

St. Pauli News in Detail



Donate items for Lutheran World Relief Kits to help people in need



This Lenten season, our congregation is taking part in LWR's Baskets of Promise appeal. Each Sunday in Lent, we will collect items to form LWR Personal Care Kits that help impoverished people stay healthy in life's most challenging situations.

- March 9: Bar of Soap (4 or 5 oz. in original wrapper)
- March 16: Bath Towel (lightweight, max. size 27" x 52", dark color preferred)
- March 23: Toothbrush (adult size, in original packaging)
- March 30: Comb
- April 6: Nail Clipper (metal, attached file optional)
- April 13: Bar of Soap

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Greeting and Ushering

- Mar. 2 Jim Strandlie
- Mar. 9 Skip Swanson
- Mar. 16 Craig Torkelson
- Mar. 23 Wally Torkelson

Sunday Service:

- Light altar candles before service and put out flames after church.
- Act as Greeters and hand out bulletins.
- Usher for offering and communion.
- Tidy up pews after church to make it ready for the next Sunday's services.

Altar Preparation: Roxane Rondorf

WELCA Charitable Giving

At their November 2013 meeting, the St. Pauli Women of the ELCA designated a total of \$1,515 of proceeds from the Fall Supper to the following charities:

Thief River Falls Salvation Army
Northland Rescue Mission
Haiti Medical Mission
ELCA Scholarship Fund
ELCA Good Gifts

Other charitable organizations that receive donations throughout the year through the St. Pauli WELCA fund, with contributions from potluck offerings are:

Violence Intervention Project
Lutheran Social Services Sr. Nutrition Program
Hospice of the Red River Valley

Thank you for your assistance in supporting these needed organizations!



March Milestones

Birthdays

- Mar. 4 Ken Cedergren
- Mar. 4 David Lee
- Mar. 6 Jim Kolden
- Mar. 10 Laurie Nelson
- Mar. 15 Sue Kotz
- Mar. 22 Deone Cerny
- Mar. 26 Staci Reay

Anniversaries

- Mar. 12 Sharon and Neil Bugge (1966)

“Reach Out for Warmth”

A special donation was taken during worship services on Sunday, February 23rd, to help distressed residents in our area who are struggling to pay their propane heating bills. The Church Council had authorized a matching gift of up to \$500 from congregational funds. When the offering donations were counted, they added up to \$495.00! Our treasurer, Evie Johnson, will be sending a check in the amount of \$990.00 to Inter-County Community Council in Oklee from our congregation.

As Evie says, “Awesome!”

The following is Bishop Wohlrabe’s February 3rd letter which prompted this action.



Dearly beloved in Christ,

May Jesus our true Light shine in your hearts and lives during this Epiphany Season.

From time to time we are called upon to address natural disasters that threaten the lives and well-being of our neighbors. This brutal winter of 2014 has brought us into a peacetime emergency as announced by Minnesota Governor Mark Dayton last week.

Because the **extended bitter cold snap has been exacerbated by a shortage of propane gas** causing a sharp spike in fuel prices, many folks are being put at risk. As usual the poor are most vulnerable.

In the last few days two ELCA members associated with Community Action Agencies on the territory of our synod have contacted me.

Pastor Del Moen of Wadena, who serves on the board of the *Mahube-Otwa Community Action Partnership, Inc.* in Detroit Lakes, reported that propane prices have risen to three times the normal price (from roughly \$2 per gallon to over \$6 per gallon). Mahube-Otwa has received over 600 calls from distressed residents, struggling to pay their heating bills under this intolerable set of conditions.

Mr. Joe Pederson (a member of Rollag Lutheran Church, Rollag) who directs the *Lakes and Prairies Community Action Partnership* in Moorhead writes: “This emergency is likely to become even more critical in the weeks to come. Propane suppliers in many cases have delivered propane to families/individuals who do not have the means to pay their bills. They [suppliers] are not in a position to continue to provide propane without payment.”

In response to this peacetime emergency, I urge members and congregations of the Northwestern Minnesota Synod ELCA to please respond in the following ways:

- Remember those affected by this emergency in your daily prayers and in the weekly intercessions of our congregations;
- Check on your neighbors (especially the frail, elderly and others who are vulnerable) to make sure they are OK, staying warm, and living safely;
- Open up your congregation’s or community’s “Good Samaritan” funds to supplement the strapped resources of agencies that provide fuel assistance; and
- Make a special financial gift personally or from your congregation to a local agency that is offering help to poor people affected by this wintertime emergency. (For information on your local Community Action Agency visit minncap.org.) **Recognizing the seriousness of this situation, Joy and I are making a personal gift, and I am requesting the synod executive committee to release some dollars from the NW MN Synod Disaster Relief Fund as well.**

Let us pray:

Eternal God, amid all the turmoil and changes of the world your love is steadfast and your strength never fails. In this time of danger brought on by bitter cold and a shortage of heating fuel, be to us a sure guardian and rock of defense. Guide our leaders with your wisdom, comfort and safeguard those in distress, and grant us courage and generosity to care for all who are in need; through Jesus Christ, our Savior and Lord. Amen.(ELW, p. 76, adapted)

Your brother in Christ,

Lawrence R. Wohlrabe Bishop, Northwestern Minnesota Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church in America

God’s work. Our hands.

