



2-1946

R.O.C. Messenger: February 1946

Republican Organizing Committee

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Republican Organizing Committee "R.O.C. Messenger: February 1946" (1946). *North Dakota Politics - Publications*. 7.

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R. O. C. MESSENGER

Dedicated to Cause of Good Government

Bismarck, N. D., February, 1946

Plans For State Convention March 11 - 12 Made By Committee And County Chairmen

An enthusiastic group of ninety R.O.C. committeemen and county chairmen, meeting in Bismarck Jan. 12 and 13, completed plans for the R.O.C. state convention to be held in Bismarck March 11 and 12. On the following day the official Republican convention to nominate a senatorial candidate to fill the seat now held by Senator Milton R. Young will be held, and it is expected the league convention will be held also at Bismarck on March 14 and 15.

Representation at the R.O.C. convention will be based on the vote cast for Gov. Fred G. Aandahl at the primaries in 1944, which will entitle the counties to 404 delegates and there will be nine labor delegates from nine counties, making a total of 413.

At least one world war veteran from each county is recommended by the R.O.C. committee. No county will have fewer than five delegates. This will give a good sized representative convention from all the counties of the state, a policy which the R.O.C. committee decided upon as a measure in the interest of securing a fair expression of the sentiment of Republican voters in all counties.

Senator Rille Morgan, chairman of the R.O.C., will call the convention to order at 10 a.m. in the World War Memorial building at Bismarck on March 11. The convention will then proceed to elect a temporary chairman and secretary and receive the report of the committee on credentials. After the duly elected delegates are seated, they will proceed to form a permanent organization and transact the business of the convention.

In addition to nominating candidates, the convention will pass on a proposed constitution and by laws, a copy of which was discussed at the Bismarck Jan. 12 meeting on the report of the committee consisting of Nels Johnson, W. M. Smart and Norman Brunsdale.

According to the proposed constitution and by laws which were discussed item by item by the committee and the county chairmen, the purpose of the Republican Organizing committee is to promote good government in the state and nation. The state committee shall consist of twenty-one members to be selected by the delegates at the state convention, and this committee shall be charged with carrying out the will of the convention. They may elect an executive committee of seven members, whose duty it shall be to carry out the instructions of the committee of twenty-one and to manage the campaigns. In addition there will be an advisory committee of fifty-three consisting of the county chairmen of all the 53 county R.O.C. organizations. The duty of this advisory committee will be to counsel with and advise the committee of twenty-one, meeting with them at state meetings at which policies and methods of procedure are decided upon. This will give every R.O.C. county organization direct representation at important meetings.

The state committee and county chairmen approved this plan, but final action will be taken by the delegates at the March 11 convention. Copies of the constitution and bylaws will be

sent to all counties with the suggestion that the provisions be taken up item by item at the county conventions.

These county conventions to elect delegates to the state convention, it is recommended by the state committee, be held from Feb. 26 to March 2. Delegates to the county conventions will be selected by precinct meetings where possible and otherwise at mass meetings.

Plans were made at the Jan. 12 meeting to hire additional field men to meet precinct and county organizations. John Wishek of Wishek resigned as a member of the state committee and J. C. Goll was elected in his place. Paul Drew of the safety division withdrew and his place was taken by George Koch of Williston. Senator Milton R. Young withdrew, and Curtis Olson of Valley City was named.

Several short talks were made at the Jan. 12 meeting. Gov. Fred G. Aandahl stated that the state officials who had been endorsed by the R.O.C. had endeavored to put the administration of state affairs in the hands of the people who are qualified to do the work, and not to build a political machine, and for that reason some conscientious employees of other political groups who had been doing efficient work had been retained.

Senator Milton R. Young stated that he thought the future of the R.O.C. depended on adherence to liberal policies which would promote the highest welfare of all people of the state. Executive Secretary W. M. Smart explained the work the state committee had to do in building precinct organizations and in helping to elect men to the legislature who would work for good government. Max Wishek of Ashley stated that there was much opposition in McIntosh county against the 75 per cent tax valuation measure.

The evening meeting adjourned, and final action on the various proposals was taken by the state committee Sunday morning, Jan. 13.

Torgie Trydahl of Thompson, Representative Vernon Johnson of Wahpeton and Rep. A. J. Sandness were appointed a committee to prepare a platform for the 1946 Campaign.

Arrangements were made for weekly broadcasts of KFYZ and WDAY. Starting Jan. 30.

Minot Plans Extensive Recreation Program

An extensive recreational program for people of all ages and to be operated on a twelve month basis is planned by the Minot Recreational association under the direction of Frank C. Kamerlohr. He will operate under an executive committee consisting of Paul Miller, superintendent of schools, E. M. Boyles, O. B. Herigstad, Rev. J. W. Hogan, Rev. George C. Sanderson and Mrs. E. J. McIlraith.

All the available gymnasium spaces in the city will be used. Basketball will be introduced first, with the organization of a high school league and a women's league. Volley ball, bowling, chess and various other forms of recreation, in fact everything in which there is local interest, will be on the program.

Aandahl Says MVA Means More Federal Control

That the principal difference between development of the Missouri Valley by the Missouri River Valley authority and under the co-ordinated reclamation bureau and army-engineers plan is the extent of governmental control is the opinion of Gov. Fred G. Aandahl as outlined in an address over KFYZ Jan. 23.

The governor stated that it appeared that the MVA bill, known as the Murray bill, has gone to sleep in congress. The development of the Missouri River valley through the projects at Garrison and Fort Peck, he said, meant a vast hydro-electric development which would be of great benefit to the people of the state. Under the co-ordinated plan, this power would be distributed through existing agencies, municipal plants, R.E.A. and private agencies. Under MVA the tendency would be to extend the field of government operation and federal control.

Civilization Can Be Saved Only By World Co-operation

Senator Milton R. Young of North Dakota, one of the eighty-nine United States senators to vote for the United Nations Charter, says that the treasures of civilization can be saved only through world co-operation.

Modern warfare, with the atomic bomb, robot-guided planes that fly 25,000 at a single stop, and other scientific weapons of destruction, makes it imperative that the nations of the world get together, says Senator Young. It is world co-operation or race suicide.

If the nations go on a mad rampage of destruction, America, being the richest and most powerful, would be the first target, for the aggressor would reckon justifiably that America must be destroyed first, for them to have a chance to win, says the senator.

Discussing "One Way to World Peace," Senator Young in an article written for the Messenger says:

"Never before in the history of mankind has the need for a world organization for peace been so apparent as it is at the present time. The civilization we now cherish depends upon the establishment and success of such an organization.

"Unless man can set up some sort of machinery for the peaceful settlement of international problems, he runs the risk of destroying himself. The only other alternative is war. It is an alternative we must eliminate before war eliminates us.

"Discovery and harnessing of atomic energy and other new inventions for purposes of war has made apparent to every thinking person the reality of this danger. There was no myth about the bomb that left the Japanese city of Hiroshima in rubble. The explosion there served notice upon the world that man now has the power to commit race suicide, if he wants to use it.

"That is why I have joined with others in working for a world organization which will permit men to sit down around conference tables and discuss their differences on friendly and understanding terms. I was one of 89 United States Senators, among 91 present and voting, who voted to approve the United Nations Charter.

Improvement In State Affairs Under Aandahl And Moses Have Been Phenomenal Says Bergesen

A vast improvement in North Dakota's finances, the management of the state industries and the conduct of the state government took place as soon as the Langer political machine was thrown out and the Moses and Aandahl administrations came into power, according to Representative A. R. Bergesen, speaker of the 1945 house, in a radio address over KFYZ and WDAY Wednesday evening, Jan. 30. Mr. Bergesen's talk was the first of a series sponsored by the Republican Organizing committee to be given each Wednesday evening.

Here are some of the highlights of Rep. Bergesen's address:

"Taking advantage of the financial distress in which so many of

our citizens found themselves, a small group of men, more interested in themselves than in the welfare of the people, gained control of the official political machinery of this state and kept us in continued turmoil. They had hordes of hired men on state pay, electioneering in every nook and corner of North Dakota to keep themselves in office. Those were the days in the racket in the sale of state owned bonds. Huge blocks of state insurance were brokered with kickback benefits to state officials. Large sums of money found their way into bureau drawers, personal bank accounts, city and farm properties, with values far in excess of the salaries of the state officials who acquired their ownership. Even our educational institutions became pawns in their hands. We cannot quickly forget what happened to our State Agricultural College."

Conditions became so bad, that the people called a halt, threw the old political gang out of office, and elected John Moses governor. Although Moses went in before good crops came to the state, due to his calm steadfastness of purpose, his rugged honesty and conscientious administration, an immediate improvement took place in the state's finances, in the management of the state mill and elevator and the Bank of North Dakota.

The sound policies of John Moses were continued by Gov. Fred G. Aandahl and his associates elected in 1944 and through harmonious cooperation of the state officials who had replaced practically all of the old gang, improvement in every phase of the state government continued.

On Jan. 1, 1939, the finances of the state were deplorable. We owed the Bank of North Dakota a total of due \$2,600,000 and state bonds were and could not be paid. The state mill and elevator had been losing from \$160,000 to \$670,000 a year. The resources of the state industries had been used for political purposes.

Soon after Moses election, improvement in state finances and the operation of the state industries began. The bonds were paid when due, and the mill and elevator began to make money. This was not due to better crops and prices, for they did not come until 1941. It was the result of bone-and-stand efficient management.

From July, 1937 to June 30, 1938, the state mill and elevator under Langer management lost \$474,252. From July 1939 to June 30, 1940, under the Moses administration, the mill and elevator made \$209,000, a difference of \$683,000. Every year after that the mill and elevator made a substantial profit.

In the year from January 1, 1945, to Dec. 31, 1945, under the Aandahl administration, the mill and elevator made \$416,000.

Who are the progressive Republicans of North Dakota, the old gang who ran the state industries in the red, or the state officials endorsed by the R.O.C. who are

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Gov. Aandahl Urges Congress To Push Missouri-Souris Diversion

Missouri-Souris and Garrison Projects Will Bring Great Agricultural Prosperity to State

The Missouri-Souris diversion project, which when completed will result in irrigating more than a million acres of land in Northwestern North Dakota, has the full support and approval of Gov. Fred G. Aandahl and the state water commission.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the commission at its January meeting urging speedy action on this project, Gov. Aandahl and a group of North Dakota businessmen appeared before a house appropriations sub committee on reclamation and urged the appropriation of the necessary funds for this project. Along with the governor appeared R. J. Coughlin of Minot, Harry S. Polk and William Davidson of Williston and Representative William Lemke.

"We assured Rep. Jed Johnson, chairman of this committee, that the state water commission and the North Dakota people are very much interested that the Missouri-Souris diversion project move rapidly," said Gov. Aandahl.

This diversion from Fort Peck reservoir, which, it is stated, is the quickest and most feasible way of getting an ample supply of water for the Souris, Sheyenne, James and Red River watersheds has been authorized by congress, and it remains only for the necessary appropriations to be passed.

At the recent water commission hearing, Halvor L. Halvorson of Minot, stated that this project can be completed in about five years and that it offers by far the most available plan of getting an ample supply of waters to the central and eastern part of the state.

