

A HISTORY OF THE INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN

By John A. Stormon

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By Tom Wilkins

In 1928, while attending a gathering of gardeners in Greenwich, Connecticut, Dr. Henry J. Moore of Islington, Ontario, conceived the thought of a garden on the international boundary line "where the people of the two countries could share the glories found in a lovely garden and the pleasures found in warm friendships."

In 1929, Dr. Moore proposed this idea of an international peace garden at a meeting in Toronto of the National Association of Gardeners of the United States presently named the Professional Grounds Management Association, where he was a guest speaker. The Association approved the plan and appointed a committee. The International Peace Garden, Inc. was incorporated under the membership corporation laws of the State of New York on September 17, 1930, the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, by a group of distinguished gardeners: Montague Free of Brooklyn, Donald J. Crighton of Convent, New Jersey, Joseph R. Dunlop of Cleveland, Ohio, William Gray of Washington, D.C., Joseph Tansey of New York, Dorothy Ebel Hansell of Summit, New Jersey, Robert P. Brydon of Cleveland, Ohio, William Crichton of Gross Pointe Farms, Michigan, and Allen Jenkins of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. MR. Crighton, chairman of the committee, became the first president.

To select the site of the proposed garden, a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Moore, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Brydon. The present site, near the geographical center of the North American continent, was chosen. The selection was approved in December, 1931, in a meeting in Toronto.

"What a sight greeted the eye!" Dr. Moore said after viewing the location from the air, "Those undulating hills rising out of the limitless prairies are filled with lakes and streams. On the south of the unrecognizable boundary, wheat everywhere: and on the north, the Manitoba Forest Reserve. What a place for a Garden!"

The cairn of native stone with the inscription, "To God and His Glory, we two nations dedicate this garden and pledge ourselves that as long as men shall live, we will not take up arms against one another," was hurriedly constructed in June of 1932, and was dedicated July 14, 1932. Attending the dedication was a crowd estimated at 50,000 people with good representation from both countries.

Articles of incorporations define the purpose of International Peace Garden, Inc., as the "creation and maintenance of garden or gardens approximately one half of each which shall be situated in the United States of America and the other approximately half of each of which shall be situated in the Dominion of Canada and contiguous thereto as a memorial to the peace that has existed between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada."

Its purpose, therefore, is to commemorate and perpetuate the long-standing friendship and pleasant relationship between the peoples of Canada and the United States, by the establishment, maintenance, and development of a living garden of flowers, shrubs, and trees on the longest unfortified border in the world.

The Province of Manitoba has provided 1,451.3 acres and the State of North Dakota purchased and donated 888 acres, giving the International Peace Garden an area of 2,339.3 acres. It is that area situated on the International boundary line- partly in Rolette County, North Dakota, and partly within the Manitoba Forest Reserve; adjacent to State Highway 3 in North Dakota and Provincial Highway 10 in Manitoba - being developed as the International Peace Garden.

The purpose of this article is to narrate a history of the early days of the International Peace Garden. My predecessors in the office of president, having richly given of their talent to the cause of the founding and establishment of the International Peace Garden, have all passé to their eternal reward.

Serving in this order; Mr. Crighton, Dr. Charles MacLachlan of San Haven and of New Rockford, North Dakota. W.M. Smart of Minot, and Donald G. McKenzie of Winnipeg, were men of capacity, foresight and energy; men who believed in peace in the beauty of nature, and in the example of Canada and the United States living side by side

along a border without fortifications or armed forces. They were familiar with the horrors and results of World War I, and were truly interested in promoting world peace.

Dr. Moore's dreams and vision struck a responsive chord in each of them. They accepted the responsibility and went forth to promote the cause of the International Peace Garden. They sacrificed much of their time, efforts, energies, and finances; and it is because of their sacrifices, that we now have the International Peace Garden- a memorial, a shrine, a playground, a youth center, and horticultural beauty spot in the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota and Manitoba, right at the hear of the North American Continent.

