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Republican Organizing Committee

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R.O.C. MESSENGER

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Rep. Bergeson Says Legislative Research Committee Has Big Task

That the Legislative Research committee created by the 1945 legislature can be of inestimable value in gathering essential facts that will assist the legislature in solving governmental problems is the opinion of Representative A. R. Bergeson, speaker of the 1945 house, who is generally recognized as father of this measure. For several sessions, Mr. Bergeson worked hard to secure the passage of such a measure. Asked to comment on what this committee might undertake to do, Mr. Bergeson said:

"It has often been said that we live under a government of laws, not men. This being true, the making of our laws is one of the most important functions of government. It becomes particularly important, therefore, that the laws we make be good laws,—carefully framed and well considered.

"Except as to initiated measures, we legislate in this state through a sixty day legislative assembly meeting every two years. When the state was young this system worked very well. But time has brought many changes and the problems of government have become more and more complex. Every session of the legislature is faced with important and weighty problems which need careful study and consideration. To arrive at sound conclusions requires a broad knowledge of factual considerations.

"If the members of the legislature could confine themselves to a few of the most important issues, their work would be more effective. But, in a democracy such as ours, this is impossible. The record shows that from five to eight hundred bills and resolutions are presented at each session for passage or rejection. The legislature therefore, has not the time nor the facility to gather the facts, to draft legislation and to give adequate consideration to some of the most important and most complicated problems which from time to time confront the people of the state.

"The State of Kansas in 1933 adopted the legislative council idea as a partial solution for this situation. This consists of an interim committee, made up of several members from both houses. This committee meets every three months between sessions and gives consideration to the problems which it considers of major importance

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Research Committee Organizes For Work

The North Dakota Legislative Research committee organized at a meeting in Gov. Fred G. Aandahl's office Aug. 4 by electing Representative E. J. Langley of Rock Lake, chairman, Palmer Levin of Park River, vice chairman; Arlan Stair of Newburg, secretary and recommended Senator Rilie R. Morgan for appointment by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl as delegate to the Council of State Governments."



Rep. A. R. Bergeson
Leading Exponent of Legislative Research Committee

One of the first subjects to be investigated is gas tax evasion. This is one of three subjects suggested by Gov. Aandahl, who stated that in June 67.4 per cent of the gasoline sold in North Dakota was tax exempt, and that he had information leading to the belief that at least one-third of the gas used on the state highways is tax exempt. Chairman Langley appointed as a sub committee to start work on this problem Senator John Conrad of Erie and Representatives Arlan Stair of Newburg and Donnell Haugen of Rose Glen.

Other recommendations made by Gov. Aandahl were: to discover how

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Greater Knowledge Of Government By Women Needed, Says Mrs. Geo. Shafer

Aandahl Says World Moving Toward Peace

That the peoples of the world are moving in the direction of a world organization that will prevent future wars of aggression is the opinion of Gov. Fred G. Aandahl as expressed in a commencement address at the graduation exercises of the Minot State Teachers college summer session July 26.

Gov. Aandahl stated that the United States could not remain socially and politically isolated from the rest of the world. He saw a definite effort on the part of the peoples of the world toward co-operation at the end of World War I and now a still more pronounced trend in that direction after World War II. At the recent governors' conference at which forty-one states were represented the consensus of opinion was that America is entering a new era of world co-operation and that this nation can not shirk its responsibility to lead in an effort to bring about world understanding and peace.

State Ranks High In Veterans' Legislation

That North Dakota ranks high in veterans' legislation was brought out at the governors' conference at Mackinac Island attended by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl in July.

The North Dakota Veterans' program is quite similar to that adopted by Pennsylvania, recognized as one of the nation's leaders in this field. Pennsylvania has a Veterans' commission with a chairman. North Dakota has a State Veterans' administrator with an advisory council. Both states have a system of county veterans' service officers which are correlated with the state administration. North Dakota is one of the first states to start raising a Post War Veterans' Rehabilitation fund of \$10,000,000 of which \$2,000,000 has already been provided. The balance of the fund is provided for in a proposed constitutional amendment enacting a 2 mill levy.

That the women of North Dakota should take an active part in their respective party organizations with a view to becoming better informed on governmental matters and in promoting the best type of government, is the opinion of Mrs. George F. Shafer, president of the North Dakota State Federation of Republican clubs. At the request of the editor of the Messenger, Mrs. Shafer has prepared the following article:

It has often been said that "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty"—a truism in the philosophy of democracy. Knowledge and understanding of governmental affairs on the part of the average citizen is necessary to Good Government. This need is particularly necessary to our women if they are to meet their responsibility as full-fledged American Citizens in the years ahead.

For a generation now our women of the United States have enjoyed the privilege of complete franchise by virtue of the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Too many of our womenfolks have accepted this status as merely a privilege conferred—which it was—but, it also involved a new and greater responsibility—including, among other things, the responsibility of becoming thoroughly informed on all phases of Government. In order to exercise this voting privilege intelligently, or to work effectively in political campaigns, we must, at least, acquire a general understanding of the functions performed by the Government—which are both vast and complicated these days—the trend of Governmental policy, the nature of party organizations, the value of the two-party system in our country, the political issues which arise, from time to time, in the State and National campaigns, and many other aspects of our social order that are vitally affected by governmental action.

Our women citizens, no less than the men, are interested in all elements in our society which make for Good or Bad Government. As in all other phases of human relations, there is a continual war going on between the forces and factors which make for Good Government and those which make for a Bad Government. Unless the intelligent, honest and public

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Rural Electrification Will Bring Untold Blessings To 75,000 N. D. Farms

The world is entering the age of electricity which will revolutionize living conditions, especially in rural communities. Benefits undreamed of a few years ago will come to the North Dakota housewife and the tiller of the soil, as a result of the three-year program which the people of the state have decided upon, the immediate goal of which is to add 30,000 of North Dakota's 75,000 farms, to the list of rural consumers of the state's co-operatives.

With the thousand and one new electrical gadgets and labor saving devices which electric companies have already perfected and will be put on the market as soon as Hirohito surrenders, what benefits will come to rural communities. No longer will the farm wife even have to bother with a vacuum cleaner. She can push a button and lo and behold an electrical device will gather up all the dust in the house. Push another button, and all disease germs floating around will be attracted by a magnet and promptly put to death.