The resolution by the water commission, which was passed unanimously, follows:

WHEREAS, the Devils Lake Area and eastern North Dakota is in need of additional water supplies for sanitation and commercial purposes, and

"WHEREAS, Congress has authorized diversion from the Fort Peck Reservoir on the Missouri River into the Souris River and the Sheyenne, James and Red River watersheds in connection with the Missouri-Souris Irrigation Project,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we urge upon Congress the immediate appropriation of adequate funds for the Bureau of Reclamation with which to provide the diversion facilities necessary to accomplish such diversion into the above named watersheds at the earliest possible moment. This is imperative because even with the past five normal rain seasons the water levels are gradually receding in the central and eastern parts of the state."

Gov. Fred Aandahl Gives Honors To Draft Boards

Gov. Fred G. Aandahl visited several North Dakota cities to present selective service medals to draft boards. On Jan. 23 he presented selective service medals to personnel from Morton, Mercer, Sioux, Grant and Oliver counties. He presented awards at Williston on Thursday, Jan. 24, and at Dickinson the next evening.

Court Orders Langer To Pay On Mexican Stock

Echoes from the famous \$25,000 sale of Mexican land stock by William Langer to Thomas V. Sullivan, Chicago railroad attorney, were heard in Judge R. G. McFarland's court when he ordered the senior senator to pay \$1566 income tax to North Dakota, as a result of the profit from said sale.

John Gray, state tax commissioner, held that the stock was worthless, and that the entire \$25,000 that he received from the railroad attorney was profit. Langer claimed that the stock was worth \$25,000.

William Lemke, who in the early days was associated with Langer in the Mexican deal, stated that Langer did not own the stock when he presumed to transfer it to Sullivan, but had previously turned the stock over to the Mexican land corporation in a settlement. Furthermore it was claimed that Sullivan after paying the \$25,000 never even asked the corporation for the stock, and never received it.

In the hearing on Langer's seat in the senate, it was alleged that the \$25,000 payment was a "cover up" deal.

But while the North Dakota senator lost his appeal from the additional assessment on the 1938 income, he won his appeal from an additional assessment of \$1,574.72 on his 1937 income.

Both additional assessments were made by State Tax Commissioner John Gray in 1942 and Judge McFarland said in his twin decisions that both assessments were supported by "competent evidence."

He ruled, however, that the additional assessment against the 1937 income tax upon which became due and payable in 1938, was made after expiration of the three-year statute of limitations while that against the 1938 income was made within the statute of limitation.

Gray made the original additional assessments after testimony at a U. S. senate investigation to the effect that Langer had received \$25,000 from Thomas V. Sullivan, Chicago attorney, in 1937 and 1938 for stock in a Mexican land corporation.

Verendrye R.E.A. Builds 2,800 Additional Lines

The Verendrye R.E.A., one of the most successful in the state, is planning an extensive development program.

Construction plans call for a total of 800 miles of new lines in 1946, 1,000 miles in 1947, and 1,000 miles in 1948.

The co-op now has a total of 265 miles of energized line serving 473 farms in Ward, McHenry and McLean counties.

At present the Sorkness Construction company of Fargo is building 58 more miles which will service 78 farms in Ward county, and which will be completed shortly.

The Verendrye system was formed by a small group in 1937, and received its first allotment of \$90,000 from the R.E.A. in 1939. The first 65 miles of line were erected by the Paterson Construction company of St. Paul. They were energized in June, 1940.

A second allotment of \$73,000 was secured from R.E.A. funds in 1941, and 108 more miles of line were erected, this time by the Lake Electric company of Devils Lake.

Over a million acres of rich irrigated lands, the finest soil in the world.

An abundant water supply for the entire State of North Dakota.

A veritable agricultural revolution, with greater diversification of cash crops, more grass, alfalfa, dairy cows, beef cattle, sugar beets, potatoes and fruits.

More rural electric lines, to lighten the labor of family home and farmstead and to make farm life easier and more attractive.

More electrical appliances and gadgets and the newer forms of radio, television and the thousand and one benefits from modern technology.

These are some of the tremendous benefits that will come from the Missouri-Souris diversion and the Garrison dam projects, as envisioned by Dean Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural college.

In response to a question as to what these projects mean to the agricultural economy of North Dakota, Dean Walster wrote:

"Boiled down to its barest essentials, the coordinated program when it is fully realized as far as North Dakota is concerned as set up at present in terms of irrigated land means adding over a million acres of irrigated land to the agricultural economy of this state. Most of this land lies in what is known as the Missouri-Souris unit of the plan described in Senate Document 191, 78th Congress, 2nd Session, and it may be described about as follows, quoting directly from Senate Document 191: Water will be diverted from the Missouri River below Fort Peck and put to the following uses:

"\$1,275,100 acres will be irrigated in the northern division of the Missouri-Souris Unit, the level of Devils Lake will be restored, Stump Lake will be regulated for wildlife conservation, water supplies for municipal and sanitary uses will be furnished to some 19 cities and towns in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, Red River flows will be supplemented to the extent necessary for pollution abatement, and the remaining waters will be returned to the Missouri River through the James River. Power required to pump the water over the divide near Grenora will be developed at the Crosby and Des Lacs power plants, but for short periods the power plant at Fort Peck will be drawn upon to assist these plants to the extent of 30,000 kilowatts."

"These 1,275,100 acres of land to be irrigated are largely in North Dakota. Some million acres of land are what is known as the northern division of the Missouri-Souris project, including portions of Divide, Renville, Burke, Bottineau, and Ward counties and will be when completed one of the largest irrigated areas in the United States if not in the world. In addition to the million acres of land in this northern division through the return flows of the water additional water will be collected to irrigate about 55,500 acres near New Rockford, about 22,000 acres near Jamestown, and about 31,000 acres near Oakes, about half of the latter acreage being in South Dakota. The diversion plan as originally proposed by the Bureau of Reclamation included a considerable series of pumping plants along the Missouri River, but with the incorporation of the Garrison Dam idea by the U. S. Army Engineers that acreage of land proposed for irrigation above Garrison Dam will, of course, be flooded. There will still be some small irrigated areas below Garrison Dam.

"In addition, the Bureau of Reclamation plan calls for the development of irrigation in the flood plain

areas of the Minor Western Tributaries of the Missouri River in North Dakota. This includes about 15,400 acres in the Knife River Basin, about 14,320 acres in the Heart River Basin, and 17,740 acres in the Cannonball River Basin. Reports released in December 1945 by the Bureau of Reclamation indicate most satisfactory progress on the development of the program for the Heart River Basin. The centrally located Heart River Basin close to the seat of the government in the state is going to afford, both in the nature of the plan and in what might be called its shoestring character scattered over a rather long distance, an almost ideal set-up in which to study the relationships between an irrigation economy and a dry-land economy. Similar outcomes, we hope, will come in the Knife and Cannonball as they ultimately come into irrigation. In all three of those valleys, irrigation, of course, means profound change in the agricultural economy. Portions of the Knife and Cannonball now being used for fairly large scale grazing purposes will if irrigated undoubtedly have to conform to the smaller 160 acre units permissible under the Reclamation Act. These lands are now practically all privately held. Their sale cannot be forced. The growth of irrigation in each of these several river valleys will be a matter, in my judgment, of education and gradual cooperation. I anticipate that some of the larger owners will dispose of their lands and either retire or move elsewhere if they want to stay in the grazing enterprise. There will, however, follow on such lands a livestock economy of what might be called the farm type rather than the ranch type and more of a mixed agriculture. It will be, in my judgment, a mixed agriculture and will stress livestock production very heavily, including milk production and meat production. Ultimately, as the need develops there will come more agricultural processing and the probability of sugarbeet production.

In terms of long-time thinking the huge million acre Missouri-Souris unit lying as it does in extreme northwestern North Dakota from Minot north and west in an area that has had a long history of aggravated droughts, the introduction of a million acres of land on which production is stabilized through irrigation will, in my judgment, work an agricultural revolution in that part of the state. Although there will still be some grain production, including even wheat production, on the irrigated land, as is evidenced by the history of some of the projects in Montana, the yields will be high and certain, and gradually there will come a greater diversification of the cash crops, including expansion into potatoes and sugarbeets, but most important of all, there will be more grass, more alfalfa, more dairy cows, more beef cattle, and undoubtedly more poultry.

"With these will come the processing plants. With these will also come a growth of villages and cities within the area, particularly of the industries servicing agriculture. The population of the area, which is now on the decline on the land, will increase. As it increases the need for services will arise, and there will be a further increase in the city and village populations. The exact plan for the development of the Missouri-Souris unit is probably going to call for very considerable experimentation, including not only engineering ex-

perimentation, but more particularly, agricultural experimentation. I mean by that the likelihood is that the best development of the area may ultimately come in a series of shoestrings of irrigated land with unstrung dry land in between or close to the irrigated areas, such dry land agriculture to be stabilized by its nearness to and its ability to tap the resources of the irrigated land. I think and in fact I hope that this is the way irrigation will come to North Dakota rather than in huge solid blocks. It may cost a little more in terms of the distribution of water, but I firmly believe that it will mean a greater contribution to the stability of a greater number of people.



Dean Walster

"And now I would like to comment briefly upon the importance to North Dakota of the Garrison Dam. As has been pointed out by the Corps of Army Engineers, this dam has a potential of kilowatt hour production equal to five times the present consumption of electricity in the State of North Dakota. This will in the long run tend to attract the users of electricity particularly. American economic thought is divided on the question of decentralization, but certainly with the introduction of air transportation, rapid transit over the roads and on the rails, we are not as remote as we once were. Nevertheless, we have wide open spaces, good air and good soil and good water, and with plenty of power, and, incidentally, plenty of coal close to that electric power, should furnish a major attraction ultimately to an industry or groups of industries that may desire to get away from the congestion in the large eastern cities. This is probably not going to come as fast as some of our optimists hope but will probably come faster than our pessimists think it will.

"There are those who think that there may be some difficulty in immediately marketing all of the power which can be developed from the Garrison Dam. That again is a thing that is rather difficult to predict, and I am certainly no authority in that field. Of one thing I am certain, however, that the farms and villages and cities, particularly the farms of North Dakota, want electricity. They want light and they want power. The general distribution of a workable grid of power over this state with the supplying of electricity at reasonable

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North Dakota Women Show Increased Interest In Good Government

North Dakota's Pioneer Women Were Devoted To Highest Ideals

That the greatness of North Dakota is due largely to the courage and devotion to Christian truth and ideals of its pioneer women is the belief of Mrs. T. H. Ferber of Oakes, N. D., past president of the American Legion Auxiliary.

In an interesting article on "What Type of Government is Wanted by North Dakota Women," Mrs. Ferber says:

A short cut in answer to this question would be to say the kind of government defined in the purposes expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of the U. S. Here are the six purposes enumerated in the great Magna Charta of our liberty: "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, (shout loud and long on this clause as many do not seem to know it exists), promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Six sensible, reasonable and safe objectives.

A retrospective glance is necessary to fully appreciate what has been stated or hazarded by women down through the centuries and the women of this commonwealth have their part to play in this long-range program. Tennyson aptly wrote:

"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together,

Dwarfed or Godlike, bond or free;

If she be small, slight-natured, miserable,

How shall man grow?"

The average American woman of today may have too little time-depth to her memory to be cognizant of the fact that the objectives regarding woman's sphere in the problems of government, attained these later years, have been worked for and sought after! These many years. Women of the distant past did not know in what form their complete emancipation was to come but they had longings for some definite interests outside of their own homes. This vague intangibility of early eras has developed into a concrete reality. The present age has been called the Women's Century and today's women have the exalted privilege of putting into action the intangible longing of their sisters of yester-year.