Minutes of the Church Council

JANUARY 20, 2014

The St. Pauli Church council held its monthly meeting on Monday, January 20, 2014 at St. Pauli Church. Members present: Arlo Rude, Wahna Smith, Evie Johnson, Barb Nelson, Kathy Alberg. The meeting was called to order by Chairman Arlo Rude at 7:00 P.M.

Pastor Carl Hansen opened with prayer.

Agenda was presented by Rude. Nelson made a motion to approve, seconded by Smith. Motion carried.

Secretary's Report

Secretary's report was presented by Nelson. Johnson made a motion to accept, seconded by Alberg. Motion carried.

Treasurer's Report

Treasurer's report was presented by Johnson.

Expenses for December 2013 \$ 4,212.80

Income for December 2013 \$ 7,049.85

Account Balances as of December 31, 2013:

Checking	\$ 10,494.06
Investment Savings	35,757.87
Memorial Fund	18,358.26
Edward Jones Investment	38,257.08
Total:	\$102,867.27

St. Pauli Cemetery Association Fund: \$ 14,280.13

Motion to approve was made by Nelson, seconded by Alberg. Motion carried.

Pastor's Report

Pastor Hansen is not yet aware whether there will be a round robin for Lenten Services. If there is, he suggests we participate. If not, we need to plan on what type of service we would have for ourselves.

Mary's next appointment in Rochester will be the week of February 17-21. We will likely need pulpit supply for February 16. He will let us know.

Jordan and Erin Rondorf's daughter, Ella Jae, will be baptized at worship on February 23. Erin will also be joining St. Pauli.

Pastor Hansen would find it helpful for worship planning if the congregation would pay for a subscription to Sundays and Seasons.com, which is a CD product of Augsburg Fortress.

Pastor Hansen said it continues to be a joy to work with the people of St. Pauli. He finds St. Pauli to be warm and caring. The council thanked Pastor Hansen for his warmth and caring also.

WELCA

Quilting will be January 21 at 2:00 PM with a meeting to follow at 7:00 PM. We will be having potluck lunch after the annual meeting.

Board of Education

Christmas program was a huge success.

Old Business

No old business at this time.

New Business

The 2014 budget was gone over and we discussed the agenda for the annual meeting. The Haugen family will not be able to be at services on January 26 so they will be introduced as new members at a later date.

Meeting was closed with the Lords Prayer. Meeting adjourned at 8:15 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

Barb Nelson

St. Pauli Church Council Secretary

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Minutes of Special Meeting St. Pauli Church Council

FEBRUARY 9, 2014

A short meeting of the St. Pauli Church Council was held following church services on February 9, 2014.

Members present: Pastor Carl Hansen, Evie Johnson, Arlo Rude, and Barb Nelson.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the need for donations for fuel assistance because of the high propane prices. This has left many families in our area in great need. Funds would be handled through Inter County Community Council.

Barb Nelson made a motion to donate \$500.00 to this cause via Inter County Community Council and asked the congregation for matching funds in a separate offering to be taken during the Church services on February 23, 2014. Evie Johnson seconded. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 11:40 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

Barb Nelson

St. Pauli Church Council Secretary

Historic Minutes of the St. Pauli Congregation

1912

There have been held two special meetings since the last annual meeting. The first one was held in the church on April 12th (1912).

The meeting was opened by Pastor Palm with hymn song and prayer, whereafter he declared the meeting opened and everyone free to speak. As secretary for the meeting was elected C. Oien as the secretary was not present. Nils Alfsen and Rolstad were appointed as advisory members.

It was proposed and supported and unanimously accepted to offer an excuse for not sending a delegate to the Synod meeting.

It was decided that the committee will act as it finds best and that everyone will help to pay according to his ability concerning a house for the pastor. Many expressed their opinions but no decision was made.

It was unanimously accepted to end the meeting which was done with song and the Lord's Prayer.

The second meeting was held on June 21st. The meeting was opened by the chairman with reading from the scriptures and prayer after which the meeting was declared opened and everyone free to speak.

Then the chairman informed about the reason for this meeting, namely that he had been called from the Lost River congregations, and the pastor now wanted to know what the St. Pauli congregation wanted to say about this. The treasurer was of the opinion that the pastor should decide for himself whether he wanted to accept the offer or not. The secretary was requested to speak his mind, which he did by saying that according to him it was for the best that the pastor accept the new position, and A.A. Odegaard said that he was of the same opinion. Ole Pederson and Helgeson declared themselves in favor of the pastor's staying to serve the congregation. After further discussion the meeting was after proposal ended with the Lord's Prayer.

A short congregation meeting was held after the service on Sept. 29, 1912 when it was decided five votes against two not to consecrate the church during the district meeting. Accepted.

9 December 1912

The St. Pauli congregation held its 19th annual meeting in the church on December 9, 1912.

