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## R.O.C. Messenger, July 1945

Republican Organizing Committee

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## Agricultural Research Will Add To Happiness and Prosperity of All People of North Dakota

A vision of what agricultural research will do for all the people of North Dakota was given at the formal transfer of the Ward county farm to the state for the North Central Agricultural Experiment station at Minot by Dean Walster of the College of Agriculture, Gov. Fred. G. Aandahl, Howard Henry, president of the North Dakota Board of Higher Education, President Swain of the Minot State Teachers college, Henry T. Swenson of Columbus, N. D., chairman of the board of visitors of the new experiment station, and Hal Davis of the Minot Daily News, chairman of the meeting, and Attorney General Nels Johnson.

Gov. Aandahl estimated that at least 25 per cent of North Dakota's farming success in recent years is due to development through agricultural research of disease-resisting varieties of grain and that tremendous benefits through soil conservation will be won in the future.

"I know of nothing that the people of Ward county could have done in the greater farm prosperity than by expanding our agricultural research facilities," said Gov. Aandahl.

Howard Henry stated that if new types of rust-resisting grains had been developed a few years sooner, the people of North Dakota would have been millions of dollars ahead.

"We are going to give a two-year agricultural course in our Minot college," said President Swain. "We will not only teach agriculture to our rural teachers, but we will teach it to a large number of your people who we hope will return to make North Dakota their home."

"Through experimentation in agricultural laboratories we will get the answers 'yes' or 'no' to many farm problems," said Henry T. Swenson, chairman of the board of visitors of the twelve counties in the experiment's stations area.

"This is one world, and I do not like to use the words rural people and city people," said Dean Walster in a masterly address on the "Four Pillars of Agricultural Research", "We are all just people, and we must learn to live together." When we develop this pillar of social science, a much neglected field and one in which it is difficult

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## Aviation Has Bright Future in Dakota

By Wesley E. Keller, Chairman  
Division of Aeronautics—State of  
North Dakota

Flying is far from the exclusive pastime for "the city slicker." North Dakota farmers, too, will find that it offers many advantages to increase the pleasure and efficiency of farm or ranch life.

Owning and flying a plane of his own should not be considered a luxury or hobby of a farmer or rancher although he may find that his hobby of flying will turn into a real business asset. They can use planes to inspect fences, locate lost livestock, dust insecticides on crops, hunt predatory animals which prey on livestock and save many days formerly lost by flying after machinery repairs. And, they can use their own fields for landing.

That old question from the last war "How Ya Going To Keep 'Em Down On The Farm" is passe now—cuz you aren't.

There will be 3,000,000 war trained pilots, airmen and groundmen who will probably still want to flap their wings—and a good share of those are boys from North Dakota farms and ranches. Not only will they want planes because they have become accustomed to the speed, safety, convenience and efficiency of flying—but they will want to utilize flying for pleasure to relieve the monotony of farm life by visits to far-off vacation spots, as well as to shorten the time formerly spent on such tedious tasks as riding fence, trips to town for supplies, etc.

This creates a challenge to the merchants in the larger cities of North Dakota. If they do not see to it that their cities are equipped with adequate 24-hour airports, complete with hangars, lunchrooms, comfort stations and plane-repair facilities, it will be a simple thing for North Dakota flyers to just stay in the air an hour or two longer to reach the up-to-date town with a modern airport in the next town or the neighboring state.

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## Good Government is Best Politics Says Attorney Gen. Nels Johnson

### To Secure Better State Government Women Must Work Between Campaigns

That women should work the year round to secure better government and that the local precinct is the place at which to start is the opinion of Mrs. John B. Cooley of Minot who has had a vast experience in public affairs in the state and who at the request of the editor of the Messenger submitted the following interesting article:

"Politics—something for the men."

That's what many women think. Yet, politics is the science of government, and like the service of the WACS, the WAVES or the SPARS, it is really "something for the girls"—as well as for the men. Women have made a magnificent contribution to our war effort. This has been total war. If women will serve their country as well in time of peace, they can safeguard that peace, and make for better government here at home.



MRS. JOHN B. COOLEY

Mrs. John B. Cooley of Minot, N. D., who has done valiant work for good government in North Dakota.

It isn't too difficult to inspire women to carry on in some spectacular campaign. The most difficult thing to do is to keep women—and men, too,—interested in the affairs of their state and their nation between campaigns. Politics, like charity, begins at home, and we should be acquainting ourselves

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The terms good government and good politics, are really synonymous, according to Attorney General Nels Johnson, who was asked by the Messenger Editor to give his opinion on the relation between government officials and political organizations. Following is Mr. Johnson's article:

"Politics" is defined by Webster as "the science and art of government." Good politics and good government should be synonymous. But, alas, they are not. The word "politics" in the minds of the average man has come to mean something separate and apart from good government.

Good politics, that is clean, wholesome, straight-forward politics, should result in good government. This can be accomplished only if those in whose hands rests the control of government are possessed of a high standard of ethics and are imbued with high ideals in the conduct of their political activities. In other words, the standards of action which result in good government should be on a high plain. This is so, because out of political activities are shaped and grow all of the activities of government under our political party system in this country.

The ROC was organized on the basis of the concept, "that the issue of good government honestly and efficiently administered", was the paramount need of North Dakota. Upon that principle the ROC conducted both the primary and fall campaign of 1944, and upon that principle, at least as far as we can determine, it won most of the offices in our state government in the general election last fall. So it seems fairly certain that that is what the people of this state want. All the members of the ROC, and especially those of us who now occupy positions of trust in the government of the state of North Dakota, must never lose sight of that fact, because it is the very core of the thought that was the inspiring motive for the organization of the ROC and has come to be a felt need in North Dakota politics, due to many factors which were and still are prevalent.

The people of North Dakota, as shown by last fall's election, are in full agreement with the ROC that there was and is need for good, clean, straight-forward government in this state. They said so at the election and

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## Stutsman County Does Effective Work in Precinct Organization

Stutsman county Republican workers have proven that despite the fact that most North Dakotans are very busy people an effective county and precinct organization can be built.

Some years ago the non-partisan league had a big majority of precinct committeemen in this county. Then a few Republicans got busy and made a quiet survey of all the precincts in the county. They prevailed on Republicans who believed in honest and efficient government to become candidates for precinct committeemen, and in a short time the entire picture in the county had changed. Now an overwhelming majority of the committeemen are strong supporters of the Republican Organizing committee, and whenever there is an election the county goes strong for good government both in the state and the nation.

The change in Stutsman county is due to the leadership of a few individuals, among them Senator Feton, H. C. Dahl, chairman of the Republican committee, Una Nierling, secretary, Paul Drew and Robert Eddy of the state committee, and other committee members distributed throughout the county—men of vision who saw the opportunity to make a contribution to good government, and went to work.

This committee has recently provided us with an excellent mailing list of Republican workers in such towns as Streeter, Cleveland, Windsor, Eldridge, Woodworth, Spiritwood, Ypsilanti, Jamestown, Buchanan, Pingree Montpelier, Courtney, Kensal, Medina, Wimbledon, and Gackle. These names will all receive the R.O.C. Messenger regularly.

