

# the NORTH STAR DAKOTAN



The North Dakota Studies Newspaper

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## JAPANESE ATTACK PEARL HARBOR NORTH DAKOTANS SHOCKED

*Washington, D.C.  
December 7, 1941*

North Dakotans, like people across the nation, are in a state of shock. The Empire of Japan this afternoon attacked Pearl Harbor, killing hundreds and disabling our navy. Last year the state's people, led by Norway-born Governor John Moses, raised \$46,000 for Norwegian relief after Hitler's Nazi Germany invaded Norway. No one, however, dreamed that the United States would become involved in the same war as Norway was.

North Dakotans and their leaders have remained solidly against American intervention in the European war which began when Germany invaded Poland in 1939. Senator Gerald P. Nye, whom Time magazine labeled "the U.S. Senate's most rabid isolationist," spent every day through December 7 warning against intervention and attacking the president's plans to aid England. Even when Paris fell before the German onslaught, Senator Lynn J. Frazier maintained, "There is no immediate danger of

any nation attacking us." No North Dakota political leader, including Governor Moses, supported President Franklin D. Roosevelt's actions to help the Allies (England and France) against Germany. A poll of North Dakota's veterans indicated that they were against any loans or indirect help for the Allies.

Although the vast majority of citizens agreed with the non-involvement attitude, some believed that, as the Grand Forks Herald stated, "Hitler must be stopped." Political hopeful Thomas E. Whelan, who wanted to unseat Frazier in 1940, argued that Frazier and other isolationists, "sold America short."

As Japanese bombs smashed into Americans, installations, and ships on this fateful Sunday



USS ARIZONA ABLAZE

afternoon, Senator Nye was speaking against involvement to a packed auditorium in Philadelphia. When the news broke, he ended his speech but told the North Star Dakotan, "We have been maneuvered into this by the President."

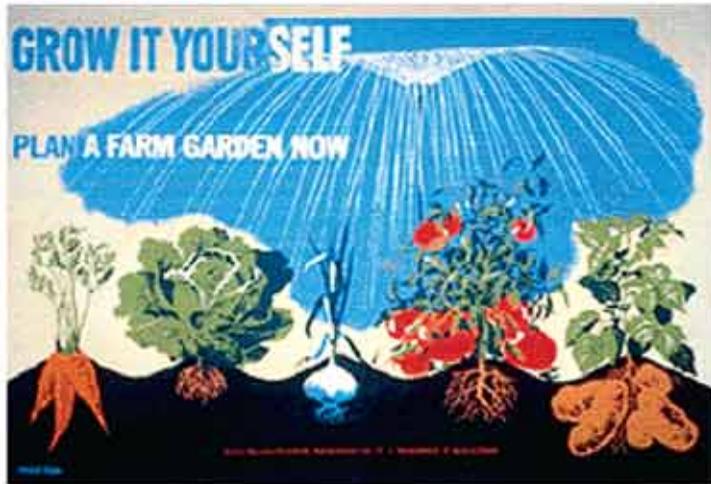


## DELEGATION VOTES FOR WAR

*Washington, D.C.  
December 8, 1941*

In his request for congressional declaration of war, President Roosevelt called the attack on Pearl Harbor, "a day that will live in infamy." Nye and Frazier, along with Representatives Usher Burdick and Charles R. Robertson, voted for the declaration. Only Montana's Jeanette Rankin stood alone as voting no. We are now at war with Japan, Germany, and Italy (the Axis powers).

# THE HOME FRONT, 1941-1945: A SPECIAL REPORT



Life changed dramatically for North Dakotans who remained at home during the war. They were asked, sometimes ordered, to endure hardships so that food and material would be available for the armed forces who were fighting in the Pacific, Europe, and North Africa. In all, 58,509 men and 1,570 women from North Dakota served their country during the worldwide conflict.

“Food Fights for Freedom,” a main wartime slogan, meant that the state’s farmers would have to plant as they never had before. It also meant that folks on the home front would have to forego their

usual mealtime favorites and do without much fruit, coffee, and sugar. In early 1942 the government imposed mandatory rationing. Every citizen received a ration book that contained coupons for the purchase of sugar, meat, butter, most canned foods, tires, gasoline, shoes, and many other items. Rationing limited the amount of food and other essential commodities that one could buy. Having coupons was no guarantee that the service station and food market would have an item in stock.

In order to supplement the food supply everyone was encouraged to plant a Victory

Garden. People spaded up their backyards and in some cases turned their garages into henhouses for eggs and the occasional Sunday chicken dinner. By 1943 about half the vegetables eaten in America were grown in Victory Gardens—one million tons a year. The North Dakota Agricultural College conducted meetings across the state, teaching housewives how to cook without sugar and scarce spices. North Dakotans took the matter very seriously.

In Williston the Chamber of Commerce provided free seed for Victory Gardens. The Valley City Elks Club gave an annual award for the city’s most productive garden. One publication jested, “Although it isn’t our usual habit, this year we’re eating the Easter Rabbit.”

The effort to conserve led to some severe government measures. Women’s skirts were limited in width and length. Vests, patch pockets, cuffs, and wide lapels were prohibited in men’s suits. This saved 50 million pounds

of wool that was needed in the manufacture of military uniforms.

North Dakotans were called up to do more than conserve food, gas, tires, and shoes. The war dictated that the people become deeply involved in matters of civil defense, the collection of war-essential material, and the financing of the war through the purchase of war stamps and bonds.

North Dakota’s civilian defense volunteers numbered in the thousands. Each town block had an air-raid warden and each town had its airplane spotters. Practice air raids were conducted periodically. The warden’s job was to see to it that every house on the block was totally darkened. Those who left a light on were severely reprimanded. Airplane spotters perched on a town’s tallest building or water tower. Armed with an enemy plane identification chart and telescopes, the spotters scoured the skies for a Japanese Zero or a German Stuka. Far from the oceans no North Dakota spotter ever

saw an enemy plane, but the volunteers remained at their posts until the end of the war.

To supplement the materials that were needed in the manufacture of ammunition and the machinery of war, both old and young searched attics and basements for scrap metals, rubber, and paper. Scrap drives in 1942 and 1943 provided much of the metal and half the paper needed to win the war. In North Dakota the Future Farmers of America brought in a half-million pounds of old rubber, mostly tires. The 4-H clubs pledged each member to collect 24 pounds of salvage metal a month as long as the war lasted. The September 1942 statewide drive produced almost 12 tons of metal. Towns gave up their Civil War cannons. Folks ripped out their iron fences. By New Year’s Day of 1943, Fargo alone had collected more than 6,000 tons of scrap metal. Boy and Girl Scouts were especially zealous in the collection of paper. One drive in Grand Forks yielded three railroad boxcars full of paper.

To promote the war effort the Red Cross brought together church groups, the Order of the Eastern Star, music clubs, and any women’s organizations that had time to contribute. Women volunteers rolled bandages, made clothing, collected books, provided countless units of blood, and raised relief money. North Dakota’s Eastern Star chapters pledged \$25 per person; Fargo clubs knitted hundreds of sweaters, every women’s group in the state rolled thousands of bandages.



The women of Burleigh County raised \$9,000 in one month in 1942 for Red Cross relief. Volunteerism was at high tide in North Dakota.

Nowhere was North Dakota's patriotic zeal more apparent than in the citizens' response to the war-bond drives. North Dakotans oversubscribed its quota in every bond drive, buying 181 percent of its government prescribed objective in 1944. That extraordinary sum was 11 percent of all income—the highest in the nation! In all, the people bought \$397 million in war bonds—this in a state where only a few years earlier two-thirds of its people needed government help to survive the depression and drought.

The people were able to put that much money into war bonds because prosperity had returned to North Dakota. The drought and the depression were over! Wartime harvests were the highest in the state's history. Wheat prices more than doubled and other farm prices were not far behind. Bumper crops, plenty of rain, and terrific prices spelled good times. North Dakota's per capita income jumped from \$350 in 1940 to \$1,009 in 1945. With little to buy during the war, bank deposits quadrupled. In 1946 Grand Forks County ranked 37<sup>th</sup> nationally in family buying income, \$5,039.

Farmers, however, had their share of wartime problems. Lack of gasoline, tires, machinery parts, and harvest workers seriously threatened farm work. The Extension Service offered classes on how to make machinery repairs with baling wire and other makeshift material. Cavalier County farmers needed 53 new tires; they received three. Some farmers shared good tires; a few went back to

horses. With so many in the armed forces and with about 100,000 North Dakotans on the West Coast in defense jobs, labor to bring in the crops was in extremely short supply. Public schools and colleges set late starting dates to allow students to work the harvest. In various years the army, the Women's Land Army, recruits from the South and Mexico, German prisoners of war, and Canadian volunteers helped at harvest time. The bumper crops did come in!

North Dakota earned a deserved reputation as one of the nation's most enthusiastically patriotic states in the nation. Governor John Moses said it best: "No state in the Union has given more of its heart and hand in the war effort than North Dakota."

The federal government, however, wanted more from the state. The War Production Board asked Governor Moses for a list of ways in which North Dakota could contribute to the war effort through the state's resources. With the assistance of a committee that represented business, agricultural and college leaders, Moses suggested that his state could develop agricultural processing plants for dried milk, powdered eggs, dehydrated potatoes, and dried meat; develop lignite coal for gas production; and, because of its remote location, serve as a place for shell-loading plants, ammunition and warfare gas storage, cold-weather army training, and bomber bases.

The War Production Board, however, wanted a more specific agenda of what could be done immediately. The answer was, very little except food production. North Dakota, after all, was a farm, not an industrial, state.

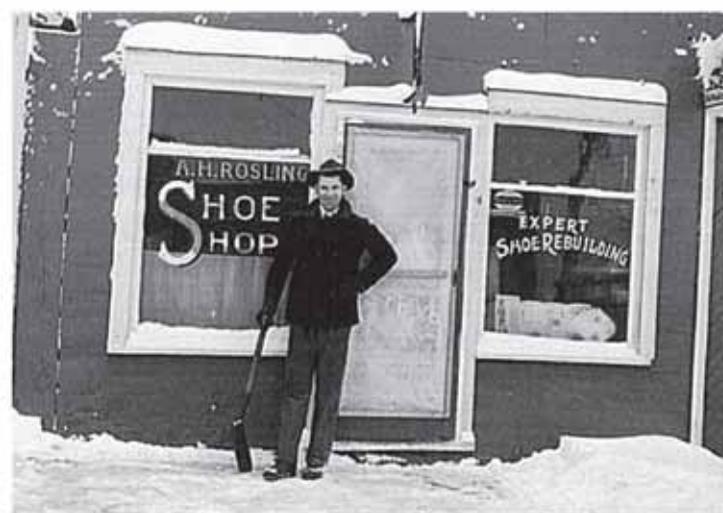
The war forced North Dakota leaders to think about economic diversification. Toward that end, the 1943 legislature established the North Dakota Research Foundation to promote the investigation of and research concerning the state's mineral and agricultural resources. As engineer Alexander Burr, who organized the new state agency put it, "Any commonwealth which depends wholly on agriculture is not a sound economic unit."

In order to help diversify the wartime economy, the Greater North Dakota Association worked to gain federal contracts for the state—with little success. Of the government's \$225 billion in defense contracts, only \$9.6 million went to North Dakota—.0004 percent, the nation's lowest.

The war underscored North Dakota's lack of economic diversity. It forced state leaders to grapple with and think about the state's future.

The greatest fear on the home front was a telegram that carried news of a loved one's death. North Dakotans were involved in some of the fiercest fighting of the war. The 164<sup>th</sup> Infantry of the state's National Guard suffered very heavy losses in the battle that drove the Japanese off the jungle island of Guadalcanal in 1942. In all, 1,939 North Dakotans paid the supreme sacrifice with their lives to protect the home front.

\_\_\_\_\_ NSD



**28 YEAR OLD A. H. ROSLING OF HETTINGER HAS JUST BEEN DRAFTED HIS SHOE SHOP WILL CLOSE**



**NATIONAL GUARD PARADE IN BISMARCK**



**BOND SALE PROGRAM IN EPPING**



**GLADSTONE FARMERS LEARN ABOUT THE "FOOD FOR VICTORY PROGRAM"**

# HOME FRONT AROUND THE STATE

## BRIDGE GUARDED

*Williston*  
*January 1, 1942*

Soldiers are now here protecting the bridge which crosses the Missouri River, guarding against sabotage.

## VC RAISES MONEY

*Crary*  
*February 6, 1942*

People have organized a Victory Club. The VC will present a talent program later this month to raise money for the armed forces.

## SERVICES HONORED

*Fort Berthold Reservation*  
*February 13, 1942*

The Mandan tribe has held a ceremony for Lincoln's birthday. To honor the men who have left the reservation to serve in the armed forces, war songs were sung as tokens of bravery for them.

## VALLEY CITY HOMECOMING OUT

*Valley City*  
*October 6, 1942*

Valley City State Teachers College has canceled homecoming events so that students can assist with the harvest.

## UND HELPS HARVEST

*Grand Forks*  
*October 30, 1942*

The University of North Dakota football team has received national attention for its help with the sugar beet harvest. Life, Time, and Newsweek have carried the story.

## PEMBINA WINS

*Cavalier*  
*November 1, 1942*

Pembina County has received a pennant for its performance in the last scrap drive. Residents led the state with the collection of 100 pounds of scrap per capita.

## CANNON SACRIFICED

*Devils Lake*  
*November 25, 1942*

Residents have surpassed their goal of collecting 895 tons of scrap metal in the recent drive. They delivered 3,024 tons that included the 700-pound capstan from historic boat, Minnie H, and the Civil War cannon from the Ramsey County fairgrounds.

## BLACKOUT SUCCEEDS

*Litchville*  
*December 15, 1942*

The test air raid blackout has been labeled a success. Two flashlight-size bulbs at the elevator and light from a coal stove reflected through the crack on a window shade. Officials warned, however, "Just a few seconds of relaxation could have cost the lives of many people if it happened during a real raid."

## STUDENTS ORGANIZED

*Cavalier*  
*January 4, 1943*

The Victory Corps has been well

organized at the high school. It is a national program for students to train them for war service after graduation and to give them an opportunity to take an active part in the community's war effort. Victory Corps students must take



A NORTH DAKOTA PAPER DRIVE

part in a physical fitness program, military drills, and civil defense work. More than 100 students are in the program.

## JEEPS PROVIDED

*Neche*  
*May 3, 1943*

Since March 15, Pembina County students have been participating in the "Buy a Jeep" program through the sales of war stamps and bonds. A Jeep costs \$900. The Neche school raised enough to buy 41

Jeeps. The entire county accounted for 69 Jeeps, far above expectations.

## FOOD PROGRAM AIRS

*Fargo*  
*June 3, 1943*

WDAY is airing a dramatic new radio program, "Food For All," on Saturday mornings at 9:30. The government program stresses ways to produce and conserve food.

## REPAIR CLASS HELD

*Bowman*  
*July 22, 1943*

The county agent reports that 32 ranchers and farmers have taken part in a class that deals with emergency repairs on machinery. They have learned how to fix almost anything.

## WHEAT QUEEN NAMED

*Valley City*  
*September 7, 1943*

Company C of the 817th Tank Destroyer Battalion from Camp Phillips, Kansas, has been stationed here to assist with the harvest. The soldiers organized a gala event to choose a Wheat Queen. From 14 contestants, they selected Rose Busche of this town.



THE RESULTS OF FARGO'S 1942 SCRAP METAL DRIVE

## THROUGH SEES SUB

*Jamestown*  
*September 24, 1943*

More than 3,000 people have seen the inside of a Japanese suicide submarine during its four-hour exhibition. The event has pushed war bond sales over the top.

## WAC ENLISTEE

*Fort Totten Reservation*  
*December 15, 1943*

Christine Jerome is the first Indian woman from North Dakota to join the Women's Army Corps.

## WOMEN KNIT FOR "V"

*Minot*  
*February 14, 1944*

The Red Cross has announced the local women have knitted 90 army sleeveless sweaters, 40 army helmets, 55 navy sweaters, 35 army rifle mitts, and 20 pair of army socks. The items will be shipped to and distributed from St. Louis.



MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE GUARDED AGAINST SABOTAGE

## 140 GIVE BLOOD

*Devil Lake*  
*August 30, 1944*

A blood plasma drive at the Elks Lodge provided 140 pints of blood. "Blood plasma supply is almost as important as is the gasoline supply in winning the war," according to the state health official who is in charge of the drive.