As late as 1840 only seven occupations were open to women of the U. S. In 1924 a poll revealed this number had increased to five hundred and many have since been added.

It is not generally known that at the time the Constitution of the U. S. was being formulated, Abigail Adams urged upon her husband, John Adams, the necessity for recognizing the rights of women. But his was the typical attitude of that period "that nature had fitted women for domestic cares." Good women believe this but not for domestic cares only. The desire-embryo or talent longing to do something for the betterment of humanity was ready to be fanned into flame in the Woman's Century for in 1820 Lucretia Mott came to the forefront, as far as she dared, saying she felt she must devote her life to "the abolition of slavery, the elevation of women, the cause of temperance, and the promotion of universal peace." A large order—later Susan B. Anthony "a Quaker with a conscience geared for duty" became articulate in demanding rights for women.



Mrs. T. H. Ferber

What is true of women "in other times and other climes" is also true of the women of No. Dak. Her original part in weaving the correct pattern for this commonwealth was recognized and ably set forth by R. A. Nestos—one time governor—in a tribute to pioneer mothers from which the following excerpts are taken.

"There is no more inspiring story of conquest than that of the wives and mothers who followed their determined husbands, seeking a home and economic freedom upon the broad Dakota prairies. The toils and hardships, suffering and privations, the vigils against savage men and beasts, the loneliness and the lack of the comforts which had made life in the old settlements so pleasant was their heroic contribution to the process of making this the bread basket of the world . . .

"But still greater than their service in the conquest of nature was their service in the training of the children who were to become the future citizens of the state. These women, who by their courage, diligence, frugality, devotion to education and to Christian truth and ideals, wrought well and builded nobly, not only in the material advancement of the state but also in the character and attainments of the citizenship of today. These were vanguard homes, where age and things sacred were venerated, where law was obeyed authority respected and where were observed and taught the simple virtues of truth, honesty justice, thrift and fairness. . . . Surely the state whose pioneer women have builded so well in the fine and noble character of its people, must not look in vain for the highest type of service from its womanhood during the decades to come. I have the confidence that the women of North Dakota will continue to make their contribution in fullest measure."

Old Fashioned Virtues

These words from a former chief executive of this state come as a challenge for today. A sacrifice is for a cause. A cause may win or be catalogued as a lost cause, what will all the sacrifices made by the forbears mentioned be worth if North Dakota would fail to have good government. That is the type of the women the

state want. That is the answer to the interrogation which captions this all too sketchy article. The old fashioned virtues still stand. Much is at stake. Good government means much—in fact almost everything—that concerns the welfare and safety of our citizenry. Remember too—its "of the people, by the people and for the people." C'mon gals, honor those who did the wishing by doing the "doing" and the state's noble pioneers who left such a strong foundation by building where they left off, and using the same type of material. A Minneapolis soldier (one of the first men drafted) who is now buried in the National cemetery at Ft. Snelling, wrote this to his mother, shortly before his death.

"Mother, if your generation had sent men to Washington who could think straight, they would not be teaching my generation to shoot straight."

Straight thinking must be a valuable asset to those in office and to those who put them there. This voice from the grave should be heeded or shall this fine young man—typical of so many others of his kind—have died in vain. There must be "straight thinking" in good government to guide the old ship of state and keep her on an even keel. Then unity as artfully expressed by Miss M. Beatrice Johnstone in her slogan which has become so popular of late:

**"One woman is helpful
One hundred women are forceful"**

Ten thousand women are powerful—and one million women—united are invincible."

In thinking of the character of those in office and those who seek the same these lines from the pen of John G. Holland are always apropos.

God Give Us Men

God give us men. The time demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;

Men whom the lust of office does not kill;

Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;

Men who possess opinions and a will;

Men who have honor, men who will not lie;

Men who can stand before a demagogue

And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog

In public duty and in private thinking!

For while they rabble with their thumb worn creeds.

Their large professions and their little deeds,

Mingle in selfish strife; lo! Freedom weeps!

Wrong rules the land, and waiting justice sleeps."

Missouri-Souris and Garrison Projects

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rates to rural electrification cooperatives or other agencies will do much to lighten the labor of the family home and farmstead, to make life easier and more attractive, will tend to make possible the bringing in of such things as the newer forms of the radio, television, and so forth, all of which are a part of supplying a people with the benefits of modern technology."

Mrs. Mann Says Women Should Strive For Better Government

"One of North Dakota's women whose entire life has been spent in striving for better government is Mrs. Fred P. Mann, Sr., of Devils Lake. Mrs. Mann has been a familiar figure at state conventions and invariably she has fought for the highest interests of the state.

"Commenting on "How North Dakota Women Can Help in Securing Good Government," Mrs. Mann says:

"What can the women of North Dakota do to help in securing good government in this State of ours? Well, there are many ways but the three principal ways, as I see it in studying State politics, are:

1st, to make a thorough study of State questions;

2nd, to take an active part in local and State politics;

3rd, see to it that her entire family exercises the franchise in an intelligent manner.

All too many women in this great State of ours vote as they are told, without knowledge of the issue involved. If they would make the same study of State politics as they do of running their homes efficiently, their weight in the State affairs would be immediately felt.

This personal study of issues need not take too much of the housewife's time. A small amount of reading and thought during the quiet hours of the day, and listening to talks on the radio with interest, will do it. A letter to one of our Congressmen will bring Congressional information and she can judge for herself the National issues that effect our State.

She can study both sides of State and National questions, and her intuition to place her on the right side more often than not. At least she will be able to vote intelligently. Study clubs would be very helpful. But, above all, an active interest, an intelligent interest, could do more toward better government in North Dakota.

The women of the State should take an active part in better government by beginning in their own City politics. She should take an active part in City elections, and in policies of City government; in the selection of the right precinct committeeman. Here she is on her own ground, she knows without much study if her City government has given her the right kind of government. She should be active in elections, helping to select who she knows will give fair and impartial decisions where her home and family are concerned.

From her city and school elections her interest in politics should advance to State issues. She should be vitally and vocally interested that men of good intentions and character should represent us, first in our State government. She may start by scrutinizing her local representatives to the State Legislator, then find out all she can about the character and ability of the men the State chooses to send to Congress.

By studying bill such as the TVA, she can tell if MVA would be good for the State of North Dakota, and vote for the men who are representing her interests.

If the great State of North Dakota is to take its rightful place among the other States, it is time that there should be cooperation. We must all pull together to survive. If the women of the State will study the issues of the day, if they will take an active part in State and local politics, they can do much toward better and more intelligent cooperation in State government.

When she has accomplished this, she will make it her policy to exercise her franchise and see that the voting members of her family go to the polls with her, there can be no doubt that the women of North Dakota will leave their mark toward better government in the State of North Dakota.

"United we stand, divided we fall."

How true the words of the great man applies to our State government today. We are a great State truly, in war and in peace, and the women of the State can make it much greater if they will intelligently go to the policy of better government.

Improvement in State Affairs Under Aandahl

(Continued from Page 1)

making the state industries pay large dividends?

Mr. Bergesen proposed three steps in the interest of good government.

1. Re-elect Fred G. Aandahl and his associates.

2. Give these state officials a legislature that will co-operate with them in the conduct of state affairs.

3. Elect precinct committeemen in every precinct in the state who will carry out the will of the people.

Mr. Bergesen recalled how in the last legislature, the house was divided 56 to 56, after the death of one of the members, and had it not been that a few of the league members would not follow the dictation of the Langer machine, little or no beneficial legislation would have resulted.

Precinct committeemen, he said, the backbone of the party. He urged every county to organize a precinct campaign and see that a believer in good government is placed on the ballot for precinct committeeman in every precinct in North Dakota.

He said that the movement of New Deal Democrats to take over the radical element in the nonpartisan league might be in the interest of the state, for that would make for two political parties, the American system.

The R.O.C. proposal, he said, is to invite all Democrats and Non-Partisans who believe in good government, to unite with the progressive Republicans who under the leadership of Fred G. Aandahl are carrying out the Moses policy of sound and honest government.

"Fred Aandahl is carrying on where Moses left off," said Bergesen. "To all Democrats and Republicans who believe in honest, decent government, I say: 'Let's finish the job,' and remember that 'Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty.'"

R. O. C. MESSENGER

Published by

Republican Organizing Committee

Headquarters: Grand Pacific Hotel,

Bismarck, N. D.

W. M. SMART, Executive Secretary



We Salute The Veterans

There are two points of view that advocates of good government can take toward World War veterans. One is to think of them as a certain class, a segment of our population, a group who have rendered a great service to America and to whom government should give special favors. The other is to welcome these veterans back into our local communities as individual citizens, to make it easy for them to take up their work where they left off, to urge them to join our civic clubs, chambers of commerce and political organizations as integral members, to accept them on equal terms with the older citizens, to seek the counsel and help in policy making and in execution of policies, to secure for society the tremendous energy, enthusiasm, vitality and patriotism of these younger citizens who staked everything on their belief that we can build a peaceful world.

This second view is expressed by a World War Veteran who enlisted in 1941 and was at Pearl Harbor when the Japs made their surprise attack. We quote this veteran:

"When I went to war, I severed connections with all my boyhood friends. During my four and a half years service in the Pacific I have broken my relations with them, and have come home to find all my former friends either gone to other towns or established in new relationships. I spent nearly five of the best years of my life thousands of miles from home and now come home to find I am about as isolated as I was in a small island of the Pacific. While away I heard over the radio stories of the great prosperity sweeping over America and on returning I find that this has caused the price of farms and homes to skyrocket, I have lost my friends and nobody seems much concerned whether I find my niche in life or not. I do not want any handout. I do not want any special favors, but I would like to get my old place back in civilian life and to feel that I am doing my bit here in peace times as I tried to do it on the battlefield."

This second view, is the one taken by the R.O.C. We look upon veterans not as a class to whom we are going to give some benefits but as individual citizens of great promise and worth and as equal partners in the great task of building an America in which individual thrift, energy and vision will be rewarded. These boys met the supreme test on the battlefields of the world, and if we give them the opportunity, the friendly help and counsel, they will do as well in peace.

Is There Danger In Truth?

Two thousand years ago the Great Teacher said: "Know the truth, and the truth will make you free."

During the last fifty years mankind has uncovered more secrets than during the preceding six thousand years of recorded history. But have these discoveries made us free?

Raymond Fosdick in a brief introduction to a Rockefeller Foundation report on the atomic bomb made this significant statement:

"It is a tragic irony that when men have been most successful in the pursuit of truth they have most endangered the possibility of human life. The atom bomb is the result of influences which, for the most part, unintentionally and unwittingly we helped to set in motion because we were interested in pushing out the boundaries of knowledge."

The other day we sent out an electrical impulse to the moon, and it bounded back, and traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, we know from the time it took the impulse to make the round trip that the moon is exactly 232,500 miles from the earth. In a short time we will have improved radar facilities so we can send electrical impulses to Venus and Mars.

We will try out the atomic bomb on 97 warships to see how they act under the terrific explosions. There will be cargoes of explosives on board, and some guinea pigs, but no human beings. Radio-controlled planes manned not by actual flyers but by robots will tour the scene with photographic cameras to see how many hundred feet the ocean waves are hurled in the air. At some safely distant points, some foreign statesmen and diplomats will view the explosions and get some first hand information of what World War III will be like, if humanity does not build an international organization to control the destructive scientific inventions.

