RECOVERY

With the
W. P. A.
in
South Dakota

July 1936
The Administrator Reports:

In the Works Progress Administration program to place
able-bodied men and women from relief rolls at useful work,
South Dakota had 11,500 persons so employed in July and
some 10,600 farm families, their resources wiped out by the
recent drought, are being given work. A large share of the
work is water conservation—preparation for future droi:11ghts.

For their work a “prevailing hourly wage” is being paid
improvement projects sponsored by county, township, . city,
government pays all the wages and part of the material costs. The Federal
receives the improvement desired but also has its relief cases
cost, sometimes less. For this sum the community not only
performed must be publicly owned. Projects are initiated by
a sponsor who is responsible for the design and location of the
proposed work. Estimates and quantities are made by the
local sponsor and checked by the WPA before being submitted
to Washington for approval.

After approval of a project, the sponsor provides for a por­
tion of the cost of the materials and equipment. The Federal
government pays all the wages and part of the material costs.
The total cost to the municipality or community for these im­
provements averages approximately one-third of the entire
cost, sometimes less. For this sum the community not only
receives the improvement desired but also has its relief cases
cared for.

Thus, it is the WPA which is the contributing benefactor to
improvement projects sponsored by county, township, city,
village, school district and other political subdivisions.—M. A.
KENNEDY.
Today there are 580 new dams and potential lakes in South Dakota, built with federal government funds.

And water conservation projects are being built in all drought-stricken counties. The WPA is at present working on 164 dams.

The new lakes range from three acres to 1,010 acres, and will provide water supplies for several cities, recreational facilities for many towns and rural communities, and stock watering places for farmers and ranchers.

Many of the dams built by the ERA, CWA and WPA are in the dry west-river area where water for livestock is badly needed, and completed dams have already backed up streams into large bodies of clear water.

The largest dam being built by the WPA is the so-called Richmond dam 8 miles northwest of Aberdeen. When impounded with water it will cover 1,010 acres and will probably be the state's largest artificial lake.

Another large lake is being built near Redfield and will cover approximately 400 acres when filled. The Amsden dam near Andover will form a lake covering 340 acres, while a 200 acre lake 10 miles southeast of Faulkton is nearing completion.

Other large lakes being built at present are: Lake Burke, one mile east of Burke, 160 acres; an unnamed lake four miles southeast of Miller, 150 acres; Pukwana dam, three miles northwest of Pukwana, 108 acres; Murdo dam, two miles north of Murdo, 90 acres; an unnamed lake four miles northeast of Rockham, 90 acres; and Fordham lake, 15 miles southwest of Clark, 90 acres.
W. P. A. Improves American Legion Resort

The American Legion camp at Legion Lake in the Black Hills has been enlarged and improved for summer vacationers by WPA workmen.

Two log bathhouses, a boat landing and swimming dock, and a diving tower will increase recreational facilities and add to the park's scenic beauty. An addition to the hotel building was also made by the WPA, improving dining facilities.

The rustic, pine bathhouses stand like sentinels on each side of the roadway entrance to the cabin camp. A playground for children built by the WPA is behind the new bathhouses.

Stained logs were used in building the diving tower, dock and parking rail. The landing dock has two levels so that boats may be launched and landed easily.

The Legion camp, half way between the State Game Lodge and Custer, has 21 cabins and can accommodate 80 persons. Millard Scott is the camp manager. The American Legion furnished materials and the WPA the workmen in making the improvements.

Barnyard Sport of Horseshoe Revived by WPA

Horseshoe courts are being built by the WPA in South Dakota. In park improvement projects, courts for the old farm sport are in popular demand. There are a number of park improvement projects, particularly for picnics, but there are few playgrounds being built. There is only one tennis court and one baseball field on the project list. There are no golf courses under construction or provided for in the WPA setup.
Workmen Build More Roads in State

City and farm-to-market roads are being built throughout the state by WPA workmen wherever there are local sponsors. Road work is one of the principal sources of employment in the WPA program in South Dakota. Most of the work is grading and graveling.

Pictured in the adjoining layout are: top, workmen digging shale out of a cliff in Union County and loading it into a truck backed down an underground ramp to save hoisting costs on a 21-mile surfacing project; middle right, an improved road built by WPA workmen near Webster; middle left, a WPA project in the city of Hot Springs with the street raised, widened, graded, and bordered with storm ditches; bottom, gravel pit east of Sturgis operated by the WPA to improve nearby highways.

Swimming Pool Projects Are Few In State

With the building of scores of dams by the WPA to impound water for lakes, only three swimming pool projects have been started under the WPA in South Dakota. Pools are being built at Lemmon, Roswell and Hartford. Lemmon, in the dry northern range country, will have a large pool and bath house.

Writers Preparing Series of Interesting Books

More than 2,000,000 words have been written about South Dakota by WPA writers to be used in books being prepared by the Federal Writers' Projects.

