exec. com. Blyth, Eastman, Dillon & Co., Inc., N.Y.C., 1972-79; chmn. Blyth Eastman Paine Webber, Inc., N.Y.C., 1980-82; adv. dir. Paine Webber, Inc., N.Y.C., 1983—; dir. Paine Webber Group Inc. Trustee Boys' Club N.Y., U. Nebr. Found. Served to lt. USNR, 1943-46. Clubs: Links (N.Y.C.); Pacific-Union (San Francisco); Maidstone (E. Hampton, L.I.); Augusta Nat. (Ga.); Burlingame (Calif.) Country; Lyford Cay (Nassau, Bahamas); Island (Fla.); Cypress Point (Calif.); Seminole (Fla.). Office: Paine Webber Inc 1285 Ave of Americas New York NY 10019

MANSELL, JAMES R., engineering and construction company executive; b. Tupelo, Miss., Aug. 18, 1929; s. Robert Quinton and Corinne (Threldkeld) M.; m. Alice Ann Appleton, Apr. 26, 1952; children: Robert Dudley, James Quinton. B.S.C.E., Miss. State U., 1951. Registered profl. engr., Tex. Engr. Chgo. Bridge & Iron Co., 1955-68; dist. sales mgr. Chgo. Bridge & Iron Co., N.Y.C., 1968-74, Chgo. Bridges & Iron Co., Houston, 1974-76; v.p. engring. Chgo. Bridge & Iron Co., Oak Brook, Ill., 1976-79; sr. v.p. engring. and research Chgo. Bridge & Iron Co., Oak Brook, 1979-83; sr. v.p., chief tech. officer CBI Industries, Oak Brook, 1983—; dir. Harris Bank, Hinsdale, Ill., FluiDyne Engring. Corp., Mpls., Hydra Fab, Houston, Peroterminal de Panama, S.A., Panama City. Bd. dirs. Hinsdale Washington Sq., 1983—. Served to 1st lt. USAF, 1951-53. Fellow ASCE; mem. Western Soc. Engrs. (dir.), Am. Petroleum Inst. Mem., United Ch. of Christ. Club: Hinsdale Golf. Home: 836 S Oak St Hinsdale IL 60521 Office: CBI Industries 800 Jorie Blvd Oak Brook IL 60521

MANSFIELD, CARL M., radiation therapy educator; b. Phila., Dec. 24, 1928; m. Sarah; children: Joel, Kara. AB in Chemistry, Lincoln U., 1951; postgrad., Temple U., 1952; MD, Howard U., 1956. Diplomate Am. Bd. Radiology, Am. Bd. Nuclear Medicine. Rotating intern Episcopal Hosp., Phila., 1956-57, resident in radiology, 1957-58, 60, 61-62; resident in radiation therapy and nuclear medicine Thomas Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp., Phila., 1960-61, NIH fellow in radiation therapy and nuclear medicine, 1962-63, instr. radiology, chief div. nuclear medicine, 1964-65, Chernicoff fellow in pediatric radiation therapy, 1964-66, assoc. in radiology, chief div. nuclear medicine, 1966-67, asst. prof. radiology, chief div. nuclear medicine, 1967-69, assoc. prof. dept. radiation therapy and nuclear medicine, chief sect. of ultrasound, 1970-74, prof., chief div. nuclear medicine and sect. of ultrasound, 1974-76, prof., chmn. dept. radiation therapy and nuclear medicine, 1983—; NIH postdoctoral fellow in radiation therapy Middlesex Hosp. and Med. Sch., London, 1963-64; lectr. in radiology U. Pa. Sch. Medicine, Phila., 1967-73; vis. prof. radiation therapy and nuclear medicine Hahnemann Med. Coll. Hosp., 1971; sabbatical leave Myerestein Inst. Radiotherapy, Middlesex Hosp. and Med. Sch., London, 1972-73; mem. grad. faculty in radiation biophysics U. Kans. Med. Ctr., Kansas City, 1977-83, prof. , chmn. dept. radiation therapy, 1976-83; chmn. dept. radiation therapy Menorah Med. Ctr., Kansas City, Mo., 1977-83. Author or co-author over 100 articles in med. jours. Served with USAF, 1958-60. Fellow Am. Coll. Radiology, Coll. Physicians of Phila.; mem. AMA, Am. Coll. Radiology, Am Cancer Soc. (dir.-at-large, nat. bd. dirs. 1981—; med. and sci. com. 1981—; profl. edn. com. 1981—), Am. Radium Soc., Sigma Xi. Office: Jefferson Med Coll Dept of Radiation Therapy 11th and Sanson St Philadelphia PA 19103

MANSFIELD, EDWIN, economist, educator; b. Kingston, N.Y., June 8, 1930; s. Raymond and Sarah M.; m. Lucille Howe, Feb. 21, 1955; children: Edward, Elizabeth. AB, Dartmouth Coll., 1951; MA, Duke U., 1953, PhD, 1955; cert. diploma, Royal Statis. Soc., 1955; MA (hon.), U. Pa., 1971. Prof. econs. Carnegie-Mellon U., 1955-60, 62-63, Yale U., New Haven, 1961-62, Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass., 1963-64, Calif. Inst. Tech., Pasadena, 1967-68, U. Pa., Phila., 1964—; dir. Ctr. Econs. and Tech. U. Pa., 1985—; guest prof. Chalmers U. Tech., Gothenburg, Sweden, 1983; cons. exec. office Pres. of U.S., U.S. Dept. Commerce, U.S. Dept. Labor, NSF, Nat. Inst. Edn., Fed. Power Commn., SBA, FTC, Ford Found., RAND Corp. and others; chmn. U.S.-U.S.S.R. Working Party on Sci. and Tech., 1974-75; mem. econ. adv. com. U.S. Bur. Census, 1982-85; mem. Nat. Tech. Medal Com., 1984—; chmn. vis. com. Rensselaer Poly. Inst., 1986—. Author: Economics, 5th edit., 1986, Microeconomics, 6th edit, 1988, Statistics, 3d edit., 1987, Technology Transfer, Productivity and Economic Policy, 1982, Economics USA, 1986, 21 others; editor: Jour. of the Am. Statis. Assn., 1964-67, Am. Economist, 1969—, Jour. Econ. Edn., 1982—, U. Wis. Press, 1984—; mem. edit. bd. IEEE Transactions on Engring. Mgmt., 1985—; contbr. articles to profl. jours. Fulbright fellow, 1954-55; Ford. Found research fellow, 1960-61; Ctr. for Advanced Study in Behavioral Scis. fellow, 1971-72; NSF grantee, 1962—; recipient cert. appreciation U.S. Sec. Commerce, 1979, Publ. award Patent Law Assn., 1984. Fellow Econometric Soc., Am. Acad. Arts and Scis.; mem. AAAS (sci., engring. and pub. policy com. 1981-84), Am. Econ. Assn., Royal Econ. Soc., Royal Statis. Soc. (cert.), Phi Beta Kappa. Home: 202 Plush Mill Rd Wallingford PA 19086 Office: Dept Econs U Pa Philadelphia PA 19104

MANSFIELD, KENNETH EUGENE, retail executive; b. Nashville, Feb. 25, 1946; s. Jack and Roberta (Corlew) M. BA in Polit. Sci., Vanderbilt U., 1971, MBA, 1985. Export sales mgr. Genesco Inc., Nashville, 1971-74, dir. world licensing, 1976-81, dir. mktg., 1981-84, dir. ops. (retail group), 1984-86; Pacific regional sales mgr. J.K. Kealy Co., Honolulu, 1974-76; pres. retail group Endicott Johnson, Endicott, N.Y., 1986—. Active United Way, Binghampton, N.Y., 1986—; mem. adv. council Owen Grad. Sch. Mgmt., Vanderbilt U., Nashville, 1985—. Mem. Footwear Retailers Am. (bd. dirs.). Avocations: running, water and snow skiing. Office: Endicott Johnson Corp 1100 E Main St Endicott NY 13760

MANSFIELD, MICHAEL JOSEPH, ambassador, former U.S. senator; b. N.Y.C., Mar. 16, 1903; s. Patrick and Josephine (O'Brien) M.; m. Maureen Hayes, Sept. 13, 1932; 1 dau., Anne Mansfield Marris. Student, Mont. Sch. Mines, 1927-28; A.B., U. Mont., 1933, A.M., 1934; student, U. Calif., 1936, 37. Seaman U.S. Navy, 1918-19; with U.S. Army, 1919-20, U.S. Marines, 1920-22; miner and mining engr. 1922-1931; prof. history and polit. sci. U. Mont., 1933-42; mem. 78th-82d Congresses from 1st Dist. Mont., 1943-53; U.S. Senator from Mont. 1953-77, asst. majority leader, 1957-61, majority leader, 1961-77; mem. Com. on Fgn. Relations, Appropriations Com.; chmn. Dem. Conf., Policy Com., Steering Com.; ambassador to Japan Tokyo, 1977—; Presdl. rep. in, China, 1944; U.S. del. IX Inter-Am. Conf., Colombia, 1948, 6th UN Assembly, Paris, 1951-52, Southeast Asia Conf., Manila, 1954, 13th UN Gen. Assembly, 1958; Presdl. assignment, West Berlin, Southeast Asia, Vietnam, 1962, Europe, Southeast Asia, 1965, 69, visited People's Republic of China on invitation of Premier Chou-En-lai, 1972, on invitation of Govt. of People's Republic of China, 1974, 76, 77, 78. Recipient Nelson Rockefeller Pub. Service award, 1988. Home: Missoula MT 59801 Office: APO San Francisco CA 96503 also: Am Embassy, Akasaka 1-10-5, Minatoku, Tokyo 107, Japan •

MANSFIELD, PHILIP J., manufacturing company executive; b. 1927; married. Grad., Boston Coll., 1951. With Raymond's Inc., Boston, 1951-69; with Hechinger Co., Landover, Md., 1969—, now exec. v.p., also bd. dirs. Office: Hechinger Co 3500 Pennsy Dr Landover MD 20785 •

MANSHARDT, CLIFFORD, sociologist; b. Albany, Oreg., Mar. 6, 1897; s. George A. and Ina (Green) M.; m. Agnes Helene Lloyd, May 16, 1925 (dec.); children—Thomas Brewster, Michael Clifford. Student, Bradley Poly. Inst., Peoria, Ill., 1914-15; Ph.B., U. Chgo., 1918, A.M., 1921, Ph.D., 1924; B.D., Chgo. Theol. Sem., 1922, D.D., 1932; student, Union Theol. Sem., 1922-23. Asst. gen. sec. Religious Edn. Assn., 1924-25; dir. Nagpada Neighborhood House, Bombay, India, 1925-41, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay, 1932-41; founder, dir. Tata Inst. Social Scis., Bombay, 1936-41; vis. prof., Alden Tuthill lectr. Chgo. Theol. Sem., 1932, lectr., 1942-43; vis. prof., spl. Earl lectr. Pacific Sch. Religion, 1941; dir. Bethlehem Community Center, Chgo., 1942-51; U.S. fgn. service officer, 1951-63; cultural affairs officer, attaché Am. embassy, New Delhi, India, 1951-55, dep. pub. affairs officer, Freedom Without Violence, 1946, The Terrible Meek-An Appreciation of Mohandas K. Gandhi, 1948, The Mahatma and the Missionary, 1949, Pioneering on Social Frontiers in India, 1967; Editor: Religious Edn, 1924-25; founder, editor: Indian Jour. Social Work, 1936-41; Contbr. articles periodicals and profl. jours. Served in U.S. Army, 1918-19. Mem. United Ch. of Christ. Address: 1745 N Gramercy Pl Hollywood CA 90028

MANSHEL, WARREN DEMIAN, publisher, investment banker, former ambassador; b. Jan. 6, 1924; m. Anita Coleman (dec.) children: Liane Catherine, Michael Demian. B.A., M.A., 1949; Ph.D., Harvard U., 1952. Pub. Public Interest mag.; founder, pub., editor Fgn. Policy mag., 1970-78; Am. ambassador to Denmark 1978-81; co-chair leadership council N.Y. Internat. Festival of Arts; dir. Internat. U. Found., Art Mus. Aalborg, Denmark; bd. dirs. various mut. funds, other fin. instns. Trustee Scandinavian Found.; visiting com. Harvard Ctr. Internat. Affairs; mem. internat. adv. bd. Columbia U. Sch. Internat. and Pub. Affairs; sec. Am. Com. on Fgn. Policy; dir. Internat. Univ. Found.; dir. Art Mus. Aalborg, Denmark; co-chmn. leadership council Internat. Festival of the Arts, N.Y. Office: Manshel Consulting Services 767 Fifth Ave Suite 1904 New York NY 10153

MANSHIP, CHARLES PHELPS, JR., publisher, association executive; b. Baton Rouge, Aug. 13, 1908; s. Charles Phelps and Leora (Douthit) M.; m. Paula Garvey, Aug. 27, 1938. M.B.A., Harvard, 1932; B.J., U. Mo., 1930. Reporter State-Times and Morning Advocate, 1926-27, gen. mgr., 1938-42, pub., 1946-70; advt. salesman Times-Picayune, 1932-34; treas., dir. Baton Rouge Broadcasting Co., La. TV Corp., Mobile Video Tapes Co.; pres. Capital City Press; pres. So. Newspaper Pubs. Assn., 1959-87, pres. emeritus, 1987—. Mem. Kappa Alpha. Clubs: Internat. House (New Orleans), Boston (New Orleans); Rotary (Baton Rouge), Country (Baton Rouge), City (Baton Rouge). Home: 1464 Steele Blvd Baton Rouge LA 70808 Office: 525 Lafayette St Baton Rouge LA 70802

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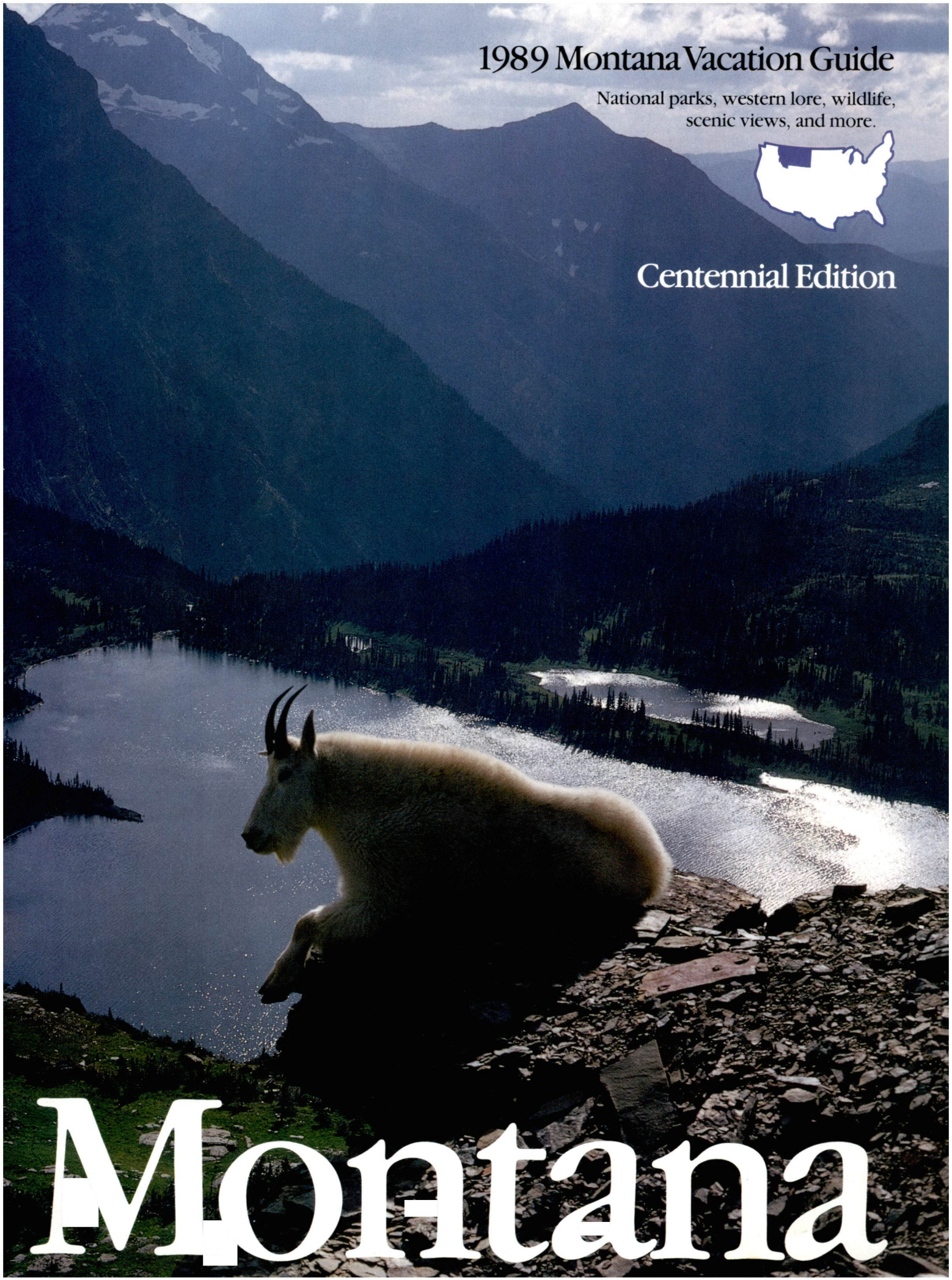
MANSI, JOSEPH ANNEILLO, public relations company executive; b. Oct. 8, 1935; s. Joseph C. and Vinnie (Chirico) M.; m. Mary P. Fusco, Aug. 1, 1959; children—Karen M., Jeanine V. B.S., NYU, 1957. Newsman Internat. News Service, UPI, 1953-58; mem. pub. relations staff Lawrence Orgn., N.Y.C., 1960-63; acct. supr. Philip Lesly Co., N.Y.C., 1963-67; dir. corp. communications Ward Foods, Inc., N.Y.C., 1967-72; dir. pub. relations Metromedia Inc., N.Y.C., 1973-75; pres. Corp. Relations Network, Inc., N.Y.C., 1975-80; mng. ptnr. Kanan, Corbin, Schupak & Aronow, Inc., N.Y.C., 1980—. Served with AUS, 1958-60. Mem. Pub. Relations Soc. Am. Home: 10 Beatrice Ln Glen Cove NY 11542 Office: Kanan Corbin Schupak & Aronow Inc 820 2d Ave New York NY 10017

MANSKI, WLADYSLAW JULIAN, medical scientist; b. Lwow, Poland, May 15, 1915; came to U.S., 1958, naturalized, 1964; s. Julian and Helena (Lewicka) M.; m. Anna Z. Artymowicz, June 20, 1941; children: Chris, Louis. M.Phil., U. Warsaw, Poland, 1939, D.Sc., 1951. Instr. U. Warsaw, 1936-39; research asst. Inst. Lwow, 1940-41, Inst. Lwow (Inst. Agr.), Pulawy, Poland, 1942-44; instr. U. Lublin, Poland, 1944-45; instr. dept. microbiology Med. Sch., Wroclaw, Poland, 1945-49; Rockefeller fellow Columbia U., N.Y.C., 1949-50; head immunochemistry lab. Inst. Immunology and Exptl. Therapy, Polish Acad. Sci., Wroclaw, 1951-55; head Macromolecular Biochemistry Lab. Inst. Immunology and Exptl. Therapy, Polish Acad. Sci., Warsaw, 1955-57; head dept. virology Biochemistry Lab., State Inst. Hygiene, Warsaw, 1955-57; research worker Coll. Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia U., 1958-62, research asso., 1962-64, asst. prof., 1964-67, asso. prof. microbiology, 1967-74, prof. microbiology, 1974—. Contbr. articles to profl. jours. NIH grantee, 1960-86. Mem. AAAS, Am. Assn. Immunologists, AAUP, Research in Vision and Ophthalmology Assn., Am. Chem. Soc., Brit. Biochemical Soc., N.Y. Acad. Scis., Soc. Exptl. Biology and Medicine, Soc. Study of Evolution, Internat. Soc. Eye Research, Harvey Soc., Transplantation Soc. Home: 10 Downing St New York NY 10014 Office: 630 W 168th St New York NY 10032

MANSMANN, CAROL LOS, judge; b. Pitts., Aug. 7, 1942; d. Walter Joseph and Regina Mary (Pilarski) Los; m. J. Jerome Mansmann, June 27, 1970; children: Michael, Casey, Megan, Patrick. B.A., J.D., Duquesne U.; LL.D., Seton Hill Coll., Greensburg, Pa., 1985. Asst. dist. atty. Allegheny County, Pitts., 1968-72; assoc. McVerry Baxter & Mansmann, Pitts., 1973-79; assoc. prof. law Duquesne U., Pitts., 1973-82; judge U.S. Dist. Ct. Pa., Pitts., 1982-85, U.S. Ct. Appeals, Phila., 1985—; mem. Pa. Criminal Procedural Rules Com., Pitts., 1972-77; spl. asst. atty. gen. Commonwealth of Pa., 1974-79; bd. dirs. Pa. Bar Inst., Harrisburg, 1984—. Mem. adv. bd. Villanova U. Law Sch., 1985—. Recipient St. Thomas More award, 1983. Mem. Nat. Assn. Women Judges, ABA, Pa. Bar Assn., Fed. Judges Assn., Am. Judicature Soc., Allegheny County Bar Assn., Phi Alpha Delta. Republican. Roman Catholic. Office: US Ct Appeals 402 US PO and Courthouse 7th & Grant Sts Pittsburgh PA 15219 •

MANSMANN, HERBERT C., JR., physician; b. Pitts., Apr. 11, 1924; s. Herbert C. and Alethe Mulcahey (Taylor) M.; m. Margaret Marshall Miller, 1947; children—Herbert C. III, Margaret Karen, Kevin Alexander, Paris Taylor, Ian Michael, John Joseph. B.S., U. Pitts., 1947; M.D., Jefferson Med. Coll., 1951. Diplomate Am. Bd. Pediatrics, Am. Bd. Allergy-Immunology. Rotating intern St. Francis Hosp., Pitts., 1951-52; resident in pediatrics Children's Hosp., Pitts., 1952-54; resident in allergy-immunology Mass. Gen. Hosp., Boston, 1954-56; fellow in pathology U. Pitts., 1956-59; practice medicine specializing in allergy-immunology Pitts., 1959-68; prof. pediatrics Jefferson Med. Coll., Phila., 1968—, dir. div. allergy, 1968—; exec. sec. Am. Bd. Allergy and Immunology, Phila., 1973—; mem. com. pulmonary-allergy FDA, 1975-80, mem. com. allergenic products, 1985—. Editor Pediatric Asthma Allergy and Immunology, 1987—. Contbr. articles to med. jours. NIH grantee, 1982-85. Mem. Am. Acad. Pediatrics, Am. Acad. Allergy-Immunology, Pa. Allergy Assn., Assn. Care of Asthma (pres. 1985-87), Am. Coll. Allergists. Republican. Roman Catholic. Avocation: skiing. Home: 1004 Garrett Mill Rd Newtown Square PA 19073 Office: Jefferson Med Coll 1025 Walnut St Philadelphia PA 19107

MANSON, EDDY LAWRENCE, composer, conductor, arranger, performer; b. N.Y.C.; s. David Manuel and Evelyn (Lasky) Salmanson; m. Paula Meriam Douse, Nov. 29, 1959; 1 son, David Joseph. Student, CCNY; grad., Juilliard Sch. Music, 1942, N.Y. U. Sch. Radio-TV, 1953; postgrad., UCLA, 1973-75; pvt. student, Vittorio Giannini, Jan Williams, Adolf Schmid, Borrah Minnevitch, Rudy Schramm, Philip Springer. Sr. extension tchr. film scoring, arranging, orchestration UCLA, 1975-81; pres. Eddy Manson Prodns., N.Y.C., Los Angeles, 1960—, Margery Music Inc., N.Y.C., Los Angeles, 1958—; founder, condr. Manson Chamber Ensemble, 1980—. Performer, condr., USO Camp Shows, 1942-45; leading harmonica virtuoso performing internationally all media, 1945—; rec. artist: Columbia RCA, Folkways, MGM, 20th Century Fox labels; performer with Ed Sullivan, Moscow and Leningrad, 1959, Mitch Miller and the Gang, 1959-64; began career as film composer Little Fugitive, 1953; composer numerous features, documentaries, TV shows, also TV and radio commls.; arranger music for Red Buttons, Jackson Five, Don Ho, Miracles, Michael Jackson, others.


