

Activists Face Teach-In Divided

Student activism on environmental issues is moving toward its first national teach-in faced with disagreements over tactics and ideology which threaten to divide it in the same way as earlier student movements concerned with the war in Viet Nam and racial issues.

Washington leaders of the group coordinating the national teach-in—which now calls itself Environmental Action—said they expect students from more than 100 colleges to participate. They expect as many as 1,300 high schools and many community groups also to be involved.

Activities which the coordinators say will take place in some communities and on some campuses tomorrow include:

—Seminars, courses, and mass meetings on environmental issues.

—Such "dramatizations" as the presentation of satirical awards to polluters, burying automobile tires, turning spotlights on smelting smoke-stacks, touring industrial plants and gathering garbage and returning it to its producers to be re-used.

—Drafting model pollution laws and preparing anti-pollution suits.

—Demanding the establishment of university offices of environmental planning, to see that the institutions are not polluters.

—Marches and rallies at sites of pollution.

—The presentation of pollution festivals, concerts, and photo displays.

—Writing and distributing reports on local pollution problems.

—Sit-ins or phone-ins to try to immobilize the operations of corporations deemed guilty of pollution.

The national teach-in has come under some criticism from some radical ecology groups.

Some radicals fear the environmentalism is being used by politicians to take students' attention away from war and radical issues. They are suspicious of the teach-in and especially of the sources of its money and its ties with politicians.

Confronted with some of these questions at a recent meeting

of student editors in Washington, Denis Hayes, the national coordinator of the teach-in, responded that his group had received its funds entirely from private foundations and individual donors.

Hayes said also that even the moderate ecology activists had little faith either in President Nixon's announced plans to clean up the environment or in other politicians.

Some activists believe the basic causes of environmental problems are scientific—population growth that is out of control, the misuse of technology, and pollution of air and water. Control population, change the way technology is used, and get industry to stop polluting, they argue, and the environment can be saved.

Others maintain that the roots of the environmental crisis lie in the economic and political system. Capitalism, they argue, is oriented toward the exploitation of resources and domination of the environment.

One group believes in educating the public and trying to elect politicians on environmental platforms. Its members are afraid of tying environmental issues too closely to social controversies, because they believe the public is tired of such issues as the war.

The other group argues for more militant tactics against government and industry, and for relating the ecological crisis to other social issues. They argue that the war in Viet Nam, for example, must be tied directly to the environmental crisis. "If you're worried about the extermination of seals and sparrows," one of these activists said at a recent meeting, "I suggest you worry about the extermination of millions of people as part of U.S. foreign policy."

Some observers fear these disagreements eventually may splinter the ecology movement.

"We're all singing 'We Shall Overcome' or, rather, 'We shall clean the street.' We're going to have the same collision course in the ecology movement as in the civil rights and the anti-war movement," said one activist.

Library Hopes For First Priority

About 1200 students, faculty and visiting dignitaries attended an open house at the NDSU library Friday afternoon. The open house was held in conjunction with National Library Week.

"As you look around the library today, it doesn't look as if we need much of anything," said Kilbourn Janecek, director of libraries. "Through open house we hope to make people aware that we are lacking in book space and reader stations, things that one can not readily see.

"We should have reader stations that accommodate about 20 to 30 per cent of the student body. Instead, we have 500 seats for 6,600 students and we are just not meeting their needs. We are also using the basement for book storage—a use it was never intended to have," Janecek said.

Guests were given tours by library staff members. They were shown not only good points, but also needs required by an increasing student population. They showed why the proposed library in SU 75 should have top priority.

Representative Mark Andrews remembered his undergraduate days when the University was looking forward to building a new library.

"With increasing student population and broadening curriculum, you have already outgrown this library. Many of us are working towards the goals of SU 75, and I hope the library and all other needs are realized within the next five years," he added.

"The library is the heart of any institution of higher education," said guest speaker Gov. William Guy, "and no college or university can rise above the level of adequacy of its library since it is the keystone to the excellence you have in your program."

"Although the library is inadequate to meet your needs and it's getting rather outdated, it is still a nice library and efficient use is being made of the facilities that you do have," said guest Senator Quentin Burdick.

Fargo Mayor Herschel Lashkowitz expressed confidence that Fargo support would help strengthen the new library. "It is a number one priority and we, the city of Fargo, stand side by side with you to help get this much needed and deserved facility," he said.

Lt. Gov. Richard Larsen stressed the need for reserving sufficient funds from the library project to pay salaries for students and staff who would keep the library open on a full time basis.

"Through articles in *The Forum* and the *Spectrum* we have tried to make the people aware of our needs and by having this open house, we hope to show this need to the University," said Michael Miller, circulation department head and North Dakota executive director of National Library Week.



Sally Bowels (Pat Ovsak) a German dance hall hostess entertains the customers against the backdrop of the fabled Cabaret pop-top curtain. Cabaret begins its run Friday. (Photo by Bakken)

Environment Sessions Set

Environmental Teach-In schedule has been revised to include a final updating of events.

Dr. Keith Harmon, NDSU extension wildlife specialist, and Phil Aus of the Devils Lake Wetlands office of the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, will discuss "The Survival of the Prairie," at 2:30 p.m. today in Town Hall.

At 8 p.m. in the Fargo Civic Auditorium an attempt at community involvement will be made to alert and educate the general public about local pollution and environmental problems.

Richard Dorer, former chief of the Bureau of Game in the Minnesota Conservation Department and author of "The Ghost Tree Speaks," and Dr. Robert L. Burgess, associate professor of botany at SU, will speak on "The Death of North Dakota."

Two groups scheduled to play between speakers are "Breakfast" and "Glassy Wakefield." A bus will leave from the west door of the Union at 7:15 and 7:45 p.m. and from the Civic Auditorium at 10:30 and 11 p.m.

Of singular emphasis is a letter-writing campaign. Everyone attending the program will be given an opportunity to write a letter expressing his dissatisfaction with the state of the environment.

Biologist Glenn Sherwood of the Northern Prairie Wildlife

Research Center in Jamestown will speak at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow in the Union Ballroom. State Game and Fish Commissioner Russ Stuart will speak at 1:30 p.m. in Town Hall.

Beginning at 1:30 p.m., an Environmental Film Festival will be held in the Ballroom.

A panel on population will be held at 3:30 p.m. in Town Hall. Scheduled to speak are Gary Pearson, Dr. Donald Scoby, associate professor of biology at SU, Father Richard Sinner and Russ Harris, pastor of Faith United Methodist Church.

The Paul Winter Consort concert at 8 p.m. in Festival Hall will end Earth Week activities.

MSC President Roland Dille and SU Vice President David Worden urged all faculty members to discuss environmental problems in their classes tomorrow, Earth Day.

Dr. Eugene Phillips, chairman of the Department of Economics, Dr. Oscar Johnson, associate professor of biology and two students, Tim Wallace and Jim Ireland, all of MSC, will participate on an environmental panel at 2 p.m. in the main lounge, Comstock Union.

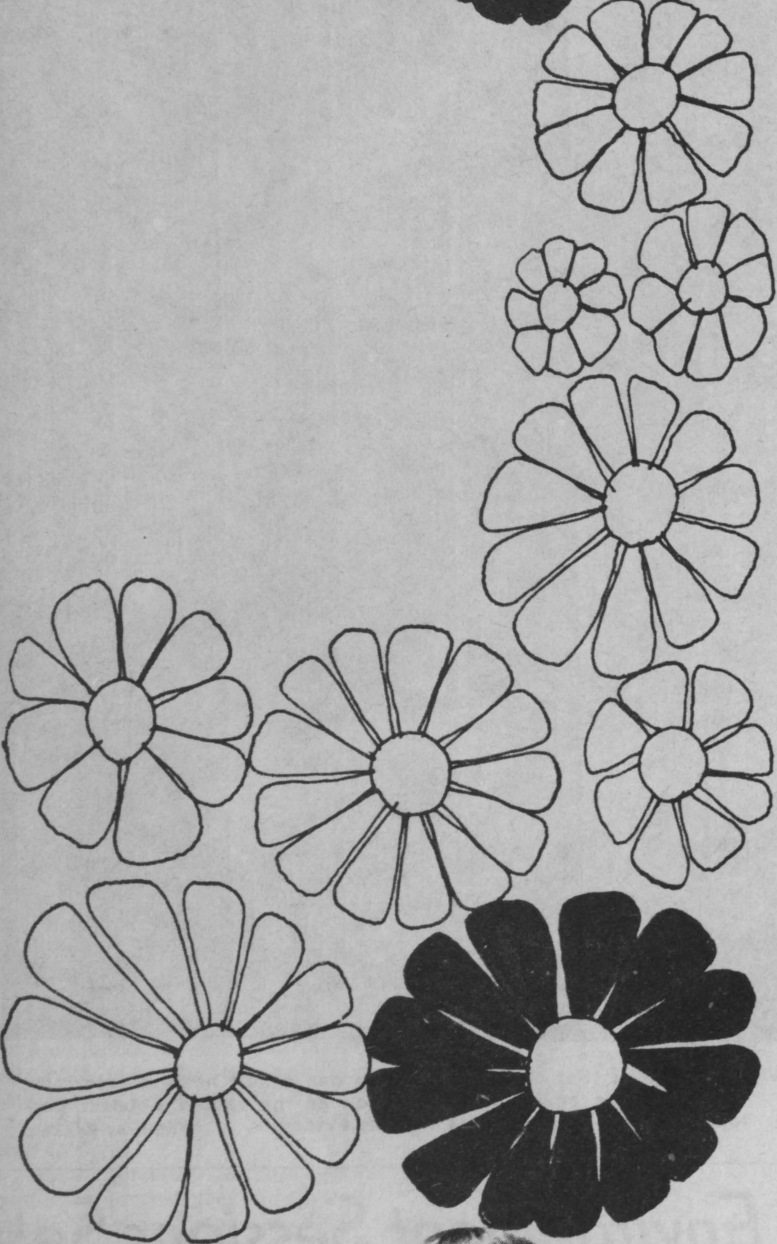
A panel on "The Industrial Perspective" will be held at 2 p.m. in Concordia's Kjos Lounge, featuring speaker Donald Stewart, superintendent of the processing division of American Crystal Sugar Co., Denver, Colo.



A mid-April snow couple was constructed by the men of Reed and Johnson Halls from the early Spring snow that fell last weekend. (Photo by Wilmot)

SPRING

may 5-10



BLAST

Tri-College - Potential And Problems

Lack of coordination in academic calendars among NDSU, MSC and Concordia College presents a major problem to growth of the Tri-College University, according to Dr. Albert Anderson, its coordinating provost.