The meeting was opened with reading from scriptures and prayer by Pastor Palm, who thereafter declared the meeting opened and everyone free to speak. The secretary read reports from the last annual meeting and

the other meetings which were with some corrections unanimously accepted. As advisory members were appointed David Haugen and Rolstad.

A.A. Odegaard reported on behalf of the building committee and the same report showed that some things had been performed with repairing the church. They could not, however, have it ready to be consecrated. It appeared that now finally a privy was erected. The report of the committee was accepted. The same person reported on behalf of the cemetery committee and it turned out that the cemetery was not yet measured (surveyed), but the bridge was partly completed. The report of the committee was accepted. It was proposed and accepted that the size of the plots was left to the committee, and so was the decision to buy iron gates until the bridge is completed, and to have it measured.

The treasurer read his report from which was evident that there was still a deficit in what had been paid towards the pastor's salary. The treasurer's report was accepted as it was. It was proposed and supported to re-elect A.A. Odegaard as trustee for three years and the same secretary and treasurer as before.

Proposed and accepted to raise the sexton's pay from two dollars to five dollars per year.

Proposed and accepted to hold religion school during the coming year in the same place as before, and permit the Hamar congregation to find their own teacher. As school committee were elected Halvor Viken and H. Torstvet and C. Oien. It was left to the committee to care for the Sunday school.

A *lignings* committee were elected A. Hestekind, Ole Pederson, P. Nilson, and the same building committee as before : A. A. Odegaard, C. Oien and J. Amundson, and it was left to the committee to care for the repairs of the church and to have the church roof reshingled, if possible, or have installed a new heating plant. This was accepted.

As pastor's salary for the coming year was settled on the same for 1913 as before: one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This was accepted. A.A. Odegaard reported on behalf of the appointment committee that a new pastor was summoned. The first person who was summoned was not available, and the next one, Theodore Grytting, from Palermo, North Dakota had accepted the summons and would take office the coming February 1913.

It was proposed and accepted to re-elect A. A. Odegaard to the cemetery committee for the coming year. Proposed and accepted to set aside twenty-five dollars for the expenses of the congregation. As auditors of the accounts were elected O. Pederson, A.A. Odegaard. After this one proposal the meeting was ended with the Lord's Prayer.

Trustees are elected until:
Ole Helgesen 1914
Ole Valsvik 1915
A. A. Odegaard 1916

Ella Jae Rondorf is Baptized

On Sunday, February 23rd Ella Jae Rondorf, infant daughter of Jordan and Erin (Dahlen) Rondorf, was presented for Holy Baptism. Her sponsors were Desirae Baker, Elliott Dahlen and Racheal Rondorf. Our new Paschal Candle was used for the first time, too. Beautiful Ella is the granddaughter of Jim and Roxane Rondorf, Steve and Ladora Dahlen, and Cammie and Jeff Anderson. She is the great-granddaughter of Edna Rondorf.



The Rondorf Family: Erin, Jordan and Ella Jae



Sponsors Desirae Baker and Elliott Dahlen on the left, and Racheal Rondorf on the right, with Pastor Hansen, Erin and Jordan Rondorf, and Baby Ella



Jordan, Erin, Jim, Roxane, Racheal, Edna Rondorf with Ella Jae

*"... Child of God,
you have been sealed by the Holy Spirit
and marked with the cross of Christ forever."*

Jesse Hallstrom takes First Place in Mini I-500 Race

Reprinted from *The Times*, February 12, 2014



All the winners of the Mini I-500, which was held in conjunction with the Seven Clans Casinos I-500 race, posed with their trophies during the awards ceremony Saturday night at the casino. Jesse Hallstrom is second from right in the white shirt.

Photo courtesy of The Times

He said he hoped youngsters enjoyed the event and will participate in future races. Races in both the IMP Briggs and IMP Stock were held for ages 6-8 and 9-12.

Results in the IMP Briggs, ages 6-8: 1. Jesse Hallstrom 10:38; 2. Aiden Johnson 11:23; 3. Lincoln Buchwitz 11:39; 4. Dylan Ealy 11:42; 5. Cathy Buchwitz 11:51; 6. Ben Godatjes 11:55; 7. Aiden Olson 12:10; 8. Oliver Olson 12:14; 9. Broden Benson 12:14; 10. Keegan Benitt 12:18; 11. Will Cymbaluk 12:32; 12. Marck Osowski 13:08; 13. Gabe Satterlund 13:24; 14. Josh Gerbracht 13:26; 15. Noah Strandberg 13:45; 16. Rylan Osowski 15:09; 17. JJ Cornelius 16:52.

In conjunction with the I-500 at Seven Clans Casino near Thief River Falls February 6-8, the USXC sponsored the Mini I-500 on Saturday, February 8. Youngsters from throughout the region raced their 120s on a cross-country race.

United States X-Country Racing organizer Brian Nelson welcomed the addition to the weekend of racing.



Kora Torkelson and Brendan Bushy Crowned Snofest Royalty

Kora Torkelson and Brenda Bushy, ninth graders at Lincoln High School, were named queen and king of Snofest following a week of competitive activities between classes. The coronation took place on Friday, February 7.