Other early leaders who must be mentioned to have an accurate history are W.V. Udall, newspapers publisher of Boissevain, Manitoba, and Joseph Parmley of Ipswich, South Dakota, road promoter two with Dr. MacLachlan, were the three workhorses, largely responsible of the location and the initial development of the Peace Garden. They were true pioneers, men of vision, active in a cause that appealed to them. Many others could and perhaps should be mentioned, but we will proceed from here to describe the beginning and to name those connected with the early history of the venture.

In the beginning, and until 1933, all members and directors of the corporation were residents of eastern states. With the proposed location nearly 2,000 miles away, progress was understandably slow.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Gardeners, the sponsor, was set for Chicago in August, 1933. Area residents selected John A. Stormon of Rolla and H. A. McNeill of Brandon, Manitoba with Dr. MacLachlan and Mr. Udall, to attend that meeting.

Reorganization of International Peace Garden, Inc. to name officers and directors from the Garden area, were agreed upon. Pursuant thereto, a special meeting of the membership was held in New York on October 16, 1933, at which the corporation by-laws were amended to conform to the agreement. Eight of the nine directors resigned; John Barnet, of Long Island, New York was elected a director, and with Mr. Crighton remained on the board. Elected to fill the vacancies were Messrs. Parmley, McNeill and Udall,

Dr. MacLachlan, W.E. Groves of Toronto, Ontario, A. Gordon Buckingham of Brandon, and C.E. Danielson of Minot, North Dakota, Mr. Barnet has been treasurer since incorporation.

The reorganized board met at Bismarck on November 9, 1933, with all directors present except Mr. McNeill and Mr. Groves. Also attending was Mr. Stormon, A.J. Robbins of Boissevain, and ex-governor J.M. Devine of North Dakota. Mr. Crighton was continued as president and the following officers were elected: Dr. MacLachlan, first vice-president, Mr. Udall, second vice-president; Mr. Stormon, secretary; Sir John Aird of Toronto, treasurer, and Mr. Barnet, assistant treasurer. (Sir John, however, never qualified as treasurer.) Elected to the executive committee were Dr. Mac Lachlan, Mr. Udall and Mr. Buckingham. Thus, reorganized, control of International Peace Garden, Inc. passed to Manitoba and North Dakota residents.

At the annual meeting of the corporation the second Monday in January, 1934, Mr. Parmley, Mr. Groves, and Mr. Barnet were re-elected directors for terms of three years. The annual meeting of the directors was held in Brandon on January 18, 1934. The same officers were named except S. L. Cork of Winnipeg was elected treasurer and Mr. Buckingham, assistant treasurer. (Mr. Cork did not qualify as treasurer.) Mr. Danielson was chose to head a finance committee.

Filing of article of incorporation in Manitoba and North Dakota was approved. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and the first National Bank of Rolla, were designated as depositories. Application to the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works for 100 per cent federal grant was authorized.

Steps were taken for development of a formal area on the border, and Hugh Vincent Feehan, a Minneapolis landscape architect and member of a committee appointed by the American Society of Landscape Architects, was requested to submit plans. Title had been received on 248 acres purchased with money appropriated by the 1933 North Dakota Legislature, and the State was requested to transfer title on 640 acres of school land, as authorized by the same assembly.

Several important meetings of the directors were held in the months of March, April, June, July, and August, 1934. Dr. Moore, the founder, was named superintendent and requested submit plans for development. He reported at the directors' meeting on April 6, 1934, and appeared with Mr. Feehan at a special meeting on April 22.

At the latter session, a large delegation of Kiwanis International from Winnipeg and Brandon expressed an interest in Garden development. A development plan proposed by Mr. Feehan was approved and adopted. Then on August 10, 1934, the directors met in Winnipeg for further discussion with Kiwanis and an agreement was reached. The proposed plan was to be submitted to the directors of Kiwanis International in Chicago. President Crighton and Secretary Stormon were chosen to represent the Garden with full authority to act for the board. However, directors of Kiwanis International did not give their approval to the plan or to proposals subsequently submitted.

