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Republican Organizing Committee

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R.O.C. MESSENGER

Published by Republican Organizing Committee

Bismarck, N. D., May 1945



Vol. 1, No. 3

President Rilie Morgan Outlines Forward Program For R.O.C. in Radio Address

An intensive campaign of precinct and county organization work is outlined by President Rilie Morgan in a statewide hookup in which he said:

Two years ago there came into existence in North Dakota a new political organization, founded on the belief that the great majority of the people of this state believe in honesty and decency in their political and public affairs and dedicated to the task of rehabilitating and revitalizing the Republican party in North Dakota. Tonight I come before the people of this state to give a report on the progress we have made and to tell you of our plans for the future.

The ground work for this organization was laid, you will recall, during the session of the legislature in 1943 when more than 200 Republicans from all parts of North Dakota gathered at a dinner in Bismarck and outlined plans for an active and aggressive campaign against the Langer political machine which had controlled the Republican party in North Dakota for 12 years.

Those in attendance at that meeting were in agreement on the proposition that an effective campaign against Langerism could not be made during a few brief weeks before each primary or general election. In order to wage an effective campaign against this political machine, it was agreed that we should have a continually functioning organization that would be active from one campaign to another; an organization that would include active workers in every precinct and voting district in the state.

Out of that meeting in Bismarck in 1943 came the Republican Organizing Committee. It was composed of 16 members, selected by this gathering of more than 200 representative Republicans from all parts of the state. This committee became the spokesman for and the symbol of tens of thousands of clear-thinking, unselfish Republican voters of North Dakota who were determined to give the Republican party back into the hands of men and women who stand for honesty and decent politics, and to provide the party with candidates for public office in this state in whom the people could have confidence and who would place their trust in them because of this confidence.

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Governor Aandahl Tells How Local Communities Can Help State In Its Problems

By Gov. Fred G. Aandahl

The average citizens relationship to the government can be viewed from two approaches. One is measured by how much the citizen can get from the government. The other is measured by how much the citizen does for the government.

We in public office know that there are certain well defined duties that the government must perform in behalf of the citizens of the state. Roads must be built and kept in repair. Schools must be maintained. Penal and charitable institutions are needed to care for the unfortunate. A Welfare Program has been built up to care for old people, dependent children and others who are in need. These and many other things are expected of the government. The government can do all of these things only because our people supply the money by paying taxes and the public in general gives its moral support to the work that is being done.

In a democracy the government should be nothing more or less than the people working together to do certain things that by their very nature can not be well done privately or independently. If our government is the people working together then all of the people should take an active part in the work.

It is the purpose of the R.O.C. to give more of our people an opportunity to take an active and effective part in the functioning of government. I do not mean to imply that that is not also the purpose of other political organizations. In fact it is the fundamental purpose of all political organizations to do this. Each citizen must measure for himself the economic and political standards together with the character, ability and integrity of the leadership of each of the political factions. From these facts he must choose with which group he wishes to be associated. I have chosen the R.O.C. After the citizen decides which group he wishes to be associated with, he should use every effort to make his influence effective. It is our desire to keep the R.O.C. close to the people only if the people take an active part in formulating its policies and choosing its leaders.

The citizen who waits until election before he expresses his opinion or

makes an attempt to use his influence in behalf of good government has lost much of his democratic opportunity. On election day he must choose among a few candidates whose names are on the ballot. If he takes an active interest at and before convention time he can also help to select the candidates whose names will appear upon the ballot as well as formulate the policies of government that they will foster if elected. It is this responsibility of citizenship to government before election time that should be emphasized. I wonder what percentage of his annual income each citizen pays in taxes. Think of your property tax, think of your sales tax, think of your income tax, and think of all the hidden taxes in the price of the things that you buy. Each person has a large enough cash investment in government so that he can well justify spending several days a year helping to select the right kind of men to hold office and helping to determine the policies of government they will follow when in office.

If the common people in large and representative numbers do not freely do this then small cliques with machine tactics will control the conventions, endorse the candidates and dominate the government. And the peoples choice at election time will be only which clique they wish to half-heartedly support. The peoples golden opportunity in government rests in what they can accomplish by just a few hours of active and constructive work early in the political season. This does not mean that there should be a revolutionary attitude or an attempt to upset the many accomplishments that have been made. Instead we must preserve the good things that we have and build on the accomplishments of the past.

Wisely directed efforts of this kind constitute a wholesome moral support to government on the part of the people which when supplemented to the necessary payment of taxes means that the private citizen is making a valuable contribution to government. This condition also makes the elected official more fully feel his direct responsibility to the people. It makes him want to put efficiency into government. It makes him want to put men

(Continued on Page 2)

Vice Chairman Porter Issues Stirring Call For Action by Women of State

By Pearl Ruth Porter

Again the R.O.C. has kindly extended its facilities to us, in order that we may contact the Republican women of North Dakota. During the campaign last fall, we accepted a similar generous offer because the R.O.C. was the only political faction in the state which supported without deviation, the entire Republican ticket as nominated in the primary election. No other medium through which we could work was made available to us—no funds are provided from any source. We do not hesitate to work with and through the R.O.C., because we have complete confidence that their purposes and policies coincide with those of the National Republican Party.

It was a pleasure to be associated with you women of North Dakota in the last campaign. Your loyalty and enthusiasm was most heartening. Many of you wrote to us after election asking how you could continue to help. We realize that in the two months preceeding the election, we could not perfect an organization. However, we did have a good beginning, and we are definitely encouraged by the election of a ticket of which we are all justifiably proud. We are determined to proceed with organization until we have a set-up in every precinct in every county in North Dakota. Only by doing this can a Republican victory be assured in 1946 and 1948. We intend to function on a full-time all-year-round basis. Effective results cannot be accomplished if we operate only a few weeks before an election. There has never been a period in our history when women should take such an active part in government as now. The war has effected every home in some way, and will continue to do so after the peace to come. Unless we actively participate in selecting our public officials, we cannot hope to achieve those things which will bring happiness into our lives.

May I urge every woman who reads these lines, to consider this a personal message. Pass it on to your friends and write me for additional copies if you can use them. Do send to me names of any who would be interested in receiving the Messenger regularly. There is no charge. We also welcome suggestions and constructive criticism. Following are a few ways in which

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Margaret Aandahl

Industrial Development Will Help To Stabilize North Dakota's Economy

How North Dakota can add to its prosperity through industrial development is interestingly discussed by Alex C. Burr of the state industrial foundation in the following article written for the Messenger:

The development of industries based upon the natural resources of the state must be a part of any program for the improvement and stabilization of the economy of North Dakota.

We are probably more highly agricultural and less industrial than any other state in the Union. A major portion of our income is the result of crop yield, price received and cost of production. The crop yield and cost of production are largely dependent upon the precipitation, over which we have no control. The price received by the farmer is conditioned by the market price (over which we have little control at present) at the time our crops come on the market (late in the season) and the cost of delivery to the distant market points. This combination of factors means that the margin of profit is usually small, frequently precarious, and sometimes negative.

