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 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).
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, 88,509 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 scour ed 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.

When you ride ALONE you ride with Hitler!

Join a Car-Sharing Club TODAY!
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 37th 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 desired 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 Barr, 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 billion went to North Dakota—0.004 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 164th 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.
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.

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.

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.

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

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.

JEEPS PROVIDED
Nache
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.

THE RESULTS OF FARGO'S 1942 SCRAP METAL DRIVE
THRONG 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 that 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.

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.

WAR BOND AND STAMP PROMOTION IN FARGO

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

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.

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: a brightly painted motel units surrounded by a garden with a fish pond, waterfall, and streams. His adjoining café served a varied menu, and his pavilion attracted nationally known bands and swing 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.
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.

LANDER 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 Connally, 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 Dakota. 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.
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 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 Freeman's 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 Minnokota 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 Schaefer's name has become synonymous with words such as super salesman, marketing marvel, and won a 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, Schaefer 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 Schaefer 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. I was the first time I 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, Schaefer 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 glinted. He envisioned a pink product in a can that could be 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 Schaefer'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 grocers, variety stores, automotive, and drugstores were selling Glass Wax. Schaefer 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 Schaefer and the Gold Seal Company.
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, “Coalizing 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.

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.”

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 Leaguers 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 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.

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 select 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.
MEET YOUR NEW GOVERNOR
FRED G. AANDAHL: A PROFILE

The Aandahl family came from the small Norwegian town of Aandahl. 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.

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.
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 30 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 jalopy 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 Valley. 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.
TOWN SITE SPECULATION RAMPANT

THRONGS 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. Pauken, who toured the boomtows 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.”

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 Smokey 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 congressmen that will fund the operation.
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.

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 fruits. 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 full-time job sorting and keeping track of ration coupons. The store was also the receiving station for fruit droppings 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 afternoon 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 Christmas time 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-schooilers, tended to hang out at the bake shops, ice cream parlors, and bowling alleys. There were three especially popular ice cream parlors—Gloves, 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. Most 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.
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 hunter’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 Gourmeau 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...
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:

The war lifted North Dakota out of the Great Depression. For the first time since the Golden Age of Agriculture prior to World War 1, North Dakota 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 38,000 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 2 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.
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 served just over 53,000 miles of power lines to 52,000 farms. By the mid-1960s, nearly 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 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 Minto Company's spring-tooth Harrowee 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 in a way which has the 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 Centex. 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 fair 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.
“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 KFYR-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 antennas 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 shelve 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
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 was 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.”
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
windows 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 springtooth Harrower—
both staples of the new
company.

But E.G., who died
in 1955, did not live
long enough to see the
machine that would
captivate 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,

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
tonnes of salt are produced each year.

OIL
DIVERSIFIES ECONOMY
Bismarck
December 31, 1966
Ever since the Amana 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 oilproducing 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 IVESON #1

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

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

20 | NORTH STAR DAKOTAN

ISSUE FIVE
STANDARD OIL REFINERY NEAR MANDAN

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 user 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.
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 is a mystery. 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 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

22 | NORTH STAR DAKOTAN

ISSUE FIVE
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 bulb 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 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 air tight 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.

POLIO VACCINE ARRIVES IN FARGO
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.
ND AIR BASES ACTIVATED
February 8, 1957

Yesterday the 32nd Fighter Group landed at the Minot Air Base and today the 478th 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 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 boon 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.
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."

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

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 Stanley 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 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 thrilled in a community which he describes as "sports crazy." In junior high he quartered 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 6'6", 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 spilled on the floor. In his junior year he was named to the first-team All-American.

As a senior Jackson averaged 28 points a game and twice topped 30. 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."
REPUBLICAN HOLD ON STATE BROKEN
DEMOCRATS GUY AND BURDICK WIN

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 offices 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 Democrats 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 recalled as governor in 1946 and 1948. Mayville farmer and ROCer Norman Brundale 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 begins to develop within the Nonpartisan League. Traditional Langerites, "the old guard," became more conservative and had 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 Brundale 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 united 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.

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 plane zooming 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 26th governor. The war had disrupted 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.
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.

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.
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. This 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 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.

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**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, Ammunition Store of the Sisters of St. Benedict, Bismarck airport, Jamestown College; pp. 16-17-18 all photographs; p. 19 typing class; p. 22-23 vaccine series, girl getting vaccine, Bismarck; p. 24 Young in Korea; p. 25 Vietnam Farto 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, Williams. Smithsonian Institution: pp. 1 and 2 posters. Library of Congress (Farm Security Administration): p. 3 Gladiolus farmers, A.H. Rosling. Eppling 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. Magnussen Family: p. 13 Hugo Magnussen. Department of Defense, U.S. Army, Signal Corps: p. 24 Tompkins. State Historical Society of North Dakota: p. 3 National Guard (A3883); p. 6 Lancers voting (0276-38); p. 7; p. 8 Young, Kueger, Duffy, Bismarck (C1673); Monty Montana performs for Governor Davis (0080-2-3 file-14-03); p. 12 Garrison Dam (0080-025); p. 14 rodeo (0559-06), Garrison Dam construction, Segen photo (A7122), wheat field near capital (0080-2-3 file-16-01); p. 20-21 Clarence Ivenson Well #1, Williston Daily Herald Photo (0284-179), Standard Oil Refinery (C052); 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 Wells (0962-16); p. 30 Redlin, Burkett, Ted Kennedy, Feichter photo (C1690-01). Photographs not credited above are from the private collection of D. Jerome Tweton, in the public domain, or of uncertain origin.

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**Visit:** www.ndhumanities.org

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**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 Symposium
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- The North Star Dakotan
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- Institute for Philosophy in Public Life
- Read North Dakota
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The North Dakota Humanities Council

Celebrating North Dakota’s rich heritage since 1973.
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, 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 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.