The Garden directors met again on November 18, 1934, to convey Garden land to the State of North Dakota, in trust, for the use and benefit of the International Peace Garden, with the stipulation that the operation, management and supervision of the Garden would remain with its board of directors as long as it continued to maintain and operate the Garden. Such action was necessary in order that the civilian conservation Corps, under the supervision of the National Park Service, could operate in the Garden and aid in its development. It was also necessary in order for the State of North Dakota to appropriate money for its maintenance and development. This was approved by the Legislature in 1935 when it enacted enabling legislation. Likewise the land in Manitoba is held in trust by the Crown under the same conditions.

The 1935 annual meeting was in New York; Mr. Buckingham, Mr. Danielson and Mr. McNeill were re-elected for three years. The by-laws were changed to provide for amendment by a two-thirds vote of the directors after a thirty days' notice in writing of any proposed amendment. The directors' meeting that year was in Rolla and all officers were re-elected except that Mr. Buckingham was named treasurer. Enabling legislation for enactment by the North Dakota Legislature was approved, Mr. Groves resigned as a director and later C. E. Stockdill of Winnipeg was chosen to replace him. In June a contract was entered into

with Mr. Danielson for conducting a financial campaign; he resigned as a director.

On June 25, 1935, meeting in Brandon, the directors adopted by-laws more suited to the operation of a corporation, by-laws which still are in effect, except that the number of directors may be increased to twenty-one. The by-laws provide for representation on the board by the State of North Dakota and the Province of Manitoba, and four voting memberships each, to be held by persons nominated by the Governor of North Dakota, the Premier of Manitoba, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, and the Manitoba Chamber of Commerce. Besides enlarging the scope of the corporation, this brought the State and Province into direct responsibility for the development, maintenance and future operations of the Peace Garden. At this meeting Russell Reid, superintendent of the State Historical Society of North Dakota, was elected to the board.

Mr. Feehan submitted a general plan for development of the formal area. This plan was further developed by technical personnel of the National Park Service of the United States, with approval of the National Park System of Canada.

In 1934, a CCC Camp was installed in the Garden and, except for brief assignments in other areas, remained until declaration of World War II in 1941. The Corps built the Lake Udall Dam, a lodge, fenced the U.S. portion, and generally cleared and improved the area. The barracks and other buildings became the property of the State for the use and benefit of the Peace Garden. There was substantial development during that period.

In 1935 the board was increased to fifteen, and new directors were Dr. Moore, Mr. Smart, Mr. Stormon, Colonel Ralph H. Webb of Winnipeg, and Neils Clausen of Devils Lake and Dr. W. R. Leslie of Morden. In subsequent years some of the early day veterans who were elected and duly served as directors or officers included Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Robbins, F. Trafford Taylor of Winnipeg, F. R. Longworth of Brandon, Henry Sunderland of Dunseith, Errick F. Willis of Winnipeg, Harry A. Graves of Fargo, C.P. Dahl of Cooperstown, Arthur E. Thompson of Bismarck, W.P. Campbell of Dunseith, Mirian Green Ellis of Winnipeg, Mary Allen of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Mr. E. C. Cowan of Winnipeg, M.S,

Colquhoun of Deloraine, Manitoba, and Eric B. Gowler of Boissevain.

President from September 1957 to September 1973, Mr. Stormon, prior to that time was chairman of the board of directors for ten years, and secretary for thirteen.

Except for the development provided by the CCC Camp, there was no general development during the period Dr. Moore was superintendent. When the corporation was financially able to undertake construction, development and maintenance, Milton J. Tinline of Brandon was named superintendent. He served faithfully for ten years and credited for much of the early formal area development. M. J. McKenzie, a civil engineer with the area Development of Public Works in Manitoba, succeeded Mr. Tinline.