1989 Montana Vacation Guide
National parks, western lore, wildlife,
scenic views, and more.
Centennial Edition
Montana

Bitterroot River Lodge / Mark Bryant

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Photo by William R. Sallaz

FRONT COVER: *Mountain Goat, Glacier National Park / Mike Sample*



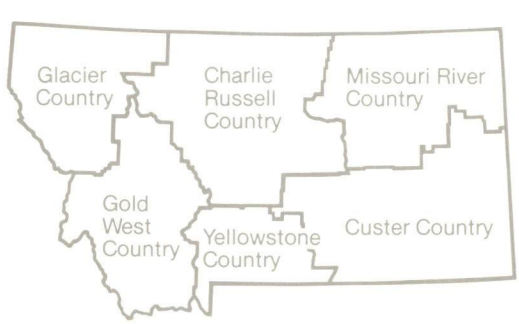
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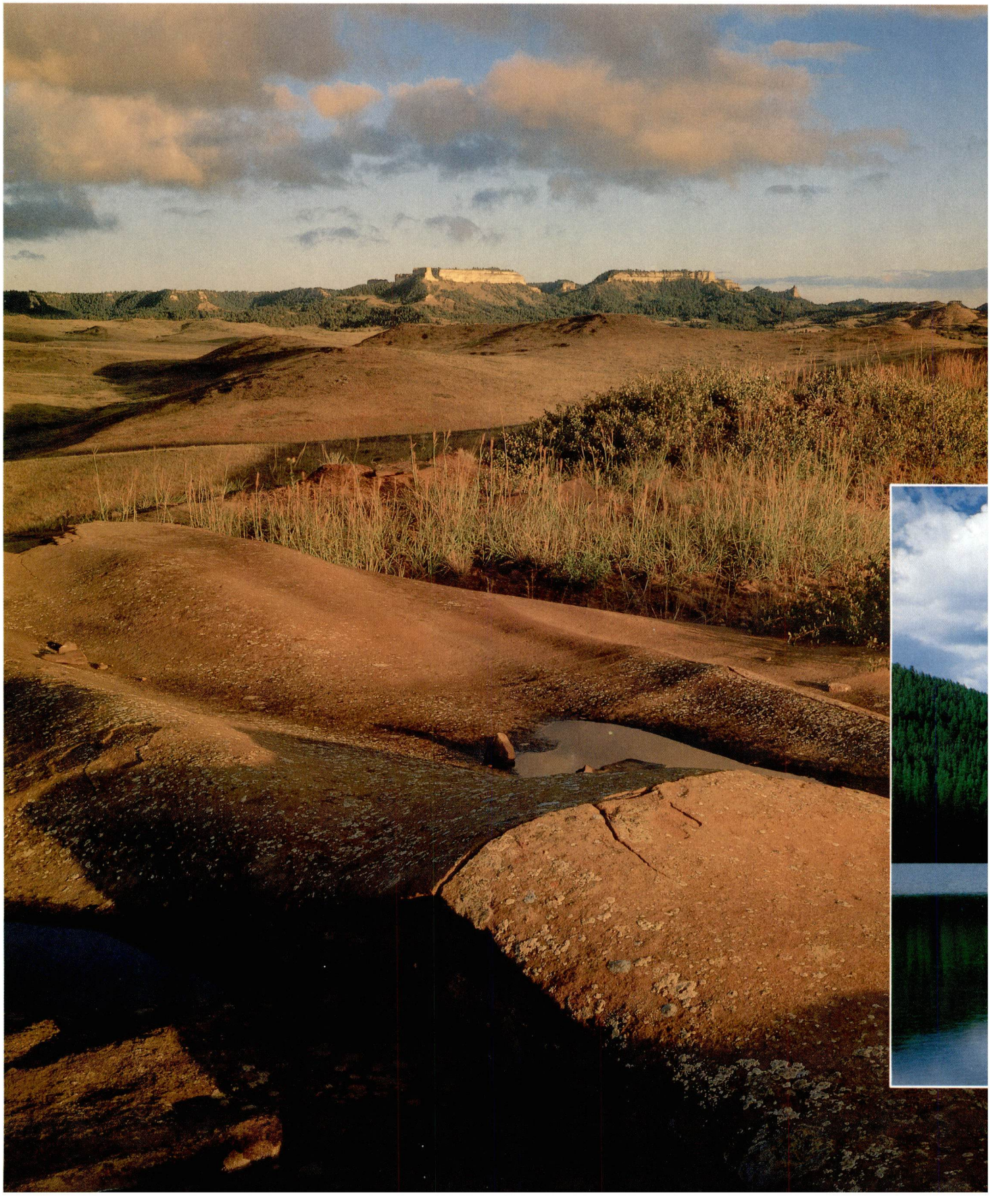
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Six vacation regions to explore:

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The Big Sky





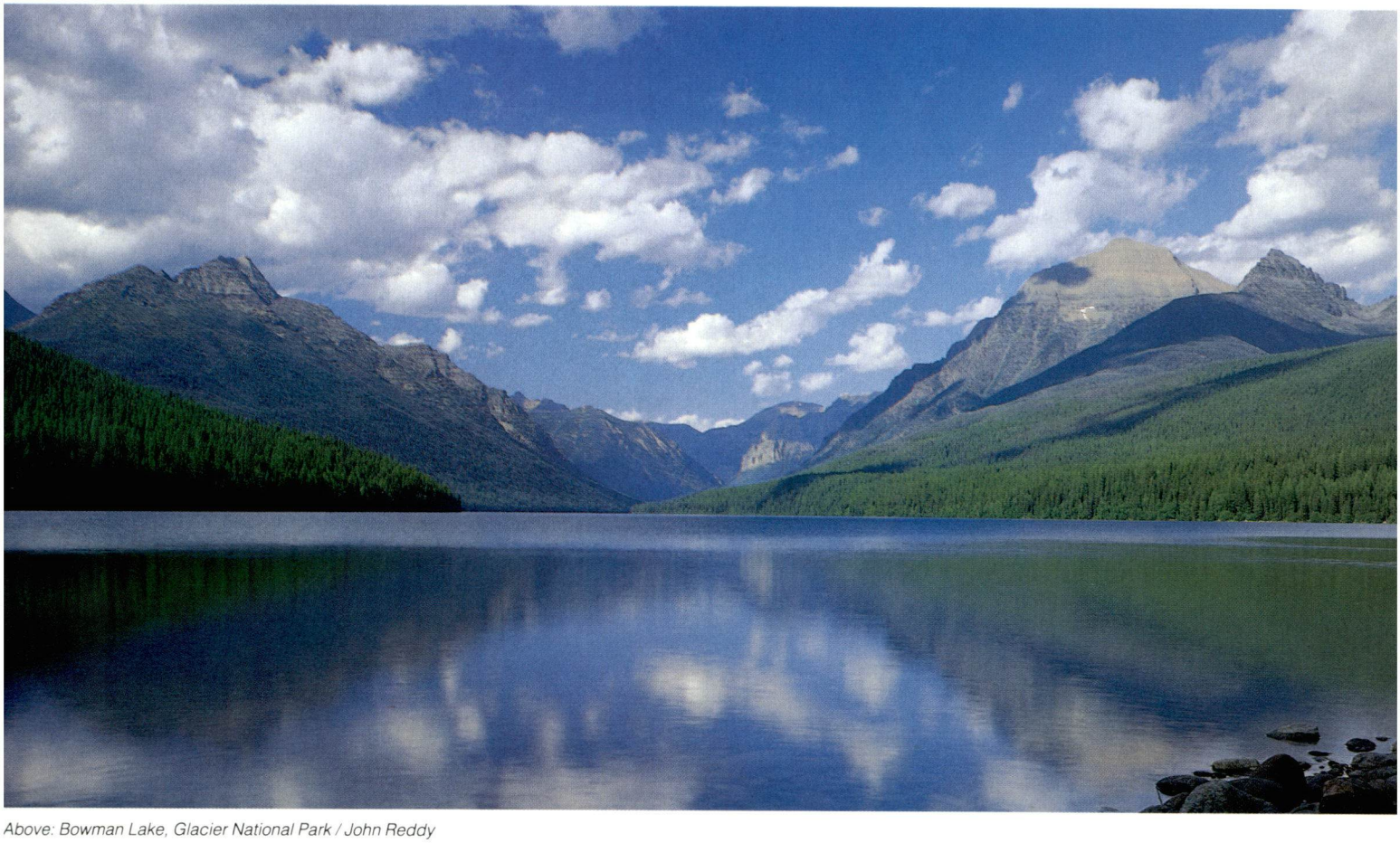
Road to Norris, Madison River Valley / Roger Wade

From the eye-stretching plains of eastern Montana to the mile-high valleys of the mountain west, Montana's sky sets a stage of dramatic proportions. Here the skyline is drawn not by the architectural achievements of man, but by the jagged profile of the Crazy Mountains rising abruptly from the plains, the setting sun spreading a dozen shades of purple over the Rocky Mountain Front, the swell of late-afternoon thunderheads highballing across the western sky, or the classic lines of migrating snow geese.

The Big Sky is firmly grounded in the Montana mindset. We can't take our eyes off it. Neither will you.



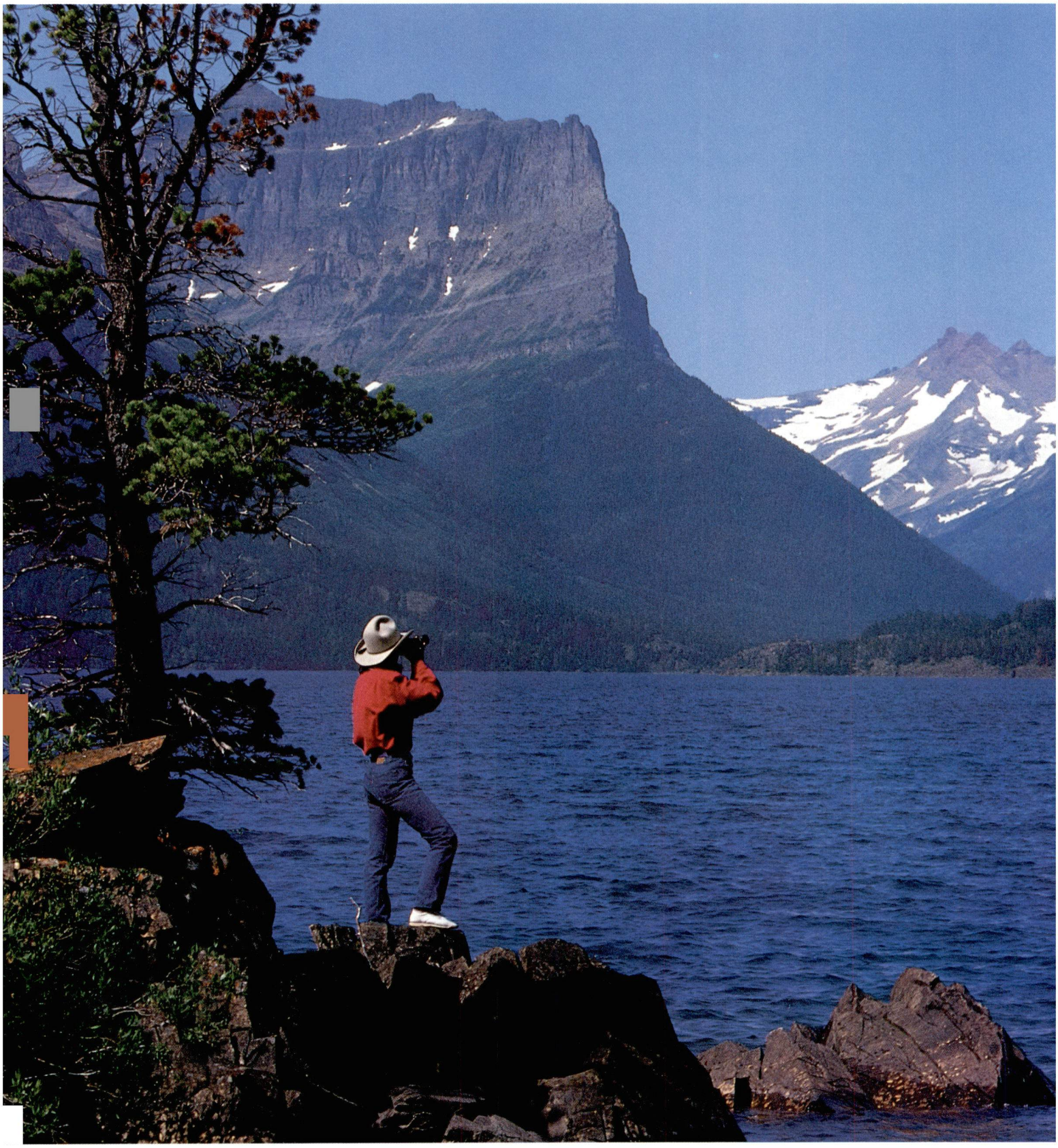
Falcon / Steve Bly

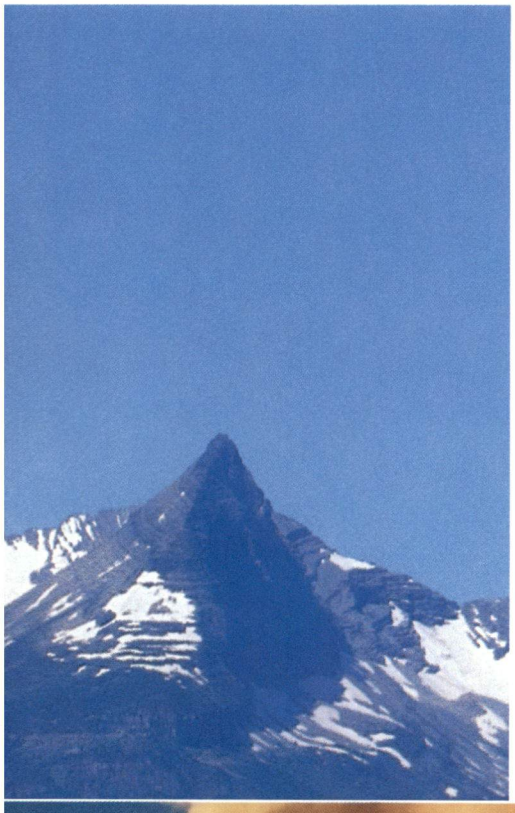


Above: Bowman Lake, Glacier National Park / John Reddy

Left: Southeastern Montana's Chalk Buttes, Custer National Forest / John Reddy

The Parks

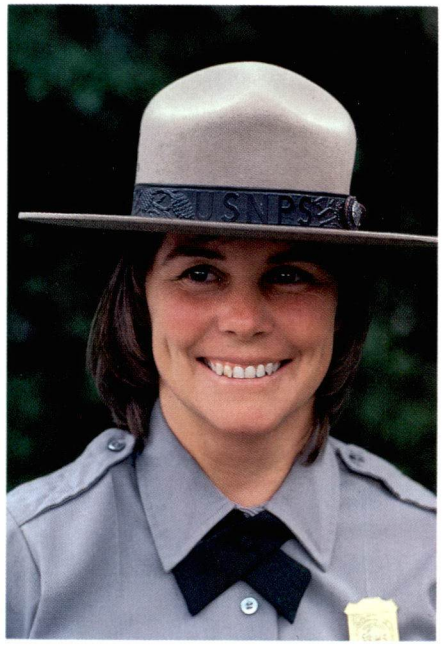




Revered worldwide as the "crown of the North American Continent," Glacier National Park fulfills America's need for wild sanctuary. To hikers, it's the nation's foremost trail park. To conservationists, it's a preserve that protects one of the few remaining populations of grizzly bears. To the Blackfeet Indians, it's the holy place of the Everywhere Spirit. Spectacular Going-to-the-Sun Road traverses Glacier, making it accessible to all who seek the inspiration of a truly pristine environment.

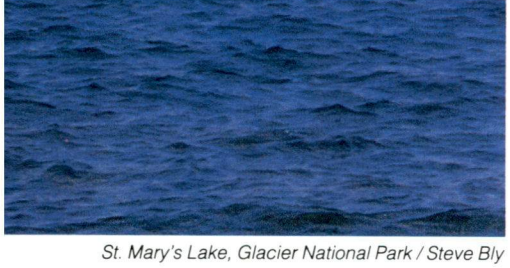
Visitors to Yellowstone Park will understand why the first white man to explore here was ridiculed as a liar. Tales of fuming mud pots, boiling hot springs and spouting geysers drifted east until exploration parties were sent out to investigate. The natural wonders were later verified, and in 1872, Yellowstone became the world's first national park.







Above left: Sawmill Geyser, Yellowstone National Park / courtesy WY Travel Commission
Center: Park Ranger / Harley Hettick
Right: Beargrass / John Reddy



St. Mary's Lake, Glacier National Park / Steve Bly

The Outdoors

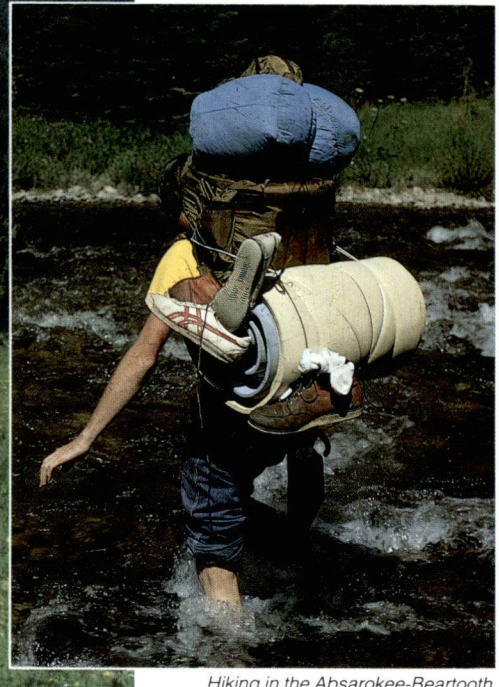


Horse packing in the Madison Range / Wayne Scherr



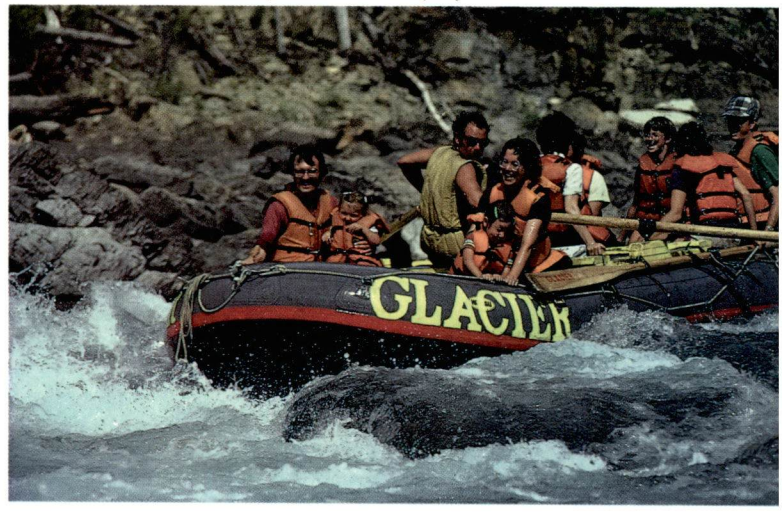
Montana's natural beauty is unexcelled, and we're proud we've kept it that way. Nearly 17 million acres of national forest, three million acres of untouched wilderness, two national parks, 10 state parks, abundant wildlife, unspoiled rivers and lakes, and range after range of rugged Rocky Mountains make Montana the first choice of people who love the outdoors.

Explore the backcountry of Glacier and Yellowstone, the beloved Bob Marshall Wilderness, the Jewel Basin, the Northwest Peaks Scenic Area, the Gates of the Mountains and dozens of other appealing getaways. Float the Alberton Gorge, Yankee Jim Canyon, the Bear Trap, and rapids called "Hell Roarin'" and "Screaming Left Turn." Retrace the journey of the Lewis and Clark Expedition on a canoe trip down the wild and scenic Missouri River. Or fish Montana's famous blue ribbon trout streams.