Senator Feton, who knows nearly every farmer in Stutsman county and has been wonderful help to the committee in perfecting the county organization stresses one fact, that in forming the county campaign committee, every district in the county should be represented and that as many as possible of the members should be from the county districts. It is a mistake, he thinks, to select a majority of the committee members from the county seat. Good government, not factionalism, has been emphasized by the Stutsman County leaders.

What Stutsman county has done, any County can accomplish. Many other North Dakota counties have built strong organizations as proven by the large majorities piled up for Aandahl, Dahl, Johnson and Krueger last fall. The story of Stutsman's outstanding work is offered to encourage others to do likewise.



Attorney General Nels Johnson discusses good government.

## William Lemke Discusses Missouri River Project

By Congressman William Lemke

A great deal has been said about the Missouri River Basin Project. Many people have written to Members of Congress asking them to either vote for or against the MVA. I am sure that these do not realize that there are at least six MVA bills. However, I am satisfied that most of those who write are not interested in any of the MVA bills; they are interested in the Missouri River Basin Development, and not in any MVAs.

The Missouri River Project is now an assured fact. An appropriation of over \$4,000,000 will be made to start the work on this Basin. The people of North Dakota are finally getting what they have been working for, for over twenty years—the Missouri River Diversion Project.

The Murray MVA Bill was unanimously ditched by the Senate Flood Control Committee. That Committee followed the O'Mahoney Amendment which was passed last December. That Amendment provides that the Army Engineers shall build the dams and that the Bureau of Irrigation and Reclamation shall control the use of the water after the dams are completed. Irrigation, mining, livestock and domestic uses are given priority over navigation.

Why create a new bureau when we are already have too many? Have we

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## Education in North Dakota Centers Around No. 1 Industry, Agriculture

Unstinted praise of the achievements of North Dakota's agricultural research scientists at the state school of agriculture is given by State Superintendent of Public Instruction Arthur E. Thompson in the following interview given to the Messenger:

Public education in North Dakota has always enjoyed the interest and confidence of its people since statehood. Most of the people of North Dakota stem from northern Europe and the British Isles. This stock has always been known for its interest in learning.

The Constitution of the State of North Dakota very clearly sets out the qualifications for citizenship to perpetuate representative government. As such the contributions of our public schools and higher institutions have been a real force in developing a progressive and forward looking state.

The economy of the state is dependent directly on agriculture. Because of this economy and the need of promoting uses of our products some of the finest scientific developments in grains, vegetables, fruits, cattle and poultry have been developed at our agricultural college. The results of the work by these self sacrificing scientists have multiplied the income of the state millions of times in comparison to the salaries.

Our state University has produced leaders in all walks of professional life. Any number of them could be enumerated who are outstanding as playwrights, lawyers, statesmen, scientists, and others.

The teachers' colleges of North Dakota produced thousands of forward looking teachers who have given their services for the promotion of childhood and citizenship.

Our School of Forestry has contributed millions of trees and information about their care. The School of Science is one of the outstanding trade and industrial schools in the United States.

All public schools and higher institutions have been geared to the war effort.

It's an axiom that the services of our government is in direct ratio to the state income. Because of the lower per capita income in an agricultural state, the people are required to make a greater effort to promote and maintain their public schools in comparison to industrial states. North Dakota has accepted this challenge. Although our salaries are relatively low as compared to national standards, yet it has made a fine showing in relation to its income. Public education has never

degenerated into political controversy in our state legislature. We hope it never will.

There is a new appraisal of education. It is becoming more clear to our leaders that the more school training people have, the more their wants are and that in turn promotes more business. With the promotion of citizenship and the promotion of citizenship and culture, we are standing on a forward looking foundation in North Dakota. May our men of talent and vision in all walks of life contribute, counsel and advise to this important part of our government—the public school.

## Republican Women Lead In Public Positions

Republican women lead in government service, according to Mrs. Pearl Porter, vice chairman of the R.O.C.

In Congress, Republican women representatives lead 5 to 4, and hold the record for the longest combined service," says Mrs. Porter. "In state legislatures, 126 of the 234 women members are Republicans. Between 60 and 70 per cent of other women state officials are Republicans."

"The 1945 record of women state legislators is an all-time high," Miss Martin said, "and reflects the increasingly important and valuable contribution being made by women to government affairs. "Never before in the history of women in public office have women made such striking gains. They are serving in 39 state legislatures. Sixteen are Senators and 218 are in the lower house.

"This year's gains are notable, as contrasted with the 33 women lawmakers who served back in 1922, and the previous top record of 149 in 1929. The state rosters list 31 more Republican women legislators this year than Democrats."

## State Officers Give Commencement Addresses

Governor Fred G. Aandahl gave the commencement addresses at the high schools at New Salem and Elgin, and also spoke at the Grand Forks county graduation exercises on June 22.

Attorney General Nels Johnson gave the Memorial day address at Napoleon at 10:00 a.m. May 30 and in the evening gave the commencement address at the high school exercises at Hazen. On the evening of June 1 he spoke to the graduates at the School of Forestry at Bottineau.

## Many Counties Respond To Precinct Organization Appeal

That the plan of the R.O.C. committee to conduct a state-wide campaign to strengthen and perfect county organizations is meeting with favor is indicated by the large numbers of letters received from R.O.C. workers in various sections. Nearly all counties have been heard from, and a couple of thousand of additional names have been added to the R.O.C. Messenger list. A substantial number of contributions of from \$5 to \$50 to help out on the expense of the state organization work has been received. Many additional counties will hold meetings during the next sixty days to perfect their organizations.

Among the counties who have reported progress are:

Adams—Mailing lists furnished by Carl J. Austad of Hettinger for Hettinger, Reeder, Haynes and Bucyrus.

Barnes county—Senators P. L. Foss and Melvin Olson and M. F. Peterson of Nome, N. D. Mailing lists received from Nome, Lucca, Litchville, Hastings, Valley City, Kathryn, Oriska, Fingal and Eastedge.

Burke county—C. L. Olson, Flaxton, chairman; Carl Kagel, vice president; Jens Larsen, treasurer.

Burleigh—Carl Nelson, Bismarck, chairman; W. T. Kraft, Bismarck, secretary.

Benson—George Dickinson, Minnewaukan, chairman; V. A. Helberg, Minnewaukan, secretary.

Cass county—Mat Camitsch, Fargo chairman; Fred Olson, Fargo, secretary.

Griggs—C. P. Dahl, Jessie, chairman; L. A. Sayer, Cooperstown, secretary.

Cavalier—Ed A. Hill, Wales, chairman; Robert Q. Price, Langdon, secretary.

Emmons—Senator E. H. Brant of Linton furnished mailing lists for Braddock, Kintyre, Hazelton, Linton, Strasburg, Livona, Temvik and Hague.

Foster—E. K. Schaffer, Carrington, chairman; H. R. Tenburg, Carrington, secretary.

Grand Forks—D. C. MacDonald, Grand Forks, chairman; Kenneth Dale, Grand Forks, secretary.

