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## Eveleth, Minnesota: A Portrait of My Home Town

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Eveleth, Minnesota:  
A Portrait of My Home Town

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
Masters of Arts in Journalism

by

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## **ABSTRACT**

This 30-minute documentary film provides snapshots of the small northeastern iron mining town of Eveleth, Minnesota, on the Mesabi Iron Range. It uses a two-pronged approach: 1) a first-person return to the town by the filmmaker almost 50 years after graduating from high school to see how the town may have changed, 2) a look at some historical and cultural factors which made the town what it was when the filmmaker was growing up and what continues to animate the town in the face of iron mining's decline and rebirth. The latter include the immigrant experience and influence as the town was being developed from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to the present, the contribution of ice hockey to the culture of the town, and an exploration of Eveleth as the quintessential iron mining town of the Mesabi Iron Range of northeastern Minnesota. Information obtained from the first-person filming visits is provided primarily by interviews and conversations with key members of the town, including the mayor, a former bar owner and member of the city council, a pharmacist and owner of the major retail establishment on the main street, the director of the US Hockey Hall of Fame, as well as some residents and former residents of the town, a historian specialist in the area, and an economist from a nearby university, among others. The goal is to tell the story of this unique little town and what distinguishes it from the many small rural communities in the United States.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In the popular imagination, former mining towns and areas where mining extraction has taken place are seen as stigmatized landscapes, “icons of dereliction and decay” (Robertson, 2006, p. 2), where the previous mining activity has ceased or been drastically reduced. What is left is an abandoned, de-industrialized landscape, often scarred with the detritus of mining—rusting heavy equipment and/or open pits and piles of earthen waste. The towns and inhabitants themselves are often seen as declining repositories of hopeless, poor people either too old or, for other reasons, unable to relocate to other more economically dynamic and progressive areas. Other towns actually disappear once the mine has closed, as is evidenced by many ghost towns in the American west.

Most past research has generally supported this negative view. Indeed environmentally troubled landscapes have typically been the legacy of many mining areas. However, David Robertson (2006) posits that a “positive sense of place” can also be a result: that despite the degraded landscape and the lack of economic activity in the former mining area, the resulting community’s sense of place is defined precisely by the physical and social legacies of having been a mining town and may even serve as the foundation on which local identity is structured and maintained (Robertson, 2006, p. 7).

The goal of the present study is to build upon Robertson’s study and examine yet an additional town/area--the town of Eveleth on the Mesabi Iron Range of northeastern Minnesota, my home town. Two of the towns studied by Robertson studied were coal mining towns. The third town had been a center for mining lead in Colorado. All were company towns, so when the mines closed, the main reason for existence of the town ceased to exist. Nevertheless, the towns continued. The iron mining industry on the Mesabi has been characterized by a number of different companies mining and processing the ore, so the problems resulting from total abandonment by one company don’t really exist. Further, although the high grade ore of early days has been depleted, improvements in technology have permitted the exploitation of a lower grade ore called taconite, which has allowed the area to continue mining activity, at an even higher level than previously. It is estimated that there is sufficient taconite to continue mining activity for another 200 years (Brunfelt, interview, July 2013)..

The towns on the Mesabi Iron Range appear to be dying slowly, however, because of external forces and despite the best efforts of some of its citizens to counter this trend. Main streets now are composed

largely of vacant buildings, along with bars and only a few retail stores. Factors which have contributed to the decline of the towns in northeastern Minnesota include the general nationwide movement of young people from rural areas to the cities and the globalization of the world economy where international competition has led to globalization of the resource as well. In the past, the iron mining/steel industry had a vertical structure—the same companies mined the iron, processed it, and shipped it in their own railroads and ore boats to their own steel mills in the east. Now the iron is a commodity in its own right. Another important factor contributing to population decline includes technological changes in iron mining and processing which require far fewer--but more skilled and highly paid--workers (Barrett, interview, January, 2014). The result is that fewer people are employed in the mining industry, consolidation has occurred in the schools, and the population in place has aged, as young people move away to find viable employment. Nevertheless, there appears to be a small but dynamic population in the area whose efforts may contribute to the continued existence, indeed thriving, of Eveleth and the other small towns on the Mesabi Iron Range.

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

For this project there were two steps to the information gathering on the subject. The first was an academic focus on the subject of mining, the trajectory of mining towns, and similar information in general. The second developed in the process of filming and speaking with experts in the area of mining history and development in northeastern Minnesota.

For the initial research, a number of studies were consulted. These works generally viewed mining towns from the past and normally approached the subject from the point of view of either sociology or cultural geography. Coincidentally, Paul H. Landis' classic work (1938) examines precisely the same geographical area as the present study, and even uses Eveleth as one of the towns as his examples. Landis approaches the subject matter from a sociological point of view and focuses on the social processes which produce changes in culture of a frontier mining town at its beginning, during its youth and as it matures. Group interactions resulting in cultural change in three of the Mesabi Iron Range towns are compared and examined through the lenses of cultural history and of geographical and biological factors. In the analysis of geographical factors he gives a brief history of the discovery and development

of the iron mining industry (Landis, 1938, pp. 10-17). Cultural factors look at some characteristics of the population, such as the boom-town phenomenon and the disproportionate number of males at the beginning (p. 19), the growth in the number and kind of women residents of the area (p. 20), the excess of violent deaths and suicides (pp. 21-22), and the influence of a large immigrant population (pp. 23-24). A description of historical events as the area developed, taking into account all of these factors, results in a definition of the life cycle of the iron-mining town from inception to maturity. From this he predicts that the final period on the Mesabi "will be one of decay and disintegration" (p. 130), culminating in about 1950. His graph (p. 131) shows the pioneer period (growth), conflict period (maturity), and ending with the period of decay. Since he was writing in the period prior to World War II, he could not have foreseen the effect that cataclysmic event would have on the area, as the demand for steel for weapons accelerated the process of exhausting the ore resources. Similarly, that same event no doubt advanced the development of the technology which would prolong the mineral exploitation through the present day, more than doubling the time period of production because of the processing of the lower grade taconite.

From a cultural geography point of view, an important work for the purposes of this study is David Robertson's work (2006) mentioned in the introduction above. For Robertson, the starting point assumes many of the points made in many studies about the environmental and social degradation and disintegration of the de-industrialized community. Noting the inevitable economic decline after a mine closure--characterized by high unemployment and falling income levels, out-migration of younger people resulting in an older population, eroding local tax bases and resulting decline in community infrastructure, as well as the environmentally troubled landscapes left behind, Robertson is unequivocal: "community annihilation is not an inevitable outcome of mining's demise" (Robertson, 2006, p. 3), and "not all mining landscapes become symbols of dereliction and every mining settlement does not evoke repulse" (p. 6). Further, his study sets out to prove that mining communities are not considered "decayed and debasing locales" by their inhabitants, and that the social and physical legacies of mining are essential to a community's "positive sense of place" (p. 7). This was basically the point at which I began my study of my home town.

Robertson notes the dearth of scholarship in this field and purports to break new ground. A few exceptions that he notes are studies on the positive sense of place in former mining towns. One is Ben

Marsh's (1987) study of the positive sense of place in Pennsylvania's anthracite mining area and the other is Thomas Dublin's (1998) collection of interviews of inhabitants of the same area many years after the mines had closed. Other studies documenting the importance of place but not mentioned by Robertson can be found in cross-discipline works on the subject such as the collection of essays gathered by Steven Feld and Keith H. Basso (1996). And Anthony Cheng, Anthony Kruger, and Steven Daniels (2003) document numerous studies in recent years on different aspects of the importance of place as they argue for considering a place perspective in making strategic decisions in natural resource politics in order to give voice to considerations that might not otherwise be heard.

Other studies have examined details of the typical mining town's development and demise. In Art Gallaher, Jr., and Harland Padfield's collection on different aspects of the dying community (1980), researchers from many disciplines examine everything from the dead community evident only from archeological finds to how people function in dying communities today. But even here, although the positive sense of place as defined by Robertson is not mentioned specifically, there are some allusions to positive aspects of even the negative concept of a community which is in decline. For example, Wayne Rohrer and Diane Quantic (1980, p. 134) examine the processes of migration in mid-western communities which result in change, influence the ways residents organize their communities, and provide reasons for community development and organization. Mary Wylie in the same volume (1980, pp. 254-255) finds that people growing old in a dying community feel more comfortable with the easier pace and absence of striving that characterize a growing, developing community, and they develop a mutually reinforcing and supportive subculture. And finally, Hannah Levin's study (1980, p. 276) has found that developing an alternative sense of community not based on economic reward makes people feel important and gives them an opportunity to be part of an organization with a broad social mission.

Separate works like that of Jakle and Wilson (1992) have examined the dereliction of America's "built" environment and the resulting waste of cultural resources held in the physical infrastructures of cities, towns and rural countrysides. Change, they say, is a result of actions taken in social contexts structured to contain and direct initiative and may result in decline and decay or in growth and transformation (Jakle and Wilson, 1992, p. 12). The question then becomes whether the dereliction is purposeful or inadvertent, and an important factor in the result lies in the cultural values of the area as



embodied not only in traditional American values, such as individualism, the work ethic, and progress, but also the negative impact of mobile capitalistic economies as they build facilities to exploit and develop natural resources for short-term gain and then abandon them when the resources have been exhausted. Jakle and Wilson conclude that, although there is an enormous amount of dereliction occurring in both urban and rural environments--a trend which will continue for the foreseeable future due to impelling regional, national and even international forces, a positive view for America is one of enhanced place consciousness where landscapes are valued for wide-ranging social meanings rather than for pursuing purely short-term economic returns (p. 292-293).

