

Spectrum

North Dakota State University Newspaper
Volume 90 Issue 23 Friday, December 13, 1974

te experience as factor Swiontek-Vandal win

Steve Swiontek and Greg Vandal, the victors in the SU student government race for president and vice president, acted on their experience in student government as one of the factors contributing to their victory.

"We had the experience and we had that to the students; we were the only team running which had any elective or appointive experience in student government," Vandal said.

Swiontek said the team's preparation of issues to students was a factor in the win. He said he had campaigned hard on issues speaking before student groups and individuals about the major concerns their administration was interested in.

While expressing satisfaction with the relatively large voter turnout (an increase over previous election) Swiontek and Vandal said they did not consider their victory by a large margin as any mandate from the students.

The executive team was uncertain about the effect of the so-called "joke" candidates on their campaign. "It's difficult to say whether they helped or hurt us," Vandal said. "It could have gone either way."

"They had a point they wished to express, but unfortunately, I don't think an election is the proper place," Vandal commented.

"They tried to impress upon students that student government is a farce. I wish instead of

joking about it they would get involved and help contribute to the efforts of student government," he continued.

Swiontek said the team would work on fulfilling its campaign promises and organizing its administration before it took over Jan. 1.

"We plan to put more people in student government offices, look at budget considerations and start the intern program before January," Swiontek said.

Swiontek and Vandal said they are happy the campaign is over and they are looking forward to getting to work.

"We're happy the politics is finished. Hopefully we can start working with students and get down to meeting student needs," Swiontek commented.

Computer delays hamper count

The team of Steve Swiontek and Greg Vandal captured the student presidency and vice presidency Wednesday with 47 percent of the total votes cast, a 1,000-vote lead over their closest contenders, Bruce Ritter and Darcy Maixner.

The location of polls in each room and in the Union contributed to the large voter turnout, about 2,200 students.

The senate race in Churchill-Stockbridge extremely close, with Erdman having 77 votes and Rogers 79. There will be a recount in this district.

The election, organized and conducted single-handedly by Student Court Chief Justice Dennis Bier, has been criticized for questionable voting practices and slow election results.

The SU Computer Center was responsible for totaling the votes and reporting tallies.

Jim Nelson of the Computer Center designed the program for recording the votes and was in charge of running the program Wednesday night. Many of the delays reportedly happened at this stage of the setup.

Nelson said he didn't have enough time to write up the program between the filing deadline of 5 p.m. Friday and Wednesday morning. He needed the list of persons running for election and also needed time to run the program through a few times to get the bugs out.

His program was ready to go Wednesday, but no one had counted on the large voter turnout, and the machine "blew space" (overloaded half way through the program.)

He started it over and got the final product about 11 p.m. Wednesday. The only problem was that no one had the authority to

say it was the final count.

Holdups also occurred when several of the people in charge of collecting computer cards at the dorms closed the polls at 5 p.m., locked the cards in their rooms and went to eat dinner. All the cards were collected by about 7 p.m. by Bier and Dave Walsvik, a Student Court member.

After the cards were collected and taken to the Computer Center, they were set up to run and left for a work study student to put into the computer. She didn't know she was to start them, which resulted in another hour and a half delay.

Some voters didn't fill out the computer cards correctly, and these had to be redone by hand at the center before they were ready for the computer.

Also, all write-in votes had to be recorded by hand from the backs of the computer cards. This



STEVE SWIONTEK AND GREG VANDAL (Photo by Jerry Anderson)

Election results

Student president/ vice president

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| ★ Steve Swiontek/ Greg Vandal | 965 |
| Jeff Gehrke/ Robert Odney | 125 |
| Jerry Gettel/ Dave Peters | 160 |
| Bruce Ritter/ Darcy Maixner | 442 |
| Tim Holey/ Daymon Kukuk | 147 |
| Mike Skjei/ Mark Axness | 198 |

BOSP

| | |
|-----------------|------|
| Kathy Spanjer | 995 |
| ★ Kevin Johnson | 1098 |
| ★ Steve Bolme | 1088 |

Senators - Residential Areas

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Churchill-Stockbridge | |
| ★ Chuck Rogers | 79 |
| Mark Erdman | 77 |
| Michael Obrien | 36 |

Reed-Johnson

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| ★ Rick Olson (write in) | 17 |
| Kevin Thorson ("") | 12 |

Burgum-Dinan-Weible

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| ★ Jean Anderson | 174 |
| ★ Ellen Kosse | 116 |

High Rise

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| ★ Ramona Berger | 328 |
| ★ Tom Beck | 356 |

Married Students

| | |
|------------------|----|
| ★ James L. Adams | 38 |
|------------------|----|

Fraternity-Sorority

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| ★ David Jones | 124 |
| Bruce Quick | 86 |

Off campus

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| ★ Leon Axtman | 230 |
| ★ Rod Ellwein | 253 |
| ★ Larry Holt | 305 |
| ★ Keith Knudson | 268 |
| ★ Sandy Thompson | 288 |
| ★ Donald Schmidt | 239 |
| ★ Roger Johnson | 277 |
| Jo Alleback | 203 |

Campus Attractions

| | |
|--------------|------|
| ★ Brad Logan | 1728 |
|--------------|------|

Senators - Academic Areas

| | |
|------------------|-----|
| Agriculture | |
| ★ Scott Miller | 181 |
| ★ Alan Zeithamer | 85 |

Humanities and Social Sciences

| | |
|-----------------|-----|
| ★ Chuck Johnson | 134 |
| ★ Kristen Aas | 128 |
| Bill Weaver | 73 |
| ★ Larry Yule | 52 |
| Johnson | 102 |

Science and Math

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Eugene Anderson | 26 |
| Bech | 23 |
| Janet Littlejohn | 36 |
| ★ Rod Rohrich | 57 |
| Thorson | 26 |

Architecture and Engineering

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| ★ Robert Podoll | 97 |
| Rom Harley | 74 |

Home Ec

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| ★ Pam Fahl | 242 |
| Deb Kjelland | 217 |

Pharmacy

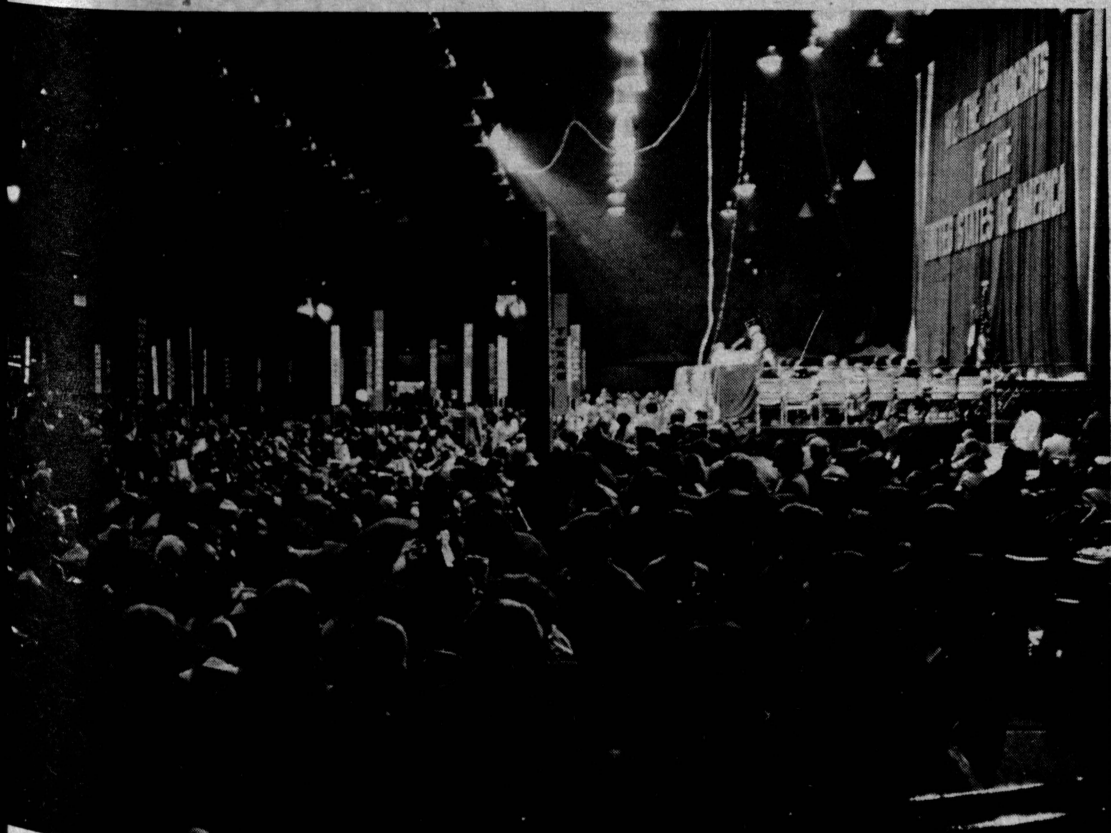
| | |
|--------------|-----|
| ★ Troy Green | 182 |
|--------------|-----|