We have pushed the boundaries of knowledge so far as to cut down the time to a few hours or minutes in which we can destroy all the accumulated treasures of civilization. It took us five and six years to defeat the aggressors in World Wars I and II. In the next one, we will either win or lose in a day or two. Experts on the atomic bomb say that an aggressor nation might destroy all the large cities of America in fifteen minutes. We now know the quickest, surest and most effective way to destroy ourselves.

Did the Great Teacher, therefore, make an error when he said: Know the truth and the truth will make you free? No other statement he ever made has proven to be untrue. Is this statement the exception?

The editor of the Messenger got a glimpse of the answer to this question, when he listened the other night to Bishop Atwill, president of the North Dakota Inter-church council, talk on "Unity of Spirit." He quoted some words from the Episcopal book of common worship:

"More especially we pray for Thy Holy church universal; that it may be so guided and governed by thy good spirit, that all who profess and call themselves Christians may be led in the way of truth and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life."

If we can push out the boundaries of knowledge into the secrets of atomic energy, why can we not enter the realm of the spirit and use that tremendous energy, not to destroy, but to make it a perennial fountain of happiness and righteousness of life?

Peace Wins Round One

World peace has won round one in one of the crises of the turbulent international situation. The United Nations organization, a baby in swaddling clothes, is doing nicely in spite of dire predictions that she was about to meet an untimely death.

The unanimous decision of the eleven members of the United Nations Security Council to send the dispute between Iran and Russia back to those countries for direct agreement among themselves while at the same time keeping the problem on the agenda of the council, is most encouraging.

Potentially Russia is one of the most powerful nations in the world. Iran, a pygmy in comparison, calls on the United Nations to help solve the dispute with mighty Russia. Russia could veto the proposal to have this dispute aired in open sessions of the council, but she did not. One might think that the White Bear would be greatly offended at having her power and prestige challenged by a little country like Iran. This indication that Russia considers the United Nations a going institution and that she does not forestall small nations having their day in court before humanity's highest tribunal augurs well for the future peace of the world.

Ten Objectives Named
By Republican Committee

In this campaign to elect a majority of U. S. senators and representatives, the National Republican committee has named ten objectives for the consideration of the American voters. These objectives are stated in the form of questions as follows:

1. Do you want to rid America of the alien collectivism that is undermining our American form of government?
2. Do you want to eliminate the excessive regimentation imposed upon the American people by the New Dealers?
3. Do you want to weed out rampant waste and corruption from the government?
4. Do you want to demobilize the horde of bureaucrats, whose expenses are burdening you with taxes?
5. Do you want to bring the national finances back to solid foundations?
6. Do you want to see equitable economic opportunity established for American business, American labor and American agriculture?
7. Do you want prompt and adequate assistance to our returning veterans?
8. Do you want America to take a dignified leadership in world affairs without "selling out" the United States?
9. Do you want American farmers and workers secure in their livelihood while at the same time we are building a healthy exchange of goods with other countries?
10. Do you want a government "of the people, by the people, for the people" restored to Washington?

Langer and Vogel Control

Those who hoped that the Non-Partisan League would go through a process of reformation and get into the hands of people who might carry out the original purpose of helping the rural people of the state have seen their hopes go glimmering.

The old gang is in complete control. Alarmed by the signs of rejuvenation in the editorial policy of the Leader and by the insinuations in its columns that he was doing more to placate his enemies than to help his friends, the senior senator made a hurried trip to the state and saw to it that the Leader's board of directors and its management were changed. Ray Snell and the other members favorable to Gerald P. Nye are now off the board, and Frank Vogel, Langer's right hand man, is chief editorial writer and business manager.

From now on you can expect violent attacks on Gov. Aandahl, Otto Krueger, Nels Johnson and the other state officials in an effort to hoodwink the people and assail the character of these officials who are rendering outstanding service to the people of the state.

WOMEN ON THE MARCH

Women are the natural conservers of the human race. In the world holocaust, they have suffered previously, but they have not lost courage or faith in the destiny of mankind, and in every country they are on the march to gain for their sons and daughters the best that lives afford. In all the devastated countries of Europe, a traveler will hear the voices of women's aspirations.

In France, one of the countries in which women suffered the most, they have written an International Women's Charter, which reads as if it had been written in the United States.

How women all over Europe are striving to clear up the wreckage of World War II is explained in the New York Times as follows:

"All the evidence seems to add up to the simple fact that women will be playing a much greater part in the public affairs of Europe in the future than they have in the past. Women have won most of the rights they have fought for, at least on paper—the right to vote, the right to hold separate property, the right to hold public office. Now women want to use their new opportunities to clear up the wreckage of World War II and to try to prevent war from happening again. In the art of living together—neighbor with neighbor, group with group, country with country—women believe they can help because of their experience in human relationships within their own families."

—By Dorothy Crook
This same militant spirit is present in America and in North Dakota, and it is with pleasure that we present in this issue of the Messenger the views of two prominent North Dakota women on How Women Can Help Bring About a Better Society.

THE ROAD TO PEACE

The millions of people in America and Europe who are seeking to find the road to peace would do well to read the following excerpt by Archbishop Spellman of New York, recently elected cardinal of the Catholic church:

"No one, who has seen the unbelievable horrors of war can fail to realize that when God is forgotten and a new mainspring of human ambitions is substituted for Him, then morality is lowered and human life becomes the cheapest commodity in the world. When men and their governments turn to paganism, they strafe the Ten Commandments and bomb the Sermon on the Mount."

"The war has taught us that knowledge and science divorced from religion cannot in themselves secure peace. It has been proudly proclaimed that we have had greater scientific and intellectual progress during the last generation than in a thousand years before. What has been the result? We have gone through the worst holocaust the world has ever suffered. Science has created a monster against which scientists declare there is no defense. But they forget. We still have God and through Him alone we can achieve order and peace."

"Some say religion has failed. Religion is eternal. It never changes. Unfortunately, people do change. They forget. We have seen them harden by greed and in their search for material gains forgetful of their God and their neighbors."

"In some ways war hardens men. It even breeds hatreds among people of the same nation. Yet as I look back on my wartime experiences I cannot believe that our boys who turned to Him in their hours of torture will not cling to Him now that peace has come."

Revolution In Agriculture

The Messenger presents in this issue some interesting information on the revolutionary effects of the vast Missouri-Souris and Garrison irrigation projects by Dean Walster of the North Dakota Agricultural college, who is eminently fitted to visualize and appraise the enormous benefits from these gigantic projects which have been approved by congress.

North Dakota, even as a dry farming state, has won many first prizes for the quality of its wheat, flax, oats, barley, potatoes and livestock and is among the top states of the Union in its \$7,900 income per farm unit. Agricultural prosperity is probably more widely distributed in North Dakota than in any other state, even under the uncertainties of the elements. What record will North Dakota make when we add to its already great resources and soil fertility, a million and a half acres of irrigated lands with all the highly productive crops of sugar beets, certified seed potatoes, alfalfa, strawberries, garden fruits and vegetables and many other products bringing as high as a thousand dollars per acre?

Surely Dean Walster is correct in stating that such a development is a Revolution in Agriculture. The Missouri-Souris project alone with its million and a quarter acres of irrigated lands will mean moving another good sized state into the northwest section of North Dakota. Congressman Lemke estimates that the average annual income will be raised from \$6 to \$30 per acre, farm population will increase by cutting down the family size farm from 600 to 100 acres and for every additional farm family there will be two city families.

A vision of what all this means was vividly pictured by Representative A. R. Bergesen in a recent address before the North Dakota Reclamation association, in which he stated:

"Irrigation is no longer an experiment in this state. In 1944, the 8,000 irrigated acres then in operation on the Lewis and Clark and Buford-Trenton projects, the value of the crops grown was more than five times as great as the annual returns prior to irrigation. Whereas the prior average income had been less than \$67,000 the irrigated income was about \$370,000. Before irrigation there were but 35 families living on this land. There are now 164 farm units or an increase of 129 families. Extend a proportionate increase in the farm population to the approximately one and a quarter million acres under the proposed Missouri River development gives one a fairly good idea of its tremendous possibilities."

"Bring to this state an assured yearly crop from irrigated lands, then there will come as surely as dawn follows the night, more packing plants, sugar refineries, canneries, dehydration plants, frozen food industry, seed house expansion and additional creamery development. In this the east will share in the resulting benefits."

"I envision for the rural life of North Dakota farm homes that are as modern and complete as the homes in town, electrified for the use of the farmer and the farmer's wife; I foresee highways that are all weather and all season, farm to market as well as arterial; I foresee farm neighbors close at hand; I foresee thriving communities with medical and hospital facilities, churches and business establishments; I foresee a prosperous and contented people on the prairies of North Dakota. All this and more can come to pass with irrigation and electrification."

You Must Pay The Bill

Government statistics show that although the world war is ended and hundreds of governmental war agencies have gone out of business, there are still 3,200,000 people on the federal pay roll, just a little under the peak when war activities were at their highest.

American farmers, workmen and businessmen supported the war effort to the limit of their capacity and did not object to the government hiring all men and women needed to prosecute the war, but now they are seriously asking the question: "Why this tremendous army of employees now that peace has come and that private industry needs workers to manufacture and distribute goods for civilians who have gone without actual necessities for almost a decade?"

In 1941 after eight years of New Deal's experiments, the federal peace time budget had skyrocketed up to nine billion dollars, an unheard of figure. Then came the war and of course everyone knew the budget had to multiply several times, but now peace has come and the governmental war agencies have disbanded. Still President Truman's budget for the next year is thirty-six billion dollars, four times the 1941 figure.

Upon whom does this tremendous load fall? Mostly on small businessmen and comparatively small wage-earners. Eighty-one per cent of all the federal income taxes are paid by people having less than \$10,000 a year income.

Stassen on Sovereignty

Among Harold Stassen's dynamic statements on domestic and international issues which are making the headlines almost daily none has attracted more attention than his address at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political Science, one of the oldest and most respected associations in America.

Speaking of the world's major challenge of the future, atomic energy, Mr. Stassen answered one of the principal objections to endeavoring to solve the atomic bomb on the international level. On this point he said:

"Some of the clamor of opposition will come from those who will say that such a proposal will violate the absolute national sovereignty of the member nations. Yes, it will. But the narrow concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty belongs in the same historical discard as the theory of the divine right of kings. The proposal that I make would not cause the people to lose sovereignty. They would be simply delegating a portion of their inherent sovereignty to a new and higher level of governmental machinery where it can be more effectively administered for the people's welfare.

"Principles of government must stand the test of service to the people if they are to be respected. The concept of absolute nationalistic sovereignty no longer serves the people of this world. It is a barrier that prevents that successful cooperation which every other fact of modern life demands. It is a fertile source of those clashes and frictions that lead to war. And might I add, that the diplomats' squeamishness about abstract sovereignty, as they refuse to take steps to prevent war, does not impress the millions of men who have seen the intimate inroads of their pals spread over the landscape by war. Measures of world cooperation, steps of effective working together, machinery that serves mankind, should be judged on their own merits, not by seeking to apply to them the outworn shibboleth of absolute nationalistic sovereignty."