Common market, one of the Tri-College programs, allows full-time SU, MSC and Concordia students to take courses offered at any of these participating institutions. Conditions of this arrangement are that if the course isn't available to the student at his "home" institution, priority in classes of limited size will be given to a student who doesn't carry more than six credit hours or two courses any term outside his home institution.

With the use of a shuttle bus, the services of three libraries will be made available to students of the institutions. Books not available at the "home" library will be delivered to that library within 48 hours of their request. Dr. Anderson commented that this is one of the most active areas of cooperation. Librarians of the institutions consult regularly to eliminate duplication of the 475,000 volumes.

At an informal meeting Wednesday of four SU students interested in the Tri-College committee, Dr. Anderson asked students to compare what is available now under Tri-College University to the possibilities the system holds.

"SU, MSC and CC have a unique working combination of their diverse educational and cul-

tural resources," said Dr. Anderson.

One of the committee members commented on greater educational experiences possible to area student. Under a more advanced Tri-College program student would have access to resources of all three institutions to obtain his education.

Another possibility the committee cited was the potential of a College University would have in booking top rate entertainers and prominent speakers.

However, Dr. Anderson stated that until Tri-College has its own calendar, neither common market exchange of students nor departmental cooperation for teaching purposes can significantly grow

German Majors Study Overseas

Paulette Axtman and Evelyne Muirhead have received a \$1,875 grant and were admitted to TAV 1970, an intensive overseas study program in Germany.

Miss Axtman is a junior German major and Miss Muirhead is a sophomore German major.

The overseas program for prospective elementary and secondary school German teachers aims to achieve an otherwise unobtainable degree of language proficiency and an in-depth comprehension of the cultural and social environment of all German speaking areas of Europe.

It is sponsored by the National Carl Schurz Association in cooperation with the American Association of Teachers of German.

This is the third year NDSU students have participated in the program. On a national basis approximately 80 students are chosen for the program.

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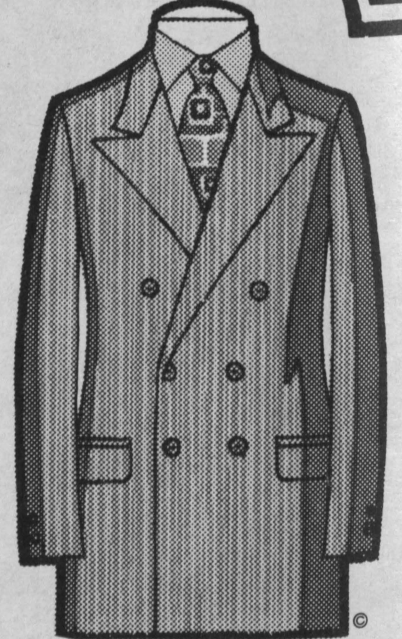
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Agribusiness Leader Selected



Richard Crockett

Farmers of America. He is a member of the committee of 100 for education in North Dakota that was appointed for the purpose of evaluating and making recommendations on higher education to the State Board of Higher Education.

Crockett is a 1942 College of Agriculture graduate from SU, and first began working with GNDA as a chairman of its Agriculture Committee in 1954. He served in that position for two years and as a member of GNDA for more than ten years before assuming his present post.

In addition to the activities honoring Crockett as the Man of the Year in Agribusiness, several scholarships will be awarded to undergraduates in Agricultural Economics.

Richard Crockett, Greater North Dakota Association (GNDA) executive vice president since 1967, will be honored as the outstanding North Dakota leader in agribusiness for 1970 by the Agricultural Economics Club April 29 at 7 p.m. in the Union Ballroom. Tickets for the 7 p.m. banquet are available at \$3.50 from club members or through the Agricultural Economics Department.

The main speaker at the banquet honoring Crockett will be Dr. Sorenson, assistant state commissioner. Following the banquet, Crockett's name and picture will be entered in the Agricultural Hall of Fame in the College of Agriculture at Moorhead.

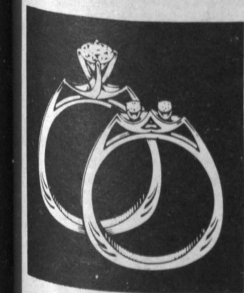
One of the original founders of the United States Durum Growers Association (USDGA), Crockett served as president of that organization from 1958-62. He also served as public relations director of the USDGA and was chairman of the Durum Industry Committee, an industry-wide committee of producers, millers and manufacturers. He is a member of the S. Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee, a member of the Board of Directors of the Central Livestock Association in St. Paul and North Dakota and director of the Central Livestock Association.

In 1967 Crockett received the honorary State Farmers Degree from the North Dakota Future

Important Notice

A revolutionary discovery has been made to cure the spring doldrums—the Spring Blast All-Nighter in the Union, May 8th.

Princess
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JEWELRY

The City Hall is
across the street
Moorhead

Money Management Workshop Set

A five-day workshop on family finance and money management will be held July 27-31 at NDSU.

Sponsored by the SU Home Economics Department, the workshop is designed for adults who desire an understanding of financial problems and a means of developing their economic resources.

Topics will include sources of personal income, planning family spending, banking and banking services, consumer credit and installment buying, estimating the family budget, medical care and other expenditures, buying or renting a home, life insurance, savings and investments, personal taxes and wills and estate settlement.

The workshop may be taken for two credits of graduate or under-

graduate credit as Home Management and Family Economics 496. The class will meet six hours a day for five days.

Registration fees for summer work at SU are \$10 per credit hour for North Dakota residents and \$18 per credit hour for non-residents. A \$6 matriculation fee is assessed students who have not previously attended SU.

A visiting professor, Dr. Helen Thal of New York, will be guest lecturer. Dr. Thal is assistant director of the New York Educational Division of the Institute of Life Insurance, which promotes the teaching of the principles of family finance in high schools and other educational institutions throughout the country.

Dr. Thal has also served as a consultant to boards of education

and has served on numerous teacher-training workshops and in-service programs. She is a part-time instructor at Teachers College, Columbia University, in the department of home and family life.

Golf League to Organize

An organizational meeting will be scheduled if students, faculty and administration show interest in a summer golf league. The league would probably play at Edgewood.

Anyone interested may call Fred Owens at 232-7364, contact Dick Kasper at the Varsity Mart or leave their names and phone numbers at the Union information desk.

Please help.

All of us hate to see empty cans and bottles lousing up what's left of a beautiful country.

It's too bad packaging technology today isn't as exotic and convenient as the gimmicks and gadgets on the TV thrill shows; like you, we'd like nothing better than for every empty can and bottle to self-destruct. Someday, soon, things *will* be different, though... because we and a lot of other concerned people are all working on the problem in earnest.

Meantime, there is a foolproof way to keep cans and bottles from cluttering up the countryside, and you can do your part:

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Progress - It May Kill Us

Ecology, environment, ecosystem. Words that are playing an increasingly important role in the daily existence of each of us.

Pollution. The continually building destruction of our environment. It's a process that's been going on since the first men threw their refuse in the nearest stream.

But the pollution problem is growing. Not just because there's more of it, but also because the environment is growing less and less able to combat pollution.

SPECTRUM'S EDITORIAL

A small town near the head of a river pours untreated sewage directly in the river. All the towns downstream suffer.

A jet screams hourly into the airport of a middle-sized city, raising the noise level above human tolerance. Hearing damage to people is dismissed as a "necessity for progress."

Babies by the hundreds of thousands are born daily around the world, severely straining the already heavy demands for food crops. And small children develop distended stomachs and are barely able to stand on pencil thin legs. Biafra? India? Yes — and also the United States.

An inversion settles on New York City and 200 people die.

Commuters cough and hack their way through a cloud of smog on a big city freeway.

Beer cans litter the sides of a newly opened "wilderness" area, half of which has been devastated by non-caring lumbermen.

Yes, it's progress. Progress that may kill us before we can enjoy its benefits.

This is Earth Week, and tomorrow is the National Environmental Teach-In. We're being challenged by a large number of sources to think about our environment and its problems this week — especially tomorrow.

So what.

What good is it really going to do to sit placidly in our classrooms discussing the lofty philosophical arguments against some violation of nature's aesthetic principles.

What good is it really going to do — unless we carry through our discussions into action?

efforts to prevent further pollution of our environment, while trying to stem the pollution that is already threatening to overwhelm us or . . .

Or what?

Or Earth Week becomes not a "call to arms" but the first death throes of a doomed civilization.

Evaluation Results Questioned

Teacher evaluations conducted winter quarter in Arts and Sciences have been released. But we decided not to print them.

It was an arbitrary decision on our part. But it was based on some important questions that need to be considered by the evaluators, the student body and the faculty.

Did the evaluation discriminate fairly? We don't think so. The list is supposed to represent the top 30 per cent of the A&S teaching faculty. Yet there is no guarantee that all teachers were even evaluated. Was the list 30 per cent of the A&S faculty, or 30 per cent of those evaluated? Who wasn't evaluated?

Was the evaluation valid? According to many students, it was meaningless. It was, in several students' opinion, a measure of a faculty member's ability to be a "good guy."

SPECTRUM'S EDITORIAL

Did we suppress the news? While this charge may be raised against us, we respond that this paper has a responsibility to give a fair and accurate representation of what's happening on this campus.

In view of the equivocations of the evaluation committee, we feel the evaluation was neither fair nor accurate.

The committee said that if names are not on the list, it may be because they were omitted from the evaluation. And teachers may have been discriminated against if their classes contained more than 50 students.

This is a trial evaluation. The committee acknowledges the merit of the evaluation lies in the analysis of each question by the individual instructor, yet the students are supposed to accept the total of each evaluation.

We appreciate the efforts of the evaluation committee in A&S. We are aware that more than one evaluation has been tried. And that more than one committee attempted to organize the evaluations.

But we can't afford that kind of chaotic non-policy toward evaluation any longer.