University Studies

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| ★ Doug Burgum | 178 |
| Cathy Monroe | 157 |

Grad School

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| ★ Ghazanfar Rashid | 39 |
|--------------------|----|



Spectrum staff members, Colleen Connell and Kevin Johnson, were recently joined in Kansas City, Mo., by 2,000 delegates, hundreds of media representatives, and several thousand guests and observers at the historic Democratic mid-term convention. For their stories and photos, see pages 6 and 7.

Applications for editor sought

Applications are now being accepted for the position of Spectrum Editor for the term of December 18, 1974 to February 28, 1976. Application blanks are available at The Spectrum Office and must be filed there before Friday, December 13, 1974.

Army competitive with civilian jobs

The Army is competing successfully with civilian jobs and private industry because of the many benefits the service has to offer, according to Master Sergeant Bob Klein, a recruiter in Fargo.

One benefit the Army offers for college graduates is a starting salary of \$437 a month with a raise coming in four months after enlistment.

Army personnel also receive free medical and dental care. College graduates become officers upon enlistment.

Army personnel with a college degree who have dependents receive an extra \$180 to defray the cost of rations and quarters, Klein said.

Klein cited a recent study done by what he termed "a reputable firm," which found that a young male living in New York City would have to make \$10,000 per year to equal the total salary and benefits given to an Army private.

The Army offers educational benefits under the G.I. Bill, which also assists veterans in obtaining loans. Veterans can receive between \$220 and \$270 a month for educational purposes.

Klein pointed out the Army is putting increased emphasis on education at all posts, with many posts having colleges on or near them.

The emphasis is placed on education at all levels, from aiding those who have not finished high school to helping people get their master's degree.

According to Klein, there are three options open for college graduates enlisting in the Army.

The first option is a two-year program where the enlistee can choose job training or a European assignment.

The second option consists of three years in the Army where the enlistee can choose job training and then be sent either state-side or overseas.

The third option is a four-year enlistment. The person enlisting receives either a \$1,500 or a \$2,500 bonus if they enlist for what is called a shortage skill. Examples of shortage skills are electronic communications and combat engineering.

Persons enlisting under this option have a guarantee of where they will be assigned.

After enlisting, the new officer goes through eight weeks of basic training and is then sent to school. After completing training,

the person is assigned to a unit.

The Army discourages families from going with the enlistee while he is in training. Klein said it is hard enough to adjust to a new life style without having to worry about a family.

The family can join the person enlisting after training and either establish residence on the post or off the post.

A college student who leaves school before graduation may choose from the same options as the college graduate, but starts out at a lower rate of pay. The enlistee who has not finished school receives \$380, with a raise to \$383 after four months.

A high school graduate also can choose from the three options but enlists at a lower rate of pay.

Klein said he did not want the Army to be accused of stealing students away from college, but the G.I. Bill provides a good lure for the Army.

He said students who return to school after leaving the Army are more sure of their goals and have more money. They don't have to worry about part-time employment as the G.I. Bill provides up to \$12,000 for veterans to use for educational purposes.

"Most educators agree that the vet is a better student," he added.

Not all benefits are tangible, Klein said. Maturity caused by personal accomplishment is one intangible goal, he said.

Others are travel, which Klein said is an education in itself, and the opportunity to interact with others from differing economic, social and ethnic backgrounds.

Another benefit is the different types of social groups a veteran can join after he gets out of the service. Klein stressed that different people will place value on many different things.

According to Klein, it is getting increasingly difficult to join the Army. He said the physical, mental and moral standards are now higher than they have ever been. "Some young men just don't make it," he said.

Moral waivers are required from a commanding officer to permit men who have been convicted of a felony to join the Army. Two or more "driving while intoxicated," or 6 or more traffic violations are enough to keep some men out of the Army, which has been an all-volunteer force since just before Thanksgiving.

According to Klein, enlistments have increased. The Department of Defense sets a number it would like to see recruited and last month the Fargo recruiters enlisted more than the suggested number.

This is a different situation from last year when enlistments were down, but Klein added that he is not as concerned as he was last year because things have been going so well.

Women receive the same benefits, salaries and most of the job opportunities as men do, Klein said. About 80 per cent of all the jobs in the Army are open to women. The restrictions are those jobs that concern direct combat assignments.

According to Klein, the Commander of the Women's Army Corps does not feel that it is appropriate for women to serve in combat assignments.

Klein said jobs are always

being reviewed and more are opening up to women. "Women are demanding and receiving the jobs they feel they can do," he added.

Women must score higher on tests to get into the Army because a certain number is set for the Women's Army Corps. Last year, there were 20,800 women in the Army and by 1978, the Army hopes to have 24,000 women enlisted. Women make up 3 per cent of the Army forces.

Other benefits the Army offers are a 30-day paid vacation every year and retirement after 20 years, when a person receives 50 per cent of his or her base pay with 2½ per cent added for each additional year up to 75 per cent of base pay.

All benefits of free medical and dental care, as well as others, are given to retired Army personnel. According to Klein, "That's pretty hard to beat."

Computer Center from page 1

took additional time.

According to Walsvik, filling out computer cards is easier than the old method of making "Xs" on ballots.

Both Nelson and Walsvik blamed students for not knowing how to fill out a computer card. Walsvik said they figured that all students had run into a computer test in a class by now and would know what to do.

Evidently, some did not, because Walsvik said some students had voted for too many people in one district and some which had write-in votes on the front of the card.

Nelson said he was happy with the way the program turned out and plans to produce an all-encompassing one to be adapted and used for any election.

Concerning students voting twice, or non-students illegally voting, Walsvik said, "We could have checked IDs and stamped them, but we decided to trust the students. It takes less time this way."

Walsvik said the computer process was used because it takes less time, and doesn't need many students to count the votes. He said SU is the only college to make computer voting work, and he wants to keep using it here.

One suggestion to make the computer portion of the election easier is to hold the election a week later, thus giving the com-

puter people more time to get ready. This would also enable the Student Court people to check IDs because winter quarter registration would be completed.

According to Walsvik, "We've asked (Student President Steve Bolme), I don't know how many times to move the election up near Christmas vacation."

Walsvik also said this had its drawbacks because the election can fall too close to vacation, and then votes don't get counted in time.

