

## Daugaard Names Lentsch Ag Secretary

PIERRE (AP) — The South Dakota Department of Agriculture is getting a new leader.

Agriculture Secretary Walt Bones has announced that he's retiring from his position effective April 29. The Parker native said he's returning to his farm.

"It has truly been an honor to serve as Secretary of Agriculture," Bones said. "I've served with a group of dedicated public servants — from the Governor, who really understands the role of agriculture, to his staff and Cabinet members, our Legislature, and especially Department of Agriculture employees, everyone has worked hard to promote and protect the best interests of our industry."

Gov. Dennis Daugaard said he's appointing Lucas Lentsch of Pierre to replace Bones.

Daugaard said the 39-year-old Lentsch is well-known across the state and well-respected in the ag community.

"Lucas will be an effective advocate for South Dakota's farmers and ranchers," Daugaard said.

Lentsch serves on the board of directors of South Dakota Agricultural and Rural Leadership Inc. He earned his Bachelor of Science in Agriculture from South Dakota State University, majoring in dairy manufacturing.

## Adult, Child Killed In Sioux Falls Apartment Fire

SIoux FALLS (AP) — One adult and one child died in an apartment fire in Sioux Falls on Tuesday, while three other children were taken to a hospital, authorities said.

The victims had all been inside the same apartment, and it appeared that the adult took three children outside to safety before attempting to go back in for the fourth child. The adult and that child died, Jeff Helm, division chief with Sioux Falls Fire and Rescue, told reporters.

Names have not been released. The child has been described as about 5 years old. A pastor from the Calvary Chapel in Sioux Falls told the *Argus Leader* newspaper that the adult victim was a member of his church and mother of five girls.

The four- or five-unit apartment was engulfed in flames when crews arrived about 8:30 a.m. Tuesday, Sioux Falls Fire Chief Jim Sideras said.

"There is significant damage to the apartment," said Sideras, who added that fire damage was contained to that apartment. "It is going to take a little bit of work to go through that."

KSFY-TV reported that intense flames made it difficult for firefighters to initially reach the victims. Smoke still billowed from the apartment a half-hour after rescuers arrived.

"There was a lot of smoke, and flames were coming out," neighbor Juan Donis told the newspaper.

# S.D. Lawmakers Approve Livestock Inspection Fees

PIERRE (AP) — Despite opposition by a major livestock owners group, a legislative panel on Tuesday approved the state Brand Board's decision to increase the fee for livestock inspections designed to prevent the theft of cattle, horses and mules in western South Dakota.

The unanimous vote by the Rules Review Committee allows the Brand Board to go ahead with its plan to boost the inspection fee from 90 cents a head to \$1, the second increase in a year. The increase, expected to take effect July 1, is aimed at keeping the inspection program running in the black for the next few years.

Larry Stearns, the board's director, said it decided last month to raise the inspection fee to cover the rising costs of the inspections required when livestock are sold, slaughtered or moved out of the inspection area west of the Missouri River. Farmers and ranchers have

been reducing their cow herds because of the persistent drought, which means fewer calves will be produced, sold and inspected in the next few years, he said.

"Cows are the factories when you get in the livestock business. With these cows already leaving the country, our future inspections for the next couple of years are going to be reduced considerably," Stearns told the legislative panel.

Jeremiah M. Murphy, a lobbyist for the South Dakota Stockgrowers Association, said the group agrees the inspection fee should be raised, but only by a nickel to 95 cents a head. A 95-cents-a-head fee would allow the Brand Board to end its budget year in the black in the next few years, but the \$1 fee would let the board build up an unneeded cash cushion, he said.

"Money that is stockpiled, money in a bank

account, doesn't go to the ongoing operation of the Brand Board," Murphy said.

But Stearns said the board needs a cash cushion at the end of each budget year in June to pay for operations in July through September, months when few cattle are sold and few inspection fees are collected.

The program has been inspecting about 1.5 million head of cattle a year, but that is likely to drop to 1.2 million head this year because of the drought, Stearns said.

Murphy had asked the legislative panel to require the Brand Board to take another look at the issue.

But Sen. Mike Vehle, R-Mitchell, said he supports the 10-cents-a-head increase because it shows the board is planning ahead to make sure the inspection program is properly funded.

"I feel they are acting in a prudent manner," Vehle said.