LaMoure—Dr. C. F. Young, LaMoure, chairman; H. Burnett, LaMoure, secretary. Good mailing lists for Edgeley, Kulm, Verona, Grand Rapids, Berlin, Jud, Litchville, Marian, Dickey, Adrian, Nortonville.

McHenry—Mailing lists furnished by H. M. Hendrickson of Granville and Ole Ettetstad of Balfour or Drake, Granville, Velve, Voltaire, Towner, Berwick, Verendrye.

Morton—R. O. Young, Mandan, chairman; L. J. Hughes, Mandan, secretary.

Nelson—Einar Johnson, Lakota, chairman; Frank Olson, Aneta, secretary.

Pembina—W. K. Parnell, Cavalier, chairman; J. E. Argue, Hamilton, secretary. Good mailing lists from Cavalier, Hamilton, Mountain, Neche, St. Thomas, Akra, Dayton, Hoople, Park River.

Pierce county—Senator Oksendahl and Representative Allen. Mailing lists from Tunbridge, Rugby, Wolford, Orrin, Pleasant Lake, Balta, Berwick, Barton, York, Harvey.

Ramsey—Harry Johnson, Edmore, chairman; Fred P. Mann, Devils Lake, secretary. Excellent mailing list furnished by Harold Serungard.

Ransom—Phil Hoff, Lisbon, chairman; H. P. Remington, Lisbon, secretary. Mailing lists from Englevale, Sheldon, Elliott, Lisbon, Ft. Ransom, Verona.

Renville—Senator Krenz and Walter Trout furnished lists for Mohall, Tolley, Sherwood, Norma, Glenburn, Lorraine and Grano.

Richland—Vernon M. Johnson, Wahpeton, chairman. Mailing lists from Wahpeton and Fairmont.

Rolette—Arthur Johnson, Rolette, chairman; John A. Stormon, Rolla, secretary. Good mailing lists from Rolla, Dunseith and Thorne.

Sargent county—N. D. Nelson, Milnor, chairman. Mailing lists furnished by Representative Klefstad for Forman, Milnor, DeLamere, Gwinner, Havana, Rutland, Brampton, Straubville, Cayuga and Cogswell.

Sioux county—Fred Rott, Selfridge, chairman; R. B. McDonald, Solen, secretary.

Sheridan—L. S. Hanson, McClusky, chairman. Mailing lists from McCluskey, Goodrich, Martin, Annamoose, Kief, Mercer and Pickardsville.

Steele—Senator Steve Nelson furnished lists for Finley, Sharon, Hope, Luverne, Portland, Blabon.

Stutsman—H. C. Dahl, Jamestown, chairman; Una Nierling, Jamestown, secretary. Mailing lists from all cities and villages in county.

Trails—Harvey B. Knudson, Mayville, chairman; R. A. Power, Portland, secretary and treasurer.

Ward—Walter Troxell, Berthold, chairman; Dave Hovey, Minot, secretary. Good mailing lists for Minot, Berthold, Carpio, Hartland, Kenmare, Donnybrook, Foxholm, Burlington, Sawyer, Minot, Lansford, Deering.

Walsh—Charles Lester, Forest River, chairman; A. G. Tverberg, Grafton, secretary. Mailing lists from Grafton, Lankin, Forest River, Minto.

Wells—Albert E. Reddig, Cathay, chairman; H. D. Braeger, Fessenden, secretary. Mailing lists from Manfred, Harvey, Heimdahl, Heaton, Cathay, Hamburg, Bremen, Hurdsfield.

Williams—George Koch, Williston, chairman. Senator Dahlen furnished mailing lists Williston, Marmon, Buford, Ray, Epping, Wildrose, Tioga, Alamo, Hanks, Grenora, Bonetrail.

Letters and lists also received from Hettinger, Logan, McIntosh, Grant, Billings, Slope, Adams, Dickey.

## Thirty-three Senators Vote Against Erickson

Although the senate failed to find Oscar Erickson, commissioner of insurance, guilty on the impeachment charges, thirty-three senators out of the forty-nine voted for conviction on one or more of the ten specifications.

The largest vote against Erickson, 30 to 19, was on the charge of receiving a kickback from L. M. Peet of Des Moines, Ia. Those voting:

For conviction (30): Beaton, Blank, Bond, Brant, Braun, Bridston, Brunsdale, Conrad, Dahlen, Drew, Fetton, Flatt, Foss, Frojen, Kehoe, Krenz, Lofthus, Morgan, Nelson of Griggs-Steele counties, Nordhagen, O'Brien, Oksendahl, Olson of Barnes, Page, Raschko, Rue, Stucke, Troxel, Wog, Work.

For acquittal (19): Bilden, Day, Greiser, Kamrath, Leno, Lynch, Mogck, Murry, Nelson of McKenzie, Olson of McHenry, Olson of Mountrail, Peterson, Reinke, Schrock, Semerad, Shure, Streibel, Thatcher, Wahlund.

In addition to the twenty-eight anti-Langer members, five non-partisan league members, Blank of Morton, Murry of Rolette, Nordhagen of Benson, Stucke of McLean and Beaton of Cass voted for conviction on one or more counts. If these thirty-three members had all voted alike on one specification, Mr. Erickson would have been convicted.

## CORPORATION REPORTS DUE

Secretary of State Thomas Hall is asking for annual corporation reports which are due July 1, and will become delinquent on Aug. 1.

## MINOT ENROLLMENT 500

The summer enrollment of the Minot State Teachers college is expected to reach 500, not including the Navy V-12 students registered at the campus school.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

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to obtain sound, practical research workers, we will have research departments in economics, political science, sociology and human relations. The roots of our culture are embedded in many parts of the world, and we must learn the great art of living together."

How individual counties, cities and villages could be used as laboratories in solving such problems as municipal government, local taxation, road building, drainage problems, farm tenancy, trucking and marketing problems was explained by Dean Walster.

Stating that the agricultural research program rests on four pillars—plant science, animal science, agricultural engineering and social science, he said:

"The pillar of agricultural engineering in North Dakota's own land-grant college, in a state that spends more for power and machinery per farm than many other states, is a pretty wobbly pillar, and at present not much more than a broken column.

"I have fought a losing fight to win both adequate space and adequate personnel for it, but I shall not give up the fight."

"Our intention is to have carried forward at each of the branch experiment stations some one or more distinctive projects which will get major emphasis at that station.

"For example, at the new North Central station we expect to emphasize the production of quantities of pure-bred seeds for dissemination, to a territory which is largely dependent upon grain farming.

"We shall ultimately install experiments on turkey production and breeding. In this connection I hope I may be able to secure the cooperation of some federal agency, possibly even to the extent of getting assignment of personnel."

Hal Davies, publisher of the Minot Daily News, through whose untiring efforts in co-operation with the Agricultural committee of the Minot Association of Commerce, the North Central station idea was launched, acted as chairman of the meeting. Much of the success of the project is due to Lloyd Arndt, chairman of the Association of Commerce committee, D. W. King and his associates on the board of Ward county commissioners, R. A. H. Brandt, president of the Minot Association of Commerce, Howard Henry of Westhope, Walter Blume of the Farmers Union, A. F. Arneson, state commissioner of higher education, the Ward county legislative delegation and towering above them all Dean Walster of the College of Agriculture.