In the modern poultry plants, hens will be awakened at 4 a.m. by bright light bulbs turned on automatically by an electric time clock. No more cleaning and filling of lamps. No more sawing and chopping of wood for heating stoves. Electric pumps will start automatically to keep the water tanks filled for the livestock. Abundance of electric light in all the farm buildings, radios, electric washing machines and refrigerators connected with the high line will make the farm home as attractive as any in the cities. Home freeze units and locker plants will make it possible for the farmer to preserve large quantities of meat and perishables for community use and for marketing. An electric water system with pipes leading to all fields will enable the farmer to raise better hogs and automatic electric heat will keep the drinking supply from freezing in winter. Electric milkers will save the labor supply. Electric irons, toasters, brooders and devices of every description will be in farm homes.

Discussing the North Dakota program, Claude R. Wickard, federal R.E.A. administrator, says in a communication to the Messenger:

"When REA was established in 1935, fewer than 2,000 North Dakota farms were receiving central station electric service. About 6,000 are now electrified. This is a very small part

of the total number of farms in the State, however; the 1940 Census reported almost 74,000 North Dakota farms. We believe that the 1945 Census will show that North Dakota ranks last among the states in percentage of farms with electricity.

"The people of North Dakota are making plans, which appear to us to be sound, for changing this situation. About a year ago they proposed a 3-year postwar program to bring electricity to 15,000 additional rural families and their schools, churches, stores, creameries, and so on. As they started advance preparations for this construction program they revised their estimates upward, and they now hope to serve about 30,000 new rural consumers in the next three years if materials and manpower are available.

"These proposals have come principally from those North Dakota groups and individuals who have gained recent experience in rural electrification or had opportunity to observe the efforts of their neighbors. So far REA has allotted about \$6,000,000 to eight distribution cooperatives in North Dakota and one power cooperative with headquarters at Grand Forks. The distribution cooperatives are now serving about 6,600 consumers along 3,000 miles of line. About 60 percent of the consumers are farms, the rest being rural non-farm homes and rural business and cultural establishments.

"The Minnkota Power Cooperative, which operates a generating plant at Grand Forks, is made up of one distribution cooperative in North Dakota and six in northwestern Minnesota. Construction of this plant was necessary because the distribution cooperatives were unable to purchase power at wholesale at rates which would permit their sound business operation.

"REA loans for power facilities cover the full cost of construction, although members are asked to provide rights-of-way without cost. The loans carry 2 percent interest and are amortized over periods which may be as long as 35 years out of revenues from the sale of current. The cooperatives are local independent business establishments controlled by the users of their service. Each member has a full vote in membership meetings. The members elect their directors to establish policies and conduct major business operations. The directors hire a manager who in turn hires other employees to operate the system."

North Dakota Produces 94 Per Cent U. S. Durum

A resounding answer to the O.W.I.'s recent article broadcast in Russia about the drowth-stricken Great Plains area in the U. S. is given in the Congressional Record quoting a communication from M. J. Connolly of the GNDA, in which Mr. Connolly says:

North Dakota produced 94 percent of the Nation's durum; 48 percent of the spring wheat in the United States; 29 percent of all the flaxseed; 27 percent of all the rye; 20 percent of all the barley; 15 percent of all the wild hay; 6 percent of all the oats, potatoes, sweet clover seed, and turkeys; from 3 to 4 percent of the creamery butter; more than 2 percent of all the corn, alfalfa, chickens, eggs, and hogs raised in the United States.

North Dakota, long noted as an area ideally suited for modern, mechanized, mass production, now has more than 70 percent of its farm area operated under scientific practices of the soil-conservation service.

Send In Suggestions For R.O.C. Messenger

The editor of the Messenger desires to make this paper as helpful as possible to the cause of good government, and welcomes suggestions and criticisms.

Readers are requested to tell how we can improve the paper and if the attitude we take is harmful in any way to the cause of good government, let us know. At the July meeting of the state committee it was suggested that we print more news of local happenings that relate to the R.O.C. cause. Send in items of what your local committees are doing and suggestions as to how the state office can help. One state official who attended the July meeting said: "Criticism, especially of the constructive variety, is good for people who hold public office and for any organization that is working for a specific cause."

Rep. Bergesen Talks To Ward Republicans

A strong appeal to all Republicans who believe in good government to support state officials in their efforts to eliminate governmental evils, and an optimistic note on the agricultural and industrial development that North Dakota is entering upon were given by Representative A. R. Bergesen, speaker of the 1945 house at a meeting of Ward county Republicans at Minot July 27.

"The state officials who were elected through the efforts of Republicans who believe in clean government are doing good work, and they should have our whole-hearted support in their efforts for honest administration of the people's affairs," said Mr. Bergesen. "There is a lot of work to be done by the Republican Organizing committee which is dedicated to the cause of efficient government. We must see that precinct committeemen are elected who believe in this cause, and the people must elect legislators who will continue the fight for decency in public office. To accomplish this will require financial contributions from all who believe in this worthy cause."

Each County To Name R.O.C. Advisory Member

In order that the R.O.C. state committee may work in close co-operation with the people in the local communities, each county is asked to designate a representative to serve on an advisory committee that will cooperate with the state committee.

This suggestion was made at the July meeting of the state committee and was approved. The purpose is to make the R.O.C. organization truly representative of all Republicans who believe in good government.

The people of the various counties will decide whom they want to represent them. It is suggested that meetings be held during the next thirty days for the purpose of selecting the advisory member and for laying plans for perfecting precinct and county organizations.

World Charter Sincere Effort To Abolish War Says Atty. Gen. Johnson

That June 26, 1945, the date on which representatives of America and the United Nations signed the World Charter at San Francisco, may go down in history as one of the greatest events of all history, is the contention of Attorney General Nels Johnson, who gave an address on the charter at the Bismarck Kiwanis club on July 31.

"If the people of America and the fifty United Nations exercise the same good faith in achieving the purposes of the World Charter which is to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war as they have shown in fighting and winning the most devastating war of all history, then the charter will be a Godsend to civilization," said Mr. Johnson.

"This charter was born out of the necessity of saving humanity from a

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Impeachment Trials Should Be Tried Before District Court, Says Harold Shaft

An interesting suggestion that impeachment trials be tried before a district court instead of the state senate is contained in the following article by Attorney Harold Shaft of Grand Forks, one of the attorneys for the prosecution in the Erickson trial. This statement is the substance of a talk given by Mr. Shaft to the Grand Forks Kiwanis club, and the Messenger editor requested a transcript of the talk:

"Entirely aside from an opinion upon the merits of the Erickson Impeachment, everyone concerned with the trial seems to feel a genuine dissatisfaction with the method provided by law for the trial of impeachments.

"No matter how intellectually honest the individual senators' votes of guilty or not guilty may have been, the public very generally assumed that all votes were based purely upon political considerations. This public opinion is unavoidable so long as the judgment is left to a political body, no matter how high minded and conscientious.