## WLA PICKS SPUDS

*Fargo*  
*October 15, 1944*

Formed in 1943 as part of the Emergency Labor Program, the

Women's Land Army (WLA) places its workers in areas where farmers urgently need help. Administered in North Dakota by the Agricultural College's extension service, WLA workers have been brought into the Red River Valley to assist with the potato harvest. The extension service reports that six women just finished picking 775,000 pounds of potatoes.

## WAR BOND SALES UP

*Hastings*  
*November 14, 1944*

The quota of \$3,200 in war bond sales for this community has been surpassed by \$900—with more to come in. The Sixth War Loan drive has been successful throughout the state.

## MENU DROPS MEAT

*Valley City*  
*February 1, 1945*

Local cafes have announced "meatless" Wednesdays due to shortages of meat on the ration program.

## GERMANY QUITS!

*Bismarck*  
*May 7, 1945*

Governor Fred Aandahl has declared a statewide observance of V-E Day that marks the end of the war in Europe. In most towns businesses will close for a day of thanksgiving.

## WASHER DRAWS CROWD

*Valley City*  
*August 4, 1945*

The Gamble Store is displaying a brand-new washing machine in

front of its building, the first since March 1, 1942. Women stop to look and ooh and ahh.

## WAR OVER

*Everywhere, North Dakota*

*August 14, 1945*

Word of the Japanese surrender has been met with wild jubilation throughout the state. Tomorrow has been set aside as a day of celebration and meditation. Communities and their churches have planned day-long meetings and services.



WAR BOND AND STAMP PROMOTION IN FARGO



RAINBOW GARDENS, CARRINGTON, ND

## HARRY HAYASHI SINGLED OUT TERRIBLE INJUSTICE REVEALED

*Carrington*  
*May 14, 1945*

Harry Hayashi came from Japan to the United States as a cabin boy on a steamer about the turn of the century. In 1921 he made his way to Carrington, North Dakota, and worked in a bakery. Within a few years he opened his own café and married a local woman. Ambitious and imaginative, he bought several acres of land on the edge of town and opened the Rainbow Gardens. This business became a North Dakota showplace: brightly painted motel units surrounded by a garden with a fish pond, waterfalls, and streams. His adjoining café served a varied menu, and his pavilion attracted nationally known bands and eager dancers. By any standard, the Rainbow Gardens was a huge success.

Then, Hayashi discovered that the government, without warning, had frozen his assets. Within days his business was closed, and he was interned at the Fort Lincoln internment camp.

The efforts of Carrington businesspeople to get him released did no good. How long he was incarcerated is unknown, but he was unable to reopen his Rainbow Gardens until now.

Why Harry Hayashi was singled out from among the several Japanese businesspeople in North Dakota remains a mystery—it also remains a stain on the North Dakota home front.

# POLITICAL PULSE: THE SAGA OF BILL LANGER



WILLIAM AND LYDIA LANGER CAST THEIR BALLOTS IN NOVEMBER 1940

## LANGER GOES TO WASHINGTON

*Bismarck*  
*November 11, 1940*

What William "Bill" Langer could not do in 1938 against Senator Gerald P. Nye, he has done against former friend William Lemke who gave up his race for reelection to the House of Representatives to run against Langer as an independent. After defeating his old friend Lynn J. Frazier in the primary election in a three-way race, Langer got only 38 percent of the vote—enough to send him to Washington as North Dakota's new senator. Langer ran as a supporter of the New Deal. He told the *North Star Dakotan*, "I believe that, like most thinking people, the social objectives and political objectives of the New Deal are properly directed."

## LANGER SEATING INTERRUPTED

*Washington, D.C.*  
*January 3, 1941*

Today Senator-elect William Langer walked down the aisle to take his oath of office as the United States senator from North Dakota. As he was about to take his oath, Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic party's majority floor leader, jumped to his

feet, interrupting the proceeding. He told his fellow senators that some North Dakotans had filed petitions with the secretary of the Senate, protesting the seating of the state's newly elected senator. After a brief conference the senators seated Langer, but the Committee on Privileges and Elections will investigate the charges that the petitions raised. Even though the citizens have elected Langer, the Senate has the power not to seat him if the charges, when revealed and investigated, prove him to be unfit to hold office.

## SENATE INVESTIGATES LANGER

*Washington, D.C.*  
*May 8, 1941*

Today the Senate's Committee on Privileges and Elections selected two investigators to go to North Dakota in order to interview people who may have information about the allegations brought against Langer. The main charge reads "for the past twenty years respondent's [Langer's] public and private life has been of such a character that he has been repeatedly suspected and accused of conduct involving moral turpitude." The original petitions against Langer, the *North Star Dakotan* has learned, allege wrongdoings going back to 1916. The petitioners charge that Langer bribed jurors and used

undue influence to obtain a favorable judge in his second conspiracy trial, stole money from several clients as a lawyer, committed adultery with a client, lowered taxes for the Great Northern Railroad as governor because its lobbyist was a friend. Langer has thus far remained silent, but his supporters point out that over his long and often embattled political career he has made many enemies and those enemies are out to get him.

## LANGER INVESTIGATION CONTINUES

*Washington, D.C.*  
*November 18, 1941*

The Committee on Privileges and Elections has just completed two weeks of hearings concerning the seating of William Langer. The investigators, who spent considerable time in North Dakota, interviewed 160 people who were involved in Langer's legal and political affairs. They presented 4,000 pages of testimony to the committee. Langer supporters claim that the investigators interviewed mostly anti-Langer witnesses, many of whom came from a list submitted by William Lemke, an arch-enemy of Langer. Texas Senator John Connolly, the outgoing chair of the committee, has told the *North Star Dakotan*, "As a matter of fact, this record, taken by these investigators, it seems to me from the start the investigators went out there with the idea, 'Now we have got to get something on this fellow.'"

During the last two days the committee, which includes North Dakota Senator Gerald P. Nye, no friend of Langer, has heard open testimony from both sides of the case. Langer himself testified at length about his legal and political careers, refuting the charges that have been leveled against him.

The work of the committee is completed. In addition to the

investigators' 4,000 pages, the committee now has heard from witnesses and has compiled an additional 850 pages of testimony to consider. No decision is expected until early 1942.

## COMMITTEE MAJORITY: "DO NOT SEAT"

*Washington, D.C.*  
*January 29, 1942*

Thirteen senators have signed the majority report that calls upon the Senate not to seat William Langer. Scott Lucas of Illinois told the assembled lawmakers: "Your committee finds that the charges of moral turpitude have been proven beyond all reasonable doubt and recommends that the integrity of the United States Senate be upheld by denying William Langer the right to be a United States senator."

## COMMITTEE MINORITY FILES REPORT

*Washington, D.C.*  
*March 4, 1942*

Two members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections have filed a minority report, urging their colleagues to seat the North Dakotan. In part the report concluded, "To find Senator Langer guilty on the charges referred against him requires that we indulge in presumptive imagination, which we do not feel we are justified in and therefore refuse to do. We therefore recommend that the proceedings against Senator Langer be dismissed."

## SENATE VOTES TO SEAT LANGER

*Washington, D.C.*  
*March 27, 1942*

By a vote of 57 to 32 the Senate rejected the majority report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and permanently seated William Langer of North Dakota. His long ordeal is over and North Dakota voters have been vindicated.

# BUSINESS NEWS

## THIRTY BELOW ZERO CONQUERED

*Grand Forks  
November 10, 1948*

It's 30 below zero, and your car starts. Why? Because you plugged it in. But it wasn't always that way—not before Andrew Freeman of Grand Forks invented the Electric Internal Combustion Engine Head Bolt Heater.

Freeman, who was born in Upham in 1909, wondered as a youngster how people started their cars during a cold North Dakota winter. His father, like many North Dakotans, had a stove in the garage which warmed his car on frigid mornings. The Freemans' Upham mail carrier drained the oil out of his car each cold evening, kept it warm in the house overnight, and put it back in the car the next morning. His car started on the coldest of mornings. Some folks shoveled coals from the furnace and dumped them under their vehicles to warm the engines. Some poured hot water over the intake manifold. Starting a car in icy weather was difficult and at times very dangerous.

In 1932 Freeman graduated from the University of North Dakota with a degree in electrical engineering. He went on to manage the Minnkota Power Cooperative in Grand Forks and his name has become synonymous with rural electric power. But he never forgot the winter problem of starting a car.

In 1940 Freeman decided to take this problem head on. He devised a headbolt heater with some junk pile copper tubing and the heating element from an old iron. He installed the contraption on his difficult-to-start Ford V-8 engine. "I tried it out on the car one morning when it was 29 below. I made a number of trips out there to check it," he told a reporter. "At a quarter to eight, I stepped on the starter, and it started right out." He soon was making similar devices for his friends.

With Freeman's inventive device, heat goes to the water jacket of the engine,

then rapidly warms the film of oil between cylinder heads and pistons. In 1946 Freeman received a patent for his headbolt heater, and today his Five Star Manufacturing Company is turning out 240,000 units a year for distribution in 28 states. Andrew Freeman has made North Dakota winters much more tolerable.

## GOLD SEAL STRIKES IT RICH

*Bismarck  
December 3, 1948*

Harold Schafer's name has become synonymous with words such as super salesman, marketing marvel, and wonder worker. In just five years he turned his Gold Seal Company from a Bismarck basement business into a national phenomenon with sales in the millions of dollars.

Hard work characterized his life from a very early age. Eight years after he was born on a farm near Stanton, he worked part-time in a Killdeer butcher shop for \$4 a week. When the family moved to Bismarck where he graduated from high school, he often held down three jobs at the same time. He delivered newspapers, did janitorial chores, pumped gas, ushered at the Capitol Theater, bellhopped at the Patterson Hotel, delivered milk, shoveled snow, worked the harvest, clerked in a clothing store, and was employed at Vantine's Paint and Glass.

In 1936 he became a traveling salesman for Fargo Glass and Paint, after completing some coursework at the agricultural college. With a wife and young family to support, Schafer was on North Dakota roads six days a week. He came to know storekeepers as personal friends as he traveled thousands of miles a year.

The 30-year-old Schafer decided that he had worked for others long enough. In 1942 he organized the Gold Seal Company. He purchased a quality wax from an eastern supplier, filled his own cans, and typed his own labels which read: "Gold Seal Wax for Floors, Linoleum, Woodwork,

and Furniture." His profit for 1943 was \$901.02. Again he went on the road—this time selling his own product. He recalls his first big sale in Williston to a Farmers Union oil station: "It was the largest order of the day. It brought my day's profit to a hundred dollars. It was the first time I'd made a hundred dollars in one day, and I was so excited I called home." In 1944 he visited 1,947 stores; the year's sales stood at \$78,000.

The following year, 1945, Schafer hit it big. At an evening meeting in Minneapolis he was introduced to an emulsion that was developed to clean airplane windshields during the war. The demonstration of the creamy emulsion which was available in pink, blue, or green was unbelievable. It really worked! Wipe it on; wipe it off; the glass sparkled. Yet, the North Dakotan had reservations about taking on a costly, untested-in-the-household product. He declined because, in his words, "Floor wax is my business."

He couldn't sleep that night, and using a sample bottle of the emulsion, cleaned everything in his hotel room. His room glistened. He envisioned a pink product in a pink can emblazoned with the product name, Glass Wax. Women, he reasoned, loved the color pink. At three in the morning he woke up the supplier and ordered two boxcars of Glass Wax. Pink, of course.

Due to Schafer's organizational and marketing genius, Gold Seal's Glass Wax took the nation by storm. By

the spring of 1948 most of the nation's grocery, variety, hardware, automotive, and drugstores were selling Glass Wax. Schafer and his 35 salesmen carried out a well-calculated nationwide campaign. Fortune, the business magazine, reports that the company's advertising budget for the year was \$2.5 million and that after an advertising blitz in Chicago, 84 percent of the city's housewives were using the product. Sales for 1948 hit \$8.5 million.

Imagination, laced with hard work, has paid dividends for Harold Schafer and the Gold Seal Company.



**HAROLD SCHAFER PROMOTING HIS NEW GLASS WAX**

**PILE UP "GLASS WAX" ... PILE UP PROFITS!**

*April* **"GLASS WAX" DISPLAY MONTH**

Put you at the height of the advertising boom, when "GLASS WAX" advertising is at its peak!

- Author Gallery, 3 days a week over 100 CBS stations
- Full page ads in Life, Woman's Day, and Family Circle
- Full page ads in 500 local newspapers

... Build your advertising that points your customers toward "GLASS WAX". Cash in on this by pushing "GLASS WAX" toward your customers with a display! Check your stock of "GLASS WAX" NOW ... a display built your profits.

**"GLASS WAX"**  
A PRODUCT OF THE GOLD SEAL COMPANY  
54 S. WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO 8, ILLINOIS

A black and white advertisement for Glass Wax. It features a smiling man in a suit holding several boxes of Glass Wax. The boxes are stacked and have the words "GLASS WAX" and "GOLD SEAL" on them. The background is a light color with some text and graphics.

# POLITICAL PULSE: RISE OF THE ROC



**JOHN MOSES (ON THE RIGHT)**

## MOSES WINS THIRD TERM

*Bismarck*  
*November 10, 1942*

Democrat John Moses has won a third term as governor. He was first elected in 1938 because the Republican party was splintered into three factions: Langer's Nonpartisan Leaguers; old-time Leaguers like William Lemke and Gerald P. Nye who had come to dislike Langer intensely; conservative Republicans, referred to as Regular Republicans, who for a decade had been frustrated by their loss of power to Langer's League. The anti-Langer Leaguers' and Regular Republicans' votes have gone in 1938, 1940, and now in 1942 to John Moses. He owes his three victories to Republican voters who have tired of Langer's control of their party.

Moses had come to America in 1905, graduated from the University of North Dakota in 1914 and from the law school in 1915, and practiced law in Hazen. As governor he had earned the reputation as an honest, hard-working official who accomplished a record of fiscal responsibility and clean government.

When he opened the recent campaign he told the North Star Dakotan, "What taxpayers wanted was results, not headlines. What taxpayers wanted was economy, not reckless spending. What you taxpayers wanted was peace and

harmony, not purges and rule by the National Guard." The state's people agreed.

## REGULAR REPUBLICANS UNHAPPY

*Devils Lake*  
*November 30, 1942*

Regular Republican leader Clyde Duffy of Devils Lake exhibited his frustration with having to vote for a Democrat to express his opposition to Langer and his League when he told the North Star Dakotan, "Coalescing Democrats and Republicans is something like hanging a couple of Kilkenny cats over a clothesline with their tails tied together." His dissatisfaction with the present political situation is increasingly typical of conservative Regular Republicans across the state.

## ANTI-LANGERITES ORGANIZING

*Bismarck*  
*February 19, 1943*

Milton R. Young, a farmer from Berlin and a state senator since 1933, has been busy behind the scenes organizing anti-Langer Republicans into a formal political unit that he hopes will be able to gain control of the Republican party. Young was familiar with the Independent Voters Association's success in defeating Townley's Nonpartisan League in

1922; he knew that it had failed as a political force because it lost its broad base. Young, a soft-spoken man with a speech impediment, holds that real farmers, together with main street business people, be the base of any effort to topple Langer's political machine.

## ROC LAUNCHED

*Bismarck*  
*February 23, 1943*

Milton Young, together with Senators J. B. Bridston of Grand Forks and Rilie Morgan of Grafton, have successfully put together a formal political faction called the Republican Organizing Committee. Young takes on the responsibility of establishing and directing the county organization and the day-to-day running of the ROC. Bridston, insurance executive and owner of First Federal Savings and Loan of Grand Forks, is charged with raising money. Rilie Morgan, the publisher and editor of the Walsh County Record, holds the public relations job. He knows all of the state's editors and is busy establishing an ROC monthly publication, the ROC Messenger.

Reflecting the objective of the ROC, Bridston has told the North Star Dakotan that he sees the ROC as "a spontaneous movement on the part of farmers, businessmen, and working men all over North Dakota against the evils of the Langer political machine."



**JOHN DAVIS (ARMS FOLDED) IS AN ROC LEADER**

## ROC EXUDES OPTIMISM

*Bismarck*  
*March 23, 1944*

The first ROC convention has concluded in a spirit of confidence and optimism as it looks forward to a June primary election battle with Langer's Nonpartisan League. The ROC is organized throughout the state and has drawn together anti-Langer Leaguers, Regular Republicans, and even some Democrats. It has nominated a full slate of candidates which includes Fred G. Aandahl for governor, Gerald P. Nye for U.S. Senate, Young and Lemke for the House of Representatives.