## R. O. C. MESSENGER

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W. M. SMART, Executive Secretary



## We're All in the Same Boat

One of the most favorable signs on the economic horizon is the growing realization that the interests of the businessman, the farmer and the workman are identical. This is particularly true in North Dakota where to a remarkable degree the financial success of everyone depends on whether the farmer prospers or not. In North Dakota agriculture is the No. 1 industry and one of the most encouraging developments is the growing spirit of friendliness and co-operation between people living in the cities and villages and on the farms. A merchant cannot render any greater service to himself than by trying to understand the problems of the farmers and by pitching in and helping them in the common effort to increase productivity and improve marketing facilities.

The farmer helps himself by patronizing his home merchant to the fullest possible extent. He has not the time to travel long distances looking for bargains only to find that he can do just as well in his home town. He looks to his home town merchant to supply him with groceries, clothing, machinery repairs and scores of items the family needs, and looks forward to the time when he can buy a new radio, automatic washing machine or vacuum cleaner now that he is connected with the highline or has his own private electric plant. Every extra dollar he spends at his home town makes it possible for his home merchant to keep that much larger stocks of goods.

Likewise when the workingmen of America are employed at good wages, the farmer can sell his products at satisfactory prices, and he has the money to purchase the articles made in the factories, which means steady employment for the factory employees. Probably the biggest single item making for the farmer's prosperity today is the fact that ten million workingmen unemployed in the thirties, now have good paying jobs. High employment in America has always meant prosperity for the farmers. Our farm income is now seventeen billion dollars per year nearly three times the amount when we had ten millions unemployed. The Ohio farmer was right when he said, "City prosperity is like strawberry jam—you can't spread even a little of it without getting some on yourself."

## BEST CONDITIONS IN YEARS

Fundamental economic conditions in America are the best they have been for twenty years, according to an American businessman of international renown writing in one of America's leading financial magazines. Some people will say he must be an optimist, but close reflection reveals that there are basic reasons for his opinion. That hideous nightmare, the European war is ended. There is now no doubt in anyone's mind that the free man's philosophy of life, the dignity of the human person, his right to live, to work, to play, to express his opinion freely, to worship God as he sees fit, has been vindicated. The world is not going to relapse into a new dark age, and the green lights are out for the progress of humanity into an era of scientific achievement and intellectual and spiritual enlightenment unparalleled in the world's history. We are not sure that humanity will take this course, but we do know there is a powerful locomotive on the tracks, that the man with the oil can has lubricated all the moving parts, that there's a roaring fire in the firebox, the engineer has a firm hand on the lever and the switchman in the tower has signalled to go ahead. We have a little matter to dispose of with the Japs, but we are closing in on them with relentless skill, precision and power. How we ever could have hit them with such stunning blows with one hand while delivering some knockout punches at Hitler with the other is one of the miracles of the twentieth century, but we have done it, and now the enemy is groggy and staggering under the terrific impact of the combined American and British forces. The struggle is hard and tough and may last a few months, but we know the outcome, and it augurs well for the future of the human race.

Civilization, like a giant airplane, has been arrested in mid flight, but the machine was not wrecked in landing, and now we are about ready to take off, and possibly in our temporary interruption we have gained some new ideas of our destination and how to get there.

Aside from certain visible signs of better economic conditions such as the billions of dollars of new wealth coming out of the soil in the last few years (a billion and a half dollars in North Dakota alone during the last four years), the enormous savings of the people, the accumulated backlog of demand for manufactured articles, the tremendous productivity of the American physical plant, the imagination and skill of the research engineers and the wealth of raw materials—there are two fundamental developments more far reaching than any of these. First, the growing spirit of unity among the people of America. President Tru-

man invites former President Hoover to the White House and his invitation is accepted. Gov. Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential nominee in 1936, calls for all Republicans to support President Truman "as he faces his crucial negotiations with Stalin and Churchill." Landon continues: "Our leadership depends upon the soundness, vigor and unity with which we use it." Gov. Thomas E. Dewey takes a broad stand in favor of world economic co-operation by promoting better world-wide economic and social relations. Our president has indicated he is not going along with all the crackpot ideas of the extreme new dealers, and Republicans are throwing aside narrow, partisan ideas in a spirit to preserve sound and workable social reforms. The country seems to be passing out of an intense political era into one of co-operation based on common sense and experience.

The second development may be this: Out of all the differences of opinion and seemingly insurmountable obstacles at the San Francisco conference, there probably will be a sincere start toward world co-operation to prevent future world wars. The San Francisco charter will not be perfect. Neither was the United States constitution perfect, but it was such an epoch-making start at putting democracy into practice that Gladstone called it "the most wonderful document ever struck off at a given time by the mind and purpose of man." Suppose a similar start at world understanding is made at San Francisco, and we have fifty or a hundred years of peace in which we can perfect social and political institutions that will cope with scientific inventions. The year 1945 may be a turning point in world history.

## IMAGINATION IS NECESSARY

When the trustees of the University of Minnesota started out to get a new president, they decided that they would look for some educator who had imagination. They picked James L. Morrill who as head of the University of Wyoming seemed to have an idea that the most expensive piece of real-estate on earth was the ground he walked on. He had a deep understanding of the tradition of Wyoming and the immense possibilities of that somewhat obscure state. On one of the first trips to the university where he will take office July 1, he described with imagination "the color, vitality and sweep" of Minnesota's great tradition. Speaking of our wonderful sister state, he said "State pride can be provincial or it can be a decadent nostalgia, but in Minnesota state pride transcends place and time and looks far beyond its borders." Here is a man with the sweep of an imaginative

temperament, and in emphasizing the tremendous power and efficacy of intellectual and scientific research he has chosen a course that will make his university one of the greatest influences for good in America.

## WOMEN ARE INTERESTED

Women have a big stake in good government. They are the natural conservers of all that is best in life. What is a women interested in? Her home, her children, how clean and wholesome her home town is. Money, wealth, social position, political prestige, she will scoff at, but let someone attack her children or her home, and she will fight like a wild beast.

Government is built on the theory that there are certain values in life worth preserving. We want law and order, fire and police protection, good schools, good water to drink, healthful community conditions, sanitation and public health. All these the people can secure better through government than through individual action. So we make rules based on our mutual needs, desires and experience and elect our fellows to carry out those ideas. The people whom we elect are really our trustees. We have elected them because we have confidence in them, and we expect them to consider their work a public trust. We are willing to pay our taxes, but we don't want the money frittered away in extravagant adventures or in kickbacks and commissions to public servants. We have a right to expect a dollar's worth of service for a dollar spent in taxes. Now the woman who has tried to balance her family budget understands this theory of government correctly, and she is no friend of the political racketeer or the betrayer of public trust.

The R.O.C. developed out of this idea of the responsibility of the public servant to carry out the wishes of the people, and that is the reason why the women of the state generally support it.