"Senator Bond's resolution, adopted at the close of the Impeachment Trial, recognized this evil and proposed that the constitution be amended to provide for the bringing of impeachment charges by the House, but for the trial before a District Court in the same manner as criminal cases are tried. This plan has considerable merit in that it does provide for trial by a non-political Court. It would relieve the senators of the intolerable burden of neglecting their private affairs for weeks on end. It would be an improvement over the present system.

"However, it would not give to the trial of an impeachment action the extraordinary dignity and character which I believe such a trial should have. Also, it would place upon the shoulders of a single District Judge, elected by the people of one Judicial District, and a jury, selected from one County a tremendous responsibility. Further, the matters involved are usually of such a character that it would be practically impossible to find an impartial jury. At least, such a Court would be subject to the criticism that it reflected sectional prejudices.

"In Nebraska, the home of much progressive legislation, impeachments are instituted by a joint convention of the Senate and the House sitting as one body, and a majority vote of the entire membership is required to prefer impeachment charges. Such charges are then tried before a special Court, consisting of all of the District Judges of the State, and the judgment of that

Court is final. Since there are some thirty-five judges in Nebraska, this Court is somewhat unwieldy.

In my judgment a special Impeachment Court, consisting of the presiding Judge of each of the six Judicial Districts of the State, would lend to the trial the special dignity of an extraordinary Court, and having been elected from all sections of the State, would represent all of the people.

I firmly believe a workable plan for impeachment of high public officers is an absolute necessity. The detailed ramifications of official acts are matters which it is utterly impossible to present to the electorate as a whole. Some Court must be provided which can hear all of the evidence no matter how long it takes, and understand it, and exercise upon such evidence an impartial judgment in which the people will have confidence.

"I therefore believe that our constitution could well be amended to provide for the bringing of impeachment charges by a majority vote of a joint convention of the House and Senate, and for the trial thereof by a High Court of Impeachment consisting of the presiding judges of each of the six Judicial Districts, with the Chief Justice to act in place of any Judge disqualified by reason of being under charges himself. There should be no appeal from the decision of said Court.

"With such a proceeding available, it is my conviction that the people would receive better assurance of the faithful performance of official duties, and, in case of charges of improper conduct, the people would have confidence in the decision of such a Court."

Important Decisions At Omaha Water Meeting

Important questions affecting Missouri River diversion such as the height of the proposed Garrison dam and the working arrangements between the Army engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation were considered at two water meetings at Omaha, Aug. 15 and 16.

Members of the Missouri river state's committee, consisting of the governors of eleven Missouri basin states and two additional members from each state, including L. T. Orlady of Jamestown and Halvor L. Halvorson of Minot, met on Aug. 15. The Missouri Basin Inter-agency committee, consisting of representatives of the army engineers, the reclamation bureau, the federal power commission and the department of agriculture.

N. D. Postwar Tourist Traffic Will Develop Into \$25,000,000 Business

That the federal government and states plan to spend three billion dollars for improved roads to take care of the tremendous tourist traffic that will come as soon as Hirohito folds up, is the contention of M. J. Connolly of the G.N.D.A., who has sent us the following article:

Major Philip B. Fleming, administrator of the Federal Works Agency, knows there is going to be tremendous travel across North Dakota in post war days.

He says so in an article in the American Magazine for August, titled "40,000 Miles to Auto Heaven."

He was speaking, of course, about the Interregional highway, 400 miles of which will cross North Dakota.

A two-page map illustrates the article. It shows a figured 25,000 daily travel flow at Fargo—about half that number at Bismarck and Mandan. Grand Forks is not shown, nor Devils Lake, nor Minot, nor Hettinger, although there are two other great transcontinental highways besides U.S. No. 10, which stretch across the state as dustless, hard-surfaced paths, which furnish fast, safe routes to the great American national parks of the United States and Canada. All North Dakota highways lead to the Alaska highway, a high point of interest in the world today.

In the federal highway act of 1944 Congress made the biggest authorization in history—\$1,500,000,000—to be matched by a like amount by states. Three billion dollars are to be spent on roads during the first three years after victory.

National surveys indicate that if one removes the limitation of time and money, 89 per cent of the people of the United States prefer travel over any other means of recreation, education, fun. And before the war 85 per cent of all vacation travel was by automobile.

Today the airplane has entered the picture. Railroads are streamlining their trains. New buses with three compartments will accommodate more people with comfort.

Millions in the armed forces have become great travelers. So have their wives and sweethearts. Returning millions will not immediately settle down. Millions of motorists with itching feet are anxiously waiting for new rubber and gas so they can again "step on it."

And General Fleming, who knows his North Dakota, as he formerly headed the St. Paul office of the corps of army engineers, says of the new road system

to be built, "It will make it possible for you to drive safely at speeds up to 60 miles an hour and generally at 35 to 45 miles per hour through cities."

There is real joy for the motorists from the congested east in driving through the wide-open spaces of North Dakota and Montana. Native North Dakotans cannot imagine the thrill which comes to the people who live between mountains and hills, or who reside in the great city canyons, when they see the horizon retreat, and view the vast checkerboards of green or golden grains stretch away. Nor can the long-time resident of the Badlands, inured to the weird beauty of this section, imagine what food for the soul such scenes bring to a tired businessman motoring with his family.

North Dakota has tourist objectives nationally known. It is rich in the lure of the old west and the new lore of agricultural experience. Visitors can follow the trails of Custer, Roosevelt, Sibley, Sully, Verendrye Brothers, Thompson, Lewis & Clark, and the fabulous Marquis de Moers. The scenic Badlands, famed in history and stories of the old west; the International Peace Garden stretching across the "border without a bayonet," have appeal for tourists.

Hunters, too, are tourists, and nowhere will happier hunting grounds be found than in North Dakota, the home of King Pheasant, the state which offers greatest variety in upland game birds, and the state across which fly ducks, unlimited, from local and Canadian breeding grounds.

The Chicago Motor Club knows there will be heavy travel into North Dakota. A survey conducted by the club said that 48 per cent of its 140,000 members plan post-war trips to the great national parks. In 1940 more than half a million, 96 per cent of them motorists, registered in Yellowstone national park alone.

The Bureau of Public Roads knows there is going to be heavy travel through North Dakota. The bureau has to build roads to take care of that traffic. The roads will be built too late. It is not likely roads will be built which will bear up under the tremendous impact of coming traffic. Traffic always overwhelms highway facilities. The world waits the building of better highways, the good roads always build up more business than they can bear.

A majority of the voters favored the \$12,300,000 matching money bond issue in North Dakota last fall. The people favor, good roads.

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R. O. C. MESSENGER

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Republican Organizing Committee

Headquarters: Grand Pacific Hotel,
Bismarck, N. D.