Full Text Rep. Bergesen's Address on "Let's Finish the Job"

By Rep. Bergesen

The Republican Organizing Committee has been in existence less than three years. In that short time it has made a great contribution toward safe and sane government for the people of North Dakota. Results far beyond the hopes of the sponsors were achieved in the 1944 elections. Now, we are facing the year of 1946. Now, the voters of this state have the opportunity to finish the job.

In June, the citizens of this state will go to the polls to elect precinct committeemen for their respective political parties and they will elect a United States Senator. In June, also, they will nominate full states of county, state and congressional candidates.

In determining what to do, it is always well to consider our experiences of the past. We, the people, are inclined to forget too easily what has happened in years gone by.

Most of us, however, readily remember the hectic political days in North Dakota during the thirties. Taking advantage of the financial distress in which so many of our citizens found themselves, a small group of men, more interested in themselves than in the welfare of the people, gained control of the official political machinery of this state and kept us in continuous turmoil. They had hordes of hired men, on state pay, electioneering in every nook and corner of North Dakota to keep themselves in office. Those were the days of the racket in the sale of state owned bonds. Huge blocks of state insurance were brokered with kickback benefits to state officials. Large sums of money found their way into bureau drawers, personal bank accounts, city and farm properties, with values far in excess of the salaries of the state officials who acquired their ownership. Even our educational institutions became pawns in their hands. We cannot quickly forget what happened to our State Agricultural College.

Finally, the citizens of this state called a halt. They said this has gone far enough. They elected John Moses as Governor. That was the beginning of a new day for North Dakota.

His path was not an easy one. Those of us in the legislature, who believed in his administration, cooperated with him to the fullest extent. But, in the House, during his first term, the control was in the hands of the opposition. Furthermore, the heads of most of the important departments of the state were still of the old gang. They placed as many obstacles and hardships in his path as they could. We often marveled at his calm steadfastness of purpose throughout those trying years. It was possible only because he had the confidence of the vast majority of the people, Democrats and Republicans alike.

North Dakota, however, is a Republican state. Generally speaking, the candidates nominated in June on the Republican ticket become the successful candidates in the fall election. In order to insure good government in North Dakota, therefore, it is necessary that there be a Republican Ticket of honest, capable men on the June Primary Ballot, backed by a well organized group of citizens who are willing to work for good government.

Realizing this, there gathered at a meeting at Bismarck in 1943 a representative group of citizens from every section of the state. These men and women had but one purpose in mind—the welfare of the people of North Dakota. Out of that meeting there came into being the Republican Or-

ganizing Committee, commonly known as the R.O.C. The affairs of the R.O.C. are carried on under the leadership of a statewide committee selected by the delegates at each biennial convention. The delegates to that convention are elected by the democratic process of county conventions held throughout the state.

The first official Republican Organizing Committee convention was held in Bismarck in March, 1944. Selected to head the R.O.C. ticket as governor was the Hon. Fred G. Aandahl. You are all familiar with what happened in the elections of 1944. Most of the old gang was swept out of office.

The sound business policies of our former governor, John Moses, have been carried on by the Aandahl administration. But these policies are now conducted even more effectively because, you, the people, elected to the other state offices, a group of men who stand for the same principles as our present governor. The result has been more harmony and more cooperation.

Let me give you a brief picture of what this has meant to North Dakota:

At the close of the Langer administration on the first of January, 1939, the finances of the state were in a deplorable condition. We owed the Bank of North Dakota over two million six hundred thousand dollars on Certificates of Indebtedness. Bonds of this state were coming due and there was serious question as to whether they could be paid. The State Mill and Elevator had been losing from over \$160,000.00 to over \$670,000.00 each year. Had these losses been due solely to abnormal conditions, nothing would be said. But when we knew that the resources of the mill and elevator, the insurance department and other institutions and departments of the state were being used for political purposes, that presented another picture.

When John Moses took charge as Governor, the picture immediately changed for the better. The mill and elevator began to show some profit, the bonds were paid when due, and the indebtedness to the Bank was gradually liquidated. From that time to this the finances of the state have shown steady improvement.

The opposition will contend that this is due solely to better crop conditions. Better crops and prices did not begin for the state as a whole until 1941. Their argument does not account for the fact that the improvement began as soon as there was a change of administration and that the years 1939 and 1940 showed unbelievable improvement.

Take, for instance, the mill and elevator. In the year from July 1, 1937, to June 30th, 1938, the last full fiscal year of the Langer regime, the mill and elevator showed a net loss of \$474,252.75. For the year July 1st, 1939, to June 30th, 1940, the first full fiscal year of the Moses administration, it showed a net profit of \$209,225.09, a difference of \$683,477.84.

There is only one explanation for that difference. It is honest management and efficient administration.

Every year since then, the mill and elevator has shown a substantial net profit. Here is a figure that should startle you. For the first year of the Aandahl administration, namely from January 1, 1945, to December 31, 1945, under the administration of Governor Aandahl, the mill and elevator shows a net profit of over \$416,000.00!

Let me ask you. Who are the real progressive Republicans of this state—the old gang who ran it in the red, (Continued on Page 8)

State May Lose \$5,449,000 Federal Highway Aid Monies

The critical condition of North Dakota highway finances is shown in a special report of Highway Commissioner N. O. Jones, who says that the state lacks funds to match \$5,449,905.24 federal aid monies and that during the next ten years there will be an anticipated deficit of \$47,427,000 unless additional funds are secured.

The depletion of the necessary funds is due mainly to the reduction in money received from the 1 cent gasoline tax, the falling off in motor vehicle license fees, the cessation of 100 per cent federal aid monies and the increased cost of road maintenance.

Mr. Jones says that North Dakota should spend nearly eighty million dollars for construction alone in the next ten years to provide minimum highway facilities. Fifty per cent of this cost must be provided by state funds. In addition four million dollars a year, all of which must be paid by the state, should be spent for maintenance.

Speaking of the highway deficits and the need for funds, Mr. Jones says: **Highway Department Deficits.**

Since the early 1930's the state highway department has lacked nearly \$2,000,000 a year to keep the highways in a satisfactorily maintained condition. The net effect of this improper maintenance is rapid deterioration of the highways and the necessity of early reconstruction. In the end, considerably more is lost than is saved by inadequate maintenance.

The state highway department failed by \$3,505,000.00 to match available pre-war Federal Aid. In fact, that amount was available December 1, 1945. The matching of this Federal Aid would have been far from the amount necessary to take care of the construction that should have been done to create an adequate highway system.

Additional Funds Necessary

In the next ten years maintenance expenditures for the state highway department should approximate \$40,000,000. Based on the average 1940-41 income, the total anticipated income for the next ten years, including the special one cent gasoline tax, will approximate \$34,323,000.

The TOTAL anticipated income over the next ten years will fall by \$5,677,000 of meeting the necessary maintenance expenditures.

The estimated cost of improving the present inadequate sections on the Federal Aid primary and secondary state systems will approximate \$78,500,000. Assuming that one-half of this cost of construction will be available from Federal Aid, adding cost of administration and the deficit on maintenance, leaves a total anticipated deficit for the next ten years of \$47,427,000.

At the present time there is available to the state highway department, Federal Aid funds in the amount of \$18,237,038. Present available state funds are \$12,360,000 from the bond issue and \$427,132.76 from matching funds on hand, making a total of state funds in the amount of \$12,787,132.76.

This leaves a balance of Federal Aid monies that cannot be matched in the amount of \$5,449,905.24.

Further, the state highway department will be able to take care of less than fifty per cent of the maintenance expenditures that would be required to

satisfactorily maintain the system.

Due to high prevailing costs, the value received from the expenditure of this money will be low. Inability to properly maintain or continue reconstruction will mean a rapid deterioration and a great reduction in the life expectancy of all improvements.

The net result in ten years will be a depreciated highway condition worse than anything we have ever experienced.

If the state Federal Aid system is to be adequately improved, a minimum of \$4,700,000 a year over and above the average 1940 and 1941 income must be provided for at least ten years. The present sources of income for state highways are entirely inadequate to take care of necessary expenditures. The anticipated bond issue, plus monies on hand will fall far short of even matching present available Federal Aid. THESE PRESENTLY AVAILABLE MONIES WILL BE SPENT IN ABOUT FOUR YEARS.

All possible highway construction monies will be tied up for a minimum of twenty years for the retirement of the bond issue.

North Dakota, with its large area and small population should expect to have to pay more than the average to provide adequate transportation facilities. In 1941 the tax cost to the motorist was 33 cents per 100 miles of travel. The average for the 48 states was 44 cents per 100 miles of travel.

In 1941 motor vehicle imposts in North Dakota amounted to \$49.26 for each mile of rural road in the state. North Dakota ranks 48th. The average for the 48 states was \$48.16.

Motor vehicle imposts in 1941, per mile of state administered highways, amounted to \$502.80 and North Dakota ranked 47th. The average for the 48 states was \$1,501.62.

ENVELOPES GALORE

What might be termed a "good haul" was made by Walter Zellmer, deputy state insurance commissioner, while making an inventory of the contents of the insurance department's storage vault in the capitol basement one day recently.

Reposing quietly in the vault were 65,000 three-cent stamped envelopes, contained in 12 large cartons and 20 boxes, all 65,000 envelopes bearing the return imprint of the state bonding fund, a department under the supervision of Otto Krueger, state insurance commissioner, who said it would take at least 15 years for the bonding department to use up that many envelopes in the ordinary course of business.

Some of the envelopes were purchased in 1939, while 25,000 came into the department's possession a short time before a law providing for a central mailing bureau (to facilitate the handling of outgoing mail at the capitol and eliminate the use of postage stamps in the various offices) went into effect in 1941, and still another 30,000 were acquired in 1943 (while the previously stored 35,000 envelopes remained unused in the vault.) Cost of the huge envelope "reserve" is estimated to be around \$2,300.

Otto Krueger did not take over the office of insurance commissioner until Sept. 7, 1945, and Zellmer was made his deputy a month later. Mr. Krueger, in order to save as much as possible out of the "envelope deals" made by his predecessor, has ordered the bonding department return card overprinted to permit the use of the envelopes by other departments under his supervision.

Health Department Plans Greater Service To People

North Dakota's public health system, though still in the embryonic stage, is looking forward to the establishment of twelve district health units for the purpose of bringing the vital administration of public health closer to the people, in line with the most progressive idea current throughout the nation, according to Dr. George F. Campana, North Dakota's director of public health.

In a special article written for the Messenger, Dr. Campana says:

"Public health in North Dakota is still in its embryonic stage. The State Health Department with its offices in the State Capitol Building maintains the following divisions: Administration, Preventable Diseases, Maternal and Child Hygiene, Laboratories, Nursing, Sanitary Engineering, Health Education, and Vital Statistics. Each division in ordinary times is headed by a division director. At the present time the division of Preventable Diseases and Child Hygiene are without directors. The job of Epidemiologist or investigator of diseases which falls under the division of Preventable Diseases is, also, unfilled. The burden of these positions is placed upon the shoulders of the State Health Officers. The divisions of Sanitary Engineering and the Division of Nursing are also lacking in personnel. Here the additional work must be done by the directors with the aid of the limited personnel at hand.

"In spite of these handicaps, the State Department of Health has carried on its work with vigor and is maintaining a high place in the list of State Health Departments. The State of North Dakota may well be proud of all its divisions. Particular mention should be made of the Division of Laboratories, Sanitary Engineering, Nursing and Vital Statistics. The Division of Laboratories has provided the State with free dried plasma. It maintains the only dried plasma State Laboratory of its kind in the United States. In addition this division has ably taken care of all requests of physicians for diagnostic services and also provided them with necessary biologicals and other test materials.