## OFTEN IT PAYS TO SPEND

Government spending is very often profitable. If it is a routine matter of carrying on some government function that has nothing to do with productivity, there is nothing particular to be gained by great liberality. Of course the people engaged in it should be paid a fair, just and adequate salary, but there is no reason to hire two clerks if one can do the work. But there are some enterprises that are not only self liquidating, but self-generating and community-welfare expanding. Such projects are those devoted to industrial and agricultural research. It is heartening to know that such projects as the state industrial research foundation and agricultural research in our

college of agriculture are receiving general support. The State Tax Payers association is not noted for excessive liberality, but when the bill for establishing the North Central Experiment station at Minot, was before the senate finance committee, John Conrad of Cass county arose and said: "I want the privilege to make the motion that this appropriation of \$40,000 be allowed." Senator Conrad believes in supporting liberally measures that look toward the agricultural and industrial development of North Dakota.

### HAIL TO THE YOUNG MEN

During the last two weeks several young Republicans have called at state headquarters, offering their help in the cause of good government. Young men are inclined to look on the state government as a business institution." It is capitalized at close to a billion dollars. It spends thirty to forty million dollars a year in the conduct of its business. It should be run as a business concern. Its employees should be high-type men of character, energy and vision. It is no place for loafers. The key positions should be held by men of vision, who can see the possibilities of better government service, of development of the state's resources and if meting out fairness and justice to all. These are the qualities that appeal to young men. Young men of North Dakota, we envy your optimism, your wholesome attitude toward governmental affairs, and we solicit your support in the cause of good government. We have work for you to do.

### AMERICAN SYSTEM THE BEST

Many people have been reading Prof. Hayek's "The Road to Serfdom" in which the author endeavors to prove that wholesale government planning is leading some of the democracies, including America, toward a totalitarianism that is bad as either Hitler or Mussolini ever dreamed of. Prof. Hayek's thesis is that the tendency of modern man to let the government do all his thinking and solve all his problems is destroying that one quality that has made America great, individual enterprise and individual responsibility, and that unless this trend is checked, the state will grow so powerful and so overbearing that our condition of serfdom will be as bad as under Hitler's master racial state. As far as national politics is concerned, the principal difference between the Republican party and the Democratic new deal is that the former is endeavoring to stop the growing power of the state over the individual and trying to restore local government to the states and the local communities. Thomas Jefferson would turn over in his grave

if he knew to what extent the modern Democrat has wrecked his theory of the rights of the states and local municipalities. America has stressed the responsibility and the freedom of the individual, and in pursuance of that philosophy has become the richest, most powerful and most productive in the world.

### POWER OF A JUST CAUSE

There is an adage that "Woman's work is never done." So the fight for good government is never over. It is a continuing process and must be carried on indefinitely. The R.O.C. is dedicated to clean politics and faithfulness in the discharge of public duty. We have helped to elect state officials who accept this philosophy and who are doing their utmost to put it into effect. Those who oppose this philosophy may have occasions of temporary elation, but in the end they will find that the stars in their courses are fighting against them. There is a tremendous power in justice and righteousness, especially when they grip the motives and loyalties of men and women. Right ideals have a habit of multiplying the power of those who accept them, and in the long run truth and righteousness will prevail.

### WE ARE ALL JUST PEOPLE

That was a significant statement by Dean Walster of the College of Agriculture at the North Central Agricultural station meeting at Minot when he said: "I do not like to use the words rural people and city people, because we are all just people, and we must learn the art of living together." Another point of view that reinforced Dean Walster's opinion was expressed by Gov. Fred Aandahl that through agricultural research North Dakota is going to move on to a richer life for all the people.

The idea of Dean Walster that this is one world and that we all, farmers, businessmen, professional men, and workmen, are linked in the great enterprise of living together and building a better world is a challenging one. If we had more public men in America of the vision of Dean Walster that the roots of western culture and civilization are found throughout the world, in the soul-stirring idea of the people of Judea that all are children of one God, in the brilliant achievements of Greece, the home of science and philosophy, and in the foundations of law and order as developed by Rome, we would unite in the greatest enterprise of humanity in the year 1945 to find a way for the nations of the world to live together in freedom, justice and peace.

### JAP BALLOON WON'T GET YOU

There is less than one chance in a million that the much heralded Jap balloons will have any effect on the outcome of the Pacific war. Prof. Jean Felix Pickard, aeronautical engineer at the University of Minnesota, says that Japanese balloons cannot be directed with any accuracy at military objectives or at population centers because no matter where the balloon is launched, it can travel only with the wind. He says that Japanese balloons which reached the western part of the United States were launched from submarines. It would not be possible to launch them from aircraft carriers because the Japanese fleet would not come that close to American waters. The balloon cannot stay in the air long enough to travel from the Japanese mainland to the U. S. even if the winds were most favorable, and if they did make the distance, they would just as likely land in Alaska, Canada or Mexico. The balloons may satisfy the Japanese ego, but they will never have any effect on the end of the war.

### Chairman Morgan Asks Aid for R. O. C. Work

By Rilie R. Morgan, Chairman  
Republican Organizing Committee

It is hardly necessary for me to suggest to the people of North Dakota that it costs money to carry out a program such as the Republican Organizing Committee is now embarked upon. That fact is self evident to anyone.

Yet we believe an active, aggressive campaign of information and organization is necessary if we are to attain the goal which we have set for ourselves. That goal is to give the people of North Dakota honest and efficient government and redeem the Republican party in this state from those who have used it for selfish and unscrupulous purposes.

This is a program in which every real Republican has a vital interest. It is a program which every real Republican should support with both time and money.

If we are to carry out our purpose and our program we must have money to pay our necessary operating expenses. We hope that every Republican who reads this will consider his or her personal responsibility in this matter and mail us a check for the amount which you, in your own heart, think you should give. Send it to Senator Milton Rue, treasurer, Bismarck, North Dakota.

### ORLADY REAPPOINTED

L. T. Or Lady of Jamestown has been reappointed member of the water conservation commission, by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl.

### Johnson Appoints Five License Inspectors

Five inspectors in the state license department have been appointed by Attorney General Nels Johnson. They are: O. J. Rusley, Minot, formerly member of Ward County Auditor; Fred Brey's staff, to be in charge of the Northwest section; Walter P. Quam of Fargo, in charge of Cass county district; E. R. Greenwood of Bismarck, in charge of Burleigh county territory; Peter Schlosser of Bismarck, in charge of territory west of the Missouri river, and Kirb Parnell, formerly of the state highway patrol, in charge of the north-eastern district.

Maybelle Gulling of Halliday, formerly of the code commission, has been appointed stenographer and receptionist. Mrs. Mary Eastman and Nellie Bain have been reappointed as stenographers. Miss Hauge has been reappointed chief clerk of the license department.

In addition to the appointment sometime ago of Assistant Attorney Generals Brace, Sathre, Kelsch and Garber, Mr. Johnson has appointed Iver A. Aaker, formerly state tax commission and for ten years state's attorney of Traill county, as assistant attorney general. For several years Mr. Aaker served the Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.

### Attends Wild Life Meeting

Game Commissioner William Lowe spoke at the Wild Life Conservation meeting at the 4-H camp at Lake Metigoshe in June.

### TWO ARE RENAMED

Dr. R. E. Shigley of Minot has been reappointed to a three-year term on the state board of veterinary medical examiners and John Ceglowski of Minot has been named for a six year term on the state board of electricians.