Kora is the daughter of Brett and Danita Torkelson and the granddaughter of Craig and Sally Torkelson.

Photo courtesy of The Times

Kora Torkelson and Brendan Bushy

Years when Common American Foods were Introduced for Sale to the General Public

1875	Chocolate milk	1927...	Lea & Perrins	1952	Kellogg's Sugar Frosted Flakes, Cheese Whiz,
1876	Heinz ketchup		Worcestershire sauce, Lender's		Lipton dried onion soup,
1886	Coca Cola		bagels, homogenized milk		Mrs. Paul's fish sticks
1891	Fig Newtons	1928	Rice Krispies, Velveeta,	1953	Sugar Smacks, frozen
1896	Tootsie Roll		Reese's peanut butter cup,		pizza, Swanson TV dinners,
1897	Jell-O, Grape Nuts		Peter Pan peanut butter		Eggo frozen waffles
1898	Graham Crackers	1929	Campbell's tomato soup,	1954	Trix, Butterball turkeys,
1900	Wesson Oil, Hills Bros. coffee		Aunt Jemima pancake flour,		Stouffer's frozen meals,
1901	Necco Wafers candy		Fleischman's Yeast,		Marshmallow Peeps
1902	Corn Flakes, Karo syrup,		Underwood deviled ham,	1955	Special K cereal
	Barnum's Animal Crackers		Oscar Meyer wieners,	1956	Duncan Hines brownie
1903	Canned tuna		Twizzlers		mix, Tater Tots,
1904	Campbells Pork and Beans, banana splits,	1930	Snickers, Twinkies, Mott's Applesauce, French's		Jif peanut butter, Imperial
	Dr. Pepper, Swans Down Cake flour		Worcestershire sauce		margarine, Certs
1905	Popsicle, Heinz baked beans, Hebrew National frankfurters, Ovaltine	1931	Bisquick, Wyler's bouillon cubes, Tootsie Pops	1957	Pam nonstick spray,
1906	Planters Nuts, A-1 sauce, Post Toasties	1932	Three Musketeers, Frito corn chips, Skippy peanut butter, Heath bar		Pillsbury refrigerated cookie dough
1907	Hershey Kisses, LeSueur peas, Canada Dry ginger ale	1933	Kraft Miracle Whip, Nestle Toll House chocolate chip Cookies, Campbell's Chicken Noodle & Cream of Mushroom soups	1958	Tang, Sweet 'N Low, Ruffles potato chips, Ramen noodles, Pizza Hut, IHOP
1908	Tea bags	1934	Ritz crackers, RC Cola, Pet evaporated milk	1959	Ocean Spray products, Haagen-Daz ice cream
1912	Life Savers, Oreos	1935	ReaLemon juice, Adolph's meat tenderizer, Kit Kat bar, Five Flavors Life Savers	1960	Instant potatoes
1913	Puffed Rice, Puffed Wheat, Peppermint Life Savers	1936	Waring blender, Hungry Jack pancake mix	1961	Mrs. Butterworth syrup, Green Giant frozen peas, Sprite, Coffee-Mate
1914	Rueben sandwich created	1937	Spam, Kraft Mac/Cheese, Ragu spaghetti sauce	1962	Frozen bread dough, tab-opening aluminum cans for soft drinks
1915	Pyrex baking dishes		The shopping cart debuts	1963	Tab soft drink
1916	All Bran cereal	1938	Lawry's seasoned salt, Nescafe instant coffee	1964	Pop Tarts, instant mashed potatoes, Carnation Instant Breakfast, Yoplait yogurt, Lucky Charms, Ruffles Potato chips
1917	Del Monte's canned fruits and vegetables	1939	Cream of Wheat, Lay's potato chips	1965	Shake 'n Bake, Gatorade, Spaghetti O's
1918	Ronzoni pasta, Old El Paso Mexican foods	1940	Dairy Queen soft serve	1966	Cool Whip, Doritos, instant oatmeal
1920	Baby Ruth, Oh Henry! candy	1941	Cheerios, M&Ms	1968	Pringles, CareFree sugarless gum
	Domino sugar, Borden's milk, La Choy food products, Eskimo pies	1942	Kellogg's Raisin Bran, Dannon yogurt	1969	Frosted Mini Wheats
1921	Mounds candy, Wonder bread, Betty Crocker, Land O'Lakes butter	1944	Hawaiian Punch, Chiquita bananas	1970	Hamburger Helper
1922	Girl Scout cookies, Triscuits, Crisco, Argo cornstarch	1945	Kraft Parmesan grated cheese, Welch's Junior Mints, Constant Comment tea	1976	Country Time lemonade
1923	Milky Way, Gummi Bears candies, Sanka coffee	1946	Minute Rice, frozen orange juice and instant coffee.	1977	Plastic grocery bags
1924	Wheaties, Birdseye frozen foods		Pillsbury pie crust mix, frozen French fries, Ragu spaghetti sauce, Tupperware	1978	Ben & Jerry's ice cream
1925	Honey Maid graham crackers, Rumford baking powder, Cream of Wheat, Knox gelatin, Gold Medal Flour	1948	V-8 juice, Minute Rice, Nestle's Quik, Cheetos	1981	TCBY frozen yogurt
1926	Good Humor ice cream novelties, Hormel canned ham, Milk Duds	1949	Kraft sliced American cheese, Sara Lee cheesecake	1984	Diet Coke with aspartame
1927	Kool-Aid, Gerber's baby food, Mirro aluminum cookware, Norwegian Kipper Snacks, Kitchen Aid electric mixer, Durkee's salad dressing,	1950	Sugar Corn Pops	1986	Pop Secret microwave popcorn
		1951	Ore-Ida frozen products, Duncan Hines cake mix, Tropicana orange juice	1987	Minute Maid calcium-fortified orange juice
				1992	AriZona bottled iced tea
				1995	Hellman's low-fat mayonnaise
				1996	Fat-free Pringle's potato chips with olestra
				1998	Frozen Skillet Sensations