If we are to have an evaluation, meaningful evaluation, we need people willing to work at it . . . and we need a valid form of evaluation.

spectrum

north dakota state university

Editor	Sandy Scheel	Lay Out Editor	Don Klontz
Executive Editor	William L. Petty	News Editor	Duane Lillehaug
Copy Editor	Mary Joe Deutsch	Photo and Graphics Editor	Jim Bakken
Advertising Manager	Eugene Brecker	Advisor	Ray Burington
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Business Manager	Gary Rudolf	Devil's Advocate	Ted Christianson

Contributors: Lexi Gallagher, Chris Butler, Renee Selig, Rhonda Clouse, Kim Foell, Nick McLellan, Duane Erlien, Kim Osteros, Steve Stark, Don Homuth, Student Activities Board, Conna Johnson, Dean of Students' Office, Bruce Tyley, Mike Bentson, Communications Department, Tim Wilmot, Murray Lemley, Bruce Johnson, Tom Casperson and Press Release.

Last Friday was Les Pavak Appreciation Day . . . with cake and everything . . . in the Spectacle Office. No, we haven't figured out why either. Asked the Staph if they had anything for the masthead this week, and they said they wanted to think about it . . . As far as I know, they're still thinking.

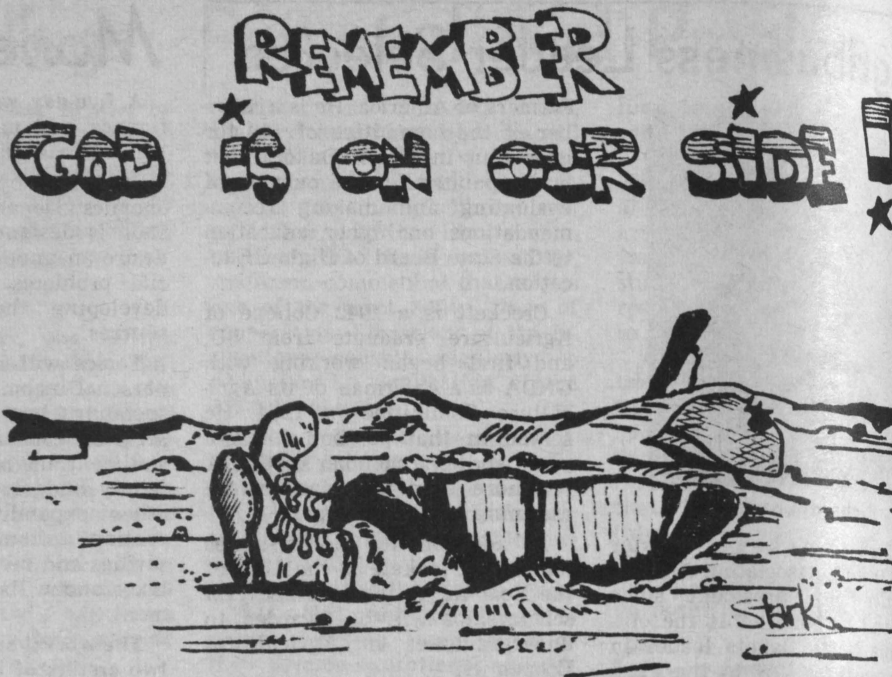
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from the OTHER SIDE

by Don Homuth

RESIDENTS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!

The president and Congress are about to do it to you again. Because of recent postal strike and pay raises for postal employees and reorganization of the post office into a paying corporation, you are about to be charged 8 cents to mail a letter.

Now, it was not so long ago that the cost of mailing a letter was 3 cents and no one cared much. Then the cost went to 4 cents and things were still fine.

Then the cost went to 6 cents and people became somewhat bothered. Some people mailed Christmas cards in January to get around the increased cost but it was accepted.

The rise to 10 cents for a first class letter brought howls of protest. After all, an increase of 67 per cent is really too much to expect the taxpayers to pay.

Late word has it that President Nixon has lowered that increase to 8 cents for a first class letter. That is somewhat more reasonable, but still doesn't solve the problem.

Therefore, under the authority granted me by no one in particular, I submit the following plan in all seriousness:

Up the rate for junk mail.

There, wasn't that easy? Try it again.

Up the rate for junk mail.

If you repeat this phrase over and over in your mind, the essential brilliance of the idea comes to light.

After all, junk mail comprises a major portion of the material entering the U.S. Mail, and the prices it pays are so low as to be ridiculous.

We all know what junk mail is.

It is a message marked "Important," containing 23 cents worth of coupons, redeemable if one buys 75 packages of frozen kumquat marmalade.

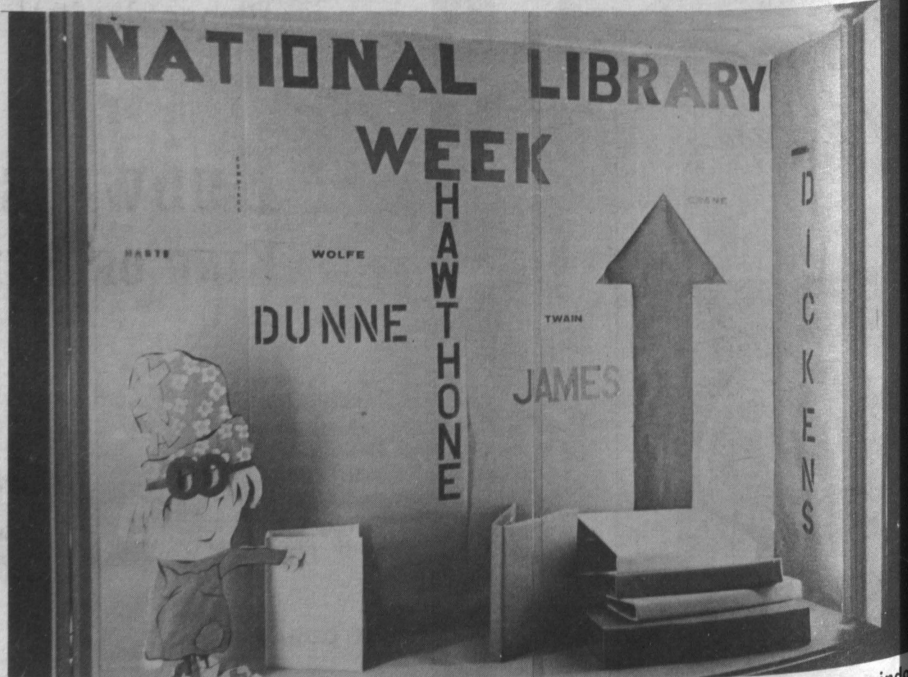
It is a message from the Christian Anti-Communist Crusade, suggesting that you have a card-carrying communist living in your basement, and asking for information and a donation to the cause.

It is a note from the Universal Free Life Church of Beautiful Downtown Burbank, telling you that a Doctor of Divinity Degree and instant draft exemption may be purchased for as little as three dollars.

Beyond doubt, everyone receives a lot of junk mail. We could do without a great deal of it, but evidently the businesses couldn't.

So, why not raise the rate to business instead of to taxpayers? That would enable junk mail to at least pay its own way through the mails.

If you think the idea is a good one, write your congressmen. And remember the answer that comes back to you doesn't cost them a thing.



How's that again? Our research department was plagued last week by this window display in the basement of the Union when they could find no literary giants with either the name Hawthorne or Dunne. They did, however, find a couple of gentlemen, one with an "r" stuffed in the middle and the other arbitrary interchanging an "o" for a "u". We don't trust you any more, library. (Photo by Petty)

It's Your World And Welcome To It

The environment. It's all around us. The air we breathe, the water we drink and bathe in, the land we look at each time we open our eyes.

And that environment is currently in a hell of a mess. Air that is contaminated with smog, chemical odors, deadly pollutants. Air that is only sporadically truly fit to breathe.

Recycled water, filled with chemicals, brackish taste and a color that's not quite what we used to take for granted. Take a bath, then check the scum left around your bathtub.

Get off the congested, smoggy freeways and find an older two-lane highway. Then occupy your time counting the empty cans that line the roadside. If you're lucky the number won't be too high. If you're lucky.

You can't escape it. Your environment, your polluted environment surrounds you.

This feature can't begin to study or analyze completely the despoilation and pollution of all phases of our environment. But it's a start. A base. Where we go from here is up to each one of us.

Toward A Balance

Ecology - An Encompassing Philosophy

by William L. Petty

Major issues in past years have centered on problems such as war, foreign policy, nuclear armament and disarmament, peace, technological and educational revolutions and equality for all men.

Recently, the issue of pollution has been heaped on the bandwagon of political philosophies.

Pollution and population are, however, only a part — albeit an important part — of a field of study termed ecology.

Ecology has been interpreted by different individuals to cover their own areas of interest. That is, to the person interested in pollution, ecology is the study of elimination of forms of pollution in the environment or at least a reasonable control of pollution.

To the statistician and demographer, and often to the biologist, population is ecology.

Some biologists state that population is the root of all of our ecological problems. That is, there are simply too many people placing demands on the environment for such items as more push buttons, more non-returnable bottles and cans, etc.

These demands increase the amount of energy expended to meet the demands. More push buttons require more electrical energy and thus put a greater drain on our natural resources through more resource consumption to produce the electrical energy.

Each individual concerned with ecological aspects of our environment, considers his topic to BE ecology or at least the most important part of ecology.

A broader definition of the term ecology would encompass all areas of interest and would serve to unite these areas.

When ecology is defined as the "study of the interest relationships of organisms and their environment," it includes not only man and his environment but all aspects of his environment which may or may not appear to be directly related to him.

Algae, bacteria, fungi, plants, all animals — large and small and all living and non-living things in the environment are considered under this definition.

This definition of ecology should be acceptable to all persons interested in some aspect of ecology. It would include other aspects of environment such as food chains, man in his environment, pollution and engineering, population, adaptation and speciation, and many more aspects.

An ecosystem is a total environment including the four basic types of organisms, the producers (plants), herbivores (plant eaters), carnivores (meat eaters) and decomposers.

An interesting point is raised by Gene Marine in his book **America the Raped**, and by other authors writing on ecosystems.

Marine writes that alteration or destruction of one species, of

one of the four basic organisms, creates a change in the entire ecosystem.

For example, the elimination of certain decomposers, those organisms that break down dead plant and animal life and return it to the soil and water, can result in destruction of the producers which depend on this natural return and which in turn produce food and oxygen for herbivores and carnivores.

Another example of this ecosystem change is the elimination of one kind of carnivore, such as a wolf. With the wolf gone or greatly reduced in number, animals that were his prey are allowed to increase more rapidly, upsetting the ecosystem. With the wolf gone, more mice, badgers, moles, etc. will be evident in the environment.