Hiking in the Absarokee-Beartooth Wilderness / Larry Eaton

Whitewater adventure / courtesy Glacier Raft Company



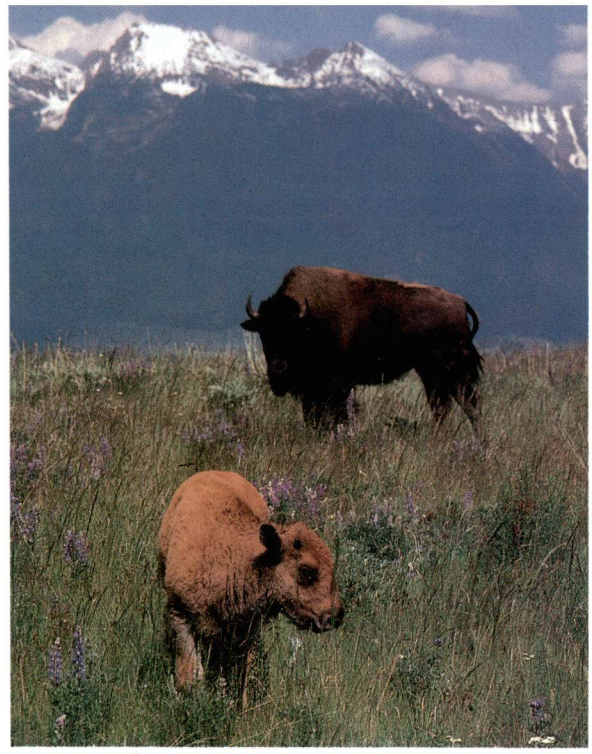
Wild trout / Tim Christie



The Wildlife



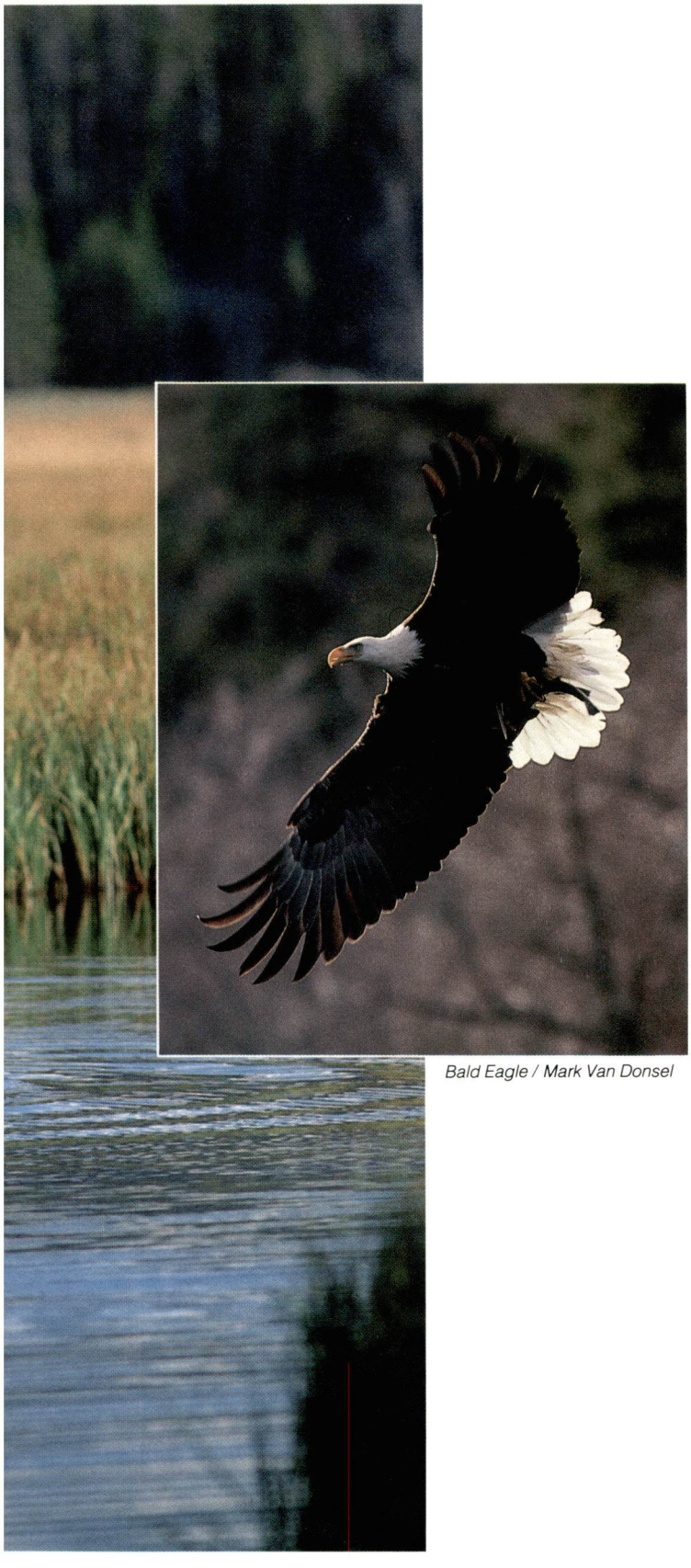
 Moose, Yellowstone National Park / Neal & Mary Jane Mishler



Buffalo / Mike Sample

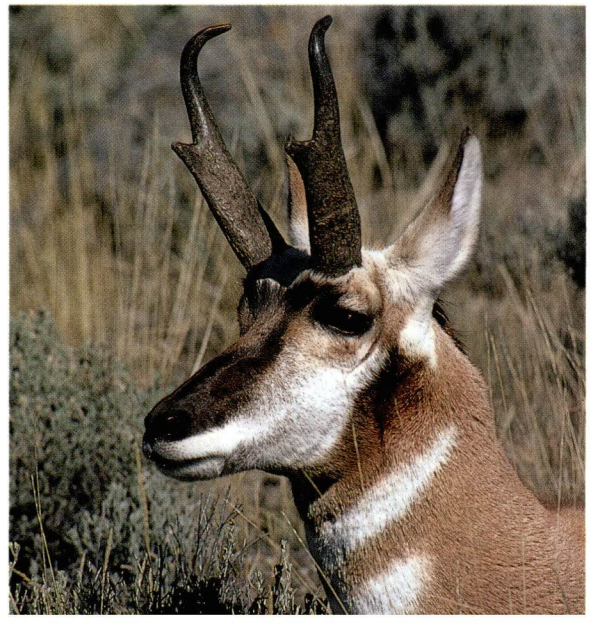
Montana's landscape hosts an abundance of wildlife that is only a memory in other parts of the country. Wherever you travel, it's not unusual to spot a variety of wildlife right from the road.

And only in Montana can you visit the National Bison Range, protecting one of the most important remaining herds of American buffalo, or the C.M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, a sprawling, million-acre range for elk, deer, antelope, sheep, waterfowl and upland game. Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge provides a sanctuary for 23 kinds of waterfowl, including the rare trumpeter swan. Glacier and Yellowstone are important habitat for several northern Rockies species, including mountain goats and sheep, bald eagles, bears and wild cutthroat trout.

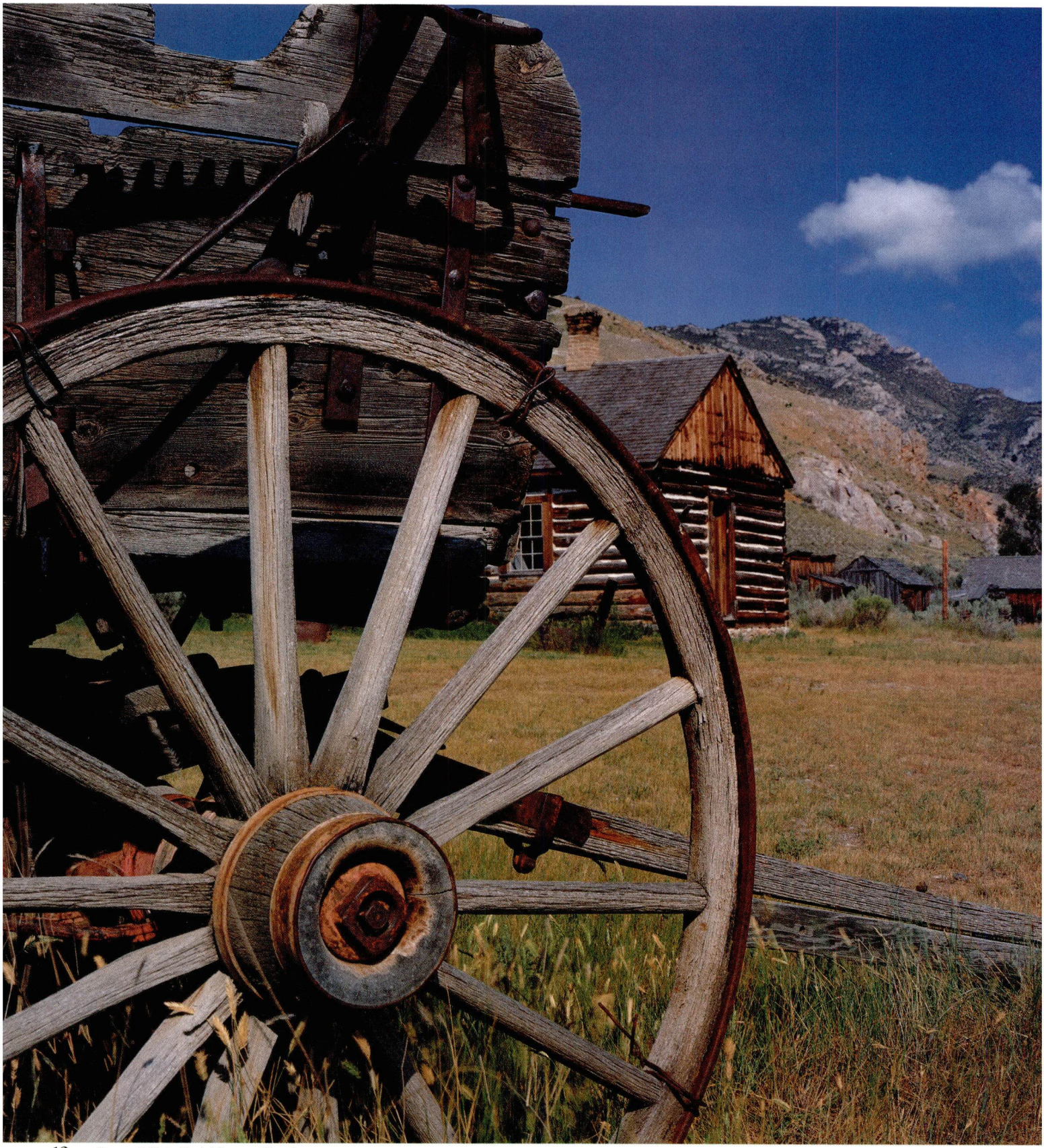


Bald Eagle / Mark Van Donsel

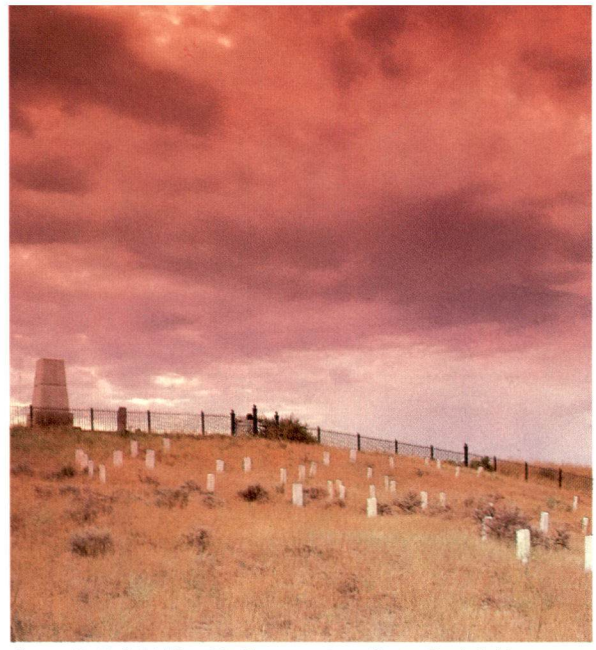
Antelope / Rodney Schlecht



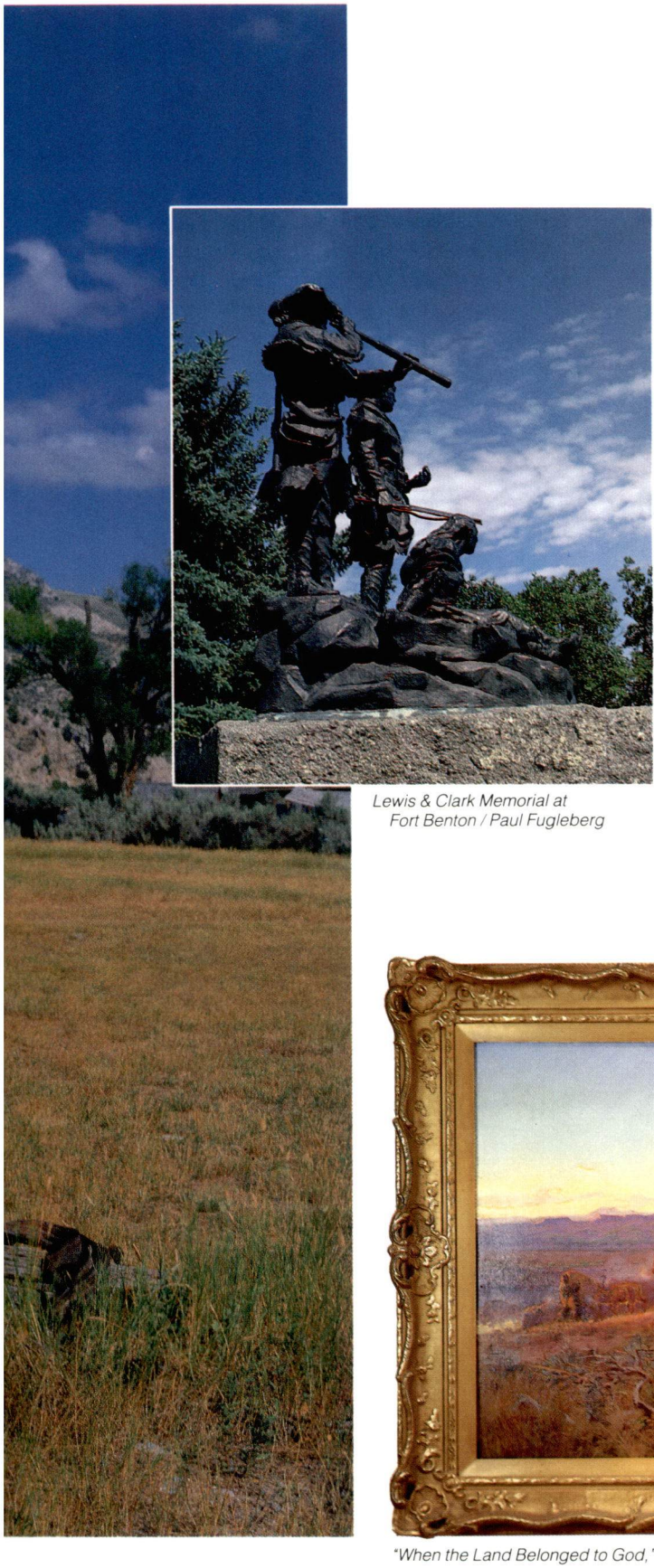
The History



12 *Bannack State Park / George Wuerthner*



Custer Battlefield / Dan Martinez, courtesy Custer Battlefield



Lewis & Clark Memorial at Fort Benton / Paul Fugleberg

Only 100 years old, Montana has a young, hands-on history that springs to life at every turn in the road. You'll find it in the restored mining camps of Virginia City and Bannack, lively relics of Montana's goldrush era. You'll feel it among the graves at Custer Battlefield, where General George Armstrong Custer lost his life to an overwhelming force of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors. It meanders the Missouri River, highway for President Jefferson's "Corps of Discovery," led by Lewis and Clark in 1805-06.

Montana history is recorded on canvas and in bronze by America's beloved cowboy artist, Charlie Russell, at the Russell Museum in Great Falls. It's also preserved in major collections at the Museum of the Plains Indian in Browning, the Museum of the Rockies in Bozeman, and the Montana Historical Society in Helena.

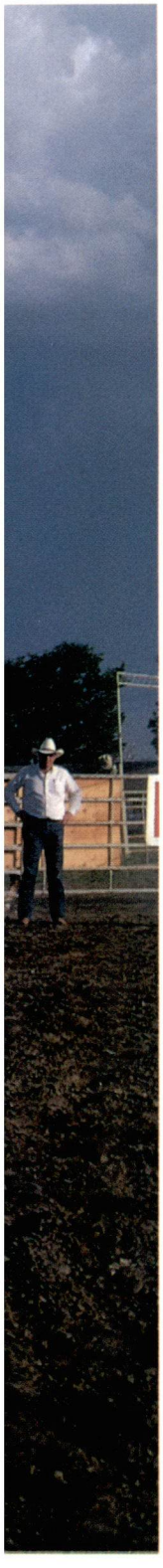


"When the Land Belonged to God," C.M. Russell, oil, 1914 / courtesy Montana Historical Society

The West



Miles City Bucking Horse Sale / Michael Crummett





Crow dancer / Michael Crummett



Working cowboy / Michael Crummett

In Montana, the West is alive and working hard. At action-packed rodeos with names like the Wildhorse Stampede and the Bucking Horse Sale, where cowboy skills are put to the test. At Indian powwows and pageants, where the traditional dancing and dress are as colorful as the ancient rituals they celebrate. At the renowned C.M. Russell Auction of Original Western Art and the annual buffalo roundup at the National Bison Range. At guest ranches, where visitors turn in their wheels for a sure-footed horse. At chuckwagon cookouts, fiddling contests and county fairs across the state.

Many of Montana's most popular getaways are working ranches where guests become part of the crew and learn what it's like to live off the land. But you don't have to choose a ranch vacation to discover the spirit of the modern West. You'll see it on every street corner in Montana, and feel it in the friendliness of everyone you meet.

North American Indian Days, Browning / Robert Gildart



The Comforts



16 *Patio dining in Billings / David Scott Smith - Exclamation Point Advertising*

In Montana, you can have it both ways. Enjoy a night on the town or a night under the stars. Greet the sunrise with buckwheats and bacon on a breakfast trail ride. Or end the day with veal cannelloni and a chocolate apricot torte in a bustling, mainstreet bistro or an intimate country dining room. (You'll find some of Montana's most distinguished chefs in the most out-of-the-way places!) Fill your days with browsing and shopping in one of the last states with no sales tax, or leave your shopping list behind and explore some of America's most magnificent backcountry. Improve your swing on one of Montana's many golf courses, or test your mettle on an extended trek or bicycle tour. Whether you choose a high-rise hotel or a hot springs resort, a mountain lodge or a roadside campground, you'll find comfort and quality at affordable prices.





Photo by William R. Sallaz, courtesy Cavanaugh's Motor Inn at Kalispell Center



Photo by Michael Crummett



Nightlife in Montana includes gaming / courtesy Grouse Mountain Lodge

The People

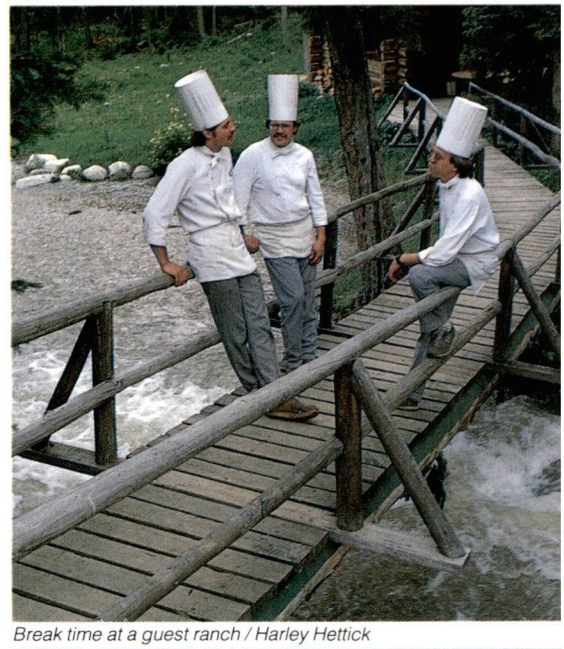


Dressed up for Crow Fair / Michael Crummett



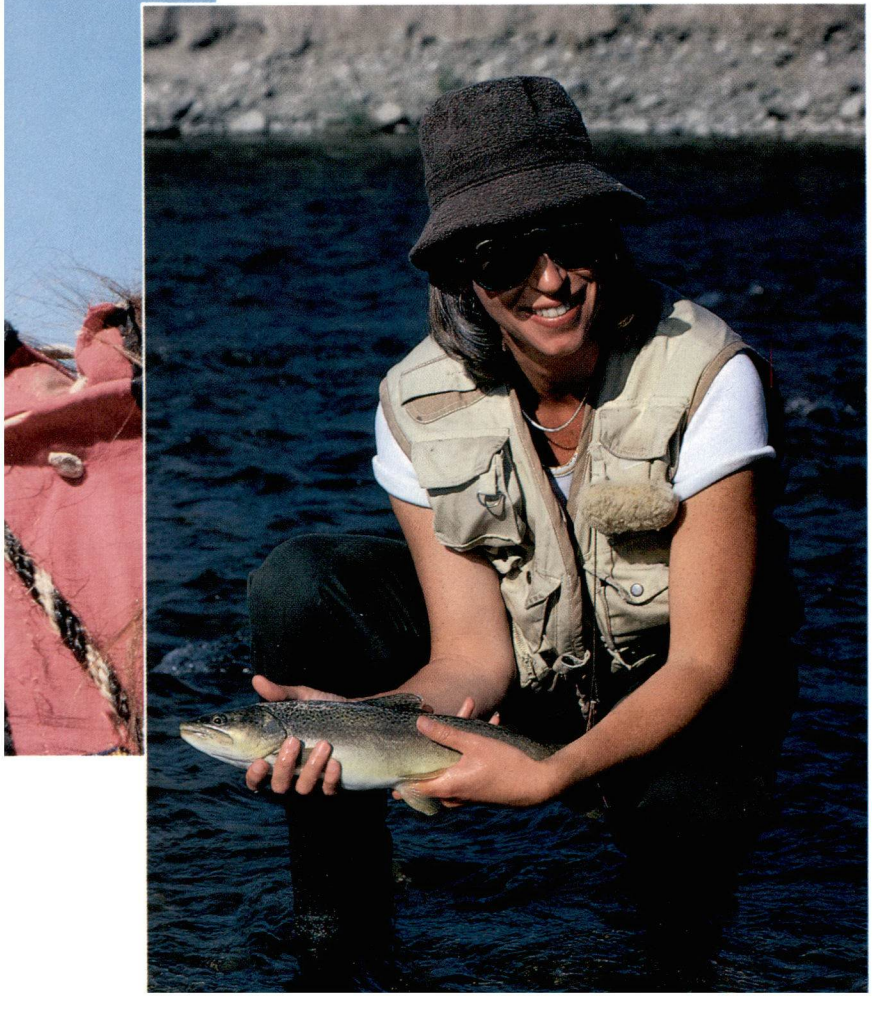
Photo by Michael Crummett

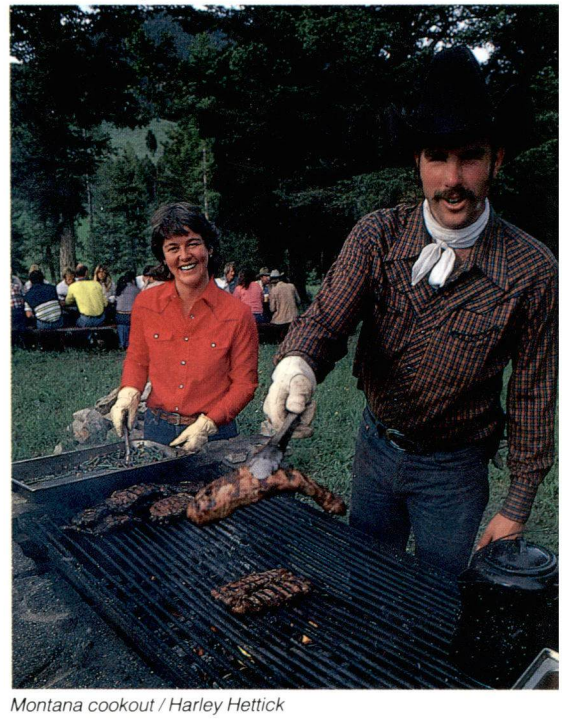
In Montana, you'll find an infectious love for the life and land of the West. You'll see it in the faces of Montanans and the way we treat our guests. There aren't very many of us—not even a million of us—dispersed over 93 million acres of land. So we welcome visitors and look forward to sharing our state with you. Here, we look you straight in the eye when we talk to you, and show you the kind of hospitality Charlie Russell was talking about when he said: "My brother, when you come to my lodge, the robe will be spread and the pipe of peace will be lit."