Similarly the study by Richard Francaviglia (1991) has shown “how to read the massive physical evidence that mineral extraction has left all across the land” (Franklin, Foreword, p. xi). His work assumes that “various types of mining have different visible impacts on the look of the landscape, that all types of mining are interrelated, that mining may affect any particular area over a rather long period, and that all mining areas are interconnected (that is, parts of a larger socio-technical system)” (p. xix). Comments that Francaviglia (1991, pp. 140-141) makes about the open-pit landscape of northeastern Minnesota in particular illustrate his premise that the topographic features—mammoth excavations and the accompanying enormous piles of earthen debris (ore dumps) alongside—delineate the skyline and affect the psyche of those who grew up in their shadow. He uses musician Bob Dylan as an example. Dylan grew up in Hibbing, Minnesota (also on the Mesabi Iron Range), next to the Hull-Rust Mahoning Open Pit (characterized in a US Steel company report as the “largest open pit mine in the world”). And he quotes from an article in the *Hibbing Tribune* from 1915: “Don’t forget: That Hibbing is an island, surrounded by yawning open pits and underlaid by iron ore—you can stand in the center of the business district and almost throw a baseball into four of the biggest open iron ore pits in the world...” (p. 142) With time those pits coalesced into huge canyons and subsequent tourism efforts have compared the landscape to a “Man-made Grand Canyon” and have described the impact of the technology that created them to produce landscapes that have become more acceptable through time. Similarly, many such mining landscapes have been the subject of reclamation efforts (p. 146), tourist destinations (p. 179), and subjects of historic preservation (p. 180 ff). Further, their popularization through theme parks such as

Knott's Berry Farm and Disneyland as well as mine tours of historic mine sites themselves have associated such landscapes with thrills and fun (p. 198).

The second group of works providing information relevant to my thesis film include historical and other studies directly about northeastern Minnesota's development and the iron mining industry. These came to my attention primarily as a result of my interview with Pam Brunfelt, a historian and expert in the area's development, and others. Three of the works are historical studies: Paul de Kruif, *Seven Iron Men: The Merritts and the Discovery of the Mesabi Range* (1929), Marvin Lamma, *Minnesota's Iron Country: Rich Ore, Rich Lives* (2004), and David Walker, *Iron Frontier: The Discovery and Early Development of Minnesota's Three Ranges* (1979). Historical accounts like these provide a valuable backdrop to the development of the iron mining industry in northeastern Minnesota and are useful for those who might wish more detailed information on the subject.

Each provides a different perspective: Walker's study is encyclopedic in its scope and provides a detailed resource in terms of identifying the movers and shakers, individuals and corporate entities, in the early development of the three iron ranges of Minnesota. He had access to numerous primary sources, such as the Merritt papers, letters of John D. Rockefeller, and records of the Duluth, Missabe and Iron Range Railway Company, among others. He also worked with researchers at many Minnesota and Wisconsin historical societies which had information he needed. There are many facts and figures as to production levels as the industry developed, and some of the inner workings of big business and entrepreneurial enterprises at the time. Lamma's work goes beyond the early days, both preceding the discovery of iron ore and continuing to the near-present (2004 when the book was published). It is more readable and provides additional information about the peoples who populated the area, from indigenous early inhabitants to the many ethnic groups who formed what would become the "Iron Range culture." The work about the Merritts discusses primarily that family and the part they played in the discovery of iron ore on the Mesabi Range and the difficulties they had to prove that they had done so (the ore there was totally different from that which was known at the time, but extremely rich and abundant).

Similarly, other works discovered as a result of conversations with the historian are useful primarily for people who might want additional information on the subject matter. A collection of essays edited by Michael G. Karni (1991) is mostly about the Vermilion Range, but also describes some aspects

of the Mesabi. The first essay by Robert F. Harney, for example (Karni, 1991, pp.1-5), is about the concept of “tuteshi,” which means “we are the true people from here” and refers to the special culture which developed on the Iron Ranges. Other essays by other authors cover specific topics such as the indigenous peoples who inhabited the area prior to the logging industry and prospecting for minerals, the role of women, Finnish letter writers who brought more people from that country to northeastern Minnesota, Italian miners who moved from iron mines in Michigan to those developed later in Minnesota, and the role of Jewish, Cornish, Norwegian, south Slav and other immigrant groups, as well as essays specific to the Vermilion Range.

Additional information about the immigrant experience in the area can be found in two additional works. Mary Lou Nemanic’s *One Day for Democracy: Independence Day and the Americanization of Iron Range Immigrants* (2007) talks about the importance of the 4<sup>th</sup> of July--expressed by the annual parades and other celebrations--both as a manifestation of the Americanization process of the immigrant settlers, which honored their new home country while simultaneously maintaining the rough and rowdy carnival traditions from their home countries. In the early days of the Iron Range, it was the one day that all of the differences between different ethnic groups were put aside to celebrate. In this sense, they also expressed their ridicule against the capitalistic mining elites in a way that was non-threatening, compared to a strike or protest march. These traditions, begun in the earliest days of our country, were adopted early in the development of the Iron Range, and have continued to the present day in 4<sup>th</sup> of July celebrations throughout the Mesabi Iron Range. Over the years in most parts of the U.S. such celebrations have become formal patriotic events or have disappeared completely (except perhaps for simply fireworks or 4<sup>th</sup> of July sales as retail promotional events), but not on the Range. There, the 4<sup>th</sup> of July is alive and well and a major event in almost all of the Range towns. The towns have even staggered their celebrations so that people can attend many events for several days—parades, fireworks, street dances, and games, among others. They have also become more “family-friendly” over the years, where early on they were the best day of business all year for the many bars and taverns.

Mary Ellen Mancina-Batenich’s *Italian Voices: Making Minnesota Our Home* (2007) is a history of the Italian immigrant experience in Minnesota and is made up largely of interviews of older people of all professions and in different areas of the state who tell their stories of the early days. The author sets the

historical context, then different “voices” tell their stories relating to such subjects as mining experiences and those of other types of jobs typically practiced by the Italian immigrants, the women’s role in the family and establishing social ties, the particular Italian brand of Catholicism spiced with spiritualism, boarding houses, food specialties and celebrations, etc. Some of these stories relate particularly to the northeastern Minnesota iron mining towns, but others talk about other areas of the state including the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Two other works on vastly different topics relate directly to the Mesabi Iron Range and provide interesting details that a short film cannot. Bingham and Gansler’s work, *Class Action* (2002), provides detailed information about a landmark class action sexual harassment lawsuit against the (now-defunct) Eveleth Mining Company, *Jensen v. Eveleth Mining*. The actions documented by the work happened while I lived away from the area, and a childhood friend, who gave me the book to read, told me that there was very little news locally about the whole episode as it was occurring. In addition, the lawsuit dragged on for about 15 years so it was not “breaking news.” As the theme of my film ultimately became “what makes Eveleth special,” and although the landmark class action sexual harassment lawsuit forms a sort of dark chapter in the history of the town, once I knew about it, I felt I had to include at least a mention of it because of its importance as a precedent-setting lawsuit for the entire nation. On the other hand, I didn’t want to dwell on it, as the story has been told in a feature film, *North Country* (2005), starring Charlize Theron, Frances McDormand and Sissy Spacek, among others.

Finally, Aaron Brown’s *Overburden* (2008) is an interesting work for someone who might want to know more about what living on the Mesabi Range is like today. Brown is a young reporter for the Hibbing, Minnesota, newspaper and has decided to stay on the Mesabi Range to live and work. He also has a blog about the area, on which he comments about Range events and champions local folk and other musical groups. In contrast, I am almost two generations older than he and was one of those who left the area to make my way in life. Ultimately those who stay are those who can find meaningful work there. But several generations of immigrants have raised their children to get a good education and leave. I am of the latter group, and Brown made the conscious decision to be one of the former. Although I have read his work “after the fact,” so to speak, his message is not so different from mine. He focuses on Hibbing, another town on the Mesabi; my focus is on Eveleth. Both are surrounded by iron mines and

tailings “dumps,” and both are archetypal towns like the others on the Mesabi Range. And both of us implicitly emphasize David Robertson’s “positive sense of place.”

This case study is a documentary film--part memoir, part history, and part sociological study--which examines past and present in Eveleth, a typical iron ore mining town in northeastern Minnesota on the Mesabi Iron Range, to try to determine whether it is a dying town, or whether it is in the process of redefining itself for progress of a different sort as it looks toward the future. Given the heritage of the century-old iron mining industry and its dramatic landscape of large open pits and huge ore dumps, the towns of the Mesabi have been impacted negatively by globalization of the iron and steel industry, i.e. periodic loss of jobs because of fluctuations in the global market for iron and steel and because of technical advances in mining techniques, which have made the industry highly mechanized, requiring fewer, but more skilled, workers. Thus the population has decreased as younger people seek work elsewhere, and those who remain are older. Declines in population have shrunk the tax base and fewer young people mean fewer children in the schools, so consolidation has occurred, resulting in the Eveleth-Gilbert High School, Mesabi East High School, and Mountain Iron-Buhl High school, among others, where formerly there was a high school in each town.

On the other hand, there are movements afoot for projects to diversify the economic climate in Eveleth and the Mesabi Range to reverse the decline; new projects such as that of incorporating Eveleth into the Iron Range Trail System, for example, as well as promoting long-standing tourist attractions, like the US Hockey Hall of Fame, have been supplemented by the addition of the “Largest Hockey Stick in the US” monument on the main street, the construction of a mining overlook nearby for tourists to view open pit activity, and a visitor’s center. In addition, a state agency called the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board (IRRRB), uses taxes on ore production to promote diversification in economic development by bringing new jobs to the area and by providing seed money to develop new projects which will provide education and employment opportunities to keep young people in the area. There continues to be mining activity in the area at a level even higher than in the past. Unfortunately iron ore is now a global commodity, so the mine in Eveleth (UTAC) closed in July of 2015 and was closed for almost a year due to an international glut of steel. But, as has happened often in the past, mining continues, and in August of 2016, Cliffs Resources, manager of United Taconite, announced an expansion and

cooperation with other mining/steel-production companies as it retools to make a higher grade of pellet for the world market. Further, rich copper and nickel deposits nearby have been shown to finally be feasible to develop. Environmental studies have been conducted during recent years and final state approval is imminent for mining to begin. These types of activity would indicate that there may indeed be a positive future for Eveleth and the other towns on the Mesabi Iron Range.