According to Walsvik, there are seven Student Court members, three of whom devoted most of their recent time to the election.

Walsvik said it would have gone smoother if they would have had more help. According to Nelson, Bier was the only one who showed up at the Computer Center during the month of planning.

"We did the best job we could," Walsvik said. "Bier should be commended for his part in the election."

Soul travel lecture planned

Eckankar, the ancient art of soul travel, will be the subject Monday, an introductory lecture in the Union, Room 102.

The lecture will be given by Dennis Johnson, philosophy major at MSC.

The basic principle of Eckankar teaches we can have solace in the higher states of consciousness and in soul travel experiences, such as those which were common in the lives of the early Christian saints and the early eastern adepts.

The nature of Eckankar is the freedom from all things.

The lecture is free to the public.

Concern for resources urged

"Students should be concerned with protecting our nation's air, water and land resources," states part of a resolution written for the November National Student Association (NSA) conference by SU Student Vice-President L. Roger Johnson.

Johnson is in favor of a strip mining moratorium. "The only way coal can be developed in North Dakota is by strip mining," he asserted.

His resolution prohibited massive coal development until "Land reclamation is demonstrated to be totally feasible and is required on all strip-mined lands."

Johnson also wrote a Garrison Diversion Project construction moratorium resolution.

Both resolutions were passed by a large majority.

The United States State Department, United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States President's Council on Environmental Quality, and the National Audubon Society have already requested the Garrison Diversion moratorium, according to Johnson.

There are several other factors besides these requests that the construction of the Garrison Diversion is going on in spite of.

The noncompletion of a final environmental impact statement, numerous instances of land ownership injustices, the lack of detailed studies to determine irrigability, and the lack of completed groundwater studies were all reasons for a moratorium listed in Johnson's resolution.

BLURB PROTOCOL

All blurbs submitted for publication MUST include a description of the occurrence and its time, day and location and the name and telephone number of the person submitting the notice. The Spectrum reserves the right to reject any blurb not having all of the above. The deadline for all blurbs is 5 p.m. two days before publication.

Program offered Spain summer

Would you like to spend several weeks touring Spain and studying at the University of Madrid?

Plans are in progress for the 11th Summer Program in Spain by Augustana College.

Last year 96 students from 25 states, Cuba, Canada and Puerto Rico spent time on campus at the University of Madrid. They toured La Mancha, visited other historical places, travelled through famous cities as Cordoba, Sevilla, Granada and Malaga.

They spent time in Moorish Mosques and Christian Cathedral, Moroccan night clubs, at flamenco dances, fortresses, and stayed in deluxe hotels during their tour.

If you are interested in participating, write Dr. A. Doresten, Augustana College, Rock Island, IL 61201, as soon as possible because space is limited.

SPALDING


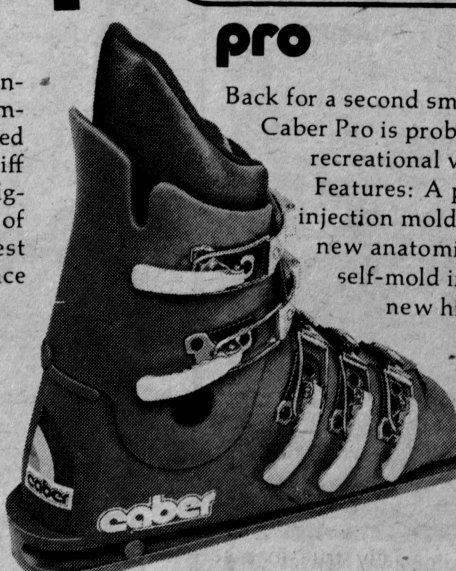
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Brand new, for the expert and advanced intermediate recreational skier. High performance comes from the heart of its injected foam core. A medium-soft tip and stiff tail, with appropriate torsional rigidity, lets you go in all kinds of snow. One of the lowest priced high-performance skis around.

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pro

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'Mount Rushmores carved in soft soap'

By Ron Ramsey
SU Architecture Dept.

Editor's note: The following is the first of a series of essays by persons with special viewpoints about historic buildings and issues reflecting or affecting the quality of our life styles.

Among the disciplines to be represented are architecture, literature, music, art, political science, philosophy, economics, and history.

We live in a throw-away culture. That's not news, but it does have some direct and timely implications on several issues pending in North Dakota.

I'd like to address this first "guest essay" to a number of those issues from my vantage [moving from the general to particular] as citizen, architectural historian and all-around malcontent.

I'd like especially to address the issue of historic preservation; but, before the chill of those words sets in, let me qualify.

In a throw-away brochure promoting his latest book, Gore Vidal comments on "history." Vidal maintains that historical consciousness is necessary for an understanding of our present condition and for projecting any future course.

Yet Vidal notes a recent national survey of high school students which places history last in popularity among 50 subjects.

And why not. "What kid could enjoy the useless Mount Rushmores carved in soft soap our schools present them with?" It numbs and patronizes; and, even worse, it alienates people from their history.

"Preservation" likewise conjures up images of the embalming process: dusty exhibitions and stereotyped presentations. But if "history" is last week's news (as well as the Crimean War), and if "preservation" means giving continued life to the past (as well as saving the Grand Canyon), then historic preservation is something in which we are all inevitably involved.

We live in one vast historic resource, a living heritage where the past and present are continuous, and mutually exclusive.

The rationale for preservation is diverse. Cultural, environmental, economic and other factors encourage and often necessitate it; if you'd like to look about it, stop by my office anytime. For now, let's get down to some case studies.

The Northern Pacific Depot on Main Avenue is the single building in this community in greatest jeopardy. Several factors demand its preservation.

As a piece of historic architecture, it is without equal in Fargo-Moorhead: its architect Cass Gilbert produced an excellent example of the Richardsonian Romanesque.

For decades, during the peak of passenger rail transportation, the Northern Pacific Depot served as the hub of central Fargo. Literally dozens of trains came and went every day and fine restaurants and shops developed around it. Fargoans used the Depot and its parks as a convenient meeting and socializing place.

The building also represents an irreplaceable quantity and quality of space. Its sheer cubic footage makes demolition economically questionable.

Projects for preservation now seem moderately good, except for two important questions. Why has the city not acknowledged its ownership of the building, which was acquired as an outright gift from the Burlington Northern Railroad?

And are the broadest interests of the public being insured during negotiations for its adaptive use?

For such an important structure, public ownership seems wise; and for such a pivotal structure in Fargo's history, the broadest cultural uses seem equally important.

My suspicion of municipal motives in this matter are well justified, in light of similar situations across the United States. The city of Moorhead presents a good example.

At the southeast corner of Fifth and Main in Moorhead, there is a vacant lot. That lot once contained the old Carnegie library built in 1906 by Fargo architect Milton Earl Beebe. It was "Classical Revival" in style, and a very substantial building.

Apparently, when the library moved to its new quarters, the old library site had to be cleared for the immediate construction of a new police facility. That was five years ago, and the site is still a weed and gravel-filled lot.

You might ask whether an unsightly and abandoned building would have been a better choice. And I must answer with another question: How many organizations or institutions in the city, desperate for additional space, might have used the old Carnegie library until funding for the police station could be assured or until another site could be found?

Moorhead is neither culturally nor economically nor visually any better for the decision to demolish. And it has lost an important link with its past.

interlude a series of essays

Another municipal property currently in question is the Island Park swimming pool facility. And the question here also relates to municipal ownership: years of neglect and the myopia of most people when they see a moderately decayed property often lead to premature demolition.