We need industries to stabilize and diversify our economy. Just as a farmer diversifies his activities, and the investor diversifies his holdings, so a state should diversify its economy. An industrial development would mean that the economy of the state was no longer at the mercy of factors which we cannot control. Industry would not displace agriculture, merely supplement it, eventually assuming a portion of the tax burden, especially in times of agricultural depression, providing employment and insuring some extra income.

The industries which are best adapted to our economic situation are those which use the available natural resources of the state, which preferably require large quantities of power and heat, which will upgrade our exportable raw materials, and which can either satisfy our small local market or produce products of high intrinsic value which can better absorb the transportation costs to the distant larger markets.

North Dakota has ample resources for a sound industrial development. The mineral resources include clays, coal, sodium sulfate, and other materials. The plant resources include our crops such as corn, barley, flax, oats, rye, potatoes, wheat and the hays. The animal resources include cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens, turkeys, eggs, and milk products. With the exception of some small coal mining, a little milling, a little meat

packing, and a well developed butter industry, we have made little progress in the industrial utilization of our resources. A beginning has been made in coal processing and a start has been made in food dehydration. Research is being carried on at several places in the state for the express purpose of improving old and developing new industries.

Sound industry will contribute directly to the success of any post-war development. It will provide employment for returning service men and women, for those of our returning citizens who have been engaged in war industries elsewhere, and for a portion of our youth who formerly left the state for gainful employment. Industries will provide sound local opportunities for investment under local control, it will provide new markets for local raw materials, keep valuable by-products for local use, and provide up-graded products for export. Industrial activity will mean payrolls and money in circulation, as well as profit. It will contribute to the stabilization of our economy and will help make North Dakota an even better state in which to live.

AANDAHL

(Continued from Page 1)

of ability and integrity into administrative positions. He knows that the common people to whom he is responsible will approve such procedure. The government will then do more for the citizen. The citizen gets from government what he puts into it. Too many of our good citizens do not put anything into government except let the government take their tax money. All citizens should take an active part in elections and all preliminary steps to them.

PORTER

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you may begin to help now—won't you consider them carefully, please:—

1. Organize a Republican Woman's Club NOW. If you will write to Mrs. George Shafer, Bismarck, State President, she will tell you how to do it. Invite ALL Republican factions in your community to become members. Through such clubs you may study public issues and promote Republican philosophies. Invite Judy O'Grady as well as the Colonel's Lady to become members. You will be federated with the National Organization and will receive ample material free. There are about thirty such clubs in North Dakota now, but not all are active. Dead timber will not add zest to the fires

which are now glowing on Republican hearthstones. Do revive them. Two particularly active clubs gave invaluable aid in the last campaign, those at Bismarck and Jamestown.

2. Many of you filled in and returned to me the Volunteer cards which were sent to you last fall, but we want many more. These cards not only give us your name and address thereby providing our mailing list, but they tell us what you would like to do or can do to help. Some of you did splendid work in the campaign and yet you did not return the cards because you felt you could not work for every candidate on the ticket. Now that is history and we have a united front. Please send in your Volunteer cards or just a post card with your name and address and those of your neighbors and friends who might be interested in our plans. Address me at LaMoure.

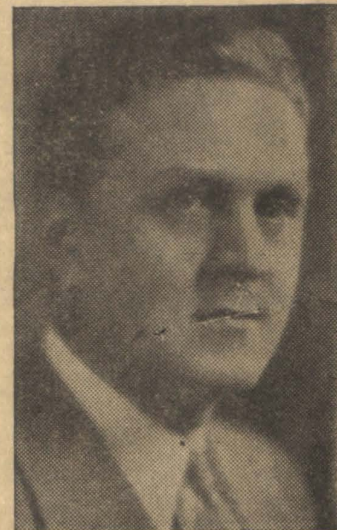
3. You can assist the men in precinct and county organization. We should have precinct committeewomen as well as committeemen. Women control the vote and they have a right to be represented. Our party is only as strong as its smallest political unit. Do offer your help now to your precinct committeeman. He will welcome it.

4. Analyze the election results in your community. Sort out the weaknesses as well as the strong points. A diagnosis is most important before we administer treatment. Did your maximum vote fail to get out, and why? What was the type of your vote? Do you have inactive or incompetent leaders? Did you have unusually good success? Tell us about it so we can pass it on.

5. If, during these interim months, a discussion of candidates can be subordinated to the larger problem of improving party efficiency, in a calm atmosphere, a long step toward insuring victory in 1946-48 will have been taken. To you women we delegate the job of salesmanship in order that you may spread the Republican doctrine into every home. Our party did NOT suffer defeat last Fall. Analysis of returns disclose that in spite of terrific odds, the Republican nominee for President received 46.64% of nearly forty-five and one-half million votes—or around 48% of the total vote outside the solid South. This is tremendous support and leaves with us grave responsibility to provide leadership for this powerful minority. There is no question but that the major cause of our defeat was a feeling that it was not wise to change administrations when the war was at a crucial stage. The war will end—and we must be prepared to win future elections.

We are most enthusiastic about our victory in North Dakota. We are proud of Governor Aandahl and his

officers. They will do much toward bringing about a united Republican party in our state. They have been fair in their appointments—as we were sure they would be. Behind us lies the harvest of experience—before us the prepared ground in which we will sow the seeds of complete success. We need the cooperation of every Republican woman in planting this our Republican Victory Garden.



W. E. KELLER
New chairman of the N. D. Committee on Aeronautics.

Turtle Mountain deer population now reaches 2,008, having increased from 1,678 in 1943.

* * *

John O. Hjelle, city editor of the Bismarck Tribune and Major Harry R. Tenborg, Carrington, have been appointed to Senator Milton R. Young's staff at Washington, D. C.



B. M. RYAN
of Grand Forks, labor's new representative on the North Dakota Workmen's compensation board.

Agriculture's Splendid Gains Can Be Conserved Says Dean Walster

By Dean H. L. Walster

North Dakota has harvested its fourth consecutive big wheat crop. The 1944 wheat crop was the biggest ever harvested, 161,630,000 bushels. This huge crop was grown on 9,909,000 acres, about a million acres less than was seeded in 1933. The harvested acreage of wheat in 1944 was 19 per cent greater than in 1943 and more than 40 per cent greater than the ten-year average of 7,060,000 acres (1933-1942).

What has made possible this huge increase in production? Four very positive factors account for this increase:

1. Increased seasonal precipitation.
2. Encouragement of acreage expansion by the AAA.
3. More widespread use of higher yielding, more disease resistant varieties produced by the experiment stations of this State, Minnesota, and Canada.
4. A favorable price structure.