W. M. SMART, Executive Secretary



We Have Work To Do

The people of North Dakota can have any kind of government they wish. There is no question that in the main they want their public affairs administered by honest and capable officials. To gain this objective they decided that concerted action was necessary, and all over North Dakota there developed in rural and urban communities a renewed interest in good government and a determination to eliminate certain evils that grew out of a philosophy that the state was an institution from which to get some selfish advantage, not a co-operate effort to enrich the life of all the people. In practically every village, township and city, there were the stirrings of a vital interest and purpose to improve conditions, which crystalized two years ago in a meeting of Republicans from all over the state and the beginning of an organization that came to be known as the Republican Organizing committee. So popular was this movement that practically all of the fifty-three counties sent full delegations of representative men and women to a state convention and in the fall election all but one of the endorsed candidates were elected. The only thought of these officials is to give the people an honest administration.

So far, so good. But our work is far from complete. The enterprise of good government is not something that can be taken up for a few weeks every two years. It is a continuing process. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

The Work Ahead

In completing our task, which, briefly, is to restore the Republican party of North Dakota to the people who believe that government is a public trust, we must adhere religiously to the principles on which our organization was founded. Let us keep our eyes on the goal, honest and decent government. Let us accept the advice of our chairman, Riley Morgan, that we approach this task in a spirit of humility. Let us welcome into our organization every man and woman who wants to eliminate graft and racketeering. Let us co-operate with every group whose purpose is to build a better life for the people. Let us give credit where credit is due. Let us be more concerned with obtaining our goals than with securing praise.

Specifically our task is three-fold:
1. To increase interest in state affairs

in local precincts so that men and women who believe in good government will be selected as precinct committeemen. 2. To arouse people to the importance of sending men and women to the state legislature who will work for clean government. 3. To see that a vital, representative state convention is held in March, 1946, when high-minded men and women, freely chosen throughout the state, will select their candidates and determine their future program. Who those candidates and what that program shall be must be left entirely to the delegates chosen by left entirely to the delegates chosen by the people.

North Dakota Stands High

In the field of progressive legislation North Dakota stands high among the forty-eight states of the Union. This became evident as the forty-one governors who attended the recent governors' conference at Mackinac Island compared notes. Pennsylvania is recognized as one of the leading states in the provisions made for war veterans. North Dakota's plan, providing for a \$10,000,000 post war rehabilitation fund, a veteran's state administrator with an advisory council, a system of county veterans' officers whose work is correlated with the state administrator's office and a \$125,000 revolving loan fund to assist veterans while they are negotiating for their benefits under the federal G-I bill, have all the desirable features of the Pennsylvania plan and some additional beneficial provisions.

North Dakota is one of fifteen states which have adopted a Legislative Research Committee or Council. The Messenger presents a special article by Representative A. R. Bergesen, generally recognized as the father of this legislative enactment, outlining the good results this committee can accomplish by extensive research work in governmental problems. The purpose of this committee is not to supplant the legislature, but to gather all essential facts bearing on North Dakota problems, so that when the legislature meets it will have the best available factual matter to assist in making its decisions.

In spite of the fact that in past years sufficient funds have not always been available, North Dakota's agricultural extension service and its agricultural research program resting on the four pillars of plant science, animal science, agricultural engineering and social science or the science of human relations, have attracted the attention of the best authorities in America. Dean Walster has a group of agricultural scientists as capable as can be found in the nation, and the whole-hearted consecration of the dean to North

Dakota's welfare is one of the state's greatest assets. Equally notable service in industrial research is being accomplished by Dr. Alex C. Burr and his assistants in the research foundation. Dr. Burr's achievements in the gasification of lignite and in the possibilities of processing the state's agricultural products have gained nation-wide attention. Supplementing the work of these research experts North Dakota is fortunate in having a man of the type of Fred J. Frederickson of Valley City, who as special delegate to Washington is doing a fine job of co-ordinating the agricultural and industrial projects of the state.

Agriculture Is Paramount

Every businessman, professional man and working man of North Dakota should do everything in their power to assist farmers in their efforts to secure a farm program that will bring the greatest degree of prosperity and security to the 75,000 farm homes of the state.

Broadly speaking the elements of such a program might include such points as the following:

1. Fair and just prices that will give the farmer a reasonable profit on his investment above the cost of farm operations including an adequate wage for himself and the members of his family. There is no reason why the farmer, his wife and the members of his family should work sixteen hours a day for nothing so that the farm will make both ends meet.

2. The maximum amount of help from the state and federal government in making the farm more productive through soil conservation, better plant and animal breeding and in lowering the cost of operation through agricultural engineering.

3. Secure the greatest amount of stability in agriculture income by the maximum amount of irrigation from that tremendous source of water supply, the Missouri. It is estimated that as much as 4,500,000 acres can be irrigated from the Missouri. Remember the wet years are not going to last forever. Now is the time to plan for some dry years that are coming.

4. Improve living conditions on the farm through wholesale rural electrification bringing every conceivable electrical labor saving device to the farm home, and installation of modern water supply, heating, plumbing and air conditioning systems. There is no reason why every farm home cannot have all the conveniences of the city home.

5. Give the rural communities the best possible rural schools and all the cultural benefits of educational and religious life.

6. Establish a system of farm to market roads that will pay for themselves by lowering cost of transportation.

7. Assist the farmers in solving their marketing problems.

8. See that every farm boy who returns from war service is given most favorable opportunity to buy a home on reasonable cost and terms.

GREATNESS OF CHURCHILL

A North Dakota observer who is not particularly friendly to Great Britain stated a few days ago that Winston Churchill is the greatest hero of World War II and probably the greatest figure of modern times. Nothing on earth can rob Churchill of his greatness, because at probably the most critical stage in the world's history his resolute courage and unflinching resolution became the embodiment of the hopes of humanity. Every speech he ever delivered contains some one sentence or phrase expressing the indomitable spirit of man that will be read a thousand years from now by every boy and girl all over the world. Like the great passages in the immortal dramas of William Shakespeare, Churchill's flaming words will arouse and inspire the spirit of man.

When Hitler had struck France prostrate, when his bombers were devastating England, when England stood between two thousand seavolves on one side and the advancing armies of Hitler and Mussolini on the other, when Britain single handed and alone was standing off the hounds of Europe, listen to Winston Churchill:

"We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France. We shall fight on the seas and oceans. We shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air. We shall defend our island no matter what the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds. We shall fight in the fields and in the streets. We shall fight in the hills. We will never surrender. And even if, which I do not for a moment think possible, our island were subjugated and starving, then our empire across the seas, armed and guarded by the British navy, would continue the struggle, until in God's good time the new world with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old."