Technical services have been rendered by Superintendent Reid; Dr. Leslie, formerly superintendent of the Morden Experimental Station; Mr. Graves, North Dakota horticulturist, and W. A. Cumming of the Morden Station. Further expert help has been given by park officials of both Manitoba and North Dakota, by the University of Manitoba, the State School of Forestry at Bottineau, and North Dakota State University. The Planning Committee, consisting of these authorities and other from the two countries, has rendered invaluable assistance, but it would not be feasible to name all who have graciously and gratuitously contributed.

The secretary and executive director, Fred C. W. Rice of Winnipeg, a qualified horticulturist with many years of experience in administration and in construction supervision for the Canadian veterans' organization. The corporation is proud of its personnel, which is diligently working toward realization of the original idealistic concept.

Born in the beginning of a great world depression, which was followed by World War II, the Peace Garden has lived through great economic disturbances that more or less unbalanced the economy of the world. Obtaining of private capital as difficult and so early development was greatly retarded. However, the Garden was, fortunate in receiving recognition by and the corporation of the two national governments, as well as Manitoba and North Dakota, and the support of a number of prominent and distinguished

citizens. Because of this the Garden has been able to show really gratifying progress.

The help of the CCC Camp, with the National Park Service, has been noted. The Congress of the United States appropriated \$400,000, and the Canadian government annually has appropriated substantial sums. Each year, maintenance and development revenue including funds for the gardener's salary is received from both North Dakota and Manitoba. Individual contributions in recent years have approximated \$10,000 per year, and many organizations have provided money for special projects and general development.

The North Dakota Legislature provides \$50,000 for John E. Howard Music Hall and \$35,000 for the new dining hall and kitchen through 1961 and 1963 appropriations.

Some of the organizations making sizable donations include the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, Canada; North Dakota Homemakers Council and the National Home Demonstration Council, United States; General Federation of Women's Clubs, United States; Manitoba Woman's Institute and the Federated Institutes of Canada: Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, Saskatchewan; Manitoba Horticultural Society: Union of Municipalities and their Affiliated Municipalities in Manitoba; North Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs; Business and Professional Women's Club of Manitoba; Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Manitoba and North Dakota; Manitoba Breweries Association: Junior Red Cross, America and Canada; Great Northern Railway Company; Sovereign Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

Approximately one half of the formal area was completed by the spring of 1964 with the construction of a main entrance, being provided by the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Work on the western half of the formal area, commenced in 1963 and is a continuing project. The Odd Fellow gave \$40,000 for the Main Entrance.

The Eastern Star raised a substantial amount for erection of a chapel, dedicated in 1970. Many other organizations have participated - and their help has been valuable and their support appreciated - but space limitations preclude their mention; nor will an attempt be made to name many individuals who provided financial assistance.

Since its inception in 1956, the International Music Camp has made its home in the International Peace Garden, utilizing the dormitories, cabins, lodge, the music hall, dining hall and the kitchen. A new music building was provided in 1978 by the Richardson Foundation. From a one week session with 113 students in 1956, the camp has grown in 1980 to 11 weekly sessions with students coming from many states and Canadian provinces. 1979 attendance was 1,977. In 1980 the Music Camp celebrates its 25th year and the 10th goodwill European Tour.

Founded by Dr. Merton Utgaard and Professor Marvin Fjeld, and sponsored by the University of North Dakota, the International Music Camp has become a mid-continental youth center for students and directors, providing instruction in band, twirling, piano, organ, orchestra, chorus, musical drama, chamber music, ballet, modern dance, and art. It is indeed one of the outstanding centers for fine arts in our countries. It has the cooperation of nearly all institutions of higher learning in Manitoba and North Dakota.

Also using the Peace Garden for weekly encampments have been the Royal Canadian Legion, North Dakota Farm Bureau, North Dakota Farmers Union, Boy Scouts and church groups, among others sponsoring youth activities. There are ample facilities for 400 boys and girls at a time.

As previously stated 1,977 young people from the two countries, as well as a number from European countries studied music, fine arts, sports and religion - the basic essentials for continuation of our civilization with its freedoms and its way of life - at the International Peace Garden.