### **III. PRODUCTION NARRATIVE**

Preparation for filming began in the winter of 2013 when I began to search for people to interview. There were a few obvious people, such as the mayor of Eveleth, the director of the U.S. Hockey Hall of Fame, and some business people, at that time yet to be determined. An internet search put me in contact with a co-administrator of the Eveleth Facebook page, a Realtor™ named Charlie Erjavec. He, in turn, helped put me in touch with others, who helped me start to shape what the finished film would look like. I was also in touch with Jim Newman, a high school classmate. At that time as I began talking to people by phone, it seemed that each person I talked to could recommend someone else who could give information on various topics that I wanted to cover. It was in this way that I discovered the Flyboys and their song "Hockeytown" (which is about Eveleth) and the Brimsek brothers, all local Eveleth musicians. An additional aspect of these on-line preparations was to search out historical photos. There are various historical societies in Minnesota which were helpful in this regard, since they had digitized their photos and had them on line. The on-line resolution was not sufficient for my purposes, but at least I could view the content of the photos and determine what aspects of the history of Eveleth I could illustrate by appropriate photos. I also consulted with David Robertson, whose study I hoped to replicate (except in film not in writing) to try to determine the best questions to ask my interviewees.

My preliminary list of questions to ask each person included: 1) a brief background of the person-how long they had lived in Eveleth, etc.; 2) a description of their professional expertise in whatever they do; 3) their opinion on Eveleth as a mining town and/or as a place to live and raise a family; 4) what changes they have seen over the years with follow-up questions depending on what they tell me; 5) what it's like to live/work in Eveleth now; 6) what activities are going on in town to indicate either a dying town

or attempts to rejuvenate it; 7) what they see as the future for the town of Eveleth; and 8) what they see as the challenges the town faces. Of special interest to me was what each person considered to be “the thing that makes Eveleth special,” compared to other small towns in the U.S.

By the summer of 2013 we were ready for our first shoot. My son Nicolas Luna, a film student at the Art Institute of Austin (TX) at the time, served as my assistant and my cameraman. We would shoot with 2 cameras, a JVC from the journalism department and Nick’s own Canon digital SLR camera. Interviews would be shot with the JVC and a lavalier microphone from the U of A Journalism Department, and we would both shoot cover shots and “b-roll.” I planned the shoot for a week around the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, since that would be an important part of the film, and I called people ahead of time to pre-interview them and prepare a shooting schedule.

### **First shoot schedule: Summer 2013**

Thursday, June 27—Judy drives to Minneapolis from Arkansas

Friday, June 28—Nick flies to Minneapolis, Judy visits the Minnesota Historical Society in St. Paul in the morning to shoot high resolution version of photos she has previously selected on line. In the afternoon, she picks up Nick at the airport and they drive to Duluth.

Saturday, June 29—Morning—shoot b-roll of ore docks in Duluth and Two Harbors.

Afternoon--interview Tony Barrett, Professor of Economics at the College of St. Scholastica, a private liberal arts college.

Evening—drive to Eveleth.

Sunday, June 30—AM—shoot b-roll, Eveleth down town, cemetery, signs on the edge of town

PM--more b-roll—Eveleth lake park and Leonidas overlook and other scenes, scout other locations

Monday, July 1—9:00 Hippodrome—interview with Johnny Mayasich, Eveleth Hockey Legend, arranged by Doug Palazzari, director of the US Hockey Hall of Fame. (I graduated with Doug’s older brother Phil).

2:00 Interview with Kyle Thoreson, Director of Athletics, Eveleth-Gilbert HS

Shoot more b-roll when not interviewing, including Minntac overlook and plant in Mt. Iron, Tower underground mine.

4:00 Doug Palazzari, Director of the U. S Hockey Hall of Fame.

Tuesday, July 2—8:30-10:00 E-G HS band practicing for 4<sup>th</sup> of July

11:00 Jim Newman and friends—golf at Eveleth Golf Course (I graduated with Jim and he helped me set some things up).

1:30 Pam Brunfelt interview (historian), Olcott park in Virginia

4:00 John Berquist interview, Leonidas Overlook

Wednesday, July 3—9:00 Re-interview, Doug Palazzari, since our first interview was incomplete due to camera problems.

1:30 Interview Charlie Erjavec, Realtor

4:00 Cammy Newman, 4<sup>th</sup> of July BBQ picnic—Interviews of Jim, Cammy and others

## Evening—Eveleth Street Dance and Fireworks

Thursday, July 4—Parade and post parade activities. Parade started at 9:30. Afterward interview with Ray Reigstad, another co-administrator of the Eveleth Facebook page.

Friday, July 5—10:00 Minnesota Discovery Center in Chisholm, film old photos and some exhibits  
More b-roll –Hibbing High School, Hibbing mine overlook, etc.

Saturday, July 6—drive to Minneapolis, drop Nick off at airport. Judy drives to Des Moines.

Sunday, July 7—Judy drives the rest of the way to Arkansas.

The first shoot went well at first and we got a lot of the material we needed. As one can observe, we packed a lot into one week. However, we had quite a few technical problems. On Monday during the interview with Doug Palazzari, it became apparent that we had some issues with the JVC. I contacted Professor Dale Carpenter and he overnighted another camera, but there was not enough room in the box for another charger. And on Thursday after the parade, the JVC ran out of juice again. I shot with my cell phone for some additional b-roll, but we ended up recording Ray Reigstad's interview on an iPhone with Nick's camera. This sound turned out to be unusable. Ultimately we were not able to shoot all of the interviews we wanted to shoot during that trip. Later it was found that the charger was the problem, so when the new battery died on the camera that Professor Carpenter sent, we were basically out of business with that camera. And we simply ran out of time.

Upon returning from our first shoot, the main task for me was to log the interviews so as to find useful "bites" for inclusion in the film. This is an extremely onerous task, and required hours and hours (and weeks and weeks). Logging the b-roll images was also part of my "homework" after this first shoot. From these I could determine what we still needed in terms of interview material and b-roll. I had planned my questions, based on previous readings and memories of my town, so I had an idea of the kind of portrait I wanted and the information that was necessary to convey my vision. My outline for the script was starting to take shape, based on what we had already shot. Our next trip was to be in the winter to shoot winter scenes, since winter is a major factor of life in northeastern Minnesota, and interviews that we were not able to shoot in the summer. That second trip was an unforgettable experience, since it was one of the coldest winters in many years. The high temperature on the warmest day we were there was 10 above zero. All the rest of the week the high temperature was about 10 below zero with wind chill factors much lower and lows at night were cold enough to take one's breath away.



## Second shoot schedule: Winter 2014

Thursday, January 23—fly to Minneapolis. Meet Nick at airport and drive to Duluth. Dinner with my cousin and his wife. Temperature when we arrived was about -20.

Friday, January 24—10:00—Re-shoot interview with Tony Barrett at the College of St. Scholastica. It turned out that what we had filmed previously was all out of focus. His initial interview was the first time Nick and I had worked together and my “ideal” focus was not his. The summer interview was also the first time he had worked with the JVC camera. After the interview we drove to Eveleth and stopped at the IRRRB to meet the PR person, with whom I had communicated previously, to get some file images. As it happened, they didn’t own the rights to those images, so we didn’t get them. But we confirmed an interview with the Commissioner for later in the week.

Friday afternoon—2:00 PeeWee hockey tournament, Eveleth-Gilbert team vs. Silver Bay  
4:00 Shoot interiors at Marge’s Roosevelt Tavern and Interview Joe Koivunen  
5:30 Meet Tom Brimsek and Tim Cerar about music  
6:30 Dinner with my childhood playmate, Karen Tini, and some other people I knew from high school to catch up on what had happened during the years I had been away.

Saturday, January 25—10:00 Interview Rosemary Mattson  
12:30 – ice houses and snowmobiles (Outdoors)  
3:00-6:00—film Johnny Snidarich polka band at Nick’s bar in Gilbert (a neighboring town)  
6:30 Dinner with the Newmans and others in Gilbert

Sunday, January 26--8:30 Mass at Resurrection church and coffee hour afterward  
10:45 Lutheran Church service and coffee hour before  
1:00 Interview with Mayor Bob Vlasisavljevich, city hall  
Afterwards, shoot video of Karen knitting and snow blowing  
5:30 Mite and Mini Mite hockey, Hippodrome

Monday, January 27  
9:30 Interview, Tony Sertich, Commissioner, IRRRB  
12:00 Lunch at Curling Club  
1:00 Senior Curling, interview Ellen Lind, Manager of Curling Club  
6:00 Women’s curling

Note: we were also supposed to film HS swimming practice in the afternoon, but school was canceled because of the extremely cold weather, so we just filmed some scenes at the school when there were no students there. We were also going to interview Mick Wudinich, but he was ill and had to cancel so we were not able to interview him. Mick was the person who brought the Brimsek brothers’ music and the “Hockeytown” song to my attention.

Tuesday, January 28  
10:00 Gilbert historical society to shoot historical photos  
Note: we were supposed to film the Girls Varsity hockey team practice in the afternoon at the Eveleth Hippodrome, but it was canceled due to cold weather. We were going to interview girls and the coach. The boys’ varsity hockey game at 7:30 in the evening was also canceled, so we were unable to film that. Instead we filmed some winter b-roll of the town.

Wednesday, January 29  
8:00 Italian bakery and Coffee Klatchers at Margie’s tavern  
Afternoon—drive to Minneapolis, shoot Mariucci Center

Thursday, January 30 —fly home from Minneapolis. Note: the morning we were supposed to leave Minneapolis, there had been a terrible snow storm the night before, and it was still snowing, so the roads to get to the airport were extremely hazardous. But we did make it without incident.

As noted, several of our planned winter events did not pan out due to the weather, although this time we came prepared with double systems so as to not have to walk away with nothing. For example, we had an additional external recorder so we could record like double-system cinema with sync sound with separate recorder and camera if necessary. This proved to be very useful. Luckily, given the severe weather, most of our filming was indoors (such as at the Hippodrome, where hockey games are played, or at the Curling Club), except for the ice fishing and snowmobiling scenes and a few other scenes here and there, which required us to be outdoors. Nevertheless, the bad weather left us lacking several types of video which I really needed. As it happened, at the 4<sup>th</sup> of July parade back in the summer I ran into a childhood friend, Karen Tini, with whom I had lost contact. Aside from enjoying our reunion, it was a stroke of luck as far as providing additional video was concerned. In the winter of 2015, which was milder than that of 2014, she was able to use her cell phone to shoot some outdoor scenes of her grandchildren sliding and skating, the Laskiainen scenes, and the girls' hockey scenes. She also helped with shots of the nicer homes in Eveleth and some spring/summer sports such as tennis and baseball. Charlie Erjavec also filmed some winter scenes for me with his cell phone.