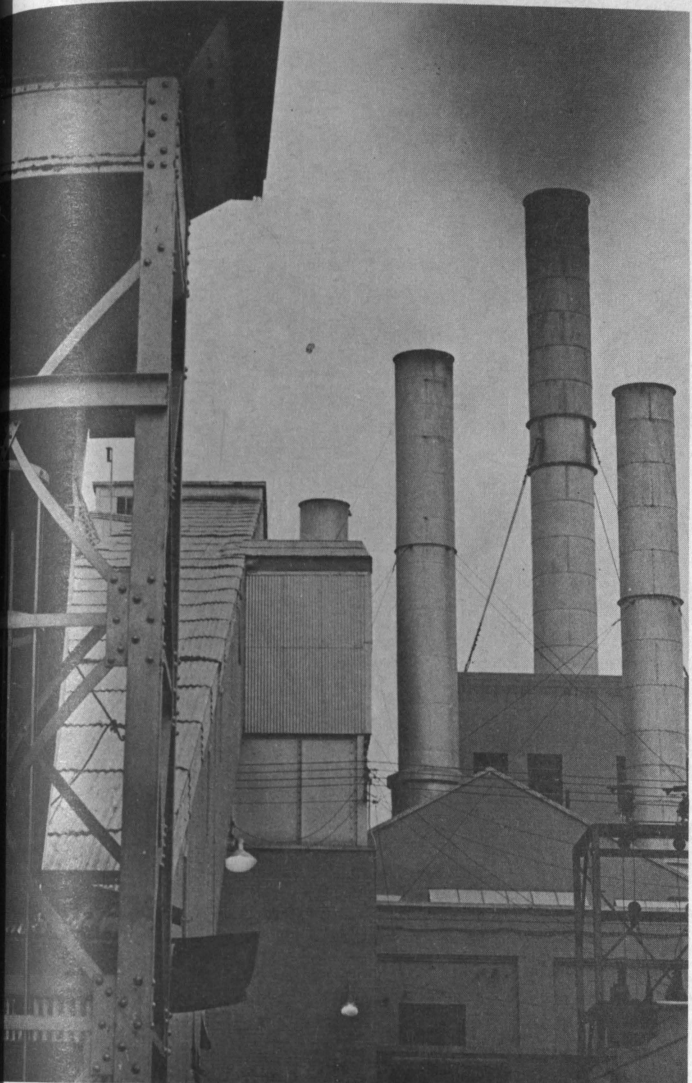
It should be fairly obvious that emphasis on certain areas of ecology, while necessary is useless unless it is coordinated with information, research and conclusions from other areas of the ecosystem.

Most ecologists agree that if the species man is to survive, he must learn to live in harmony with his environment. This does not mean that man cannot alter nature. It means that if man alters his environment, he must be aware of all the effects one small alteration will mean in relation to his environment.

For man to live in harmony with nature, he must understand all the processes that continue in nature. Without this understanding, he cannot know what will be upset by alterations to environments.

A complete understanding of nature would allow decision making about what species of organisms should be preserved and what controlled changed could be made without upsetting the environment.

The benefits of such knowledge are obvious. If man can live in harmony with his environment, he will survive. If he can't the ultimate end is his own destruction, be it by overpopulation and starvation, or suffocation or by some other means.



Smokestacks over Northern States Power's branch station in downtown Fargo. Like all other smokestacks it just sits there and belches smoke. That's the trouble. (Photo by Wilmut)

An Inside Attack

We Are Blind To Our Own Blundering

Don Homuth

Perhaps if you try to think of it this way:

WASHINGTON, April 22—High government officials announced today that an unknown foreign power is waging chemical and bacteriological warfare on the United States.

Though the extent of the damage is not known, government officials are reluctant to be optimistic. Early leaks from the defense department indicate that many major waterways have already been poisoned beyond use.

Bacteriologists at several large universities indicate that amounts of bacterial pollution in sources of drinking water is a "clear and constant danger to civilian populations."

Gases, resembling tear gas in its effect on human beings, is present in measurable quantities in all of the nation's larger cities. Public health officials place the annual death toll in the thousands. Deaths have previously been attributed to lung cancer, emphysema and other diseases, but officials say a positive link has been established between fouled air and the death toll.

Preventive measures taken by public officials have been relatively small. "We don't want to provoke a large-scale public panic," said one Civil Defense worker on the west coast.

The source of the attack is not known, but State Department officials emphasize it is not Russia or any of the West European countries. "We know they are having the same problems," said a Pentagon spokesman in an impromptu news conference today. "We don't think China is respon-

sible because some of their industrial centers appear to be under the same sort of attack."

The President is due to make a policy speech on the attack later this month. Government officials are said to be studying the problem.

If the above story were to appear on the front page of our nation's newspapers, the public hue and cry would immediately demand a government investigation to establish the source of the attack. Once the source is discovered, a demand for immediate and overwhelming action would spur the entire country into mobilization to defeat the attacker and solve the problem.

THE ENEMY IS US.

We are doing all this and more to ourselves, and that's the problem. We would waste no time cleaning up the mess if it were the result of an outside attack, but we are blind to the results of our own blundering. We don't realize that we are slowly, but with absolute certainty, killing ourselves.

The "Ecology" movement in the U.S. is no new thing. As far back as the 1860's and before, Americans were writing about the death this country would be sure to see if the trends established 100 years ago were followed.

One of the first manifestations was the disappearance of the buffalo from the prairies. Man, specifically white man, very nearly blew it. Not only the buffalo, but the American Indian as well almost disappeared from the scene.

Thoreau noticed the trend, and throughout his writings are constant references to danger. Abraham Lincoln, in signing the bill creating Yellowstone National

Park, referred to the need for preserving nature for ourselves and the generations to come.

But we're going to ruin it.

If things continue as they are, we are setting the stage for a disaster of worldwide proportions, one which could destroy the world as thoroughly, if not as quickly, as a thermonuclear war.

And still we won't stop.

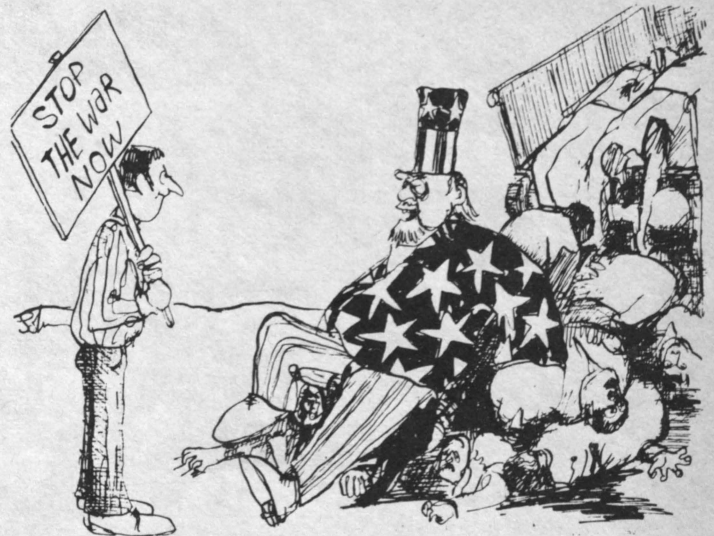
No one wishes to turn the clock back to 1900 or 1800 or any other time. But what we must do is take notice of the costs we are paying for the good life we lead.

It may be that, in demanding low cost products and the world's highest standard of living, we are asking and getting more than our fair share. It may be that the cost we pay and that we are forcing the rest of the world and future generations to pay, is too high.

It may mean we must cut back — no more three and four car families, no more artificial detergents, plastic bottles or other garbage. Or, hopefully, it may mean that technology will find ways to continue to produce the necessary goods in such a way that the earth and man will not be harmed.

It may mean no more large families—two children and no more unless adopted. People pollution is as bad as any other kind. Hopefully, this goal will come voluntarily rather than through government edict. But rest assured, it's going to happen, one way or another.

It may mean a lot of things—a lot of changes. That's the purpose of the Teach-In tomorrow and the purpose of this special section—to acquaint you with some of the problems.



"HEY MAN, GET WITH IT, WAR'S OUT POLLUTION IS WHERE ITS AT!"

Red River On Verge Of Destruction

by Duane Lillehaug

A slow, meandering river flowing northward toward Canada and the Hudson Bay is the Red River.

According to legend, the river was named the Red because of a Vermillion color reflecting from its surface at sunrise and sunset.

The Red River has often been described as a dirty, ravaging river, especially during the Valley's early settlement days.

Now, the Red River of the North, like other rivers, lakes and waterways in the country, is on the verge of corruption—on the verge of having its lifeblood decimated by man.

Pollution of this river, like all others, comes from man's desire to use the most economically feasible methods in terms of cost to profit ratios for waste products disposal.

These wastes come from many sources. They come from municipalities. They come from industry's use of water as both a dumping ground and a power source. They come from run-off as a result of man's domestication of animals and cultivation of land. They come, in short, from all men.

Pollution through waste disposal of municipalities is simply caused by a large influx of people into a small area, which we term cities.

Fargo is an example. But so are many smaller communities and farms bordering the river.

Fargo's sewage treatment is done through a mechanical, secondary treatment plant, according to Ken Ruby, plant superintendent.

This type of treatment is adequate for Fargo's population under existing standards, and the city seems to be working toward some improvements. For example, the city's older section of town has combined storm and sanitary drainage systems which are now being separated.

Without this separation, major difficulties can and have arisen during floods, with smaller problems when it rains.

According to a 1966 report of the N. D. State Department of Health, sewage treatment in the Red River Basin (including Fargo, Wahpeton and Grand Forks) has been improving over the years, but the report also indicated some inadequate treatment facilities in the basin.

Furthermore, a report prepared by three bacteriology students of

Dr. Mary Bromel, asst. prof. of bacteriology, indicates possible pathogenetic organisms being discharged into the Red River.

Pathogenetic organisms are those which can cause disease in mammals, including man.

"They found some evidence of a high coliform count entering the river," said Dr. Bromel, "and this could mean that pathogens are entering the water."

Coliforms are natural inhabitants of the human intestinal tract, and if these organisms are found in rivers, it indicates sewage contamination of the water, because it is through sewage that these organisms enter the water.

The coliforms are not harmful organisms in themselves, in fact they are beneficial to man.

But they are indicators determining possible pollution through inadequate sewage treatment, and danger must be assumed if they are found, because other pathogens may also be entering the river.

Other observations seem to indicate that thermal pollution, a temperature rise of water, was coming from both Northern States Power plant and American Crystal Sugar processing plant. Only small variations were noted from F-M sewage treatments plants according to Dr. Bromel.