Precipitation and Production 1944 Crop Season Compared with the Average Crop Season, 1892-1944

An examination of the growing season precipitation (April to September, inclusive) as recorded by the U. S. Weather Bureau reveals that the State had 36.5 per cent more precipitation in the growing season than on the average, and that the excess for western North Dakota was 42 per cent, for central North Dakota 40 per cent, and for eastern North Dakota 29.2 per cent.

Precipitation in May and June has a high degree of correlation with wheat yields, especially in the western and central portions of the State. Although May precipitation was only slightly above normal in 1944, June precipitation was so high that the combined figure for May and June ran 54.9 per cent above the 1892-1944 average for the State, and the excess for western North Dakota 78.3 per cent, for central North Dakota 70.3 per cent, and eastern North Dakota 24 per cent.

North Dakota's big wheat crop was profoundly affected by the more than 70 per cent excess of precipitation in the middle and western portions of the States, in the very areas where acreage expansion multiplied by high yields piles up production.

Conservation of Moisture

As North Dakota's agriculture looks ahead, the high goal reached in 1944 can be attained again—not necessarily in total wheat crop production, but certainly in total agricultural production of both crops and livestock. If that goal, or a greater one, is to be realized, North Dakota's agriculture must do three things to the water

which reaches this State, regardless of how it reaches the State:

1. Conserve all possible precipitation by the best tillage and cropping practices.
2. Irrigate every irrigable acre.
3. Drain every acre needing drainage.

The Waste of Water

In spite of printing presses and speeches, we continue to waste water by preventable run-off and unnecessary fly-off. Too much water still leaves the surface of our soils because we either don't let it get into the soil or because we store it too close to the surface. Several generations of grain farming have accumulated a huge store of weed seeds in the soil. Every weed which flaunts its leaves in the breeze robs valuable economic plants of water which they need.

True Conservation

We still have a long road to travel before our practices catch up with our preachments on soil conservation. True soil conservation calls for the maximum prevention of the waste of both soil and water. We are beginning to do a good job in protecting the soil against loss of the soil itself by either wind or water erosion, but we have not begun to think or to do much about the loss of that which we cannot see—the plant food, the fertility in the soil.

Becoming Fertility Conscious

Big crops take more from the soil than little crops. Big crops literally exhaust the soil faster than little crops, hence anything we do toward getting big crops ought to drive us to returning something to the soil. As we begin to get bigger crops through the use of more disease resistant varieties, better tillage and moisture conservation, irrigation, and drainage, then we begin to draw upon the stock of plant nutrients in the soil. They are not inexhaustible. Nature protects them well here in North Dakota by frequent long seasons of drouth and by regular long seasons of frost and snow. But we cannot forever sell fertility in the form of cash crops and not ultimately reach a dangerously low level of soil fertility.

Everybody grants that the black clay soil on the college farm at Fargo is highly fertile. We have run some 30 years of soil management experiments on this soil. In 30 years of wheat growing in a 4-year rotation of corn, wheat, clover, and oats, returning one pound of fresh stable manure for every pound of air-dry produce grown in the rotation, putting the manure on the oats stubble for the corn has returned 1.4 more bushels of corn on the average. When the manured corn plots were fertilized with a phosphate fertilizer in addition, then another 1.8 bushels of

corn were produced on the average each year. Manure and phosphate have made 3.2 more bushels of corn each year over and above an unmanured and unfertilized yield of 30.4 bushels, or better than 10 per cent.

In 30 years of trials with wheat in this same rotation, the residual effect of manuring and phosphating the corn has returned 4.4 bushels of wheat over and above the 24.3 bushels produced without manure and phosphate, an increase of over 18 per cent.

Crop like alfalfa, sugar beets, and potatoes grown in Red River Valley soils may quite generally be increased in yield by the use of phosphate, and there is considerable evidence that some potash may pay, particularly in the wet years. Evidence accumulated at the Langdon Substation indicates that the maximum benefit from phosphating wheat cannot be obtained in the more moist years without the use of supplementary nitrogen.

The evidence that fertility levels are getting too low is not confined to the Red River Valley. Livestock men in many areas of the State continue to report indications of phosphate deficiency and are attempting to correct it through supplying bone meal or some suitable phosphate supplement in the diet of their animals. The exact areas of phosphate deficiency can only be discovered through much more research and chemical analysis of soils, crops, and of the blood of animals, a project which is being launched by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Crop Production Potential Determined by the Plant Breeder

The future of North Dakota's agriculture as far as crop production is concerned is directly linked with our progress in scientific plant breeding. Rival wheat, distributed by the North Dakota Station in 1939, occupied 15 per cent of the State's wheat acreage in 1942, 25 per cent in 1943, and 25.8 per cent in 1944. In those three years it produced \$136,551,270 worth of wheat. Mida wheat, widely distributed for the first time in 1944, will be seeded on at least 200,000 acres in 1945.

Hybrid yellow dent strains of corn produced by the North Dakota Station will make it possible for North Dakota farmers to plant in 1945 about 150,000 acres with thoroughly tested hybrid seed corn produced in and adapted to North Dakota's climate.

A potato breeding program now under way promises to furnish better varieties of potatoes.

Much remains to be done in barley breeding, rye breeding, grass breeding, and in the breeding of forage crops.

Livestock Production Potential Determined by Nutrition and Disease Control

North Dakota gets an increasingly large share of its wealth from livestock and poultry. In 1942 the total cash income from livestock and livestock products was \$129,219,000, of which nearly one-sixth, or over \$19,000,000, was from poultry and poultry products. It is conservatively estimated that cash receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products in 1944 will amount to \$165,000,000, a sum just about one-half the value of the crops sold, or in other words, even in a bonanza wheat year, livestock and livestock products are accounting for one-third of our wealth production.

Better feeding, better breeding, better grazing conditions, and better sanitation are the keys which will unlock the doors to the wealth which may be created by transforming the farm crops and native and introduced grasses into milk and butter, into eggs and poultry, into beef, pork, and into mutton and lamb.

Better feeding calls for a wider use of protein and mineral supplements, and this in turn calls for a wider understanding by all livestock producers of how and when to use such supplements. Well fed livestock and poultry require adequate amounts of Vitamin A and of Vitamin D. To insure the presence of these vitamins in our hay and forages, more attention must be paid to the proper curing and storing of hay and all fodders. When home grown feeds fail to supply vitamin needs, then and then only should the producer turn to vitamin supplements.

North Dakota has at best a short grazing season. That calls for the best management of the pasture. The pastures of the future will include not only perennial grasses and legumes, but more and more we shall be finding a place for annual pastures, including the pasturing off of cereals and corn. The rancher of the future who is fortunately endowed with native range will find himself avoiding overstocking, controlling weeds, spreading water, and giving more heed to availability of water for his stock.