We can't often see beyond the dirt—either to what had been there before, or to what could be there again. The Island Park Pool is such a fine piece of W.P.A. "Moderne" that every effort should be made to ensure preservation.

Who makes the decision to demolish, especially when public or institutional ownership is involved? SU and the recently announced "Campus Development Alternatives" raise interesting questions in that regard. Both alternatives include demolition of Putnam and South Engineering, two of our earliest and most historic structures. What are the criteria used for such a decision to demolish?

According to 1966 federal legislation, each state is supposed to have begun a state-wide historic sites inventory for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. North Dakota, by the way, is the forty-ninth state to begin participation in that program.

If the program has validity, which I believe it does, would it not have been advisable for the state various state college and university campuses alone could provide several buildings worthy of nomination and the resultant prestige.

Nomination to the register also entitles a building to be considered for matching funds which might be used for renovation and sympathetic modernization. Has the decision to demolish (on a campus already desperate for space) been made with this funding possibility in mind?

Any kind of federal program is automatically suspect. The owner of a private home which has considerable local historic value called me last week to ask about the National Register program. She was under the impression that the listing of her family's home would compel her to open the house for public inspection several times during the year, and that it would adversely affect the valuation of the building for tax purposes.

Neither of these is the case. In fact, while the notoriety might encourage a very few uninvited guests, the positive prestige value would seem to far outweigh any negative aspects.

This is especially true in a state such as ours which is already encourage a very few uninvited guests, the positive prestige value would seem to far outweigh any negative aspects.



A fine piece of WPA 'Moderne'

(Photo by Jerry Anderson)

This is especially true in a state such as ours which is already suffering from what Chicagoans know as the "Second City Syndrome"—that cultural inferiority complex we here in the Midwest know so well. North Dakota could use a cultural shot in the arm; and a recognition of our historic resources could easily provide it.

"To make the past live is a lovely task" notes Vidal elsewhere in his brochure. But this is often a delicate operation. The small white columned house at 717 Third Avenue North is such a task. It is to be removed to a local synthetic historic village to be converted for use as a "Court House."

But the building was originally constructed as an architect's office, and was then used with minimal alterations as a single family residence. To wrench the building from its original context and to use it in such an alien way fails to recognize any of the inherent factual historic information about the building. The proposed action verges on "historicide!"

There is little doubt that North Dakota's one true success story has been the Fargo & Southern depot building on Second Avenue North.

Abandoned and decrepit only a few years ago, it would surely have been demolished had the neighborhood been more stable. Unlike most passers-by who saw only its years of grime and neglect, one private developer had the vision to see what could be rather than what was.

The project is exemplary from several vantage points. First, the building fabric has been minimally affected. A simple coat of paint and some inconspicuous new window frames are very much in keeping with its character.

Second, its new uses are compatible with the building and its neighborhood. Most are art/design orientated, and relate well with the existing spaces.

Third, the historic role of the building as a railroad depot has been respected. While the new uses are not railroad related, the recent addition of a Soo Line caboose, cast iron street lamps and other railroadiana contribute to its image as the "Depo."

Fourth, and most important, practically all that has happened to improve the building has been relative to its position on the "scale of historic value."

By that I simply mean all buildings are not equally important; neither are they all important for the same reasons. What has been done successfully with the Fargo and Southern depot may be entirely inappropriate for the Northern Pacific depot. Each case must be evaluated on its own merits by those with competence.

This discussion has dealt with individual buildings of historical significance. A related concept with some limited application in North Dakota involves groups of historical structures.

There are several areas in Fargo, Grand Forks and other centers throughout the state which might legitimately be given "historic district" designation and some special zoning classification.

But whether we are considering parts of buildings, whole structures, or entire building complexes, the procedure is much the same; and the end result will be equally rewarding.

In an era of fuel and material shortages, it makes good environmental sense to carefully consider what may be truly irrelevant and extraneous.

But perhaps more important, in an era of geometrically compounding complexity—where change is more characteristic than permanence—it is often comforting and educational to communicate with the past, to profit from its failure, to glory in its success, as we chart a course for survival in an uncertain future.



helpless victim of "Historicide"

(Photo by Jerry Anderson)

Campaign marked by dull rhetoric, dull candidates

Student government campaigns were extremely boring this year. With perhaps one exception, the candidates and their platforms were dull and unimaginative.

The same perennial issues were raised again this year. Unfortunately no innovative attempts were made to approach these issues in a different or more effective way. No; students again were subjected to the dull rhetoric of campaign promises.

With talk of reaching students through the solving or at least the understanding of student problems, no executive ticket really campaigned hard against each other on viable students issues. There was little discussion of issues; it was entirely a personality campaign based on candidate attractiveness and good looks. Posters, buttons and full page ads abounded; no real debate of the issues was attempted.

More disillusioning than anything, though, was the failure of all candidates to reach and effectively communicate with SU students. Again the traditional dorm and student meetings were approached, but few other communicative attempts were tried.

Important also was the shunning of off campus students by the candidates. While they toured dorms and fraternity and sorority houses galore, there was little communication with off-campus students, one of the largest segments of student population.

Candidates were not the only persons at fault in the election. Student court performed at best, haphazardly. Not only did they fail to check closely voter identification, but the computers, as expected, were late with the results.

One more complaint: the distribution and assignment of districts, to say the least, is unfair. Married students living in University housing are compelled to vote for one person who represents only married students.

Many of the people living in University housing have complained about this. They have the same landlord-tenant transportation and student problems as other off campus students. They also experience, at times, the sense of alienation people living off campus feel from the mainstream of University life.

Wouldn't it make more sense to let married students vote for off-campus senators as well as one married senator to represent their interests?

Student Government has complained in the past about student apathy and low voter turnout. While this year experienced a rise in voter turnout, candidates are going to have to do something to prove their worth if they want to keep students interested in future elections.

from our readers:

Poor poll supervision leads to multiple, bogus balloting

Wednesday the students at SU were once again allowed the privilege to exercise their power at the polls by voting for various student government offices to be filled.

It is my belief that during this election many of the votes cast by concerned SU students were abused and possibly, to a certain degree, invalidated.

This abuse came, perhaps through a mere oversight—or as another may see it—through another of the incompetencies of our present student government officials.

As many are fully aware, the

polling place at the Union had no voter registration whatsoever. It would have been virtually impossible for the Student Court operating the polls to remember the faces of all those who went there to voice their opinion.

The chance for them to recognize these faces lessened even more when the election officials were replaced by new people! To some this may seem irrelevant, but I would like to make understandably clear just how relevant it is.

The chance remains that the complete or even partial outcome of this election could have illegitimately been swayed towards a

not result. With very little effort any member of the board overseeing the polls at the Union could have inserted any number of bogus ballots to support the candidates of his choice.

Also, I would like to point out it actually was possible and easy for any student to vote more than once.

A friend of mine, after seeing the switchover at the table, with no trouble, went back to the same poll and cast another vote—only to see if it would be possible. And it was!

Now I wonder how many

other people took advantage of those few "mere" oversights.

As time progresses, I think we all can see more clearly the possible overhaul that might be necessary for our present student government processes. It really bothers me that because of an incompetent elected minority which somewhere caused those mere "oversights" regarding the election, my vote and possibly many others were cancelled or even overridden by votes cast by ineligible persons!

John Strain

calendar

Friday, Dec. 13

2:30 p.m. Mechanical Engineering Seminar—room 118, Dolve Hall

7:00 p.m. Chess Club—room 102, Union

4:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m.

6:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m.

8:00 p.m.