Another major source of river pollution is industry. In Fargo-Moorhead it specifically pertains to the sugar beet processing carried on in the Red River Valley.

Because of great volumes involved in this processing, the possible contributions to pollution are many times greater.

"Industry introduces a tremendous organic load into the river," said Dr. Bromel. "It is simply overwhelming the river's capability to take care of it."

Another aspect of river pollution is introduction of chemicals and organisms into the water from run-off resulting from rains. Some of this pollution comes from stockyards where the waste materials are introduced directly into the river without any treat-

ment whatsoever. It's not just human waste and industrial waste that needs treating, but all waste products.

Effects of river pollution are varied, but Dr. Bromel said the possibility of epidemics emerge, a lowering of the water table may result, and waterways cannot clean themselves.

"As the organic load becomes so great, a shallow, slow-moving river (like the Red River) can't clean itself," said Dr. Bromel.

Most rivers are able to clean themselves within a mile or two of the discharge, but some studies have shown pollution to a greater degree on the Red River.

According to Dr. Bromel, a January 1965 study revealed pathogenetic organisms isolated as far north of Fargo as 73 miles.

She also added the study concluded these pathogens were directly attributed to waste discharges from all sources in the F-M area.

Another factor in river pollution involves detergents which cannot be broken down by chemical agents.

Results of increased detergent pollution are an increase in phosphate content of the water, resulting in algae growths.

"Without the sugar beet plant and other industry, pollution has followed population growth," observed Dr. Bromel. "However, they are doing the best job they can to solve the problem."

Although pollution by municipalities, industry and run-off are convenient methods of placing damaging blame, the whole problem seems to rest with people and their attitudes.

After all, these areas are made of people, people who are stretching the tax dollar, people who are feeling the grip of competition or people who raise food.

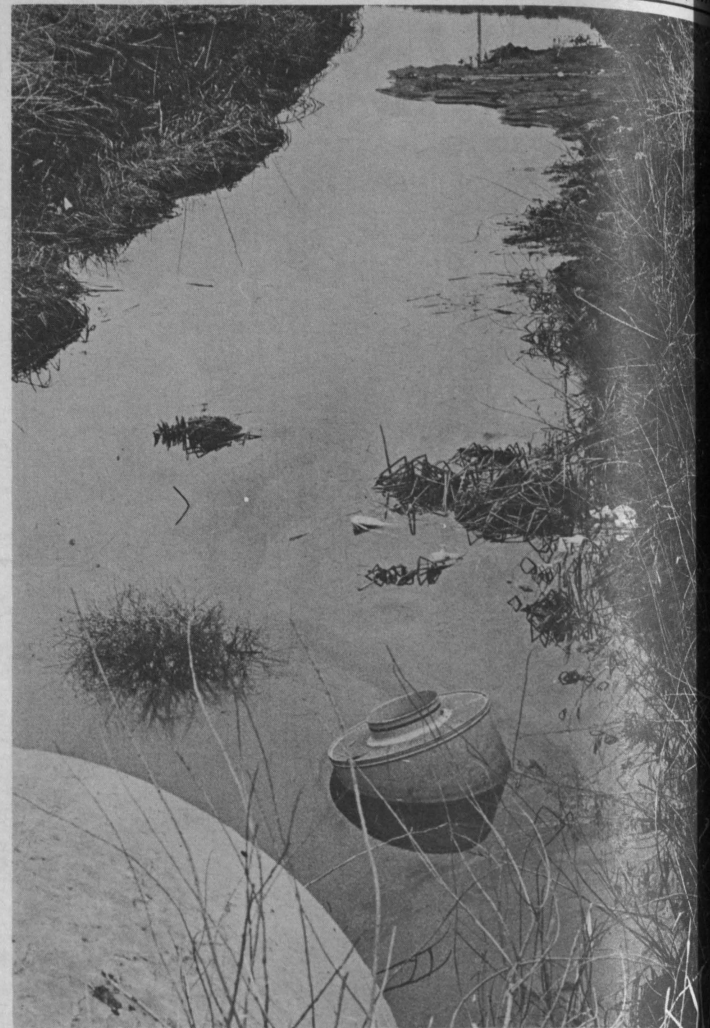
Perhaps the basic solution rests in the minds of each of us.

Pollution, whether of the Red River of the North or any other natural resource, is not going to be solved by criticizing the obvious sources, but only by individual effort and attitude revision.

"The real problem is the carelessness of the individual citizen," concluded Dr. Bromel.

"We have met the enemy, and he is us."

— Pogo



This is semi-stagnant Cass County drainage ditch Number three near the SAE fraternity house. Forever collecting various forms of flotsam and jetsam, and continuously emitting a very foul odor. (Photo by Pety)

Engineers-Bureaucracy Outliving Its Rationale

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following excerpts from "Dam Outrage: The Story of the Army Engineers" by Elizabeth B. Drew are reprinted with permission of the author. Copyright 1970 by The Atlantic Monthly Co., Boston, Mass.

As times change so do the nation's needs and priorities. But the Army Corps of Engineers just keeps rolling lobbies in Washington, winning more than 1 billion dollars a year from Congress to straighten rivers, build dams and dig canals that frequently serve only narrow interests and too often inflict the wrong kinds of change on the environment.

Few politicians publicly criticize the Corps, because almost all of them want something from it at some point—a dam, a harbor, a flood control project.

The overwhelming majority of Corps projects are attractive federal bonuses, given free of charge to communities—some local contributions may be involved in small flood-control or municipal-water-supply projects—and therefore they are highly prized.

There is no question that the civil works program of the Army Corps of Engineers, viewed over its long history, has benefited the country. It has made waterways

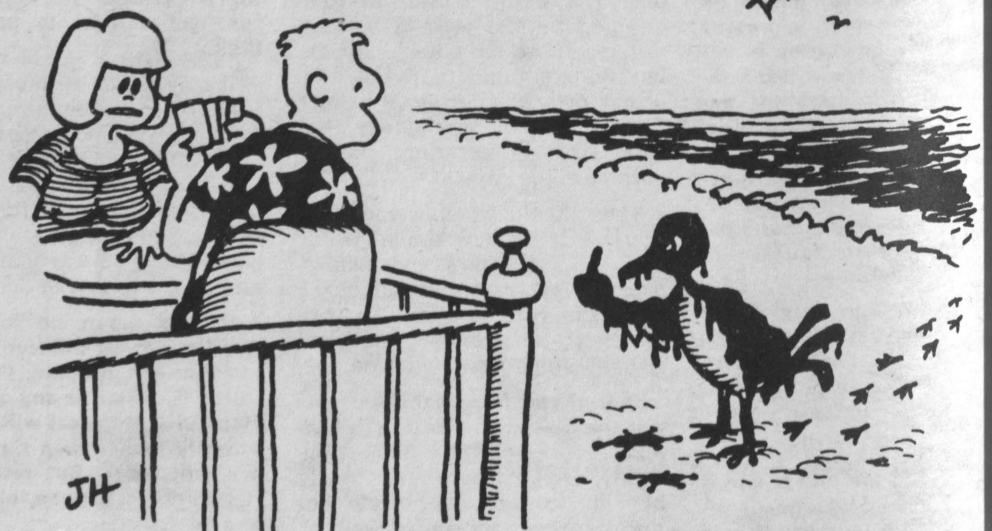
navigable and has provided hydroelectric power and flood control. Communities to which it has brought help have been genuinely grateful.

Now, however, it is a prime example of a bureaucracy that is outliving its rationale, and that is what is getting it into trouble.

As the Corps, impelled by bureaucratic momentum and political accommodation, has gone about its damming and dredging and "straightening" of rivers streams, it has brought down on itself the wrath of more and more people disturbed about the effects on the environment. (Continued on Page E-4)

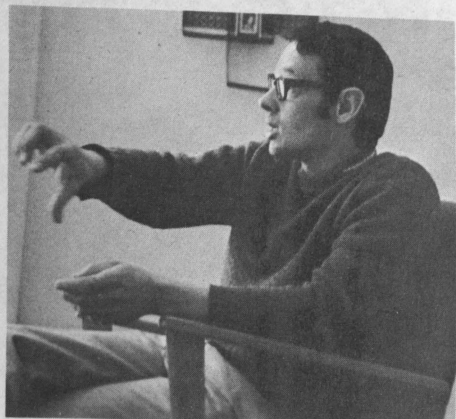


A typical city storm sewer glistens in the afternoon sun. This sewer deposits street run-off directly into the Red River, oil slick, small animals, junk and all.



"WELL... IT LOOKS AS IF WE'VE JUST ABOUT PUSHED OUR ENVIRONMENT TO ITS LIMIT."

Gust And Burgess Discuss Two Sides Of Kindred Dam



is a bus with a dirty back end, but more than the sooty deposit it puts on itself, it pours out a black exhaust that can be smelled for blocks behind it. It may be the worst vehicular polluter in town but far from the only one.

(Photo by Lemley)

Kindred Dam has become as much a symbol of the fight against environmental deterioration as air and water pollution in larger cities.

To weigh the pros and cons, Spectrum writer Bruce Tyley questioned Jacob Gust, civil engineer and member of the West Fargo City Commission, and Dr. Robert L. Burgess, associate professor of botany at NDSU. Gust is in favor of the dam and Burgess is opposed to the dam.

Land Owners in the Reservoir Area Will Sell Their Land?

Gust: Definitely. For the television special on Channel 4 about the dam, we had three people in one afternoon who would be interested in selling property if they got a fair price.

This represents about 10 per cent of the land in the reservoir area, and we think it is a good indication that better than 50 per cent of the residents desire to sell their property.

Burgess: Not necessarily. In that area there are only four people who are mildly interested in selling.

Why are these four so interested in selling? Why don't they put their land on the market? They're holding onto it hoping to get an inflated price for it.

What Recreational Values Will be Lost From Kindred Reservoir?

Gust: Even the nearest Minnesota lake of any size is located 50 miles from Fargo. A large demand for more water recreation in the lower Sheyenne Valley was disclosed in an outdoor recreation planning report prepared by the North Dakota Recreation Agency in 1966.

The reservoir would include boating, water-skiing, fishing, swimming, camping, picnicking, sight-seeing, hiking and sledding. About 2,500 acres have been set aside for these activities plus five fishing sites.

Burgess: The recreational potential of the proposed reservoir site has been greatly overstated by the Corps of Engineers (COE). They are assuming that the people in Fargo-Moorhead will change their lifetime habits and immediately turn their cars southwest to Kindred. This is unrealistic.