Supposedly after our winter shoot, I had everything I needed to write a script, but I discovered that I didn't. Despite our precautions to double-cover everything, I discovered that the interview with Joe Koivunen (councilman and former bar owner) was unusable. Also I still needed some winter scenes as described above, especially the hockey games and other events that were canceled due to extremely cold weather. The latter is quite unusual in northern Minnesota, since people in that part of the country are used to that sort of thing, but the weather we faced during our shooting period was far beyond the norm, and even in northeastern Minnesota, events were canceled. In addition, I felt I needed to address the issue of the class action law suit, since the Eveleth mine was the site of the events, and the (now-defunct) Eveleth Mining Company was the defendant. The lawsuit provided precedents for many other subsequent class action sexual harassment suits nationwide and was considered a landmark case in judicial history.

As a result of the above, it seemed that another trip to Minnesota would be necessary. Thus in August of 2014, my husband and I returned to Minnesota as part of a northern vacation. My son, Nick, was unable to travel at that time, so my husband served as my grip and assistant. I set up the camera

and checked levels, and he monitored the images while I did the interviews. We spent a few days in Eveleth for some “pickup” shots and to re-shoot the interview with Joe Koivunen, which I considered essential. In addition, from our first trip in July of 2013, I had wanted to interview Jon Marcaccini, the owner of Jon’s Drug Store, the main retailer still present on Eveleth’s main street and Eveleth’s *de facto* historian, but we could never arrange a time. For that August trip I was finally able to convince him to permit me to interview him. In addition, I had arranged to interview a representative of the “Women of Steel” of the United Steelworkers Union. During the class action lawsuit, there was little support for the women mine workers from the union. Only after that did the Steelworkers Union recognize that their support might be necessary for female mine workers.

After that shoot, I felt I finally had all of the material I needed to finally able to write the script. As before I had to log the interviews and b-roll, so the script wasn’t done until late in 2014. My son Nick was living in New Jersey by that time, and at Christmas time I gave him copies of all of the video I had as well as a copy of the script. He did a rough cut which was completed by the 4<sup>th</sup> of July of 2015. We showed it at the US Hockey Hall of Fame to people who had been in the movie as well as a few other people who showed up. Altogether we had about 70 people in the audience, just a few seats lacking a full house. I had driven a car in the parade with signs on the sides advertising the film showing. My friend Karen and I threw candy to the kids. I had passed out surveys to the audience members asking questions on how they liked the film and what we could do to improve it. The general response was extremely positive.

Fine tuning the film proved to be somewhat difficult due to logistics. By the fall of 2015 Nick himself was in graduate school in New York studying film and working 2 jobs, so he didn’t have much time to work on the film. I was not very proficient in the use of Adobe Premier Pro, and I hoped to be able to spend some time with Nick during a vacation to fine tune the film. However, that didn’t happen, and the film just sat for about 6 months. In the spring of 2016, I realized I had to learn the software and do the fine tuning myself. I spent about 3-4 hours each day from May to July, usually about 4-5 days per week. It was a slow, painful process, but finally in August 2016, I had a semi-final version, which I distributed to my committee and to my son Nick for comments. My goal was to get the film under 30 minutes. I had cut out a lot from the original 38 minute rough cut to get it to 34 minutes, but more still needed to be done to get a

final version. There were also still some technical issues that had to be fixed. After comments from the committee and Nick, I rewrote and re-edited the last section and made some additional cuts.

The experience of making this film gave me a new understanding of the area where I grew up. The academic works consulted helped in putting my childhood experiences into a larger context, and the process of filming gave me an opportunity to re-visit the area after an absence of many years. Having lived abroad and in other major cities in the US during the nearly half-century since graduating from high school, I realized that Eveleth and the Mesabi Iron Range are indeed very special. The immigrant values and the excellent education I received there prepared me well for adulthood and afforded me a holistic view of humanity and the common values that people throughout the world share. Tolerance for cultural differences and a desire to explore the world were the result, making my own life richer. And when I returned to the area, I was able to renew ties with old friends and share with my son my own heritage, and by extension his heritage. I hope that telling the story of my town will contribute to a wider sympathy for others and a more tolerant and peaceful understanding of the world to viewers of the film.

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V. APPENDIX--Editing Script Semi-final 1

VIDEO	AUDIO
<b>Short sequence of large truck being loaded with iron ore then images from Leonidas overlook of wide shot truck with ore and overview Eveleth.</b>	<b>Bring in Brimsek tune under—something neutral</b>
<b>Images of Eveleth now Cut to sign of population at town edge, then main street scenes, city hall, big hockey stick, maybe water tower. .  Then zoom to HS photo of me on my yearbook.</b>	<b>VO 1--(Judy) Eveleth Minnesota, population about 3000 people. A small mining town on the Mesabi Iron Range in Northeastern Minnesota, typical of any small Midwestern town, but Eveleth is special in many ways, not only because I grew up there.</b>
SOT—Charlie Erjavec, (super) Realtor and Co-administrator, Eveleth Facebook page  <b>Clothes on clothesline</b>	File 959-1390-01, 9:50 "Eveleth, the Iron Range, it's different than other small towns. There's a closeness between the people
SOT--Jon Marcaccini, (super) Pharmacist, Owner of Jon's Drug,  <b>watertower</b>	File 959-1246-02 11:20 We're like a small country. We have that parochial vision, that we're Eveleth and don't mess with us.
SOT—Rosemary Mattson, (super) Eveleth Resident  <b>Snowblowing scenes</b>	File 826-0001-02 11:55 ... We feel like we're tough because we survive the winters, we survive the mine shut-downs, we just stay here and keep going on, keep trying. <del>Tenacious.</del>
SOT—Robert Vlasisavljevich, (super) Mayor of Eveleth  <b>More Eveleth scenes</b>	File 826-0063-03 1:10 you always run into someone from Eveleth. They can be all over; you'd think we were 50,000 people for the amount that are out there.
<b>Title Sequence—hockey scenes flash in and out, then titles do the same.</b>	<b>Nats hockey full, then music, Hockeytown, full for title sequence.</b>
<b>Fade out</b>	
	<b>VO: It all started with iron mining,</b>
<b>images going down mine elevator to 5000 feet below ground in an underground mine. Going down the very dark levels in a train to the ore site.</b>	<b>(Natural sound to sound under elevator) (Music under is different Brimsek tune) VO—At first the mines were underground mines like this one, which has been preserved as a state park. According to our tour guide, miners walked down these tunnels in pitch darkness so as to preserve the fuel for their helmet lights, which they had to pay for themselves.</b>
SOT Pam Brunfelt, (super) Iron Range Historian	File 959-1385-01 1:40 ... Iron was discovered on the Mesabi in October of 1890 and then the first shipment of ore

	<p>was shipped on October 12, 1892. The Mesabi was so important because of the size of the deposits.</p>
<p><b>(Images-old photos a la Ken Burns)</b></p> <p>Still Photos, Old Photos Gilbert Historical Society, file img_4640.JPG, File img_4686.jpg (david adams), file img_4684 (Erwin Eveleth).</p> <p>IMG_4644, Img_4659,</p> <p>Folders--Still photos--Historical photos--Historical Society--Stills from Video--(files) Early Open Pit Mine 1, Early Open Pit Mine 4,</p> <p>Folders: Historical PHotos, Historical Society, Stills from Video: Files: Mine in Eveleth1.png, Building Location houses 1,2,3,4 Overview Eveleth1.png Overview Eveleth 2.png. Folder: Still Photos, Historical PHotos, From Library book Jon M: File: img_3862.jpg Folders: Historical Photos, Historical Society, Stills from photos Files: Miners1.png, Miners2a.png, Folders: Still Photos: Gilbert Historical Society Files: IMG_4662, IMG_4663, Folder: Still PHotos, Eveleth Library Jon M, File: IMG_3878 IMG_ 3869</p>	<p><b>Livelier music to sound under</b></p> <p><b>VO--Eveleth was platted in 1893 about 1 mile southwest of its current location and founded as a village in 1894 by an iron prospector named David T. Adams. After some difficulty in finding a name for the new community, it was named after Erwin Eveleth, a timber cruiser in the area. In 1896 iron was discovered under the town, and it took 4 years until 1900 all 100 buildings were moved to the town's present location.</b></p> <p><b>Growth of the mining industry throughout the Iron Range was very rapid and the towns also grew quickly. It took Eveleth only 5 years to reach a population of 6000 people. Eveleth was a boom town in the late 1890s. The population for the first 10 years or so was 5 to 1, men to women, who were either prostitutes or worked in boarding houses where the miners lived, and the town had more than 40 saloons.</b></p>
<p><b>Images from Newsreel Launch of USS Missouri (first item on 3rd newsreel) – to sound under.</b></p> <p><b>Can also use images from first Newsreel, (about half way through)--loading ore into trains and/or ships). Can also come up to SOT full with propaganda intercut.</b></p> <p>At cut in bite (So you could argue...) go to SOT Pam Brunfelt</p>	<p><b>Natural sound newsreel—Missouri launch and WWI guns commentary to sound under.</b></p> <p>2:40 “During World War II, the Mesabi Iron Range of Minnesota produced 85% of all the iron that was used to produce steel in the United States. Minnesota shipped over 300 million tons of iron ore to the steel mills during World War II. ... So you could argue and I would say that there’s no doubt in my mind that the story of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the United States is the story of Minnesota’s iron.”</p>
<p><b>Folder: Still Photos, Pixfrom Ironworld</b> Files: Community Garden Adams2, Community</p>	<p>SOT—Doug Palazzari, Director, US Hockey Hall of Fame 959-1387-0, 2:03 “this is truly a melting pot here</p>