Aandahl farms near Litchville and is a graduate of the University of North Dakota. He brought with him to the ROC experience as a North Dakota state senator, a public school administrator, an active participant in the administration of New Deal farm programs, and the radio voice that explained those farm programs to North Dakotans. As the keynote speaker he told the assembly, "We are united now because during the past twelve years of political turmoil in North Dakota we have constantly found ourselves working together for good government and in that work have established confidence in each other's purpose."

Aandahl made clear to the convention and the people of North Dakota that the ROC stood for the reduction or elimination of inefficient bureaucracy, good and honest government, support for the state-owned businesses, an obligation to assist the needy but not to encourage dependency on government help, a pledge for the rehabilitation of returning veterans, and the development of the state's agricultural and mineral resources. ROCers left the convention hall charged with the energy to bring an end to Langer's control of the Republican party. The nomination of Nye was not enthusiastic but his

name on the ticket was important. He will receive stiff opposition from Leaguer Usher Burdick, a known vote-getter, and Independent Republican Lynn V. Stambaugh, an internationalist and former national commander of the American Legion.

## MOSES NOMINATED FOR SENATE

*Jamestown*

*April 13, 1944*

In early March Governor Moses told the North Star Dakotan, "As you know I have no personal desire to go to Washington." In early April he seemed to give in a little: "I have never run away from a fight yet, and if the Convention insists on me being a candidate, I shall probably have to accept it." The Democratic state convention has unanimously nominated the popular governor. Whom he will face in November's general election will be determined in the June Republican election.

## ROC WINS PRIMARY ELECTION

*Bismarck*

*June 28, 1944*

Yesterday's primary election bodes well for the future of the ROC. Only four Nonpartisan League candidates, all incumbents, won



**FRED AANDAHL (LEFT) AND MILTON R. YOUNG (RIGHT), 1945.**

nomination. Aandahl, Nye, and Lemke won slim victories. Young lost to Leaguer Charles Robertson by only a few thousand votes. Political observers explain the victories of the ROC to wartime prosperity, the more conservative mood in the nation, and Aandahl's effective use of radio during the campaign.

## STAMBAUGH CLOUDS GENERAL ELECTION

*Fargo*

*August 12, 1944*

Lynn J. Stambaugh, Fargo attorney who lost in the Republican primary, has announced that he will run as an independent in the general election. What has been viewed as a Moses-Nye fight has now become a

three-way race.

Sources have informed the North Star Dakotan that Senator Langer induced Stambaugh to enter the race, hoping to defeat his political enemy Gerald P. Nye.

## MOSES ILL

*Rochester, Minnesota*

*September 15, 1944*

Three days ago Governor John Moses, the Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate, underwent stomach surgery for what many believe to be cancer. He will remain at the Mayo Clinic for prolonged x-ray treatment. Sources tell the North Star Dakotan that Nye supporters have spread the word that Moses will not live to take his seat in Washington if he is elected.

## MOSES AND THE ROC ARE VICTORIOUS

*Bismarck*

*November 8, 1944*

John Moses returned to North Dakota in time to campaign via radio. "My doctors tell me that I am completely cured," he told his radio audiences. He urged voters to support Franklin Roosevelt and that he would work for an international organization for peace. His illness had no effect in the election results: Moses, 95,102 votes; Nye, 69,530; Stambaugh, 44,596. He becomes the first elected Democrat to the senate in the state's history.



**FRED AANDAHL ON HIS TRACTOR**

The ROC Republicans have swept to power. Those who were nominated in the spring have all been victorious. The conservative Republicans control the state. People are asking, Can the NPL survive without Langer in the state?

## MOSES DEAD

*Rochester, Minnesota*

*March 3, 1945*

John Moses took his oath of office on January 3, 1945. Fifteen days later he entered the Mayo Clinic and was admitted to a local hospital. He died today. Newly elected Governor Fred G. Aandahl now has the opportunity to name Moses' successor.

## YOUNG NAMED SENATOR

*Bismarck*

*March 12, 1945*

Governor Fred Aandahl announced today the appointment of Milton R. Young to the senate seat vacated by the death of John Moses. Young is considered to be the primary organizer of the ROC. When asked by the North Star Dakotan why the governor selected Young, he responded, "I recognized Milt Young's outstanding legislative ability and thought it desirable to send a man with a farm background to the United States Senate."

Young, however, will have to stand for election next year. Being an incumbent should give him the advantage. For now, the ROC has unexpectedly elevated one of its own to sit with Langer in Washington.



**MILTON YOUNG, OTTO KRUEGER, CLYDE DUFFY, AND C. NORMAN BRUNSDALE DISCUSS ROC PLANS**

# MEET YOUR NEW GOVERNOR

## FRED G. AANDAHL: A PROFILE



The Aandahl family came from the small Norwegian town of Aandahlsnes. In 1881 Jorgen, the eldest son of Soren and Elene, and his wife, Martine, sailed for America with their six children and homesteaded in Svea

Township in Barnes County. Their

son, Soren, whose name was anglicized to

Sam, and his wife, Mamie, were well-educated

and ambitious with high standards for themselves and their two sons, Fred (b. 1897) and Sam (b. 1902). The Aandahls farmed 960 acres. Their impressive home, which had three marble fireplaces, five bedrooms, and indoor plumbing, reflected their prosperity.

After high school in Litchville, Fred attended the University of North Dakota and in 1921 graduated with a B.A. in liberal arts. After graduation he returned to the farm and taught country school from 1922 to 1927. The deaths of his father in 1922 and his mother in 1923 forced Fred to become the head of family and farm. His father's will divided the farm between Fred and Sam, but Fred bought out Sam's interest.

During the difficult 1930s, Aandahl played key roles in politics and New Deal farm programs. In 1930 he defeated a twelve-year Langer-League incumbent for the North Dakota Senate. Two years later he lost in a recall election. In 1938 he narrowly regained his senate seat. In the interim he became active in the implementation of the New Deal's Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) that was designed to assist farmers through the depression. He became the radio voice of AAA and traveled extensively throughout the state explaining the program.

He considered himself to be a regular Republican who opposed William Langer and what had become Langer's Nonpartisan League. He worked closely with fellow farmer Milton R. Young in the 1943 creation of the Republican Organizing Committee to oppose Langer's League. He possessed a keen sense of North Dakota's political world. "I soon discovered that the honest progressives that originally organized the Nonpartisan League had been forced out by Langer and his henchmen," he told the North Star Dakotan. He understood that a coalition of Democrats, independents, and progressive Republicans had formed in the legislature. When those forces came together in the Republican Organizing Committee, Aandahl was the logical choice to run for the governorship. In 1944 he won that job.

NSD

## TORNADO RIPS FARGO

### TEN ARE DEAD

*Fargo*  
*June 21, 1957*

A killer tornado dropped from the sky at about 7:30 last night. Ten are dead; 1,364 homes have been damaged or destroyed; 2,000 people are homeless. This extremely intense tornado swept a path which was 9 miles long and 700 feet wide. Debris has been found near Detroit Lakes, Minnesota, 54 miles to the east.

The Weather Bureau issued warnings which local radio and television stations aired. Many people took shelter in their basements or drove out of town.

The seven children of Harold and Mercedes Munson who lived in the Golden Ridge area were not as fortunate. A neighbor urged the children to leave with her, but they refused, wanting to stay home to greet their mother on her thirty-sixth birthday. The tornado snuffed out their lives. — NSD



# ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST THE GARRISON DAM?

The huge reservoir behind the proposed Garrison Dam will flood thousands of acres, force the movement of hundreds of people, and split the reservation of the Three Affiliated Tribes in two.

## FOR

### GENERAL LEWIS A. PICK, Missouri River Division Engineer:

I have always looked upon Garrison Dam as the key structure in the Missouri River control system. It will impound 23,000,000 acre-feet of water; it will create a clear water lake 200 miles long with a shoreline of approximately 1,700 miles.

Garrison Reservoir will make an important contribution to flood control downstream. It will provide water for irrigation purposes, for the development of hydroelectric power, for the improvement of navigation on the Missouri River, and for the improvement of domestic water supply and sanitation conditions.

In addition to these primary functions, I visualize this great body of water as a potential playground for the people of North Dakota and neighboring states. With its extensive and varied shoreline it will offer almost unlimited opportunities for recreational uses such as boating, fishing, swimming, picnicking, and vacationing.

It will represent an investment of federal funds which in my judgment will pay rich dividends to the people of the state, valley, and nation.

### WILLIAM F. WARNE, Bureau of Reclamation:

There is no more important project today than the improvement of the Missouri River basin. We are 50 years behind the times in the development of the Missouri River and the use of the waters and related resources of its basin. For many long decades we have known in a general way what should be done to solve these problems. Other river basins to the west and to the east have been developed.

We have already paid for the Missouri River development program several times over by failing to build it and by permitting nature, through drought and flood, to devastate and ruin the land.

The development of the Missouri River basin will have cost at 1940 prices about \$1,400,000,000. The drought of the 1930s, measured in terms of federal relief expenditure in the Missouri River basin, cost the government \$1,200,000,000, which only alleviated part of the suffering. During the same period 300,000 rural people left the region in jolopy caravans, driven from their homes, forced to start anew elsewhere. This tragic loss in human resources, in money and goods, cannot be calculated.

## AGAINST

### JUDGE DANIEL WOLF, Chief, Water Buster Clan:

You will have to kill me to get me off this land.



### CHIEF THOMAS SPOTTED WOLF:

You have come to destroy us.

LEFT:

CHIEF THOMAS SPOTTED WOLF  
LEVELS HIS FINGER AT ARMY  
OFFICERS AND SHOUTS

*"YOU HAVE COME TO DESTROY US"*

### BURTON WILCOX, Oliver County States Attorney:

I represent a municipality that threatens to be wiped out if the war department plan is accepted. The Oliver County government will cease to exist and we wouldn't even be able to maintain the schools because of loss of tax revenues. Mercer, Oliver, and Morton county officials are up in arms over the proposal.

### JEFF B. SMITH, Carlisle Indian School Graduate and Rancher:

Only a small part of the land offered by the war department is as good as our present land for our purposes. We are not farmers but cattlemen, and our stock business would be destroyed if we were forced to move to the new land.

### THREE AFFILIATED TRIBES COUNCIL:

To relocate us on land comparable to that which we now hold will mean that the white people already owning that land will have to be evicted. This is a headache which has not yet penetrated the heads of some congressmen. We are 100 percent against the dam and will accept no proposition from the army, whether it is cash or kind.

### ELI PERKINS, Arikara and Spanish-American War Veteran:

I have dislike for the Garrison dam project. My tribesmen have been treated unfairly. We have to move by 1952. We are to receive \$5,105,625. This price was established by the army engineers.

In 1869 our tribal chief, Son Of A Star, went to Washington and was promised that we would receive a grant of 4,800,625 acres. At that time there was Indian trouble in the territory and the Arikara organized scouts to help the white men.

The Garrison dam will flood our good lands, and force us to move up on the "shelf" land where we will have difficulty existing.

I met General Pick in the Java Islands. I have no personal animosity toward General Pick, but I am angry about the treatment the Indians are receiving. When the government moves us from our present lands, we will have nothing.

# VIEWPOINTS

# TOWN SITE SPECULATION RAMPANT THROGS MOVE INTO DAM AREA

*Garrison Dam site  
November 23, 1946*

Not since the Second Boom before World War I has there been such a flurry of town site speculation in North Dakota. With perhaps as many as 5,000 government personnel and construction workers flooding into the Garrison Dam project area, and with no housing or services within reach, speculators hope to lure the wave of "settlers" to their newly proclaimed towns. Prairie land, once worth \$25 an acre, is now selling for \$1,000 near the dam site, especially along the access road which will connect the site with Highway 83.

Silver City, two miles east of the dam site, was the first proposed town with five small cabins, an outhouse, and flags in a field to show where streets will go. O.A. Burgeson of Minot, who owns the site, tells the North Star Dakotan, "This isn't intended to be a dam town, but a fine little city that will be a credit to the community." A Sanish man has leased part of the town site and plans to convert 17 grain bins into cabins.

Across the road is Big Bend, owned by R.A.H. Brandt of Minot. Big Bend has or will have a filling station, the Big Bend Bar, café, food store, hardware store, men's clothing store, and a post office.

Down the road is Sitka, a collection of six buildings. The Cottage Café and the Dakota City Club and Bar are popular places, according to town site owner H.C. McNulty, a Wyoming speculator. A food store is scheduled to open in the near future.

Pick City is the only boomtown west of the dam site. Although it has several houses and a recreation center, business is slow since it is more difficult to reach. Vincent Mayde, a bar owner who came from Seattle, complains that on some winter nights he takes in only a dollar.

John D. Paulsen, who toured the boomtowns for the Fargo Forum, told us, "To date, the boom in boomtown is a dull thud, not the joyous tinkling of highball glasses, the rattle of dice, or the constant ringing of the cash register bell." Burgeson, who owns Silver City, believes that it will take time for his town to boom. "If I had listened to the gloom boys and their talk, I would have left the first winter. It takes guts to stick it out."

The future of the boomtowns seems uncertain; that's what speculation means, a gamble. The government's town of Riverdale, however, is a guaranteed success. Contractors with the Army Corps of Engineers are busy constructing 437 homes which will house 323 arriving engineers and their families. The Riverdale business district will include a movie theater, bowling alley, hotel, clothing store, barber and beauty shops, drugstore, filling station, post office, library, hardware store, restaurant, and an automotive garage. Two churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, and a school will round out Riverdale's planned services.

The government puts out the retail services on bids. For example, Herman Haland of Fargo received the privilege of operating a retail grocery and general store. His bid of 5 percent of gross sales for the government was the highest of the 11 bidders.

Paul Tobin is the government's "landlord" of Riverdale. He told the North Star Dakotan, "Riverdale is a unique town. It could be compared to a military base as far as operations are concerned. The Garrison Dam is a multi-year project and with no immediate housing or services, the government had no choice but to build its own town for its own people. This will be a complete town with recreation and public facilities."

**Today President  
Eisenhower beamed his  
broad smile, as if to say  
"job well done."**

# GARRISON DAM DEDICATED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ATTENDS

*Garrison Dam site  
September 15, 1953*

For the last six years several thousand construction laborers and government engineers have been working on the largest rolled-earth dam in the world—over two miles long and 210 feet high. The dam has taken 70 million yards of dirt and 1.5 million yards of concrete. Why build such a massive dam to hold back the waters of the Missouri River? To protect down-river cities such as Omaha and Kansas City from devastating floods, to provide semi-arid North Dakota with irrigation, to generate hydroelectric power for an expanding economy, to ensure down-river navigation through the control of water flow. These objectives came out of the Pick-Sloan Plan which Congress enacted in 1944 as the Flood Control Act.

H.W. Bashore, Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, told the North Star Dakotan, "The Missouri River is going to take on a job, a job serving the people it often has abused."

The dam has created the 206-mile-long reservoir, Lake Sakakawea. The project, however, has covered 569,000 acres of agricultural land and cut the Three Tribes' reservation in two. Towns such as Sanish and Elbowoods have been swallowed up by the water.

Plans for the future are monumental. Soon five 80,000 kilowatt generators will produce an abundance of electricity.

And water will be directed to run uphill! Large pumps will lift water from the Garrison Reservoir to the Snake Creek Reservoir. From that point a 73-mile canal will carry the water to Lonetree Reservoir from which canals will carry water to lands to be irrigated and to Devils Lake.

In all, the diversion of Missouri River water, through almost 7,000 miles of canals, 656 pumping stations, and several reservoirs will provide water supply to 41 towns and thousands of acres to be irrigated. This will not happen overnight. Planners estimate it may take 60 years to complete. Estimates place the cost of the plan at over \$500 million. State officials believe that the entire project will stimulate the state's economy. The United States Bureau of Reclamation believes that the completion of the water diversion plan will result in a population growth of 95,000, in an increase in farm income of \$55 million a year, in more trade by \$144 million a year, and in the creation of nearly 1700 new businesses. What North Dakota now needs is cooperative congresses that will fund the operation.



GARRISON DAM AND RESERVOIR

# INTERVIEW WITH HUGO MAGNUSON



**HUGO MAGNUSON**

**Grand Forks  
October 23, 1954**

Hugo Magnuson is a Grand Forks grocer who opened his store in 1939. Active in city, church, and business circles, he is a keen observer of the North Dakota scene during and after the war.