COE has said that the conservation pool will cover only 5,500 acres, but in three out of the last five years the reservoir would have been full — covering 14,500 acres. The Corps wants to play this down because what is going to be in the margin of land between the high and low levels of the reservoir are mud flats.

How Will Wildlife be Affected?

Gust: Initial wildlife losses would be offset by the reforestation program and the establishment of the 9,500 acre game management area recommended by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The cost of development and annual management would be paid by the federal government.

The ecology of the whole area is imbalanced now. One land owner in the area said that 15 years ago he took 30 deer a year. In the past four or five years the number of deer taken off the same land has been little or none. Also, the hunting of foxes has increased the population of mice and rats. Proper management of the area would definitely

result in increased wildlife.

Burgess: The Corps is claiming "wildlife enhancement" of the reservoir area. When the reservoir is first being filled wildlife populations will go down, naturally. If, for example, we have 1,000 deer in each of three areas along a river, and we dam the river, we're going to have 1,000 deer below the dam, 1,000 deer behind the reservoir and zero deer in the reservoir area.

A given area of land is capable of supporting only a finite population of wildlife. Through careful management it is possible to bring the populations up again, but I am doubtful that they could even bring it up to where it was before flooding the reservoir.

In that 9,500 acre game refuge, 700 acres of that is in the conservation pool, and only 2,700 acres of that is above the flood plain elevation. The Corps is misleading the public when it claims "wildlife enhancement."

What Form of Water Quality Control Will Exist?

Gust: 5,500 acres will be flooded to provide a permanent water conservation pool. Kindred Reservoir will provide a source of water supply for Fargo, West Fargo and Lisbon since the U.S. Public Health Service pointed out a need for water quality control storage to offset and dilute return flow from irrigation as a result of the Garrison diversion unit.

In other words, Kindred Reservoir will provide a means of mixing, diluting and regulating concentrations of agricultural and municipal pollutants in order to preserve the water quality of the Sheyenne and Red Rivers.

Burgess: The concentrations of organic pesticides and herbicides that have found their way into Lake Ashtabula have greatly depleted the water of oxygen necessary for game fish, and inorganic phosphates and nitrates from fertilizers have enabled an innocuous but undesirable blue-green algae to grow. The algae decomposes in the off-season, completely depleting the water of oxygen.

Will Kindred Dam Provide Adequate Flood Protection?

Gust: Since the Sheyenne River represents about 25 per cent of the total drainage area of the Red River, Kindred Dam would provide a large measure of flood protection not only to West Fargo, but it would relieve flood pressures along the Red River.

Kindred Dam would reduce the flow rate of the Sheyenne into the Red from 30,000 cfs to about 27,000 cfs. This would lower the river crest at West Fargo by six feet, and it would lower the Red River at Halstad by 0.8 feet.

Burgess: The proponents of the dam and the Corps have played down the fact that a lot of West Fargo's flood problem comes from the Maple River. Last Spring the Sheyenne at West Fargo was diked and kept within its banks.

The fact is, and Corps' report substantiates this, that residual damage can occur even though the Sheyenne is fully controlled unless zoning laws and building codes are changed so people won't be building on the Maple River's flood plain. There are many people in West Fargo who have been misled to believe that damming the Sheyenne will totally eliminate the flood problem. It won't.

Lashkowitz Aware Of Problems

Bruce Tyley

While Fargo and Moorhead are relatively pollution free, the primary problems concern disposal of sewage and garbage," said Fargo Mayor Michael Lashkowitz in a personal interview.

Fargo possesses the most advanced facilities for treatment of raw sewage available for a city of this size in this part of the country. The federal government continuously upgrades its standards, and operation for the mechanical treatment of raw sewage was implemented about six years ago at a cost of 1 million dollars.

Lashkowitz said the sewage facilities in Fargo were designed for a city of 80,000, and no raw sewage had been dumped into the Red River for several years.

As far as garbage disposal is concerned," Lashkowitz continued, "Fargo has a sanitary land fill which does not allow burning. We have a major problem with the disposal of rubber tires, auto tires and plastics do not break down with

The mayor pointed out that Moorhead has no room for sanitary land fill, and Fargo's land fill will last only another five years. Lashkowitz proposed an approach to the problem on a metropolitan basis, and he implied that unofficial discussions were already underway.

The development of river frontage into a scenic way has high priority," Lashkowitz said. "To free the Red River of debris and to preserve the environment adjacent to the river is a goal and an objective."

The Committee on Environment of the U.S.

Conference of Mayors was chaired by Lashkowitz, and it deals in matters of conservation and pollution.

"This indicates at the national level the grave seriousness of the environment and pollution problems," Lashkowitz continued. "It is our responsibility to gather a staff to develop legislative programs for Congressional consideration in order to begin and accelerate positive action preventing further deterioration of the environment.

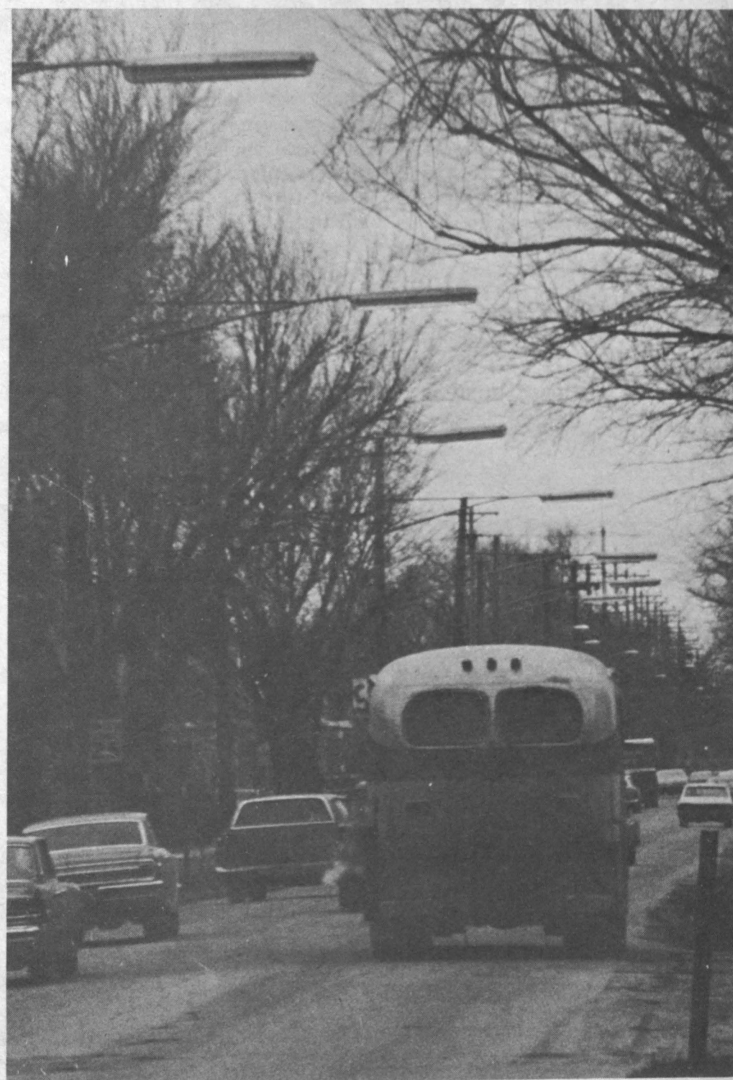
"The interest in ecological problems that now exists should not become a passing fancy or momentary flurry. We hope to be able to advise cities on their pollution problems, but we need the support of an active and concerned citizenry acting responsibly through the public sector," said Lashkowitz.

"It seems to me to be a matter of pride. The people simply must take pride in the maintenance of their communities."

Other pollution problems in the area are the ubiquitous American Crystal Sugar Plant and the Northern States Power generating station.

"We had found when investigating the obnoxious smell from the sugar beet refinery," Lashkowitz said, "that they had been recycling the same water and holding it in lagoons since October. As time went on, pollutants became more concentrated and hence the smell."

NSP is phasing out its downtown facility, Lashkowitz said, and he recommended the establishment of an "Environmental Council," representing cities in the region to review pollution problems and to set standards for industry.



God Bless The Child

Population Explosion --- A Requiem For The Masses?

by Bruce Tyley

While man continues to pollute his environment with reckless abandon, the obvious cause can be traced to the simple fact that we have too many people — too many people to feed, too many people to house properly, too many people to adequately handle the waste, too many people for limited recreational facilities and too many people creating too much strain on the ecosystem.

In the United States it can be argued that there is not yet a serious overpopulation problem, since there are still sufficient food and commodities for the majority of people.

But for how long? The crowding of the cities, the degeneracy of social order, the rising crime rates, the increasing stratification of social classes, the dismissal of old ideals, goals and virtues, the selfishness and apathy are all signs that the population in the United States has about reached its saturation point.

Obviously, the solution is to do something about the problem at its source. Sex is the high bastion of human activity and the ultimate form of expression, some advertisers say. Dr. David Reuben

in his book, "Everything You Ever Wanted to Know About Sex," says the reason sex is so common an activity is that it's fun. It is curious that "funsex" is so intimately involved in the reproductive process.

From the dawn of antiquity, man has been a prolific creature, and the urge to reproduce often transcends his own social mores in their essential glorification in theology, literature and entertainment.

That man has been monumentally successful in procreation of his own species, as evidenced by the 3.5 billion who now populate the earth, cannot be denied.

At present, the world population is multiplying so fast that in 35 years the population will double to 7 billion. Assuming constant growth rate, in 900 years the earth will be blessed with 60 million billion people. That is a density of 100 persons for every square yard of land and sea surface.

British physicist J. H. Fremlin pointed out that these people could be housed in a continuous 2,000-story building covering the entire planet. This would leave three or four yards of floor space for each person.

Yet even sex has its disadvantages in the creation of man's newest oldest problem — people pollution. With the obvious condition that even the affluent United States cannot feed the world forever, a solution to the problem lies in lowering the birth rate and/or raising the death rate.

Medical technology has enabled the developed countries to vastly reduce diseases in many parts of the "third world." i.e., the underdeveloped nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. While that may be heralded as a great triumph for humanitarianism, the intrinsic problem of feeding those whose lives were spared from malaria and cholera literally dwarfs the dwindling supplies in the West.

It may well be that those people who would have died from one disease or another are now doomed to starvation.

With the foregone conclusion that the population will not forfeit sex by decree, it is evident that the population must be brought under control by some artificial means. The concept of birth control is not a new one. It was formerly practiced as a means of stopping unwanted pregnancies rather than to control populations.