Indeed, the formal area on the border - with its peace panel, terraces, cascade panel, and the sunken garden, its Garden Houses, islands of flowers, shrubs and ornamental trees - presents an attractive and outstanding memorial formal garden, worthy of its name and purpose. Lake Udall, Lake Stormon, and the natural woodlands with a myriad of trails, greatly add to the scenic loveliness. Both the United States and Canada in recent years have constructed conveniently located customs and immigration buildings with residences for personnel, which add impressively to the vicinity scene.

The development of the Peace Garden has had the full cooperation of the State Parks Division of the North Dakota State Historical Society, The National Park Service of the United States, the National Parks System of Canada, and the Cabinet and Department of the Province of Manitoba.

The International Peace Garden is a living symbol of the philosophy of brotherhood among people and nations. If the spirit it typifies were to be accepted in the affairs of individuals and nations, the unrest, which now disturb the entire civilized world would disappear. Peace, harmony and good will would prevail.

Its future as a shrine of international concord and cooperation now is assured. Visitors, individually and in groups, from all parts of the continent and from lands across the seas, come to see with their own eyes the Garden's placid liveliness in a serene natural setting; to gain inspiration from the dedication pledge on the Cairn; to feel the urging and urgency to follow the divine injunction, "Love ye one another;" and to commemorate and perpetuate the long friendship, the fruitful relationship, between the peoples of Canada and the United States.

In order to bring the reader up-to-date on the History of the International Peace Garden, the writer has endeavored to describe the activities in the Garden since this was written, and only to refer to projects aforementioned in order to describe the continuity of development.

In 1965 and again in 1966, the Master Plan Committee held several sessions and at the Annual Peace Garden Meeting, 1966, a comprehensive plan in book form and outlining the continuing development of the Garden was approved. Since that time this plan has been the guideline for planning and approval of all new projects. A tremendous amount of thought and work was put into completing this plan, and many men from both United States and Canada were involved in compiling and editing this.

Approval was given for the construction of the Centennial Auditorium in 1964, and the actual construction was begun in the fall of 1965. The project was financed jointly by the Government of Manitoba and the Dominion Government of Canada at a cost amounting of over \$118,000.00. This modernly, designed building, which is located on the south

shore of Lake Stormon in The Canadian sector of the Peace Garden, is a centennial gift to the Peace Garden from the two governments. On July 30th, 1967, upon the completion of the structure a formal dedication ceremony was held at the Errick F. Willis Pavilion. The late Mr. Willis, at the time of his death in January, 1967 was Chairman of the International Peace Garden Board. Hon. Mr. Willis was also an associate premier of the Governor or the province, representing the Queen. Due to the fact that 1967 was Canada's 100th Birthday, it was quite extensively from spring to fall. A man-made water fall, which flows from the fountain to a reflecting pool below the bridge near the pavilion, was donated by friends and family and associated of the late Mr. Willis, Mrs. Roland Michner, wife of Governor Michner, and an aunt of Mr. Willis, officiated at the dedication ceremony of this pavilion and fountain.

The International Music Camp has continued to flourish during the past years; its growth has demanded many more buildings. New dormitories have been erected, an art school, recital hall, administration building and many music training huts were also built. Flagpoles were erected on which flags were flown from different countries represented at the International Music Camp. Dr. Merton Utgaard, who has been director since the beginning of the Music Camp, is to be highly commended, not only for the quality of instruction to his students, but also for the highly efficient manner in which this school operated during, June, July and August. Each year youngsters flock to the International Peace Garden to participate in band, orchestra, dancing, music, drama, choir and chorus work, piano and organ instruction, twirling and the many other aspects of the arts that have been developed by Dr. Utgaard's persistence and efforts.