Christmas concert—Festival Hall

First Lutheran Church couples club banquet—Dacotah Inn, Union

Campus Attractions film—Ballroom, Union

Student Senate—Town Hall, Union

Exhibition square dance—Residence Dining Center

Campus Attractions film—Ballroom, Union

Saturday, Dec. 14

7:00 a.m. ACT Testing—Ballroom, Town Hall, Meinecke & Crest Hall, Union

9:00 a.m. Art & Design Department—Forum, Union

2:00 p.m. CA Chaplin film series—Ballroom, Union

7:00 p.m. CA Chaplin film series—Ballroom, Union

7:30 p.m. Faculty couples bridge—Meinecke Lounge, Union

Monday, Dec. 16

8:00 a.m.

12:00 noon

1:00 p.m.

3:30 p.m.

4:30 p.m.

6:00 p.m.

7:30 p.m.

7:30 p.m.

10:00 p.m.

Extension Home Ec.—Forum Room, Union

Architecture Department Luncheon—room 233, Union

Trades & Instruction Meeting—Board Room, Union

Senate Executive Committee—Board Room, Union

Coed Mens IM—Forum Room, Union

Commons Club—Dacotah Inn, Union

Vets Club—American Legion

Geology Club—Stevens 136

Interfraternity Council (I.F.C.)—Meinecke Lounge, Union

Sunday, Dec. 15

2:00 p.m. Christmas Bazaar, AHEA—Piggly Wiggly
Glee Club warmup—Ballroom & Crest Hall, Union

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commentary: bill nelson

The storm of social discontent among the young of the 60s has dissipated. The maxims of openness, flexibility and creativeness are mouthed everywhere as the 70s ooze forward to the midway point.

The student today maneuvers his way through the chaos a little easier, seeking a niche that will provide a handsome income, and an identify that is easily defineable to the inquiring elder or peer.

On the surface, it would appear that the cancer has been cut out, the wound cleansed and now a healing process is expected to naturally occur—"normalcy" has become the catch phrase and the goal—a means and end in itself.

Corruption, prejudice and perversity have been exposed, and a majority of Americans are united in a dissatisfaction, and a desire to do better.

The radical premise of earlier years was that the very structure of our institutions and the very nature of the socialization process were dysfunctional to a healthy society. This premise has for the most part been repudiated.

The "mistakes" of the past are acknowledged, but it is now supposed that by keeping the system honest, the system will survive and prosper.

The radical premise was extreme and overly general in its indictment, but its motivation was honest and forthright, and many of its conclusions essentially correct.

Perhaps because the view of the radical was often long-range, and because there existed a sensitivity that sometimes verged on hysteria, it was easy for the unthreatened American to dismiss radical concerns.

In addition, many older Americans had weathered so many crises, personal and national in scope, that they became desensitized.

To many of them, it seemed presumptuous for a young generation that had not suffered all-out war, massive unemployment, polio and the like to make judgements on them. Well, we suffered a war—the longest in our history.

It is not so disturbing that the movement for massive social reform has vanished, a movement that itself must admit to containing some totalitarian strains of its own.

What is disturbing is the callous acceptance of the problems that are setting in, and that most young people are opting out of emotionally confronting the decay of any sense of challenge to the future.

The world cannot be saved by a few, nor can the burdens of the human condition be the basis of a depressant social conscience. One must strive to develop a balanced outlook, a secure self-identity and a positive approach to dealing with the needs of a personal nature.

However, an anesthetized belief in careerism and taking care of one's own will not serve the demands that the future will most certainly place on this society.

Better locks on your doors and karate are not going to quell criminal violence or build more rewarding human relationships. A functional approach to finding a job that rewards well financially but is blind to the human potentialities will not contribute to a sound productive economy.

Productivity is still the key to prosperity in any economic system, and that requires energy and welcomes (believe it or not) creativity. A cynical person is not smarter or better equipped to confront corruption.

Unfortunately, we are not living on Walton's Mountain. We need not sacrifice our personal lives and our goals to the public good. But Kissinger and the handfulls of men in high places are not going to prevent the parameters and probabilities of the use of nuclear weapons, international economic warfare, or mass starvation from setting in.

A society that faces the challenge and puts forth leaders might. We are the inheritors of that society, and I hope that we are not approaching another 1939 in the years ahead.

Opinion

Women's Lib: just one more Communist tactic

By Tim Bechtold

A new subversive movement going under the guise of "Women's Liberation" has sprung upon us. Women have decided that they no longer need obey their husbands nor mind their children.

Screaming for equality, these fanatics fail to realize that men and women are not equal and never were intended to be. God placed woman on this earth to serve her man, and women in turn should be thankful for anything that we as men do for them.

It is a well-known fact that women are inferior to men physically and intellectually. Did you ever hear of any great women scientists or athletes?

Women are nothing more than men's ribs. Any medical doctor can tell you that man has one less rib than woman. If women were not meant to be inferior to men, God would not have made them that way.

Women were placed on this earth to occupy subservient positions to men such as nursing, clerking, and secretarial work. If women were not meant to be typists, why then were they given 10 fingers? A woman's place is in the home — barefoot and pregnant over a hot stove.

Think of the monstrous effects of female equality — all-woman armies and shared toilet facilities!

Women are by nature fickle and indecisive which is why they never should have been given the vote. Women do not belong in politics, much less in the armed forces. Can you imagine an army composed of cowardly women? There is no surer way to guarantee Communist victory!

And what about the poor architect? How is he to decide which is the proper distance away from the urinals for the sanitary napkin

dispenser to be placed?

Women's Liberation is undoubtedly sponsored by the Communists to disrupt our society. What better way to destroy America than to ruin our sacred institution of marriage? Think of the poor children left home alone to fend for themselves while mother is out burning her bra!

Women's Lib is just one more Communist tactic — much like long hair, promiscuous sex, rock music and marijuana, which have already poisoned the minds of our youth and turned them against us. Now they want our own wives and mothers as well!

Surely all God-fearing men will see through the sham of Women's Liberation and put a stop to it before it is too late — when our society becomes enthralled by the cancerous tentacles of Communism and moral degradation.

Addenda

My above treatise was written last spring for a political convention, and much to my despair was not well-accepted, probably because it was misunderstood. You see, I have nothing against women. . . I think every man should own one, and besides, they make such excellent bedtime playthings.

(Next column: "The truth about female submission.")

