

LEGALS FROM PAGE 15

Northwest Tire Inc; 157.34 ProPoint Cooperative; 6600.72 RDO Equipment Co; 255827.89 Payroll.  
Nathan Miller, Slope County Road Foreman, met with the commissioners to give updates on the Stuber Road projects, quotes of \$71,000 by Goose-neck Implement and \$70,000 from West Plains Inc. for a new mower, and the possibility of purchasing a 20 foot shipping container at approximately \$4700 to be used for storage. Rory Teigen, Slope County Zoning Administrator joined the meeting for a discussion on temporary approaches that may be requested by the North Plains Connector powerline. Rory and Nathan will work on a permit application. A \$3000 one-time fee was suggested.  
At 9:30 dirt work bids were received and opened from Hlebechuk Construction, Melvin Miller Construction, Fisher Sand & Gravel, Edward H Schwartz Construction, Baranko Brothers, Kevin J Miller Construction, Steve Beylund Construction Inc, Wilson Construction,

Iron Horse Construction, & Noll Construction.  
Culvert bids were received from True North and Contech.  
Fencing bids were received from Fox Hills, Schmaltz Bros, ABC, and H & H. Commissioner Teske presented a motion to accept all dirt work, culvert, and fencing bids and to award projects based on price bid and availability. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Sonsalla and passed with all in favor.  
Propane bids for discounts under daily cash price were received from Scranton Equity for 10 cents, Southwest Grain for 20 cents, and ProPoint Cooperative for 24 cents. Commissioner Teske presented a motion to accept the bid from ProPoint Cooperative. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Sonsalla and passed with all in favor.  
Derek Northrop, Butler Machinery, met with the commissioners to quote a price of \$6300 for an additional 4,000 hour warranty on the used payload loader that the county is purchasing. Commissioner Sonsalla presented a motion to purchase the additional warranty. The motion was seconded by

Commissioner Teske and passed with all in favor.  
Richard Frederick, Slope County Emergency Manager, met with the commissioners to discuss an appointment for a fire restrictions committee that the Forest Service is starting. Commissioner Ouradnik presented a motion to appoint Richard Frederick to the committee. The motion was seconded by Commissioner Sonsalla and passed with all in favor.  
The meeting was recessed for lunch at 11:40 A.M. and was reconvened at 1 P.M. with all commissioners present. Representatives of Mineral Springs and Sheets Townships, Tom Braun, Dale Klug, Myles Hansen, and Myron Olson met with the commissioners to discuss their need for an additional \$86,000 to complete their project. They are currently working on getting easements.  
Having no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:18 P.M.  
Scott Ouradnik, Chairman  
Lorrie Buzalsky, Auditor

FIRE FROM PAGE 11

school? Do the parents usually pick them up or do they walk home? Are they coming home to the parents' home or are they going to gove without caregivers because their parents are working?  
Another first responder added that about the time of the fire there would be students returning from Bowman.  
“I am just looking at the accountability for kids. If the kids are used to going home by themselves on a normal day and something like this happened.....the parents work out of town and the kids would be home alone.  
“If the kids are going to school in Rhame and it is evacuated, where do they go?” Pearson asked.  
Then he switched direction, asking the first responders to make a choice. “Would you spend more time fighting the fire or evacuating the town?”  
He also asked how to handle the needs of the elderly or those in need of medical transport.  
“How many people would it take to effectively evacuate Rhame and how long would it take?”  
One suggestion would be to do a reverse 911 call to the residents in and around Rhame.  
Pearson also asked if there would be a mutual aid call to bring in for equipment to fight the fire and to evacuate the community.  
“Where would your staging area be?” Pearson asked.

Another responder asked if the situation being described was similar to the recent firestorms in Kansas and Oklahoma where high winds kept pushing the fire.  
“You need to focus on Rhame. You need to protect them or save them,” one of the responders added. “There is going to have to be a set group of people that go to Rhame to try to deal with the people and the residents in town.”  
Another pointed out that it could depend on how fast the fire was moving toward Rhame or across the countryside.  
Pearson pointed out that given the situation it would probably be everybody for themselves. “They are going to have people going wherever they can to get out.  
“If it did burn through Rhame, where is the nearest water supply?” he asked.  
Pearson also said that if the National Guard was to be called in, it usually had to be done by the city or the county by declaring an emergency.  
“Anybody who is on the city commission can make that decision,” Pearson said. “It has to be voted by the majority. You can get them (the National Guard) down pretty fast.... but it comes with a pretty healthy price tag.”  
Pearson also pointed out that Bowman County is different from Slope County in that it does not have any Forest Service land. “They (Forest Service) may not be available to us like they are available to Slope County. They (Slope County)

deals with the Department of Agriculture.”  
When it comes to evacuations, Pearson explained that some really quick decisions have to be made.  
The exercise was a way to promote discussion and not necessarily to come up with the answers, Pearson said. It also helps to identify what could be important issues.  
“The uniqueness of Rhame is it has got hills and has limited access to get around it. There is no easy way to go north and west.”  
**Responsibilities**  
According to the county, the Bowman County Emergency Manager has the responsibilities for the day-to-day Emergency Management programs. The Emergency Services office cooperates with a comprehensive network of local, state, and federal Emergency Management personnel; governmental agencies, law enforcement, fire, ambulance, and other emergency personnel; private businesses; voluntary organizations; and individuals to identify potential hazards and to apply the four phases of Emergency Management (Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery) to develop emergency plans for each potential natural and technological hazard. Although it is the responsibility of all departments to respond to the needs of its citizens during a serious emergency or major disaster, the planning and coordination of this task is the responsibility of the Emergency Management Office.