<p>Garden Fayal 1</p> <p>Go to SOT at "And then you look..." Super: Doug Palazzari, Director, US Hockey Hall of Fame</p>	<p>with immigrants from many, many different areas because there were jobs.</p>
<p><b>(Photos of miners underground ala Ken Burns).</b> Folder: Still Photos, Historical Photos, Historical Society, Stills from Video Files: Miners Underground 3,4,5</p>	<p>SOT-Pam Brunfelt 959-1385-01, 6:50 "When they first got here they were somewhat isolated from each other simply because of language barriers, and so they would have to learn to communicate, they had to create a way to understand each other so they could be safer in the mines.</p>
<p><b>(old photos of locations being built)</b> Folder: Historical Photos, Historical Society, Stills from Video Files: Building Locations houses 4, 5, 6.png. File: Location-womengetting water.png,</p> <p>SOT Rosemary starting at "There were houses in Spruce Location...."</p>	<p>Rosemary Mattson File 826-0001-02 00:05 "The locations were just kind of houses that sprang up around the mine they served. There were houses in Spruce Location and Chickentown was a part of Spruce Location—they just called it Chickentown because everybody had chickens, I guess. (laughs)</p>
<p>SOT Jon Marcaccini, Pharmacist and Owner of Jon's Drugstore</p> <p>Stills of Eveleth Main street that haven't been used yet—Folder: Historical Photos, Historical Society, Stills from Video Files: Eveleth Main Street 5 and 6 Start photos at "so the Finnish..." Stills-Ironworld Files: IMG_4141, IMG_4142, maybe IMG_4143. You can come back to Jon SO at the end if the pictures don't reach. ..."and as people..."</p>	<p>Jon Marcaccini, File 959-1246-01 6:50 "Well, when Eveleth was started, the main street was thriving. I mean, we had 38 grocery stores, and the reason we had 38 grocery stores was that they all spoke a different language or dialects. So the Finnish people went to the Finnish grocery store, and it was mostly language-based.</p>
<p><b>Start with old images of Eveleth to cover cuts to just after "there were places where the Finns lived..."</b> Folder: Historical Photos, Historical Society, Stills from Video Eveleth Main Street4.png, Firehall and City Auditorium, Location1.png Folder: Still photos, Historical Photos, From Library Book-Jon M</p>	<p>SOT: Pam Brunfelt --4:33 "The Mesabi Iron Range was an awful lot like urban neighborhoods in New York City, for example.</p>

File: IMG_3862	
SOT Jon Marcaccini—continue SOT from previous.	...and it was the same with the taverns. You went to the tavern where the people spoke your native language and you could still converse,
SOT Pam Brunfeld—continue SOT from previous	... There were places where the Finns lived, there were places where the Italians lived, there were places where the south Slavs lived, that were distinct neighborhoods within each of those little towns.
SOT Jon Marcaccini—continue SOT from previous	...and as people became more blended, that kind of emphasis dropped off.
<b>exteriors of the HS and old photos of schools</b> Folder Still Photos, Stills-Schools, Exteriors Files: IMG_3521, 3523, Folder: Still Photos, Old Photos Gilbert Historical Society Files: IMG_4651, 4652, Still Photos, Historical Photos, Historical Society, Stills from Video Files: Overview Eveleth 2.png	<b>Nats full school bell to sound under music. (Brimsek)</b> <b>VO—Education became the key to life and breaking down barriers between ethnic groups, not only for the children but for their parents through evening Americanization classes for both miners and their wives. And because of taxes on mines, magnificent schools were built and English became the common language.</b>
For example: Folder:Still Photos, Still Photos, Photos from Jeff: Files: Eveleth Underground Mine Scene #3, Eveleth Mine Scene #6, Fayal #1 Eveleth, Leonidas Mine Eveleth #1, Spruce Mine #4, etc.	Pam Brunfelt, File 959-1385-01 So why was education so important? Because the mines were so dangerous for the first 30 to 40 years of the Iron Range's history. And parents did not want their kids in the mines. And so education was the way up and out, uh, to keep them out of the mines. Later of course, that changed, after the union contracts. Uh, it was safer and they were paid better, so mining was an acceptable, uh, livelihood for a lot of people.
<b>MVI_4495, sequence of snow drifting, Karen and her driveway, Charlie Erjavec video (folder: video from others, Charlie's B-roll video, File: 013 then 018 over "they try to make it fun")</b>	<b>Nats full to sound under of wind and snowblower</b> <b>VO: A fact of life in Eveleth and the Range is winter with a capital W. Whether a business or a personal home people have learned to live with winter and they try to make it fun.</b>
Super: Mary Bayuk, Former Eveleth Resident	SOT-Mary Bayuk, Former Eveleth Resident 6:35 "I mean how many times in April do you receive 51.7 inches of snow? I mean, you know?"
Super: Mayor Bob Vlasisavljevich	Mayor Bob Vlasisavljevich, File 826-0063-03 5:50 I was watching the news, in New York, it was 30 above and they were bundled up like it was 40 below here.
<b>(Images of Karen knitting for hibernate)--Folder January Shoot, Snow blowing. Files: MVI_4498, MVI_4497,</b>	<b>VO—so people have learned to cope with winter. Some people stay in and hibernate or they get outdoors to enjoy winter activities.</b>

<p><b>(images of Karen's kids sliding and skating (video from others)</b></p>	<p><b>Kids go sliding or skiing or skating. The city of Eveleth has traditionally provided skating rinks with warming houses for recreational use.</b></p> <p><b>To Nats full—kids sliding or skating,</b></p>
<p><b>(Ice fishing images from Roger then pulling ice house onto the lake and shots of ice house that we shot:</b>  Folder: Video from others, Roger Oman, Video_TS.  File: VTS_01_1.vob, 14:58 (fishing with a rod) then next shot (campfire run to hole and pull up fishing line). Can also use one of the wide shots of the lake.  Our stuff for "Now it's who has...."  Folder Footage January shoot, Snow Mobile-Ice Fishing, 60D. Files: MVI_4412 (pick it up at 2nd snowmobile), MVI-4423, mvi_4426 2nd Half of shot)</p>	<p>SOT—Charlie Erjavec  959-1390-02, 11:20 "the climate can be brutal, but people tend to find a way around it. While you're into the skiing and the snowmobiling—I'm big in ice fishing, I love ice fishing—<del>other places—they don't know what ice fishing is,</del> but years ago ice fishing was sitting on a 5-gallon bucket out in the cold. Now it's who has the fanciest, heated fish house, you know, with satellite television and bunk beds, so I think the toughness part is gone for the majority of people. <b>(Alternate with Nat Sot if appropriate).</b></p>
<p>Folder: Footage-January Shoot-Buildings  File: Nightshot  To SoT: Joe Koivunen, Former Bar Owner  (Can also use a couple of shots from Charlie Erjavec--Folder: Video from others, Charlie's Broll winter--Files: 005, 008. There are also some good city snow removal scenes here for other sections.</p>	<p>File 959-1147-01 (Joe Koivunen)  8:52 "oh it's cold. it's cold and there's nobody out. Nobody wants to leave their house, and I think if we were giving away free drinks, there'd be about 5 people who would come out for that, but nobody's coming out. It's cold.</p>
<p>Super: Tammy Renzaglia, Chairperson, Women of Steel, USW Local 6115.</p>	<p>File 959-1196-02 SOT Tammy  5:00 In the mine, it completely sucks, because it's hard on the equipment and our production rates go down, so our incentive goes down because of it, and people get crabby.</p>
<p>SOT—Mayor Bob Vlasisavljevich  <b>(Images of snow removal in Eveleth—loading snow into truck)</b> Folder: Footage January Shoot, Snow Street B-roll, file: MVI-4751</p>	<p>File 826-0063-02 8:00 ...the public works department—I don't even limit them to a budget. I tell them, just get out there plowing, plowing on the weekend; because it's more of a problem if you don't.</p>
<p><b>curling sequence</b> (Folders: January shoot, Curling)  Scenes of curling (probably use the men rather than the women--more shots of them).  Some better video that I shot can be cut together to show the process, but you'll have to fake the audio from your shots. At end use wide shot inside then exterior.</p>	<p><b>Nats full to sound under—</b>  <b>VO—The idea is to enjoy winter as much as possible. One sport, not common in other parts of the country, is curling, which is now an Olympic sport.</b></p>
<p>Super: Jim Newman, Retired Teacher</p>	<p>3:10 ... I'm an avid curler in the winter and Eveleth has the finest curling facility in the US—we like to say that—it was made and constructed here.</p>
<p>Super: SOT--Ellen Lind, Manager of Curl Mesabi  <b>(there are some images of her curling) then to SOT when she says We have to...</b></p>	<p>1:55 "...my winters go by fast because of curling, and we snowmobile. ... We have to (laughs)—we have to keep ourselves busy in the wintertime.</p>

<b>Exterior Hippodrome</b>	
<b>Peewee hockey game segment starting with Zamboni cleaning ice.</b>	<b>Nats full to sound under--</b>
<b>Continue Peewee hockey sequence</b>	<b>VO -- Another winter activity in Eveleth traditionally has been ice hockey. And for a small town this size, Eveleth has contributed more than its fair share to the development of the sport of ice hockey in the US. Not only on the state level but nationally.</b>
<b>Hockey Hall of Fame scenes then</b> Super: Doug Palazzari, Director, US Hockey Hall of Fame, and former professional hockey player	<b>SOT: (5:20) "All the players that came out of here and played professionally, on Olympic teams and national teams, college teams--there's been a lot of wonderful players, and I think Eveleth—that's why the US Hockey Hall of Fame Museum is here—because of the great heritage and tradition of hockey."</b>
<b>(Images-photos of the people mentioned and scenes from the US Hockey Hall of Fame and Hippodrome)</b> Folders: Still Photos, Stills-Buildings, Hockey Hall of Fame. Files: IMG_3606, IMG_3617, IMG_3622, IMG_3623 <b>(Image of Mariucci building in Mpls).</b> Folders: Footage January Shoot, U of M Arena File: 4752.MOV then freeze of CU of name 4754.mov. <b>Back to Hall of Fame and Hipp images</b> Folders: Still Photos, Stills-Buildings, Hockey Hall of Fame. Files: IMG_3592, IMG_3601, Frankie (Karen will send this), Mike Karakas (Karen will send this too), (over "There are just too many to name..."put Doug Palazzari, IMG_3591, IMG_3594 (Mayasich), IMG_3619.	<b>VO --John Mariucci contributed significantly to the development of the hockey program at the University of Minnesota and has a building named after him. Others, like goalies Willard Ikola and Sam LoPresti, who still holds the record in the National Hockey League for the most saves in a game, Frankie Brimsek, who won 2 Vezina trophies in the National Hockey League. Mike Karakas, Stanley Cup winner with the Chicago Blackhawks as a goal tender. There are just too many to name. They all played in the NHL, and a hockey legend, purported developer of the slap shot, also came from Eveleth.</b>
Super: John Mayasich, Eveleth Hockey Legend.  <b>Mark Saari file video of Lincoln school rink</b>	(2:28) "Well, we grew up with hockey. When we were 4-5 years old, in the winter we didn't have television, computers, we didn't have a car. Our recreation was going up to the local outdoor rink and playing hockey, if you had skates or no skates. It was a thing to do in the winter... (3:10) We played a lot of street hockey, as much street hockey as up at the rinks. ... So we had fun. We had maybe 20 kids in their overshoes out there playing with a tennis ball and sticks. We had fun and developed skills playing that way."
<b>(Images-photos of 1956 and 1960 Olympics)</b> Folder: Still Photos, Stills-Buildings, Hockey Hall of Fame, IMG_3625, IMG_3602,OMG_3616  IMG_3595, IMG_3636 <b>(Image-photo of Mark Pavelich)</b>	<b>VO—Mayasich was a member of the 1956 Olympic Hockey team that won the silver medal for the US and of the 1960 Olympic Hockey team that beat the Russian team to win the Gold Medal, the so-called "forgotten miracle." The 1980 Miracle on Ice US Olympic team also had a player from Eveleth, Mark Pavelich.</b>