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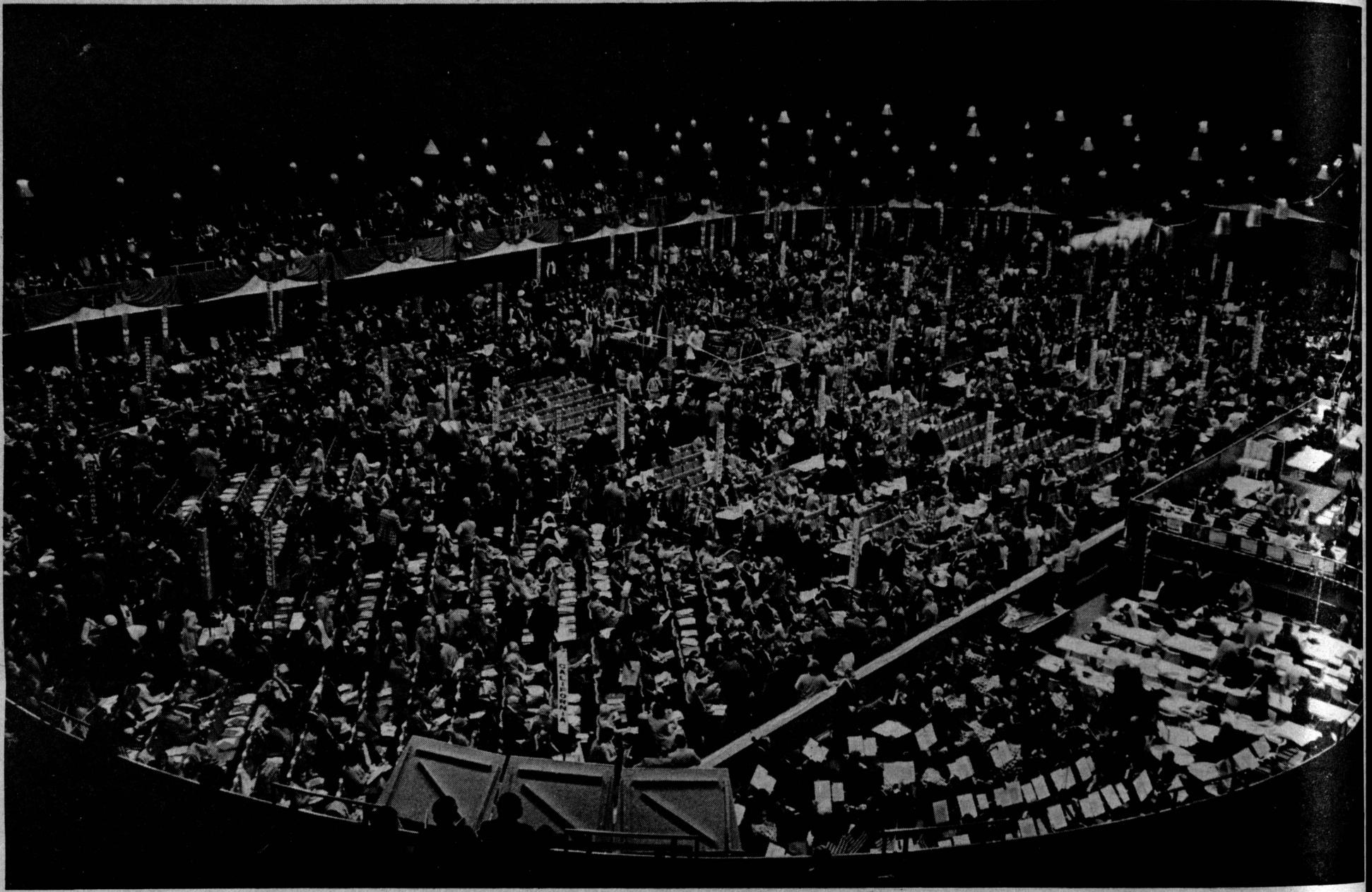
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Convention '74



N. Dak. delegation said pleased with mid-term

By Kevin Johnson

The North Dakota delegation to the Democratic Charter Convention was pleased with action taken by delegates to the national conference over the weekend, according to Robert Valeu, chairman of the state delegation.

The Democrats in Kansas City adopted the first charter of a major political party. The Democrats left another footnote in history holding the first mid-term convention of any major political party.

The convention was also a show of unity for the party, but that show was almost broken when blacks threatened to walk out in protest against parts of the proposed charter concerning representation and delegate quotas.

A compromise was arrived at after a recess Saturday evening. The resulting agreement promised women and minorities that the party would take steps to keep the party open to all persons.

Valeu says the compromise may not have been completely fair. He says the agreement was arrived at during a time period when not all of the delegates were able to have input into the matter.

Overall, Valeu sees the convention as more of a unifying

force than a dividing one, however. The state delegation did have questions and concerns over the compromise, but Valeu says the charter overall will broaden the base of party representation in most states, as well as North Dakota.

What changes the new party charter will bring to the Democratic party in North Dakota are uncertain, according to Valeu. "For the most part our state bylaws are much farther along in terms of affirmative action and some of the other requirements that the charter will require."

The state chairman said he would recommend that the state party organization immediately review the state party bylaws to assure agreement with the charter.

The convention, which began last Friday, was to be a working convention, according to Charles Bellman, chairman of the South Dakota Democratic party. He said the other phase of the convention would be a political grouping of possible presidential candidates.

He said then the possible candidates might take away some of the limelight from the real purpose of the convention, that of adopting the charter.

As it turned out no candi-

date was able to organize an effort to significantly detract public attention from the charter adopting. Unity did come out of the gathering.

North Dakota Senator Quentin Burdick says the party accomplishments can be summed up in one word: unity. He says the party will be united for the 1976 convention. With a strong convention showing Burdick predicts a good showing in the presidential race.

Burdick says no specific front runner has yet emerged, yet. "I don't think any particular candidate has been able to put together a group of delegates yet," Burdick said.

The major issue facing the Democratic party is inflation and unemployment, according to Burdick.

"The thread running through the convention is that low and middle incomes have to be stimulated to get the economy moving again," Burdick said.

The senator said the goals could be accomplished through tax cuts for the low and middle income groups as well as some tax recovery in areas where there has been excessive profits.

"If unemployment hits fig-

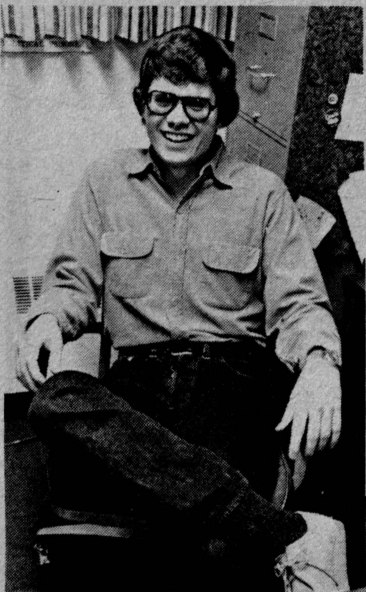
ures like some have predicted, a public works program might have to be started. This could only be a stopgap measure until economic stimulation could take place and bona fide jobs could open up again," Burdick said.

The economic program the delegates did endorse included some of those things Burdick talked about. The eight-point platform called for wage and price controls, public service jobs, tax reductions for low and middle income families, easing of credit by the Federal Reserve Board, stronger anti-trust laws and removal and tax shelters.

The delegation agreed with the economic package in principle, according to Valeu. He said the delegation did draw exception to one part of the proposals. That portion concerned a section calling for accelerated research and development of coal.

Minnesota Congressman Bob Bergland says the convention as a whole has taken the divisiveness out of the Democratic party.

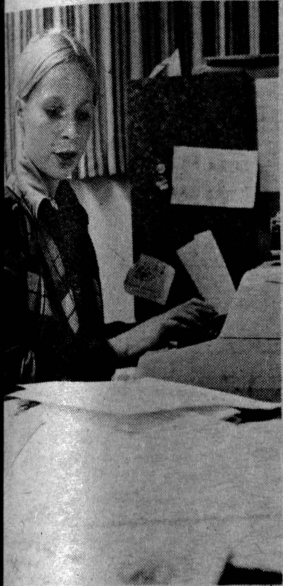
"Now we get down to the serious business of putting together a winning campaign for 1976," Bergland said.



Editorial note:

When the Democrats met at their unprecedented Mini-Convention in Kansas City a short time back, Spectrum Editor Colleen Connell and former editor Kevin Johnson were there. Their interpretations of the event are presented in this special two-page section, beginning with Kevin's. Colleen (who also took all the photos seen here—her first attempt at serious photography) wrote the account which appears on page 7.

two views



By Colleen Connell

"Kansas City, here we go," I thought, as we drove into the city of millions, lost, trying only what to look for, not knowing where to find it. It was not long in finding my way, as signs of "Welcome Democrats," and "K.C. welcomes Democratic Midterm Convention" abounded.

The Democratic powwow was a gala affair. Theoretically, a gathering where the Democrats would establish a charter by which to govern their diverse constituencies, it more closely resembled a masquerade, or at least a "Gatsby"-type party.

