Western public lands."

In the beginning we discussed the fact that essential to your profession is an avowal, a Statement. The objective of your profession is to have that avowal and that Statement shared. In 1972, the distinguished Club of Rome in its publication, *The Limits of Growth* said,

We are convinced that realization of the quantitative restraints of the world environment and of the tragic consequences of an overshoot is essential to the initiation of new forms of thinking that will lead to a fundamental revision of human behavior and, by implication, of the entire fabric of present day society.

This is broader than what you may conceive the avowal of your profession to be, but is similar in scope. A Statement of the Professional position is of revolutionary significance and it must be tenderly developed if it is to be reasonably accepted. Even the appearance of power will defeat it. The axiom of John Viscount Morely, is true today. "You have not converted a man because you silenced him." Real power is understated, if it is expressed at all. Even a momentary forgetting of this professional principle entirely destroys the impact of your avowing, especially where such an important Statement is to be made and broadcasted and prayed for.

I hope that your profession, range management, which intends to maintain, nurture and improve natural resources will not be diverted by seductions of power or sterilized by the consequences of having permitted that to happen.

### Bismarck-Mandan

#### Through The Annals Of Time

*Clair Michels*

*Exec. Vice President, NDSA*

Although comparatively young in the annals of time, the Bismarck-Mandan area has a rich and romantic historical background.

The area was first claimed by the Indians, then by Spain, then France and finally the United States.

Four periods of history are represented, namely: (1) exploration and fur trading, (2) Indian frontier, (3) military occupation, and (4) settlement.

First recorded appearance of the white man in this immediate area dates to 1738 when Pierre de LaVerendrye, a French-Canadian fur trader and explorer from Quebec ventured through in search of a river passage to the Pacific. He came only to the east side of the Missouri River near Apple Creek just south of present Bismarck.

The area seems to have been pretty much forgotten for the next 60 years, or until the 1790's when a few intrepid fur trappers began coming up the Missouri from St. Louis (founded by the French in 1764).

Shortly after the Louisiana Purchase President Jefferson commissioned the Lewis and Clark Expedition which camped on the west side of the Missouri River, near what is now Fort Lincoln State Park, on October 20, 1804. Their journals report having visited the ruins of the Slant Indian Village that day and were told by an old chief the village was

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*The Main street of Bismarck in Dakota Territory in 1873.*
abandoned by the Mandan Indians about 1764 (forty years prior to the Lewis and Clark Expedition).

The fabulous era of the Missouri River fur trade was opened following the Lewis and Clark exploration of 1804-06 and the intense rivalry of the British and American fur traders is richly documented in countless publications. The Bismarck-Mandan area soon became the mid-point of commerce between St. Louis and the northwest wilderness. Authenticity of the restored Indian mound dwellings has been achieved from the paintings of Karl Bodmer, a Swiss artist hired by Prince Maxmillian of Germany to accompany a scientific exploration among the Indians of this area in 1833.

Depletion of furs and the decline of the fur trade was soon followed by mass slaughter of buffalo for their hides. The Indians, perceiving the white man's threat to their life style, fought back and there was intermittent military occupation of the area from about 1860 through 1890. And, although there were many lesser skirmishes within this area, the Fort Lincoln-Fort McKeen locations is most famous for the fact it was the base from which General George Custer launched his ill-fated campaign against the allied Sioux and Cheyenne Indians which ended in disaster on June 25, 1876 at the Little Big Horn in Montana Territory. And, it was to Bismarck where the Steamboat Far West, under the command of Captain Grant Marsh, returned the wounded survivors of the Custer "Massacre" in a record run of 54 hours. The controversy which grew out of that debacle still rages today.

The era of riverboat transportation from St. Louis to Fort Benton, Montana covered roughly 1850 to 1880 but those extraordinary years racked-up an amazing accomplishment in frontier transportation. Riverfront warehouses lined the east bank of the Missouri at Bismarck for a half mile north of the old bridge.

The end of riverboat transportation was destined by the arrival of the Northern Pacific Railway in 1873 from St. Paul.

Agricultural development by pioneers and homesteaders was the final and stabilizing period in this young area's history.

Indians, traders, trappers, hunters, gold seekers, soldiers, railroaders, sodbusters, cattlemen, explorers, riverboatmen, cowboys, gamblers, merchants, scouts, and miners—all passed through or came to stay but all left their contribution to this area's history.

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Educational Materials Produced During The Old West Regional Range Program, 1975—79

Bob Gartner

The "Regional Range Program" was a joint educational project administered by the Society for Range Management and funded by the Old West Regional Commission (OWRC). A number of educational materials were developed by SRM-Old West staff, often in cooperation with state and federal agencies, to aid in youth and adult range management education. The purpose of this article is to provide information on current availability of some of these materials.

Since the termination of the 4-year Regional Range Program, members of the SRM-Old West staff have moved to other jobs. Hence, they can no longer be contacted for materials. Some of the educational materials on the following list may be available from SRM headquarters in Denver. These include the slide-tape programs, the rangeland inventory publications, and the brochure entitled "You're in Old West Country—Enjoy the Rangelands." The supply of publications at SRM headquarters was limited, and may be exhausted.

Some of the publications are available through the Cooperative Extension Service or the Extension Range Specialist in the Old West states (Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming). These are indicated by Extension Circular (EC) or Experiment Station number in the listing which follows.

Free loan prints of the 16mm movies are no longer available from Piccadilly Films International, San Antonio, Texas. However, prints may be obtained for a modest fee from the National Association of Conservation Districts (NACD) Film Service, P.O. Box 855, League City, TX 77573 (Tel. 713/332-3402). Likewise, film prints are available from the film libraries of the land grant universities in each of the Old West states (Universities of Nebraska and Wyoming; Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota State Universities). Slide-tape programs may be available on a loan basis through the Cooperative Extension Service or the Extension Range Specialist in the Old West states. These educational aids may also be available in the future from the NACD Film Library.

Films

*The Maverick*, (25 min., color, sound).

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