North Dakota has a splendid national reputation for its administration of a good set of laws affecting the control of animal diseases. Internal parasites of many kinds, however, take a heavy toll—but research and education are pointing the way toward effective control of these parasites. The livestock producer of the future must discover that he cannot afford to feed either internal or external parasites.

The more general use of purebred sires has already effected a great im-

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R. O. C. MESSENGER

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Bismarck, N. D.

W. M. SMART, Executive Secretary



We Can If We Will

There is nothing more encouraging in North Dakota's social life than the renewed interest in government. During the last few years people everywhere have become keenly aware that they can have any kind of government they wish, and in local gatherings in townships, villages and cities they have been studying social political and educational problems with the result that certain definite evils in state affairs have been eliminated.

The Republican Reorganizing committee which crystalized out of this conviction has been a great force in this reawakening, and the thousands of people all over the state who spent time and money to help along this cause have no reason for discouragement. They have helped to elect as fine a group of state officials as have ever held office, and anyone who visits the state capitol is immediately impressed with the courtesy, the candor and the genuine spirit of service that prevail.

But there is one thing the R.O.C. must ever remember. That is, good government is never an accomplished fact. The greatest mistake we could make would be to rest on our oars and say our work is done. Better should we declare, "We have just begun to fight." Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. There are tremendous tasks ahead.

In completing these tasks, we must be guided by three principles:

1. We must serve the people of North Dakota. We must fight against graft, racketeering and governmental waste. We must welcome into our organization every Republican who believes in honest, clean government. We must co-operate with all groups who are trying to bring about a better type of life for our people. We must approach our work in a spirit of humility and give credit where credit is due.

2. Our candidates and party program must represent the free choice of the rank and file of R.O.C. members in vital representative conventions in which the will of the delegates is carried out.

3. We must work hard to complete precinct and county organizations and to strengthen legislative delegations that we may have an effective medium for the attainment and perpetuation of good government.

If every member in every precinct will do his part we can make the Republican Organizing committee a powerful influence for good in North Dakota and our children will rise up and call us blessed.

Hope Springs Eternal

Slowly the world is finding its way out of the valley of the shadows, and all nature is heralding the brighter days ahead. Even the robins are flitting about the lawn with unusual sprightliness, as much as to say, "Whoopie, the boys are coming back." The lilac buds seem to be bursting with glee, the little leaves on the trees are gloriously dancing with the wind and the pine trees seem to have a brighter green than ever. The apple trees will soon put forth colored leaves, pinks, lavenders and browns as much as to say: "We know, too, that the lights are being turned on all over the world." The laughter of boys and girls seem to have a more joyful ring, and there is a light in Mother's eye that was never seen on land or sea. Soon the lilacs will be blooming in all their loveliness, the irises will join the festive chorus and the bridal wreath will be gay with white festoons. Commencement days will come as June fashions a wreath in her hair, and amid the fragrance and glory of spring, sweet girl graduates, decked in all their beauty and grace, will tell of the deeds of our heroes whose skill, courage and steadfastness have saved civilization, and as the ghastliness of Europe's chambers of horrors recedes into the irrevocable past we see in gleeful youth and budding nature the dawn of happier days.

Community Stirrings

One of the most hopeful signs in North Dakota is the renewed interest the people are taking in community enterprises. In nearly every city, village and township there are signs of civic life and vitality. Pick up any weekly North Dakota newspaper and you will be amazed at the worth-while enterprises the people are starting. Mohall is putting into its civic chest provision for a youth center as a memorial to Renville county's war dead. Rugby puts on a Home Folks Service program attended by a thousand people. Watford City institutes an annual spring concert by the high school band and chorus covered by a radio broadcast.

The Minot Y.W.C.A. joins a thousand other "Y" groups in putting on a miniature Y.W.C.A. convention, Patriotic programs are being put on by schools, Women's Relief corps, Legion auxiliaries and scores of other groups. City beautification week is observed throughout the state. Herman Stern,

a busy Valley City merchant, goes to Minot to "pep up" the retailers on the Seventh War Loan campaign. Minot Kiwanians call on International Vice-President J. J. Smith of Regina, Sask., to speak on International Goodwill. Fargo gives a rousing welcome to the state's Townsendites in the Elk's auditorium.

Dean Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural college, who has done as much for better agriculture as any man in America, travels about the state, inspiring people with his magnificent talks on North Dakota's No. 1 Industry. Four-H clubs and Homemakers clubs all over the state hold achievement days on June 13. Crosby Kiwanians put on a good-will meeting for their Canadian brothers. Episcopal youth meet at Jamestown to organize for a united church movement. La-Moure county citizens gather to greet their fellowtownsman, who has become the new United States senator. Ray Brandt, L. T. Orlady, Ken Simons, Harry Polk and many other Missouri Valley development enthusiasts travel about the state, spreading the gospel of irrigation and intensified farming. Best of all in this great community awakening, our Governor, Fred Aandahl, is doing his full part by attending as many community services as possible and inspiring the people to greater community activity.

Faith Is Rewarded

The faith of the pioneers who settled North Dakota and the courage of their sons and daughters who during the drouth and depression of the thirties never lost hope has been rewarded. Millions in debts have been liquidated. Taxes have been paid, counties, cities, villages, townships and school districts are getting in splendid financial condition. Bank footings run two to three times the 1929 peak. The people's savings expressed in bank deposits and war bond purchases are the highest in the state's history. Never before has the net worth of the people been so great, and never have the foundations of agriculture, business and finance been so secure.

In spite of all this phenomenal agricultural prosperity, there are no signs of land inflation. Government reports indicate that North Dakota is at the bottom of the list in price appreciation of farm land from 1939. North Dakota is the lowest with 17 per cent, and South Carolina, the highest, 96 per cent. We not only get more than our share of prizes for the best wheat, barley, flax, potatoes and pure bred livestock in the international shows, but also gain national recognition in war bond sales and agricultural and industrial research.

Best of all the spirit of our people, tested by the fires of adversity and

emerging from the shadows of a great world tragedy, is vibrant with hope and courage, firm in the belief that we live in the best state in the Union and that our sons and daughters returning from the battlefields of the world will find here, peace, prosperity and unfolding opportunities.

Financial Help Needed

To carry on the campaign of precinct and county organization that President Rilie Morgan has outlined will require financial help from every county. The state committee has decided on a membership campaign. Those who have already become members are urged to send in their 1945 contributions. All Republicans who believe in good government are urged to take out memberships and to send their contributions to R.O.C. Headquarters, Grand Pacific, Bismarck, making checks payable to Treasurer Milton Rue. We urge R.O.C. committees in all counties to call meetings and determine what help can be given us in this organization work.



N. OWEN JONES
New North Dakota Highway commissioner.

Dean Walster, who has an interesting article in this issue of the Messenger, will speak at the Ward County Homemakers Achievement Day Program on June 13.

Representative Walter E. Sellens has been elected president of the Bismarck Rotary club, taking office July 1.