## Report Shows Disparities In Lincoln, Omaha Area Stops

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP) — Blacks in two of Nebraska's largest metro areas continue to be stopped by police at roughly twice the rate of their percentage of the local population, according to a yearly crime report released Tuesday.

The findings closely resemble last year's numbers, which also showed blacks were stopped in disproportionate numbers relative to how many live in those areas.

Blacks accounted for 21.9 percent of drivers stopped by Omaha police last year, even though they represent 12.2 percent of the city's population. They made up for 8.7 percent of drivers stopped in Lincoln, although they comprise 3.3

percent of the city's population.

Nebraska Crime Commission executive director Michael Behm cautioned that the numbers by themselves may not indicate racial profiling. The commission compiles the data from local agencies, but does not analyze what is causing the trend. For instance, the numbers may reflect increased patrols in neighborhoods with large minority populations.

Behm said the report was intended for use by local law enforcement agencies.

"This is a good snapshot of what's going on with traffic stops across Nebraska," Behm said. "But it's summary data. We only require

summary data be collected. It's no way to track any individual instance, or to get to a granular level of analysis."

Lincoln public safety director Tom Casady said the department uses its local traffic data in its officer training, partly to initiate a discussion about racial profiling in law enforcement.

"I'm probably one of the few law enforcement executives around Nebraska that would I say I really do believe racial profiling occurs because of bias," Casady said. "I just think that's a very small, almost minute part of the total explanation of the disparities."

Casady noted that law enforce-

ment officers tend to work in greater concentrations in high-crime neighborhoods often plagued by poverty.

"It makes perfect sense to have more police assigned in areas where you might have a more diverse population," he said. "But that has the unintended side effect of making your expired plate more obvious."

Casady said the numbers also may reflect the larger prevalence of poverty among motorists who are stopped. In many cases, he said, motorists may get stopped because they can't afford to renew their license plates or registration tags.

# Freeman

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development corporations to ensure they are aware of the available resources out there. We couldn't be more pleased than when communities take the initiative and utilize GOED programs to help meet their needs."

Freeman took a three-pronged approach in targeting people for the welding course, Nelsen said.

"We started out within the companies and their existing needs," he said. "We had a half-dozen (course participants) each at Rural Manufacturing and Wildcat Manufacturing."

The Wildcat course was of-

fered Friday evenings and Saturdays so it didn't take away from production time at the plant, Nelsen said.

The effort then opened up for adult education, reaching laborers who wanted to acquire or improve their job skills, Nelsen said. Four open slots at the Wildcat Manufacturing sessions were provided to the general public.

"For the third tier, we went into the two schools, Freeman Public and Freeman Academy," Nelsen said. "We wanted to give the high school kids a skill. Maybe they don't want to go to college, or they want to go to vocational school and are deciding whether to get into welding. Here, they got exposed to it."

The partnership between Freeman and the Yankton center proved a win-win situation,

Nelsen said. "It's good for us, and it's good for RTEC," he said.

Svatos appreciated the ability to reach a wide audience with the Freeman presentations.

"We hit a captive audience that we weren't able to get before. Otherwise, there were hurdles for them to overcome, such as family, work and travel," he said. "Everything that got in the way before, it was pushed aside and individuals had the opportunity to take classes."

At Freeman Academy and Freeman Public, the welding simulator meshed with the schools' technical classes, Svatos said. He devoted six weeks to each school, paying a weekly one-hour visit and leaving the simulator at the school during the week.

Two high school seniors took their training a step further, at-

tending the courses at the manufacturing plants, Svatos said.

"It opens a few doors that may not have been open. This (course) gave students a snapshot look at a career opportunity," he said. "(The schools) are doing a mighty fine job, and this just enhances the work they are already doing."

Freeman Public School principal Kim Krull said the RTEC welding simulator complemented the school's course in Agricultural Metal Fabrication Technology.

"Having students work on this kind of simulating technology is significant to our school, our community and the students in that Freeman is an agricultural community as well as has two industries in which commercial welding plays a large role," Krull said.

"With this in mind, the benefits to the students and community are equally important. It exposes students to a skill that they not only use in an agricultural setting, but it also provides the potential of adding to the workforce of the greater Freeman area. It is a win/win situation."