**When did you start your grocery business in Grand Forks?**

*I opened my Pure Food Market in downtown Grand Forks just before the war. All the large grocery stores—I think three of us—were downtown. There were dozens of small neighborhood groceries scattered throughout the city. The large national food chain stores came to town after the war—stores like Red Owl, National Tea, and Piggly Wiggly. Later I was associated with Piggly Wiggly for a time.*



**A FAVORITE GRAND FORKS  
HANGOUT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**

**Would you describe your business during the war years, 1941-1945?**

*It was hectic. Food rationing really complicated things. Because of food shortages, customers had to present ration stamps to buy most products. And quite often we didn't have what people wanted, especially canned fruit. Pineapple was really hard to get from suppliers. Once a rumor spread around town that I had a case of pineapple. Our store was mobbed. Actually I had only ten cans, and I had set them aside for our best customers. It was almost a fulltime job sorting and keeping track of ration coupons. The store was also the receiving station for fat drippings which were used in the manufacture of ammunition. People would save up their bacon fat; we paid 9 cents a pound. We were especially busy in this fat business on Saturday mornings. Kids would come in with a pound of fat for their 9 cents. On Saturday afternoons the movie theaters ran double features and a young person's ticket cost 9 cents. The fat paid for the movies.*

**How did people cope with food shortages?**

*Pretty well. There was some grumbling, but people understood that this was wartime. Almost everyone had a big garden, victory gardens they were called. Right in the middle of town some folks began raising chickens for eggs and fresh meat. People got along pretty well.*

**How is business in these postwar years?**

*Prosperous. Folks had a lot more money. Crops were good. Farm prices were good. And, grocery products became plentiful. No more fights over a can of pineapple. I opened up a much larger store downtown and later stores outside of the downtown.*

**What was life like for young people after the war?**

*First of all, everything was located downtown—retail stores, movie theaters, cafes, bowling alleys, pool halls. You name it, it was downtown. At Christmastime the sidewalks were elbow-to-elbow, crowded. And the city ran a very good bus system to get folks downtown in ten or twenty minutes. Young people, high-schoolers, tended to hang out at the bake shops, ice cream parlors, and bowling alleys. There were three especially popular ice cream parlors—Tweets, the Clock, and the Palace. At noon and after school these places were packed. All the churches had very active young people's organizations like Luther League. During the summers, of course, the swimming pool and the drive-ins are very active congregating spots. More kids have cars, so there's a lot of just driving around. The parks are pretty lively at night.*

**So, lively and prosperous describes those postwar years. What about North Dakota generally?**

*The same holds true for the state. Prosperity abounds. You've got to remember that during the war, there were no consumer goods to buy. So people, especially farmers, had nowhere to spend their money, which by the end of the war was considerable. The appearance of goods—appliances, cars, machinery—after the war created a buying frenzy. This brought prosperity to main street. A building boom—businesses, schools, churches, homes—followed. The coming of a big federal project like Garrison Dam further stimulated growth. With the discovery of oil in the western part of the state, there is great optimism about the state's future.*



**DOWNTOWN GRAND FORKS, CHRISTMAS 1953**

# NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC VISITS

## NORTH DAKOTA

### WRITER SEES BRIGHT FUTURE

*Washington, D.C.*  
*September 1951*

When National Geographic Magazine's writer, Leo A. Borah, visited North Dakota, he was impressed by the people, the land, and the state's future. The lead article, "North Dakota Comes Into Its Own," gives readers a panoramic view of our past and present, concluding that the state "looks back proudly upon its victory over handicaps. Truly it is coming into its own."

Wherever he traveled, he was amazed by what he saw: the oil activity around Williston and Minot, the skyscraper capitol building and historical artifacts in Bismarck, the expansion of wholesale enterprise and agricultural research in Fargo, lignite research and the university in Grand Forks, the manufacture of briquettes from lignite in Dickinson, Rosemeade pottery creation in Wahpeton, the construction of the Garrison Dam

near the new town of Riverdale, the beauty of the Badlands, an unusually fine men's store in Valley City, the state's only liberal arts college in Jamestown, rodeo events in Mandan.

In the countryside he witnessed the "exquisite blue" of flax in bloom and the "ocean expanse of golden wheat." Writer Borah took special note of the abundance of animal and bird life, "a mecca for wildfowl" and "a huntsman's paradise." He views the grain elevator as "North Dakota's trademark."

He admits that "North Dakota is no place for the timid or weak," but describes North Dakotans in terms such as "never say die" and "ready to take chances." The state, according to Borah, is "plain as an old shoe" where "putting on airs" is unheard of.

The National Geographic observer concludes, "the future of North Dakota holds amazing promise."



## TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND RESCUED

### TERMINATION SET ASIDE

*Belcourt*  
*December 15, 1954*

The prevailing mood in Washington has been to end federal responsibility for Indian reservations. This policy of termination would end all government assistance to and control over reservations. In August 1953 Congress, without Indian consultation, approved the policy of termination and urged the Department of the Interior to move as rapidly as possible to end the reservation system.

In 1954 authorities drew up a list of ten tribes which, they thought, were economically strong enough to survive without government assistance. The Turtle Mountain Band made the list.

Realizing that this would be disastrous for the people, tribal chairman Patrick Gourneau led a delegation to Washington to testify against inclusion on the termination list. The delegation argued that the Band was not economically self-sufficient, and had high unemployment

and a very small land base. Fortunately, as a result of the hearing the Turtle Mountain Band has been removed from the list.

The coercive termination policy, with its total withdrawal of federal support for Indian people, is destined for a short life. The calamitous impact the policy has had on the Klamath in Oregon and the Menominee in Wisconsin will most certainly lead to the termination of termination.

# NEW BUILDINGS, NEW DESIGNS, *New Era*



MEMORIAL STUDENT UNION,  
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA, GRAND FORKS



BISMARCK'S AIRPORT



ANNUNCIATION PRIORY OF THE SISTERS  
OF ST. BENEDICT, SOUTH OF BISMARCK



DICKINSON'S NEW HOTEL



A JAMESTOWN FINANCIAL BUILDING



WESTMINSTER HALL, JAMESTOWN COLLEGE

# DOWN ON THE FARM, 1945-1972:



THRESHING WHEAT NEAR CASSELTON, 1950s



SPRING SEEDING NEAR GILBY, 1950s



CUTTING ALFALFA NEAR BOWBELLS, 1950s

The war lifted North Dakota out of the Great Depression. For the first time since the Golden Age of Agriculture prior to World War I, North Dakota's farmers enjoyed good crops at good prices, especially in those postwar years, 1945-1950. During the 1950s and 1960s agricultural prices fluctuated below pre-1950 prices. Congress devised a new program, the soil bank, to bolster farm income. Since overproduction and underconsumption, especially of North Dakota's number one crop, wheat, worked against acceptable prices, the government paid farmers to take land out of production, to bank their land. Farmers placed more land in the soil bank than in any other state. Federal government payments to North Dakotans rose from \$6 million in 1950 to \$208 million in 1972, averaging about \$100 million for the in-between years. Times were not bad; they just were not good enough to equal the immediate postwar boom.

Net farm income, the amount a farmer makes after expenses, in 1950 was \$3,027, which was higher than Minnesota and South Dakota, but lower than Iowa. By 1972 it had risen to \$13,503, higher than Minnesota, South Dakota, and Iowa. In the years between 1950 and 1972, North Dakota's farm income ran significantly higher than the average for the United States. And, farms were worth more with each passing year; land values rose from \$19 an acre in 1945 to \$98 in 1972.

Between 1945 and 1972 North Dakota farmers and farms went through notable changes: diversification, electrification, mechanization, and organization. James J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway tycoon, had preached diversification early in the twentieth century; scientists at the Agricultural College echoed Hill's concern. Tied to the one-crop wheat economy, the state fell victim to the drought and depression of the 1930s. Diversification after World War II was a response to that condition.

Wheat remained the chief cash crop with production ranging between 154 million (1945) and 216 million (1972) bushels per year. Sugar beets, sunflowers, and soybeans helped diversify many farms. Sugar beet production was minimal in 1945, 169,000 tons; by 1972 the tonnage surpassed 1 million. Sugar-beet farmers, located mostly in the Red River Valley, could depend on a steady and profitable income since they signed contracts with American Crystal Sugar to produce a specific, assigned acreage. The key to the expansion of sugar-beet growing was plant-processing capacity. Until 1948 the only processing plant was in East Grand Forks, Minnesota. In that year American Crystal Sugar opened a refinery in Moorhead, Minnesota, and in 1965, one in Drayton. More refining capacity meant increased acreage contracts which meant more money for farmers.

Although some sugar beets were grown in North Dakota before World War II, such was not the case with the "oil crops," sunflowers and soybeans. A few farmers began planting soybeans in 1945, producing only 58,000 bushels. By the mid-1950s farmers were harvesting just over one million bushels. Price, of course, influenced how many acres would be planted in soybeans. In 1965 production peaked at 4 million bushels, but generally averaged about 3 million. Sunflowers followed the same pattern. Production steadily rose from just 3.9 million pounds in 1950 to 368 million in 1972. As with sugar beets, processing plants which were built in the 1960s were essential for farmers.

Cattle raising had been part of the state's agricultural picture since Theodore Roosevelt's ranching days in the mid-1880s. In the two decades after World War II cattle sales increased five times, while income from sheep and hogs remained steady. In 1945 chicken and egg income was important on many farms. By the late 1960s, however, chicken and egg income was negligible.

# BACKGROUND REPORT



## POSTWAR FARMS TOOK ON THE LOOK OF PROSPERITY

Nothing revolutionized life on the farm more than electrification. In 1935, when only 2.3 percent of the state's farms had electricity, New Deal legislation provided for the organization of rural electric cooperatives which would receive low-interest government loans to bring electricity to the countryside. The first line went into operation out of Cando in 1937, but the war interrupted organization of more cooperatives. After the war 24 cooperatives strung just over 53,000 miles of power lines to 52,000 farms. By the mid-1960s, rare was the farmstead that was without electric power. "It was like getting God there," one farmer exclaimed. And, indeed, electricity worked marvels. Gone were the days of lighting with kerosene, milking by hand, pressing clothes with a gas-fueled iron, pumping water by hand, listening

to a weak signal from a battery-run radio, keeping food chilled in the cellar or down the well. Life on the farm was immeasurably better. And, REA began to make loans for rural telephone cooperatives. By the early 1960s, half of the farms had telephone service, although several farms may have shared the same line. By 1970, 94 percent of North Dakota households had telephones.

Improved and new machinery allowed farmers to be more efficient and to produce more on larger farms. During the war years, farmers kept their machinery working any which way they could. After the war, armed with high wartime incomes, farmers replaced their old machinery as quickly as they could. Soon North Dakota had more trucks, combines, and tractors per farm than any other state.

Innovative machinery made labor intensive agriculture much easier. For example, no crop called for more hands-on work than sugar beets. By 1952, however, harvesting was all done by machine. The mechanical harvester could handle six tons per hour, an improvement of 300 percent. The Melroe Company's spring-tooth Harroweeder and Self-Propelled Loader made farming more efficient and, therefore, more profitable.

Organization benefitted farmers in several ways, and the Farmers' Union and the Farm Bureau increased their membership dramatically after the war. The Farmers' Union grew from 26,000 in 1945 to 44,000 in the 1960s. Smaller than the Farmers' Union, the Farm Bureau increased from 3,000 to 18,000. Both gave farmers a voice through which to express their opinions concerning farm policy and other issues.

The Farmers' Union was a major force in the development of cooperatives that would provide members with advantages in selling their farm products such as wheat and cattle and buying supplies such as gasoline, lumber, and other products under the name of Cenex. The Farmers' Union has been strongest in the western and central parts of the state and is viewed as the "liberal" farm group.

The Farm Bureau, on the other hand, is viewed as the "conservative"

organization and has been strongest in the eastern part of the state. Its insurance program, Nodak Mutual, has had wide usage in the state.

In 1968 a third farm organization entered North Dakota, the National Farm Organization. Its main objective was a fairer price for products of the farm so that production costs would be guaranteed. The NFO called for holding farm products off the market until prices rose. Its North Dakota membership, though small in numbers, was very vocal.

Farming has always been a precarious business. As producers of raw materials, farmers have no control over the prices that they receive for their crops or livestock. They have become very small pieces in the gigantic and complicated jigsaw puzzle of international trade. What happens in Argentina or in Australia may directly affect North Dakota farmers. Nor can a farmer control the weather that helps determine the size and quality of a crop. Too little or too much rain can cut production and lower farm income. A change in the weather can mean millions of dollars in farm-income loss.

North Dakota farmers avoided catastrophic weather in those years after World War II. Although not all years brought much in the way of farm profits, for the most part, 1950 to 1972 were good years. Not terrific, but good.



EMMONS COUNTY STRIPCROPPING



DURUM WHEAT FIELD NEAR LANGDON, 1950s

# SOCIAL CHANGE, 1945-1972:



**THE LOOK OF THE 1950S:  
MRS. MACARONI CANDIDATES  
DEVILS LAKE, 1954**



**THE TV ANTENNA IS AS COMMON AS  
THE WINDMILL ON THE STATE'S FARMS**



**SMALL TOWNS IN DECLINE BUT STILL  
HAVING FUN, STRASBURG**



**RURAL EMMONS COUNTY  
ONE-ROOM SCHOOL**

"Say kids, what time is it? It's Howdy Doody Time." "Hi, boys and girls, I'm Captain Kangaroo." "Who's the leader of the club that's made for you and me? M-I-C-K-E-Y M-O-U-S-E!" Before and after school North Dakota's boys and girls were entertained and sometimes educated by television programs. Between 12:30 and 1:00 PM the trials and tribulations of the Hughes and Lowell families of Oakdale on "As The World Turns" or between 1:45 and 2:00 PM the victories and defeats of the Bauer family of Five Points on "The Guiding Light" brought exaggerated family lives into North Dakota homes. At night the antics of Lucy and Ethel on "I Love Lucy," the goings-on in the Cleaver household of "Leave It To Beaver," the problems of North Dakotan Ann Sothern on "Private Secretary," or the music of "The Lawrence Welk Show" with a popular native son changed family life. Television had come to North Dakota.

In 1953 John W. Boler brought television to North Dakota with KCJB-TV in Minot. WDAY-TV in Fargo and KFJR-TV in Bismarck began operations later that year. The next year Boler raised a 1,000-foot tower and antenna northeast of Valley City. With studios in Valley City and Fargo, KXJB-TV, Channel 4, carried CBS programming to one of the largest viewing areas in the nation. In 1959 WDAY-TV constructed a 1,206 foot tower which enabled the station to reach around 150,000 homes in an area that stretched from Grand Forks to Wahpeton and from Jamestown to the Detroit Lakes region of Minnesota. With improved transmission methods and the development of satellite stations, most North Dakotans were in visual touch with the outside world through television. Some people, of course, had to install pretty tall antennae on their houses.

In 1963, a 2,063-foot tower was erected near Blanchard—the highest structure in the world. It provided KTHI-TV with transmission capability of over 100 miles in all directions. By 1970 the home without a television set was becoming rare.

Without question television altered North Dakota life. Librarians feared that residents would shove books aside in favor of visual entertainment. The Great Depression had severely eroded the holdings of the state's libraries. The postwar prosperity found expression in a drive to improve existing libraries and organize new ones. As the 1950s began, only about a third of the people had access to an adequate library. That began to change. A "Citizens for the Library" movement revived

struggling libraries, promoted new county libraries, and advanced the idea of bookmobiles to serve rural towns. The Library Services Act of 1956 was of special importance to North Dakota where local library service was lacking in many towns. The 1957 legislature allowed counties to levy up to two mills for library support. Federal, state, and county funds helped establish several county libraries and bookmobiles. With more money and more books, libraries experienced a significant rise in circulation. Thor Heyerdahl's "Kon Tiki," Herman Wouk's "Caine Mutiny," Lloyd C. Douglas's "The Robe," Leon Uris's "Exodus," and Grace Metalious's "Peyton Place" were among readers' favorites.

By the late 1960s, federal financial help reached about a half-million dollars. Larger communities were in the process of planning or contracting new libraries.

Like libraries, public schools and higher education had gone without needed facilities and materials during the depression. It had been a time of crisis for education at all levels.

Funding for public schools increased from \$13.9 million in 1945 to \$51 million in 1960 to three times that by 1970. The legislature established higher teacher certification requirements and minimum high school curriculum standards. Lawmakers also established a foundation aid formula for school funding and permissive legislation for school consolidation. Consolidation came slowly and was achieved often after bitter controversy. But, with improved roads and some state transportation funding, it did come. In 1947 the state counted 2,274 school districts; in 1960, 1,000; and in 1972, 372. One-room rural schools declined in numbers quickly. By 1960, 20,000 children still went to one-room schools. That number dropped to less than 400 by 1970.