The South Dakota Guide, a 500-page book, has been edited by the project editorial board and submitted to Washington to be used in the American Guide. Guides for several cities are being prepared by the WPA writers and research workers also. An atlas of the State has been started, with each county, city, town and village to be included. Another volume, County Archives, in which governmental records are listed, is being compiled by the Historical Records Survey project. Lisle Reese is director of both the Federal Writers' and Historical Records Survey projects, and editor of the State Guide book.

The book will open with a chapter on the general description of the state—its physical characteristics, resources, basic industries and natural life. A section on history follows, treating archeology, Indian migrations, early settlement, racial elements, social and economic development, noted personalities and government.

There are succeeding chapters on transportation facilities, recreational facilities, folklore, contemporary culture and a calendar of annual events.

Another section is devoted to outstanding cities—Aberdeen, Deadwood, Hot Springs, Huron, Lead, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Watertown and Yankton.

In the major points of interest section the following places are described: Ft. Meade, Rushmore Memorial, Mennonite colony, Fort Sisseton, Gordon Stockade and Lake, Indian mounds nad villages, Stratosphere bowl, Verendrye hill, Wounded Knee battleground, Beet Sugar plant, experimental farms, Irrigation projects, mines, state cement plant, Black Hills Roundup, Sioux Valley Ski Tournament, Antelope Preserve, Badlands National monument, Bear Butte, Crystal and Wonderland Caves, Custer State Park, The Dells and Palisades, Harney Peak Missouri River, Slim Buttes and Wind Cave. A chapter is devoted to various regions of the state, showing their historic, scenic, geographic and industrial differences.

The major portion of the book is a series of tours throughout the state, describing towns and points of interest along the highways and by-ways. There are 17 main tours, with several side trips. Hiking, horseback and boat trips are also included.

Illustrations of interesting events and places have been drawn by three artists on the project, and pictures are being taken by a WPA photographer.
State's New National Guard Camp Is One of Best

One of the most complete training camps for National Guardsmen in the United States is being built at Rapid City with federal funds, according to M. A. Kennedy, state WPA administrator.

WPA workers have constructed a new athletic bowl to accommodate 2,300 spectators and have started the large administration building. A modernly designed target range for the use of the civilian soldiers is also being built.

In 1933 the Department of Interior deeded 84.4 acres adjoining the Indian school to the state for a permanent National Guard camp for South Dakota. The state, not having sufficient funds for necessary improvements, gave a permanent lease to the federal government. When, 1934, federal funds amounting to $49,000 were appropriated to the state for National Guards, a large warehouse and four mess halls were built by relief workers.

In addition to the stately administration building, 68 x 34 feet, and the boxing bowl, future plans call for laying out two miles of tarvia roads, building 12 combination sliding targets in a 120 foot trench and making a swimming pool.

The northeast part of the grounds is laid out to accommodate the 147th Field Artillery regiment; the northwest corner is arranged for the 109th Engineers and the 133rd Motor Transportation.

The firing range will be equipped with telephones during practice and a tunnel will lead from the storage house for target materials to the target range.

Landscaping the grounds with trees, shrubbery, terraces and a small lake will make the training camp an attraction of the Black Hills.

The camp is located one mile north of Rapid City on U. S. Highway 14.

Huge Fish Fry Built in Rapid City Park

A "fish fry" large enough to feed a convention of 500 persons and artistically designed bridges are new attractions built by the WPA in the Rapid City Municipal Park on Canyon Lake.

The rustic, open-air "fish fry" of rocks and logs is one of the largest and most unique in the country. Located at the east end of the park, the building has a huge range, fireplace, tables and chairs, offering a touch of outdoor life and the twang of a barbecue. The range is 22 feet long.

The new bridge blends with the quiet creek to lend a natural scenic effect.

The projects were sponsored by Rapid City.

More Trout in Black Hills Streams Promised

More trout in Black Hills streams have been promised anglers by the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries which is sponsoring a WPA project to build a stone hatchery building at Spearfish, S. Dak. A building of native stone was begun this month by WPA workers at the government trout hatchery. A refrigerator box will also be built.

Rainbow, brook, lock leven and black spotted trout are hatched at the Spearfish hatchery from eggs shipped from other states. The refrigerator box will be used in the enlarged hatchery to keep the eggs before they are placed in the tanks. The new building will house tanks in which millions of small trout may be hatched each season and cared for until they are large enough to be placed in outdoor pools.
Cities, Towns Build New Auditoriums

Taking advantage of federal assistance, several cities and towns are building permanent auditoriums with WPA labor.

Three typical examples are pictured to the right. At the top is the new Wilmot Auditorium which is almost finished. The completed building exemplifies modern architecture and structure. The center view is of the Athol Township Hall interior, showing the stage and movable chairs. The lower picture shows the large Philip Auditorium as it neared completion. The grounds are being landscaped at present.