"The Division of Sanitary Engineering with its meager personnel is doing its best to continue with its difficult work of checking water supplies, sewage disposal plants, swimming pools, etc. to keep them up to the proper standards.

"The Nursing Division, which also has been hard hit during the past three years, has also been able to keep abreast of the times and render a curtailed but nevertheless high standard of service to the citizens of the State.

"The Division of Vital Statistics which was overburdened with requests for birth certificates, etc., has come through unscathed and is now working with its normal complement of clerks.

Looking Ahead—Tomorrow
"The future of the State Department of Health is brighter. The war has ended and it is expected that several veterans will return to their former posts in the department. Personnel expected to return are mainly nurses and engineers. The outlook as to physicians is not too promising. There are no physicians from the State Department of Health in the Armed Services so that nothing can be expected from these quarters. It is hoped, however, that one or two will be recruited for the department in the near future.

"A new development in public health is the decentralization of State Health Departments. It is the belief

of the best public health authorities that the people of the State can best be served by bringing the services closer to the people. This is being anticipated in North Dakota. The plan is to establish twelve district health units in the State. To accomplish this, personnel is the first prerequisite.

In Doctor Haven Emerson's report, "Local Health Units For the Nation," he says: "To staff the 12 units suggested for North Dakota the following workers are recommended as a minimum:—

12 full-time administrative health officers; no part-time health officers are recommended.

55 local practicing physicians for part-time clinical service.

130 public health nurses, more than two and one-half times the number reported employed by local official health agencies in 1942.

24 workers in environmental sanitation, one engineer and one sanitary inspector for each unit.

44 clerical workers; only 5 were reported employed locally in 1942.

24 laboratory workers, one technician and an assistant for each unit, with professional supervision provided by the state laboratory.

12 part-time dentists and 20 dental hygienists; the almost complete absence of a public health dental program in 1942 is indicated by the reported employment of but one part-time dentist and no dental hygienists."

"In North Dakota two such units have already been established,—the "First District Health Unit" with its headquarters at Minot, and the "Southwestern District Unit" with headquarters at New England. The former has been functioning for well over 3 years, and the latter was put into operation only two months ago.

"As you all know, the Selective Service policies in the past curtailed to a very great extent the output of physicians. Even when physicians and other professional personnel become generally available to the states, this does not indicate that North Dakota or any other rural state will get its share of personnel. In fact, it is rather doubtful in our opinion that physicians and other professional personnel will become fully available to North Dakota in the very near future.

Surgeon General, United States Navy, in his testimony to the Committee on Wartime Health and Education, of which Senator Pepper is Chairman, spoke as follows: "I am not sure that we should not encourage the states to do something about this problem of medical education, the production of doctors who will be glad to stay in a community. It is very easy for us to say airily to a doctor coming back from the Army or Navy, 'You are needed in a certain county in a certain State,' and attempt to locate him there. This country has not been brought up on such ideas, and a man, to live and practice in a certain locality, must be glad to do it. He must be able to make a living. I believe that if we were to encourage states to look to this one problem, so that from their own localities they will be able to educate men and women not only in medicine but in other lines that have to do with health, I think, then, we would have very little difficulty in securing in the not-too-distant future a sufficient number of doctors to handle the health program that must surely be established at this time."

"The 29th Legislative Assembly of North Dakota evidently entertained

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State Hail Department Has \$3,500,000 Reserve

Ray V. Stair, manager of the state hail insurance department, is going after the hail business of the state. He says that the rates of the department are lower than out-of-state concerns, and that he is going to keep the public informed of all benefits to be received from the department.

In a special article written for the Messenger, Mr. Stair says:

As I review the history of the State Hail Insurance Department and look over the records of its business done in past years, I am reminded of the old grist mill—with its large water wheel now languishing in idleness, while the stream, which furnished the power to drive the mill machinery, flowed quietly past to find its way to the distant ocean, without rendering any service to man at this particular point. In spite of the fact that it furnished satisfactory services to its patrons at low cost and had plenty of power to operate, the old mill failed to hold its business—and the big wheel finally came to rest. In the meantime the stream, the power, flowed on and became just wasted power.

"There are two primary reasons why the old mill saw its business gradually slip away from it in spite of the low cost of its services to the public. First, its inability to keep abreast of the times and, second, its failure or apparent neglect to make use of the water power which flowed away—advertising of its own business.

"Unlike the old mill, our Hail Insurance Department has kept abreast of the times by increasing its capacity to handle an almost unlimited amount of business. That being the case, we propose to make use of the wasted power—advertising—to acquaint prospective customers with the many advantages accruing to the holder of a policy in this cooperative institution—the State Hail Insurance Department.

If business is to continue successfully, it must continuously explain its functions to the public. Another saying is, 'To win the public's confidence, take it into your confidence and tell it about your business.' We fully agree with these sentiments, and it will be our aim to work along those lines.

"There was a time when State Hail Insurance was looked upon in an unfavorable light—when payments of losses were long delayed—claim adjustments were unsatisfactory—favoritism shown in many cases, etc.

"Those days are gone.
"The State Hail Insurance Department is a cooperative business enterprise created to render a greater service to the greatest number of policy holders.

"We want the public to know that THAT is just what we are here for.

"We want the public to know that the Hail Insurance Department now has a reserve of \$3,492,025.26 from which claims are paid.

"We want the public to know that all claims are paid within fifteen days after loss is approved.

"We want the public to know that in nearly every instance our rates are lower than are those of out-of-state concerns, and that our adjustments are more liberal—fair to the State as well as to the insured.

"We want the public to know that, this being a cooperative institution, all profits are returned to the policy holders in the form of lower premium rates.

"Besides, we want the public to know that it will be the unalterable policy of this Department to treat all policy holders alike, regardless of political, religious or racial affiliations.

"On that foundation we will endeavor to build a bigger hail insurance business—one worthy of being sponsored by the great State of North Dakota."

Modern School Busses May Help Solve Rural School Problem

One of North Dakota's rural school problems is the inability of districts having a low assessed valuation to pay the increased costs of education.

This problem is being studied by a special committee of the Legislative Research committee and also by the state department of public instruction.

A unique suggestion that modern school busses accommodating twenty pupils and costing about \$1,200 may help solve this problem is offered by State Superintendent Arthur E. Thompson, who says:

"A constant problem of rural schools, and other schools too, is economy. The children, our greatest asset, are here and need public instruction. Teachers, books, equipment and service cost just so much. School costs have increased during the war and will continue. A current problem is teacher shortage. Adequate finance and better township and "feeder" roads are needed to do justice to rural school children.

"Many ideas for increasing the efficiency of our school system are proposed. Any concerted plan must be achieved by legislation. Our new legislative commission will be helpful in checking plans advanced.

"Our present school districts were organized in early days when no roads or modern means of transportation were available. Most of North Dakota has the township system of districts with three or more schools in each. With the change in population and a net loss of 50,000 pupils, and the state as large as ever, we have many small schools which are always expensive. Some plan to reduce the number of schools required, giving full protection to children can be devised. Some form or reorganization would be necessary.

"Reorganization could be achieved by law, granting incentive for consolidation or change to larger districts. It can be done under the present laws but they are cumbersome and slow.

"It is suggested that wherever possible and agreeable, small schools may be contract, agreement or consolidation have children educated in natural trade centers or in schools in which good roads lead. To make this effective, the road building program, and the school program must be coordinated. It would require some state aid for transportation on an equalization basis. This could be done by an amendment to the State Equalization Fund law.

"Since transportation costs are generally high, and only expensive school busses have been available, North Dakota has not explored the possibilities of this plan. School bus manufacturers are now planning a new bus. This bus will have a capacity of from 10 to 20 pupils at an approximate cost of \$1,200. It will be sturdy, safe, and warm. Improved transportation equipment and roads would permit the transportation of pupils greater distances without increasing the time necessary to bring the children to and from school.

"The general plan needs study in detail. Space does not permit elaboration here. It can be started by permissive legislation. It should operate under supervision of the state through county committees who are familiar with local conditions. Regulations should be carefully drawn up to fit individual local conditions. It should be drawn up so as to create incentive to reorganize.

"This plan would increase overall efficiency for many schools in the state by better instruction for children from small schools and strengthening central schools. It is possible to reduce the number of

school units required in the state under the present system by 800.

"This short outline is written in the hope of promoting discussion. We can benefit from the experience of other states. We should be glad to get reactions and ideas in a real project for better schools in North Dakota."

Fly Your Own Plane At Cost Less Than \$1,000

North Dakota communities better get their airports in shape, for inside of three years thousands of farmers, business and professional men will take to the skies, according to Wesley Keller, chairman of the North Dakota Division of Aeronautics.

"A former Administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Administration predicts that three years after V-J Day there will be 300,000 civilians leaving the highways for the skyways—in their own planes," says Mr. Keller.

"There are three million war-trained pilots, airmen and groundmen who will probably still want to flap their wings. And thousands of businessmen are expected to look to air transport to save vital time in their operations.

"One authority estimates that about twenty aircraft manufacturers are planning to go into the private plane business. Many of these already have well-trained staffs to work with new dealers, trainers and others who want to get started in the field. And salesmen will not have to round up millionaires and coupon-clippers to buy these light-weight planes. They can be sold to small-town merchants, farmers, doctors, lawyers, ranchers and even paper hangers. A recent survey of pre-war plane owners disclosed an average income of only \$2,200 a year.

"If a middle-class wage earner wants to sprout wings, it won't be necessary for him to mortgage his gold teeth to buy a plane, for the price range is already in line with that of a medium priced automobile.

"Post-war prices probably won't vary much from pre-Pearl Harbor figures. One engineer of an aircraft manufacturer forecasts a light plane that will sell for \$1,000, with \$1,500 a happy medium for a good two-passenger model.

"Now, who will be the prospects for these tin lizzies of the air? The most immediate customers will be business and professional people. There is the traveling salesman who makes a lot of small town stops not convenient to the big airlines. Avoiding bus or train layovers, he can take a private plane, save company expense money and annihilate distance like nobody's business. Doctors, nurses and ambulance operators may find them valuable for quick emergency calls.

"Even farmers are good prospects. A University of Wichita survey found 455 out of every 10,000 farm families in its section reporting definite plans to buy planes as soon as they become available. This was considerably more than any other class. Large farm operators are especially good prospects. They can use a plane to inspect fences, locate lost livestock, dust insecticides on crops, fly after machinery repairs, etc., and they can use one of their own fields for landing.

"This creates a challenge to every community to make available for this new type of transportation, adequate, but not extravagant, airport facilities. Airports are basic aeronautical facilities. Without them there can be no aviation industry and the more of them there are, the better, because each new one increases the value of all

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North Dakota's Six Year Farm Income Reaches \$2,700,000,000

North Dakota's farm income for the last six years has averaged nearly half a billion dollars per year, with the highest single year reaching \$550,906,580 in 1945, according to figures recently issued by the Greater North Dakota association.

This is an average income of \$7,900 per farm, one of the largest averages in the entire United States.

The record by years since 1940 follows:

1940	\$235,759,349
1941	363,576,977
1942	483,180,181
1943	548,755,550
1944	514,903,532
1945	550,906,580

Total \$2,697,082,169

Speaking of the amazing North Dakota record, the North Dakotan says in its January issue:

North Dakota reached an all-time high in agricultural production during 1945, with a gross farm revenue of \$550,906,580.00.