B. M. Ryan of Grand Forks has been appointed member of the North Dakota Workmen's compensation board by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl.

North Dakota's Agricultural and Economic Progress Has Been Phenomenal

It is doubtful if there is another state in the Union that offers the opportunities for young men and women to build happy, prosperous homes as are afforded in North Dakota. In past years our colleges and universities have turned out thousands of boys and girls who, thinking that our state offered a limited field, have gone to other states and due to sterling qualities of thrift and energy and a boundless ambition have made their mark in industry, finance, education and almost every phase of economic and cultural life. North Dakota proved to be a wonderful training ground for the development of a fine type of youth possessing courage, vision and persistence. There was something about the broad expanse of the prairies, the long hours of sunshine, the sting of the frost and the storms of winter that produced brave and adventurous spirits whose achievements have been told in the dispatches from Iwo Jima, Tarawa, Guadalcanal and the battlefields of the world.

Now we are beginning to ask the question—Can we not keep a large percentage of these boys and girls in our own state. Like the Persian farmer who traveled all over the world looking for a diamond mine and returned home an old man to find acres of diamonds on his homestead. North Dakotans are coming to recognize the tremendous resources of their own state. Here is just a little factual information about the wonders of our state.

\$7500 Per Farm

Last year North Dakota's 72,000 farms produced a total income of \$617,884,860—which after subtracting feed fed to livestock netted \$514,903,000, or an average of \$7500 per farm. It is doubtful that any other state can show such a record. Furthermore, it was the second crop exceeding half a billion dollars. Right now our farmers with headlights on their tractors are planting more than ten million acres of wheat to provide bread for the world. Last year we produced 161,360,000 bushels of high grade wheat bringing \$224,955,400. We produce the best durum wheat in the U.S., Gilbert Lokken of Brockett, N.D., winning the Pillsbury prize at the International at Chicago on March 27. We grow 94 per cent of the durum in the U.S., and we are developing many new varieties.

Our certified seed potatoes won first prizes in Florida, Texas and other southern states and are being shipped to many foreign countries. The fabulous returns that many of our big potato farmers get are almost unbelievable. There is a potato dehydrating plant at Grand Forks that operates

twenty-four hours a day, handling from 18,000 to 20,000 bushels, with 350 men and women employed. Our eating potatoes are also getting national recognition. In the early part of 1944 it would take from 14,000 to 15,000 cars to ship to market the 10,700,000 bushels of our table stock potatoes in storage. Nearly 7,000,000 bushels of choice eating potatoes were shipped in 1943.

In the slope counties we have one of the most ideal spots in the Western hemisphere for raising livestock. Our livestock men have won many prizes at the international livestock shows. Our livestock production in 1943 was \$193,619,000 and slightly under that figure in 1944. Our dairy industry in 1944 produced over \$40,000,000, beef over \$60,000,000, hogs over \$32,000,000, poultry over \$31,000,000 and sheep and wool over \$11,000,000.

Last year our state produced a record corn crop, 36,250,000 bushels. Farmers are getting wonderful results from hybrid corn. In a couple of years the corn belt has shifted north more than a hundred miles. Starting from a mere ripple in 1932 the tidal wave of hybrid corn has rolled on to eastern North Dakota, and in 1935 a hybrid was developed that could be grown successfully in western and northern North Dakota. Einar Madson of Minot says that flint dent hybrids is solving the problem for the corn grower in the Mouse Riverloop country.

During the last three years North Dakota farmers have produced new wealth amounting to one and a half billion dollars. Nearly one third of the nation's entire flax crop is grown in our state. We are first in the nation in production of flax and barley, second in all wheat and third in potatoes. Our sugar beet industry is growing.

With a comprehensive Missouri valley development program approved by the army engineers and the reclamation bureau in which \$137,483,500 has already been set aside to be spent in North Dakota, our state is to have about 1,500,000 acres of new land put under irrigation. One of the largest items is the Missouri-Souris project costing \$111,912,000 which alone will add 1,108,000 acres to the state's irrigated lands. The work will consist of an earth dam, canals and pumps and will take sixty months to complete. On the immediate program are a dozen additional projects at Bismarck, Hancock Flats, Painted Woods, Wogansport, Square Butte, Knife river, Cannonball reservoir and irrigation plant, Thunderhawk reservoir, each project irrigating from 2,500 to 18,000 acres. The Lewis and Clark project contain-

ing 7,000 acres is already developed and of the 14,800 acres of the Buford-Trenton project 5,200 acres have been completed. Vast additions to the state's agricultural income will result. Many new farm homes will be added and the population of cities and villages will increase. As a part of this new development new electric transmission lines costing \$15,000,000 will be built.

Hunting, fishing and trapping have developed into a ten million dollar industry. Our state will become the hunter's paradise after the war. Over 1,600 non-resident hunter's licenses were sold last year.

Probably our greatest future development lies in industrial development. Western North Dakota is underlaid with some five hundred billions tons of coal. The research analyst of the Western Carbon and Chemical company at Minot, which is undertaking to break down lignite coal into its component parts, says that the merchantable value of all of the ingredients of a ton of lignite coal is approximately \$100, and he can tell you just where there is a market for each of the by products. Over two and a half million tons of lignite were mined last year. The U. S. Bureau of Mines is spending some \$250,000 on a commercial-size pilot plant at Grand Forks, extracting hydrogen gas and motor fuel from lignite. The Minot plant which cost about half a million dollars will process lignite into plastic products, oils and acids. The Lignite Briquetting company at Dickinson is operating at full capacity making a first class grade of lignite fuel. The state's gas wells increased their production from 177,067,000 cubic feet of gas in 1943 to 200,105,000 cubic feet in 1944. Sunflowers are being grown in North Dakota to produce oil. Industrial alcohol is being made out of Red River valley potatoes. A plant at East Grand Forks processes during the summer 5,000 carloads of low grade potatoes handling about 17,000 bushels a day.

Quoting Dr. A. C. Burr of the North Dakota Research foundation, the Minneapolis Star Journal says: "North Dakota in time may become a major source of gasoline for the nation. The state has 14 per cent of the nation's entire coal resources. Each ton of North Dakota lignite can produce 35 gallons of gasoline. A soy bean processing plant is being rapidly completed; a plant for the recovery of phenols, creosols and other chemicals from lignite is being completed. A pilot plant for the gasification of lignite is under construction. North Dakota has great undeveloped resources for a varied industrial economy."

North Dakota's financial comeback is phenomenal. Bank deposits are soaring. Footings are double and treble the palmy days of 1929: Where in America can you find a bank in a town of 167 people that will equal the deposits of \$2,050,710 contained in Representative L. E. Callahan's First State Bank of Munich? On Dec. 1, 1944, the state's 151 state and national banks had total deposits of \$377,411,806 and the estimated savings in the building and loan associations brought the total amount close to four hundred millions. State Treasurer Otto Krueger is custodian of a total of \$33,305,507 in the state's various funds and the bonded indebtedness has been reduced from \$39,000,000 to \$18,000,000.