The auditorium at Philip was started under the FERA program and finished by the WPA. It is 120 deep and 60 feet wide, making it one of the largest public buildings in the "west of the river" region. Half of the work was done under the WPA with the city furnishing about $7,000 and the WPA $5,000.

The Wilmot Auditorium, where workmen put in extra shifts to have the building ready for graduation exercises, the city furnished $9,600 and the WPA $6,000.

Athol Township furnished $4,000 and the WPA $6,000 in making the modernly styled community hall in Spink County.

Trade? WPA Exchange Has Pigs and Pants

A WPA exchange where one may sell or trade overshoes, ice, cows, shot guns, windmills, phonographs, trousers or tractors for ducks, stoves, rocking chairs, plows, wood or sheep has turned into a lively business at Mission.

The exchange was stated to allow persons to transfer property for which they had no use for articles that would be useful. Since its inception here there have been suits of clothes traded for fuel wood, chairs for overshoes, cows for steers, stoves for lanterns, shoes for corn and shot guns for wood, according to Hazel Wehde, project superintendent. The exchange is operated by William Boyd.

A ranch, 160 acres of seeded land, 3,500 acres of pasture, 600 cattle, 12,000 tons of ice, a pair of pants, 14 pairs of shoes, a radio, cornshredder, washing machine and a dry, fat cow are on hand, ready for trades or sales.

The project is operated by the Women's division of the Works Progress Administration. Miss Ethel Dowdell is state director.
Future Home for State’s Governors

With the frame already erected, the new Governor’s Residence being built by the WPA is taking the form of the artist’s conception shown above. Workmen have been making rapid progress at Pierre on the large, rambling house. The building, 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, has taken shape with the first layer of boards applied.

Overlooking Capitol Lake and the State House, the $22,000 residence will be in sharp contrast to the small unpretentious bungalow that has served as the Governor’s “Mansion” for many years. When W. J. Bulow, now U. S. Senator, was governor he used to wake in his attic bedroom half covered with snow. The attic has since been finished but there has been no room for guests or receptions.

The new residence will have wide siding painted white with the foundation trimmed in red, iron clad brick. A reception room, formal dining room, entrance hall, governor’s study, living roof, family dining room and kitchen will occupy the main floor. On the second will be six bedrooms and four baths. A recreation room will be a feature of the basement. A two-car garage will be on the ground floor.

South Dakota material will be used to a large extent. Cement from the State Cement Plant, Black-Hills lumber and brick, and native stone will be used. Three fireplaces will be decorated with petrified wood from near Lemmon.

A National Guard Armory and City Auditorium are also being constructed with WPA assistance to give Pierre the long-needed facilities for a capital city.

New Butte County Welfare Office

This attractive new building houses the Butte County Welfare office and County Commissioners at Belle Fourche. It was constructed by WPA workmen and sponsored by the county, the latter furnishing about $1,000 and the WPA $4,000.

The building is so constructed that it can be converted into a duplex residence if desired.
Tiny Tots Happy in WPA Schools

Happy, grinning boys and girls of pre-school age this summer are attending nursery schools conducted by the WPA throughout the state. Taught by unemployed teachers under the Adult Education program, the children learn health lessons, clay modeling, paper cutting, games and stories. There are play periods, rest periods and oftentimes lunches.

The group of picture-conscious tots shown here are members of the Parker nursery school. Many of the lads and lasses are children of parents who work on the WPA program or in private employment and are unable to be home during the day. Thus they are given proper and pleasant supervision by trained persons.

Outdoor work and play are being enjoyed this summer in the projects, some of which are being carried out in conjunction with the WPA recreational program. Older children enjoy games and sports.

Women Make Thousands of Garments

Women, as usual, are doing their share and more in the WPA work program.

Sewing garments, repairing old clothes, quilting—all for needy persons—is part of the job undertaken by women workers. During the month of July, for instance, the women's division made 55,000 garments and articles in the sewing rooms to be turned over to the Commodity Surplus division for distribution through County Welfare boards to relief clients.

Pictured here are women in two of the many sewing room projects. In the top picture, women in the Yankton project are making quilts, preparing for fall and cool weather. In the lower picture, women in the Belle Fourche sewing room are busy making dresses for girls and women who need them badly.

Over 2,000 women are employed on sewing projects and almost 1,000 on Community Center and dormitory projects, all under the supervision of Miss Ethel Dowdell, State Director of Women's and Professional projects.
Like Ripley's Believe It Or Not, WPA workers in South Dakota have some unusual duties. An unemployed cabinet maker has found work making caskets, housewives of relief families are learning to make furniture of barrels and boxes and Indian women are reviving bead work under the Women's division. Prehistoric monsters which once inhabited the state are being built to attract tourists by unemployed men. The unemployed artist on the Writers' project who drew this picture also is an illustrator for the forthcoming State Guide Book.