By offering welding courses, the FCDC wanted to show its interest in manufacturing, Nelsen said. Freeman sees itself as part of a regional economy reliant on a strong labor pool, he said.

"We are trying to get better skilled workers who are trying to advance their careers," he said.

RTEC sees the welding courses as economic development, Svatos said.

"We are creating an opportunity for people to go to work and to earn a decent wage," he said.

"People can settle in Freeman, raise their family and reinvest their money into the community."

When it comes to economic development, diversification is the key, Svatos said.

"Manufacturing offers highly skilled jobs and higher pay. Manufacturing is no longer dark, dirty and dangerous. It's high tech and requires special individuals," he said.

"Freeman is very business savvy. They have done an excellent job in aggressively marketing themselves, and they know what it takes to be a strong, active community."

*You can follow Randy Dockendorf on Twitter at [twitter.com/RDockendorf](https://twitter.com/RDockendorf)*

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## YOU ARE ABOUT TO ENTER THE STEM ZONE™

STEM stands for science, technology, engineering and math. Chevron and the United States Golf Association (USGA) are bringing science to life by showing how STEM studies play a big role in the game of golf. This page is the second in a series of special Kid Scoop pages created through this partnership.

### FUEL FOR THOUGHT

## WHICH IS THE BETTER GOLF BALL?

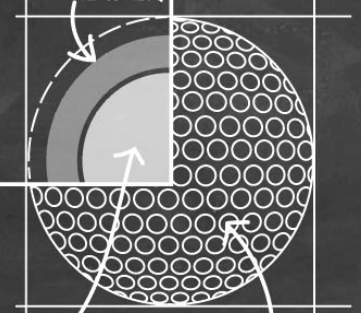


a. Shiny, smooth ball or b. Used, dinged-up ball

Through the years, players discovered that golf balls with dings and dents flew farther. Those bumps and dents reduce wind resistance causing balls to travel farther.

## ANATOMY OF A GOLF BALL

THIN, STRONG AND STIFF PLASTIC LAYER



SOLID, BOUNCY RUBBER CORE HIGH FRICTION RUBBER COVER

## RULES OF THE BALL

USGA rules say that a golf ball can weigh no more than 1.62 oz (45.93 grams), and have a diameter no less than 1.680 in (42.67 mm).

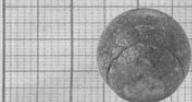
Golf balls can't go any farther than 317 yards (289.9m) when hit at 120 mph by the USGA's test robot, and they have to go the same distance no matter how you line them up.



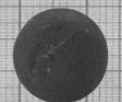
The USGA Test Center uses a robot golfer to test more than 30,000 golf balls each year!

## Scientist's Notebook

In the quest for speed and distance, the materials used to make golf balls have changed over the centuries. The first golf balls were hard wooden balls. These were used until the early 17th century.



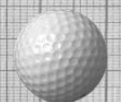
1618: A new type of ball was created by stuffing a wet leather pouch with goose feathers. As the leather and feathers dried, the leather shrunk and the feathers expanded to create a hard, compact ball.



1848: The Rev. Dr. Robert Adams discovered he could make a hard ball from the sap of the Gutta-percha tree. The rubber-like ball became known as a "gutta." Players discovered that older, nicked and dented gutties flew farther than smoother, new ones. The "Hand Hammered Gutta" ball was invented. A consistent pattern of dents was hammered over the ball surface.



1898: Coburn Haskell worked with the BF Goodrich Company to create a ball with a solid rubber core, wrapped with a high-tension rubber thread (like a long rubber band) and coated in a Gutta-percha cover.



TODAY: Modern golf balls have a three-layer design: a solid, bouncy rubber core, a plastic-like layer that is strong and stiff and a thin, dimpled outer layer.

Use the information above to determine which of the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

1. A smooth golf ball travels farther than one with nicks and dents. ☐ TRUE ☐ FALSE
2. A "gutta" is a nickname for a golf ball made of tree sap. ☐ TRUE ☐ FALSE
3. Golf balls used in pro tournaments today have multiple layers. ☐ TRUE ☐ FALSE
4. Early golfers hand-carved their own golf balls. ☐ TRUE ☐ FALSE
5. Feather-stuffed golf balls travel farther than rubber ones. ☐ TRUE ☐ FALSE

### STEM Connection:

Imagine if you could buy a rocket-propelled golf ball. This would allow a player to get a better score even with poor golf skills. Technology would eliminate the need for a player to develop skill, which would take the fun out of golf!