Reorganization and improved funding worked a revolution in North Dakota's school system. Before World War II, about 40 percent of students finished the eighth grade, and only half of the students who entered high school graduated. By the early 1970s, 80 percent completed the eighth grade, and nearly 90 percent of those who went on to high school earned their diplomas.

The prosperity of the postwar era provided North Dakota with a vastly improved public school system: new schools, better trained teachers, a stronger curriculum, and, most important, students better educated to face an

# BACKGROUND REPORT

increasingly complex world.

Higher education shared in the postwar prosperity: more money, more students, more buildings, more programs. Between 1950 and 1960 enrollments increased from just under 8,000 to just over 14,000 students. With more employers demanding a college degree, by the early 1970s enrollments mushroomed to over 27,000. The expansion in physical plants and academic programs were made possible by substantial increases in legislative appropriations—\$4 million in 1945, \$88 million in 1972.

The teachers' colleges (Minot, Mayville, Valley City, Dickinson) began to offer liberal arts courses and Minot had a graduate program in education. The University of North Dakota and the Agricultural College (renamed North Dakota State University of Agriculture and Applied Science in 1960) introduced new and strengthened existing graduate programs. For example, UND gave 16 graduate degrees in 1945; in 1972 it granted 344. And, the university was making plans to expand its medical school from two to four years.

In the 1950s two new colleges were founded. Mary College became the state's second church-related liberal arts school, and Williston established a junior college which became a branch of UND in 1967. In 1972, the Turtle Mountain Tribal Council approved the establishment of a two-year college on the reservation. Berthold, Standing Rock, and Fort Totten reservation officials began planning for their colleges. The School of Forestry at Bottineau came under administrative control of NDSU. In 1961 Ellendale became a teachers college and a branch of UND in 1965. A fire in 1970 led to its closing. "The progress in higher education during the past twenty years has been phenomenal," George W. Starcher, UND president, observed in 1970. And it was.

Churches were no exception to the fruits of prosperity. Membership grew, as did the number of new and remodeled buildings. In 1920, one in three North Dakotans belonged to a church. By the early 1970s, about 75 percent of the population claimed membership—well above the national average. The Lutheran church grew the fastest; about half of church membership was Lutheran; Roman Catholics accounted for about a third. Of the other traditional faiths (Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal), only the Episcopal dropped in membership; the others showed slight increases.

Although not great in numbers, the Pentecostal movement made gains in North Dakota. Represented by the Assemblies of God, the Church of God, and Foursquare Gospel, Pentecostal parishes increased from 59 to 100 between 1940 and 1970. The membership of the Assemblies of God, the largest of the Pentecostal groups, grew from 1,200 to 5,000 members.

Rare was the non-Lutheran church that was located in the countryside. In 1930 nearly 900 white-steepled churches dotted the landscape of rural North Dakota. Financial distress and the inability to find clergy forced the end of many rural congregations. By 1970 fewer than 400 had survived.

The disappearance of so many rural churches and one-room schoolhouses reflected a shift in North Dakota's population. Farms were getting bigger, from 500 acres in 1940 to almost 1,000 acres in 1970. This meant fewer farms, 74,000 in 1940 and 44,000 in 1972. North Dakota's population dropped from 642,000 in 1940 to 618,000 in 1970. The countryside, however, lost population at a much greater rate. For examples, McLean County lost 40 percent of its people; Sheridan, 39 percent; Logan, 33 percent; Billings, 32 percent; Kidder, 29 percent; Renville, 29 percent. All counties without urban centers lost population.

The large cities grew larger as many small-town residents and farmers moved into town. Between 1950 and 1970 Grand Forks's census figure jumped 44 percent; Bismarck, 49 percent; Fargo, 32 percent; Minot, 48 percent. North Dakota's rural landscape was undergoing dramatic change.

The North Dakota of 1972 was much different than the North Dakota of 1945. Television connected residents to the outside world; seeing world events unfold was more real than just hearing about those events on the radio. Libraries were becoming centers of social and cultural meaning. The public schools, colleges, and universities blossomed and provided North Dakota's young people with the best possible education to make their way in society. Church membership and life reflected the strong faith of the people. And, North Dakota was becoming more urban as population shifted from the farms and small towns into the cities. Elwyn B. Robinson, whose "History of North Dakota" was published in 1966, summed up the postwar decades pointedly with two words: "revolutionary change."



**A FARGO TYPING CLASSROOM**



**A TYPICAL NORTH DAKOTA ELEMENTARY CLASSROOM IN 1954-EXCEPT, THESE STUDENTS ARE FIGHTING AN OUTBREAK OF RINGWORM**



**STRIP MALLS ARE BECOMING COMMON**



**THE AREA MARKED OFF BY THE WHITE LINE IS GRAND FORKS' "URBAN RENEWAL" DISTRICT WHERE OLD BUILDINGS WILL BE DEMOLISHED**

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## JEWEL BEARING PLANT BUSY

*Rolla*  
*June 17, 1954*

Managed by the Bulova Watch Company, the jewel ball bearing plant here produces about two million finished bearings each year. Opened in 1953, the plant employs 165 people, most of whom are women from the Turtle Mountain Reservation. A factory in New York manufactures synthetic rubies and sapphires which are sent to the Rolla plant for shaping into desired sizes. The jewels are so small that a teaspoon holds 25,000; an estimate places the value of a cupful at \$6 million.

Jewel bearings are used in many sophisticated military instruments. Because of an essential supply, the government plays a key role in establishing jewel bearing plants. The Bulova Watch Company has a contract with the government to produce two million a year.

## BOBCAT GOES INTERNATIONAL

*Gwinner*  
*September 30, 1959*

The old saying, "Necessity is the mother of invention," surely applies to Edward Gideon "E.G." Melroe. Fascinated by farm gadgets, when young Melroe finished the eighth grade, he took courses in steam and gas engines at the North Dakota Agricultural College in Fargo. Born in 1892 to Norwegian immigrant parents who farmed not far from Gwinner, Melroe's "playmates" were the machines on the farm.

In 1927 he and his brother, Sig, were disappointed with their new combine. Too much grain was left on the ground, especially in uneven places. Melroe developed a combine attachment that would pick up windrows of grain without losing many kernels.

Because his invention worked so well,

his neighbor soon clamored for him to make some for him. So, in 1947 the 55-year-old farmer/inventor opened Melroe Manufacturing Company in Gwinner. The Melroe Pickup was soon joined by spring-tooth Harrowweeder—both staples of the new company.

But E.G., who died in 1955, did not live long enough to see the machine that would catapult his company into the international market. In 1957 turkey farmer Eddie Velo went to blacksmith brothers Cy and Louis Keller of Rothsay, Minnesota, to see if they could put together a machine that could pick up manure from the corners of his turkey barns. Velo needed a machine that could turn a complete circle in its own length. The Kellers went to work and tested their invention. It worked. The brothers built several which they sold as the Keller Loader.

The brothers' uncle happened to be a Melroe equipment dealer in nearby Elbow Lake. The uncle persuaded Lester Melroe, who with his brother and brother-in-law now ran the company, to take a look at the Kellers' loader. He liked what he saw and Melroe Manufacturing Company bought the rights to the invention and hired the Keller brothers for their Gwinner plant. With improvements the new machine was named the Melroe Self-propelled Loader. Today it is known worldwide as the Bobcat.

## PASS THE SALT

*Williston*  
*June 24, 1961*

In 1955 a geologist with the Great Northern Railway discovered rich salt deposits near here. Impressed by the purity of the salt beds, the General Carbon and Chemical Company of Illinois organized a subsidiary,



## PROMOTING NORTH DAKOTA

Dakota Salt and Chemical Company, to produce the salt for industrial, agricultural, and table uses.

The city of Williston built the plant, and the company leases it. Currently, 50,000 tons of salt are produced each year.

## LIGNITE FINDS A NEW FORM

*Dickinson*  
*May 17, 1965*

In 1959 the Husky Oil Company purchased the Dickinson plant of the Dakota Briquetting Company, which had produced industrial briquettes from lignite coal for many years. In 1962 Husky began marketing briquettes for outdoor grilling and distributed its product as Grill Time. The company has manufactured a lignite barbecue briquette with properties equal to or superior to the charcoal briquettes which have dominated the market.

Due to plant improvements, the company can process six tons per hour. A company official told the North

Star Dakotan that these briquettes are now available in 36 states and in Canada.

## OIL DIVERSIFIES ECONOMY

*Bismarck*  
*December 31, 1966*

Ever since the Amerada Petroleum Company struck oil near Tioga on April 4, 1951, with the Clarence Iverson #1 well, the yearly production from the more than 2,000 wells has increased. This year it topped 27 million barrels, ranking North Dakota tenth among oil-producing states.

The search for North Dakota oil goes back to 1916 when the Pioneer Oil and Gas Company drilled near Williston but came up with only water. In 1937 a California company



CLARENCE IVERSON #1



## STANDARD OIL REFINERY NEAR MANDAN

gave up at 10,000 feet. Amerada had hit 11 dry holes, but struck oil at 12,000 feet. North Dakota's oil lies deep within the Williston Basin. This makes drilling very expensive. The petroleum industry has invested an estimated \$650 million in North Dakota oil exploration.

Standard Oil of Indiana has constructed an oil refinery near Mandan, a 157-mile crude-oil pipeline from Tioga to Mandan, and a 207-mile products pipeline from Mandan to Moorhead, Minnesota. The Mandan operation and two smaller refineries – Queen City in Dickinson, and Westland Oil in Williston, produced 17.5 million barrels this year.

Natural gas is an important offshoot of the oil business. In 1954 the Signal Oil and Gas Plant at Tioga began processing natural gas at a rate of 50 million cubic feet each day.

The oil and natural gas industries help to diversify the North Dakota economy and enrich the state's treasury through special taxes.

## THE SPUD MAKES IT BIG

*Grand Forks*  
*October 11, 1967*

Take a potato, do something special to it, and you have a value-added farm product. The northern Red River Valley, noted for potato growing, has become a hotbed of potato processing. In Grand Forks the Rogers Brothers Company turns potatoes into flour. In Grafton the Borden Company manufactures instant whipped potatoes. Red Dot, soon to become part of Frito-Lay, Inc., operates a Grand Forks potato chip factory.

By far the largest single utilizer of potatoes is Western Potato Service, Inc., of Grand Forks. With 500 employees the company produces 750,000 pounds of frozen french fries, hash browns, and cottage fries on a daily basis. It ships 1,200 carloads annually throughout the United States.

## LABOR UNIONS GROW

*Bismarck*  
*December 30, 1970*

W.W. Murray, the head of the North Dakota State Industrial Council, has told the North Star Dakotan that union membership has shown a "healthy growth" and compared to the war years

is "as different as night from day." During the war most workers headed to the West Coast for good-paying defense jobs. Now they are returning.

Due to federal projects such as the Garrison Dam, missile sites, and airbases, there is plenty of work for skilled and unskilled workers.

In spite of North Dakota's "right-to-work" law, which makes illegal any contract that denies the right of a person to work on account of non-membership in a union, the council's members hit 7,000 this year.

## FOUR BEARS LODGE OPENS

*New Town*  
*October 15, 1972*

The Three Tribes has just completed its Four Bears Lodge which accommodates 96 rooms. In 1970 Northrop Manufacturing opened its electronics plant on the east edge of this city. It has been awarded contracts by the Department of Defense and NASA. About a third of the work force are tribal members. The Tribes' housing authority, which was established in 1968, has constructed many houses and low-rent units.



TURNING POTATOES INTO HASHBROWNS

# NORTH DAKOTA AND THE POLIO KILLER VIRUS: AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

*Bismarck*  
*October 1965*

For the first time since 1939, no North Dakotan has contracted poliomyelitis, shortened to polio, formerly called infantile paralysis because the dreaded disease attacked mostly the very young. Not until the 1930s with the invention of the electron microscope did scientists identify this mysterious virus—mysterious because it struck quickly without warning, causing hysteria among the people of a community that it invaded.

By the 1940s researchers began to understand how the polio virus affected the body. It entered through the mouth, followed the digestive tract, and was excreted in the stool. Most frequently it produced mild symptoms such as headache and nausea. In one in a hundred cases the virus attacked the brain stem and central nervous system through the bloodstream, destroying nerve cells, causing muscles to contract. At its worst, polio caused permanent paralysis, most often of the legs; at its very worst it caused death. The majority of deaths happened when breathing muscles were immobilized, a condition called bulbar polio in which the brain stem was badly damaged.

Polio was spread from person to person much like the common cold. Just how the virus originated in a community remains a mystery today. Some blame flies and other insects; some

blame unsanitary conditions. There is, however, no mystery concerning the physical devastation that the disease has caused throughout human history. The scant records from the Middle Ages refer to paralyzed children, but not until the mid-1880s did a polio pattern emerge. Outbreaks occurred in places far apart from each other: a farm community near Stockholm, Sweden; a rural parish in Louisiana; an English town in Nottinghamshire. In all cases the disease emerged during the late summer and attacked the young.

The first systematic observation of polio came in 1894 when a small rural Vermont community suffered 123 cases. A young country doctor charted all the cases; each began with a headache, fever, nausea, fatigue, and a stiff neck. Eighty-four cases were under the age of six; in all, 50 people were permanently paralyzed and 18 died. How the disease in epidemic proportions came to his rural community puzzled the doctor.

Polio became more widespread as the twentieth century progressed. The outbreaks followed no geographic pattern: New York City in 1907; Minnesota, Nebraska, Ohio, and Massachusetts in 1910. In 1916 polio struck with intensity in New York, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania. The epidemic lasted from July through October and killed 27,000 people; 80 percent were children under five. Panic accompanied the insidious disease. Some towns refused to let in strangers; in a New York City neighborhood health officials

killed 72,000 cats, suspecting them to be the carriers of polio.

In 1921 polio gained national attention when Franklin Roosevelt, a healthy, athletic 39-year-old man of political prominence, contracted polio. Polio could attack anyone in any place. Roosevelt would never walk again without steel leg braces and then only a few steps. Four years later in 1925 North Dakota suffered its first serious polio outbreak: 187 cases with a death toll of 33, a very high death percentage. Another appearance in 1928 killed 16 of the 128 who contracted it.

By the 1940s polio had become a national disease with national concern. Research and public notice intensified. Organizations such as the March of Dimes spearheaded fundraising for scientific investigation and to assist those crippled by the illness. National publications carried detailed stories about communities where polio attacked. Public campaigns stressed the need for cleanliness and rest, especially during the heat of summer. This attention to polio aroused fear—even panic—in places barely touched by the virus. In 1944, for example, an epidemic struck Catawba County in North Carolina, 454 cases. Although two-thirds recovered, newspapers dwelled upon the deaths and those who were crippled for life. Although in that year North Dakota recorded only 53 cases and three deaths, news from far-away North Carolina caused North Dakota health officials to issue stern



**"IT WON'T HURT": PROTECTION FROM THE DREADED DISEASE**



**GOVERNOR BRUNSDALE HELPS FIGHT POLIO**

## NORTH DAKOTA

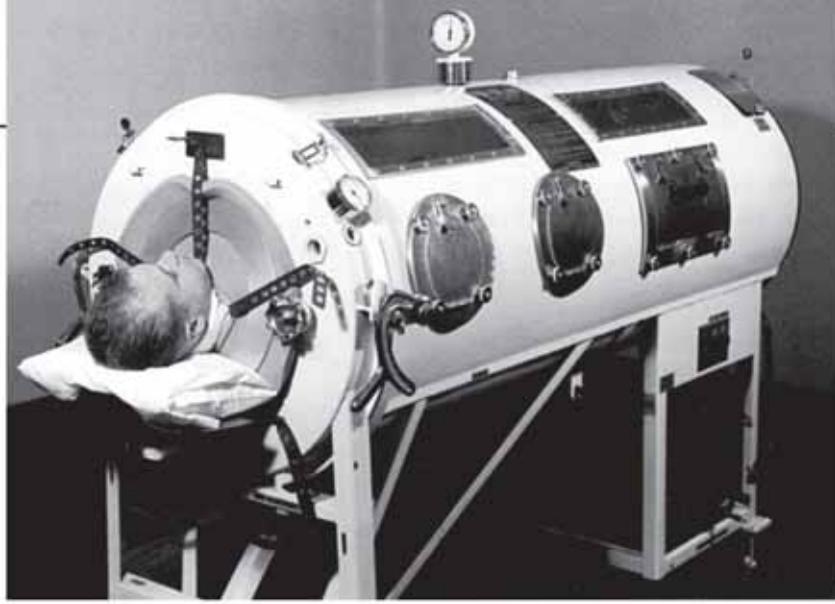
warnings about cleanliness and the avoidance of group activities. Swimming pools in the state's cities closed early, and children were told to be in their homes before dark for what was happening in North Carolina could happen in North Dakota.