Sponsored by the Royal Canadian Legion, a Track and Field Sports Training Program was started, using the Music Camp facilities, initially, after their classes closed. Mr. George Phillips and Mr. Fred Taylor from Winnipeg, Manitoba, the originators of this program, were and still are the camp administrators. In a large measure the success of this ever-growing program is due to their foresight and untiring efforts to develop this camp. Many more names could also be mentioned as having taken a very active part in its successful growth. This program, which started in 1963, now has expanded to a four week program, making it the largest camp of this kind in North America.

Many tangents of sports training such as volleyball, football, soccer, track and field, and equestrian are included in this camp. Construction of an all-year round sports training complex was completed and made ready for use in 1974. This building, which will have cost over \$350,000, is located in the south part of the Peace Garden, near the ¼ mile rubber asphalt track, and in the centre of the area used by the athletes for training purposes.

In 1966, the New Amphitheatre was completed. Jointly constructed by the Knights of Columbus 4th Degree and the Peace Garden, this structure has outdoor seating for \$1,000 people and is used extensively by the Music Camp and others for band concerts and other special events.

A gift of a large floral clock was received by the Peace Garden in 1966 from the Bulova Watch Company. It is a duplicate of the famous Bulova Floral Clock at Berne, Switzerland. This clock which is 18 feet in diameter is located in the Formal Area of the garden. The Bulova Company is responsible for the electrical and mechanical operation, while Peace Garden forces are responsible for the grades, fencing, and floral design. This design is changed each year and is a focal point for visitors and camera fans.

The Arboretum maintained by the Manitoba Horticultural Association contains many different kinds of species of trees and shrubs not native to Manitoba. These are all identified in order that the visitor may learn the type of material that might fit into his own plan at home. The Arboretum is located in a very sheltered area and for this reason is one of the more "hidden" beauty spots in the Garden.

The picnic areas which have greatly appreciated by the visitors and tourists have had many improvements made. An underground power line installation in the American portion was completed in the fall, 1972 and was extended to provide power at some of the picnic grounds. Many picnic areas have also had modern washroom facilities installed, as well as playground equipment for the amusement of youngsters. The B.P.W. are now sponsoring the development of the Good Neighbors Picnic Area, which is a busy area located south of Lake Udall. In 1971, a new kitchenette was constructed at the Overlook Shelter located on the north shore of Lake

Udall. This project was under the sponsorship of the North Dakota Order of the Eastern Star.

More vacationers are taking advantage of the modern camping areas; and they certainly could not find any more beautiful or interesting spot to spend the night. The newly developed nature trail which leads into two lakes west of Lake Stormon provides a delightful stroll into an area that has hardly been explored yet and which abounds in wildlife. Canoeing, row-boating, and sail boating are to be enjoyed on Lake Stormon and Lake Udall, motor boating has not been approved.

The American Souvenir Booth and Coffee Shop and the Canadian Souvenir Booth and Coffee Shop serve a need for the ever lasting number of visitors each year. Currently buffet style dining has been a weekend feature during the summer at the Willis Pavilion.

In 1968 approval was granted for the construction of the Peace Chapel which was sponsored by the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star across the continent. The peace Chapel which was constructed at a cost of approximately \$120,000.00 has a seating capacity of around 200. It is a very modernistic design both on the exterior and the interior. A Hammond Organ was presented for Chapel use by the family of the late Mr. and Mrs. Donald Stewart. Many church services and weddings have been held in this unique building, which is situated right on the International Boundary.

Central United Church of Brandon, Manitoba donated a very valuable set of Carillon Bells with all the equipment to the International Peace Garden. Through the efforts of Mr. R.O. Lissaman, chairman of the Board of Directors, at that time, the formal acceptance of these bells took place at a meeting in Brandon in November 1972 with Peace Garden Board members attending and expressing their gratitude for this very magnificent gift. The bells are now located in a tower at the north side of the formal area, said tower being provided with funds made available by the Veterans Organization of North Dakota as a bi-centennial project in 1976.

Visitors to the International Peace Garden will have an opportunity to hear a set of bells, which are unique in the world.

The Arma Sifton bells are housed in a truly international setting- A Carillon Tower supplied by North Dakota Veterans on the north side of the cascade panel.