Thousands of farmers have paid up their real estate and chattel mortgages, and have substantial bank balances to say nothing of unsold wheat in the bins. Counties, cities and school districts have paid off their bonds. In some districts in the state you can travel one or two hundred miles without finding a farm with a mortgage. In spite of all this prosperity there is no land inflation. Prices are still only 70 per cent of the prices prevailing in 1912.

Best of all living conditions on the farms are improving tremendously. Homes are being modernized. Rural electric lines are spreading about the state. We have 5,680 miles of R.E.A. lines now as compared with 218 in 1923. Thousands of farm buildings are being painted. Dakota farms are being dressed up to receive the boys back from the battle fronts of the world.

The forgoing information relates chiefly to improved agricultural, financial and industrial conditions, but there is something infinitely more important and that is the revitalization of community life, the rebirth of hope and confidence, the renewed interest in education and community activities, the work of Four-H clubs, the enrichment of life on the farms, the construction of wildlife havens in abandoned coal fields, community service programs for war veterans, stirring youth conferences and forward church programs, building of homes for the aged, goodwill meetings along the border between Canadians and Americans, community musical programs and lyceum courses, establishment of youth centers and observance of a state-wide beautification week. These all indicate a stirring of those impulses to help and to serve in a wilderness of human need. No wonder people who go to far-off munition centers to help in the war effort are anxious to get back to their home state of vision, hope and goodwill.

Senator Young Visions Spirit of Mutual Help In Rural And City Life

By Senator Milton R. Young

The Republican Organizing Committee is to be congratulated on its selection of William Smart as Campaign Manager, also, I believe, on its decision to continue the ROC Messenger. If we are to continue this fight for clean politics in North Dakota we will have to be working every day from now until election to accomplish the desired goal.

It is my belief that the opposition political paper no longer is much read by the people of North Dakota because of its failure to state the true facts in almost every instance; nevertheless, it presents a picture to the public that must be answered by our organization. This can best be accomplished by a newspaper of our own since most of the good papers in North Dakota have not the time nor the space to devote to purely political matters.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for the appointment to the United States Senate and especially to the Republican Organizing Committee and all its workers who made possible the great victory in this last election and, later, this opportunity for me to serve North Dakota.

This organization, I believe, elected a very sound and progressive group of state and national officials. It is my constant hope that my record here will be such that it will bring credit to our good Governor and the Republican Organizing Committee. As a farmer I naturally take pride in this organization which now has brought four actual farmers to state and national office; no other political organization in North Dakota in recent years has given such high recognition to farmers. Since we are almost entirely an agricultural state in that our prosperity depends primarily on the prosperity which farmers enjoy, I naturally take pride in the fact that so many farmers, including myself, have been given this opportunity to serve North Dakota and the nation.

I find that the vast majority of the members of the United States Senate are lawyers; a great many are former governors and prominent businessmen but few, if any, are actual farmers, that is, farmers who derive their only income from the farm. There are many who are prosperous businessmen and do some farming as a side issue but I believe I am one of the few, if not the only one, in the Senate who is actually a farmer.

My appointment to the Senate Committee on Agriculture here came to me as somewhat of a surprise and certainly is greatly appreciated. At the present

time I am the only one of the North Dakota delegation on the Agriculture Committee. This committee, I believe, is the most important of all to the people of North Dakota and especially to the farmers as through this committee passes practically all legislation which has to do with the future prosperity of our state. It meets almost daily and proper attention to my work on this committee requires practically all the time I have, except that which is necessary to devote to the problems of the businessmen of North Dakota and the answering of letters.

I find the Committee on Agriculture most willing to accept any information I can give them regarding actual farm conditions. At every meeting there are hearings on problems important to North Dakota farmers, such as labor, farm machinery and lumber shortages. Right now hearings are being held on the food shortage which is becoming very acute here in Washington, and elsewhere, with perhaps sixty per cent of the meat markets having no meat products to sell. This often affords me an opportunity to tell them just how the farmers of North Dakota are being handicapped at the present time by lack of necessary skilled labor and the impossibility of buying even enough machinery to properly produce the required amount of food.

It is conservatively estimated here that when the war ends in Europe war production will be cut down at least fifteen per cent, and possibly twenty-five per cent, and that food will become more important than ever. This in itself gives me high hope that our farmers will be given much greater recognition and that our business of raising food will become the most necessary of all for the balance of the war.

So far I have written mostly concerning agriculture. As a farmer I naturally hope to devote a great share of my time to helping the farmers of North Dakota solve their problems to the end that we may have continued prosperity. I believe that in a state such as ours which is mostly agricultural one of the members of its delegation should be permitted to devote the majority of his time to this, our most important industry. However, I don't want the businessmen of North Dakota to think that I am unmindful of their problems; I want every businessman to write me regarding any problems he has and I will do my utmost to help him in every way possible. During the nearly thirteen years that I

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Community Youth Centers Would Be Fitting Memorial To War Dead

By Judge Gudmundur Grimson

The most valuable asset of any community is its youth. The primary responsibility in that connection is in the home, but, because the whole future of a community depends upon the rising generation, it also has a supplemental responsibility.

When the present generation was young, school during the day time, the chores at home morning and night, took care of its energy and lessened the desire for adventure. There were not many outside distractions and perhaps the previous generation had its young people in better control and under stricter discipline than seems to be the case now.

Modern inventions and conveniences practically eliminate the chores. There are now many distractions to entice youth away from home. Then, especially in these war times, the parents are too much occupied in the daily duties of life to give the attention, companionship and counsel the younger generation needs.

As a result, especially in towns, villages and cities, young people are left very much to their own devices outside of school hours. There is usually no place provided where they can congregate for their own activities. Consequently they form their little gangs on street corners and in alleys; they develop their own, often erring, adventures; they hang around beer parlors, liquor stores and pool rooms. The atmosphere, ideas and suggestions in such places are not conducive to training for good citizenship.

To overcome this condition community projects are necessary,—projects that supplement the school, but can not adequately be furnished in the individual home. In the winter the community should provide skating rinks, in the summer swimming pools. There should be places for all who desire basketball, baseball and football. Provisions should be made for other games. Handicraft shops would attract many from the streets. Full utilization should be made of school buildings and equipment all day and evening. Perhaps an unused church basement could be used for the development of the youth of that church.

The 1941 session of the Legislature passed the Youth Council Act, now sections 50-1601 to 1604, 1943 Revised Code. This provides for a council of the representatives of the local government, churches, American Legion, service clubs, womens clubs, and welfare organizations to make a survey of the youth of the community, coordinate the leisure activities existing

for them and provide the place, method and means for a healthful outlet for their energies and love of adventure.