Two thousand delegates, as many people representing all phases of the media, several hundred observers and guests and the Democratic Congress in large numbers gathered in the Kansas City Convention Center for the historic occasion of establishing the first written charter ever to govern a nationwide American political party.

From the first, the entire affair was chaotic. People rushed everywhere, struggling to see the latest celebrity or most recently declared presidential contender.

Walter Cronkite, Ed Muskie, Anne Burke, Barbara Mikulski, George Wallace, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, Willie Brown, Ann Richards and Tom Eagleton all made appearances on the political scene.

Even Bella Abzug, the notorious and controversial New York representative, was there. Large numbers of people lined up to see her, and she triumphantly presided

over the Democratic Women's Caucus as it won the compromise it had been seeking regarding entrance and non-discriminatory language governing participation in the party.

Ted Kennedy provided the biggest fluster of activity. Surrounded by cameras, photographers, reporters and fans, he brushed through halls and crowds hurriedly trying to reach his Massachusetts delegation.

The convention lasted three days, Friday through Sunday. Friday was primarily an issue session, with delegates and experts discussing a multitude of issues ranging from the economy to natural resources.

North Dakota delegate Alice Olson, UND law student, spoke before the Natural Resources Issues Session, warning delegates of the dangers of recklessly exploiting North Dakota's valuable coal resources.

"The world needs food and North Dakota can produce it year after year. The world needs mechanical energy too, and North Dakota can produce that — but only once.

"Coal is a one-time harvest that makes all future harvests impossible," Olson explained to the Issues Section and then later to the convention at large.

Conventions "proper" are only the vehicle for the work and the political maneuvers one associates with such gatherings. Much of the real work, the brokering and compromise, occurs outside the convention hall, in the barrooms and boudoirs.

Free booze and free food abounded while presidential contenders tried to woo delegates and press members to their side. Most of the presidential contenders present at Kansas City gave at least one reception or breakfast, while operating endless hospitality rooms.

Usually, the reception rooms and hospitality rooms were populated by attractive young men and women, using their physical and mental attributes in an effort to present their candidate as attractive in all aspects.

The reception given by Rep. Lloyd Bentson of Texas, one of the Democratic contenders trying to become nationally known, was perhaps the most opulent attempt for the purchase of influence and

recognition of the delegation.

Several thousand people populated the imperial ballrooms of one of the big downtown hotels, while Scotch flowed freely and married conventioners made eyes at each other.

Bentson and his wife appeared only briefly, forming a reception line to welcome some of their more prestigious wellwishers.

Perhaps, though, the real work of the convention, no matter how strong the grass roots movement seems to grow, is done in the conversations of the rich and powerful.

A certain rich New York industrialist and his wife sat quietly in one of the most exclusive Kansas City restaurants and proclaimed to be brokering the future of one of the presidential candidates — they were; Mr. X was bankrolling the campaign of one of the top contenders.

Again, the convention is but a mere vehicle, the action occurs because of the people involved, both inside and outside the convention hall. While Kansas City was serenely peaceful compared to the bloody struggle of the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, a few protesters made themselves heard.

A small group of blacks protested the entirety of one day, claiming only the fat cats of Kansas City benefitted from the presence of the Democrats.

They complained their section of town, lower middle class and ghetto, was receiving none of the supposed millions of dollars of business the Democrats were bringing in.

Amidst the throbbing and haunting hum of tom-toms, a group of native Americans, led by Bill Means of the St. Paul American Indian Movement office, protested the lack of equal justice in this country.

"We find it amazing that Richard Nixon can be pardoned for his crimes against this country, while the Wounded Knee defendants are still being harassed by the federal government," Means said, calling for immediate amnesty for all Wounded Knee participants.

The most picturesque and thought-provoking demonstrator was an old woman, garbed in red and carrying the Betsy Ross American flag with the original 13



stars.

She explained she was not protesting, only expressing a heartfelt desire that the Democrats would be able to unify themselves and this country. "Hopefully," she said, "to put the United States back on the path of equality and justice for all."

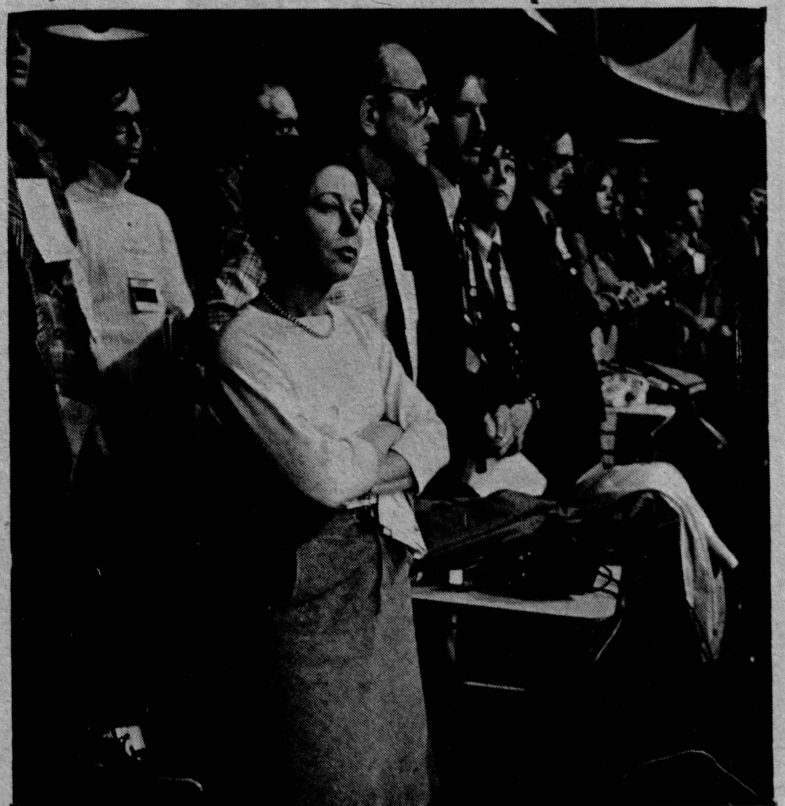
These were not the only protesters. Many of the delegates within the convention were protesting for causes important to them for deeply personal reasons. Women, blacks and other minorities were fighting for a chance to remove from politics the legend and myth of corruptibility and

immense power.

They were successful only in part. The minorities got a compromise assuring them, at least in part, of participation within the party.

Others got assurances that the Democratic party would try to be more open in the future, keeping its business and its politics open to all. And, for the first time, they established a set of rules, by adopting a charter.

Successful in part...only hard work and suffered frustration will bring home the hopes of the new fostered optimism in the Democratic party.



Home again, home again:

Fire damages have been repaired and members of the Tau Kappa Epsilon (TKE) fraternity returned to their house at 1131 14th St. N. this week, according to Bob King, house manager.

The TKE house received \$80,000 in damages in an early morning Aug. 25th fire. The main areas hit were two floors of the living quarters in the north wing.

King said the fire marshalls have required several safety precautions in the reconstruction. The staircase between the first and second floors will be enclosed and there will be fire doors on every floor. A fire detection system and fire resistant carpet have also been installed.

The TKE's main problem is to make house payments not covered by insurance, King said. As yet, \$10,000 of personal house property, such as beds and chairs, has not been covered by insurance.

Residents were not covered for their personal belongings unless they had insurance themselves. TKE Dave Hanson said, "My insurance only covered \$1,200, so I lost about \$2,000."