And it did two years later. In 1946 North Dakota suffered its worst polio outbreak, 492 cases with 28 deaths. For children and adolescents, polio became the fastest growing infectious disease. Statistically, the chance of contracting a serious case was small and the chance of permanent paralysis very small, and the chance of death even smaller. Many more children and adolescents were killed in accidents than suffered death from polio. Polio, however, instilled an intense fear in the population for no one knew when the virus would strike at home.

In 1949 national cases reached an all-time high: 42,000—one for each 3,775 people. Life magazine labeled polio the nation's leading death threat, calling it "sudden," "capricious," and "uncontrollable." In North Dakota of the 451 cases, 23 died. Polio here attacked about one in 5,000 people, less than the national average.

The year 1952 has been called the year of the plague with 57,000 American cases of which 21,000 suffered permanent paralysis and 3,000 died. The horror stories of that season filled North Dakota newspapers. On an Iowa farm, 10 of 14 children in one family came down with the virus. None died, but two were left paralyzed. Front pages carried the story of a Wisconsin family near Milwaukee where bulbar polio suddenly struck. The 17-year-old high school football player became ill; he was dead by evening. The next day his four-year-old sister complained of stiff neck and fever in the morning; she died later that day. The eight-year-old sister died two days later; and polio killed the third sister, age 13, the following day. Polio struck out of nowhere and could cause death the day it entered the body. For whatever reason North Dakota cases dropped that year to 299 with two deaths. That, however, did nothing to quiet the anxiety of the state's people. To many the epidemic of fear seemed as bad as polio itself.

With no cure and no vaccine, folks could only protect themselves by following the rules of cleanliness and the avoidance of crowds. Cities



**AN IRON LUNG**

used extraordinary amounts of DDT, a powerful insecticide, to kill flies and other insects that were regarded as the carriers of the virus. The iron lung, an airtight tank that exerted a push-pull motion on the chest, was designed to help polio victims breathe until they showed signs of recovery. This gave patients with respiratory paralysis a few hours or days with a chance of recovery. Some recovered; some did not.

The fight against polio became a nationwide crusade. Aided by millions of dollars raised to support research to fund anti-polio vaccine, research scientists worked laboratories overtime in the race to eradicate the "capricious, uncontrollable" disease. Two researchers, Albert Sabin and Jonas Salk, led the way. Sabin experimented with a vaccine that used live

polio virus. This caused a natural infection strong enough to generate lasting immunity but too weak to cause a serious case. Salk worked with a killed-virus intended to strengthen the immune system against polio without creating an infection. In 1954 the Salk vaccine was field tested on two million elementary school children, including

North Dakotans. Sabin tested his vaccine in the Soviet Union. Both were effective, but the federal government and the American Medical Association believed that the Salk vaccine, which used the killed-virus approach, was less risky. North Dakotans lined up by the thousands to receive the Salk vaccine, bringing to an end the summertime nightmare that was polio. As has been the case nationally, North Dakota polio cases have dropped each year, just 17 in 1959 with no deaths. Each year the number of cases has gone down; now in 1965 not one North Dakotan contracted polio. The war against this insidious killer has been won. North Dakota summers are now entirely free of polio fear.

MSD



**POLIO VACCINE ARRIVES IN FARGO**

# INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

# NORTH DAKOTA AND THE COLD WAR, 1951-1972



SENATOR YOUNG VISITS KOREA IN 1952. THE MAN AT THE FAR RIGHT IS COLONEL JIM HANLEY OF MANDAN.

## KOREAN TRUCE SIGNED

*July 27, 1953*

A tense peace has been achieved, ending three years of war between North and South Korea. On June 25, 1950, North Korean (the People's Republic) communist forces crossed the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel in a sneak attack against South Korea (the Republic of Korea). The division of Korea along the 38<sup>th</sup> parallel was intended to be temporary until a unification election could be held. The attack violated that agreement, causing the United Nations to come to the military assistance of the South Koreans. American troops under the flag of the United Nations were fighting in Korea by July 5.

President Harry Truman's decision to send thousands to fight in Korea was based on the primary goal of American foreign policy: containment of the spread of Russian and Chinese communism. Within weeks huge communist Chinese armies crossed the Yalu River, the Chinese-North Korean boundary, to help their fellow comrades and to nearly obliterate the South Korean army.

But American forces, supported by other United Nations countries, slowly, hill by hill, pushed the Chinese beyond the Yalu and routed the North Korean army.

During the course of the three-year conflict, North Dakotans generally were dissatisfied with American involvement. In February 1951, when American casualties were on the rise, the North Dakota Senate passed a resolution that called for the withdrawal of American troops from Korea. Senator William Langer, NPL opponent of the war, concluded in 1952: "The issue is: Shall we have more carloads of coffins?" His ROC Republican colleague, Senator Milton Young, warned against sending, in his words, "our sons to the slaughter fields of Europe and Asia."

But several thousand North Dakota sons, both National Guard and Regular Army draftees, had been sent to a "slaughter field" called Korea. The War Department reports that 33,000 Americans were killed in action, of whom 172 were North Dakotans. The conflict is over, but the scars of battle remain.

## GOC SEARCHES THE SKIES

*Bismarck, May 8, 1956*

The federal government has organized the Ground Observation Corps, the GOC, to keep eyes on the sky for possible Russian aircraft. From rooftops or observation towers, volunteers scan the horizon for low-flying aircraft. North Dakota is especially important since Russian bombers would probably fly over the state en route to their targets.

Every North Dakota town has its volunteer GOC watchers on a 24-hour basis. If a plane is spotted, the information is relayed to officials in Bismarck and Fargo. Most communities, even the smallest, are taking this operation seriously. New Hradec, 35 residents, has recruited 125 observers. At Stanton, families are assigned GOC duty.

Some cities, however, have difficulty finding enough volunteers. Minot had to close its observation tower for a few months earlier this year for lack of observers. Lt. Colonel Noel Tharalson, who is in charge of the state's civil defense operation, told the North Star Dakotan, "If you talk to North Dakotans about the possibility of bombing raids, they'll laugh and turn their backs. They just won't believe that an enemy bomber would bother with the wide open spaces around the state."

The GOC, however, with a few exceptions, has been a successful program in North Dakota.



SGT. DOUGLAS TOMPKINS OF JUD FIRES HIS MACHINE GUN AT CHINESE COMMUNIST TROOPS JULY 14, 1951



STAR ATHLETE CLIFF CUSHMAN WON A SILVER MEDAL FOR THE HIGH HURDLES IN THE 1960 OLYMPICS AND IS NOW HEADED FOR VIETNAM



NORTH DAKOTA AIRBASE ACTIVITY

## ND AIR BASES ACTIVATED

*February 8, 1957*

Yesterday the 32<sup>nd</sup> Fighter Group landed at the Minot Air Base and today the 478<sup>th</sup> Fighter Group arrived at the Grand Forks Air Base. In 1954 the Air Force decided that northern North Dakota was an excellent location for bases since a Russian attack would most likely come over the North Pole.

Each base is equipped with SAGE, a computer system that is able to detect Russian bombers flying over the Pole. An Air Force spokesman told the North Star Dakotan that interceptor and air refueling squadrons will be arriving at both bases soon.

## ND PREPARES FOR NUCLEAR ATTACK

*September 17, 1963*

As the Cold War intensifies, each county has developed a civil defense plan. In the event of a nuclear attack on North Dakota, citizens have been informed how to avoid radioactive fallout and where the safest cities are for medical attention. The state has just published a booklet, "How You Will Survive," which includes information on the use of basements as fallout shelters and how to decontaminate people and animals after a nuclear attack.

North Dakota State University has distributed a guide on how to construct a fallout shelter. Many people are using this guide. Just how many, we do not know. Most owners keep their shelters a secret so that if a nuclear attack happens, neighbors could not pound on the door for protection. When a poll asked Americans if they would rather wage a nuclear war or live under communism, 80 percent responded: war. That is what North Dakotans are preparing for.

## ND MISSILE SILOS READY

*December 15, 1966*

Three hundred nuclear missiles are now ready for launch from their North Dakota silos. Construction on the missile silos began in 1962 and the first was operational the following year. Ever since Russian premier Nikita Krushchev boasted that the Soviet Union was turning out nuclear weapons like sausages, the United States has been frantically working to strengthen its nuclear weapons arsenal. The silos that dot the North Dakota landscape reflect that effort. Fear of a Russian nuclear missile attack persists.

## ANTI-MISSILE MISSILES SET FOR ND

*Langdon, April 15, 1970*

That the Russians had ICBMs (Intercontinental Ballistic Missile) that could penetrate the U.S. Air Force's nuclear missile silos worried President



**FATHER BRANCONIER AND THREE STUDENTS PICKET ARMY RECRUITMENT AT UND**



**A FARGO VIETNAM WAR PROTEST AGAINST VISIT OF VICE PRESIDENT SPIRO AGNEW, 1967**



**UND STUDENTS PROTEST AT THE ARMY ROTC BUILDING**

Richard Nixon. The answer: an anti-ballistic missile system (ABM). Such missiles would intercept Russian or Chinese missiles and blow them out of the sky. Although opposition to an ABM system was strong, it passed Congress by one vote in 1969.

Labeled SAFEGUARD, the ABM system planned for North Dakota would work like this: a site (PAR) near Concrete would use radar to track potential incoming hostile missiles and would guide long-range missiles for distant intercepts. If enemy missiles would get through this intercept, a complex near Nekoma, 12 miles south of here, would launch missiles for a closer intercept.

Hundreds, into the thousands, of government and construction workers will be busy building the new ABM facilities. With an estimated cost of \$6 billion, the complexes are scheduled for completion in 1975. The influx of site-related people has been a tremendous economic boom to the region.

## VIETNAM PROTESTS GAIN MOMENTUM

*Grand Forks, May 17, 1970*

That same policy of containment that drew the United States into the Korean War has kept the country fighting on the side of South Vietnam against communist North Vietnam since the mid-1960s. The anti-war movement grows with each passing year of the conflict. The Ohio National Guard's killing of four students who were part of an anti-war rally at Kent State on May 4 has fueled the protest movement, especially on university campuses.

Heated, though peaceful, anti-war rallies have been held on North Dakota campuses, especially UND

and NDSU. The government's plan to build a huge ABM site at Nekoma has intensified anti-war feelings.

Yesterday, May 16, a planned demonstration at the site came off peacefully, although authorities feared violence. A crowd estimated at 3,000 gathered at UND the evening before the rally and most of them made the trip to the ABM site.

Governor William Guy, who is an opponent of the ABM system, called out the National Guard, with strict instructions to avoid confrontations. Guy gave permission to the demonstration leaders to plant small trees along the highway near the site as a symbol of creating life rather than destroying it.

Governor Guy told the North Star Dakotan, "The ABM demonstration was noteworthy for the restraint of both the demonstrators and the law enforcement agencies."

The North Dakota National Guard has not been deployed in the Vietnam War. Estimates place the number of North Dakotans who are or have been fighting in Vietnam at about 28,000. More than 100 have been killed in action.

# "HISTORY OF NORTH DAKOTA" RELEASED UND PROFESSOR INTERPRETS STATE

**Grand Forks**  
**September 23, 1966**

A new book, "History of North Dakota," has just been released by the University of Nebraska Press. University of North Dakota professor Elwyn B. Robinson spent twenty years researching and writing this complete history which has received very favorable reviews.

The book's nearly 600 pages of text do more than chronicle the state's past; they place North Dakota's story in the context of six major themes. First, Robinson states that remoteness—the great distance to centers of finance, industry, and political decision making—has played a key role in the slow growth of manufacturing in the state. This has forced North Dakota to rely mostly on agriculture.

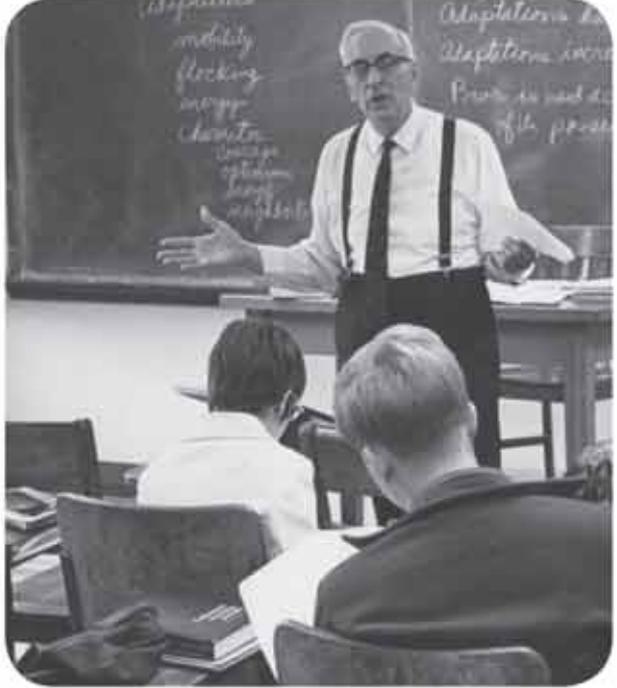
His second theme is dependence. As a producer of new materials, he argues, North Dakota has been dependent upon outsiders for capital and for economic development. The railroads, the grain traders, and bankers, all located in the Twin Cities, have had powerful control over the state's political and economic development. This

has made North Dakota a colonial hinterland, dependent largely upon what happens in the Twin Cities.

Robinson's third theme is radicalism. Because North Dakota has been in a colonial status, people have periodically rebelled against that status and tried to gain control of their own destiny. He cites the Nonpartisan League with its program of state ownership as a prime example.

Economic disadvantage is the fourth theme. Robinson concludes that "to a considerable extent the history of the state is the history of hard times." The annual incomes of North Dakota's people have, with two exceptions, lagged behind national averages.

The UND professor coined the term, the "Too-Much Mistake," to describe his fifth theme. "This is my name," Robinson writes, "for too many farms, too many miles of railroads, too many towns, banks, schools, colleges, churches, and governmental institutions, and more people than opportunities." This has had a negative impact on the state's development.



**ELWYN B. ROBINSON**

His sixth theme, adjustment, has two meanings. First, all people who came to the prairie and plains of North Dakota had to adjust to a new environment and had to change the way they used to live in their former locations. Second, adjustment means addressing the problems of the "Too-Much Mistake," through, in his words, "the painful cutting back of the oversupply of the Too-Much Mistake and the slow forging of more suitable ways of living in a sub-humid grassland."

NSD

# INTERVIEW WITH DR. BERNT LLOYD WILLS

**Grand Forks**  
**September 15, 1963**

Dr. Wills has taught North Dakota geography at the University of North Dakota for over twenty years. He is the author of "North Dakota, The Northern Prairie State."

**Do you think North Dakota's location is a liability or an asset?**

*North Dakota has a potentially favorable location at the center of the North American continent; its size and shape are favorable to its growth and development. Its mid-latitude, non-continental climate is marked by distinct seasonal changes. Climatically, the principal drawback is the threat of drought; but its climate is ideal for mental and physical health and for activity.*

**Do you think more business and industry will locate in the state?**

*Increased industrial activity in the state is a certainty. Consider this fact: within a radius of 100*



**BERNT L. WILLS**

*miles of Williston are extensive deposits of lignite, potash, oil and gas, salt, sodium sulfate, sulfur and clays (alumina, bentonite, and uranic).*

*Williston has an abundance of water and low-rent land, and its transportation and communication facilities are excellent.*

*In the near future it appears likely that the most rapid expansion of industry in North Dakota will be in the increased processing of its abundant agricultural products. Most of this increase will occur in*

*the eastern part of the state. From the long-range viewpoint, the chemical industry, particularly a chemical-metallurgical complex, based upon lignite for energy and for some of its raw material, will probably lead the field. Most of this development will perhaps take place in the western half of the state.*

**Is there any one factor that you deem as important to the state's future?**

*Energy resources are the key to the future, and the state of North Dakota has an almost unlimited supply of materials to generate mechanical energy needed by industry. Fossil coal, petroleum, natural gas, and the energy embodied in falling water all are valuable resources for power.*

**Any last comments for our readers?**

*A major task which looms before North Dakotans is the creation in the public mind of a more accurate image of the state. The average American—North Dakotans naturally excluded—probably has more accurate knowledge about any Western European Country than he has about North Dakota. To him, North Dakota means blizzards, snow, and arctic cold. If North Dakota is to prosper, progress to any great extent, it will have to correct the public image. Well-informed business executives, when brought to this state and shown what is here, have frankly admitted that their earlier image of the state was blurred and out of focus. North Dakotans who want their state to prosper and to grow must praise and defend their far-flung land; then they must actively work for its growth and improvement. The raw materials for greatness are here.*

NSD

# SPORTS NEWS 1968

## MARIS RETIRES FROM BASEBALL: LAST SEASON IS SUCCESSFUL

*St. Louis, Missouri*  
*October 15, 1968*

North Dakotan Roger Maris, the left-handed hitting slugger, has retired after a 12-year career in major league baseball. During those years, the quiet and unassuming Maris played in seven World Series, hit 275 home runs, and topped Babe Ruth's long-standing home run record for one season.