Down through the ages man has devised countless methods of preventing pregnancy, from peony roots to rubber phalanges. Ancient dabblers in this phallic art threw up their hands when their plant extracts and witch's brews had little or no contraceptive effect.

Even so, many of these concoctions by coincidence contained enough naturally occurring hormones that, in some cases, contraception occurred. This, at least, encouraged them to keep trying.

As science advanced, the solution became simple. Prevent sperm from reaching the ovum and voila! No pregnancy. Doctors, scientists and medical men put their heads together and devised all manners of contraceptives and apparatus designed with this purpose in mind.

Dr. N. Stevan Tanner, associate professor of pharmacology at NDSU, pointed out that mechanical devices such as diaphragms were not the final answer. Effective though they may be, many people preferred not to fiddle around with cumbersome machinery, and so the clamor for a fool-proof non-coital method of birth control went on.

At last, in the early '50s, medical science hit the jackpot. Observing that higher than normal levels of naturally occurring female sex hormones estrogen and progesterone inhibit ovulation, men developed synthetic steroids similar to their natural analogs that could be compressed into a pill.

Inevitably, the question must be raised — what are our priorities?

As populations increase, and food supplies remain relatively static, will agriculture continue to accelerate applications of insecticides, fertilizers and herbicides in hopes of increased yields?

Will industry continue to exploit new resources without recycling waste products in hopes of making a fast buck?

Will government bend to the pressures of lobbies advocating further despoilation of the land by public and private groups for short term gain and the prospect of profit?

And will man selfishly go on procreating unwanted children without regard for the rights and comforts of future generations?

The fact that man's desire to make a profit, even at the irreversible expense of destroying his world through overpopulation, is the bitterest irony of all.



What's he got to be unhappy about? It may be more than any of us realize. (Photo by Johnson)

Pollution Report To Be Part Of Daily Forecast

Editor's Note: The following is reprinted from Washington Merry-go-Round, by Jack Anderson, from the Washington Post.

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala.) would like to make pollution reports as familiar as weather reports, not only in newspapers and broadcasts, but on the telephone.

Sparkman is pushing a bill to require the Weather Bureau in each locality to give a pollution reading on the nearest body of water, as well as the atmosphere, at the same time the weather bulletins are issued.

Eventually, he wants the weather report to say where the dirtiest and the cleanest air in the nation may be on any given day, just as it now tells how hot it is in Death Valley or how cold in Butte, Mont.

Sparkman's lobbying for a clean environment coincides with "Earth Day," April 22, which is being celebrated throughout the nation as sort of ecological Independence Day.

"Ecological consciousness is the unifying principle through which we can begin to see the diverse goals and visions we in the movement share as elements of a possible total revolution. Unless there is such a unifying principle, ours will be the final failed revolution, and the destruction of the entire planet will be the result."

**Paul Prensky,
Win Magazine**

Engineers

(Continued from Page E-2)

A secret poll taken by the White House last year showed environmental concerns to be second only to Viet Nam in the public mind. This rather sudden general awareness of the science of ecology—the interrelationships between organisms and their environment—has brought projects which disturb the environment and the ecology, as Corps projects do, under unprecedented attack.

The Corps' philosophy, on the other hand, was recently expressed in a speech by its chief, Lt. General F. J. Clarke.

"With our country growing the way it is," he said, "we cannot simply sit back and let nature take its course."

The Army Corps of Engineers and its work have been a very important force in American life, with few questions asked. Yet it is not fair simply to castigate the Corps, for the politicians have made the decisions and the public has gone along.

General Clarke had a point when he said that the Corps is

being put "in the unhappy and, I can't help feeling, rather unfair position of being blamed for presenting a bill by people who have forgotten that they ate the dinner."

The major activities of the Corps are the damming, widening, straightening and deepening of rivers for barge navigation, building harbors for shipping and construction of dams and levees and reservoirs for flood control. It also works on disaster relief and tries to prevent beach erosion.

A project can serve several purposes: building waterways, providing flood control, hydroelectric power or water supply. As the Corps completed the most clearly needed projects in these categories, it found new purposes or rationales, for its dams.

The newer justifications are recreation and pollution treatment.

Pollution treatment (the government calls it "low-flow" augmentation") is provided by releasing water from a dam to wash the wastes downstream. But there are now more effective and less expensive ways of dealing with pollution.

Recreation is provided in the form of still-water lakes behind the dam, for speedboating, swimming and fishing.

But the fish that were previously there often do not continue to breed in the stilled water. And the recreation, not to mention the scenery, of the natural river that used to be there, is gone.

A flood-control channel is usually surrounded by cement banks, and the trees are cut down when a levee is built. When the water in a reservoir is let out during the dry months, or for "low-flow augmentation," the "recreation area can become a mud flat."



An airplane furnishes an example of air and noise pollution as it flies over apartments near the campus. (Photo by Petty)

Doherty Is Challenged

Note: Last week the Spectrum covered a story on Sen. Ed Doherty's speech to the Young Republicans. With the story, Doherty challenged the credibility of former Spectator Editor Don Homuth. The following letter is a reply to that challenge.

Open Letter to Mr. Doherty in the Spectrum:

Mr. Doherty, Mr. Homuth read the Bible. I personally know of at least one case where he proved his knowledge of the Bible to be better than that of the minister formerly of Fargo. Mr. Doherty, Mr. Homuth know something about war. Personally carried on a correspondence with him while he was in Viet Nam for 16 months.

Mr. Doherty, the distortion over-simplification is not Mr. Homuth's but belongs to those he is writing about, for as he said in reference to those who staged "march for victory," "If there are no 'communists,' there would be no problems in the world."

The distortion arises because we cannot always find a scapegoat for our problems. The problems in our world are real; to blame them on some fanciful conspiracy called "communism" is to over-simplify the realities of life.

The problems will not run away because you and your kind call them "communist," and they will end with your so-called "victory" in Viet Nam. We either look through our eyes and use our ability to find solutions, or they will kill us to death.

Yes, Mr. Doherty, there is a story in the Bible which says just what Mr. Homuth said (although he put it in modern language so people would really understand). I suggest you look up Luke 18: 10-14.

Yes, Mr. Doherty, the Bible does say, "Thou Shalt Not Kill." Even the laws of North Dakota require the Ten Commandments to be posted in every room where instruction takes place. Where would our armies come from if the young really came to believe that statement?

Furthermore, Mr. Doherty, how come those who claim to believe in the "Gospel of Love" — which is another acceptable name for the New Testament, can believe in killing? I believe Jesus once said, "Love your enemies" — but I'll check with Mr. Homuth to find out if such a statement is in the Bible.

I make an offer to you, Mr. Doherty: you may use the University YMCA Lounge at 1130 College St. to put Mr. Homuth to the test to see who knows more about the Bible, Viet Nam, the Bill of Rights, etc. If that place isn't big enough to hold all the people who might enjoy seeing you get set back on your heels, I'll arrange for a larger room.

The hate exhibited on that "Victory March" by so-called "Christians" is a long way from those words of Jesus, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

Russell E. Myers
Executive Director
YMCA of NDSU

Unpainted Walls Deemed Unlivable

by Kim Osteros,
married student senator

The new married student housing is proving greatly superior to present housing. New buildings, more privacy and more room all add to the appeal of the apartments.

Other conditions exist, however, which will detract from their appeal to the married student.

The rent is high. Although it has been lowered from initial proposals, the rent still stands at \$73 over present North Court rent costs. Better accommodations may warrant the high rent; however, it will restrict the number of married students initially taking advantage of the housing.

The most incongruous aspect of the housing is the fact that it won't be painted at the present time. This is only temporary, according to the University. Painting was intentionally left out of the contract to save money. According to Norm Seim, director of Housing, painting of

the units would have decreased the number of units built.

A University administrator said painting would have eliminated construction of nine units, having a total cost of \$117,000.

However, upon careful study, I find the cost involved would amount to less than one-half of this \$117,000. Estimates for painting cement blocks ran from 8-20 cents per square foot. This amount, when figured for total wall space, excluding the finished kitchen and bathroom, would equal \$19,230 for the lower estimate to less than \$50,000 for the higher. This is a far cry from \$117,000.

Livability is a quality which should be included in a housing project whether it be dorms or apartments. The person who realizes this quality most is the wife.

Living in a small apartment is depressing. But spending all your time in a small, grey, cement-block walled apartment is unbearable.

Unpainted, unsealed cement

block sweats, it does not hold moisture in or out. Also, unsealed cement block absorbs cooking greases and dust from the air, which gets into the rough surface making it impossible to keep clean. The dirty, greasy walls will also be an enormous detriment to future painting.

Last of all, what is meant by temporary? According to Seim, temporary means only for a couple of years. It is interesting to note that temporary arrangements on this campus are notorious for lasting more than just a couple of years where buildings are concerned.

I hope the University will reconsider, and finish the apartments now rather than procrastinating in favor of a later date.

I believe the painting is a necessity and that it should be done before occupancy. It is important not only for those married students who will make immediate use of the apartments but also for those in the years to come.

COMMENTARY

MARRIED STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Annual Spring Dance

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 9 - 12:30

Dance to the Universal Joints

at the Moose Lodge

FREE for all NDSU Married Students



Two new Chevelles at two new lower prices.



Chevelle 4-Door Sedan

\$148* less

than our previous lowest priced 4-door.



Chevelle Sport Coupe

\$147* less

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Economic Planners Course Held

A four-day economic development course was held here last week under the direction of Earl Steward, director of NDSU Center for Economic Development. It was conducted by the American Industrial Development Council under guidance from the Economic Development Administration and the Office of Economic Op-

portunity.

The course dealt mainly with bringing industry to Indian reservations, and looked at economic development on a very broad basis. An explanation of basic industrial development and various other background information dominated the first day of lectures.

The role of the planner in developing a comprehensive plan was discussed. Included under a comprehensive plan is concern for the social, economic and physical needs of Indians. Manpower and training are important parts of this plan. None of the benefits of a comprehensive plan can be taken advantage of without adequate training.

The course ended with discussions on utilizing federal programs, selecting and attraction of industries and public relation techniques.

Miss Dahl Is Honored With Fellowship

Linda Dahl, senior in sociology, was awarded a \$3,000 fellowship by Phi Kappa Phi honor society. She will attend the University of Wisconsin next fall, to continue her work in sociology.

Miss Dahl was one of 20 persons selected for the honor from a group of more than 100 of the nation's outstanding college seniors and recent graduates.