Winston Churchill was the temporal embodiment of the eternal spirit of liberty. He belongs not to Britain but to the world. His flaming spirit is the product of the universal hopes and dreams of mankind. He can have no successor, because his genius was developed in an era of crisis and tragedy that we hope will not recur.

A MEMORIAL FOR OUR DEAD

What is the finest type of memorial that we could build for the boys who will never return from the war? I am thinking of a North Dakota pilot who was shot out of the flaming sky into the blue of the Pacific. He was only twenty when he enlisted. He was in love with a beautiful girl living in a little North Dakota town, and he was looking forward to the time when they would get married and start the greatest enterprise two people ever started, the building of a home. He had a chance to get into less dangerous war work, but he had a great ambition to fly. Oh, the exhilaration of flying twenty thousand feet high, way above the clouds and see silvery moon turn the clouds into a vast sea of light.

There are a lot of ideas on memorials. Some say utility should be stressed, play grounds, hospitals, skating rinks, a community or recreational center. Such memorials would be intensely practical but do they really make us remember in a spirit of reverence and love the person memorialized. Could a modern bridge take the place of the Lincoln memorial. Fletcher Steele, the artist, says that a memorial to be effective must be beautiful. "Ideals can be worthily expressed only in terms of beauty," says Steele.

Suppose we plant in the International Peace Garden on the border between North Dakota and Manitoba, a beautiful tree for every North Dakota soldier that made the supreme sacrifice. Each tree marked with the name of the soldier. Would not that be beautiful and appropriate!

**I think I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree;
A tree whose hungry mouth is
prest**

**Against the earth's sweet-flowing
breast.**

**A tree that looks to God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray.
A tree that in summer wears
A nest of robins in her hair.
Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.**

FORD SEES PROSPERITY

An unprecedented era of prosperity, the like of which America has never seen, is predicted by Henry Ford, who from a little workshop in the rear of his modest home, built a billion dollar industrial empire, and now at the age of eighty-two has a mind as keen, as vigorous and as optimistic as a young man of twenty-five. On his 82nd birthday, Henry Ford said:

"I can see an era of prosperity and standard of living never before con-

sidered possible in America. I believe that this era lies immediately ahead for our own nation and for the world.

"To secure this we must have more and more industry and more and more competition. Private industry must be permitted to go forward unhampered.

"Many of the barriers between management and labor will be dissolved when the chance is given."

Starting out with a company of \$28,000 capital in 1903, Henry Ford has seen his enterprise grow to a giant business with assets of more than \$1,000,000,000 and with cash on hand of approximately \$650,000,000, and the grand old man is still the dominating influence in that huge corporation.

THE BEAUTY OF DAKOTA

The wheat fields of North Dakota present a scene of entrancing beauty. James J. Hill, the Empire Builder, once stated that the most beautiful sight to him was a railroad train carrying 100 carloads of wheat to market. True, the golden grain that will soon be pouring out of the threshing machines is beautiful but not so beautiful as the waving fields of grain. Look at a field of wheat standing as high as the fence. The farmer has cut one row along the edge of the field. The wheat stands up proud and graceful, the heads as even as a waxed floor. Then comes up a breeze, and the wheat starts to wave like a billowy sea. If the wheat has started to turn a golden brown, and the sun is shining, the beauty of the scene is enhanced. Oh, that Walt Whitman were alive to write us a poem on "The Wheat, the Golden Wheat. First Born of Love and Life."

HOW ABOUT OUR HOPES?

In this scientific age in which the possibilities of the radio tube, television, jet-propelled planes and a thousand and one electrical devices that will revolutionize the world's life, we are achieving amazing results in promoting leisure, comfort for the body and a higher standard of material living, but what are we doing for the soul? We are striving to get higher dividends for our business enterprises, higher salaries for our services, faster transportation for our business trips, more gadgets and mechanized machinery to abolish work, more fool-proof devices to relieve our minds, more security so we can make all the mistakes we want and still survive, but what are we doing to build those old-fashioned qualities of moral fibre and integrity in our boys and girls!

We seem to have money for everything except for the things most im-

portant, that is building character through enlightened education in the lives of our young who in a few years will be carrying the burdens of economic, social and political life.

"I know that I must plant my fields to save my body, but do I know that I must plant my roses to save my soul? Shall I stitch and stitch that my flesh may be covered, and leave no time for weaving a fabric for my shivering spirit? Shall I supply fuel for my flesh, and allow my soul's fires to be extinguished? Shall I not more surely perish from lack of rapture than from lack of bread?"

By airplane we are only forty-eight hours from any spot on earth. We are now sending our strawberries by air to all points.

What shall it profit the American people if strawberries fly and hopes go by horse and buggy?

SENATOR YOUNG VOTES YES

Millions of fathers and mothers all over America and the world, many of whose sons and daughters have fallen in far-flung battlefields have one consuming hope, that the scourge of world wars will be banished from the earth.

Their representatives, the brightest minds of fifty liberty-loving nations, armed with a deep conviction that wars on aggression can be prevented and that a world of law based on freedom and justice can be established, through a spirit of compromise and understanding worked out a world plan to settle international difficulties peaceably.

Millions of men and women of goodwill in America and in other freedom-loving nations, world statesmen, constitutional lawyers, philanthropists, university presidents, the federal council of churches, great religious leaders, Catholic and Protestant, scores of women's organizations, political leaders of all parties, Former President Hoover, Alfred Landon, Harold Stassen and Senator Vandenburg (to name a few Republicans) urged that the charter be adopted as a real hope for the prevention of war.

The result was a document, tested by the fires of reason, research and compromise, that embodied the hopes of humanity and entered into in good faith by the peoples of the world.

With the discovery of atomic energy, the power to destroy the world or make it a creator of happiness and prosperity, what better association exists than fifty United Nations bound together in solemn compact in a world charter to advance the social and economic interests of humanity and to

use all agencies of power for the welfare of humanity?

Senator Young, we congratulate you. If we ever needed a world charter backed by the minds and conscience of men of goodwill, we need it now.

THE AGE OF THE AMERICAS

That the world is entering a new age, the Age of the Americas, is the statement of Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university. He says the world's center of gravity, economic, scientific, intellectual and political, has shifted away from Europe. "Succeeding the long and ancient age of Greece and Rome which for more than a thousand years gave to the western world its leadership and its dominating character, first the Dark Ages, then the Middle Ages came to its end. Then followed the modern age which drew its strength and character from Western Europe which is now plainly turning into history."