### GRAHAM REAPPOINTED

John Graham has been reappointed state examiner by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl.

### NAME SHIP FOR N. D. MAN

An aircraft repair ship will be named for Col. Donald R. Lyon of Bowbells, N. D., killed during a Japanese bombing attack on an airdrome, Cumming, China, April 28, 1943.

### RYGAARD REAPPOINTED

Gov. Aandahl has reappointed O. J. Nygaard warden of the state penitentiary. The new term begins July 1.

## North Dakota Highway Officials Pushing Plans For Postwar Work

In order that North Dakota may be ready with completed plans for the thirty million dollar program of highway construction as soon as war-time restrictions are lifted, the state highway department is pushing work on the surveys and preliminary estimates of the several projects, according to Highway Commissioner N. O. Jones, who at the request of the editor has written the following statement:

The unusually bad spring weather encountered in March and the early part of April incurred a lot of additional expense and trouble for the Highway Department because of frost boils and various road failures brought on largely by excessive moisture during the past season, the lack of protective covering of snow causing the frost to go deeper than usual, and the unprecedented warm weather in March.

It has been estimated by the Maintenance Engineer of the Highway Department, Ray Robinson, that the damage on our principal bituminous highways and several of our graveled highways would amount to \$308,000. This takes quite a large sum from our regular maintenance fund and, of course, was not anticipated in drawing up the budget for the year. As a result of this the Department will be handicapped to some extent in the maintenance work it will be able to do this year on general repair of highways.

General maintenance work for the Department is under way in several parts of the State, done largely by regular maintenance forces of the various Division offices. Contracts will be let on June 15th for regravelling and some reshaping of approximately 338 miles of State trunk highways. The same letting will include resealing surfaces for bituminous roads on approximately 39 miles. Small patching work on bituminous surfaced roads is going on continuously and has been since the spring break-up began. This is all conducted by the maintenance men from the Division offices.

The Department is making a very serious effort to properly divide the limited funds which we have for maintenance over the most critically used roads and the ones in the most critical condition. The Department has been called on to install a lot of new additional culverts for drainage conditions in the eastern part of the State which heretofore have not been required.

Permission has just recently been received from the War Production Board to proceed with resurfacing, major repairs, some grading and re-

alignment on a section of U. S. Highway No. 10 from New Salem west to Hebron. This will close a gap between two completed projects and will give a rebuilt, resurfaced highway from approximately twelve miles east of New Salem to Dickinson.

The engineering department is working steadily on plans and design for post-war road reconstruction, and planning and survey parties are out working on the preliminary surveys and estimates of these several projects. The intention of the Department is to have all plans and design completed insofar as it is possible before the war ends so that as soon as the war-time restrictions are lifted and the Federal funds allocated by the Highway Act of 1944 become available we can proceed with the work without delay.

The Department urges County Commissioners, through their Auditor, to turn in their request for secondary road improvements and to return the maps which were sent to them by the Highway Department on which they are requested to specify the roads which are of primary importance within the County which the County intends to perpetuate and maintain and on which they will be eligible to receive Federal aid for improvement. There appears to be considerable misunderstanding on the part of several people as to the meaning of the secondary road program of the 1944 Highway Act as it was passed in December. This misunderstanding is with regard to the specifications and design of the roads. The Public Roads Administration has not established any specific requirements for secondary roads in Counties with the exception of the width of the top of the road and the design and width of the bridges. In most cases the width of the road is the same, or occasionally less, than the width which Counties are building as a standard practice now. The design of bridges as specified by the Public Roads Administration is perhaps wider and longer than some Counties have been using but it would seem that the thought of the Public Roads Administration in this connection is that bridges are built at considerable expense and normally should stand traffic from 25 to 50 years, consequently they are recommending slightly wider and longer bridges than are frequently thought necessary today because they plan that these bridges should serve traffic for at least 25 years in the future without additional expense. It is easy to change the grade of any road in width and height but it is quite a difficult problem to change a bridge, particularly if it is built with

concrete as it then becomes a very permanent fixture. There is a great deal of assistance for Counties in the form of Federal aid if the proper applications are followed.

## N. D. Compensation Bureau Ranks Fourth in U. S.

The North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Bureau ranks fourth in the United States. The subject of Workmen's Compensation Insurance has rarely been dramatized. It has no appeal for the average layman. It is usually when some one in the family injured at work, is brought home in an ambulance or in a coffin that inquiry is made into workmen's compensation laws.

If a city of 18,000 persons should be visited by a plague and everybody died, or if a factory blast should kill every one of the 18,000 newspapers and radio would flash the word to every corner of the world! If a larger city of 100,000 should suddenly find that mayhem was committed on every man, woman and child, so that each lost a years work, it would be world news. But for the year ending June 30, 1944, 18,000 were killed and 100,000 sustained serious injuries. The majority of these people would have become public charges in the days when this nation did not have Workmen's Compensation Laws. The North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Law was passed to alleviate the suffering of these injured people and to help the dependents whose injury resulted in death.

How well the North Dakota Compensation Law attains these objects is brought out in a recent report by the National Council on Compensation Insurance. This is a private insurance organization. This organization has calculated on the basis of a valuation of 1,000 for each item of compensation benefit in the New York Act, the relative rating for the various states. In the report North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Law ranks fourth in the entire United States. In states that have exclusive State Funds North Dakota ranks first. This splendid record has been achieved without raising the rates. From 1939 to 1944 various rate reductions have been made whereby the premium rate level has been reduced from 1.69 in 1938 to 1.17 in 1944, a reduction of 30%.

From an expense of operation viewpoint, the cost of operation of the North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Fund is 10% as compared with 40% required by private insurance companies operating in neighboring states and many other states of the country. Conversely stated, it costs

the private insurance carriers 40¢ to provide 60¢ to beneficiaries while it costs 10¢ to provide 90¢ to beneficiaries under the North Dakota Workmen's Compensation Fund.

Gov. Aandahl has demonstrated his usual good judgment in state affairs by appointing some practical business men to administer the affairs of the bureau. This has proven to be the correct procedure in the various state jurisdiction in the past. This bureau pays out approximately \$600,000 on claims each year. The responsibility for this large business is carried by the commissioners of the bureau.

It would not be fair to the employers and workmen of North Dakota if the commissioners of Workmen's Compensation Bureau did not take this opportunity to express to them and to publicize its genuine appreciation for the splendid cooperation and untiring efforts in assisting the bureau in the efficient administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act, which can be identified as one of the outstanding State Insurance Funds in the country, from a financial and insurance viewpoint.

## Treasurer Krueger Puts Legion Money to Work

When State Treasurer Otto Krueger assumed office this year he found one million dollars belonging to the veterans' postwar rehabilitation fund appropriated by the 1943 session of the legislature lying idle in open account in the Bank of North Dakota. He promptly put the million dollars out at interest on C.D. which nets the state \$7,500 yearly more than enough to pay the salary of the veteran's administrator.