Break time at a guest ranch / Harley Hettick

Satisfied angler / Laurance Aiuppy





Montana cookout / Harley Hettick

Getting There



Going-to-the-Sun Road, Glacier National Park / Doug O'Looney

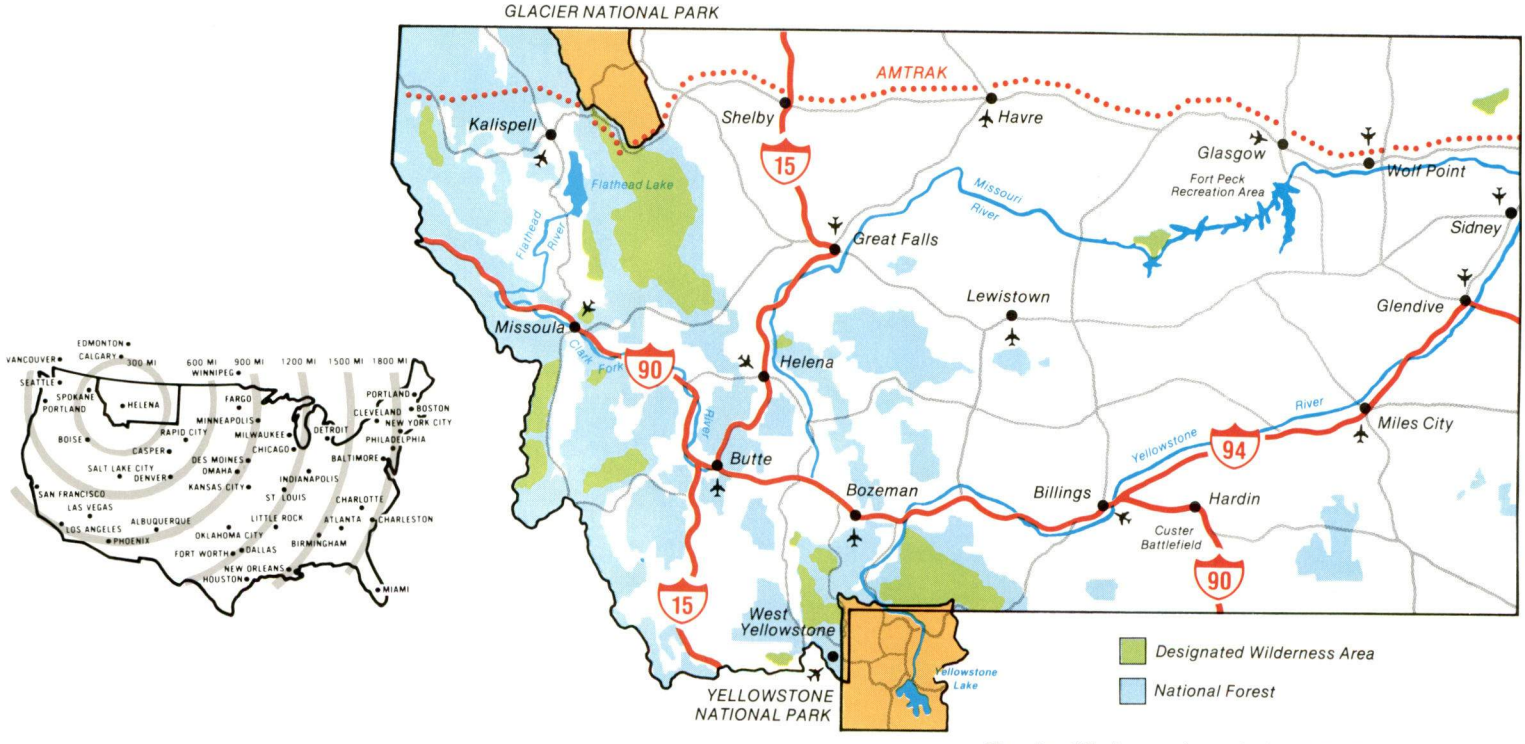
Getting to Montana is easy. Airlines serving Montana's major cities are United, Continental, Delta, Northwest and Horizon. Montana's own Northwest AirLink makes excellent connections to all that Big Sky Country has to offer. And Canada's TimeAir provides regular service between Great Falls, Montana, and Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta.

AMTRAK parallels US 2 across northern Montana, with daily train stops east and west. For train schedules and ticket information, dial 1-800-872-7245.

Rental car agencies are located where you need them, and buses travel to every corner of the state.

If you haven't already received one, ask for your free copy of the Official Montana Highway Map for a complete guide to traveling Montana's highway system. In addition to

Look to us.
NORTHWEST
AIRLINK™



The simplified map shown is for general reference only.

guiding you along Montana's interstate and primary highways, the Highway Map will take you to Montana's favorite getaways on secondary highways and clearly delineated back roads.

Once you're here, you'll like our climate. Generally, Montana is milder than perceived because of its northern location in the interior of the continent. The beauty of Montana's weather system is its low humidity. Whether it's hot or cold, Montana is dry and comfortable.

Summer in Montana is generally warm and dry, with refreshingly cool evenings. But Montana's weather is changeable, so bring a variety of clothing. In the summer, shorts and lightweight slacks, sundresses and cotton shirts are the rule. But throw in a jacket or sweater for evening wear. Bring some warm clothing if you plan to spend some time in the mountains. In spring and fall, Montana is seldom consistently hot or cold, and wardrobes run from shorts and T-shirts to wool pants and flannel shirts. Regardless of weather, Montana is a casual, fun-loving state, so bring comfortable clothing and be prepared to relax and enjoy yourself.

Take time to explore. Montana is a big state with a wide variety of natural and one-of-a-kind attractions. To help you get the most out of your trip to Montana, we've divided the state into six distinctive vacation regions. On the pages that follow, you'll find listings of what to see and do in "countries" that live up to the scenic and historic flavor of their names —Glacier, Charlie Russell, Custer, Missouri River, Yellowstone and Gold West.

For more information about your Montana vacation, call Travel Montana at 1-800-541-1447. If you want details about lodging, guest ranches, campgrounds and licensed outfitters, along with additional information sources, ask for a copy of the Montana Travel Planner.



Bicycle touring / Greg Siple



Glacier COUNTRY



Sperry Chalet, Glacier National Park / Damian Conrad

Glacier Country is Montana's northwest corner, where the Rocky Mountains set the pace and the rest of the region has no trouble keeping up. Take lofty mountains, wild rivers, lakes scattered like jewels, deep forests—and add wildlife, historic sites, museums, golf courses, resorts, dude ranches and the wonders of Glacier National Park. Sites listed below are keyed to the Official Montana Highway Map; phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code.

Attractions

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK. Lying in a rugged section of the northern Rockies, Glacier Park adjoins Waterton Lakes National Park in Alberta, Canada, to create the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park and an ideal "Two Nation Vacation." Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile highway through Glacier, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. It opens about the first week in June and remains open well into October. Overall vehicle length on this road cannot exceed 30 feet. To get a better view of Glacier's magnificent alpine scenery, take one of many trails to alpine meadows, glaciers, lakes, mountain chalets and a primitive wilderness where nature, not man, is the primary force. Glacier is America's foremost trail park. A wide variety of hiking trails, naturalist-guided hikes, boat tours and horseback trips are available in the park. Year-round accommodations are available on the park's fringes, and accommodations in the park are open from June-September. For more information, contact the Superintendent, Glacier National Park, West Glacier, MT 59936. 888-5441. (A-2)

GRANITE PARK CHALET AND SPERRY CHALET. Glacier National Park. The chalets were built about 1914 by Jim and Louis Hill of the Great Northern Railway, the prime developer of Glacier Park, as part of the hotel system in the park. These rustic buildings, built of native rock, have survived their rugged environment relatively unchanged through the years. Accessible by foot or horseback only. Meals and lodging available at chalets. 888-5511. (A-3)

LAKE McDONALD LODGE. Glacier National Park. Lake McDonald Lodge was built in 1913 and is one of the oldest structures in the park. The large stone fireplace with its inscribed pictographs, cedar colonnade, furnishings and exterior embellishments, all reflect the park's basic images of wilderness. (B-2)

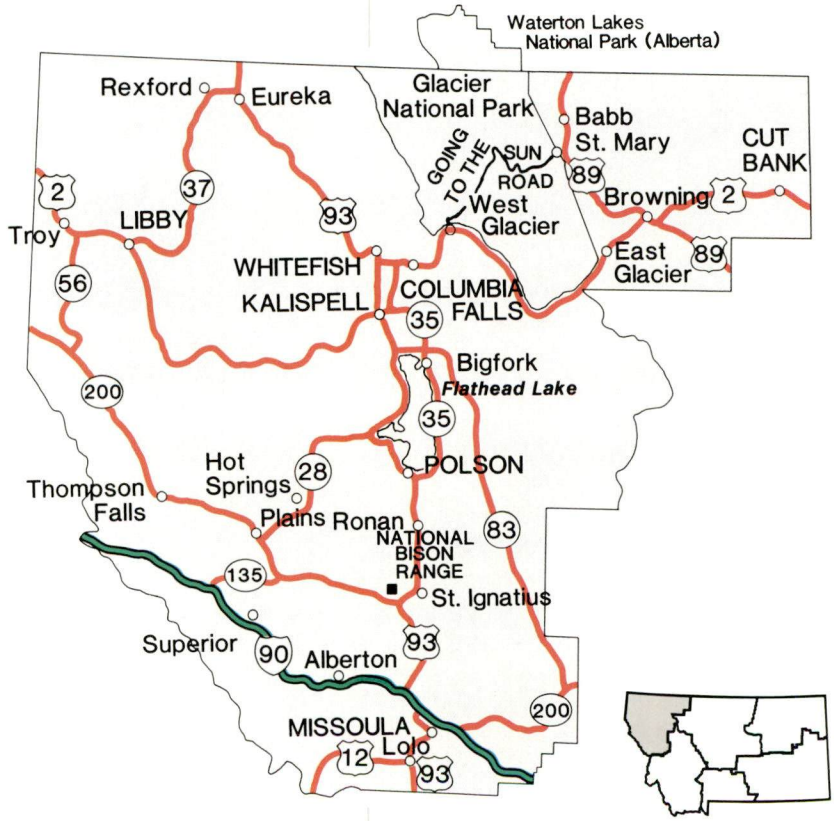
MANY GLACIER HOTEL. 12 miles W. of Babb. The Many Glacier Hotel was built and financed by the Great Northern Railroad between 1914-1915. The hotel was one of the first buildings in the park. It was built by 400 men, working day and night, during the summers of the two-year period. (A-3)

LOGAN PASS VISITOR CENTER. In Glacier National Park on the Continental Divide. Ecology, geology, altitude interpretations. (A-3)

ST. MARY'S VISITOR CENTER. East entrance of Glacier National Park. Includes an exhibit of Blackfeet Indian crafts, geology and wildlife, and slide presentation about the park. 732-4424. (A-3)



Bighorn sheep / Steve Wirt



FLATHEAD LAKE. Between Kalispell and Polson. Containing nearly 200 square miles of surface area, Flathead Lake is the largest natural freshwater lake in the western U.S. The quality of the fishing is renowned. The east shore drive, bordered by the majestic Mission Mountain Range, is 35 miles of unexcelled beauty—especially in May, at Cherry Blossom Festival time. The newest Montana state park, one of many recreational areas in the vicinity, is Wild Horse Island. (C-2)

BOAT TOURS OF FLATHEAD LAKE. Enjoy summer cruises on the diesel-powered FAR WEST from Somers (837-5569); the 51′ racing sloop QUESTA from Bigfork (883-2448); and the PORT POLSON PRINCESS, a 41′ tour boat from Polson (800-332-7148). Admission. (B-2, C-2)

BOB MARSHALL WILDERNESS. Between MT 200 and Glacier National Park, the "Bob" is the nation's second-largest and best-known wilderness. Combined, the Bob Marshall, Great Bear and Scapegoat wilderness areas form a contiguous wildland complex of more than 1.5 million acres that straddle the Continental Divide. Accessible only by trail, the complex offers fishing, hunting, hiking, camping, horseback riding and river floating. Roughly 1,800 miles of trails in the complex. 755-5401 or 453-7678. (C-3)

NATIONAL BISON RANGE. At Moiese, off US 93 and MT 200 or 212. Located in the Flathead Valley of western Montana, the National Bison Range is one of the oldest big game areas in the U.S. Established in 1908 to protect one of the most important remaining herds of American bison, about 400 of the great shaggy animals roam over nearly 19,000 acres of natural grassland. In addition, visitors will find many species of birds, herds of whitetail and mule deer, elk, bighorn sheep and pronghorns. A 19-mile, self-guided tour is available during the summer. Visitor center. 644-2211. (D-2)

HUNGRY HORSE DAM. Off US 2. A 564-ft. dam that forms a reservoir surrounded by rugged mountains. Visitor center, recreation, boating, fishing, camping. 387-5241. (B-2)

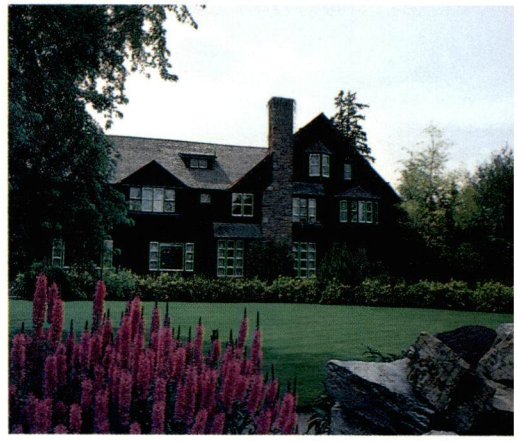
LIBBY DAM. Libby. A 420-ft.-high, 2,900-ft.-long, multi-million dollar, multi-purpose water resource project that forms 90-mile-long Lake Koocanusa. Visitor center and vista, recreation area. 293-5577. (B-1)

CONRAD MANSION. Woodland Ave., Kalispell. Built in 1895 as the home of C.E. Conrad, Montana pioneer, Missouri River trader, freighter and founder of the city of Kalispell. Restored to its Victorian elegance, it is now open to visitors. Admission. 755-6558. (B-2)

GREENOUGH MANSION. 102 Ben Hogan Drive, Missoula. Thomas Greenough came to Missoula in 1860 and made his fortune buying and selling mines. Mr. Greenough built the mansion for his wife in 1897 from tamarack, a tree native to Montana. The mansion was moved in 1966 to the hills overlooking Missoula. Open to visitors, it is also the home of a golf clubhouse and restaurant. Self-guided tours, 4-10:30 p.m. daily. (D-2)

HOUSE OF MYSTERY. Hwy 2, Hungry Horse. One of the few areas in the world where the natural laws of physics are bent...if not broken altogether! Gift shop, picnic area. Open April-November. Admission. 892-4550. (B-2)

BIG SKY WATERSLIDE. Columbia Falls. Water park offering nine slides ranging from gentle mini-slides to the "bullet" speed runs. Whirlpool, picnic area, concessions and children's activities. Open daily, Memorial Day-Labor Day. Admission. 892-5025. (B-2)

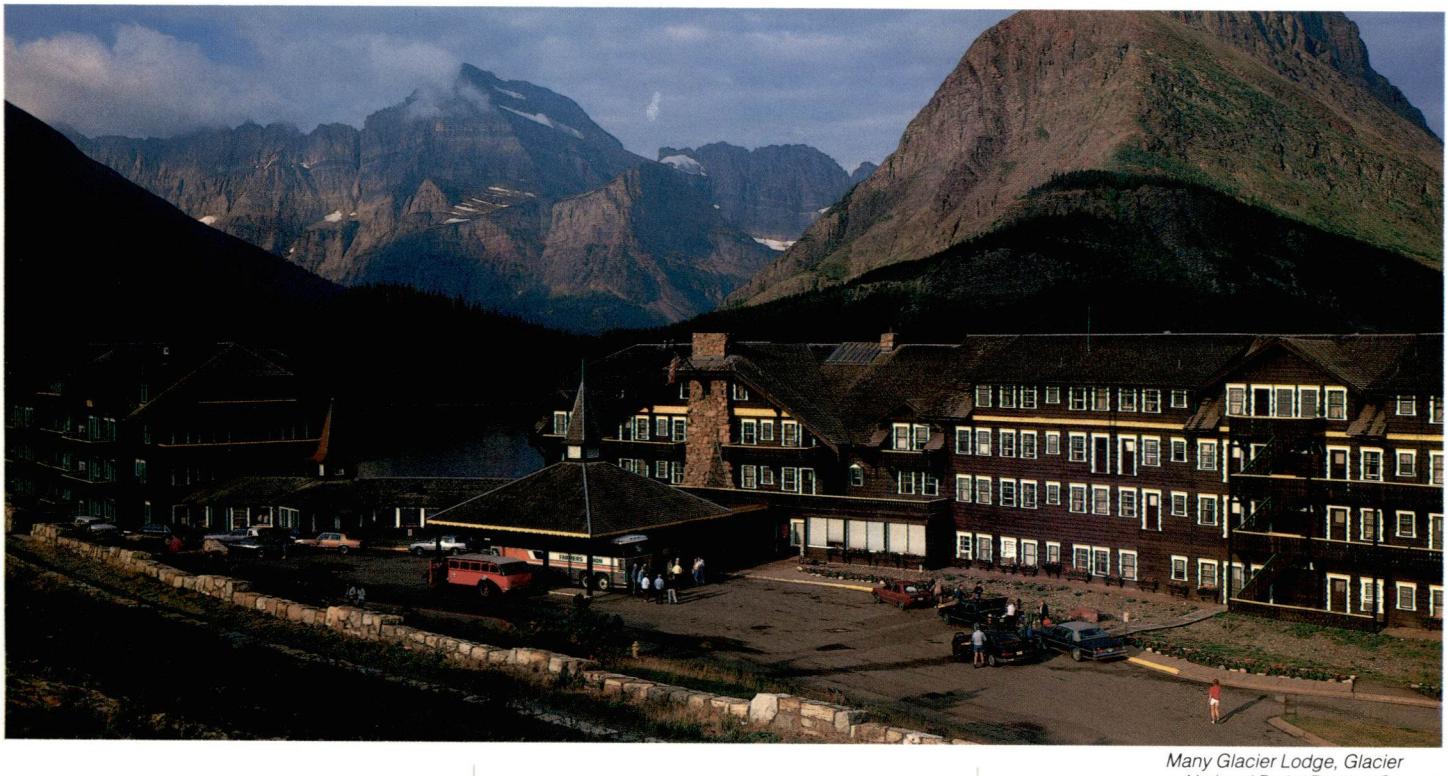


Conrad mansion, Kalispell / Jim Wylder

GLACIER MAZE. Between Hungry Horse and West Glacier, on US 2. Over a mile of passageways on two levels to challenge puzzle lovers of all ages. Food, gifts, picnic area. Open daily during summer months. Admission. 387-5902. (B-2)

THE BIG MOUNTAIN CHAIRLIFT RIDE. 8 miles N. of Whitefish. Viewing station, restaurant at the top, then hike the Danny On Trail to the bottom. Admission. 862-3511. (B-2)

SNOW BOWL SUMMER CHAIRLIFT RIDE. 12 miles NW of Missoula, off I-90, on Snow Bowl Road. 12-minute ride to 7,000 feet. Hike to the summit and ride the chair back down or hike back to the base. Weekends in July and August. Admission. 549-9777. (D-2)



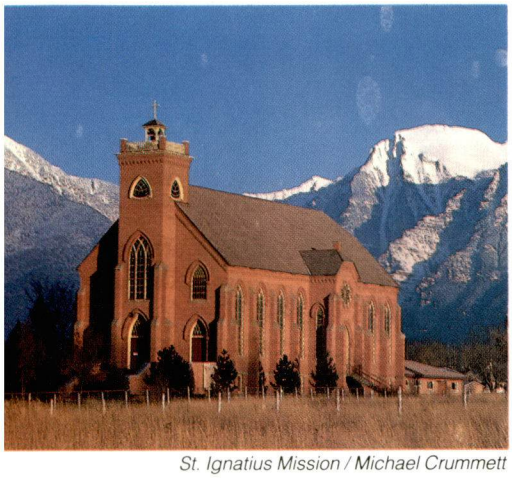
Many Glacier Lodge, Glacier National Park / Damian Conrad

ST. IGNATIUS MISSION. Located in St. Ignatius. Constructed in the early 1890s, this unique Catholic Church contains 58 original murals by Brother Joseph Carignano on its walls and ceilings. 745-2768. (D-2)