**MARIS AS A FARGO-MOORHEAD TWIN**

Born in Hibbing, Minnesota, in 1934, Maris's father, who worked for the Great Northern Railroad, moved his family to Fargo in 1942. There Roger attended Shanley High School where he lettered in football. During his senior year he set a national high school record when he returned four kickoffs for touchdowns in a game against Devils Lake. During summers he played American Legion baseball and led his team to a state championship.



**MARIS AS A NEW YORK YANKEE**

Maris turned down a football scholarship with the University of Oklahoma to sign a \$15,000 contract to play baseball with the Cleveland Indians. In 1952 he was a standout with the Fargo-Moorhead Twins of the Northern League, and after four years in the minor leagues he joined the Indians in 1957. Midway through the 1958 season, the Indians traded Maris to the Kansas City Athletics. His power as a hitter and his agility as an outfielder earned him a spot

on the American League's all-star team in 1959.

In the off season the New York Yankees acquired Maris, and in 1960 he led the league in home runs and again was selected for the All-Star game. In 1960 he won a Golden Glove award for his flawless

fielding and was named the American League's most valuable player. But, 1961, when his salary was \$40,000, would be his most unforgettable year. On September 26, Maris tied Babe Ruth's single-season home run record with 60. Then on the last day of the season, October 1, he smashed the old record with number 61. Mickey Mantle, his Yankee pal who was also chasing Ruth's record, told the North Star Dakotan, "When he hit it, he

came into the dugout and they were all applauding. This is something that's only happened once in baseball, right? He wouldn't come back out, so the players had to push him back out. They forced him to come out and take a bow. That's the kind of guy he is." Again, Maris was named the League's most valuable player.

In 1965 he hurt his wrist and missed half of the season. The following year the Yankees traded him to the St. Louis Cardinals of the National League. His playing days, however, were not over. Before announcing his retirement this year, he helped the Cardinals to two World Series trips. In the 1967 series, which his team won, he set a Cardinal record of driving in seven runs.

As the North Dakota slugger hangs up his spikes and puts away his glove, he will always be remembered for his bat. He is one of baseball's greats.

## JACKSON PLAYS WITH KNICKS: FIRST SEASON IS SUCCESSFUL

*New York City*  
*April 5, 1968*

Phil Jackson has just completed his first year in professional basketball with the New York Knicks. The North Dakotan has had quite a year. He scored 463 points and has been named to the NBA's all-rookie team.

He has come a long way from Deer Lodge, Montana, where he was born on September 17, 1945, to parents who were Pentecostal ministers. His family moved several times, but wherever the family lived, Jackson became involved in sports activities. Although his first love was baseball, when he was in the fifth grade, he began to take basketball, in his words, "seriously," developing what would become his hallmark, the hook shot.

His parents were called to a congregation in Williston as young Jackson was entering junior high school. He thrived in a community which he describes as "sports crazy." In junior high he quarterbacked the football team and pitched baseball, possessing, according to him, a "wondrous curve ball." As a high school

sophomore, now 6'1" and 150 pounds, he played center on the football and basketball teams. Tall and gangly, his nickname became "Bones." As a junior he led the Williston Coyotes to the Class A basketball championship game. Now 6'5", he scored 27 points against Rugby, but the Coyotes lost in a tight game. The Coyotes came back to state in 1963 and took home the championship trophy. Jackson scored 97 points in Williston's three tournament games, just short of the all-time record.

Where to attend college was a difficult decision for Jackson. Several universities, including Minnesota and Arizona, courted the Williston star. But, in order to stay close to home, he chose the University of North Dakota where Bill Fitch, whom Jackson respected and liked, coached.

Since freshmen were ineligible for varsity sports, Jackson

played on the freshman team and concentrated on his academics, which came to emphasize philosophy and religion. During his three years as a Sioux, he averaged 20 points a game. Now 6'8" and over 200 pounds, he had shed the nickname "Bones," but picked up a new one, "The Mop," because he spent so much time sprawled on the floor. In his junior year he was named as a first-team Little All-American. As a senior Jackson averaged 28 points a game and twice topped 50. His love of baseball never waned, however, and he is very proud of the one-hitter he

threw against Arkansas State as a sophomore.

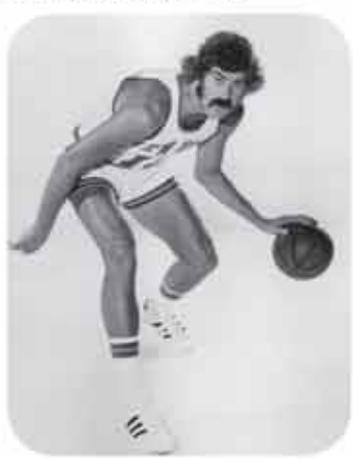
Professional scouts were keeping their eyes on Jackson. Because he had often played poorly when scouts were in the crowd, he was surprised when he became the 17th pick in the second round of the 1967 draft. He would be playing for the New York Knicks.

The Williston Coyote and University of North Dakota Sioux has hit the big show. The 1967-1968 season is over. The Knicks lost in the playoffs, but Jackson scored a high of 26

points. Phil's thoughts about his first season as a Knick: "I had mixed emotions about my accomplishments. I averaged a little more than six points a game, so when I was named to the NBA's all-rookie team, I felt it was an honor I really didn't deserve. I discovered that being a professional athlete provided me with the no great thrill. I thought it was something I could do for awhile before going on with my normal life."



**JACKSON AS A UND SIOUX**



**JACKSON AS A NEW YORK KNICK**

# REPUBLICAN HOLD ON STATE BROKEN DEMOCRATS GUY AND BURDICK WIN



**JOHN F. KENNEDY, WILLIAM GUY,  
QUENTIN BURDICK**

*Bismarck  
November 8, 1960*

Democrat William L. Guy has easily defeated Republican Lieutenant Governor C.P. Dahl to put the first Democrat in the governor's mansion since John Moses, twenty years ago. And, in a special election Democrat Quentin Burdick, who gained a U.S. House seat in 1958, narrowly won a U.S. Senate seat over Governor John E. Davis, 104,593 to 103,593 votes, to fill the vacancy left by the death of William Langer.

What accounts for this surge in the Democratic party—a party which fundamentally has been weak in North Dakota? How did the Democrats break the Republican hold on North Dakota? The answers are complicated.

Historically, Democrats have won important political positions only when some Republicans, for whatever reason, desert their party and cast votes for Democrats. Democrat John Burke won gubernatorial elections in 1906, 1908, and 1910 because progressive Republicans voted to rid the state of Boss Alexander McKenzie's power. Democrat John

Moses carried the governorship in 1938, 1940, and 1942, and won a U.S. Senate seat in 1944 because conservative Republicans refused to support Langer or his Nonpartisan League candidates.

The Republican party, since the organization of the Nonpartisan League before World War I, has been divided between liberals (the NPL) and moderate/conservatives (the IVA and then the ROC). North Dakota has been a one-party state with two opposing factions trying to control the Republican party. This increasingly has caused friction in North Dakota's political world.

The ROC Republicans have held the power since World War II. Fred Aandahl was reelected as governor in 1946 and 1948. Mayville farmer and ROCer Norman Brunsdale won the governorship in 1950, 1952, and 1954. Loyal ROC Republican John E. Davis captured the governorship in 1956 and 1958. Republicans, ROC and NPL, have held the other state offices and controlled the legislatures.

Gradually a split began to develop within the Nonpartisan League. Traditional Langerites, "the old guard," became more conservative

and had more and more in common with the ROC. Younger NPL members, the "insurgents," were becoming increasingly disenchanted with the "old guard" and closer in philosophy to the Democratic party.

Sensing the split, ROC leadership began to hold out overtures to the NPL's "old guard," hoping that North Dakota would finally move toward a two-party system. When Norman Brunsdale ran for reelection in 1954, he encouraged "old guard" NPLers to vote for him because, in his words, they were "Republicans at heart." In that same election the NPL "insurgents" supported Democratic candidates who were running against ROC Republicans.

The split in the NPL occurred two years later. In March 1956, the Nonpartisan League convention voted to file its candidates in the Democratic column and drew up a liberal platform. Of course, "old guard" NPLers did not attend the convention; they unified with the ROC to form the Republican party. The Democrats accepted

the "insurgent" NPL candidates and platform. The merger of the "insurgent" NPL with the Democratic party was complete. North Dakota was becoming a two-party state: Republicans versus Democrats.

Although the Democratic-NPL party scored no substantial victories in 1956, in 1958 it elected Fargo Attorney Quentin Burdick, the son of retiring Congressman Usher Burdick, to the United States House of Representatives and increased North Dakota legislative membership from five in 1955 to 67 in 1959.

Finally, this year the "insurgent" NPL-Democratic merger has paid off. Although the state legislature and many state offices remain in Republican control, North Dakotans have sent a Democrat to the senate in Washington and a Democrat to the governor's office in Bismarck.

NSD

## MEET YOUR NEW GOVERNOR WILLIAM L. GUY: A PROFILE



**GOVERNOR GUY WITH  
LAWRENCE WELK**

It was during World War II. William Guy had completed the Navy's midshipman school at Notre Dame University and, as an ensign, was assigned to the destroyer, the USS

William D. Porter in January 1943. While in the Pacific, one day Guy looked up and saw a Japanese airplane zeroing in on his ship. It smashed into the destroyer, tossing Guy 20 feet in the air. He was shaken but not injured. His ship, however, sank.

This was a harrowing experience for the young North Dakotan who would become the state's 26<sup>th</sup> governor. The war had interrupted his studies at the University of Minnesota where he was pursuing a master's

degree in agricultural economics. Agriculture seemed to be in the Guy family blood. His father became Cass County's agricultural extension agent in 1922 when William was two years old. The Guys lived close to the Agricultural College, and his father became the school's foremost sports fan.

In 1926 the senior Guy took the position as manager of the Chaffee estate which consisted of 26 farms. Young William Guy grew up in and around the small town of Amenia. After graduating from high school in 1937, Guy headed off to the Agricultural College where he, of course, studied agriculture.

After the war he and his wife, Jean, settled down to farm near Amenia. Even though there were not many Democrats around Amenia, in 1958 he won election to the North Dakota House of Representatives where he served as assistant minority leader in a legislature where Democrats were few.

When in 1960 at age 40 he received the gubernatorial nomination on the newly merged Democratic-Nonpartisan League ticket, most people did not give him much of a chance against the well-organized and well-financed Republican party. But he won, demonstrating that North Dakota had become a two-party state.

NSD

# TWO-PARTY SYSTEM THRIVES

## POPULAR DEMOCRACY IS ALIVE

*Bismarck*  
*December 31, 1972*

Shared power aptly describe the North Dakota political scene today and during the 1960s. William Guy won reelection three times to keep a Democrat in the governor's office from 1961 until now. And, Democrat Arthur Link has this year won the governorship. The Republican party controlled the state legislature with rare exception. In the United States Senate, both Republican Milton Young and Democrat Quentin Burdick had little trouble maintaining their seats. The House of Representatives reflected a similar division of office. Republican Mark Andrews held his seat from 1963 into the 1970s and Democrats Rolland Redlin in 1964 and Arthur Link in 1970 filled the state's second position. This year North Dakota has been reduced to one member of the House, Mark Andrews. North Dakotans remained true to the Republican

party in presidential elections, except in 1964 when they joined the rest of the nation in rejecting Barry Goldwater in favor of Lyndon Johnson. In 1960, 1968, and this year, Richard Nixon easily carried the state. Citizens exercised their right to popular democracy by placing 24 initiatives and referrals on the ballots. By far the most controversial of the referrals involved changes in the state's tax structure. The 1963 legislature enacted four tax reforms. Robert McCarney, the Bismarck car dealer who would lose to Guy in 1968, organized a campaign to void the changes. Time magazine has called him, "King of the Referral." The people, by five-to-one margins, agreed. Again in 1965 another tax-reform package was referred and again the legislature's actions were overturned. It is clear that North Dakota has become a two-party state and that the people are more than willing to make their voices heard through popular democracy.



**WILLIAM GUY AND ARTHUR LINK**



**MARK ANDREWS**

# VOTERS REJECT NEW CONSTITUTION

## MARGIN IS OVERWHELMING

*Bismarck*  
*April 14, 1972*

In 1889 the constitutional convention drew up a document that was six times as long as the federal constitution because the convention met at a time of great mistrust of public officials. Territorial governors and many legislators had been accused of corruption and being controlled by powerful corporate interests. Judge Thomas Cooley warned delegates to the 1889 convention not to include in the constitution what should be left to the legislature. Delegates paid no attention to the advice and placed a great deal of legislation in the Constitution. Distrustful of political power, the convention created a weak governor who was surrounded by officials who were elected and not directly responsible to that office. Because the 1889 Constitution has been amended 95 times, the legislature believed it was time for change. The people, however, have repeatedly turned down legislative proposals to streamline the 1889 Constitution. That is why

the legislature has asked North Dakotans to draft a new constitution. Two years ago, by a vote of 56,784 to 40,094, the people supported a new Constitutional Convention and elected 98 delegates. Last January 3 the convention opened and committees held public hearings so that the people could express their views on proposed changes. The new constitution strengthened the governorship by allowing the appointment of some state officials who had previously been elected. Among many other changes, the new constitution contained a "right to work" provision which allowed a person the right to join or not to join a union. The delegates approved the new constitution. 91 to 4, on February 17. During the last two months, heated debate over the merits of the new constitution has taken place in all corners of the state. And, today the voters have spoken. By an overwhelming majority, 107,643 to 64,073, voters have rejected the new constitution, preferring a more cautious, piecemeal approach to change.



**REPRESENTATIVE ROLLAND REDLIN, SENATOR BURDICK, SENATOR TED KENNEDY**

# ABOUT THIS ISSUE OF THE NSD

World War II ended twenty years of economic woes for North Dakota. The war years and the postwar era brought a prosperity that North Dakotans had not experienced since the Golden Age of Agriculture during the Second Boom before World War I. The return of bumper crops and good prices during the war filled banks with farm income since there was little to buy due to wartime shortages. Although the agriculture economy had its ups and downs during the postwar era, it experienced more ups than downs. Prosperity, then, is the main theme of this issue.

That prosperity, however, was based on more than agricultural income. Realizing that North Dakota needed to diversify its economy, state government

took on a new responsibility: economic development. By 1972 the economy was more diversified than it had been in 1940. Value-added manufacturing grew from almost nothing in 1940 to account for 10 percent of the state's wealth by the early 1970s. The discovery of oil in 1951 and the refineries that came a bit later further diversified the economy.

The federal government played a role in North Dakota's well being. Agricultural subsidies and huge projects such as Garrison Dam, Air Force bases, and the ABM sites brought substantial federal dollars into the state.

Agricultural income became more stable and predictable with crop diversification. Sunflowers, soy and edible beans, sugar beets, and

potatoes made some farmers less dependent on wheat, although wheat remained the number-one crop.

This new-found prosperity brought significant changes to North Dakota. The state's premier historian, Elwyn B. Robinson, uses the term "revolution" to describe what occurred in North Dakota during the postwar era. That is not an exaggeration: rejuvenated farmsteads with electricity, telephones, and television; improved public schools with new buildings, adequate materials, and more highly educated teachers; revitalized higher education with new programs, more qualified professors, and modern equipment; hard-surfaced highways that took one where one wanted to go without getting

stuck in mud. The North Dakota of 1972 barely resembled the North Dakota of 1940.

"Revolution" also aptly applies to the state's political change. Since statehood in 1889, North Dakota had been a Republican state with diverse factions fighting to control the party. Democrats only won when one faction of the Republican party decided to support a Democrat. North Dakota was a one-party state. Then in the late 1950s the revolution happened: the Nonpartisan League merged with the Democratic party. Beginning in 1956 North Dakota evolved into a two-party state: Republicans versus Democrats. This political transformation joins prosperity as the second major postwar era theme.