Phi Kappa Phi is a national scholastic organization with chapters at 117 colleges and universities throughout the nation.

More than \$2,000,000 in fellowships have been awarded to more than 200,000 scholars by the society since the founding of its endowment fund in 1932.

Because Miss Dahl received a previous training program fellowship, she will be unable to accept the \$3,000 but will still be awarded the honor of a Phi Kappa Phi Fellowship.

THOMPSON HALL ELECTS

The following were elected officers for Thompson Hall: Janice Best, president; Bonnie Nelson, vice president; Yvonne Braaten, secretary; and Peggy Roswick, treasurer.

INDIAN MOVIE

India America Association will show *Dosti*, an Indian movie, at 2:30 p.m., April 25 in the Ballroom.

The movie has won various awards at Indian and international festivals. It has English subtitles.

Tickets will be sold for \$1 and proceeds will go to the 'Shina Memorial Fund.' Shina, late president of Indian America Association, was killed in a car crash.

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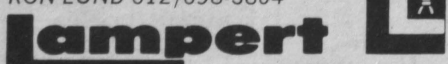
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Lyon's Poetry In Scopcraeft

A poem, "The Man," by Richard Lyons, associate professor of English, is included in the latest issue of *Scopcraeft* magazine, a local literary publication.

Lyons' poem was used in the Poetry and Jazz series, performed by poets and the Ward Kirk Jazz ensemble in the Fargo-Moorhead area, and later shown as a telefilm on the National Educational Television Network.

Scopcraeft is available at the Varsity Mart and Browne bookstore in Moorhead.

Darwinism Is Lecture Topic

Hibernation and Darwinism will be the subjects of two talks by a University of California professor speaking Wednesday at NDSU.

Dr. Eric T. Pengelley, associate professor of biology at the University of California, Riverside, will talk about "Comparative Behavior and Physiology of Hibernation" in a 4:30 p.m. talk at Stevens Hall.

"Darwinism and The Darwin" will be the topic of an 8 p.m. talk by Pengelley in the Union Ballroom. Both talks are open to the public at no charge.

The lectures are sponsored by the Department of Zoology under the auspices of the American Institute of Biological Sciences.

social spectra

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Jean Bergquist and Kevin Melloch; Jan Robinson and Paul Timmerman

Wanda Wasche and Dan Heintzman; Nancy Johnson and Neil Jordheim

ENGAGED

Judy Tofte (Mpls.) and David Olson

Sue Alm and Wes Pfau

Linda Bjornson (St. Lukes) and Steve Frosile

Dianne Haarstick and David Hennes

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Ray


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Buffalo chips

by Mitch Felchle

BISON SPRING SPORTS WAITING FOR SPRING

Bison baseballers were rained out of a doubleheader Saturday at Vermillion, S.D., after completing only the single Friday game of their scheduled three-game series. The defending North Central conference champs had previously been snowed out of four or five tentatively scheduled warm-up games prior to their opening conference series against Northern Iowa in early April.

A single game against Minnesota-Morris set for today probably won't be played and the big weekend series against South Dakota State to be played here Friday and Saturday will depend on how fast the grounds dry.

Coach Roger Grooter's track team has seen little outdoor work and will undoubtedly be rusty once they do get to compete outside. The Valley City State Invitational scheduled for last Wednesday had to be cancelled and today's dual meet at Mayville State is no longer possible. An abbreviated squad of Bison tracksters should get some work against top-flight competition this Friday and Saturday when they compete in the Drake Relays in Des Moines, Iowa.

Bison tennis players have yet to play a match and last week's snows make this week's schedule unsure. The scheduled opener against St. John's last Wednesday had to be cancelled and a dual meet tomorrow against MSC will likely meet a similar fate. When the tennis team does start its season, the singles setup would look like this: Steve Hubbard, Jerry Caulfield, Pat Driscoll, Tom Driscoll, Wayne Cary and Pat Riley.

Coach Erv Kaiser's golf team is slated to return to action this Friday with the Cobber-Dragon Invitational at the Moorhead Country Club. The golf team has not played since an early March northern tour. Chances are that this Friday's meet—if it can be played at all—will be held under less than ideal conditions.

All in all it's been a very discouraging spring for Bison athletes who have practiced long and hard for action. A break in the weather should bring a flurry of activity as rescheduled contests are held and weathered-out activities are made up.

BISON FOOTBALL A BROTHERLY AFFAIR

The Bison spring football roster lists the names of three brother combinations—Mike and Joe Cichy, Jon and Dick Hanson, and Tim and Tom Marman—and two other names that have been familiar to SU football fans—Kallenbach and Helgason.

Mike Cichy, a returnee from the service who was a regular offensive center for 1963 and 1964 Bison teams, and Joe Cichy, returning Kodak All-American strong safety, will be teammates for the first time in their careers. Jon Hanson is a freshman slated for work at offensive guard, and Dick Hanson is a returning regular at defensive tackle.

Both Tim Marman, an outside linebacker, and Tom Marman, defensive end, were part-time starters a year ago and should play a big part in the veteran Bison defense for 1970.

Paul Kallenbach, a freshman working at fullback, is the youngest brother of George Kallenbach, a two-year regular cornerback in 1966 and 1967 Bison teams. Harvey Helgason, a freshman outside linebacker, is the brother of graduating senior middle line-backer and co-captain Stu Helgason.

BOTTOM OF THE PILE

For those of you who have made it this far, I offer an explanation for the sports coverage/lack of (choose one) sports coverage today . . . it's called North Dakota spring.

Marsden Leads Herd To Victory

The NDSU Bison defeated the University of South Dakota Coyotes 5-1 in the opening contest of their scheduled NCC three-game series, but saw the final two games cancelled by rain. The victory raised the Bison's NCC record to 6-1, while dropping the Coyotes to 1-5.

Bison pitching ace Dick Marsden led the Herd's victory, allowing only five hits and no earned runs while recording ten strike-outs. Marsden's record now stands at 3-1 and his strike out total is 34, including 17 he recorded last week against Morningside College.

The Bison scored first in the top of the fourth inning for a 1-0 lead. But the Coyotes retaliated with their only score of the game in the bottom of the fourth to tie the game at 1-1. With bases loaded and one out in the fourth, Bison booted a sure double-play ball to allow the USD score.

The Bison regained the lead

for good in the top of the fifth with a single run and sealed the victory with a three-run explosion in the top of the sixth.

Senior leftfielder Tim Mjos opened the sixth with a single and went to second on a passed ball. Senior rightfielder Joe McMenamy followed with a walk to put men on first and second.

A double by freshman catcher Mike Grande scored both Mjos and McMenamy and when the Coyotes bobbled the relay throw, Grande scored.

The Bison have a non-conference doubleheader with the University of Minnesota-Morris scheduled for today at Jack Williams Field beginning at 6 p.m. They return to conference play this weekend with a three-game set against the South Dakota

State Jackrabbits. The first game is scheduled for Friday at Jack Williams Field beginning at 3 p.m. The Saturday doubleheader action will start at noon.

The Bison trail league-leading Mankato State in the all-important percentage column by .143. If the Bison can sweep the Jackrabbits they will enter the crucial showdown with the MSC Indians, with an opportunity to take over sole position of first place in the NCC.

NCC STANDINGS:

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Mankato State	4	0	1.000	1/2
NDSU	6	1	.857	—
Northern Iowa	6	3	.667	1
UND	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Augustana	3	5	.375	3 1/2
SDSU	1	3	.250	3 1/2
USD	1	5	.167	4 1/2
Morningside	0	4	.000	4 1/2

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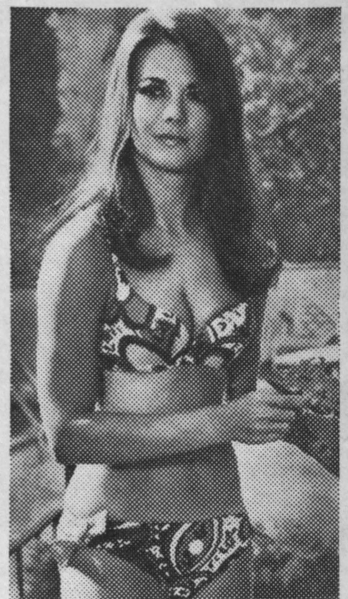
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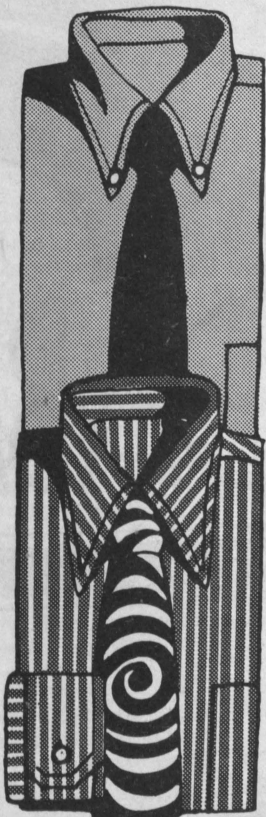


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Intramural Trophy SAE-ATO Affair

With four sports to be tabulated and four others to be played, the race for the overall intramural trophy has turned into a two-way affair between Alpha Tau Omega (ATO) and Sigma Alpha Epsilon (SAE).

ATO is leading with 415 points, SAE is right behind with 385.

Bowling, billiards, table tennis and archery have been completed but points have not been awarded. In bowling, SAE eliminated ATO in the first round playoffs and continued to take second place.

ATO won the billiards championship while SAE didn't make the playoffs. SAE managed fourth in table tennis, one more win than ATO which was defeated in the first round of playoffs. In archery, SAE outshot ATO by 16 total points.

The unofficial total for these events would give ten more points to ATO, to place them 40 points ahead of SAE.

The four sports left to be played are tennis, golf, track and softball.



Spring football practice sessions were in full swing until weekend weather conditions slowed activity. Here head coach Ron Erhardt, flanked by assistants Jim Driscoll (left) and Bob Fortier (right), listens in on the Bison huddle. (Photo by Casperson)

classified ads

Rates: 5c per word with a minimum charge of 50c. Cash in advance, no credit will be allowed. Deadline is 8 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday. Ads may be brought to The SPECTRUM office, 2nd floor, Memorial Union, or for information call 235-9550 or 237-8929.

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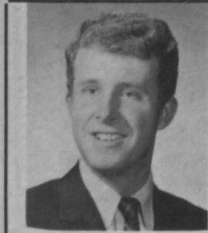
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