AERIAL FIRE DEPOT VISITOR CENTER. Located 7 miles W. of Missoula, on Old Hwy 10. This is headquarters for the Forest Service smokejumpers. Visitors are welcome to tour the smokejumper facilities June 15-September 15. 329-3131. (D-2)

GIANT CEDARS—ROSS CREEK SCENIC AREA. On MT 56, S. of Troy. Walk among cedars that are more than 500 years old and 250 feet high on this easy .9-mile interpretive trail. 295-4693. (B-1)

JEWEL BASIN HIKING AREA. N. end of the Swan Mountain Range, between Kalispell and Hungry Horse Reservoir. The Jewel Basin Hiking Area is a specially designated backcountry area consisting of 15,349 acres of high mountains. It includes 28 alpine lakes, many mountain streams, mountain meadows, rocky peaks, sub-alpine timber and a variety of flowers. Elevations within the basin range from 4,240 ft. on Graves Creek to 7,530 ft. on Mt. Aeneas. 35 miles of trails connect most of the lakes. (B-2)



St. Ignatius Mission / Michael Crummett

RATTLESNAKE WILDERNESS & NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. Just 8 miles N. of Missoula, this 33,000-acre wilderness serves as a vast recreation area for the city and its visitors. (D-2)

NORTHWEST PEAKS SCENIC AREA. Kootenai National Forest, extreme NW corner of Montana. (A-1)

TEN LAKES SCENIC AREA. Kootenai National Forest. Off US 93, N. of Eureka. Mountain drive, scenic lakes, fishing and hunting. (A-1)

KOOTENAI FALLS. Between Troy and Libby, on US 2. Scenic falls of Columbia River system, fishing and recreational areas. 295-4693. (B-1)

RIVERFRONT SUMMER THEATRE. Caras Park, Missoula. Live theatre during the summer months in a big-top tent along the Clark Fork River. Home of the University of Montana Summer Theatre. For tickets and information call 721-TENT or 243-4481. (D-2)

BIGFORK SUMMER PLAYHOUSE. Bigfork. Live theatre featuring a variety of popular shows, including melodrama and musicals. Shows nightly, May-Labor Day. For reservations: 837-4886. (B-2)

MISSION MOUNTAIN WINERY. West side of Flathead Lake at Dayton, on US 93. Tours and wine tastings. 849-5524. (C-2)

Historic Sites

CAMP DISAPPOINTMENT. Browning. The northernmost point reached by the Lewis and Clark Expedition ... July 23, 1806. Located 12 miles NE of Browning on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, it is marked by a monument. (B-4)

FORT FIZZLE. US 12, W. of Lolo. A marker commemorates the spot where soldiers from Fort Missoula erected a barricade to halt the advance of Chief Joseph during the Nez Perce War. The Indians simply bypassed the fortification, hence the site's name. (E-2)

LOLO TRAIL. From Travelers Rest, near Lolo, W. into Idaho via Lolo Pass—25 miles SE of Lolo. The Lolo Trail is a 150-mile-long Nez Perce Indian buffalo trail. The Lewis and Clark Expedition followed it in 1805 as they crossed the Bitterroot Mountains on their way to the Pacific. Today US 12 parallels the old trail, stretching through wild country much as it was in the 1800s. (E-2)

MISSOULA COUNTY COURTHOUSE. 220 W. Broadway, Missoula. Built in 1908, and occupying a full city block, this building contains eight murals by E.S. Paxson. 721-5700. (D-2)

WILMA THEATRE. 104 S. Higgins Ave., Missoula. The Wilma Theatre is significant not only for its architecture, but as a lasting monument to the spirit of people such as W.A. "Billy" Simons and Edna Wilma who pioneered efforts to bring culture and live entertainment to a developing Montana. 543-7341. (D-2)

HIGGINS BLOCK. Higgins and Main, Missoula. Located in downtown Missoula, the Higgins Block is one of Missoula's uniquely designed and preserved buildings. (D-2)

POLSON FEED MILL. 501 Main St., Polson. The Polson Feed Mill, built about 1910, is significant for its historic associations with the development of Polson and early commerce in Lake County. The building is a fine example of a wood frame and shiplap siding building once common to this area. (C-2)

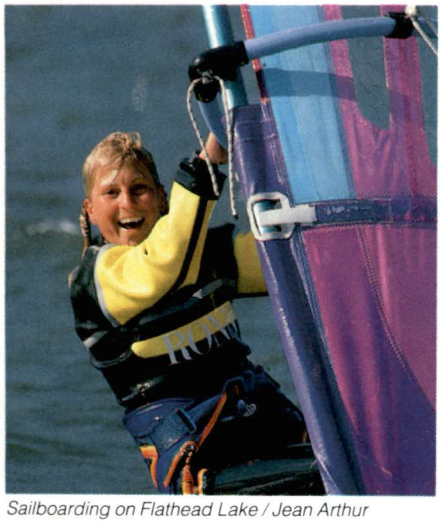
ST. RICHARD'S CHURCH. 505 4th Ave., Columbia Falls. Built in 1891, St. Richard's Church was one of the first Catholic churches in Montana. (B-2)

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER CHURCH. 420 W. Pine, Missoula. Built in 1889, the year Montana became a state. Outstanding for its graceful steeple, paintings and stained glass. Open 6:30 a.m.-5 p.m. daily. 542-0321. (D-2)

TWO MEDICINE FIGHT SITE. 15 miles SW of Cut Bank. Site where Meriwether Lewis encountered a hostile band of Blackfeet Indians in 1806. This encounter produced the only Indian casualty of the entire Lewis and Clark Expedition. (B-4)

Polson golf course on Flathead Lake / Harley Hettick





Sailboarding on Flathead Lake / Jean Arthur

State Parks

WEST SHORE. US 93, 20 miles S. of Kalispell. West Shore State Park provides boat access and camping on the shores of Flathead Lake. From the park's scenic overlook, points of interest can be located on the interpretive display explaining the lake and the surrounding area. (C-2)

WILD HORSE ISLAND. Wild Horse Island State Park is surrounded by Flathead Lake. This 2,165-acre island has been a landmark in the Flathead Valley since long before white men arrived. The park is probably most noted for its wildlife. Bighorn sheep, deer, songbirds, waterfowl, eagles and falcons, and small mammals such as ground squirrels, mink and coyotes inhabit the island. Visitors come to the park to picnic, hike and watch the wildlife. Access is by boat only. Rental boats are available at commercial marinas on Flathead Lake. (C-2)

LONE PINE. 4 miles SW of Kalispell, on Foyes Lake Road. Day use area with overlook of Flathead Valley, visitor center, picnic facilities and walking trails. (B-2)

Art Centers

ACE POWELL GALLERY. 1310 US 93 S., Kalispell. 755-2701. (B-2)

BOB SCRIVER STUDIO & WILDLIFE MUSEUM. US 2 & 89, Browning. One of Montana's best-known sculptors combines his love of wildlife with his art in a studio that features his own art in the Hall of Bronze, plus taxidermy and the paintings of other artists. Open daily, 8-8, May-September. (B-3)

HOCKADAY CENTER FOR THE ARTS. 2nd Ave. E. and 3rd St., Kalispell. 755-5268. (B-2)

GLACIER GALLERY. 1498 Old Scenic Hwy 2 E. and lobby of Cavanaugh's Motor Inn, Kalispell. 752-4742. (B-2)

MARTIN GALLERY. Outlaw Inn, Kalispell. 752-7999. (B-2)

JOHN L. CLARKE WESTERN ART GALLERY & MEMORIAL MUSEUM. E. entrance of Glacier Park, E. Glacier. (B-3)

KOOTENAI GALLERIES. Main St., Bigfork. 837-4848. (B-2)

MISSOULA MUSEUM OF THE ARTS. 335 N. Pattee, Missoula. 728-0447. (D-2)

SANDPIPER ART GALLERY. 412 Main St., Polson. Seasonal. 883-5956. (C-2)

CROW'S NEST GALLERY. 214 Main, Polson. 883-2488. (C-2)

STAN LYNDE GALLERY. US 93 E. Polson. 883-5341. (C-2)

CHANDLER GALLERY. 130 W. Front, Missoula. Local and regional artists. 721-5555. (D-2)

CLARK FORK GALLERY. 121 W. Broadway, Missoula. Local and regional artists. 721-5460. (D-2)

MARIE'S ART-eries. 702 SW Higgins, Missoula. Regional and national artists. 542-0046. (D-2)

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA: Gallery of Visual Arts, Art Dept.; **University Center Gallery; Paxson Gallery,** Performing Arts Center. 243-0211. (D-2)

Museums

MUSEUM OF THE PLAINS INDIAN. Just E. of Glacier National Park in Browning. The most comprehensive collection of Blackfeet Indian tribal artifacts is on display here, plus a complete history of the tribes of the Northern Great Plains. Museum shop offers a wide variety of authentic, contemporary native American arts and crafts. 338-2230. (B-3)

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AT FORT MISSOULA. Fort Missoula, Building 322. Enter off South Ave., W. of Reserve St. Western Montana history, 12 historic structures on-site. 728-3476. (D-2)

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK MUSEUM. W. Glacier. History of Glacier National Park. (B-2)

HERITAGE MUSEUM. US 2, E. of Libby. Area history, especially 1880-1920. (B-1)

MINERAL COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. At Superior. Old hospital building, county history. (D-1)

POLSON HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Main St., Polson. Area history and artifacts. (C-2)

TOBACCO VALLEY HISTORICAL VILLAGE. S. end of Main St., Eureka. Area history. (A-1)

GLACIER COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. 1 mile NE of Cut Bank. Outdoor displays of original oilfield machinery, railroad history, homesteading life, school building. 873-4041. (A-4)

SANDERS COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Thompson Falls. Housed in the old Sanders County Jail, the museum depicts early settlement and law enforcement. 827-3496. (C-1)

MIRACLE OF AMERICA STORY. Hwy 93, 3/4 mile S. of MT 35 Jct. American history, World War I and II poster art, timber industry history, local craftsman displays. 883-6804. (C-2)



Museum of the Plains Indian, Browning / Damian Conrad

Charlie Russell COUNTRY

Charlie Russell Country is the land this famous western artist painted —cowboys and buffalo, Plains Indians, the silent stone sentinels of the Missouri River Breaks, cattle spreads, grass prairies and the grand Missouri River. Linger awhile in exciting cities like Great Falls with its museums and art galleries, restaurants and night life. Then explore the land that still looks as hauntingly big and beautiful as it did when Charlie Russell used it as a model for canvas and bronze. Sites listed below are keyed to the Official Montana Highway Map; phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code.

Attractions

C.M. RUSSELL MUSEUM COMPLEX. 400 13th Street N., Great Falls. World-renowned museum, encompassing an entire city block, houses the most complete collection of the work of Charles Marion Russell—America's "cowboy artist." Complex includes museum, original log cabin studio and Russell home. Permanent collection contains over 7,500 items, including oils, watercolors, bronzes, illustrated letters and Russell/western memorabilia. Admission. 727-8787. (C-5)

LEWIS AND CLARK MEMORIAL. Fort Benton. Dedicated as a Bicentennial observance, this sculpture by Bob Scriver depicts Lewis and Clark and Sacajawea. 622-3278. (C-6)



C.M. Russell Museum, Great Falls / Paul Fugleberg

GHOST TOWN OF CASTLE. SE of White Sulphur Springs, off Hwy 294. Weathered homes and outbuildings are all that remain of the silver strikes of the 1880s. Some 1,600 claims were staked before a decline in silver prices led to the panic of 1892-93. (E-6)

BEAVER CREEK PARK. Havre. This 10,000-acre recreation area is the largest county park in the U.S. with fishing in two lakes, camping, picnicking and lots of scenic views. (B-7)

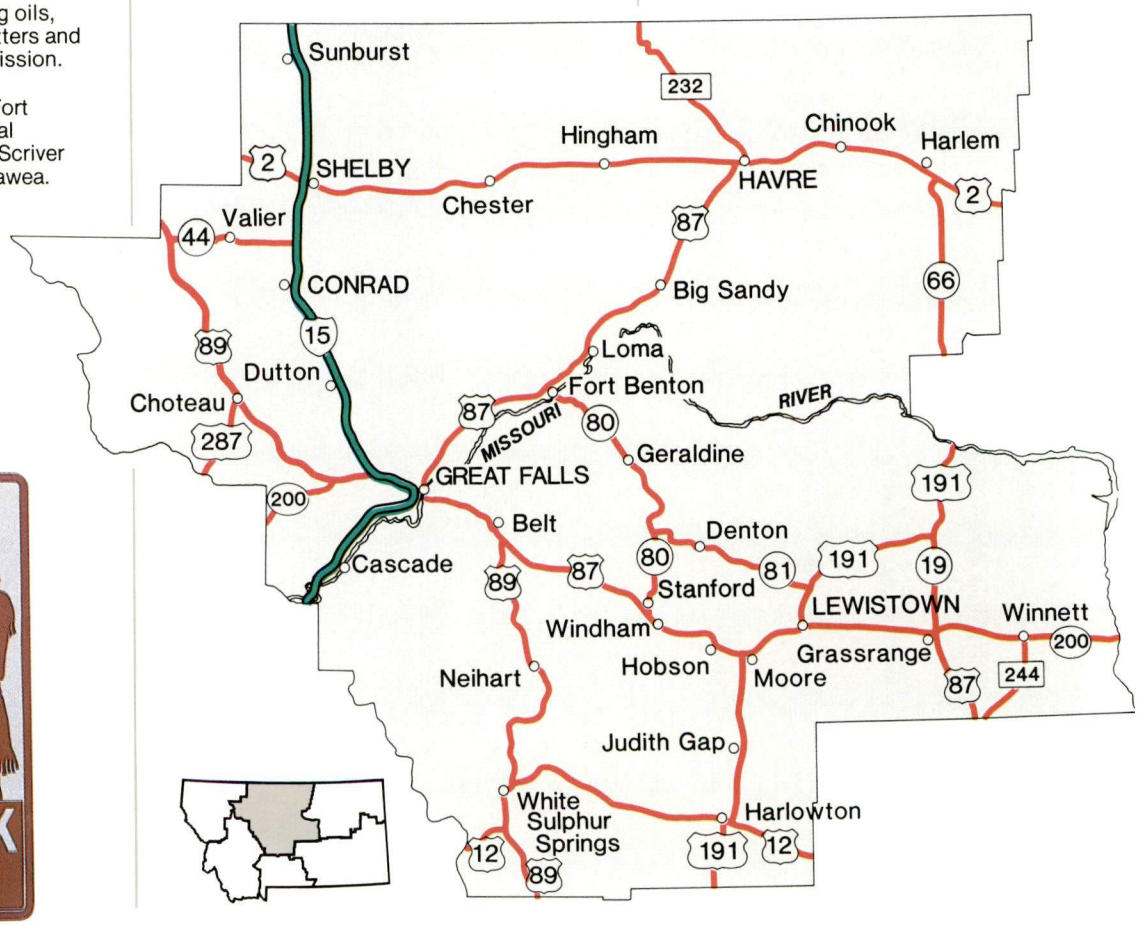
FRESNO LAKE AND ROOKERY RECREATION AREA. Havre. Fresno Lake is famous for big northern pike, swimming, boating, water skiing and picnicking. (B-7)

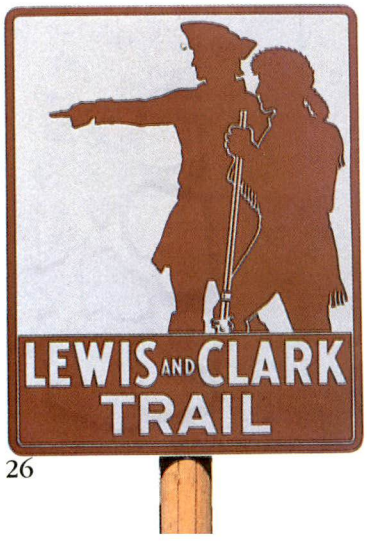
GREAT FALLS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. E. of Great Falls, on the Ryan Dam Road. Much of the Missouri remains as it was in 1805 when the Lewis and Clark Expedition viewed it. The "Great Falls" themselves are now the site of Ryan Dam. (C-5)

FORT ASSINIBOINE. S. of Havre, on US 87. Remains of an early Montana fort and the site of an agricultural research center. (B-7)

SQUARE BUTTE NATURAL AREA. Off MT 80, S. of Geraldine, this imposing rock butte is just east of the Highwood Mountains. Designated in 1973 for its scenic, recreational and wildlife resources, the butte is home to elk, deer, mountain goats and hawks. Square Butte figures prominently in many of Charlie Russell's paintings. (C-6)

GREAT FALLS VISITOR CENTER. 46th St. and 10th Ave. S., Great Falls. Information about Great Falls' accommodations and attractions. 761-4434. (C-5)





HAVRE BADLANDS. 8 miles NW of Havre, on Hwy 233. The Badlands have many archaeological finds, geological formations, fossil evidence and glacial influences that produce the features of this interesting landscape. (B-7)

JAMES KIPP RECREATION AREA. SW of Malta, on US 191. Surrounding area said to have been the hideout for legendary Kid Curry. (C-8)

SLEEPING GIANT. Reached only from Holter Lake, off I-15, N. of Helena. A 5,000-acre developed recreation area where visitors enjoy the same pristine beauty viewed by members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition more than 175 years ago. A mountain that resembles a giant in repose dominates the landscape. (D-4)



Photo by Harley Hettick

UPPER MISSOURI NATIONAL WILD & SCENIC RIVER. This 149-mile stretch of river was designated a member of the National Wild & Scenic River System in 1976 because of its rich wildlife, scenic, historic and recreation values. A priceless remnant of primitive America, the upper Missouri remains much the same as it was when Lewis and Clark explored it in 1805. The designated route stretches from Fort Benton, N. of Great Falls, to the James Kipp Recreation Area on the west end of the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. Visitor center and museum, Front St., Fort Benton, open Friday-Monday in summer. (C-7)

JUDITH PEAK RECREATION AREA. 15 miles NE of Lewistown. Home to deer, elk, mountain lion, black bear and upland game. Improved gravel road to summit of Judith Peak for outstanding 100-mile view of mountain and prairie landscape extending into Canada. Ghost town of Maiden, an 1880 gold-mining town. Picnic facilities. 538-7461. (D-7)

MEHMKE'S STEAM ENGINE MUSEUM. 10 miles E. of Great Falls, on US 87. Largest privately owned, operational collection of steam engines in the world. (C-5)

LEWIS & CLARK CRUISES. 1414 Front St., Fort Benton. ½-day to 5-day tours on the scenic upper Missouri River from Custer Ferry to the Fred Robinson Bridge. Meals provided, overnight camping along the shore. Admission. 622-5537. (C-6)

BIG SPRINGS TROUT HATCHERY. 7 miles S. of Lewistown, on Spring Creek Road. Produces about half of total trout planted for stocking Montana freshwater lakes. Propagates eight different strains of trout. 538-5588. (D-7)

Historic Sites

ADAMS' STONE BARN. 16 miles W. of Great Falls, on US 89. This great stone barn, built in 1884-1885 by J.C. Adams, is significant for hand craftsmanship and its historic associations with the development of agriculture and transportation in Montana. The barn is a rare example of stone architecture and the only one of its kind west of the Mississippi. (C-5)

BAKER HOUSE. Front St. between 16th and 17th Sts., Fort Benton. Built of adobe brick, the first home built here outside the fort has been restored to its original 1880s decor. Self-guided tours. (C-6)

CASCADE COUNTY COURTHOUSE. 415 2nd Ave. N., Great Falls. This three-story, English Renaissance Revival structure was built in 1901-1903. Most predominant features are the "giant order"—four polished granite columns in the front center of the building and the tall copper dome, raised on columns, which caps the design. (C-5)

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW STATE MONUMENT. 16 miles S. of Chinook. Site of the surrender of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce on October 5, 1877. After a 1,700-mile retreat through some of the roughest country in the West, Chief Joseph, tired and disheartened, made his famous speech of surrender: "From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever." Self-guided tour. (B-7)

FORT BENTON LANDMARK DISTRICT. Fort Benton's significance in the early settlement of Montana is immeasurable. No other town played such a prominent role in the opening of the Northwest from 1860-1887. As a trading post, a military fort and head of steamboat navigation, Fort Benton was an important overland connection. Historic buildings, museum, remains of adobe walls of 1849 fort. 622-3278. (C-6)

GRAND UNION HOTEL. 14th and Front St., Fort Benton. One of the oldest hotels in Montana and still the tallest building in Fort Benton. It was the most luxurious hotel in the territory, serving steamboat and stage travelers. 622-3633. (C-6)

GRAVES HOTEL. 106 S. Central, Harlowton. The Graves Hotel is an unusually large three-story sandstone hotel built in 1908 with a continuous porch extending the full width of two sides of the building. The hotel is still in operation today. 632-4301. (E-7)

GREAT FALLS PORTAGE. NE of Great Falls, on US 89 and 87. The Lewis and Clark Expedition was forced to portage around the falls at this site. The 18-mile, 15-day portage was one of the greatest ordeals endured by the expedition on its way to the Pacific. Dams have since been built at the falls. (C-5)

KEVIN DEPOT. Kevin. The last remaining small town depot on the Old Great Northern Spur. Now used as a senior citizens' community center. (A-4)

LEWISTOWN. Located in the geographical center of the state, Lewistown began as a small trading post on the Carroll Trail between Helena and the mouth of the Musselshell River. In 1898, stone masons from Croatia began settling here and constructing sandstone buildings. Three areas are listed in the National Register of Historic Places: the Silk Stocking District, Court House Square and the downtown area. Self-guiding tour brochures available. 538-5436. (D-7)

LOHMAN BLOCK. 225-239 Indiana St., Chinook. This example of 19th century commercial architecture in downtown Chinook was built by Chinook's earliest businessman, Andrew S. Lohman. (B-7)

CITADEL ROCK STATE MONUMENT. 65 miles downriver from Fort Benton, on the Missouri River. This famous landmark for steamboat navigators of the late 1800s is viewed today by river only, as there is no vehicle access. (C-6)