This was the third successive year that the state's gross production exceeded the half billion dollar mark.

With fewer farms than in 1940, but an increased acreage, the state's 59,649 farms averaged a gross income of \$7,900.00 each.

North Dakota produced 90 per cent of the nation's durum and 50 per cent of the spring wheat, standing second in the total production of all wheat in the United States.

North Dakota led in barley production with more than 20 per cent of the nation's total barley crop.

North Dakota stands first in flax, producing more than 36 per cent of the country's flax seed.

North Dakota ranks fourth in potatoes, sixth in oats production among the states.

North Dakota rates high in the production of meats, butter, poultry and eggs.

Five successive good crop years are reflected in \$425 million deposited in banks and through the purchase of \$397,667,095.00 worth of war bonds.

State's Greatest Crop

Hard, intelligent work by a reduced number of farmers, who enjoyed prices stimulated by the government, seasonably good weather, fair moisture conditions, coupled with huge purchases for military purposes, lend lease and relief, and the high purchasing power of the employed civilian population, combined to give North Dakota its greatest money crop, for the 1945 season, according to the 21st annual economic review of the Greater North Dakota Association.

Final figures include products consumed by North Dakota families and increased or decreased inventories of livestock on farms. These totals were prepared from basic figures provided by Federal Statistician Ben Kienholz, and other authorities, translated by GNDA into cash values, using average market prices:

1945 Crop Totals

Wheat @ \$1.48	\$192,381,600
Durum @ \$1.52	48,591,360
Corn @ \$0.90	24,255,000
Oats @ \$0.57	47,015,880
Barley @ \$1.02	54,835,200
Rye @ \$1.41	3,409,380
Flax @ \$2.84	37,908,320
Potatoes % \$0.90	21,294,000
Hay @ \$6.30 Ton	19,838,700
Small Seeds and Misc.	2,127,020
Vegetables, Beets, Honey, Etc.	7,951,950
Total Crops	\$459,608,410

Estimated Soil Conservation and Flax Incentive Payments 15,500,000

Livestock

Cattle	\$ 59,280,000
Dairy Products	40,132,000
Hogs	23,645,500
Sheep and Wool	11,190,480
Poultry	33,926,760

Estimated Butterfat and Livestock Bonus Payments 7,348,500

Total Livestock \$175,523,240

Total Gross Values \$650,631,650

Less Feeds Fed to Livestock on Farms \$ 99,725,070

Gross Farm Income \$550,906,580

Educational Conference Held By Minot College

How a state teachers' college can help in bringing about a prosperous agriculture is illustrated as the Messenger goes to press in a Farmers' Educational conference being held at the Minot Teachers' college from Feb. 4 to 8.

Dean Walster heads a faculty of nine instructors who are experienced in various lines of agriculture, including livestock breeding, feeding and care and management, farm machinery, buildings, home improvement, R.E.A., feed crops and seeds, poultry, diseases of farm animals, soil conservation and related topics.

President Carl Swain states the purpose of the conference in a slogan, "A prosperous agriculture is essential to a prosperous nation." President Swain says.

"The purpose of this conference is to provide an educational program for progressive farmers in Northwest North Dakota.

"Men who are outstanding authorities in their field will lecture and answer questions. Subjects have been selected that we think are of special significance at this time. However, those who attend the conference are privileged to suggest other topics. This is not just another farmers' institute, but rather an opportunity for farmers to attend college for a week.

"This conference has been planned by the college and the Minot Association of Commerce in cooperation with Dean Walster, Dean of the School of Agriculture and Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station at Fargo; with Mr. E. J. Haslerud, Director of Extension Service; and with Gus Geisler, Director of the Experiment Station at Minot. Mr. Stanley Morrill and Mr. Byron Bernsten have given valuable assistance."

Those who gave lectures are: Dean H. L. Walster, Prof. R. Witz, Agricultural Engineering at A.C.; Prof. M. H. McDonald, Animal Husbandry at A.C.; Prof. Earl Cook, Poultry at A.C.; Mr. Gus Geisler, Seeds and Field Crops; Dr. R. E. Shigley, Diseases of Farm Animals; Mr. Art Lanz, Poultry, Devils Lake; Mr. James Morley, R.E.A., Velva; and Mr. D. W. Lawrence, Stanley, N. Dak.

Thursday was designated as Ladies Day. A special program of interest to farm women was given, including such topics as: Use of electrical appliances, Home Sanitation, Consumer Buying, and Home Furnishings.

The Association of Commerce at Minot together with the college provided a series of entertainments, including sound films, music and special lectures.

R.O.C. State Convention Called By Rilie Morgan

An official call for the state convention of the Republican Organizing committee to be held at Bismarck on March 11 and 12 has been issued by Senator Rilie Morgan, chairman of the committee. The call reads:

Pursuant to the authority granted to this committee at a statewide conference of representative Republicans held in Bismarck, North Dakota, January 12, 1946, a state delegate convention of Republicans is hereby called to meet in the city of Bismarck, North Dakota, on March 11, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of endorsing candidates for the several state offices to run in the Republican column at the June primary election and for the purpose of transacting such other business as the convention may determine.

The representation in such convention shall be based on the vote cast for Fred G. Aandahl for governor at the primary election in 1944, and in addition thereto each county having a regularly organized trades and labor assembly shall be entitled to one representative selected by and representing organized labor.

These counties entitled to labor delegates are Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks, Morton, Ramsey, Stark, Stutsman, Ward and Williams.

On that basis the representation by counties will be as follows: Adams 5, Barnes 17, Benson 7, Billings 5, Bottineau 5, Bowman 5, Burke 5, Burleigh 17, Cass 41, Cavalier 5, Dickey 5, Divide 5, Dunn 5, Eddy 5, Emmons 5, Foster 5, Golden Valley 5, Grand Forks 24, Grant 5, Griggs 5, Hettinger 5, Kidder 5, LaMoure 7, Logan 5, McHenry 7, McIntosh 6, McKenzie 5, McLean 6, Mercer 5, Morton 8, Mountrail 5, Nelson 6, Oliver 5, Pembina 8, Pierce 5, Ramsey 9, Ransom 8, Renville 5, Richland 14, Rolette 5, Sargent 5, Sheridan 5, Sioux 5, Slope 5, Stark 7, Steele 5, Stutsman 13, Towner 5, Traill 10, Walsh 9, Ward 12, Wells 7, Williams 6. These do not include the delegates to be chosen by trades and labor assemblies.

Delegates to such convention shall be selected by conventions to be held in each county between February 26 and March 2, both dates inclusive, at the county seat, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the county committee with the approval of the executive secretary of the state committee. It is recommended that at least one of the delegates from each county be a veteran of World War II. The call for the county conventions will be made by individuals authorized by the undersigned committee to make such call with discretion to fix the exact time and place within the limitations herein set.

The chairman and secretary of such county conventions shall certify to the secretary of the undersigned committee the names and addresses of the delegates so chosen.

Dated February 8, 1946.

Rilie R. Morgan, Chairman
W. M. Smart, Exec. Sec'y.

AAA Committeemen See Bright Farm Future

Two hundred County AAA committeemen who met Jan. 28 in Fargo listened to optimistic addresses by G. F. Geissler, Washington, D.C., director of the 15 state western AAA region, and State Chairman John E. Kasper, both Stutsman county farmers:

"American agriculture stands at the threshold of a new era," said Mr. Kasper. "It can be the most happy, prosperous and progressive period farmers have ever known."

Precinct Committeemen Holds Key Position In Party Setup

Electrical Power Lines Planned By Bureau

North Dakota will be traversed by a network of high tension electric power lines on completion of the Missouri-Souris and Garrison dam projects, making possible rural electrification for the entire state, under plans announced by the bureau of reclamation call for a double loop from the Garrison dam south of Bismarck and east along U. S. highway 10 through Jamestown and Valley City to Fargo.

At Fargo one of the two lines will branch to Grand Forks, west through Devils Lake and into Minot, thence south to its starting point at Garrison dam.

The other line into Fargo will go south to Wahpeton, across the Red river, through Benson and Marshall, Minn., into South Dakota to Pierre, west to Moberge, S. D., and along the Missouri river to Bismarck.

Central North Dakota will be serviced by a line from Devils Lake through New Rockford, Carrington, Jamestown, Edgeley and Ellendale, then south to Aberdeen, S. D.

A transmission line originating at Culbertson, Mont., will enter North Dakota at Grenora and follow the Missouri-Souris canal system through Divide and Burke counties to Kenmare (Ward county), then south into Minot to connect with the loop.

The second section of the Fort Peck-Garrison dam line will go south from Williston through Watford City along Highway 25, east through Killdeer, Beulah and Hazen, then northwest to the Garrison dam site.

Crosby School To Give Courses In Agriculture

A course in farm mechanics is offered in the high school at Crosby, following a successful year in 1944-45. Under the leadership of Supt. J. L. Totdahl.

The Crosby board of education has employed Gordon Anderson, a graduate of the NDAC and a recently discharged naval officer, to take charge of the course. Before going into service, Anderson was vocational agriculture instructor at Hettinger. His home is near Bowbells.

In addition to classes for high school boys, Anderson will conduct courses of instruction for young men and farmers.

The precinct committeeman of the Republican party is a position of service and influence and should be coveted by the citizen who wishes to help his party solve the tremendous problems before the American people.

Few people realize how important the committeeman is. He is the official representative of his party in the local community and the link between the citizens and the head of the party, who if his party be in power, is the president of the United States.

America has the two party system, and under this plan has risen to the position of greatest power and influence in the world. Each party vies with its competitor to arrive at the best possible solution of domestic and international problems. Life or death to millions of people may depend on the wisdom of the policies determined and put into effect.

Listen to what Frank P. Breckenridge, a precinct committeeman, says in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post:

"The Republican Party needs leaders who are willing to listen to sounds from below; who can feel the human emotional current agitating the voters; and who can build listening posts in precincts and counties. Such are the characteristics of political know-how lacking in the Republican high command. It is humble-mindedness that is so rare.

"If Republicans want to regain the confidence of their fellow citizens, they cannot follow that leader who deliberately sets his own prejudices above the obvious preferences of the great mass of voters.

"The Republican Party will have to spend much time and money to build adequate county and precinct organizations, but unless it does, it will not regain the confidence either of the returning veterans or of the all-important housewives. Without sympathetic contacts with local workers, it will never gain a friendly understanding of the needs of the neighborhoods. The Republican Party can win only if it can live and breathe from top to bottom a generous and sincere desire to help the individual voter."

Farmers Can Telephone On Rural R.E.A. Lines

That farmers will soon be able to telephone over rural electric power lines, is the statement of Bell telephone engineers.

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 _____

Full Text Rep. Bergesen's Address

(Continued from Page 5)

or the present officials who regard public office as a public trust?

That is a job well done. But there is much yet to do before we can say that the job is finished. We must reelect Fred Aandahl as Governor. We must elect a complete group of state officials who will give him their loyal support. We must elect a legislature with a substantial majority that will cooperate with him for sane, constructive legislation. We must elect precinct committeemen over the state who will carry out the will of the people as expressed by their ballots in the June Primary. 1946 is before us. Let's finish the job.