How the truth of these words has been proven by the discovery of atomic power made in America, financed by two billion dollars of American capital and brought about by American Canadian and British scientists. All of the plants making the atomic bomb are in the control of the United States military authorities and are in America. All the patents are held by the United States, Canada and Britain. Most of the uranium ore of the world, out of which these bombs are made and which is as plentiful as copper, are located in North America.

The World Charter binding together fifty United Nations to prevent the scourge of war and to use all agencies of power for the welfare of humanity was born in America. Its permanent headquarters will be located in America, and the original text of this epoch making document translated into five languages, will be deposited in the archives of the United States government.

THE AGE OF THE AMERICAS IS HERE.

A RACE BETWEEN GOODWILL AND CATASTROPHE

Man's successful effort to harness the powers of atomic energy, the energy of the sun, the stars and the far-flung galaxies of space, is the most momentous discovery of his life on earth. Man has now the power to destroy himself, or to usher in a new golden age, the like of which humanity has never seen. Atomic power can destroy all vestige of animal, plant and physical life, or it can remake the world.

(Continued on Page 8)

Sen. Young Votes For World Charter As Real Hope To End Curse Of War

Stating that he believes that the World Charter, which passed the senate by a vote of 89 to 2, offers a real hope for a means to prevent future wars, Senator Milton R. Young did his best to put North Dakota in the path of world progress by working and voting for the charter.

At the request of the editor of the Messenger, Senator Young has sent us the following interesting statement on the charter:

"Big news here in Washington recently has been ratification of the United Nations Charter by the Senate, following closely on the heels of the Bretton Woods approval.

"Twenty years ago, a document similar to the Charter prepared at San Francisco, was presented to the Senate and rejected after a bitter battle. But today public opinion polls indicate that in every section of this nation, people are approximately 20 to 1 in favor of the Charter and the world organization it provides.

"People see in the Charter and this world organization a real hope for a means to prevent future wars. That has been the reason behind the Senate's quick ratification of it by almost unanimous consent.

"Of greatest significance, to my way of thinking, are the reasons for this change in America's way of thinking about international affairs. I think of myself as representative of the large number in this matter. Like the vast majority of North Dakota citizens at one time, I was once a non-interventionist—some people call them isolationists—and I was firm in the conviction that the United States could stay out of war by maintaining strict neutrality.

"This kind of international politics may have been possible in years past, but surely will not be possible in the world of tomorrow when modern inventions place America within hours of every other part of the world. Hereafter, we shall be as vulnerable to attack by foreign foes as any other nation of similar size and power.

"Science has so completely changed warfare that, in my estimation, a third World War would mean the destruction of civilization. Powerful countries would be open to attack and extensive destruction even though they weren't actually invaded by an enemy. Military authorities tell us that if the war with Germany had continued for a few months more, Germany, with the aid of new improvements in scientific warfare, would have been able to destroy almost everything above ground in England. Besides the so-

called "buzz bombs" and V-2 rocket bombs, Germany had even more deadly weapons almost ready to use.

"The fact that the United States is separated from other major powers by oceans and continents is in itself no longer protection enough for our safety. High-ranking military men tell me that new rocket bombs will soon be available which could easily destroy whole cities 2,000 miles distant from their point of launching.

"We see proof of the effectiveness of this type of warfare in our operations against Japan today. Within a few months, Japan's entire war industry will have been reduced to ashes by our continuing attacks, even though we will not have landed a solitary troop on the Japanese mainland. Landing of an army may come later, but as far as Japan is concerned, the ruin already will have been wrought.

"We must be concerned about the peace of the world lest in future years other criminally minded dictators rise to power and engage the world in a third World War.

"Another World War would mean destruction—total destruction—of property in every city of the warring nations. This could be accomplished before—or even without—actual invasion. In this war, more than three times as many civilians as fighting men have lost their lives. The next war would be even more destructive of both human life and property. War is no longer a struggle limited to armies contending on the field of battle. It has been brought to the cities and the farms, and the woman and the child are as much in the front lines as are the soldier and the sailor. The human casualties of this war are already over 100,000,000; and property loss and expenditures are over one trillion dollars.

"History has shown that poverty and inequality of opportunity provide fertile breeding grounds for theories contrary to our democratic way of life. Such conditions invite the creation and growth of dictators who fasten upon militarism as means of perpetuating themselves in power. The peace of the world is then in danger.

"One of the objectives of this nation at the present time is to help other peoples of the world attain that greater prosperity and resulting contentment that would make for world peace. At the same time, by creating conditions which would insure the prosperity of other nations, we build up their purchasing power in such a way that they will be able to buy our agricultur-

(Continued on Page 8)

Churches Co-operate For Spiritual Gains

All over North Dakota during the last few years churches of all denominations have been moving toward a closer co-operative spirit in which their service to the people, especially in the rural districts might be more effective.

War time conditions, with separation of members of families and break-up of homes, have caused untold problems affecting the social and spiritual life of the people, and in meeting this challenge, Catholic and Protestant churches alike, have rendered invaluable service.

Speaking of the growth of this co-operative spirit, Rev. C. A. Armstrong, superintendent of the North Dakota Interchurch council, says:

"In an endeavor to mark spiritual gains sixteen of the Protestant denominations of North Dakota are moving into a closer cooperative effort through the North Dakota Interchurch Council which has taken over the work of the North Dakota Council of Christian Education.

"The first effort is being directed toward providing better religious services for the rural sections of the state. Already some Sunday schools have been organized, thirty classes meeting on a week day, out of school hours, have been set up in the one room rural schools. The last of August a short course for rural pastors is to be held at the North Dakota Agricultural College. Plans are in the making for a series of rural church conferences to be held across the state during the fall and the winter.

"Ministerial associations are being organized in additional towns and in some counties for the purpose of developing a closer cooperation. Heretofore the women's auxiliaries of the various denominations have never had a state organization for carrying on activities of a cooperative nature. Such an organization has come into being and seven of the denominations are cooperating, with others to follow.

"Under this new set up interchurch conventions were held during the spring and summer in forty-nine of the fifty-three counties of the state with a total aggregate attendance of over 6,000 people. This fall similar meetings will be held in the same counties. The purpose of these conventions is to help the churches cooperate in the doing of things together that cannot be done by one church working separately.

"From October 1 to December 31, 10,000 children and young people are expected to enroll in daily Bible reading in the homes of these cooperating denominations. During June and

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 5)

Listen to those prophetic words of Churchill in 1940: "If we win in our struggle against Hitler all Europe will be free. If Hitler wins, the world, including the United States, will go down into an abyss of a new dark ages made more sinister and more prolonged by the perversion of science."

Think of the atomic bomb, "the perversion of science" in the hands of Hitler and Hirohito.