A quick history of supermarkets in America...

The Beginnings:

Chain grocery retailing was a phenomenon that took off around the beginning of the twentieth century, with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company (established in 1859) and other small, regional players. Grocery stores of this era tended to be small (generally less than 1,000 square feet) and also focused on only one aspect of food retailing. Grocers (and most of the chains fell into this camp) sold what is known as "dry grocery" items, or canned goods and other non-perishable staples. Butchers and greengrocers (vendors selling produce) were completely separate entities, although they tended to cluster together for convenience's sake.

Self-Service:

Clarence Saunders' Piggly Wiggly stores, established in Memphis, TN in 1916, are widely credited with introducing America to self-service shopping, although other stores around the country were experimenting with the idea at about the same time. Small regional chains such as Kroger, American Stores, National Tea and others began covering more and more territory, and A&P began moving toward a more national profile, operating over 10,000 of its "economy stores" by the end of the decade. Most of these stores remained small, counter service stores, often staffed by only two or three employees, with no meat or produce departments. Some still offered delivery and charge accounts, although most chain stores had abandoned these practices.

Chain Store Explosion (1920s):

It was not until the 1920s that chain stores started to become a really dominant force in American food (and other) retailing. Small regional chains such as Kroger, American Stores, National Tea, and others began covering more and more territory, and A&P began moving toward a more national profile, operating over 10,000 of its "economy stores" by the end of the decade. Most of these stores remained small, counter service stores, often staffed by only two or three employees, with no meat nor produce departments. Some still offered delivery and charge accounts, although most chain stores had abandoned these practices.

The Supermarket (1930s and 1940s):

As early as the 1920s, some chain grocers were experimenting with consolidated (albeit still rather small) stores that featured at least a small selection of fresh meats and produce along with the dry grocery items. In Southern California, Ralphs Grocery Company was expanding into much larger stores than had been seen before in most of the country. Los Angeles was also seeing the beginning of the "drive-in market" phenomenon, where several complimentary food retailers (a butcher, a baker, a grocer, and a produce vendor, for example) would locate within the same small shopping center surrounding a parking lot. The supermarket, as it came to be known, was initially a phenomenon of independents and small, regional chains. Eventually, the large chains caught on as well and refined the concept, adding a level of sophistication that had been lacking from the spartan stores of the 1930s.

Suburbs and Shopping Centers (1950s and 1960s):

The 1950s and 1960s were seen by many as the golden age of the supermarket, with bright new stores opening on a regular basis, generating excited and glowing newspaper reports, and serving a marketplace that was increasingly affluent. Standardized designs, in use since the 1930s and 1940s, were refined and modernized, creating instantly recognizable and iconic buildings such as A&P's colonial-themed stores; the glass arch-shaped designs of Safeway, Penn Fruit, and others; and the towering pylon signs of Food Fair and Lucky Stores.

Discounters and Warehouse Stores (1970s):

As changing tastes and zoning boards forced exteriors to become more "subdued" in the late 1960s, interiors began to compensate, with colorful designs evoking New Orleans or the "Gay 90s" or old farmhouses replacing the stark whites common to many stores of the 1950s. Other new touches included carpeting, specialty departments, and more. Kroger's new "superstore" prototype, introduced in 1972, was perhaps the peak of this trend, with its specialty departments and its orange, gold, and green color palette. Many shoppers, however, wondered what the costs of these amenities might be, and something of a backlash developed. This backlash was answered in the late 1960s with a new trend known as "discounting."

Numerous stores around the country embarked on discounting programs at about the same time, most of which centered around the elimination of trading stamps, reduction in operating hours, and an emphasis on cost-cutting. Lucky Stores of California simply re-imaged their current stores and kept using the same name, while others opted for a hybrid format, with some stores operating traditionally and others (such as Colonial's Big Star stores and Harris Teeter's More Value in the southeast) opened as discounters under different names.

Upscale Stores, Warehouses and Mergers (1980s and 1990s):

The market segmentation we see today grew out of the discounting movement as amplified in the 1980s. The middle range began to disappear, albeit slowly, as mainline stores went more "upscale" and low-end stores moved more toward a warehouse model, evocative of the early supermarkets of the 1930s. Many chains operated at both ends of the spectrum, often under different names. Others eliminated one end of the market completely, like Harris Teeter in North Carolina, which abandoned discounting entirely.