<p><b>images of Karen's of her grandkids putting on their skates and then skating where you see hockey kids in the background.</b></p> <p>Folders: Video from Others, Karen Skating, Day one. File: IMG_0192, IMG-0193, IMG_0200, IMG_0210, then back to SOT</p> <p>SOT Doug after cut at "I had older brothers..."</p>	<p>SOT—Doug Palazzari 959-1387-01, 4:05 "Well, in Eveleth it was simple. You walked out your door, put on your skates, and played. ... I had older brothers who would teach me how to skate and neighborhood kids who taught me to play hockey. It was the sport here and I think most of us made an attempt at it.</p>
<p><b>Minibots sequence.</b></p> <p>Folders: January shoot, Micronauts Files: 826-0078_01.move at about :58 (3 kids fall and slide into each other), 0079 at the very beginning. 0080 (some good stuff here), 0081 (girl makes a goal), 0082 (drop the puck), 0083(at about 0:40--puck goes into net, goalie hits it out then it gets hit in again), 0084 (parents cutaway), 0085 (more parents cutaway), 0086 (another angle from behind net), 0087 - 0088(more parents cutaway), 0090 (at about :40--girl makes a goal then a kid skates away and falls and the goalie falls), 0091 (wider shot), (Note: your stuff has some better falling--M VI4507 has several--there are also repeats of stuff on my camera from a different angle).</p>	<p><b>VO—And the tradition continues. They still start young, but conditions are different.</b></p> <p><b>Nats full—To sound under (get some clown type music – use hitting the puck and falling scenes)</b></p>
<p>Super: Kyle Thoreson, Athletic Director, Eveleth-Gilbert High School</p> <p><b>banners of state championships in the 40s), 0094--more recent banners, 0096 --banners for girls champions, and/or use some Pee Wee hockey images to cover cut. Go to SOT at "...we can't offer..."</b></p>	<p>File 959-1388-02 8:50... We have a great history in hockey; there's no doubt. But the world has changed so much since we were the top cat in hockey--...we can't offer up here what the metro area can offer as far as ice facilities, opportunities to get on ice, numbers of kids in a school that can make up a team ...</p>
<p><b>(Images of Jeff practicing at the Curling Club)</b></p> <p>Folder: January Shoot , Curling, Isaacson b-roll sequence.</p>	<p><b>VO: But Eveleth also continues to contribute to national and international sports. Jeff Isaacson, a member of the US Olympic Curling team in the 2010 and 2014 Winter Olympics practiced his skills at the curling club in Eveleth.</b></p>
<p><b>Johnny Snidarich polka band playing with people dancing.</b></p> <p>Folders: Footage--January Shoot, Polka Night</p>	<p><b>Nats full—Johnny Snidarich polka music to sound under)</b></p> <p><b>VO—my mother and father met at a country dance, which used to be one of the main forms of entertainment and ways to meet people, but with an aging population, that tradition has been dying out.</b></p>
<p><b>Bar Scenes—more people dancing at Nick's Bar and bar scenes—bring to sound full between VOs. Or show images of Roosevelt. (alternate between Nick's and dancing and Margie's</b></p>	<p><b>VO—but one tradition that has continued is that bars are still an essential part of the social structure. They were/and are gathering places to relax and unwind.</b></p>

<p><b>Roosevelt—use Margie’s when Joe talks because that’s his sister)—create a nice bar sequence</b></p>	
<p>Super: Joe Koivunen, City Council Member and former bar owner</p> <p>Folders: Still Photos, Stills-Ironworld, then Files: Img_4132, 4129, 4118, 4121,4128</p>	<p>File 959-1147-01 2:05 “Back in the olden days, you know, it was a mining town, and the guys would go to work and they’d work all day and then they’d have their shots and their schnits, and then they’d go home and eat some supper or fall asleep really quick, and then get up and do it all over again.</p>
<p>Super: SOT—Jerry Bayuk, Former Eveleth Resident and bar owner</p>	<p>SOT—959-1395-01, 11:03 “The people of the Iron Range, not just Eveleth, have always been heavy alcohol consumers. And as you can notice by a town like this, has 5 or 6 bars.</p>
<p><b>(Exteriors of different bars on Main Street)</b> (some of these are in August 2014) Super: Charlie Erjavec, Realtor</p>	<p>SOT-Charlie Erjavec, Realtor 959-1390-02, 7:00 “It’s a laid back culture, I mean it’s still the beer drinking, going to the bars—I don’t think that people outgrow that they way they do in other places.</p>
<p>Super: Steve Sagan, Former Eveleth Resident Continue bar sequences</p>	<p>SOT—File 959-13998-01, 13:00 –“ ...but the bars were our hangout here. The drinking age changed to 18 the day I graduated from high school. We were in the bars... That was the gathering spot, were the bars in this town. It was social. That’s what it was here.”</p>
<p><b>Mass at Catholic Church (music—but not the choir singing in Slovenian) to sound under.— general scenes of Mass.</b> Folders: Footage January Shoot, Catholic Church, JVC, File Catholic 38 procession, start at about 00:46. Cut to Folder: Karen Camera, File 949-0235. Then whatever.</p>	<p><b>Nats full--catholic church music VO—The other social venue available to early settlers were the churches, mostly based on ethnic ties.</b></p>
<p>Super: John Berquist, Folklorist</p> <p><b>(cover with old photos of the churches starting with “There was the Slovenian...)</b> File Catholic 10-exterior. Use tilt down. Folder: Still Photos, Old photos from Gilbert Historical Society. File: 4702, then File 4703.</p>	<p>SOT--John Berquist 959-1386-02, 12:45 “The churches helped maintain these communities and their identities. In Eveleth there were 3 Catholic churches. There was the Slovenian Catholic church <del>which was actually it was a Slavonic church.</del> And the Slovenians and the Croatians went to it. And there was the Irish church. The Irish went there. And then the Italians—they wanted their own church.</p>
<p><b>Continue with image of Italian church and grotto (IMG_3876) , then Tony Bennett.</b> Folders: Still PHotos, Still Photos, File: Tony Bennett, Italian Festival.</p>	<p><b>VO—So the Italians in Eveleth applied to the bishop in Chicago to establish a mission church. Their church even had an annual festival, and in 1956 Tony Bennett actually came and gave a concert.</b></p>
<p><b>Exterior Resurrection (catholic church)</b></p>	<p>SOT Charlie Erjavic, File 959-1390-02 ... 8:45 ... I remember going to the Italian church when I was younger, and it was like “who are these people?” You know, it was a strange feeling. They weren’t part of our Slovenian church and um, now it’s all meshed into one.</p>
	<p><b>VO—There is now only 1 Catholic church,</b></p>



<p>Folders: Footage-January Shoot, Catholic Church, 60D,  <b>Scenes of Lutheran church</b>  Folder: Still photos, Stills-Buildings, File: Lutheran Sign 2, then Lutheran Church 1.  Folder: Footage January Shoot, Lutheran Church, File826-0056-01.mov, pick it up just before about 0.15 "I invite you to pray with me...." Nats full</p>	<p><b>Resurrection, and the two Lutheran churches (Finnish and Swedish) have long since merged. But they still serve a social function to bring people together.</b></p>
<p><b>Nats full—mass to sound under (songs in Slovenian) and images of choir</b>  Put together short sequence of one of the songs to sound under until right after "I go there for choir practice. The Rosemary SOT Folders: Footage-January Shoot, Catholic Church, 60D, File Catholic 10-exterior. Use tilt down.</p>	<p>Rosemary Mattson, file 826-0002-02  1:12 ... "I go to the church a lot. I go there for choir practice, for meetings, kind of yes, that's where I see people and visit with them. And back, 20-30 years ago, the bar was where I saw a lot of people too.</p>
<p><b>Nats full-polka music and visuals of the polka mass, Nat Sot Father Perk.</b>  (images from Wildrose--the director is sending me a DVD). Start at about 49:57. Use the copy I sent as a place holder. Don't use close-ups of people's faces.</p>	<p><b>VO—the two traditions came together somewhat in the 1970s when Father Frank Perkovich developed a Polka Mass with parishioners Joe Cvek and his polka band, with lyrics developed by Mary Cvek. The mass has continued in other parts of the country since then, and has been performed at the Vatican and earned Father Perk an award in the Cleveland Style Polka Hall of Fame.</b></p>
<p><b>Nats full-coffee Klatchers in the Roosevelt to sound under</b>  Folders : August 2014, Monday, Coffee Klatchers (cut a little sequence--about 3 shots)</p>	<p><b>VO—As the population has aged and declined, other smaller venues still serve a social function, from the Coffee Klatchers at the Roosevelt bar to</b></p>
<p><b>(images of guys having coffee at Italian bakery and interiors bakery—ending with package of potica)</b>  Folders: Footage January shoot, Italian Bakery.  Files: MVI_4711 as guy takes his cup of coffee and sits down, MVI_4721 at about :15, MVI_4725--ladies at counter talking, IMG_4731 Potica (continue sound under from before).</p>	<p><b>those who gather at the Italian Bakery for coffee in the morning. And attempts to maintain cultural traditions still exist. Ethnic foods such as Pasties, home-made sausages, and Potica, are still popular.</b></p>
<p><b>(images of Laskiainen)</b>  Folders: Video from others, Laskiainen  Files: IMG_0322, IMG_0346 then 0345, IMG_0321 with music is kind of nice too--can overlap with next bite from Kyle Thoreson.</p>	<p><b>the Laskiainen, or Finnish Sliding Festival where a hearty bowl of mojakka and outdoor winter sports can still be enjoyed.</b></p>
<p>SOT Kyle starting at ..."so I think we've lost..."   <b>Fade to black</b></p>	<p>Kyle Thoreson, File 959-1388-02  12:25 ...that population has gotten a lot older, so I think we've lost a little of the, you know, the different nationalities and the different things they brought, but those traditions and that attitude are going to be here forever.</p>