This same Churchill says in August 1945: "This revelation of the secrets of nature, long mercifully withheld from man, should arouse the most solemn reflections in the minds and conscience of every human being capable of comprehension. We must pray that these awful agencies will be used to conduce peace among nations, and instead of wrecking measureless havoc upon the entire globe, they may become a perennial fountain of world prosperity."

Thomas J. Love, head of the physics department of Georgetown university, says: "Man will destroy himself if he does not learn to live at peace with his fellows."

Atomic energy is shouting to the world: "Get together or you will perish."

July about 9,000 children attended the vacation church schools of the state. While the purpose of the Bible reading and the vacation church school is primarily spiritual yet these two activities carried on cooperatively by the denominations is one of the greatest preventives of juvenile delinquency and builders of good citizenship yet discovered."

Treasurer Rue Asks Aid For R.O.C. Work

Senator Milton Rue, treasurer of the Republican Organizing committee, urges that those who wish to help the committee in carrying on the organization work, send in their checks, as soon as possible.

"The state committee at its July meeting adopted a forward program of precinct and county organization," says Senator Rue, "but this program cannot be put into effect without money. We have a big task before us, and we can accomplish it only if all the Republicans who believe in good government do their part. The R.O.C. has achieved splendid results in its two years existence, but there is still a vast amount of work to be done. We have some 2,200 precincts to organize. We cannot quit now. Your contributions to help in this work will be gratefully received."

Governors' Conference Approves World Charter Unanimously

Unanimous approval of the San Francisco World Charter was voted by forty-one governors of the United States and the governors of Virgin Island and Hawaii at the Mackinac Island conference in Michigan which was attended by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl.

Another interesting trend at the conference was strong sentiment in favor of returning governmental administration to the states, and a specific resolution urging return of the Employment Service to the states was adopted unanimously.

Commenting on the subjects covered by the conference, Gov. Aandahl has given the Messenger the following statement:

"The annual Governor's Conference for the year 1945 met at Mackinac Island in Michigan on July 2, 3, and 4. Forty-one of our forty-eight governors attended the Conference plus the governors of the Virgin Islands and Hawaii. Eleven of the governors gave carefully prepared addresses on problems of government.

"Commander Harold E. Stassen reported on the San Francisco Conference and General George C. Marshall and Admiral Ernest J. King discussed matters of vital importance relative to our military needs.

"Much time was also devoted to round table discussion where the governors could freely exchange ideas on the problems with which they have to deal in their home states.

"The first Governor's Conference was called during the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt for the primary purposes of considering ways and means of preserving our national resources.

"This year the Conference devoted almost its entire time to the problems of readjustment in the post-war period. The economic hazards of unemployment during the reconversion period held the spotlight of attention. Here in North Dakota, where perhaps one-sixth of our population has moved out of the state during the war, and where we can hardly find enough help to do our work it is hard for us to understand the problems. But in California where the population has increased 90 percent under the demands of labor in the war plants and in other similarly situated states, the unemployment that will come with the termination of federal war need contracts is acute.

"In the path of finding a solution Governor McGrath of Rhode Island spoke about the Federal Social Security Act and Unemployment Compensation; Governor Warren of California

about decentralization of industry with emphasis on territorial decentralization permitting California to retain much of its new manufacturing industries in a reconverted form; and Governor Hunt of Wyoming spoke about the development of small business.

"North Dakota with the development of the potentialities of the Missouri River, the lignite coal and the processing of our agricultural products will have its part to play in this panorama of economic post-war adjustment.

"The governors were very definitely of the opinion that while broad policies of government that deal with nationwide problems must be established by national legislation in Congress, the administration insofar as possible should be left to the state governments. The development of this point of view at the Conference came with the adoption of a resolution requesting the federal government to return the administration of the Employment Service to the states.

"It is interesting to note that all resolutions approved by the Governor's Conference must have an unanimous vote. At first this might seem like an extraordinary procedure which would block most avenues of accomplishment. It was my observation that at this type of meeting it had just the opposite effect. It inspired carefully and judiciously prepared statements and also a spirit of cooperation among the governors.

"The Governor's Conference gave a birds eye view of the functions of state governments in the United States and their relationship to the federal government. It gave the governors an opportunity to meet and get acquainted with one another and better understand the problems with which each and all have to deal. The Conference was highly successful and the State of Michigan a perfect host."

State Highway Puts On A Safety Campaign

A campaign to eliminate as many automobile accidents as possible is being waged by the State Highway department.

Last year 24,300 people were killed and 850,000 were injured in the U. S. from motor vehicle accidents. In North Dakota the toll was: Killed, 74; injured, 401.

North Dakota Has Added More Than Two Billion Dollars In New Wealth Since 1940

No state in the Union has shown the financial comeback that North Dakota has in the last five or six years. Our agricultural production since 1940 has reached the amazing figures of over \$2,600,000,000.

In 1944 alone we produced an average of \$7,200 for each of the state's 71,000 farms. It is doubtful if any other state in America can show this average.

The record of production as compiled by M. J. Connolly of the Greater North Dakota association, since 1940 is as follows:

1940.....	\$235,759,349
1941.....	363,576,977
1942.....	483,180,181
1943.....	548,755,550
1944.....	514,903,532
1945 (est).....	500,000,000
Total.....	\$2,646,175,589

In the seven war loan bond drives, the state has subscribed a total of \$333,265,000.

In the seventh war loan drive the state was given a quota of \$33,500,000 and its loyal citizens oversubscribed to the tune of \$48,881,248. After doing that job the June 30th bank call disclosed deposits in the 153 banks, including the bank of North Dakota with \$65,734,151.27, of \$386,540,329.22 (complete with exception of the banks at Sanish, Kenmare and Garrison with approximately \$5,000,000 in deposits).

Every bank in the state has an average of \$2,500,000 in deposits.

North Dakota started the fiscal year of July 1, 1945, with \$54,266,395.86 in the black, whereas in 1933 the state was \$33 million in the red, a net gain in that period of more than \$87,000,000.

State Treasurer Otto Krueger says the state has a cash balance of \$32,510,576.21, plus a total of \$40,720,133.65 invested in securities, and last year there was no state general fund tax levied. Against that \$73,230,709.86 there is a bonded indebtedness of only \$18,964,350. All the new state capitol bonds have been paid and there is more than enough money left to build the governor's proposed \$50,000 residence.

Scores of counties in the state and hundreds of school districts and other municipalities are debt free and the peoples savings in the banks and the U. S. Government runs into the millions.



Lieut. Gov. C. P. Dahl Universally acclaimed for his fairness and sense of justice in Erickson trial.