The re-emergence of superstores, featuring general merchandise and groceries under one roof accelerated this trend. Many such stores had opened in the early 1960s, some of them operated by chain grocers themselves. Only a few survived, Fred Meyer in Oregon being a noteworthy example, and "one-stop shopping" seemed a relatively new and fresh idea when Kmart and WalMart tried it again, with considerably more success, starting around 1990.

The other big trend during this time was toward mergers and leveraged buyouts. This affected almost all the major chains. A&P was sold to German interests. Safeway took itself private in 1987 to avoid a hostile takeover, and lost half its geographical reach in the process. Kroger slimmed down somewhat in 1988 for the same reasons. Another round of mergers in the 1990s placed American Stores in the hands of Albertsons, reunited Safeway with much of its former territory, and greatly increased the west coast presence of Kroger. making these three chains the dominant players in the industry, along with WalMart.

What were the Heinz 57 varieties in 1930?

1. Heinz Oven-Baked Beans with Pork & Tomato Sauce
2. Heinz Oven-Baked Beans without Tomato Sauce, with Pork—Boston Style
3. Heinz Oven-baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Meat—Vegetarian
4. Heinz Oven-Baked Red Kidney Beans
5. Heinz Cream of Tomato Soup
6. Heinz Cream of Green Pea Soup
7. Heinz Cream of Celery Soup
8. Heinz Mince Meat
9. Heinz Plum Pudding
10. Heinz Fig Pudding
11. Heinz Peanut Butter
12. Heinz Cooked Sour Kraut with Pork
13. Heinz Blackberry Preserves
14. Heinz Cherry Preserves
15. Heinz Red Raspberry Preserves
16. Heinz Peach Preserves
17. Heinz Strawberry Preserves
18. Heinz Pineapple Preserves
19. Heinz Crab-apple Jelly
20. Heinz Currant Jelly
21. Heinz Grape Jelly
22. Heinz Quince Jelly
23. Heinz Apple Butter
24. Heinz Preserved Sweet Gherkins
25. Heinz Preserved Sweet Mixed Pickles
26. Heinz Sour Spiced Gherkins
27. Heinz Sour Mixed Pickles
28. Heinz Chow Chow Pickle
29. Heinz Sweet Mustard Pickle
30. Heinz Dill Pickles
31. Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickle
32. Heinz Fresh Cucumber Relish
33. Heinz India Relish
34. Heinz Sandwich Relish
35. Heinz Soup Pickled Onions
36. Heinz Preserved Sweet Onions
37. Heinz Spanish Queen Olives
38. Heinz Stuffed Spanish Olives
39. Heinz Ripe Olives
40. Heinz Pure Spanish Olive Oil
41. Heinz Tomato Ketchup
42. Heinz Chili Sauce
43. Heinz Beefsteak Sauce
44. Heinz Pepper Sauce, Red and Green
45. Heinz Worcestershire Sauce
46. Heinz Prepared Mustard
47. Heinz Prepared Mustard Sauce
48. Heinz Evaporated Horseradish
49. Heinz Salad Cream
50. Heinz Mayonnaise Salad Dressing
51. Heinz Pure Malt Vinegar
52. Heinz Pure Cider Vinegar
53. Heinz Distilled White Vinegar
54. Heinz Tarragon Vinegar
55. Heinz Rice Flakes
56. Heinz Breakfast Wheat
57. Heinz Tomato Juice



---Heinz Book of Salads, [H. J. Heinz Co:Pittsburgh] 1930 (p. 92)

Henry John Heinz: A Man of Uncommon Vision

Henry John Heinz was very much the product of his parents, and the lessons he learned from them echo down into the character of the company today. Henry's parents taught him thrift rather than greed. He knew nothing of "get rich quick" business schemes and couldn't bear the thought of ill-gotten gain. Many of his business ideals and principles, almost unheard of at the time, remain progressive to this day. For example, he did business based on the simple idea that every profit should be fairly earned. One of his mottos still guides Heinz's purchasing practices today: "Deal with the seller so justly that he will want to sell to you again."

Another driving principle of Henry Heinz's that resonates in today's resource-conscious world was his hatred of waste of any kind. Leading by example, he inspired each of his employees to avoid even the slightest waste of material, time or opportunity.

Finally, Henry Heinz learned from his mother a genuine and enduring concern and respect for every person, rich or poor, and always tried to practice her favorite rule for living: "Always remember to place yourself in the other person's shoes."

Individually, the principles Henry Heinz instilled in his company can seem simple and almost quaint. Taken together though, they're an all-too-rare combination in today's business world. Fortunately, Henry Heinz himself showed that common sense, decency and social justice is a proven recipe for enduring business success.

"To do a common thing uncommonly well brings success." Henry John Heinz

Editor's Note: For some reason, I got on a roll with food this month. I hope you enjoyed it. I welcome thoughts and ideas from each of you for our newsletter editions. Many of our "Back Page" humor items come from readers.