After such survey and plans such Youth Council could, perhaps, best carry out the purposes of the act by a provision for a full, or part, time supervisor of the leisure activities of its young people. Why should not such a supervisor be a part of every school system?

Many communities have provided for youth canteens, dry night clubs and similar institutions, which are successful when properly managed. The young people will do much of the managing if given the proper supervision.

In 1919 the Legislature passed a law providing for memorials for servicemen lost in World War 1. Something along that line will undoubtedly be done after this war.

The American Legion has endorsed the idea of "live memorials" for those lost in this war. By that is meant some useful projects for the development and enjoyment of the youth and adults of the community. The memory of those heroes can best be honored by projects that help preserve the American way of life for which they died.

With the same purpose in mind Senate Bill No. 121 was introduced in the last session of the Legislature, giving the governing board of the park district, city, village or township, authority to establish such live memorials in the form of recreational centers, and facilities for character building. It provided such memorials might consist of parks, playgrounds, gymnasiums, handicraft shops, recreation centers, swimming pools, skating rinks, and other character and health building institutions. It allowed one or more political subdivisions to unite for that purpose. A limited amount of public funds was authorized as was a small tax levy upon the vote of the political subdivision concerned. Authority was also given for the receipt of donations.

The bill was endorsed by the North Dakota Conference of Social Welfare and the officers of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled War Veterans, the North Dakota Federation of Labor and the Boy Scouts of America and of many other organizations. The bill failed. By the next session the time will be more ripe for its passage. However, because of the publicity given the matter, several offers of donations to such memorials were received, show-

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Needs Of Boys And Girls Returning From War Will Be Met By State And Nation

The needs of North Dakota boys and girls returning from service are being carefully considered by the officials of the newly established Department of Veterans Affairs and its affiliated county service organizations, provision for which was made by a law enacted by the recent legislature.

Under this law the state administrator will co-ordinate the work of the fifty-three county veteran's officers in presentation of claims, securing employment and aiding veterans in getting established in civilian life. Another law establishes a revolving fund of \$125,000 for temporary loans to veterans while they are negotiating loans and educational assistance under the federal G-I bill. The legislature also passed a veterans preference bill, giving qualified veterans preference in all vacancies in positions in the state and its subdivisions. The bill does not contemplate throwing qualified incumbents out of office, but gives the veteran the preference where positions are open by resignation, death or removal for cause.

The second \$1,000,000 appropriation for post-war aid to veterans was made by the 1945 legislature which also passed a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment of a 2 mill state levy as part of a contemplated \$10,000,000 post-war fund for veterans.

Explaining the benefits under the federal G.I. bill of rights, Walter R. Johnson of Fargo, chief rehabilitation officer for the state, said recently at the Minot Rotary club:

"In World War I, North Dakota sent into service approximately 30,000 men. In World War II we have sent approximately 65,000 men. Our load, then, should approximate twice of that following World War I. Expansion of the present office will be effected should there be need for such expansion.

"Gen. Frank T. Hines, the administrator of veterans affairs, is very concerned that our service be extended to World War I veterans and, particularly, that World War II veterans not only be fully informed of their rights to benefits, but that the source of that benefit be brought as near to his home as good administration and needs will permit. The benefits cover U. S. government life insurance, hospitalization, compensation and pension entitlements, dependency allowances, rehabilitation, vocational training, and the wide coverage of benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights including the right to file for review of type of discharge, education of the veteran, the loan pro-

vision which brings a federal guarantee of 50 per cent of a loan for home or business investment, assistance in obtaining employment and payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

"You can be assured, and you can assure your boys and girls who may be in service, that there is a federal agency which is efficiently functioning to aid and assist them in every possible way on their return to civil life from their military service."

* * *

Wells County Post Veterans of Foreign Wars has established 200 as its 1946 membership goal.



OTIS BRYANT
Member N. D. Workmen's Compensation board.

YOUNG

(Continued from Page 6)

served in the North Dakota legislature I think my record will show that I cooperated to the fullest extent to help them secure beneficial legislation necessary in their every day conduct of business.

Perhaps one of the reasons for the recent great success of the Republican Organizing Committee was the close working cooperation between farmers and businessmen. For the first time in a long while in North Dakota politics both these groups worked hand in hand recognizing each other's problems. Certainly any farmer knows that his success on the farm depends largely on his being able to go to his nearby town and find there every service needed on the farm. A farmer when he goes to town needs implements, repairs, banking, insurance, professional and many other services.

As the San Francisco Conference, composed of some fifty different nations, meets in the hope of effecting



ANTON N. LAVIK
Former state senator, new director of N. D. Laboratories.

some world organization for peace there is a prayer in my heart that it may be successful to the end that future wars may be averted. This conference I know represents the hopes and aspirations of human souls everywhere. After this tremendous cost in blood and lives and suffering there must be found a way to peace. We have found a way to cooperate with various nations of the world to successfully prosecute a war—then also there ought to be a way to solve the problems of peace through like cooperation.

Perhaps the final result of this organization will not be entirely satisfactory to every individual or nation, neither was the constitution of the United States when first adopted satisfactory to everyone; it can be amended, however, from time to time and I believe made into an organization which will bring peace to this war-torn world. It is my sincere prayer, hope and wish that this San Francisco Conference will be successful and that its draft for a world peace will be such that I can vote for its adoption.

WALSTER

(Continued from Page 3)

provement in North Dakota's livestock, but there are still too many scrub sires in use.

Better housing, too, will play its part in the future, because North Dakota's long winter calls for the proper solution of the many problems dealing with better insulation, ventilation, and lighting.

Yes, North Dakota's No. 1 industry has a future. Much, but not all, of that future is within the control of the farmer and rancher on the land, some of it within the control of the State, and some of its future will be affected by national and world policies and programs. Our agriculture future calls for an informed citizenry constantly alert to the influences which play upon our No. 1 industry.

GRIMSON

(Continued from Page 6)

ing the general interest and approval of the public.

In its last Community Chest Drive Mohall included an item for some suitable memorial. It is now proposed to use the fund so raised for the establishment of a Youth Center. It is further planned to include an item annually in the Community Chest Drive for the further development and upkeep of such a center. That would seem a desirable way for any community to take now.

It would appear that there are many things a community can do for the bettering of youth conditions. There is no more valuable public service. Let us not forget that today's youth are tomorrow's citizens.

SEND IN THIS COUPON — TODAY

R.O.C. Headquarters, Grand Pacific, Bismarck, N. D.
Senator Milton Rue, Treasurer.

To help you in your organization work, I enclose check for \$..... Please put me on mailing list for R. O. C. Messenger.

Name.....

Address.....

CITY

County.....