The bells can be heard sounding out the Westminster chimes at each quarter and also the time of the day on the hour. They are one of a set, which only four exist in the world today, cast by the same founders, Gillette and Jonston of Croydon, England.

The other three cast by the same founders are those of the Rockefeller Memorial in Riversdale Church in New York: the University of Chicago and in the Peace Tower, in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

The Carillons in New York and Chicago are each composed of 72 bells; the Ottawa Carillon has 53 bells while the Peace Garden bells are the smallest with 14 tuned bells, but they weigh 20 tons.

The tower was constructed by the Veterans Organization of North Dakota as a bi-centennial project in 1976 designed to add to the beauty of the Peace Garden as well as serving a functional need.

Originally the bells had been installed in First Church tower in Brandon in 1932, a gift of the four sons of Lady Arma Sifton as a memorial to her. Lady Sifton has been a member of a prominent Brandon family in the early days of that city.

When two churches in Brandon, First United and St. Paul's United, amalgamated to form Central United, the future of the bells was considered. On learning that a bell tower was being contemplated for the International Peace Garden, the bells were offered to the Garden for installation in the tower.

The bells have been made operable by a machinist at the William Langer Jewell Bearing plant, Rolla, ND. Mr. Henry James, the chief engineer. Mr. James without any plans was able to adjust the mechanism which resembles a musical chimes mechanism; such as those found in small music boxes.

As one strolls hither and yon throughout this area of peace and tranquility, the sound of the bells adds tremendously

to that feeling leaving the impression that one is truly in a garden of peace.

Through a gift of a smaller greenhouse from Professor Robert Askew of Fargo University and from contributions from the North Dakota Garden Club, a greenhouse, 18' X 60', was built and ready for use in 1970. This has been a great aid in taking care of carryover plants and tubes, and in growing our own annuals under the gardener's care. Many valuable gifts of trees, shrubs and plantings have been received from nurseries and plant growers over the years for which the Peace Garden is very grateful.

In 1967 a superintendent's residence, with the Peace Garden office housed temporarily in the basement, was constructed near the front center of the Garden. Upgrading of other staff buildings have been proceeded with as required. In 1979, a new administration building was constructed just south of the Bulova Clock with funds (\$100,000.00) provided by the North Dakota State Legislature. The first use of this building was made January, 1980.

1973 - Oscar Solberg was elected as the new president with Reg Lissaman as chairman of the Board of Directors. A lagoon and sewage line was installed on the American side by appropriations from the State of North Dakota. The Royal Canadian Legion constructed a sports complex which included a gym, cafeteria and dormitory facilities. The United Church in Brandon, Manitoba donated the Arma Sifton Chimes.

1974 - The Youth Camp had a number of new buildings. Two practice huts, multi-purpose building, eleven rehearsal huts, and a new library donated by Mrs. Frances Leach. The Legion built the equipment building and sports camp office. The North Dakota Travel Department produced the twenty-seven minute color film. "The International Peace Garden, a Living Monument". Good Sam Trailer Club donated funds for additional utility hookups at the north campground. R.O. "Reg" Lissaman presented his lifetime collection of woodworking tools and workshop designed by him to house this valuable equipment. Ed Dow replaced Reg Lissaman as chairman of the board.

1975 - The Wally Byam Caravan Club held their International Rally at Brandon. As part of their program the Brandon

Chamber of Commerce alone with the Wally Byam Club presented a sculpture named "Hands of Peace" that was installed in the main pool on the board in the Peace Garden. The United States Congress authorized \$1.3 million to complete the formal garden area.

1976 - A special event was held at the Garden on the 29th of June when Premier Schreyer and the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba invited the North Dakota Legislature to a reception and barbecue to "Mark the Bicentennial of the United States of America." The event attended by both Premier Schreyer and Governor Link took place on one of the most pleasant evenings of the summer and was enjoyed by all. The Premier chose this occasion to pledge this support toward the completion of the much needed water system for the Garden. The North Dakota Veterans Organization built a tower to house the Arma Sifton carillon bells.