March on the Northern Plains

March is the month when we think spring should be here. Magazines sprout vivid photos of daffodils and tulips in bloom, while ours continue to slumber. Yet, the sun streaming through our windows is warm, it is evident the days are longer, and the "snowbirds" begin to return at month's end. Sometimes, however, what begins as a balmy day turns into a nightmare blizzard.

The 1920 North Dakota blizzard was just that – killing 34 people from March 15-18. This is the blizzard that became famous for the young girl who saved the lives of her two siblings at the cost of her own.

March 15th, the first day of the blizzard, the school at Center, ND dismissed its students early to enable them to go home before the storm arrived. Many of the students, like the Miner children, were used to driving to and from school with a horse and buggy, but the teacher had a rule that no child was permitted to drive home in bad weather without permission from a parent. William Miner, who was worried about the blizzard conditions that had arisen suddenly, rode the two miles from their home to the school on a saddle horse to escort his children home.

At about 1 pm in the afternoon, at the school, William Miner hitched the children's horse, "Old Maude," to their light sleigh and told his eldest daughter Hazel to wait while he went back to the school's barn to get his horse, but Hazel wasn't strong enough to keep the horse from heading out into the blizzard before her father came back from the barn. Miner searched for his children, but soon realized they must have gotten lost and went home to organize a search party. Via telephone, farm families were summoned to join the search for the missing children.

Even though she was familiar with the road, 16-year-old Hazel quickly became disoriented due to the blinding, blowing white snow, which made it impossible to see more than a few feet in front of her. She was dressed in a warm coat, hat, gloves and sturdy, one-buckle overshoes, but the clothing was insufficient protection against the wind and freezing temperatures, and her hands and feet became numb in the cold. When the sleigh hit a coulee, the horse's harness slipped and Hazel slid from the sleigh into waist-deep, mushy snow to readjust it. She said, "Oh, my! I am wet clear to the waist and my shoes are full of water," her brother recalled later. She prodded the horse forward through the blizzard, but found she had lost sight of the road.

The children continued traveling and growing more tired and cold. Then the sleigh again hit an obstruction and tipped over, throwing Hazel over the dashboard into the snow. Hazel, Emmet, and Myrdith tried to push the sleigh upright, but were not strong enough to lift it, even with all three pushing at once. Using the overturned sleigh as a shelter, Hazel spread two blankets, told Emmet and Myrdith to lie down, and placed a third blanket atop them.

The children tried to keep moving to stay warm. Hazel huddled beside her brother and sister and used her body heat to warm them. She told them stories, they sang all four verses of "America the Beautiful," a song they had sung during opening exercises that morning, and repeated the Lord's Prayer. Hazel advised her siblings, "Remember, you mustn't go to sleep — even if I do. Promise me you won't, no matter how sleepy you get. Keep each other awake! Promise?" Her brother and sister promised.

Throughout the night, the children could hear a dog barking somewhere nearby, but no one came to their aid. As the night wore on, Hazel talked less and less, until she finally became silent.

Her brother Emmet later recalled the blizzard for an article in the March 15, 1963 issue of *The Bismarck Tribune*:

"The robe kept blowing down and Hazel kept pulling it up until she got so she couldn't put it up any more. Then she covered us up with the robe and lay down on top of it. I told Hazel to get under the covers too, but she said she had to keep us children warm, and she wouldn't do it ... I tried to get out to put the cover over Hazel, but I could not move because she was lying on the cover. The snow would get in around our feet, we couldn't move them, then Hazel would break the crust for us. After awhile she could not break the crust anymore, she just lay still and groaned. I thought she must be dead; then I kept talking to Myrdith so she wouldn't go to sleep."

A search party of more than thirty men looked for the children throughout the afternoon and evening. They had to give up when it grew dark, but set out again the next morning. When they finally found the children, it was two o'clock in the afternoon on March 16, twenty-five hours since the children had first set out from the schoolhouse. The overturned sleigh, with the horse still hitched to it, was resting in a coulee two miles south of the school. "With breathless haste we harried to the rig and will never forget the sight that met our eyes," one of the men reported. The searchers found the rigid Hazel lying over her siblings, covering them with her body. Her coat, which she had unbuttoned, was spread over the bodies of the two younger children and her arms were stretched out over them. Beneath her, still alive, were Emmet and Myrdith. "Maude," the old horse, was standing beside the overturned sled, also still alive. If the horse had moved, the three children would have been tipped into the snow.

They took the three children to the home of William Starck, a neighbor, for immediate care. Starck's daughter, Anna Starck Benjamin, who was 4½ years old at the time, remembered "the sound of Hazel's outstretched arms as they brushed against the furniture as they brought her into the house, and took her into my parents' bedroom. The crackling sound as that of frozen laundry brought in off the clothesline in winter. Then I remember the crying, so

much crying." They worked over Hazel for hours, trying to revive her, but without success. Hazel's mother, Blanche, was brought to the Starck house after the searchers found the children and sat in a chair, rocking back and forth, while they tended to the three children. Throughout the night when the children were missing, she had been kept company by neighbors. At one point, she drifted off to sleep, and said later that her daughter had come to her in a dream. In the dream, Hazel said, "I was cold, Mama, but I'm not anymore."