DATEBOOK FROM PAGE 7

The animosity – and the water rates – shrank after the State Supreme Court ruled that the voting irregularities were not made in bad faith, and the annexation was made official.  
“Dakota Datebook” is a radio series from Prairie Public in partnership with the State Historical Society of North Dakota and with funding from the North Dakota Humanities Council. See all the Dakota Datebooks at prairiepublic.org, subscribe to the “Dakota Datebook” podcast, or buy the Dakota Datebook book at shop-prairiepublic.org.  
**Dr. John E. Engstad**  
By Dr. Steve Hoffbeck

April 17 – X-rays were so named because this radiant energy was of unknown origin. The “X” in “X-ray” was a scientific symbol for “the unknown.” Discovered by Wilhelm Roentgen in 1895, X-rays were immediately put into practical medical use the following year.  
The new technology came to Grand Forks in 1896, when Dr. John E. Engstad secured an X-ray machine, using it that December to conduct successful wrist surgery.  
On this date in 1898, the Grand Forks Herald printed a small advertisement for Dr. Engstad and his fellow surgeon, Dr. A.A. Westeen, informing the public that both doctors had “studied in Germany and Italy.” Engstad, who had been born in Norway in 1858 and who immigrated to the U.S. with his parents that same year, had been practicing medicine in Grand Forks since 1885. Dr. Engstad became nationally known for founding St. Luke’s Hospital in 1892, the first hospital in the U.S. built and owned by a Scandinavian.  
It was in 1898 that Dr. Engstad made headlines for an X-ray operation noted as a “peculiar case.” A man named William Dodge had accidentally stepped on a large sewing needle in his home in the nearby village of Inkster. Involuntarily jumping up in pain, Mr. Dodge somehow broke the needle into two, with one end stuck in his right foot and the other half embedded in his left ankle.  
In pain, Mr. Dodge visited his local doctor, who quickly plucked out the visible part of the needle, but the doctor could not locate the other half. The doctor sent Dodge to see Dr. Engstad, who “used his large X-Ray machine to locate the needle point.” The “X-Ray photograph plainly showed the needle entirely hidden between two bones at the ankle.” Having determined the needle’s exact location, Dr. Engstad easily removed it.  
The X-ray machine proved its worth, and in 1917 Dr. Engstad bought a more powerful machine, said to be an “exact duplicate” of one at the Mayo Clinic.  
Dr. John Engstad had a long medical career, passing away in 1937, at age 78, having been

one of the revered “pioneer physicians” of Grand Forks.  
**The Ping-Pong Craze Arrives in Grand Forks**  
By Dr. Steve Hoffbeck

April 18 – Ping-pong sounds like the game itself. The small celluloid ball “pings” from the paddle and “pongs” off the table.  
Ping-pong, also called table tennis, started as a ripple in England and reached America in a frenzied wave in 1902, a game everyone just had to have. The craze came just after the bicycle vogue of the 1890s. A newspaper advertisement on this date in 1902 described ping-pong as the “most popular means of enjoyment and entertainment [that] can be played on any dining-room table” by young and old alike.  
“The ping-pong craze has finally reached Grand Forks,” announced the Herald newspaper in two “As You Like It” society-page columns that April. Several prominent families, including the Engstads and the Griffiths, already owned a set and “any number [had] sent in an order for one,” but the “rage for the game all over the country” left manufacturers struggling to make enough equipment to “supply the demand.”  
People loved ping-pong because they got indoor exercise and plenty of fun social interaction. Ping-pong was inexpensive – for “Ping-pong sets with burnt-wood rackets” could be bought at the local Ontario Store “for eighty-nine cents.”  
All it took to play ping-pong was a net stretched between two wooden pegs attached to the middle of the table; a ball, and two rackets covered with vellum parchment. A good-sized dining-room table instantly became an indoor sports arena.  
The celluloid Ping-Pong balls were “very light like birds’ eggs” with “no possibility of their breaking anything they [might] strike” in the dining room. The greatest difficulty was finding stray ping-pong balls “hiding in dark shadows” under furniture.  
Ping-pong parties became the rage for young ladies; and young men held tournaments. Within a year, the Dacotah Hotel and the Pioneer Club opened ping-pong rooms and the Y.M.C.A. got a table. Ping-pong’s popularity spread to Bismarck by July and to Minot by August. At Christmastime, advertisements for ping-pong sets, priced from \$0.50 to \$5, proliferated.  
Oddly, the ping-pong craze diminished by 1904, and echoes of “ping” and “pong” in dining-rooms seemingly went silent. However, ping-pong came back in a late-1920s revival, and, in the present day, reverberations of “pinging” backhands and “ponging” forehands still resonate from green-topped factory-made tables in family rooms across North Dakota.



The World Cancer Research Fund reports that skin cancer is the seventeenth most common cancer across the globe. The United States, Germany and the United Kingdom had the highest number of skin cancer cases in 2022, and the U.S. also had the distinction of having the most deaths from skin cancer (7,368) in that year. Though individuals with naturally darker skin tend to think they might not be as vulnerable to the disease as fair-skinned individuals, that is not necessarily true. While it is true that fair-skinned individuals must be especially careful when spending time in the sun, **the American Academy of Dermatology notes that skin cancer in patients with darker skin tones is often diagnosed in later stages of the disease when it's more difficult to treat.** Simply put, all people, including those with naturally darker skin tones, must take the threat of skin cancer seriously and take every precaution to protect their skin when spending time in the sun.