Rush hour traffic / Michael Crummett

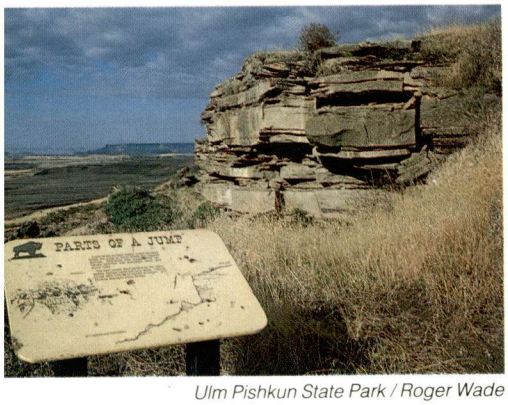
LEWIS AND CLARK CAMP AT SLAUGHTER CREEK. 40 miles S. of Big Sandy, on the Missouri River. Site of Lewis and Clark's camp and the only place used both traveling west and returning east on the exploration trip of 1805-1806. Main access by boat. (C-6)

ROCKY POINT. 13 miles E. of the Robinson Bridge, on the Charles M. Russell Wildlife Refuge. Situated at a popular river crossing, Rocky Point was a low-water steamboat port on the Carroll Road, a wolfer supply point and a gathering place for cattle and horse thieves. Several buildings still remain. (C-8)

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT FORT BENTON. Corner of Choteau and 14th St., Fort Benton. This Norman-Gothic church, constructed in 1880, is one of the oldest masonry buildings in the state. (C-6)

WHITE CLIFFS OF THE MISSOURI RIVER. Historic area from Fort Benton to Robinson Bridge. Discovered by Lewis and Clark in 1805. River camp site. Main access by boat. (C-6)

WAHKPA CHU'GN ARCHAEOLOGY SITE. US 2, Havre. Prehistoric buffalo kill and camp site. Largest and best preserved site of its kind in this area of the plains. Listed in the National Register as the "Too Close For Comfort Site." Free guided tours. 265-5152 or 265-9913. (B-7)

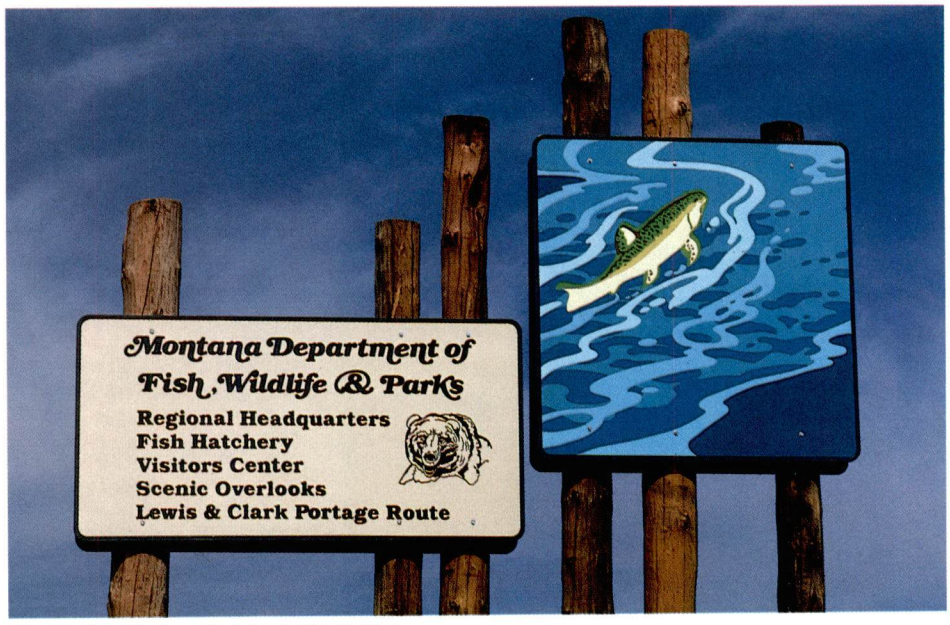


Ulm Pishkun State Park / Roger Wade

State Parks

GIANT SPRINGS. Edge of Great Falls on River Drive N. One of the largest freshwater springs in the world, Giant Springs flows at a measured rate of 338 million gallons of water per day. Discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition in 1805, today you can visit the nearby fish hatchery and picnic by the Missouri. (C-5)

ULM PISHKUN. Off I-15, 12 miles W. of Great Falls. This buffalo "jump" or kill site shows the Indian technique of stampeding buffalo over a cliff. It extends for nearly a mile, rising from a jumble of rock in a near-filled depression at the base, to 50 ft. in height. The face of the cliff is sheer in most places, although in spots it is undermined with shallow caves, in others with indentations large enough for a man to fit into. There are swallow nests in mud and grass clinging to one section of the wall, Indian paintings on another. The rock and boulder-dotted trench at the base of the cliff is filled nearly level for most of the length of the cliff with the decayed remains of buffalo. (C-5)



Giant Springs Heritage State Park / Jim Wylder

Art Centers

PARIS GIBSON SQUARE. 1400 1st Ave. N. Contemporary and historical exhibitions shown year-round in three main galleries. Built in 1895 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Square now houses a museum, art galleries, restaurant and shopping area. Lecture series, classes and workshops. Tours by appointment. Open daily during summer. 727-8255. (C-5)

BANKA'S SHELL MUSEUM. 405 S. Delaware, Conrad. Beautiful collection of seashells. 278-3749. (B-4)

GALLERY 16. 319 Central Ave., Great Falls. (C-5)

LEWISTOWN ART CENTER. 108 8th Ave. N., Lewistown. 538-8278. (D-7)

LIBERTY VILLAGE ARTS CENTER & GALLERY. Chester. 759-5652. (B-5)

NORTHERN MONTANA GALLERY. Art Department, Northern Montana College, Havre. 265-7821. (B-7)

Museums

BLAINE COUNTY MUSEUM. 501 Indiana, Chinook. A fine, small museum that covers county history and prehistoric times. (B-7)

CASCADE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. 1400 1st Ave. N., Great Falls, in Paris Gibson Square. Cascade county history, gift shop, information center, archives. 452-3462. (C-5)

CENTRAL MONTANA MUSEUM. 408 E. Main, Lewistown. Area history. (D-7)

CHARLES M. RUSSELL MUSEUM. 1201 4th Ave. N., Great Falls. C.M. Russell art, sculpture and memorabilia. 727-8787. (C-5)

COWBOY MUSEUM. 311 3rd St. NW, Great Falls. Log Cabin museum dedicated to a view of bygone days. Open 10-8. (C-5)

EARTH SCIENCE MUSEUM. 106 Main St., Loma. Earth sciences; Indian artifacts. 739-4357. (C-6)

FORT BENTON MUSEUM. Front & 18th St., Fort Benton. Missouri River history; 500 photos, dioramas of Fort Benton. (C-6)

H. EARL CLACK MEMORIAL MUSEUM. Fairgrounds on US 2, W. of Havre. Archaeology; interpretation and guided tours of buffalo jump site; area history. 265-9641. (B-7)

HOUSE OF A THOUSAND DOLLS. 106 1st St., Loma. Dolls and toys from 1830 to present. (C-6)

JUDITH BASIN MUSEUM. Stanford. Variety of unusual collections; early photos of area. 566-2281. (D-6)

LIBERTY COUNTY MUSEUM. 210 2nd St. E., Chester. Homestead Era displays; learn to use relics of the past. (B-5)

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE MUSEUM. Inside main gate of Malmstrom AFB, S. of Great Falls. Aircraft and missiles on loan from the Air Force Museum at Wright-Patterson AFB. Indoor historical military displays. Open noon-3, Mon.-Sat. 731-9990. (C-5)

MARIAS MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ART. 206 12th Ave. N., Shelby. Toole County history, homesteading, oil, Dempsey-Gibbons fight exhibit. 434-2551. (B-5)

MONTANA COWBOYS ASSOCIATION MUSEUM. Across the street to the E. of fairgrounds, Great Falls. Interesting display of Old West equipment and memorabilia. (C-5)

NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE COLLECTIONS. Northern Montana College, Math-Science Building, Havre. Natural history; Indian artifacts. 265-7821. (B-7)

SODBUSTER MUSEUM. US 87, 5 miles SE of Windham. Farming; mining. (D-6)

TETON TRAIL VILLAGE MUSEUM. US 287 & 89, Choteau. Farming; Blackfeet and pioneer artifacts. 466-5332. (C-4)

UTICA MUSEUM. Main St., Utica. Homestead era. (D-6)

VIRGELLE MERCANTILE. 15 miles S. of Big Sandy. Old general store; antiques. 378-3110. (B-6)

UPPER MUSSELSHELL MUSEUM. Harlowton. General store, furnished pioneer home, Indian artifacts, school room, summer art displays. (E-7)

Custer COUNTRY

Custer Country is named for the Civil War general who lost his life here in 1876 against an underestimated force of Sioux and Cheyenne warriors in the most famous Indian battle of U.S. history. Here, too, you will find cattle ranches, Indian reservations, the Yellowstone River as it flows to its confluence with the Missouri, the Bighorn River, famed for its fishing, and Pompeys Pillar, which still bears the scratched signature of Capt. William Clark of the famous Lewis and Clark Expedition. Sites listed below are keyed to the Official Montana Highway Map; phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code.



Pompeys Pillar / Garry Wunderwald



Bighorn River / Michael Crummett

Attractions

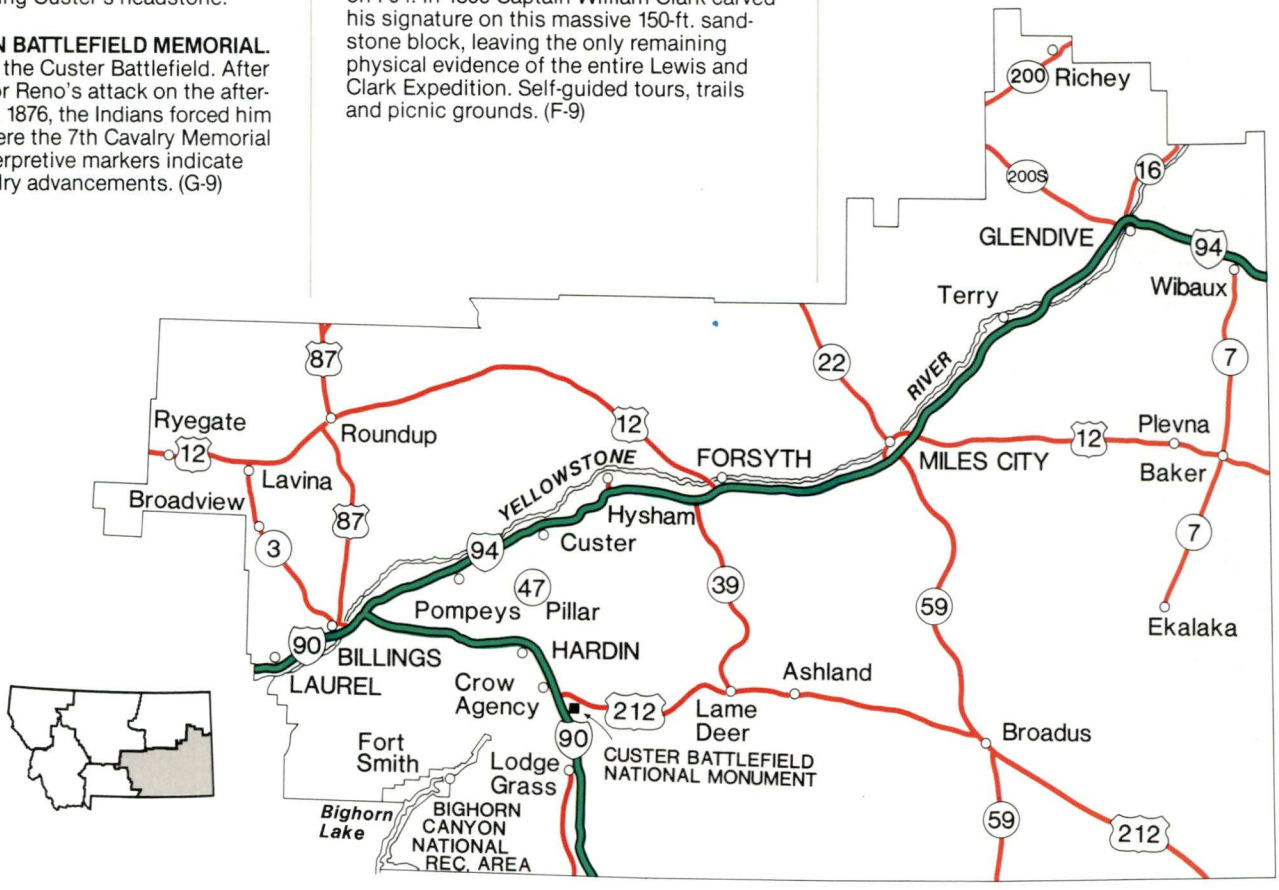
CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT. 15 miles S. of Hardin, off I-90. The site of "Custer's Last Stand," the battle on June 25, 1876, between Sioux and Cheyenne warriors and Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer's troop of about 225 men. Museum, self-guided auto tour, military gravesite including Custer's headstone. 638-2622. (G-9)

RENO-BENTEEN BATTLEFIELD MEMORIAL. Crow Agency at the Custer Battlefield. After beating off Major Reno's attack on the afternoon of June 25, 1876, the Indians forced him to this point where the 7th Cavalry Memorial now stands. Interpretive markers indicate Indian and Cavalry advancements. (G-9)

YELLOWTAIL DAM AND VISITOR CENTER. SE of Hardin on Hwy 313. Named in honor of Robert Yellowtail, former Crow tribal chairman and reservation superintendent, the dam creates one of the largest reservoirs on the Missouri River tributary system. The arch-type dam is 525 ft. high, and open Memorial Day to Labor Day for tours conducted by the Bureau of Reclamation. 666-2358. (G-9)

POMPEYS PILLAR. 28 miles E. of Billings, on I-94. In 1806 Captain William Clark carved his signature on this massive 150-ft. sandstone block, leaving the only remaining physical evidence of the entire Lewis and Clark Expedition. Self-guided tours, trails and picnic grounds. (F-9)

COLSTRIP. 35 miles S. of Forsyth, on MT 39. A contemporary coal mining town. Planned housing has replaced the tent cities of earlier mining camps. Tours of the Rosebud Open Pit Mine are available through the Colstrip Visitor Center. 748-3746. (F-10)



BIGHORN CANYON NATIONAL RECREATION AREA. SE of Hardin, on Hwy 313. At first glance, time seems to have stopped at Bighorn Canyon, formed from the Bighorn River. A lake and steep-sided canyons provide a peaceful setting for those seeking a break from the daily routine. The focus of the area is the 71-mile Bighorn Lake, created by Yellowtail Dam near Fort Smith. Dedicated in 1968, the dam provides electric power, water for irrigation, flood control and recreation. Boating, fishing, water skiing, swimming and sightseeing are the principal attractions. 666-2412. (G-8)

DEVIL'S CANYON OVERLOOK. Bighorn Canyon. Here the canyon crosscuts the gray limestone of the Devil's Canyon Anticline, a 1,000-ft.-high segment of the fault that makes up the Pryor Mountains. (G-8)

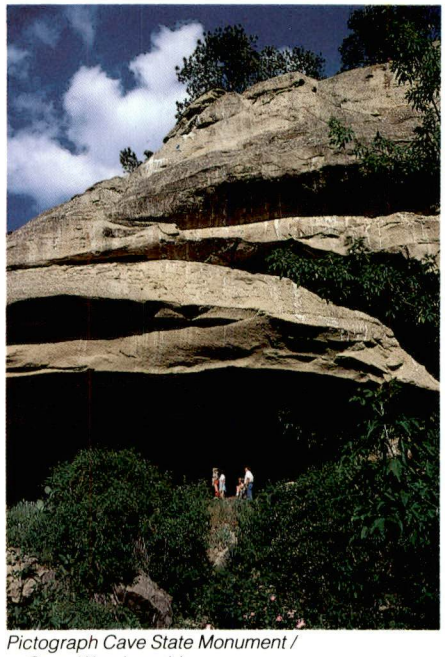
OSCAR'S DREAMLAND. 5 miles S. on Shiloh Rd. in Billings. Private collection of steam engines, tractors, buildings. June-October. Admission. 245-4598. (F-8)

PRYOR MOUNTAINS NATIONAL WILD HORSE RANGE. Just W. of Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, reached by traveling US 310 S. of Billings and turning off at Warren, MT, or Lovell, WY. One of only three such ranges in the U.S., the Pryor Mountains are home to about 130 wild, free-roaming horses. Many experts, who think the ancestors of the present-day herd may have arrived in the area as early as the 1700s, regard the horses as a living example of Montana's early history. (G-8)

MONTANA AGATES. Along the Yellowstone River, between Custer and Sidney, modern-day prospectors hunt these colorful gemstones, also petrified wood, jasper, fossils and Indian artifacts. (F-9 and environs)



Shopping in Billings / David Scott Smith - Exclamation Point Advertising



Pictograph Cave State Monument / Garry Wunderwald

Historic Sites

CEDARVALE. Near Barry's Landing, Bighorn Canyon. At the site of Montana's earliest dude ranch are many original log structures built about 1903 by Grosvener W. Barry after an unsuccessful attempt at gold mining. Mr. Barry enjoys the distinction of being the first person to recognize the recreational potential of the Bighorn Canyon. (G-8)

FORT KEOGH. 2 miles SE of Miles City. At one time the largest army post in Montana, Fort Keogh served from 1877-1908 as a major post at the close of the Indian wars. Several original buildings remain and the old parade grounds are still intact. Fort Keogh was one of the few diamond-shaped posts and was built without a stockade. (E-11)

MILES CITY LAUNDRY AND CLEANERS. Miles City. The Laundry and Cleaners has been in operation since it was built in 1908-1910 and is a good example of early 20th century commercial architecture. Its builder, Cyrus H. Mott, also started the Miles City Water Works and Pumping Plant, which is now an art center. (E-11)

ROSEBUD BATTLEFIELD. N. of Decker, on Rt. 314. The site of the 1876 battle between Sioux Indians and General Crook's troops, one of the largest Indian battles ever waged in the U.S. (G-10)

GRANDEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. Terry. After 70 years of continuous use, this school building is an example of fine brickwork and is an excellent representation of school buildings constructed in the early part of the 20th century. (D-11)

MOSS MANSION. 914 Division St., Billings. This turn-of-the-century, elegantly restored mansion provides a glimpse into the life and times of Preston B. Moss, one of Billings' most prominent early residents. Guided tours, gift shop. Admission. 256-5100. (F-8)

HARDIN HISTORIC DISTRICT. Hardin's downtown represents the era of Montana small-town development from 1910-1930. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places. (F-9)

PIERRE WIBAUX HOUSE. Orgain Ave. & Wibaux St., Wibaux. The Wibaux House was built in 1892 as a town house office building by Pierre Wibaux, notable open range cattleman of eastern Montana. Listed in the National Register. (D-12)

BILLINGS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING. 303 N. 27th, Billings. Of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, designed by E. McAlister in 1910. Today this impressive building houses commercial offices with a restaurant in the "Cellar." 245-4111. (F-8)

BILLINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT. Billings' original business district grew up around the railroad depot and stretches from N. 26th St. E. to N. 21st St., between 1st Ave. N. and S. of Montana Ave. Of special interest is the Rex Hotel, built in 1912 with support from William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Numerous second-hand stores in the area offer hours of interesting browsing. 245-4111. (F-8)



Message from Crow Indian Reservation / Michael Crummett

BOOTHILL. The only vestige of the Yellowstone River town of Coulson is its Boothill Cemetery, now a part of the Billings City Park System, located in Swords Park atop the Rimrocks. Resting place of H.M. Muggins Taylor, Army civilian scout, who carried on horseback the news of the Custer defeat through 180 miles of hostile Indian territory to Fort Ellis near Bozeman. (F-8)

CASTLE OF BILLINGS—AUSTIN NORTH HOUSE. 622 N. 29th St., Billings. One of the most unusual houses in Billings, the three-story building has a medieval appearance, with a steep, pitched roof, crow-stepped gable and round turret capped by a battlement. Today it houses an art gallery. 259-6458. (F-8)

PARMLY BILLINGS MEMORIAL LIBRARY. 2822 Montana Ave., Billings. The two-story library was built in 1901, and was given to the city by a son of Frederick Billings, Sr., for whom the city was named. 248-7391. (F-8)

State Monuments

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS. 35 miles S. of Billings near Pryor. Situated within the Crow Reservation in southcentral Montana, this monument was once the home of Plenty Coups, last chief of the Crows. Plenty

Coups' log home and store remain as evidence of the Chief's efforts to adopt a new lifestyle. Interpretive displays deal with Crow culture. The area offers a variety of recreational activities for visitors. (G-8)

PICTOGRAPH CAVE. I-90, E. of Billings. Located in the sandstone outcroppings of the Bitter Creek valley a few miles S. of Billings, Pictograph Cave State Monument preserves the remains of a prehistoric culture 5,000 years old. This major archaeological site has interpretive panels to describe how man utilized this environment to fill his needs. National Historic Landmark. (F-8)

State Parks

MEDICINE ROCKS. Near Ekalaka, on MT 7. As its name implies, Medicine Rocks was a place of "Big Medicine" where Indian hunting parties conjured up magical spirits. The outstanding features of this park are the soft sandstone rocks that weathering has given a swiss-cheese-like look. Known as a haven for wildlife, the 160-acre park has camping and picnicking facilities. (F-12)

MAKOSHIKA. 3 miles SE of Glendive, off US 94. The Sioux Indians had a name for this place—Makoshika, meaning "bad earth" or "bad land." Today the badlands of Makoshika are set aside by the State of Montana for visitors to see and enjoy. In addition to the unusual scenery, the park includes an archery and shooting range, a nature trail and a camping area. (D-12)

Museums

CARTER COUNTY MUSEUM. Ekalaka. Prehistoric specimens and artifacts. (F-12)

O'FALLON HISTORICAL MUSEUM. 1st St. W. and 10th, Baker. Fallon County history. (E-12)

RANGE RIDERS MUSEUM & BERT CLARK GUN COLLECTION. US 10 & 12, W. of Miles City. Early range life; eastern Montana ranching history. 232-6146. (E-11)

ROSEBUD COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM. Forsyth. Pioneer settlement. (E-10)

FRONTIER GATEWAY MUSEUM. 1 mile E. of Glendive. Montana prehistory to present; homesteading. (D-12)

BIG HORN COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND VISITOR CENTER. Hardin, I-90, exit 497. Cultural exhibits, restored buildings, picnic area, gift shop. 665-1671. (F-9)

CENTENNIAL CAR MUSEUM. Wibaux. One of seven railroad cars that were used for Montana's Territorial Centennial Train in 1964. Now houses farm and household items of early area settlers and Indian artifacts. (D-12)

CHIEF PLENTY COUPS MUSEUM. Pryor. (G-8)

MUSSELSHELL VALLEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. 524 1st St. W., Roundup. Pioneer era cabin, 5-room house, coal mine. (E-8)

WESTERN HERITAGE CENTER. 2822 Montana Ave., Billings. Western history; Indians. 248-4901. (F-8)

YELLOWSTONE COUNTY MUSEUM. Near Logan International Airport, Billings. Old West, Indian artifacts. 248-6341. (F-8)

RICHEY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Richey. Local community history of pioneers. (C-11)

MAC'S MUSEUM. Broadus. Sea shells, Indian artifacts. (G-11)

PRAIRIE COUNTY MUSEUM. Terry. Horse & buggy equipment, household, business antiques. (D-11)

CHEYENNE INDIAN MUSEUM. Ashland. Indian artifacts. (G-10)

Art Centers

CUSTER COUNTY ART CENTER, WATER WORKS GALLERY. Pumping Plant Rd., Miles City. Annual Western Art Show, Native American arts and crafts. 232-0635. (E-11)

BIG HORN COUNTY ARTS AND CRAFTS ASSOCIATION, JAIL HOUSE GALLERY. 812 N. Center, Hardin. Indian culture, crafts, art displays, gift shop. 665-3239. (F-9)

NORTHERN CHEYENNE CRAFT CENTER. Lame Deer. Displays, beadwork, gift shop. (G-10)

COFFRIN'S OLD WEST GALLERY. 1600 Main St., Miles City. 400 Huffman photos; 1,100 negatives on file. 232-3076. (E-11)

CASTLE GALLERY. 622 N. 29th St., Billings. 259-6458. (F-8)

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE. 1500 N. 30th, Billings. Liberal Art Gallery, Student Union Art Gallery. 657-2011. (F-8)

YELLOWSTONE ART CENTER. 401 N. 27th St., Billings. Paintings, prints, Montana pottery, 25 Huffman prints. 259-1869. (F-8)

ALBERTA BAIR THEATER. 2801 3rd Avenue N., Billings. Largest performing arts theater in Montana, designed and equipped to meet the needs of local performers and professional touring companies. Over 100 events annually. For tickets: 256-6052. (F-8)



Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area / Jim Wylder

Missouri River COUNTRY

Missouri River Country is Montana's northeast corner, where a great river sets the theme for the entire landscape. Here, everything is big. The prairie stretches from horizon to horizon with ranches measured in miles. Fort Peck Dam is among the world's largest. Millions of waterfowl take to the Big Sky from miles of wildlife ranges. Sites listed below are keyed to the Official Montana Highway Map; phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code.