Hazel was one of 34 people who died during the blizzard, which lasted three days.



She became a posthumous heroine after her story became known. On January 15, 1921, an article in *The North Dakota Children's Home Finder* appeared about how "this guardian angel of the prairies, covered with a thick sheet of ice, gave up her own life to save her brother and sister." The North Dakota Children's Home Society wanted to use publicity about Hazel's story to raise money to build an orphanage for children in the state. A memorial committee was established in Center and talked of naming a new

hospital in Hazel's honor, but some months later her parents said they wanted a memorial statue erected instead. Children across the state collected money to pay for a memorial and it was installed in 1936 outside the Oliver County Courthouse by Governor L. B. Hanna.

Lest you think this could only happen in the days of horse and buggy, on March 15, 1941, a fast-moving and severe blizzard hit North Dakota and Minnesota, killing 151 people. Weather forecasting and reporting made

important advances following this disaster that would have prevented the loss of life that occurred due to the sudden storm.

The people had nearly no warning of the blizzard that swept in suddenly from the west that day. In some locations, *temperatures dropped 20 degrees in less than 15 minutes*. Fifty-mile-per-hour sustained winds (with gusts reaching 85 mph in Grand Forks and 75 mph in Duluth) brought blinding snow and huge 7-foot-high snowdrifts across the states.

Most of the victims of the blizzard were traveling in their cars when it hit. Highway 2 was shut down, as were Highways 75 and 81. Attempts to rescue those stranded in their cars came too late. In one incident, six-year-old Wilbert Treichel died from exposure to the cold as his parents attempted to carry him through the blizzard to safety.

Two thousand people attending a basketball game in Moorhead were stranded at the arena overnight when it was wisely decided that travel was too dangerous. Theaters, hotels and stores across the region were also forced to stay open through the night because so many people had visited them, unaware that a major storm was approaching.

In the aftermath of this blizzard, weathermen in North Dakota and Minnesota – who had been under the control of the Chicago meteorology office, which was more concerned with local weather concerns and paid less attention to events occurring to the north – were allowed autonomy in their reporting. Protected with new technological advances in the wake of the disaster, area residents hoped they would never again be so blindsided by a winter storm.

This article was written not to depress you with stories of human loss, even though they sometimes involve heroism. It is just an echo of the fact that we live in an area of weather extremes. While we now have cell phones to help us in disasters, we need to be ever mindful that a horrific storm can pop up with little advance notice on what begins as a sunny, warm March day.

If a Blizzard Traps You in the Car...

- Pull off the highway. Turn on hazard lights and hang a distress flag from the radio antenna or window.
- Remain in your vehicle where rescuers are most likely to find you. Do not set out on foot unless you can see a building close by where you *know* you can take shelter. Be careful; distances are distorted by blowing snow. A building may seem close, but be too far to walk to in deep snow.
- Run the engine and heater about 10 minutes each hour to keep warm. When the engine is running, open a downwind window slightly for ventilation and periodically clear snow from the exhaust pipe. This will protect you from possible carbon monoxide poisoning.
- Exercise to maintain body heat, but avoid overexertion. In extreme cold, use road maps, seat covers, and floor mats for insulation. Huddle with passengers and use your coat for a blanket.
- Take turns sleeping. One person should be awake at all times to look for rescue crews.
- Eat regularly and drink ample fluids to avoid dehydration, but avoid caffeine and alcohol.
- Be careful not to waste battery power. Balance electrical energy needs - the use of lights, heat, and radio - with supply.
- Turn on the inside light at night so work crews or rescuers can see you.
- If stranded in a remote area, stomp large block letters in an open area spelling out HELP or SOS and line with rocks or tree limbs to attract the attention of rescue personnel who may be surveying the area by airplane.

The Back Page

"Through a Child's Eyes"

Dear God,
I went to this wedding
and they kissed right in church.
Is that ok?
Neil

Dear God -
Please put a -
nother holiday
between Christmas
and Easter.
There is nothing good
in there now.
Ginny

Dear God - if -
we come back
as something -
please don't
let me be
Jennifer Horton
because I hate
her.

Denise

Dear God,
I bet it is
very hard
for you to
love all of
every body in the
whole world
There are only
4 people in our
family and I
can never do it.
Nan

Dear God,
Thank you for
the baby brother
but what I prayed
for was a puppy

Joyce

Dear God,
Instead of letting people die
and having to make new ones
why don't you just
keep the ones you got now?

Jane

Dear God,
If you watch in
church on Sunday
I will show you
my new shoes
Mickey D.

Dear God,
please send Dennis Clark
to a different camp
this year.
Peter

Dear God,
I think about
you sometimes even
when I'm not praying
Elliott

Dear God
Maybe Cain and Abel
would not kill each so much
if they had their own rooms.
It works with my brother
Larry

We read Thos. Edison
made light.
But in Sun. School they said
you did it.
So I bet he stole
your idea.
Sincerely,
Donna

Dear God,
I am American
What are you?
Robert