MORGAN

(Continued from Page 1)

After the committee had been set up, there followed many meetings and many conferences. Much preliminary work was done immediately in most of the counties of the state. Members of the committee traveled about the state, telling the people of the plans, the purposes and the program of the Republican Organizing committee. One of the first things done was the formulation of a statement of principles which stated in plain and unequivocal language the broad general platform of the committee. The cornerstone of that statement of principles contained this statement, and I quote: "We deem the issue of good government, honestly and efficiently administered, to be paramount in North Dakota, and to secure that kind of government for this state we will aid and assist only those candidates for public office, both state and legislative, whose political associations are such as to make them free and independent in the administration of the state's business, and whose honor and integrity is above reproach." Unquote.

Frequently, as we went about the state carrying on our first organization work, we were asked: "Who are your candidates?" Our answer to that question was invariably the same. We had no candidates. It was not within the province of our committee to advance or retard the interests of any candidates. We were merely setting up the organization and the machinery to be used by the candidates in carrying on their campaign after they had been duly selected.

We promised the people that we would call a statewide delegate convention to which we would invite every county in North Dakota to send its delegates. It would be the right and the duty of that convention, made up of men and women in the Republican party in this state who believe in clean politics and honest government, to endorse a slate of candidates.

Every promise and every pledge made by the committee was scrupulously fulfilled. A convention was called in March last year. Practically every county in the state was represented in that convention with almost 300 delegates in attendance. The delegates discussed and debated many issues and many personalities. After more than two days of hard and intensive work, a progressive, forward-looking platform was adopted and a slate of candidates for national and state offices was endorsed.

In the campaign which followed, culminating in the primary election on June 27, 1944, ten of the fourteen candidates endorsed by the Republican Organizing Committee convention were successful. This magnificent result was due to several things:

First, was the loyal and enthusiastic support given the candidates endorsed by our convention by tens of thousands of high minded men and women in North Dakota who gave unstintedly of their time, their energies and their money to bring about the nomination of our candidates. These men and women had no selfish purpose to serve. They sought nothing for themselves. They desired only to see that the Republican party was made an instrument for good government in this state, instead of a vehicle to carry unscrupulous politicians into office.

The second reason for our success was the high type of candidates selected by our convention for the various national and state offices. More than any other convention in recent years, we brought into the political picture in North Dakota new names and new faces; men who had not heretofore been active in politics on a state-wide basis; men like Fred G. Aandahl, Nels Johnson, Otto Krueger, Milton R. Young, Otis Bryant, Floyd Henderson and others. They had new and fresh viewpoints; they were close to the people and they were not handicapped by previous inhibitions and commitments.

The third, and by no means the least important, reason for our success in the primary election in 1944 was the organization work which had been done during the previous year. In almost every county in the state we had some kind of an organization—some of them very active and effective organizations—ready to start functioning after the candidates had been selected by the convention. This was in line with the program suggested when the idea for the Republican Organizing Committee was first conceived. Without this previous organizational work, we might not have been successful.

Following the success of our candidates in the primary, nine out of the ten who were nominated in June, were elected in the general election in the fall.

We may be pardoned, we believe, if we say that the Republican Organizing Committee has rendered a great service to the people of North Dakota and to the Republican party in this state. Such a statement is not made in any boastful spirit. On the contrary, it is made in all humility and in due recognition of the duty and the responsibility which still rests upon us as Republicans and as good citizens. It is our duty and our responsibility to complete the work so well begun. It is a duty and a responsibility which we owe to our state and to our party.

Recognizing this duty and this responsibility, the Republican Organizing Committee has already taken up the work which was left off after the general election last fall. We propose

to go forward, building and perfecting the organization which has been started, until it reaches into every precinct in every county in North Dakota.

Some will say that it is only six months since we had an election in North Dakota. That is true. But I would point out that it is only 14 months until we have another primary election and that 12 months hence we will be in the midst of a campaign which may well determine the future of North Dakota and the Republican party in this state. We must begin now to plan and prepare for that campaign.

Let me point out, also, that control of the official Republican organization in this state is still in the hands of the Langer-Vogel political machine. That control begins right down in the precincts where precinct committeemen are elected. These precinct committeemen make up the Republican County Central Committee in each county. These county central committees, in turn, select the members of the state central committee. A majority of the county central committees and a majority of the members of the state central committee is still firmly in control of Mr. Langer and his political lieutenants. This is because precinct committeemen were not elected in 1944 and those elected in 1942 hold over until 1946.

Our first duty to our state and our party is to see to it that a sufficient number of precinct committeemen, in a sufficient number of counties, are elected in June, 1946, to place control of the party in the hands of men and women who will use it for the best interests of the state as a whole and not for any selfish faction or personal group. Our second duty is to see that honest and capable men and women are endorsed, nominated and elected to national and state offices.

During the legislative session this winter, several meetings of our committee were held to discuss and formulate preliminary plans. One meeting has been held since the legislature adjourned. At this meeting it was decided to employ a full time executive secretary who will devote his entire time and effort to organization work. The man we selected, by unanimous choice, was Mr. William Smart of Minot. Mr. Smart is well known in almost every section of North Dakota and needs little introduction from me. He is a life-long resident of North Dakota. He is a former mayor of Minot. He served in the house of representatives in the sessions of 1941 and 1945. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the primary election in 1942.

Mr. Smart will have his headquarters in Bismarck where an office has already been established. During the coming months he will spend much of

his time in the various counties of the state helping to set up county-wide organizations where none exist and improving organizations that are already functioning. A special effort will be made to see that candidates for precinct committeemen, favorable to good government, are entered in every precinct in the state in the primary election next June.

To be successful, an organization cannot be a one-man affair. Mr. Smart cannot do the job alone. He must have the active help and cooperation of every man and woman in the Republican party who stands for the principles we espouse. I appeal to you to give him that help and cooperation.

To carry on the organizing program we have outlined, costs money. There are salaries to be paid, rents to be paid, telephone bills to be paid, and many other bills which inevitable accumulate in this work. Our organization, from its very beginning, has depended upon the people of North Dakota for its financial support. That support has come in small amounts from thousands of people. We intend that it shall continue along that line.

There was a time in North Dakota when employees of the state, and those who did business with the state, were expected to carry the financial burden of the political group which controlled the state offices and departments. That has not and will not be done during the administration of men elected to public office with the support and endorsement of our organization. We believe the people should not only control, but finance, their political organizations. Therefore, we ask you, if you favor the principles for which we stand, and approve of the kind of men we have endorsed and elected to public office, we ask you to give us your financial support. Any contribution you desire to make will be accepted. Send it to Senator Milton Rue, treasurer of the Republican Organizing Committee, Bismarck, North Dakota.

And finally, my friends, we ask you to join with us and with tens of thousands of other good citizens of North Dakota, in completing the work that has been so well begun; the work of rehabilitating and revitalizing the Republican party in this state to the end that it may be an instrument of service to all of the people of our state. Our motto for the coming months should be, as it is for millions of our boys and girls on the battlefields of the world: "Let us finish the job."

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