**The North Star Dakotan** is funded and produced by the **North Dakota Humanities Council**, a nonprofit, independent state partner of the **National Endowment for the Humanities**. This issue was written by the NDHC's longtime consultant, D. Jerome Tweton, Ph.D. FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ORDERING this issue or previous issues of **The North Star Dakotan**, call the **North Dakota Humanities Council** at 1-800-338-6543, email [council@ndhumanities.org](mailto:council@ndhumanities.org), or stop by the office at 418 East Broadway Ave, Suite 8, Bismarck, ND 58501.

Brenna Daugherty, Executive Director  
**North Dakota Humanities Council**

## PHOTO CREDITS

North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies (NDSU): pp. 4,5 bond and stamp promotion, scrap iron, paper drive; p. 15 Ray Hotel, Jamestown building, Annunciation Priory of the Sisters of St. Benedict, Bismarck airport, Jamestown College; pp. 16-17-18 all photographs; p. 19 typing class; pp. 22-23 vaccine arrives, girl getting vaccine, Brunsdale; p. 24 Young in Korea; p. 25 Vietnam Fargo protest; p. 29 Mark Andrews; p. 31 City Center Motel, Queen City Motel. Elwyn B. Robinson Department of Special Collections (UND): p. 7; p. 13 downtown Grand Forks, drive-in; p. 19 strip mall, elementary class, Grand Forks; p. 21 making hashbrowns; p. 24 air base, Cushman; p. 25 ROTC sit-in, picketing army recruiting; p. 26 Robinson, Wills. Smithsonian Institution: pp. 1 and 2 posters. Library of Congress (Farm Security Administration) p. 3 Gladstone farmers, A.H. Rosling, Epping program; p. 5 bridge. Department of Defense, U.S. Navy: p. 1 Arizona. Aandahl Family: p. 8 Aandahl on tractor. NOAA's National Weather Service Weather Forecast Office: p. 19 tornado damage. Magnuson Family: p. 13 Hugo Magnuson. Department of Defense, U.S. Army, Signal Corps: p. 24 Tompkins. State Historical Society of North Dakota: p. 3 National Guard (A3883); p. 6 Langers voting (0276-38); p. 7; p. 8 Young, Krueger, Duffy, Brunsdale (C1673); Monty Montana performs for Governor Davis (0080-box 2-file 14-03); p. 12 Garrison Dam (0800-025); p. 14 rodeo (0507-06), Garrison Dam construction, Segen photo (A7122), wheat field near capitol (0080-box 3-file 16-01); pp. 20-21 Clarence Iverson Well #1, Williston Daily Herald photo (0284-179), Standard Oil Refinery (C0532); p. 28 Roger Maris (1036-01 and 1036-02), Phil Jackson (0989-03 and 0989-04); p. 29 Guy, Burdick, Kennedy (0763-1), Guy and Lawrence Welk (0962-16); p. 30 Redlin, Burdick, Ted Kennedy, Feichert photo (C1690-01). Photographs not credited above are from the private collection of D. Jerome Tweton, in the public domain, or of uncertain origin.

### Our Mission:

**The North Dakota Humanities Council** invests in the people of North Dakota by creating and sustaining humanities programs which provide the people of North Dakota a better understanding of the past, a deeper appreciation for today, and a brighter hope for the future.

### Our Vision:

We envision a society built upon respect and concern where the people of North Dakota are equipped by the humanities with engaged critical thinking, daring imaginations, empathetic reflection on the diversity of human experience, and an understanding of the complexity of the world in which we live.

Major programs include:

- Museum on Main Street
- North Dakota Heritage Symposia
- On Second Thought Magazine
- The North Star Dakotan
- Dakota Discussions
- Letters about Literature
- Picturing America
- Institute for Philosophy in Public Life
- Read North Dakota
- Grants to support non-profit institutions for humanities programming

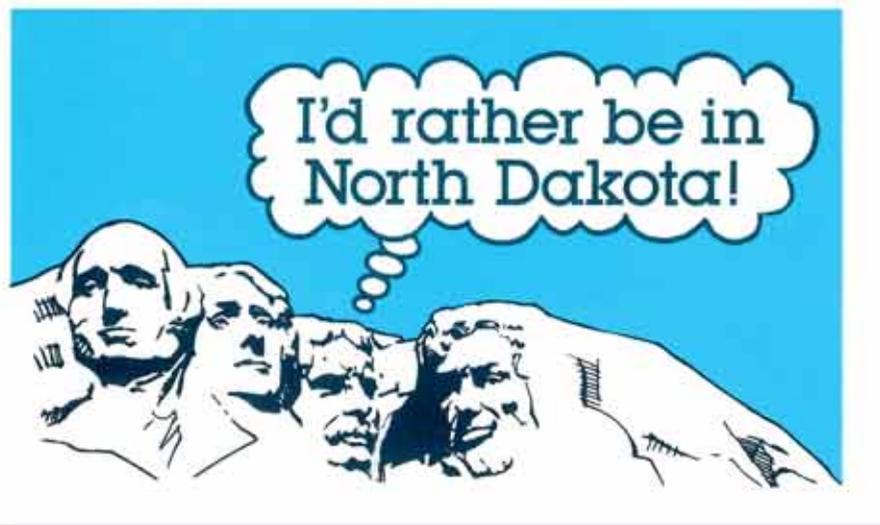
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The North Dakota Humanities Council

Celebrating North Dakota's rich heritage since 1973.

# NODAKS TAKE TO THE ROAD

## HIGHWAY SYSTEM VASTLY IMPROVED



*Bismarck*  
*December 31, 1972*

Highway Department officials tell us that North Dakotans drove a total of 4.1 million miles within the state during this year. That is almost double the number of miles for 1955. Motor vehicle registration increased significantly from 276,000 to 476,000, and North Dakota has 331,000 licensed drivers.

All that driving by all those people took place on a vastly improved road system. At the end of World War II, the state had only 1,700 miles of hard-surfaced roads of its more than 6,000 miles of primary highways. The postwar prosperity allowed the legislature to pump millions of dollars into road improvement. By 1955, however, less than half of the primary roads had been surfaced, leaving 3,000 miles of gravel, including some main highways.

Today over 6,000 miles have been paved, leaving only 250 miles in gravel. And, thanks to President Eisenhower, the state is serviced with two interstate four-lane, limited-access highways, I-29 and I-94. No wonder so many people are driving so many miles.

Touring is a natural outgrowth of driving so many miles. The state has organized a department which has as its sole function the promotion of North Dakota as a place people will want to visit. Millionaire Harold Schafer is busy restoring Medora as a frontier town that both NoDaks and out-of-state visitors will appreciate. The State Historical Society of

## The cars from Chrysler-Plymouth. Built to stay new longer.

We've made quite a few changes in our cars for 1972. A lot of them you'll probably see right away. Like the new looks of our Fords and Chryslers. And the new interiors and options we're offering this year.

But more important are some of the things you can't see. The things we're doing to try to fulfill our commitment for the '70's—build cars that will run better and last longer than any we've ever built before.

You see, we think that's the kind of car America wants. And we're dedicated to giving you that kind of car.

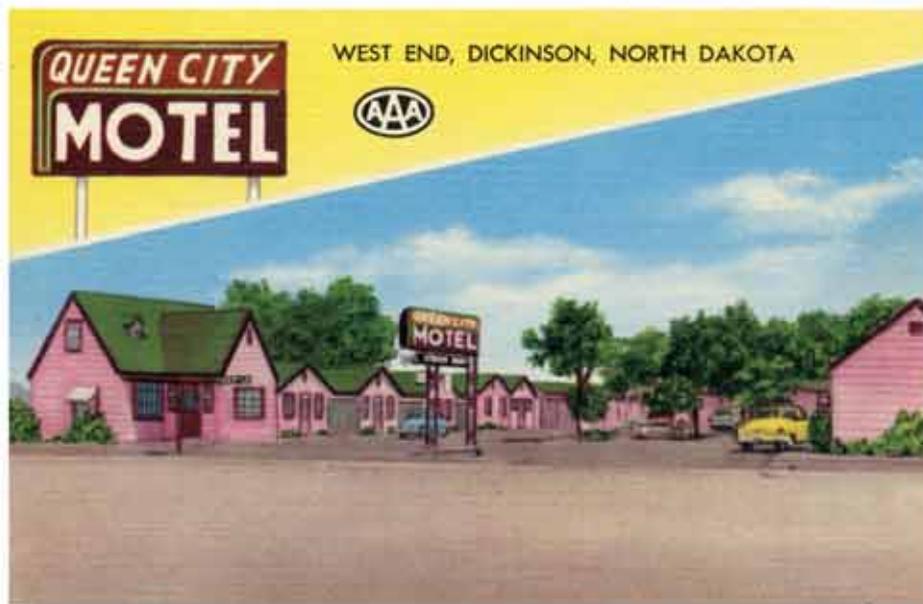
So whatever Chrysler-Plymouth car you're interested in—from the little Cricket to the compact Duster, from the mid-size Satellite to the luxurious Imperial—you can be sure it was built with this commitment in mind. That's what coming through is all about.



Coming through with the kind of car America wants.

North Dakota has been upgrading its historical sites, and planning for a new museum on the capitol grounds is in the works. North Dakotans are becoming more aware that they have unique things to offer the nation.

Travel has become a great deal easier with the rapid development of motels. Old ones are being upgraded and new ones built. National chains such as Holiday Inn and Ramada Inn are finding great success in North Dakota. North Dakota is on the move.



# NORTH DAKOTA

1941 - Langer goes to U.S. Senate  
National Guard called into federal service

1942 - Scrap metal drive collects 12 tons  
Democrat John Moses wins third term

1943 - North Dakota Research Foundation established  
ROC organized

1944 - War bond drive leads the nation  
ROC's Aandahl elected governor; Moses to U.S. Senate

1945 - Senator Moses dies  
Aandahl appoints Milton R. Young to U.S. Senate

1946 - Aandahl reelected governor  
Land values at \$19 an acre

1947 - Melroe Manufacturing opens  
Theodore Roosevelt National Park authorized

1948 - Gold Seal's Glass Wax sells nationwide  
Aandahl reelected governor

1949 - Work on Garrison Dam progresses

1950 - ROC's Norman Brunsdale elected governor  
National Guard units activated for Korea

1951 - Amerada strikes oil near Tioga

1952 - Norman Brunsdale reelected governor  
Rolla jewel bearing plant opens

1953 - KCJB-TV (Minot) is first television station  
Garrison Dam dedicated

1954 - Turtle Mountain avoids termination  
Norman Brunsdale reelected governor

1955 - Salk polio vaccine administered statewide

1956 - ROC's John Davis elected governor  
NPL and Democrats merge

1957 - Legislature allows county library support  
Minot and Grand Forks air bases activated

1958 - John Davis reelected governor  
Democrat Quentin Burdick elected to Congress

1959 - Senator William Langer dies

1960 - Democrat William Guy elected governor  
Quentin Burdick elected to U.S. Senate

1961 - Roger Maris breaks Babe Ruth's home-run record

1962 - William Guy reelected governor  
Republican Mark Andrews elected to Congress

1963 - KTHI-TV tower is world's tallest  
Gold Seal's "Mr. Bubble" hits the market

1964 - William Guy reelected governor

1965 - First ND sugar beer plant opens in Drayton  
No polio cases reported

1966 - Missile wing operational at Grand Forks Air Base  
Robinson's "History of North Dakota" published

1967 - Electric power generation at Garrison Dam  
increases

1968 - William Guy reelected governor  
Congress authorizes Garrison Diversion

1969 - United Tribes education center opens

1970 - Population drops to 618,000  
Vietnam protests increase

1971 - Constitutional convention held in Bismarck  
UND's Ellendale branch closes

1972 - Democrat Arthur Link elected governor  
Voters reject new constitution

# UNITED STATES

1941 - Japan attacks Pearl Harbor  
U.S. at war with Japan, Germany, Italy

1942 - Disney's "Bambi" released  
First jet planes tested

1943 - "Casablanca" wins Academy Award  
Meat, canned fruit, shoe rationing begins

1944 - Franklin D. Roosevelt wins fourth term  
Circus fire kills 165

1945 - FDR dies; Truman is president  
Truman orders atomic bombing of Japan

1946 - Benjamin Spock's "Baby and Child Care" published  
Population reaches 140 million

1947 - Congress restricts labor-union rights  
First plane flies at supersonic speeds

1948 - President Truman elected  
135 million paperbacks sold

1949 - "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" a hit

1950 - Population is 150,697,999  
Senator Joseph McCarthy begins communist probe

1951 - President Truman fires General MacArthur

1952 - First hydrogen bomb exploded  
Eisenhower elected president

1953 - Rosenbergs executed for treason  
"TV Guide" makes debut

1954 - Salk vaccine against polio is success  
Supreme Court strikes down "separate but equal"

1955 - "Rock Around the Clock" is number-one record  
Rosa Parks refuses to sit in the back of the bus

1956 - 7,000 movie drive-ins flourish  
Bus segregation ruled unconstitutional

1957 - Dr. Seuss publishes "The Grinch Who Stole  
Christmas"  
Troops integrate Little Rock's high school

1958 - American Express issues first credit card  
Alaska becomes 49<sup>th</sup> state

1959 - Hawaii becomes 50<sup>th</sup> state

1960 - John F. Kennedy elected president  
Population reaches 179,323,000

1961 - Peace Corps authorized

1962 - John Glenn orbits the earth  
Supreme Court bans prayer in schools

1963 - Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" speech  
President Kennedy slain; Johnson is president

1964 - Lyndon Johnson elected president

1965 - Combat troops sent to Vietnam  
President Johnson pledges "Great Society"

1966 - The miniskirt is the fashion rage  
Riots break out in major cities

1967 - Anti-Vietnam War protests increase  
Packers defeat Chiefs in first Super Bowl

1968 - Martin Luther King and Robert Kennedy murdered  
Richard Nixon elected president

1969 - Astronauts land on moon

1970 - Four Kent State students killed  
Population reaches 203,184,772

1971 - 26<sup>th</sup> Amendment allows 18-year-old vote  
"All in the Family" has TV debut

1972 - President Richard Nixon reelected  
Supreme Court ends death penalty

# WORLD

1941 - Germany attacks Russia  
Japan invades the Philippines

1942 - German bombs set London on fire  
Germans retreat in North Africa

1943 - Bombing of Germany begins  
Penicillin success against disease

1944 - D-Day landing in Normandy  
Vietnam declares its independence

1945 - World War II ends  
United Nations established

1946 - Nuremberg Tribunal tries Nazi leaders  
China's population reaches 455 million

1947 - India gains independence  
Princess Elizabeth weds Duke of Edinburgh

1948 - Olympic games held in London  
Israel created

1949 - Communist People's Republic proclaimed in China

1950 - North Korea invades South Korea  
480 million children undernourished worldwide

1951 - UN troops aid South Korea

1952 - George VI dies; Queen Elizabeth succeeds  
Korean War peace talks fail

1953 - Korean war armistice signed  
Hillary first to climb Mt. Everest

1954 - J.R.R. Tolkien authors "Lord of the Rings"  
Nasser seizes power in Egypt

1955 - Tension increases along Israel-Jordan border

1956 - Russia crushes Hungarian revolution  
Fidel Castro plans overthrow of Cuban dictator

1957 - USSR launches Sputnik I and II  
UN opens Suez Canal, averts Mideast war

1958 - Cardinal Roncalli elected Pope John XXIII  
Nikita Krushchev holds power in Russia

1959 - Castro becomes Cuban premier

1960 - Belgian Congo receives independence  
Swedish Lutheran Church ordains first women

1961 - Communists erect Berlin Wall

1962 - China's population exceeds 660 million  
US-USSR conflict avoided over missiles in Cuba

1963 - US, USSR, Great Britain sign nuclear test ban  
Kenya proclaims independence

1964 - Shakespeare Quatercentenary celebrated

1965 - Cyclones kill 20,000 in East Pakistan  
France launches first satellite

1966 - China's Red Guard demonstrates against the West  
"Rose La Tulippe" is first Canadian baller

1967 - Israel wins "Six Day War" over Arab states  
People's Republic of China explodes hydrogen bomb

1968 - Pierre Elliot Trudeau is Canadian prime minister  
Religious strife in Northern Ireland

1969 - Golda Meir is Israel's prime minister

1970 - Vietnam Paris Peace Talks fail  
Cyclones and floods kill 506,000 in Pakistan

1971 - Women in Switzerland gain right to vote  
India and Pakistan go to war

1972 - Britain imposes direct rule in Northern Ireland  
Terrorists kill 11 Israelis at Munich Olympics