Treasurer Krueger has recently paid the last of the state capitol bonds, of which \$30,000 are due on July 1, 1945, and \$10,000 due on Jan. 1, 1946 and \$10,000 due July 1, 1946, and there is still left a total of \$85,145.90 in three state capitol funds: Redemption fund, \$22,127.49; Capitol building fund, \$22,405.39, and capitol interest and income fund, \$40,613.02. This is approximately \$35,000 more than necessary to cover the \$50,000 appropriation for a governor's mansion made by the 1945 session of the legislature.

## Schaffer Vehicle Registrar

E. K. Schaffer of Carrington will assume office as Motor Vehicle Registrar on July 1. Mr. Schaffer has been a familiar figure around legislative sessions, having served as secretary of the state affairs committee under Late Twitchell for several terms.

# North Dakota Pilots, Soldiers and Sailors Win Plaudits In All Theaters

"The North Dakota soldier and sailors are the toughest fighters in the war" is the verdict of military and naval authorities. On all the battle fields of the world they have covered themselves with glory. In Normandy, at St. Lo, in Africa and Sicily and in the Islands of the Pacific—Tarawa, Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the boys from the Dakota plains have won medals of honor, forever refuting the charge that they were soft and so peace loving that they could not fight.

Undoubtedly their great heroism and their remarkable skill and endurance are due to the manner in which they have been brought up by their parents and the qualities instilled in their hearts in school and church. Their courage is due to the kind of life they have lived.

Asked to comment on what North Dakota service men have contributed to victory Adjutant General Eber Edwards gave us the following statement on the North Dakota National Guard:

Two regiments of North Dakota National Guard as well as other special units have made their mark in World War II and have taken part in practically every fighting theatre.

The history of the 164th Inf., senior organization of the State, dates back to service in the Philippines in the Spanish-American War. As the 1st N. Dak. Inf., this regiment took part in the campaign on Luzon. In 1916, this regiment served with credit on the Mexican Border. In 1917, the regiment was redesignated the 164th Inf. and became a part of the 41st Division. Landing on European shores in late 1917, the regiment became a part of the vanguard of the American Expeditionary Forces. Upon reorganization after World War I, the regiment was assigned to the 34th Division. When the 34th Division made up of troops from Minnesota, Iowa and South Dakota in addition to ours, mobilized on February 10, 1941, this fine old regiment mobilized at their company rendezvous. The strength of the regiment was 183 officers and 3,016 enlisted men.

Camp Claiborne, Louisiana was selected as the training area for the 34th Division. The 164th Inf. proceeded to the training area in the latter days of February, 1941.

The 188th Field Artillery, the junior regiment of the North Dakota National Guard, was organized and recruited during the last few months of 1940 and early 1941. In order to make up the regiment, the 3rd Battalion of the 185th

F.A. was redesignated the 188th F.A. and augmented to a full regiment. The 3rd Battalion of the 185th F.A. had been in no active service in the Army of the United States but had participated in Army maneuvers at Camp Ripley, Minnesota in 1937 and again in 1940. The regiment with a strength of 61 officers and 1274 enlisted men was mobilized at their company rendezvous on April 1, 1941 and shortly thereafter moved to Fort Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne, Wyoming which had been chosen as their training area.

The state staff and detachment consisting of 8 officers and 8 enlisted men was mobilized on September 20, 1940 at Fraine Barracks, Bismarck, North Dakota for training. This organization set up the machinery of the North Dakota State Headquarters for Selective Service.

The 164th Inf. trained with the 34th Division until after the attack of Pearl Harbor. The Army Infantry Divisions then changed from the square type to the triangular and the 164th Inf. was found surplus to the 34th Division. The regiment was immediately detached and sent to the West Coast where for some time it was engaged in the chore of doing bridge guard duty on important railroad installations. On March 17, the regiment sailed for the South Pacific, and after short stays in Australia and New Caledonia, became the first United States Army troops to be engaged in the offensive against the Axis Powers. They helped the United States Marines turn the tide of battle at Guadalcanal. From there on they have been engaged consecutively in the process of island hopping until they are now engaged in the Philippines. It can here be stated that a great many of the men of the 164th Inf. volunteered and served with Merrills Merauders. Merrills Merauders, it will be remembered, were engaged in the India-Burma theatre. It would take a careful pursual of the records to ascertain just how many engagements the 164th Inf. has had so far. The Adjutant General's office has taken cognizance of five different engagements that have been registered on the discharge papers of its members. They are namely: Guadalcanal, Northern Solomons, South Philippines, East India and New Guinea. Most all of the men who left with the 164th Inf. are what is termed "high point soldiers." They are rapidly being discharged from the service.

The 188th F.A. trained at Fort Francis E. Warren for a considerable length of time before being transferred to Fort Lewis, Washington. After

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# Committeeman Holds Strategic Position

A key position linking the precinct up with the head of the political party and possibly with the president of the United States is held by the precinct committeeman.

Under the new code precinct committeemen are elected at the June Primaries in even numbered years. This is a clarification of the old law which had conflicting provisions, which resulted in the opinion of the North Dakota attorney general in 1944 that no committeemen were to be elected that year. Hereafter, however, committeemen will be elected in 1946 and every two years thereafter.

Committeemen will be elected for political parties which cast at least 5 per cent of the vote at the last presidential election. One committeeman is elected for every 250 votes or major fraction thereof cast for presidential electors at the last presidential election. Petitions having as signers qualified electors equalling not less than 5 per cent of the vote cast in his precinct at the last presidential election must be filed with the county auditor not less than 25 days nor more than 50 days prior to the election. Separate ballots with individual party columns are provided, and if there are no names on the ballot names can be written in or stickers can be used.

Unusual interest in the precinct committeeman election in 1946 is due to the fact that those elected will be the official representatives of the party who will attend the county conventions that will elect delegates to the state convention at which a national committeeman, a state central committee and a state chairman will be elected. Thus the 1946 committeemen will provide the regular statewide machinery for each party.

# Congressman Lemke Blasts O. P. A. Rules

O.P.A. restrictions and the handling of the food situation come in for severe criticism by members of the North Dakota delegation. Representative Lemke, who is chairman of a group of eleven representatives investigating the food situation, says that there will be food riots in America unless the O.P.A. rules are liberalized.

"No farmer can produce beef, chickens, pork or eggs without loss unless he participates in the black market," said Lemke.

## MISSOURI RIVER

(Continued from Page 2)

not already had enough of the blundering and bungling of the OPA and the WPB? Why invite more trouble?

Anyway, what is wrong with the Bureau of Irrigation and Reclamation? This Bureau has had forty-four years of experience. It has created and added billions of new wealth to the nation. It has made hundreds and thousands of contented homes possible. In its wake on the deserts have sprung up cities and towns. It understands the necessity and feasibility of irrigation and water distribution. It has conducted its business with less politics and less regimentation than any other bureau. Further, it has sold and furnished more electricity and power at a lower price to the consumer than the much advertised TVA.

I shall continue to support the Missouri River Project. In connection with it I shall vote for the legislation that will be for the best interest of my State and Nation. I realize, however, that when this project is completed, many people will have to change their homes and be relocated. This must be done with justice and full compensation.

### SEND IN THIS COUPON — TODAY

R.O.C. Headquarters,  
Room 233 Grand Pacific, Bismarck, N. D.