<p><b>Modern mining video (Prairieworks—loading trucks with ore intercut with our stuff at Hibbing). Nats full to sound under.</b></p> <p>Folders: Video from others, Prairieworks Mine Video, File: Untitled Clip 02.avi, 00:00 to 00:23 to sound under.</p> <p>Folders: Our Mining Video. File: MVI_4072, 0.04 to :09,</p> <p>Prairieworks Untitled Clip 02, 2:46-2:58, then 7:18-8:00</p> <p>Our Mining Video File MVI_4073 00:05 then cut to wide at about 00:39.</p> <p>Prairieworks Untitled Clip 02, 5:00+ then cut to the other truck moving into place to dump the ore.</p>	<p><b>Nats full to sound under of mining video</b></p> <p><b>VO: The normal trajectory of a mining town is one of boom and bust. But the iron mining industry in Northeastern Minnesota has kept reinventing itself as new technologies were developed. After World War II, it became apparent that the high grade hematite was close to being exhausted. But in the 1960s, it became financially feasible to mine taconite, a lower grade of iron ore.</b></p>
<p><b>images of taconite plant to cover cuts to just after ...it was just devastating)</b></p> <p>Folders: Prairieworks Untitled clip 02, 6:11 and then 6:29 then 12:58 pan.</p> <p>SOT Super: Tony Barrett, Professor of Economics, College of St. Scholastica</p> <p><b>More taconite images</b></p> <p>Prairieworks Untitled Clip 2, 15:22, 15:32, 15:49 pan,</p> <p>Prairieworks Untitled Clip 2, 16:05, then other machines not used yet.</p> <p><b>Ore train transition shot</b></p>	<p>SOT, File 826-0001-01 3:00 “So it’s a little pellet with about 60% iron ore in it. And that was a real boon to increase volume. Once the 80s hit, the 1981-82 recession,. It-was just devastating. The demand for steel plummeted, the demand for US steel in particular, that meant the demand for US taconite plummeted. Since then....the productivity is 3-4 times what it was before. They’re producing the same amount of taconite with a third to a quarter of the workers. ....Fewer workers, but very well-paid workers.</p> <p>Pam Brunfelt, File 959-1385-02 2:20—“So there are under 5000 men working here now in the mining industry. But because the mining industry is so equipment dependent, there are probably 10,000 other jobs that are—that service the taconite plants. So mining is still significant here. Minnesota’s mining industry is still the largest in the state, it accounts for about 30% of the income in Minnesota.</p>
<p><b>(Images of Minntac sign and exteriors plant and mine in Mt. Iron), ore docks in Duluth</b></p> <p>Folders: Our Mining Video, Minntac Files: MVI_4197, 4188, 4190.</p>	<p>SOT—Tony Barrett, File 826-0001-01 00:43 “The biggest thing it’s done is make iron ore a commodity. The traditional model up here had been the steel companies owned the mine, they produced the taconite for themselves, shipped it to themselves. There was not real open market for the ore by itself. Now that’s changed because it’s become feasible to—it’s become global, the steel, the demand for taconite in China has just globalized the whole market and it’s now international.</p>
<p><b>Ore boat images</b></p>	<p><b>VO – but as a globally traded commodity, it also</b></p>



	<p><b>means that economic downturns in faraway places like China may have a close personal effect on people in Eveleth and the other Minnesota mining towns.</b></p>
<p>SOT Super: Jon Marcaccini, Pharmacist and owner of Jon's Drug, To "...there's a huge percentage..."</p> <p><b>Images of Jon working in the Pharmacy</b></p> <p>Go back to Jon at "I mean we have a..."</p>	<p>Jon Marcaccini, File 9599-1246-01 121:40 ...There's a great wage disparity on the Iron Range. It exists in the whole country, but it's very noticeable here. You have very well-paying jobs, and there's a huge percentage that don't pay very well at all. So we're really missing a real healthy middle class, so to speak. ... I mean we have a, just a huge number of people that come in here that at the end of the month, they want to charge a dollar for their prescription aren't telling me that because they don't have a dollar with them. They don't have a dollar, period, until the first of the .... 13:54 end. File 959-1246-02 00:00 "month. And that's kind of sad and scary around here.</p>
	<p>Tony Barrett File 826-0001-01</p> <p>10:30 "Welcome to 21<sup>st</sup> century America. This is the status of the working class now in this country.</p>
<p><b>Nats full--Scenes of Main Street— to sound under</b></p>	<p>SOT-John Berquist 10:42 "Eveleth has changed over the years. It's a smaller town. When we were in school, there were more than 5000 people in town. Now there's between 2000 and 2500, so it's half the size that it used to be.</p>
<p><b>Old photos of Sagans ad and store</b></p> <p><b>More shots of main street intercut to cover cuts Use summer scenes</b></p>	<p>SOT-Steve Sagan File 959-1398-02, 4:40 "my father had the business. My father was never happy if my mother went over to Virginia to do her shopping. He felt that he was a businessman in Eveleth. We do our shopping in Eveleth---You stay with the people who got you there. and now, unfortunately, the downtown area is very depressed. "</p>
<p><b>Karens' shots of older nice Victorian homes</b></p> <p><b>(images of homes around Lake Esquagama)</b></p>	<p>SOT: John Berquist, 959-1386-01 13:30 "The town is a poorer town than it used to be. The people who have—there's still sections of nicer—there are some really nice historic homes here, but I think that the desire to live out in the country has bitten a lot of people... (959-1386-02, 00:05) the more affluent, have done that, now live on the lakes outside of town. And that makes the town a little more poorer."</p>
<p>SOT super: Tony Sertich, Former Commissioner, IRRRB</p>	<p>Tony Sertich, Former Commissioner, IRRRB, File 826-0001-02 00:00 If you're a young Minnesotan or a young American, you're looking at the quality of your school system, you're looking at your</p>

<p><b>Images of people playing golf then Lady playing with dog by the lake.</b></p>	<p>infrastructure, you're looking at what you can do on nights and weekends when you're not working. And so we're attracting a different sort of person. We're attracting a person that wants to live minutes away from their outdoor recreation like a cabin or hunting or fishing or hiking.</p>
	<p>Tony Barrett, File 826-0001-01 8:43 "...So there just weren't jobs here and people go to where the jobs are, and they weren't here. Now, 20 years later, that has bottomed out, and in the last 10-15 years you can see actually a rejuvenation. ... I mean, the out-migration has stabilized, let's put it that way.</p>
<p>Super: Bob Vlasisavljevich, Mayor of Eveleth</p> <p><b>(images of city council--</b></p>	<p>File 826-0063-01 (2:30) It's a little better now. Employment is more stable. Competition from other industries and businesses has gotten tougher, and the source of money, funding, has also changed. ... so you have to really be able to manage your money. That's the key to being financially healthy, and that's where I focus my main attention, because we aren't a profit-making entity. We provide goods and services and you want to keep that level as high as you can</p>
<p>Super: Joe Koivunen, City Council member and former bar owner</p> <p><b>Bar scenes with no people</b></p>	<p>, File 959-1147-01 2:54 "The number of bars has changed dramatically. Januarys in Eveleth are cold and snowy, and sometimes the only people on the main street are the bar tenders. You know, and you still have to pay them. And the heat bills keep coming in. I always made a joke that the only one coming through that door every day is the mail person with a new stack of bills. So—nothing you can do about it, just play the game.</p>
<p>Super: Charlie Erjavec, Realtor and co-administrator of Eveleth Facebook page</p> <p><b>Images of houses--moving shots down streets</b></p>	<p>SOT—959-1390-01, 1:02 "Things can sit on the market for years here. Uh, there's very little new housing, the majority is 100 year old houses being resold, commercial properties can sit forever, occasional development.... We have some new mines that are starting to be rebuilt, but it ends up being a 10-year process, and some of these towns... They're basically giving away houses in some of these towns, because with the jobs not there yet, nobody can buy."</p>
<p><b>Exteriors/interiors Eveleth Gilbert HS Empty hallway then to other images, interiors and exteriors of the schools</b></p>	<p><b>Start with locker doors slamming to sound under</b></p>
<p><b>Exteriors, Eveleth HS</b></p>	<p><b>VO—declining population has brought challenges to the educational system as well. Many schools have consolidated with those of neighboring towns, and even on the level of individual programs, there are new and interesting combinations of teams, sometimes</b></p>