Wild & Scenic Missouri River / Jan Jamruszka-Wilson

Attractions

FORT PECK DAM AND RESERVOIR. 18 miles S. of Glasgow, at the Jct. of Hwys 24 and 117. One of the world's largest hydraulically earth-filled dams impounds the Missouri River, forming a reservoir 134 miles in length with 1,600 miles of shoreline. Recreation area, boating and fishing. More than 400 fossils on display in power plant museum. Tours available. 526-3411. (C-10)

RESTORED PIONEER TOWN OF 1900s. Scobey. Homestead shack, shops, stores, antique tractors, farm machinery, cars and trucks. (A-11)



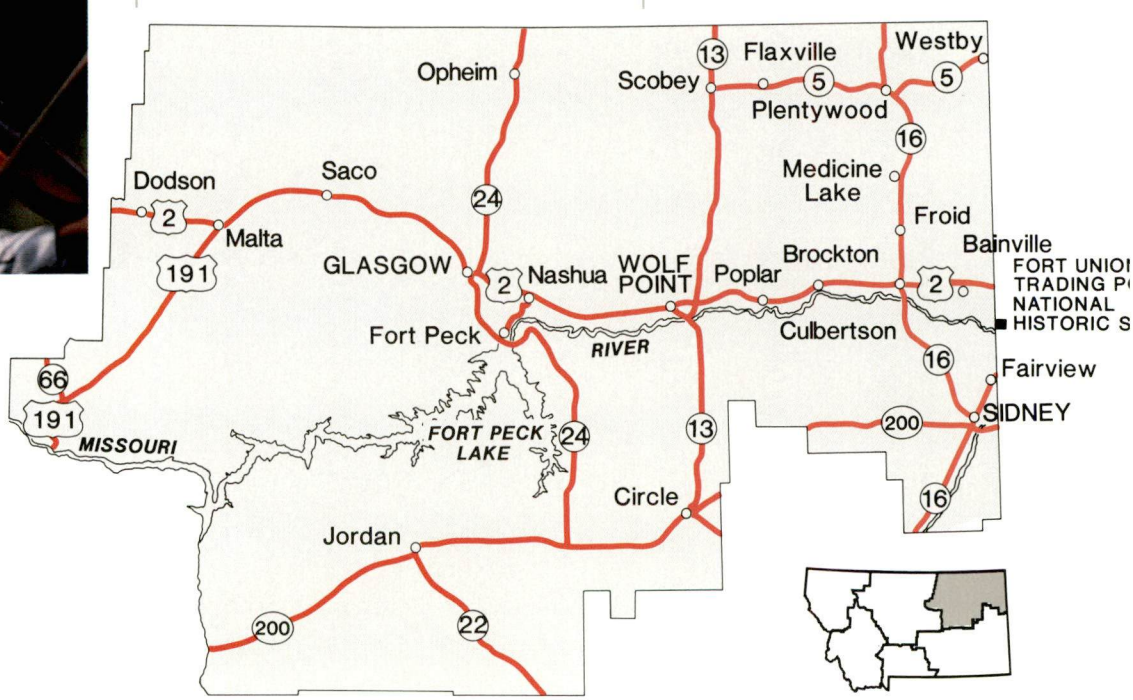
Photo by Steve Bly

CHARLES M. RUSSELL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. 25 miles S. of Glasgow, on Hwy 24, or 60 miles NE of Lewistown on US 191, with several other entrances on gravelled roads. A million acres of prairies, coulees, river bottoms and badlands surrounding Fort Peck Lake. Wildlife includes deer, elk, antelope, bighorn sheep, waterfowl, upland game, trout, salmon, pike and paddlefish. Several recreation areas provide camping, picnicking and boat launches. Scenic loop wildlife tour of Slippery Ann area 6 miles E. of US 191. 538-8706. (C-8-10)

BOWDOIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. 8 miles E. of Malta, off US 2. One of nation's most valuable waterfowl sanctuaries, located in Central Flyway. Excellent bird watching or photographing of up to 208 species. Other wildlife includes deer, antelope, upland game. 18-mile self-guided auto tour. 654-2863. (B-9)

MEDICINE LAKE WILDLIFE REFUGE. 1 mile S. of Medicine Lake, off Hwy 16. Large refuge for birds and wildlife. Good fishing for northern pike. Open year-round for walking activities. Self-guided auto tour April 15-October 15. 789-2305. (B-12)

NELSON RESERVOIR RECREATION AREA. 18 miles E. of Malta, off US 2. Recreation includes boating, water skiing and fishing for northern and walleye pike. Public campgrounds. (B-9)



Historic Sites

FORT UNION TRADING POST NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE—FORT BUFORD. 11 miles N. of Fairview, off Hwy 200, on Montana-North Dakota border. An 1828 fur trading post of American Fur Co., visitor center, museum. (701) 572-9083. (B-12)

FORT PECK THEATER. Fort Peck. Listed in the National Register of Historic Sites, this building houses the Fort Peck Theater Company, which offers musicals and drama on summer weekends. (C-10)

FOSSIL BEDS. Jordan. On Hell Creek, N. of Jordan, paleontologists discovered an almost-complete skeleton of Tyrannosaurus, the largest and fiercest carnivorous dinosaur. (D-10)

TEPEE HILLS SITE. 3 miles SE of Medicine Lake, on MT 16. Many tepee rings are preserved at this site, located within the Medicine Lake National Wildlife Refuge. Abundant wildlife, self-guided auto tour. (B-12)

ZORTMAN AND LANDUSKY. SW of Malta, on US 191. The Ruby Gulch Mine between these two gold-mining camps is the most easterly of Montana's early gold-producing areas, and the legendary home of Pike Landusky and Kid Curry. Tour a modern gold and silver mine. 673-3152. (C-8)

PURGATORY HILL STATE MONUMENT. 30 miles S. of Fort Peck, on MT 24. Undeveloped site of archaeological formations containing bone fragments estimated to be 60 million years old. (C-10)

HUNTLEY SCHOOL. Saco. Restored one-room school where news commentator Chet Huntley began his elementary education. Schools like this once proudly dotted the western plains. (B-9)

Art Centers

MONDAK HERITAGE CENTER. 120 3rd Ave., SE, Sidney. Permanent art collection and monthly changing exhibits. For schedule, write P.O. Box 50, Sidney, MT 59270. 482-3500. (C-12)

WOLF POINT AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY. 220 2nd Ave. S., Wolf Point. (B-11)

HI-LINE GALLERY. E. Malta, on US 2. Fine art, paintings, bronzes, pottery and more. Over 40 well-known artists represented. Old West emphasis. 654-1551. (B-8)



Road to Zortman in Montana's Little Rockies / Rick Graetz



Canada goose / Steve Wirt

Museums

BAINVILLE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION MUSEUM. Main St., Bainville. Restored fire truck; local history. (B-12)

DANIELS COUNTY MUSEUM. Scobey. Farming; a "Pioneer Town." (A-11)

FORT PECK MUSEUM. Power Plant No. 1, Fort Peck. Fossils. (C-10)

GARFIELD COUNTY MUSEUM. Jordan. County and area history and exhibits. (D-10)

MONDAK HERITAGE CENTER. 120 3rd Ave., SE, Sidney. Historical museum, local history, extensive street scene of early 1900s, changing art exhibits, library, historical research library. 482-3500. (C-12)

NORTHEAST MONTANA THRESHING ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION. MT 16, Culbertson. Antique fire engine; artifacts. (B-12)

PHILLIPS COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Old Carnegie Library Building, Malta. Homesteading; cattle era. (B-8)

PIONEER MUSEUM. US 2 W., Glasgow. History of area, including railroads, homesteaders, early businesses, aviation, fossil specimens, and Indian artifacts. (B-10)

POPLAR MUSEUM. US 2, Poplar. (B-11)

SHERIDAN COUNTY MUSEUM. W. Plentywood, on Hwy 16. Large collection of antique tractors and threshing machines; homestead era. Closed during winter. (A-12)

WOLF POINT AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY. 220 2nd Ave. S., Wolf Point. Homesteading, farming, ranching. (B-11)

McCONE COUNTY MUSEUM. Circle. Comprehensive history of area, including Indian artifacts, firearms, farm machinery, replica homesteader's shack and wildlife collection. 5,000 items on display Open weekdays, 9-5. (C-11)

Yellowstone COUNTRY



Photo by David Hiser, courtesy Big Sky Resort Association

Yellowstone Country guards three of the five entrances to Yellowstone National Park. It's also headquarters for some of the finest fishing in the world. Explore southcentral Montana's great rivers, storied mountains, deep forests and remote wilderness areas. Then visit Bozeman, a contemporary university town, with its museums, galleries, shops and fine restaurants, and Red Lodge, gateway to the renowned Beartooth Highway. Sites listed below are keyed to the Official Montana Highway Map; phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code, unless otherwise noted.

Attractions

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the nation's first and foremost national park, are in Montana: (1) Gardiner on US 89, (2) the Beartooth Highway (US 212), and (3) US Hwys 191 and 287 at West Yellowstone, Montana. Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forests and waterfalls—2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Accommodations are open in the park from May through October and December through March. Year-round accommodations are available at Gardiner, Cooke City, Silver Gate and West Yellowstone. Contact the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190. (307) 344-7381. (H-6)

YELLOWSTONE INSTITUTE. This nonprofit institute, operated by the Yellowstone Association for Natural Science, History & Education, offers some 50 field courses, primarily in summer, to help visitors to Yellowstone Park gain a better understanding of the park and its adjoining wildlands, which together comprise one of the largest intact ecosystems remaining in the continental U.S. Courses are 1 to 8 days and include wildlife, plants, geology, photography, horsepacking, hiking, camping and history. College credit is available for many courses; special sessions for children and families. For a free catalog and more information, write: The Yellowstone Institute, Box 117, Yellowstone National Park, Mammoth, WY 82190; or phone (307) 344-7381, ext. 2384. (H-6)

BEARTOOTH HIGHWAY. US 212. A section of US 212 reaching from Red Lodge, Montana, into Yellowstone National Park. It takes about three hours to travel the Beartooth Highway, rated by Charles Kuralt as one of the 10 most scenic highways in the U.S.; the world's most breathtaking and magnificent mountain scenery is at every turn. (G-6)

GRASSHOPPER GLACIER. Grasshopper Glacier takes its name from the millions of grasshoppers embedded in glacial ice on the southern edge of the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness. To reach the glacier, turn north off the Beartooth Highway (US 212) about 2 miles north of Cooke City and hike 9 miles to the glacier. (G-6)

HYALITE CANYON. S. on 19th Ave. to the Hyalite Canyon Recreation Area Road, Bozeman. Hyalite Canyon is an area with many hiking trails, including the Palisade Falls Trail, waterfalls, picnic and camping areas and is great for fishing, too. 587-6920. (F-5)

SOLDIER'S CHAPEL. US 191, at Big Sky. Built in 1955 as a War Memorial for the 163rd Infantry of the Second World War, this nondenominational chapel has exquisite stained glass windows and a memorable view of Lone Mountain. 995-4292. (G-5)

BIG SKY GONDOLA RIDE. Scenic gondola ride up Lone Mountain, offering spectacular views of Madison & Gallatin mountain ranges. Admission. 995-4211. (G-5)

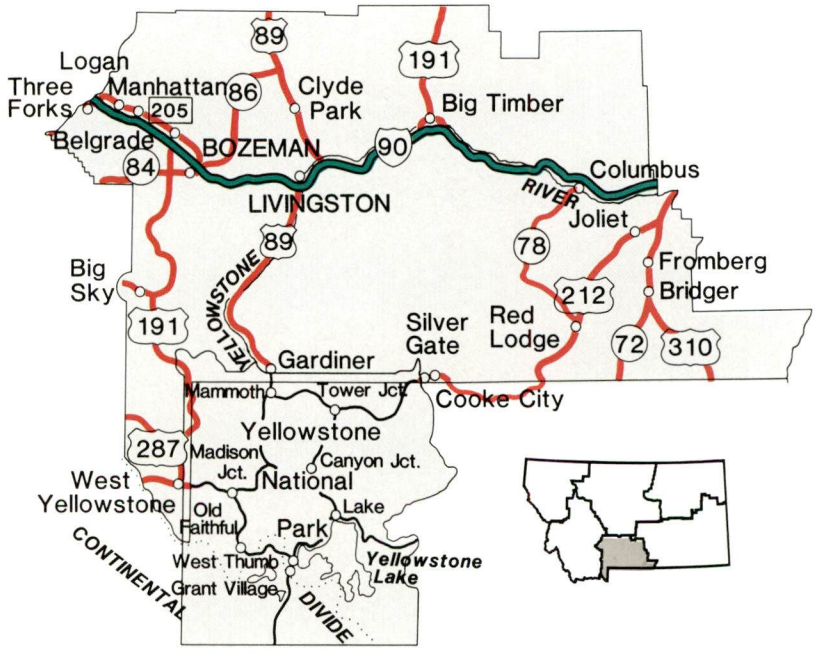
RED LODGE ZOO. N. of Red Lodge, on US 212. Native North American animals, plus children's petting zoo. Adjacent to Coal Miners' Memorial Park. Concession. Open daily. Admission. 446-1718. (G-7)

DEPOT CENTER. 200 W. Park, Livingston. 1902 Railroad Depot, restored to exhibit "Yellowstone Days" satellite exhibition from Buffalo Bill Historical Center, Cody, Wyoming. With a mix of art and artifacts, the exhibit tells the story of the area's cattle industry, homesteaders, miners, railroaders and dudes, including a special section on Yellowstone National Park. Open daily, May-October. Admission. R.V. parking available. 222-2300. (F-6)

YELLOWSTONE RIVER TROUT HATCHERY. Fairgrounds Rd., Big Timber. Open year-round, picnicking, camping nearby. 932-4434. (F-6)



Grizzly bear family / courtesy Montana Outdoors



Historic Sites

BOZEMAN CARNEGIE LIBRARY. 35 N. Bozeman Ave., Bozeman. The story-and-a-half masonry structure, designed by Helena architect C.S. Haire, is just one of 2,800 free libraries financed in part or in full by Andrew Carnegie. 586-4787. (F-5)

BOZEMAN TRAIL. An early wagon trail through Sioux and Cheyenne Indian country that served as a shortcut to the gold mines in the western part of the state. Ease of travel, abundance of grass, water and game made The Bozeman the one most traveled. By 1868, however, Indian attacks had become violent and the trail fell into disuse after the Indian wars of 1876. Tillage, wind and storms have blotted out much of the trail. (G-5-8)

GALLATIN GATEWAY INN. Located S. of Bozeman on US 191. Built in 1927, the Inn was Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's answer to the recreational hotels built by the Northern Pacific in Livingston and the Great Northern in and around Glacier Park. Visitors would come by rail to this mission-style hotel via Three Forks and travel from there to Yellowstone Park through the beautiful Gallatin Canyon. 763-4672. (G-5)

RED LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT. Buildings and houses on and off Main St. that were built between 1893 and 1910 during the height of Red Lodge's coal mining boom. Remnants of the ethnic groups that settled Red Lodge are preserved in "Hibug" Town, Finn Town and Little Italy. 446-1718. (G-7)

SACAJAWEA INN. Three Forks. Named after the Indian woman who guided the Lewis and Clark Expedition, this unique inn was built in 1910. Now restored, it has 27 rooms, restaurant and lounge. Near Missouri River Headwaters State Park. 285-3777. (F-5)

SOUTH WILLSON HISTORIC DISTRICT. Bozeman. The 48 houses within the South Willson Historic District represent one of the finest residential areas to be found anywhere. The buildings range in size from large mansions to small cottages, differing in style and representing a time span from 1883 to the 1960s. Walking tour. 994-2251. (F-5)

LIVINGSTON HISTORIC DISTRICTS. Listed in the National Register, 4 areas including the Northern Pacific Railroad Depot, homes of wealthy local merchants and railroad workers, and the "red light" district. Walking guide available. 222-0850. (F-6)

State Monuments

GREYCLIFF PRAIRIE DOG TOWN. I-90, E. of Big Timber. Sheepmen and cattlemen have always fought the prairie dog, but this one town will always remain. Interpretive signs. (F-6)

MADISON BUFFALO JUMP. 7 miles S. of Logan, off I-90. This buffalo jump (pishkun) vividly demonstrates a hunting technique used by prehistoric man in Montana as long ago as 2,000 years or more. Interpretive area showing the technique of leading or stampeding buffalo over a cliff. (F-5)

NATURAL BRIDGE. 28 miles S. of Big Timber, off Hwy 298. Spectacular falls and river canyon. Constrained by a deeply cut chasm during high water, the river flows over a 100-ft. precipice, creating Boulder River Falls. (G-6)

State Park

MISSOURI HEADWATERS. Off I-90, near Three Forks. A Montana State Park has been established where Lewis and Clark discovered the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers joining to form the Missouri River. Headwaters Park has historical exhibits, overnight camping, picnic areas, hiking trails, fishing access and a boat ramp. National Historic Landmark. (F-5)

Art Centers

ARTIFACTS GALLERY LTD. 308 E. Main, Bozeman. 586-3755. (F-5)

CARBON COUNTY ARTS GUILD GALLERY. Old Depot, Red Lodge. 446-1370. (G-7)

DANFORTH GALLERY. 106 N. Main, Livingston. 222-6510. (F-6)



Old Faithful, Yellowstone National Park / courtesy WY Travel Commission



Tackle shop in West Yellowstone / Harley Hettick

KETTERER ART CENTER. 35 N. Grand Ave., Bozeman. Art gallery and school located in the Victorian home of Emil Ketterer. (F-5)

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY. Bozeman. **ASMSU Exit Gallery, Fine Arts Gallery.** 994-0211. (F-5)

BURL JONES ROCHE JAUNE GALERIE. 2 miles S. of Livingston. Fine art, bronzes, paintings, pottery, fur rugs and more. Gift shops, restaurant. 222-8719. (F-6)

THE WADE GALLERY. 116 N. Main, Livingston. Walk-in gallery and fine art brokerage. Traditional and contemporary original art: sculpture, paintings, original lithographs, etchings and serigraphs. Open Tues.-Sat., 11-5:30. 222-0404. (F-6)

Museums

CARBON COUNTY MUSEUM. S. of Red Lodge, on US 212. Area history and artifacts. (G-7)

GALLATIN PIONEERS MUSEUM. 317 W. Main, Bozeman. Artifacts from pioneer settlement of the Gallatin Valley. (F-5)

MUSEUM OF THE ROCKIES. Montana State University, S. 7th & Kagy Blvd., Bozeman. Regional museum dedicated to interpretation of the physical and cultural heritage of the Northern Rockies. Geology, archaeology, ethnology, history and art of the region are featured. World-class paleontology exhibits feature dinosaur eggs, nests and adult specimens. Kirk Hill Nature Area nearby. Tours of historic and architectural heritage of Bozeman in 1936 open top Yellowstone Park bus, Memorial Day-Labor Day. For reservations, call 994-2251. (F-5)

MUSEUM OF THE YELLOWSTONE. W. Yellowstone. Indian, wildlife, military. 646-7814. (H-5)

HEADWATERS HERITAGE MUSEUM. Main St., Three Forks. Western heritage exhibits and displays. (F-5)

PARK COUNTY MUSEUM. 118 W. Chinook, Livingston. Area history, including early Yellowstone Park explorers, railroad and Indian history, geology. Open daily, June-Labor Day. 222-3506. (F-6)

STILLWATER COUNTY HISTORICAL GALLERY. Civic Center, Columbus. 2,300 historical photos of area. (G-7)

THE SLEEPING GIANTS WILDLIFE MUSEUM. 2 miles S. of Livingston. Unique collection of wildlife in natural surroundings. Gift shops, restaurant. 222-8719. (F-6)

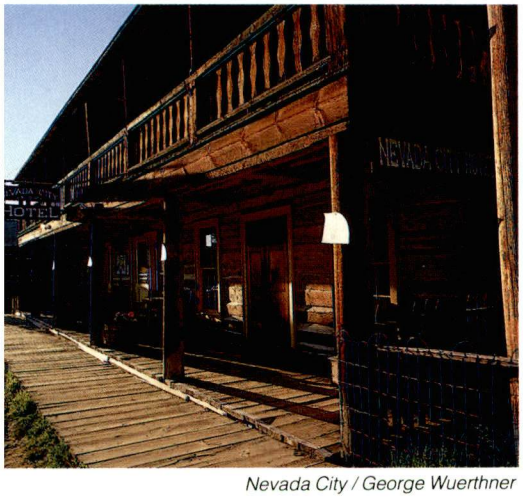
Gold West COUNTRY

Gold West Country is the southwest corner, where history resides in restored gold mining camps and where the Plummer Gang ran amok and finally were hanged for their pains by early vigilantes. It's the site of the somber battlefield where Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce fought the cavalry in 1877. Gold West Country promises Rocky Mountains, famed fishing rivers, the long and lovely Bitterroot Valley, historic Butte, Bannack, Alder Gulch and the capital city of Helena. Sites listed below are keyed to the Official Montana Highway Map; phone numbers are reached by the 406 area code.