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 _____

BERGESON

(Continued from Page 1)

for presentation to the next assembly. It has for its assistance a research director and clerical staff. At least thirty days before each session of the legislature opens, a report is mailed to the members-elect, and bills are ready for introduction at the beginning of the session.

This plan has worked so well in Kansas that it has now been adopted in approximately fifteen other states. The people of the state of Missouri have recently incorporated it as a permanent part of their state constitution.

"Our last legislative assembly adopted this plan as a part of the legislative machinery for the State of North Dakota. The law went into effect on July first, and the members of the committee, representing all factions, have met and organized. Their first important step will be the selection of a competent research director.

"Many problems will confront them. How to maintain our schools on a high level; highways with special emphasis on farm to market roads; land ownership and farm tenancy; the development of our natural resources; agricultural research; drainage, irrigation and water conservation; and a just and adequate tax base to support education and the functions of government—these are but a few that come to my mind. The committee, from session to session, will have a great opportunity to render a valuable service to the legislature and the people of North Dakota."

RESEARCH COMMITTEE

(Continued from Page 1)

to use in the best manner the \$10,000,000 Post War Veterans' Rehabilitation fund, of which \$2,000,000 has already been provided, and to conduct a research into the best methods of solving North Dakota's school problem, including finance, administration and reorganizing boundary lines.

Considerable information on school finance, the governor stated, was brought out at the recent governors' conference. In Michigan the state equalization fund provides approximately 50 per cent of the total cost of school operations as compared with the 15 per cent fund provided for in North Dakota. In Ohio the state equalization fund amounts to \$50,000,000. In Minnesota the state equalization fund, made up partly of income taxes and iron ore taxes, provides a large part of the school operating costs.

A special sub committee to receive applications for a research director,

consisting of Representatives Langley, Levin and Stair and Senator Morgan, was appointed. All applicants are requested to apply to this committee.

At the suggestion of Representative Vernon Johnson of Wahpeton, all organizations including state departments that have specific recommendations for legislation to be submitted to the 1947 legislature will be asked to submit their recommendations in writing, with twelve copies, giving the specific changes in the law requested and the reasons for the proposed legislation, similar to a brief filed with the supreme court. "There are many groups in North Dakota, such as live stock associations, poultry improvement boards, drainage organizations, county commissioners and state agencies that can start right now gathering material for proposed changes in the laws," said Representative Johnson. "Many of these subjects are non controversial, and all this preliminary work can be done during the interim period when people interested have plenty of time to be heard."

The members attending the open meeting were Senators Morgan, Conrad and Hjalmer Nelson of McKenzie and Representatives Langley, Stair, Levin, Johnson, Haugen, W. M. Smart of Minot, and Representative A. R. Bergesen of Fargo. Senator E. H. Brant of Linton and R. M. Streibel of Fessenden were absent.

MRS. SHAFER

(Continued from Page 1)

spirited citizens are ever alert on the Governmental Front, inefficiency, waste and poor judgment, and, at times, even graft and corruption, will appear. Bad Government is largely the result of indifference on the part of our citizens, for indifference to Governmental responsibility provides the opportunity for the self-seeking and unfit elements in the community to get control of party organizations, and through such control, influence and, at times, dominate the selections of candidates for public office. The Government—local, state and national—is conducted by and through public officers chosen by the people and the character of the resulting administration can not be any better than the persons who are selected to conduct the various governmental functions assigned to them. Good Government, like anything else worthwhile, is only possible if the intelligent, diligent and public-spirited citizens are willing to give serious attention to those processes by which Government is conducted in this country. There is no short-cut or casual way to either obtain, or retain, the kind of Government we all would like to have. We must continually strive to get it.

In view of our limited experience in political activity it is desirable that we women citizens take advantage of every opportunity to become better informed on governmental matters. To better accomplish this, I urge all women to take an active part in their respective party organizations; make it a practice to read the current newspaper and magazine articles relating to political affairs, listen to the radio addresses on political subjects by eminent leaders; and, in general, to interest themselves in political developments, local, state and national—and international. In other ways can we women fulfill our obligation as good American Citizens.

TOURIST

(Continued from Page 3)

Most everyone knows that a tourist business which will be worth \$25 million annually awaits the moment Hirohito tosses in the "honorable sponge."

Most everyone—with the possible exception of the North Dakota legislature—knows that the tourist industry can be one of the leading industries of North Dakota. Last winter the legislature refused to appropriate a single dollar to advertise the advantages of this state. The legislators said, "There's a war on." Of course, they were right, if not very original, or farsighted, or practical, or smart.

JOHNSON

(Continued from Page 2)

recurrence of devastating wars which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind. No common effort on the part of the people of fifty nations has ever caused deeper concern. On it has focused the thinking of millions of men and women gathered around their home firesides all over the world."

Mr. Johnson did not maintain that the charter is perfect, but of all efforts of modern times it offers the best hopes for settling international disputes by peaceful means and in accordance with principles of justice. In answer to the argument that the charter is a result of a series of compromises, he stated that the whole theory of democracy is based on compromise. The document is the result of a meeting of the best minds of fifty united nations of different social and political backgrounds, standards of living, and economic problems, yet agreeing on one supreme conviction that war is an enemy of civilization and must be abolished. If the peoples of the united nations pursue this objective in good faith, who shall say that it cannot be achieved. He stated that the charter as shown by its opening paragraph, "We, the peoples of the

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United Nations', is a peoples' charter.

Significant of America's leadership in this greatest of all human undertakings, Mr. Johnson pointed out that the charter was born in America and that the five original copies, printed in English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish, have been trusted to the United States to guard and protect, and will be deposited in the archives of the U. S. government.

YOUNG

(Continued from Page 6)

al and industrial products. Thus we may further our own prosperity at the same time as we eliminate the conditions that breed war.

American casualties in the war which we are now fighting exceed a million men. Who would wish to say that we should not at least give an organization whose purpose is to avoid such sacrifices in the future a fair trial? If an organization such as that proposed in the United Nations Charter accomplishes nothing more than a means whereby the various nations may gather about a conference table and settle their differences, then it shall have been worth the effort. We have been able to cooperate with our Allies in the winning of this war. Why not try to cooperate with our Allies for peace, while we are still Allies?

"Surely no American is satisfied that justice has been done to Poland, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia, and other nations of Europe. The results of this war in Europe certainly are not in accord with the Atlantic Charter or other expressed war aims by the leaders of the allied nations. Yet, with all this injustice, which of us would be willing to engage in another war to correct it?

"These are problems that can be adjusted peacefully when the world organization starts functioning. Surely this is the Christian and decent approach to world problems.

"If we do not try—if we do not do our best to build the peace—we shall break faith with our American youth who have died in the hope of a better world."