<p><b>Maybe some girls hockey here.</b></p>	<p><b>between towns that have traditionally been fierce rivals. I graduated from Eveleth High School, but that is now Eveleth-Gilbert High School.</b></p>
<p>Super : Kyle Thoreson, Director of Athletics, Eveleth-Gilbert HS</p> <p><b>Other sports images—baseball, tennis</b></p>	<p>Kyle Thoreson, 3:00 ... I believe we have 27 different sports here, and with those sports, we have different levels also.</p>
<p><b>Super: Pam Brunfeld, Iron Range Historian</b></p> <p><b>Scenes of marching band practicing for the 4<sup>th</sup> of July parade</b></p>	<p>Pam Brunfeld, File 959-1385-04 2:05 “...And yes, some of the music programs have been combined, but think about how many schools in this country actually still have a marching band, a concert band, a jazz band, an orchestra, and choirs in the schools.</p>
<p><b>More mining video--modern stuff.</b></p> <p><b>Girls Hockey</b></p> <p><b>Maybe some scenes inside the Steelworkers office. Folder: August 2014, Union Office Files: 959-1200 and 1197.</b></p>	<p><b>VO—The Range mining towns espoused very traditional values—the men went to work in the mines and the women maintained the home and raised the kids. That all changed with Federal legislation in the 1970s that mandated that women be allowed to work in the mines. It also affected girls’ participation in sports in the schools. At first it was difficult for the women, especially in the mines, but with time has come acceptance.</b></p>
<p>Tammy Renzaglia, Chairperson, Women of Steel, and Treasurer, United Steelworkers Union, Local 2115.</p> <p><b>Cover cut with images of posters, etc., in union office.</b></p>	<p>File 959-1195-01 6:50... they made it perfectly clear that you were taking a man’s job. They just came right out and told you that you were; it was no secret. ... then you had to prove yourself that you could do the same thing as a man, and you weren’t just there getting a paycheck just because they had to hire a certain number of minorities, and then they accepted us. Now we work right along with them, and you couldn’t ask for better co-workers.</p>
	<p>SOT—Rosemary Mattson 826-0001-02 3:50... when we came back, I said, maybe I should go work in the mines, and my husband said, No Way (emphasis). He was not even about to let me apply at the mines.</p>
<p><b>Images of girls playing hockey (bring them in at 5:15) and use them as needed throughout next segment.</b></p>	<p>SOT—Cammy Newman 4:35 “I graduated in 1976. We had a great hockey team. But no, there was basically no girls sports, there was no title 9 at that time, so we didn’t have that opportunity. Would I have played girls hockey?</p>

	I don't think so.
<b>Images of older guys curling intercut with Ellen. End with curling shots</b>	Ellen Lind 4:20 I think it's been a long time coming, but things are changing. The group of guys that are out here right now weren't really welcoming of us women in our club to curl with them in the Senior League or whatever, and this year is the first year that some of the senior women have come and curled with them, ...
<b>Fade to black</b>	
<b>4<sup>th</sup> of July parade images --</b> Folders: Footage-July Shoot-Nick Camera- File: Parade 42-Shriners1, Parade 72-Spectators7, Parade 61-Spectators5-pan, Parade 43-Shriners2, Cutaway3-people (where people walk by), Parade65Mrs.Nolan and Al Franken--Al Franken comes in at about :30 and says "happy 4th"--keep on him until he walks over to guy with kid on shoulders and shakes hands), Parade 67-AmyKlobuchar (pick it up at about 0:07 to -:13), Then the truck 0:37-0:42. Parade64-NolanShakingHands (come up to nat sot where he says "happy 4th").	<b>Nats full to sound under (use music from HS band practice )</b> Folders: Footage-July Shoot, Band Practice, File: MVI_3734--drum beat only <b>(Any other images use nat sot of the images in addition to the band drum beat)</b> <b>VO over parade images—</b> <b>The Fourth of July is the annual party in Eveleth to celebrate life and summer.</b> <b>...Where else in the whole state will you find both US senators and the Congressional representative, as well as others running for office?</b>
	SOT—Jerry Bayuk 959-1385-01 (3:37) It's a city—I don't know what the population is now a couple thousand, but you probably have 15-18 thousand people who come for the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July. What city in the United State can you think of that would have that?
<b>(images of old photos of 4<sup>th</sup> of July)</b> Folders: Still photos, Old photos Gilbert historical society, MVI_3737, 4650, 4689,4690,4695, <b>Then images of Eveleth-Gilbert marching band and general parade shots.</b>	<b>VO—the traditional 4<sup>th</sup> of July parades started early on, They served as an extension of the multi-ethnic Americanization process as the people celebrated the pride of becoming citizens of their new country.</b>
Folders: July Shoot, Judy Camera File: Parade 55-Eveleth Marching Band, pick it up at about 0:25 (banner), then a cutaway, then again at about 1:08 (flag girls to about 1:18), then a piece of drumbeat marching music, then back shot starting at about 5:00 when they start playing --stay with music until about 5:30--use other images over: File--parade 45--VFW truck with flags, parade 76, westsidepatrioticfloat, use parade 79 Spectators 11-little girl somewhere in there. File parade 87, Uncle Sam4wheeler,	<b>Nats full—HS marching band to sound under (Use music from the practice--it's better)</b> July Shoot, Nick camera, band practice. File MVI-3737.

SOT, Mayor Bob Vlasisavljevich,  Folder: July Shoot, Judy Camera	File 826-0063-03 (approx. 00:30) ...Nobody does stuff like we do here. It may get a little overboard sometimes, but it's all in fun. And when you see the main street just packed with people from one end to the other, it's a lot of excitement.
<b>More parade scenes.</b>	<b>VO—But they also allowed the people to maintain their rough and rowdy carnival traditions from their home countries. It was the one day that all of the differences between the various ethnic groups were put aside to celebrate. And the tradition continues today.</b>
Fritz Kvnaternik, former Evelethian and Clown Band Tenor Drummer:  <b>SOT, Then show him playing the drum (he's the Elvis guy)</b>	SOT , (6:00) "the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July parade isn't the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July parade without the clown band. I mean, people come to see that. You've got kids that are 6-7 years old singing "roll out the barrel". This is not a children's song, but they know it because this is part of being in Eveleth."
<b>Images of Clown band playing "in heaven..." (start with drumbeats and then playing the tune, cutaways of people watching . (Alternate between your camera and mine.</b>	<b>Nats full—clown band—"in heaven there is no beer" to sound under. When the song gets to the clown band singing, bring sound to Nats full of them singing the whole thing then back to sound under.</b>
John Berquist, Folklife Specialist and Clown Band Base Drummer:  <b>Intercut bites with sequences of clown band playing</b>	SOT, 2:30 "... in the band itself it's mostly guys. I really don't know who all of them are. I have no idea who some of them are. Some of them live here, but most of them don't. Most of them come back on the—for the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July... They play the same songs every year so there's not need to have any great rehearsal.
<b>Images of clowns distributing candy. Also include here the girl in the wheelchair.</b>	continue John Berquist 7:03 And we have this clown auxiliary ... And they would come and they would distribute the candy in front of the clown band, and that's grown to be a huge collection of people... And it becomes a social thing that has tempered the drinking over the years.
<b>Street dance intercut with bites and sound under to full.</b> Tony Sertich, Former Commissioner, IRRRB,	File 826-0001-04 00:28 "When I think about the Iron Range when I'm explaining it to other people, it is small town America. But it's a small town America that is bursting with pride. And you see that, when folks say they're an Iron Ranger, they feel it down to the tips of their toes, and there's a pride about that.
Super-Mary Bayuk Trausch, Media Consultant	SOT- 3:25 "What they say, is you can take a person out of the Range, but you can never take the Ranger out of a person, and that is absolutely, positively, 100% true. I mean, it's in your blood, and it will always be that way. When people say, where are you from? I don't say Angola, Indiana, I say I am originally from Eveleth, Minnesota.

<p><b>Images of street dance and fireworks.</b></p>	<p><b>VO—and so do I. I'm originally from Eveleth, Minnesota and proud of it.</b></p>
	<p><b>Sound under fireworks to sound full fireworks for about 10 seconds of good stuff.</b></p>
<p><b>Closing titles</b>  Producer, Writer, Director—Judy Luna</p> <p>Director of Photography, Editor—Nick Luna</p> <p>Music—Brimsek Brothers Instrumentals, John and Tom Brimsek</p> <p>Hockey Town—The Flyboys  Dave Maki, Tim Cerar, Mike Lemieux, Mike Koski</p> <p>“Winter Music” Instrumental—  Joe Gardner</p> <p>“Heart to Heart” Instrumental—  Isaac Stryker</p> <p>“Piano Sunset”—  Int'l Jackets</p> <p>Polka Music—  Johnny Snidarich Polka Band</p> <p>Additional Video—  Karen Tini  Charlie Erjavec</p> <p>Archival images—  Eveleth Public Library  Father Frank Perkovich  Iron Range Historical Society  Mark Saari  Minnesota Discovery Center  Minnesota Historical Society  NARA (National Archives and Records Administration)  Northern Pictures, John Hanson  Prairieworks, Jeff Borne  Roger Oman</p> <p>Special Thanks to--  All those who allowed us to interview them and others who helped us set up shoots, including:  Charlie Erjavec  Father Charles Flynn, Resurrection Catholic Church  Brad and Cynthia Hadrava  Craig Homola  Margie and Joe Koivunen  Jim and Cammy Newman</p>	<p><b>Ease into Hockeytown song over titles.</b></p>

<p> Johnny Snidarich  Doug Palazzari  Ray Reigstad  Rev. Joel Rova-Hegener, United in Christ Lutheran Church  Nick Vukelich  Mick Wudenich  Others, too many to mention. </p> <p> Also:  Larry Foley, Chairman, Department of Journalism, University of Arkansas </p> <p> Hockey Teams—  Eveleth-Gilbert Youth Hockey  Peeeweeks (ages 11-12) vs. Silver Bay </p> <p> Mini-Mites (ages 5-6) </p> <p> Eveleth-Gilbert High School  Junior Girls Varsity Hockey 2015 </p> <p> Post Scripts—  Two people in the film are no longer with us:  John Berquist (1946-2016)  Nick Vukelich (1929-2016) </p> <p> Father Charles Flynn retired from Resurrection Church in June of 2016 </p> <p> The Italian Bakery in Eveleth closed in July, 2016, after being in business since 1905. </p> <p> Most employees were laid off when the United Taconite mine in Eveleth (UTAC) closed “temporarily” in July of 2015 due to a global glut of steel. The mine did not reopen until August, 2016. </p> <p> Produced under the auspices of the Lemke School of Journalism, University of Arkansas. </p> <p> Copyright © 2016 Judy Luna </p>	