Extra! Extra!

## STEM in the News

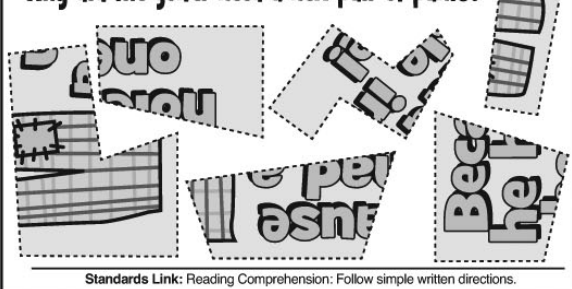
Look through the sports section for photos of equipment – helmets, cleats, clubs, etc. Cut out one example and write a brief summary about the object's purpose and importance to the game.

Standards Link: Research: Use the newspaper to locate information.

## Kid Scoop® Puzzler

Cut out these shapes and assemble them to reveal the answer to this riddle:

Why did the golfer need a new pair of pants?



Standards Link: Reading Comprehension: Follow simple written directions.

STEM Zone™ content on this page is provided through a partnership with Chevron and the USGA.



## Double Word Search

DIAMETER  
ROBOT  
DIMPLED  
USGA  
WEIGH  
RUBBER  
LAYER  
GUTTY  
SMOOTH  
GOLF  
COVER  
DENTS  
DRIED  
CORE  
WET

Find the words in the puzzle. Then look for each word in this week's Kid Scoop stories and activities.

R	G	W	R	E	Y	A	L	D	U
D	O	R	E	U	G	U	T	C	S
R	H	O	E	T	B	H	D	O	G
I	T	B	C	T	G	B	B	V	U
E	O	O	V	I	E	O	E	E	T
D	O	T	E	R	W	M	L	R	T
E	M	W	O	U	S	G	A	F	Y
N	S	C	D	E	L	P	M	I	D
B	N	S	T	N	E	D	W	E	D

Standards Link: Letter sequencing. Recognized identical words. Skim and scan reading. Recall spelling patterns.

## FROM THE Kid Scoop® LESSON LIBRARY

[www.kidscoop.com](http://www.kidscoop.com)

### You Make the Test

Select an ad for a product from the newspaper. Think about the "engineering" that might have been part of the product's design. What kinds of experiments may have been conducted to test this product?

Standards Link: Research: Use the newspaper to locate information.

## Write On!

### Math At Full Speed

You're the teacher! Write a math word problem and provide the solution.

Deadline: April 28 Published: Week of May 26  
Please include your school and grade.

Send your story to:  
Press & Dakotan  
C/o Noelle Schlechter  
319 Walnut Street  
Yankton, SD 57078  
605-665-7811, ext 112

## Weekly Writing Corner

## Dimples!

Why do golf balls have dimples?

Golf balls have dimples from smiling so much when they get a hole in one.  
**Ileana, 2nd grade**

I think they did not have enough material to put some on those spots.  
**Isabel, 1st grade**

Golf balls have dimples because they enjoy grinning. It started with all the golf balls being even and elliptical. One day, Williams got a golf ball that was chuckling and it had dimples. He went to play eight holes and the ball went flying. That's how it all started. Since then, golf balls have had dimples and have gone sky high.  
**Tami, 4th grade**

Golf balls have dimples because they hear a lot of jokes.  
**Emma, Kindergarten**

Golf balls have dimple indents in them. Do you know why? Well, one day a king was playing putt putt in Puttputtlandia. When he swung the golf club, the golf ball disappeared. It went too fast and too far. He lost it. So the next time he played putt putt, he put dimple indents in it so it went slower. Twelve thousand years later, NASA discovered a golf ball on the moon. At least we know where it went.  
**Madisen, 5th grade**

I was told that golf balls were smooth. But, I understand that golfers noticed that older balls that were beaten up with nicks and bumps seemed to fly farther. The golf ball(s) went more in the direction that you would want it to go and with a better spin to it.  
**Rayne, 2nd grade**

Golf balls have dimples because when they smile, they look so cute, so if something that small didn't have dimples, they would be ugly (no offense golf balls!).  
**Trevor, 4th grade**