For the completing of this task, I make three points:

First—How can you expect your governor to put into effect a sound, constructive program when he does not have a sufficient majority in the legislature to pass the necessary legislation? In the last session, for instance, the two factions in the House were evenly divided. The untimely death of one of our members resulted in each faction having just 56 votes. It takes a constitutional majority or 57 votes to pass a bill in the House. Consequently, either faction could block the passage of any bill, no matter how meritorious such legislation might be. I marvel that we accomplished as much as we did. It could not have been done had it not been for the fact that a few members of the opposition refused to be hamstrung by the voice of their would be dictators. I call upon all Republicans who believe in an honest and efficient administration of government to see to it that this year there will be a complete slate of R.O.C. candidates for the legislature in each legislative district of the state. Only thus, can we give Governor Aandahl the opportunity to accomplish a sound and progressive program for the benefit of all the people.

In the **second** place, we elect this year precinct committeemen for the next four years. Precinct committeemen are the backbone of a political party. They select the State Central Committee which carries on the affairs of the party throughout the state. They also elect the National Committeeman and the National Committeewoman who represent our state on the National Committee. In 1944, our State Republican Committeeman refused to abide by the vote of his own party in the June Primary. He gave actual assistance to organizing the defeated candidates as a third ticket and gave them his active support in the general election. That must never happen again. I urge every Republican who believes in good government to see to it that there is an R. O. C. candidate for Republican precinct committeeman in every precinct in the state. The official machinery of the Republican Party is still in the control of the old gang. It must be taken from them. This is most vital if we are to finish the job.

In the **third** place, I make this final suggestion:

History has demonstrated that in a democracy the ideal method is the two party system of government. In this state, unfortunately, we have been divided into three factions, two of which are in the Republican Party.

How often, have we seen in this state, a candidate elected by minority vote. All because we, who ask only for good government, have been divided on the basis of factional loyalty.

Recently, the New Deal Democrats have issued an invitation to the members of the Non-Partisan League, those of them who may be New Deal minded, to switch to the Democratic Party. That may be a move in the right

direction. It gives hope that at last we may restore to this state, the two-party system; that at last we may have a clear cut issue between those who espouse radical change of our government on one side and those who stand for sound but progressive government on the other.

Believing that it is high time that all sober and progressive thinking people should join in one common band in the cause of good government, we, of the Republican Organizing Committee, here extend a double invitation. One is to those of the Democratic Party, who believe in the leadership exemplified by the late John Moses, to unite with us in the work which he so nobly began. The other is to those members of the Non-Partisan League, who believe in the fine leadership of our present Governor Fred Aandahl, to unite with us in the cause of good government.

Governor Aandahl and John Moses were staunch friends. They believed in the same ideals. They worked together toward the same objectives. To them political party lines were no barrier. Governor Aandahl carries on where John Moses left off. Let us, then—those of us who believe in these same ideals and principles, let us, in the common cause of good government in this state, forget past party and factional differences and united under the banner of the Republican Organizing Committee—Let's finish the job!

But, when 1946 has passed into history and we have finished this job victoriously, as time then rolls on, let us not forget that "the price of liberty is eternal vigilance."

Civilization Can Be Saved Only By World Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

of real terror, for a purpose like this, certainly they should be able to operate together on any and all issues.

"In the past, dependence has been too much upon military might. Our own policies have been further influenced by the peculiarity of geographical locations. Nations have felt that their security rested with great armies and military preparedness. They have bolstered their positions with secret treaties and alliances, which frequently have been aimed at other countries and which have resulted in distrust and suspicion among the nations.

"We have seen, all too often, how this system of doing business has worked. Certainly no one can object to an attempt to find a better method. If the attempt succeeds, mankind will have achieved something for which he has been striving since he set foot on earth. If it fails, what can be lost? Certainly the old proverb of "nothing ventured, nothing gained" hold good here. We must at least try to find our way into a better world.

"The exact opposite of the old method—the method whose only remedy was war—is the rule of law and order. Laws govern individuals within nations in their relationships with one another. When one man becomes involved in a dispute with another, he has recourse to peaceable means for a just settlement. Why cannot nations adopt the same sane course? They should and they can, if a code of international law regulating the external affairs of all nations is drawn up, and if an effective organization to administer it is maintained.

"It might be well to mention here that there is nothing in the present proposal which would result in control of a nation's internal affairs by this new union of nations. There is no world citizenship, no super-state involved.

"The United States is in a new and peculiar position and, perhaps more than any other nation, has a great stake in the success of the international organization we are establishing.

America the Target

"Almost everybody agrees that America—the most powerful nation on this earth and the decisive factor in the war just fought—must be the first target of attack in any future war. Future aggressors will know that they cannot get far with America in their way. So, whatever their ultimate plans may be, they will know that they must first dispose of America.

"Pearl Harbor demonstrated the effectiveness of the surprise attack, and in the event of future war we can well anticipate a repetition of what happened there—only on a closer and a greater scale. Scientists and military men have a pretty good idea of how such an attack might be carried out. Perhaps high-flying planes launched from far-distant points would carry the bombs to New York and Washington and Pittsburgh. Or they might be borne by robot rocket ships, guided by photo-electric cells. Four bombs dropped on each of our major cities would lay them in ruins.

"Perhaps we could fight back. Then it would turn into a war of destruction with two nations blasting each other with rocket bombs until one or the other was virtually obliterated.

"The myth of geographical isolation has been forever shattered by this and other scientific developments in the art of war. And these improvements are but pale imitations of those now on the planning tables.

"For centuries England felt secure against attack behind the barrier of the English channel. Her ruined cities show how much protection that channel was to England in the war just over. In the space of five short years, mankind has advanced so far in the deadly art of war that not even the oceans give any real security.

Distance No Protection

"Now airplanes fly 20,000 miles non-stop. Japan succumbed to us without our getting a single soldier on her homeland. Her mighty army was virtually intact. But Japan, thousands of miles distant from us, was in utter ruins, whipped as has been no other nation in history. Nothing could better illustrate the fact that distance no longer means protection.

"When as representatives of the United Nations meet around a conference table to discuss the details of this new organization, we see evidences that it may soon be needed.

"I believe that few people in North Dakota, or in the country as a whole, are satisfied with the actions of Russia since the termination of this war. Some of her actions have been unilateral in character, and hardly of the type to inspire confidence that she intends to act in concert with other nations. There is a growing fear that behind the closed doors of secrecy Russia may intend to act alone, in a sort of isolationism on her own.

"Some progress has been made towards composing those differences which have existed between Russia and her late allies. It is much to be hoped that this spirit of cooperation will continue. Certainly the people of Russian want trouble with us no more than we want it with them. Russia and America alike need peace, and it is to our mutual interests to preserve it.

Who Would Fight Russia?

Surely there would be few in North Dakota who would advocate another war now—particularly with Russia. But suppose such a war with the Soviets was fought, and suppose we brought it to a successful conclusion. What about the post-victory problems? What about the occupation problems we would face? The problem of occupying Japan and Germany has proved to be great and difficult

Obviously occupation of Russia would be a much greater problem. In all probability, it would require millions of American soldiers. Such a prospect would not meet with favor in America.

"As far as Russia is concerned, we have but two alternatives. Either we settle whatever disagreements we have peacefully, or we go to war with her—with the attendant loss of life, wealth and occupation problems. Surely we do not want that.

"There is where such an international peace organization comes into play. Let us admit that we have differences. Then let us get together and talk them over, around the conference table. What objection could there be to such an organization as would provide the machinery for thus peacefully attempting solution of the differences which arise between nations?

"I, myself, once protested vigorously against any tendency of America to intervene in the private affairs of other nations. I would still prefer to have this nation steer clear of world disputes, if it were possible for us to do so. But that is a big IF.

"Modern warfare, with the atomic bomb, robot-guided planes that fly 25,000 miles at a single hop, and other scientific weapons, has knit the world into a small community of nations. We cannot isolate ourselves from the consequences of the acts of other nations. We cannot feel safe behind great stretches of ocean and a mighty navy and army. Victory they might win, but they could not save us from loss of life and wealth. Even the smaller nations, with the help of science, become dangerous adversaries. One of Europe's smallest might, overnight, destroy millions of our citizens. Our great strength has, in a sense, become our great weakness. Because we are so strong, we may be the most likely target.

"The nations have a great decision to make and follow now. What we do about it may determine mankind's destiny for all time to come. We can either attempt to set up a structure for peaceful negotiation of international problems, or we can leave them to be "settled" by war as they have in the past. In my opinion, the choice is obvious.

Fly Your Own Plane

(Continued from Page 6)

of the others. To foster and encourage aviation, airports must be designed and operated for safety.

"One feature of airport construction which should not be ignored by municipalities is the importance of securing community backing for an airport project. This is specifically the job of a National Aeronautic Association Chapter. No other community group has the enlightened self-interest in airport development. No other group has the potential store of information and experience. Therefore, a National Aeronautic Association Chapter is really the fountain-head for all aviation projects to be developed in the town and can be of material aid to public agencies in developing community interest and obtaining necessary community support to a project.

"Aviation is relatively new in North Dakota and must be "sold" to the public who will, in the final analysis, be obliged to pay a part of the cost of airport construction and maintenance. The Minot Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association was largely responsible for the passage of the State Aviation Bills to which I have referred, with very able help from your Secretary, Mr. Atkinson, and Mr. Dick Barry of the Fargo Chamber of Commerce."

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Health Department Plans Greater Service

(Continued from Page 0)

ideas similar to, if not the same as those of Surgeon General McIntire, when they sent Senate Bill No. 15 at the 1945 Session which provides for the establishment of a State Medical Center at the University of North Dakota. The purpose of this bill shall be to provide facilities for the coordination, improvement, expansion, and unification of health and welfare activities of the State. It, also, aims to provide for medical practitioners.

"It is my fond hope that a few years after the establishment of a four-year medical school, together with, no doubt, a nursing school, and provision for the training of other public health personnel, that North Dakota will have a supply of its own professional people from which to draw.

"The new X-ray laboratory on wheels makes it possible to broaden the front in North Dakota's war against tuberculosis. This bus-type mobile unit will be used to conduct mass-finding surveys among the more vulnerable population groups with the ultimate objective an X-ray for every North Dakotan. At the present time budget provision has been made for the purchase of a second unit."

Invite Republican Women To State Their Views

All over America women are taking an increased interest in governmental affairs. From every state, come reports that they are greatly concerned by the growing concentration of power in Washington and at the accentuated regimentation of the lives of the people through multiplication of bureaus.

At a recent conference in Chicago, presided over by Mrs. Glenn Suthers, president of the National Federation of Women's Republican Clubs, Mrs. Suthers requested that Republican women everywhere conduct forum discussions on domestic and international issues, and express their views in American publications and at the ballot.

In her talk Mrs. Suthers said: "Women are essentially moral—they despise dishonesty. Women are especially frugal—they have no admiration for deficit spending. . . Women inevitably will hold to those principles and will vote Republican in the coming elections."

"Women are intensely concerned with the future for their children and for their menfolk returning from service. They are feeling a great sense of responsibility and obligation to help bring back the kind of government for which their men have been fighting.

"We must win. The cause we represent is close to the heart of every woman. We must go into this campaign and elect a Republican Congress in 1946. We must strive for good candidates in the primaries and carry through so that we can look our returning veterans in the eye and tell them we are continuing their fight for freedom and that, WE, TOO, INTEND TO WIN."