An infirmary building was constructed at the Youth Camp for the various groups to use during the summer. Bert Howard retired as superintendent after 11 years and was succeeded by his son, Jack Howard.

1977 - A meeting of officials of the Province of Manitoba and the State of North Dakota met at the Garden with members of the International Joint Commission to discuss problems relating to the Garrison Project. The meeting was attended by Premier Schreyer, Governor Link and members of the Legislature of both Manitoba and North Dakota. Thus, for the first time the Garden provided a neutral meeting ground for the discussion of differing opinions on this project. Dr. Eric Putt was named chairman of the Board.

1978 - Dean Mortenson was hired as superintendent. Plans were started on the development of the formal garden area. The Fine Arts Building donated by the Richardson Foundation was dedicated, plus the McKellar Picnic Area in honor of the late Earl McKellar. In 1979, Don Heyes was elected chairman of the Board.

1980 - The Peace Garden moved into its new Administration Buildings, plus moved the bookkeeping system from Rolla to the Peace Garden. With the growth of the Peace Garden, a modern facility to conduct the business affairs of the garden was essential. The customs port of entry moved to a twenty-four hour port year around. The Youth Camps

continue their successful camps with the International Music Camp completing its 25th year and 10th good will European band and choral tour. The sports camp added a new 200 meter rubber asphalt track and weight lifting storage building. The master plan on the formal garden area is accepted, which includes a Peace Tower, visitor centre, new souvenir shops, and emblem panel, landscaping and parking.

1981 - The number one project for a number of years of the Peace Garden, the portable water system, is finally in operation. The water treatment plant and distribution lines were installed as a joint project between North Dakota and Manitoba. The Masonic Auditorium built by donations from North Dakota and Manitoba masons was dedicated.

The International Peace Garden is a scene of constant activity throughout the summer months. Many organizations hold annual picnics and other events in this scenic area. Family reunions and church picnics are commonly held events. The rustic American Lodge and the Errick Willis Pavilion are the scenes of many social gatherings and meetings.

Peace Garden Forces are particularly grateful to the North Dakota and Manitoba Highways Departments for the surfacing and maintenance of the two main roads in the Garden, also, to Ducks Unlimited, Canada, for their continuing care of the dam structure at the head of Lake Stormon, and to the North and South Power Companies for their continuing improvements for services here in the Garden. The gratitude of all the Peace Garden Officials is also extended to the various organizations, too numerous to mention here, who sponsor projects in the Garden and who give valuable financial assistance in the maintenance of these projects.

As the Peace Garden grows, the need for a well-planned maintenance program is very essential. For every new project completed additional maintenance is required. The public is lavish with its praise when the general appearance of the different areas is pleasing. With the visitation to the Garden continuing to increase, the importance of keeping the whole area in a pleasing and presentable appearance during the entire season is a major concern.

The Formal Area's beautiful designing, the beauty portrayed by the numerous colorful flowers and shrubs, the rolling hills laden with trees, the tranquility displayed by serene lakes, shady areas and picnic nooks, all join forces to convey the promises and the meaning of the word "Peace". The friendly spirit which is illustrated by the very existence of the International Peace Garden is an encouraging example to other countries of the benefits and harmony that can result from "neighbors' living together in continued peace.

There is no doubt that the future of the International Peace Garden is bright. The thousands who flock to the tranquil acres of the Garden marvel at the concept of such a place. Since young people flock here to pursue interest in arts and athletics, it has become more than a symbol of good will between Canada and the United States - it has become the youth center of the mid-North American continent.

At the Annual Fall meeting held in the American Lodge on September 8, 1973, President Stormon was presented with a bronze scroll in recognition of over forty years of devoted service to the International Peace Garden. Mr. Stormon tendered his resignation as President after having held that office for seventeen years. His resignation was regretfully accepted and the Director's meeting he was elected as Honorary President of the International Peace Garden.