Attractions

VIRGINIA CITY AND NEVADA CITY. On MT 287, NW of Yellowstone National Park. Two old mining camps of the gold rush days authentically preserved and restored. Exhibits and displays are true to life in the Old West. 19th Century melodrama and entertainment by the Virginia City Players during the summer. Comfortable and reasonable accommodations. 843-5377. (G-4)

GRANT-KOHRS RANCH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE. Outskirts of Deer Lodge. This ranch was headquarters for a prosperous cattle ranching empire that eventually controlled more than a million acres. Guided tours through the extravagant 23-room ranch house crowded with Victoriana. More than 30 structures on the property —bunkhouse, blacksmith shop, wagon collection and more. 846-2070. (E-4)



Nevada City / George Wuerthner

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT AND VISITOR CENTER. 12 miles W. of Wisdom, on MT 43. 1877 battlefield of Col. John Gibbon and Chief Joseph's Nez Perce Indians. Museum, battlefield tour. 689-3155. (F-3)

TOWE ANTIQUE FORD COLLECTION. Main St., next to the Montana Territorial Prison in Deer Lodge. Collection of antique Ford cars. Open daily from 8 to 8. Admission. 846-3111. (E-4)

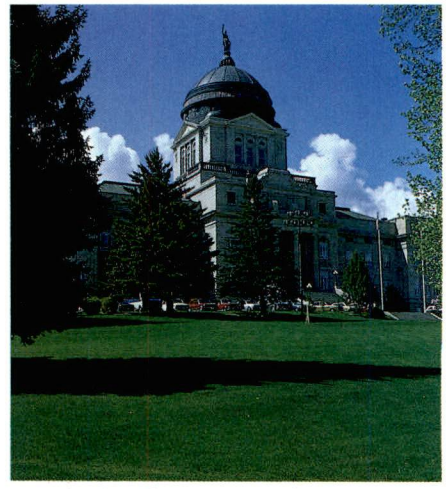
ORIGINAL MONTANA GOVERNOR'S MANSION. 304 N. Ewing, Helena. Built in 1888 by Helena entrepreneur William Chessman, this Victorian mansion was the official residence of nine governors and their families between 1913 and 1959. Guided tours provide historical information about the mansion, its occupants and furnishings. Admission. 444-2694. (E-4)

ST. HELENA CATHEDRAL. 530 N. Ewing, Helena. Modeled after the cathedral at Cologne, Germany, and a replica of the Votive Church in Vienna, the Cathedral of St. Helena is a Gothic structure of European form. 442-5825. (E-4)

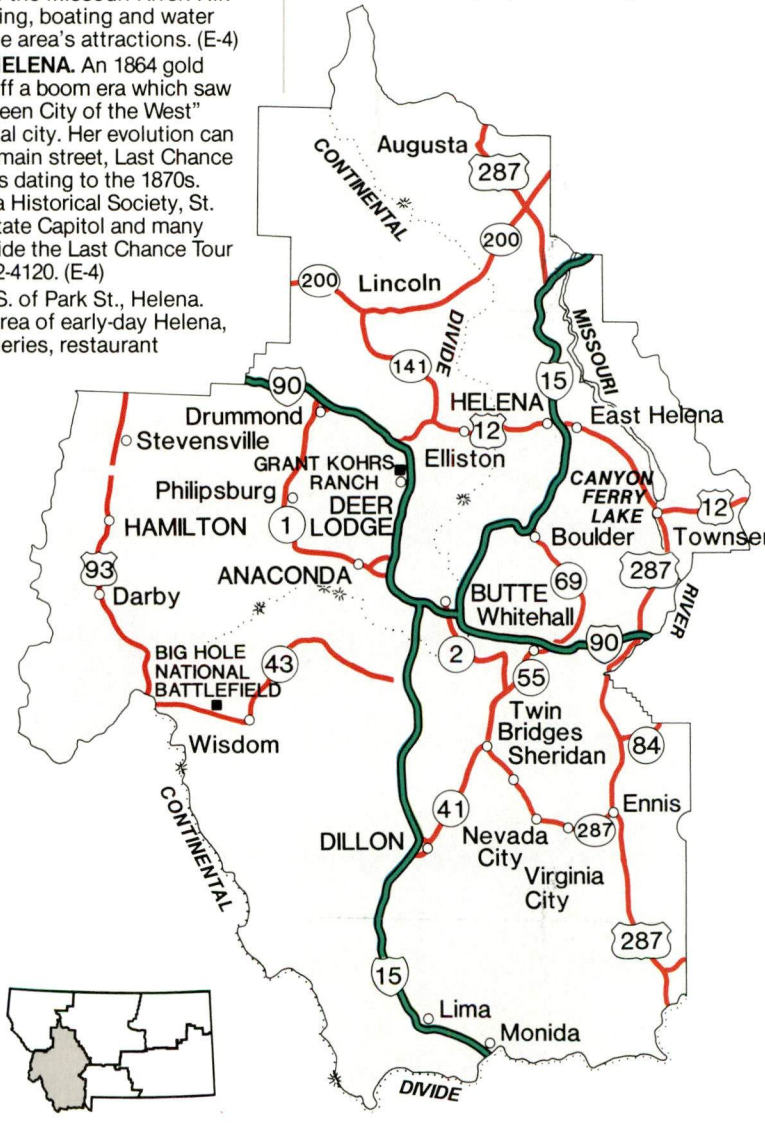
CANYON FERRY. 18 miles E. of Helena, off Hwy 284. Canyon Ferry Reservoir is located on the main stem of the Missouri River. Hiking, swimming, fishing, boating and water skiing are among the area's attractions. (E-4)

CAPITAL CITY OF HELENA. An 1864 gold discovery touched off a boom era which saw Helena become "Queen City of the West" and Montana's capital city. Her evolution can be traced along the main street, Last Chance Gulch, with buildings dating to the 1870s. Location of Montana Historical Society, St. Helena Cathedral, State Capitol and many historic buildings. Ride the Last Chance Tour Train to see it all. 442-4120. (E-4)

REEDER'S ALLEY. S. of Park St., Helena. Carefully restored area of early-day Helena, with boutiques, galleries, restaurant and visitor center. 449-2872. (E-4)



State Capitol, Helena / Garry Wunderwald



GATES OF THE MOUNTAINS. I-15, 15 miles N. of Helena. Relaxing two-hour boat trips through the "Gates," named by Captain Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. See mountain goats, hike, picnic, and learn the area's geological history. Admission. 458-5241. (E-4)

FRONTIER TOWN. US 12, atop the Continental Divide, W. of Helena. Authentic frontier village built of handhewn logs, with dining rooms, unique western bar, museum, chapel, gift shop and a 75-mile view of magnificent mountain scenery. All facilities open April 1-October 15. Admission. 442-4560. (E-4)

U.S. HIGH ALTITUDE SPORTS CENTER. Continental Drive, SE edge of Butte. Training facility for Olympic-class athletes; site of world-class competition. (F-4)

BERKELEY PIT. Butte. Until it closed in 1983, this was the largest truck-operated open pit copper mine in the U.S. Visitor Center on E. Park Street. Open daily, 9-9, during the summer; 8-3:30, winter. (F-4)

DRIVING TOUR OF BUTTE MINES. Butte. Self-guiding tour of Butte's underground mine sites. Interpretive map. 494-5595. (F-4)

OLD NO. 1. Butte. 1½-hour tour of Butte on replica of early-day streetcar, from Chamber of Commerce office, 2950 Harrison. Daily, June-Labor Day. For reservations, 494-5595. (F-4)

OUR LADY OF THE ROCKIES. Butte. 90-foot statue atop the Continental Divide, E. of city. Gift shop and office, 434 N. Main. For tour information, 782-1221. (F-4)

NEVERSWEAT AND WASHOE RAILROAD. Renovated railcar carries passengers on a 6-mile trip from World Museum of Mining to the Kelly Mine, last operating underground mine in Butte. Guide on board to explain city sites and history. Memorial-Labor Day. Admission. (F-4)

MADISON CANYON EARTHQUAKE AREA. US 287, NW of West Yellowstone. At 11:37 p.m. on August 17, 1959, an awesome earthquake slid half a mountain into the canyon, creating a giant dam and Quake Lake. Memorial visitor center and vista. 646-7369. (H-5)

PINTLER SCENIC ROUTE. 62 miles of US 10A, off I-90, the Pintler Scenic Route takes you through high mountain passes, mining and ghost towns along the shores of Georgetown Lake. This scenic route makes a real Montana memory. (E-3)

WASHOE PARK. Anaconda. Established and maintained for many years by the Anaconda Company, this lovely park features flower gardens, tennis courts, playground, a lighted baseball diamond, picnic facilities and a swimming pool. 563-2400. (F-3)

BEAR TRAP CANYON. 65 miles SE of Butte, off MT 84. Awesome 9-mile gorge cut through the Madison Range by the Madison River. Canyon walls and crags tower nearly 1,500 feet above the water. This is a white-water stretch of the river, recommended for experts only. Commercial guides are available. (G-5)

RED ROCK LAKES NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. Extreme SW corner of Montana, on a gravelled road between West Yellowstone and Monida. This 40,300-acre refuge is one of North America's most important nesting areas for the rare trumpeter swan. Lakes, marshes and creeks also attract 18 different kinds of waterfowl. Other visitors and inhabitants include sandhill cranes, great blue herons, upland game, songbirds, raptors, moose and antelope. Best time to visit is between May and September. 276-3347. (H-4)



Tour Butte's historic mining district on the Neversweat & Washoe / courtesy Butte Chamber of Commerce

EL DORADO SAPPHIRE MINE. On Missouri River, NE of Helena. Visitors are welcome to try their luck at digging for sapphires and other stones, or sifting through "paydirt" already collected. Recreation area—fishing, camping, boating—also nearby. 442-7094. (D-4)

GEM MOUNTAIN SAPPHIRE MINE. 24 miles SW of Philipsburg, on Rts. 10A and 38. Dig for sapphires or screen paydirt from buckets. Bags of sapphire gravel concentrate also available. Custom gem cutting on site. Camping spaces available. Open daily from Memorial Day-mid-September, 8:30-5:30. (E-3)

GEM FIND. East Side Road, Deer Lodge. Screen paydirt hauled from nearby Gem Mountain Sapphire Mine. Gem faceter on site. Open Memorial Day-Labor Day. (E-3)

ALDER GULCH RIVER OF GOLD. Nevada City. The times ran out but the gold never did. Pan for gold and learn about the lore and allure of this valuable metal. Mining museum includes historical gold dredge and numerous displays of mining equipment; gift shop. Open daily, 9-7:30, mid-May through mid-September. 843-5526 or 443-3173. (G-4)

Historic Sites

ALTA RANGER STATION. SW of Darby, near Painted Rocks Reservoir. First Forest Service ranger station in the U.S. (F-2)

ANACONDA. Marcus Daly founded Anaconda in 1883 when he erected the Washoe Smelter and Reduction Works. Numerous properties testify to the high expectations he had for this classic company town. Ride the Anaconda Historical Circle Tour Bus to see it all. 563-2400. (F-3)

BUTTE HISTORIC DISTRICT. Much of Montana's history was written in mineral-rich Butte. Two-hour walking tour of uptown Butte includes historic mansions and churches, union halls, courthouse, fire hall and original copper mine. Self-guiding tour brochure. 494-5595. (F-4)



Original Governor's Mansion, Helena / Garry Wunderwald

C.W. CLARK MANSION. 321 W. Broadway, Butte. Superb Victorian example of the Chateauesque style. Built in 1898 for Charles W. Clark, oldest son of William A. Clark. Now owned by the City of Butte as the Arts Chateau. 723-7600. (F-4)

BUTTE-SILVER BOW COURTHOUSE. Corner Montana & Granite streets, Butte. Dedicated July 4, 1912. Made of structural steel concrete and Montana sandstone. Copper-clad doors, stained glass dome and hand-painted murals. (F-4)

ELKHORN GHOST TOWN. 10 miles NE of Boulder, off MT 69. Constructed in the late 1880s, Fraternity Hall, a two-story frame structure still stands, along with many other buildings. Hiking and picnicking nearby. (E-4)

HEARST FREE LIBRARY. Main and 4th St., Anaconda. The library is an 1889 classic period building, donated to the City of Anaconda by George and Phoebe Hearst. George Hearst, one of Marcus Daly's partners in Butte's Anaconda Mine, made his fortune in mining, and his son, William Randolph Hearst, became renowned in the newspaper business. 563-2400. (F-3)

MARYSVILLE. NW of Helena, off Rt. 279. Thomas Cruse discovered gold here in 1867 and sold it for $1,500,000. Once a thriving town, it is now a small community with many old buildings listed in the National Register. (E-4)

HISTORIC WALKING TOUR OF DILLON. Downtown Dillon. Dillon began as a railroad town when the Utah and Northern Railroad (now Union Pacific) brought an end-of-track town called Terminus to the existing townsite in 1880. Homes on the tour include those of early merchants and stockgrowers. Self-guiding tour brochure. 683-5511. (G-3)

MONTANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL. 710 Atlantic Ave., Dillon. The construction of the main hall of the Normal School in 1896 represented a major commitment by Montana to the development of a public university system. Architect John C. Paulson demonstrated the exuberance of Montana's Victorian period with this impressive building. (G-4)

MONTANA TERRITORIAL PRISON. A castle-like stone structure at the end of Main St. in Deer Lodge is the site of the first territorial prison in the western U.S. The last prisoners were transferred in October 1979, and the prison now houses a museum. Open daily for tours. Admission. 846-3111. (E-4)

RAVALLI COUNTY COURTHOUSE. Main and 5th, Hamilton. The 2½-story structure was designed by A.J. Gibson of Missoula. The most distinctive features are the entrance portico with its large round arches and gable roof and the tall, single tower at the corner of the building. (E-2)

DALY MANSION. 45 miles S. of Missoula, on US 93, in the scenic Bitterroot Valley. This 42-room mansion was built in the late 1800s for Marcus Daly, an Irish immigrant who became one of Montana's colorful "copper kings." He built his fortune in the copper mines of Butte but preferred the Bitterroot Valley as his summer home and playground. Home and grounds include seven fireplaces of Italian marble, many pieces of original furniture, exotic trees from throughout the world and the "Dollhouse," built for the Daly children. Open daily, 11-4, June-September. 363-1781. (E-2)

ROBBER'S ROOST. NE of Nevada City, on MT 287. Hangout for hold-up gangs during the early gold rush days when stage coaches made regular runs between Bannack and Virginia City. (G-4)

ST. MARY'S MISSION CHURCH AND PHARMACY. ½ mile N. of Stevensville, off US 93. St. Mary's Mission was the first Catholic mission in the Northwest. It was established by Father DeSmet in 1841, then closed in 1850 and re-established in Stevensville in 1866. The vintage church and pharmacy are still standing, built by Father Anthony Ravalli with logs from the original church. 777-5574. (E-2)

COPPER KING MANSION. 219 W. Granite St., Butte. The former mansion of copper king and politician William Andrews Clark has been preserved as it was in the 1880s, built on a hill with a commanding view. The three-story, 30-room mansion is an example of modern Elizabethan architecture. Tours. Admission. 782-7580. (F-4)



Montana ranch vacation / Garry Wunderwald



Trumpeter swans / Paul Jesswein

GARNET GHOST TOWN. 40 miles E. of Missoula, off MT 200 or I-90. Named for the ruby-colored stones found nearby, this well-preserved ghost town is maintained by the Garnet Preservation Association and U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Open year-round, cabin rentals available. 494-5059. (D-3)

State Parks

BANNACK. Off I-15, W. of Dillon. All aspects of gold mining trade are represented in Bannack, the site of Montana's first major gold discovery in 1862. A walking tour of this ghost town, Montana's first territorial capital, includes Sheriff Henry Plummer's Gallows, the Hotel Meade and the Masonic Temple and School. National Historic Landmark. (G-3)

LEWIS AND CLARK CAVERNS. Just off I-90, 47 miles E. of Butte. Montana's first and best-known park features one of the largest known limestone caverns in the Northwest. Naturally air conditioned, these spectacular caves are electrically lighted and safe to visit. Two-hour guided tours are conducted daily during the summer. Picnic and camping area. 287-3541. (F-5)

LOST CREEK. 9 miles N. of Anaconda, on MT 273. Lost Creek Canyon is a beautiful and popular recreation area featuring spectacular limestone cliffs with pink and white granite formations that rise 1,200 ft. above the canyon's narrow floor. Lost Creek Falls, in the northwest corner of the park, cascades over a 50-ft. drop to provide one of the most scenic and popular spots in the park. Wildlife, especially mountain goats, are frequently seen on the cliffs far above. (G-3)

State Monuments

FORT OWEN. Site of the first successful farming operation in Montana. Father Pierre DeSmet came to the area in 1841 and established St. Mary's Mission among the Flathead Indians. In 1850 Major John Owen established the fort as a center of farming operations and trade for the region. Listed in the National Register. Near Stevensville off US 93. (E-2)

BEAVERHEAD ROCK. 14 miles S. of Twin Bridges, on MT 41. This huge rock shaped like a beaver was recognized as a landmark by Sacajawea in 1805 while guiding the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (G-4)

Art Centers

ARCHIE BRAY FOUNDATION. 2915 Country Club Ave., Helena. For the past 36 years, potters from throughout the world have come here to work and study with their peers. Traditional and contemporary pottery, ceramics and sculpture. Gallery. Tours by appointment. 443-3502. (E-4)

ARTS CHATEAU. 321 W. Broadway, Butte. Changing exhibitions of regional art in a Victorian mansion. 723-7600. (F-4)

COPPER VILLAGE MUSEUM AND ARTS CENTER. 8th and Main, Anaconda. History of area Indians to early merchants. (F-3)

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 225 N. Roberts, Helena. Mackay Gallery of Charles M. Russell art, Haynes Gallery of photos, changing western art exhibits. 444-2694. (E-4)

WESTERN ART GALLERY. Western Montana College, Dillon. 687-7011. (G-4)

UPSTAIRS GALLERY AT TAMMANY SQUARE. 217 Main St., Hamilton. Regional collections. 363-1781. (E-2)

Museums

BEAVERHEAD COUNTY MUSEUM. 15 S. Montana, Dillon. Beaverhead County history. 683-5511. (G-4)

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD. Off MT 43, W. of Wisdom. 1877 Nez Perce War; Battle of the Big Hole. 689-3155. (F-3)

BROADWATER COUNTY MUSEUM. First block off Broadway on N. Oak, Townsend. Local history. 266-5252. (E-5)

COPPER KING MANSION AND GALLERY. 219 W. Granite, Butte. Victorian mansion formerly owned by Senator W.A. Clark; house tours. 782-7580. (F-4)

DARBY PIONEER MEMORIAL MUSEUM. US 93, Council Park, Darby. Darby settlement 1800-1888. (F-2)

EARTHQUAKE AREA VISITOR CENTER. W. of West Yellowstone. Photos and displays of seismic phenomena and earthquake slide. 646-7369. (H-5)

FRONTIER TOWN MUSEUM. US 12, W. of Helena. Indian artifacts. 442-4560. (E-4)

MADISON COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM. Virginia City. (G-4)

MINERAL MUSEUM. Montana Tech, W. Park St., Butte. Approximately 1,300 mineral specimens on permanent display. 496-4414. (F-4)

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM. 225 N. Roberts, Helena. Russell art, Haynes Gallery, military and Montana history, library and archives. 444-2694. (E-4)

NATIONAL GHOST TOWN HALL OF FAME MUSEUM. Fairmont Hot Springs Resort, E. of Anaconda, off I-90. Dedicated to the protection and preservation of ghost towns of the West, this one-of-a-kind museum currently displays an exhibit on the ghost towns of Montana. Open daily, 9-9. 797-3241, ext. 213. (F-3)



Saddling up / Harley Hettick

N.J. "NICK" BIELENBERG HOME. 801 Milwaukee Ave., Deer Lodge. Prominent Montana pioneer's home. (E-4)

PIONEER CABIN. 280 S. Park, Helena. Built in 1864, it still houses many of the original furnishings. (E-4)

POWELL COUNTY MUSEUM & ARTS FOUNDATION. 308 Cottonwood Ave., Deer Lodge. History of area including state prison and first college in Montana. 846-3111. (E-4)

RAVALLI COUNTY MUSEUM. Old Courthouse, Hamilton. Bitterroot Valley history; archives. 363-3338. (E-2)

WORLD MUSEUM OF MINING. Hell Roarin' Gulch, W. Park St., Butte. Complete 1905 mining camp and mining equipment. 723-7211. (F-4)

YESTERDAY'S PLAYTHINGS. Across from Territorial Prison, Deer Lodge. 1,000 dolls from the Hostetter Collection, and toys that span a century. 846-1480. (E-4)

THOMPSON-HICKMAN MEMORIAL MUSEUM. Virginia City. 843-5386. (G-4)



Ranch-style breakfast / Harley Hettick

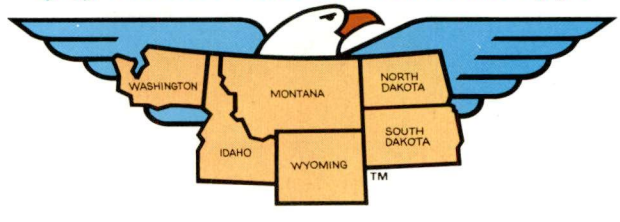
For more information,
call toll free:
1-800-541-1447

In Montana, call
406-444-2654



Photo by Michael Crummett

Celebrate
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