To help you in your organization work, I enclose check for \$\_\_\_\_\_ made payable to Treasurer Milton Rue. Please send me the R.O.C. Messenger.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_



**EDWARDS**

(Continued from Page 7)

considerable training at Fort Lewis, some organizations were detached from the 188th F.A. and made into the 776th Anti-Tank Destroyer Battalion. This Battalion trained for a while in the desert of Eastern California and went overseas in the latter part of 1942. This Anti-Tank Destroyer Battalion took part in the Tunisia campaign, the Naples-Foggia campaign, the Rome and Arno campaign and later in Germany itself. The balance of the 188th F.A. embarked for the European theatre sometime late in December, 1943 landing in North Ireland. This segment of the 188th F.A. landed on the Normandy Beachhead shortly after D-Day. As near as we can tell from meager records, the regiment is credited with the engagements of Normandy, Northern France, Rhineland and Ardennes.

A great preponderance of the men leaving with the 188th F.A. group are also considered as "high point soldiers." If this organization had no traditions to start with, their brilliant exploits have given them plenty to boast of now.

The space here does not permit a detailed account of accomplishments of our National Guard organization. It might be said, however in passing, that these organizations were available when the United States sorely needed trained men. They have trained countless recruits as they have been inducted into the service and literally hundreds of the enlisted men comprising the North Dakota National Guard have later become commissioned officers upon graduation from Officers' Training School. These men will soon be back in our midst. Of 130 North Dakota men discharged during the week from May 28 to June 2, forty were from the North Dakota National Guard.

**JOHNSON**

(Continued from Page 1)

they will in the future exact that kind of government through the medium of ballot. We, and that includes all of us, often fail to remember that this is our government; that it is not solely yours nor mine, but that of all of the people. It certainly is not the government of any political party nor of any clique or group. It belongs to all of us and should be the concern of all of us. Government will be good or bad in the exact proportion to the effort that we exert and the interest that we show in it. It is an elementary truth that government is good or bad as we, the electors, make it. We cannot escape that truth.

In North Dakota, at least for several years last past, it has come to appear that those charged with the administration of government were interested

more in their own success and the use of the government for their own selfish purpose than they were in the administration of its affairs on a high plain for the benefit of the people as a whole. While it has always been true, to some extent at least, "that to the victor belongs the spoils," politically speaking, some of us within the ROC feel that if good government and good politics are to have somewhat the same meaning it is not within our province, merely because of our victory at the polls, to sacrifice good public service by too many abrupt changes in the personnel of government too quickly. Where, however, the service which we feel the public should have, will not suffer, and in many cases, yes, a great many cases, can be improved, then it is good politics as well as good government to effect a change and give recognition to those within our organization who were instrumental in our success. That is our policy, and we believe it comes within the concept upon which the ROC was launched at the time of its organization and the pronouncement of its fundamental principles. The thought back of all change being not merely party allegiance, but the good of the whole public as well.

The primary objective of any political group, if it is to justify its existence, is the public good and not merely the party good, although we must also recognize that the party must exist and flourish in order to accomplish the public good that it has for its purpose. But, of course, where both can be accomplished simultaneously then a change in policy or in government personnel should be effected wherever necessary promptly in the interest of both.

It might be well for all of us who are interested in good government in North Dakota, and that takes in the entire ROC and all of its friends and supporters, to review carefully the "Statement of Principles", promulgated and pronounced by the ROC as its broad aims and views. This review is important only insofar as it will serve to remind us that when it was formulated we had in mind that government and good politics were in the main the same, and that good politics should result in good government. That is still our aim; that is still our purpose. But sometimes in the zeal of executing our aims, and in the perfectly understandable human tendency, to take full advantage of our present position, this is easily overlooked and sometimes forgotten.

The solidarity of our ranks, the pleasure and pride of our accomplishments to date will serve as our inspirations to continue to work toward our goal. Our aims and our purposes do not seem to be understood by our opponents because it is rather foreign to their thinking, but if example can

teach then perhaps they will learn that even a political organization can be built and maintained and can flourish on the basis of sound, solid, and honest thinking.

All of us who are interested in the political welfare of North Dakota need the support of the public to procure for North Dakota the type of government that we should have. We solicit your constructive criticism, comments, and suggestions to bring that about. If we cannot always make use of them in full, it is because we must harmonize many divergent and different ideas, and do that which, on the basis of what we honestly believe to be the best for all concerned.

It is my hope that the ROC, although it now has power, will not allow its thinking to become too captivated by the thought of taking too literal a view of so-called, "practical politics", and under the guise of, "practical politics", interest ourselves more in the success of our party and its present position than we are in retaining and maintaining our ideal of attempting to make good government and good politics synonymous.

**MRS. JOHN B. COOLEY**

(Continued from Page 1)

with the political unit in which our homes are located. Good government begins with the selection and election of precinct committeemen.

It is absolutely essential in our democratic form of government that the people take an active interest in politics, for it is only thru politics that our government is carried on. The corner stone of our political system is the precinct. For in our two-party system, the precinct committeemen control the party machinery through which candidates for office are selected, and thru which party policy is shaped.

American women are generally rated as the most intelligent, best read women in the world, yet many of us know all too little about our own state government, and the political affairs of our nation. Our study groups may be given a paper on India or Burma as a part of their year's program, when they might better be studying the state in which we live.

Women from other countries who came as delegates to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco might well teach us a lesson. They spoke of the women's organizations in South American countries which are taking an active part in shaping the policies of Brazil, and other smaller nations. One of these women said, "We are able to accomplish a good deal because we are working all the time."

Our nation is overburdened with bureaus, and our government has become top-heavy with them. But did

you ever stop to think that we make the bureaucrats because we don't do for ourselves what we should? We should remember that so long as we have party machinery by which we choose our candidates, and our ballots by which we may elect the candidates of our choice, WE ARE the Government. We still have our party machinery, and while we have it we should work to restore our government to its normal functions. No doubt during war time it was necessary to make this a government by directives. But once peace is won, we should make sure that we again have "government of the people, BY the people, and FOR the people."

There has never been a time in our history when the active interest of every American, men and women alike, was more needed in our political life than at the present time. Working in our political sub-divisions the women of North Dakota, and of America can best serve by working to maintain our free system of democratic government.

**KELLER**

(Continued from Page 1)

But, all of us will not have either the inclination, ability or "mazuma" to own and fly our own planes, but we will want the opportunity to fly on commercial airlines to nearby or distant places.

These things place a definite obligation upon the Division of Aeronautics for the State of North Dakota, created at the recent session of the legislature of that State. Theirs is the responsibility of "the promotion and development of aeronautics, air commerce and a State system of airways and airports."

There is much to be done and a rather limited appropriation with which to do it, if we are to catch up to some of our neighboring states. True, we have several splendid air fields in North Dakota, but only two or three of them are suitable at the present time for 24-hour service twelve months in the year.

Nevertheless, the North Dakota Division of Aeronautics intends to fulfill the purposes for which it was created, but that can only be accomplished with the wholehearted cooperation of citizens, both urban and rural and of our legislature in making adequate appropriations for the important work to be done.

Sec. 562 P. L. &amp; R.

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