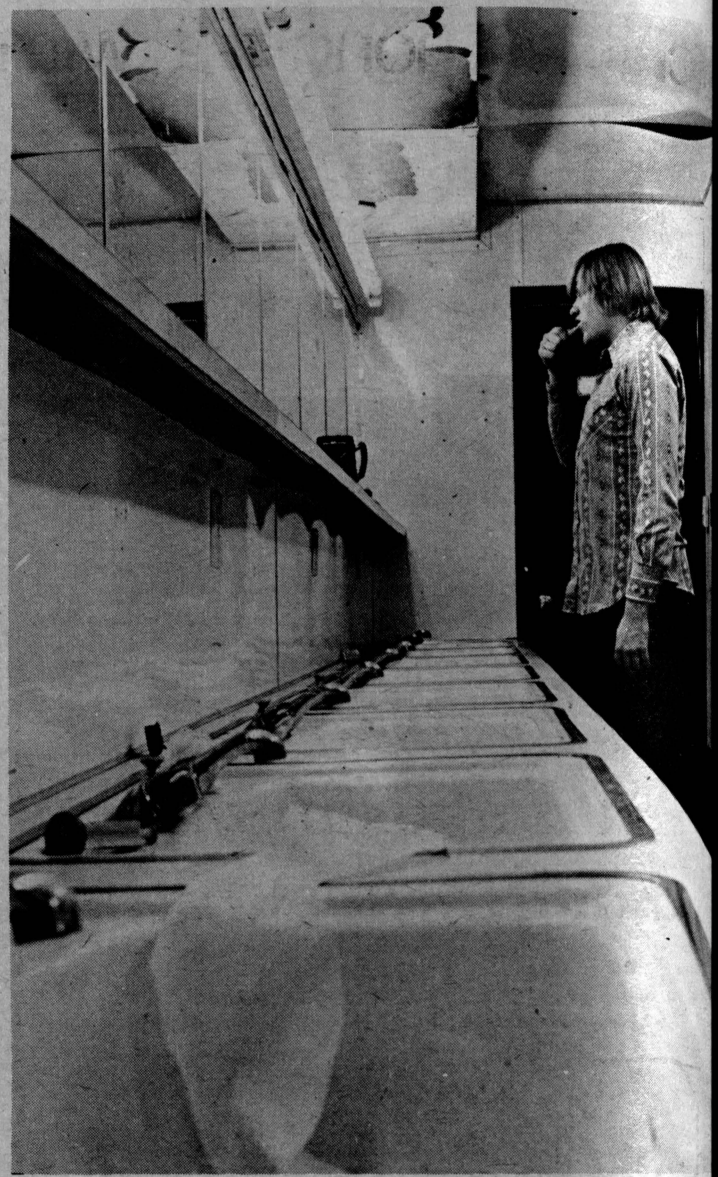
Several women renting rooms during the summer months has substantial losses also.

Alumni and members have contributed to the Fire Fund and a TKE Fire Raffle was held.

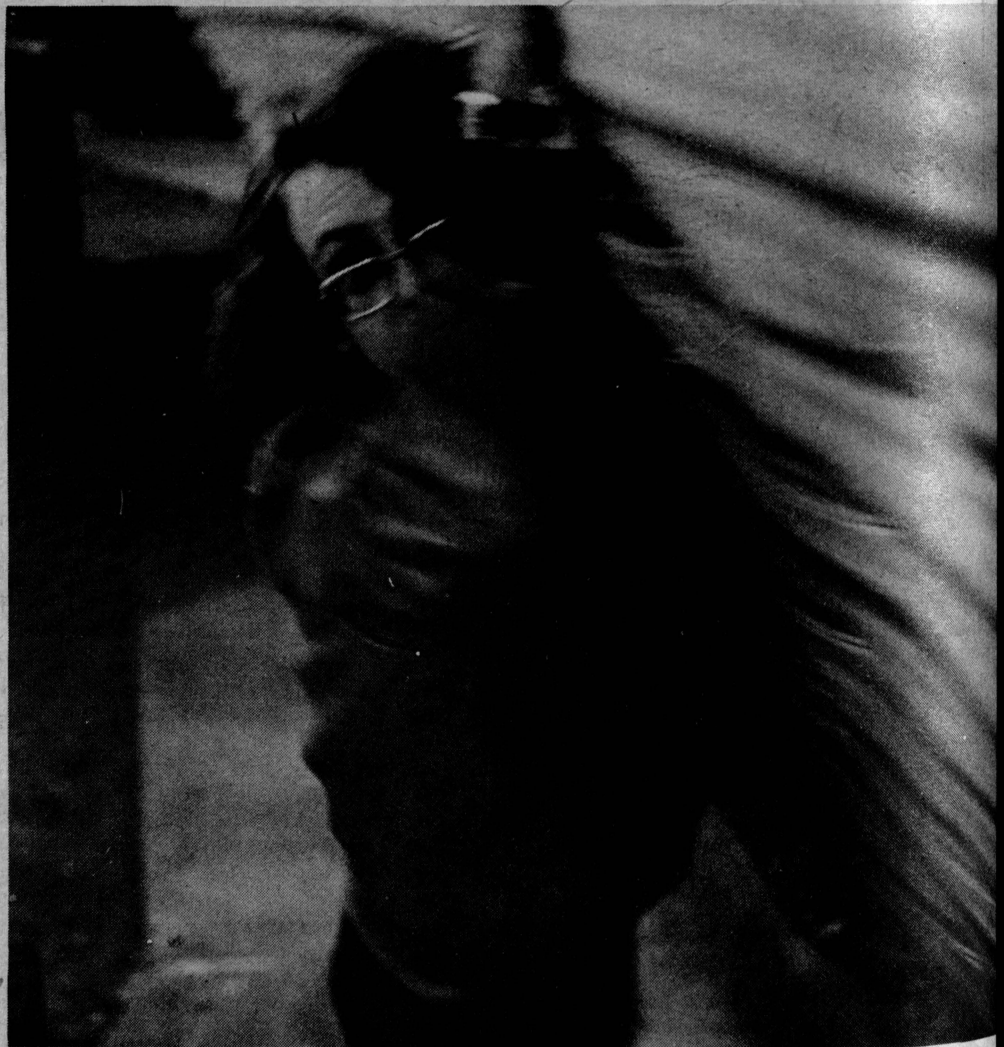
"Tickets for \$1 were sold and a portable color TV was raffled Dec. 2," King said. The TV was won by Dean Meyers of Cooperstown.

About 35 TKEs have rented a trailer unit north of the high rises until the move back to their house.

Tekes on the move



Photos by Bill Weaver



Architect honored with exhibit

By J.E. Van Slyke
Happy Birthday, George
Hancock. This year marks the 125th anniversary of the birth of pioneer North Dakota architect George Hancock. To celebrate the occasion first in a series of bicentennial observances) the Plains Architectural Heritage Foundation is sponsoring a photographic exhibit of Hancock's work at the Fargo Gallery. The collection includes 56 drawings, the majority of which depict various local structures designed by Hancock and his brother Walter. A number of them have been demolished.

Many remain standing, however, including a number of large, beautiful old Fargo residences and churches, most concentrated around South 8th and 9th Streets.

Also included in the exhibit are a number of other structures which are assumed to have influenced the Hancock designs.

George Hancock was educated in London at the School of Arts and Sciences, a branch of the South Kensington Institute. He and his brother emigrated to the United States and eventually to Fargo, where George lived and practiced architecture from 1882 to 1924. His brother joined the firm in 1890.

Their work was distinguished

and prolific—always competent and occasionally brilliant—and spanned several stylistic periods, including Victorian Gothic, Richardsonian Romanesque and Classical Revival. The Hancock Brothers' designs were commissioned by public and private clients in North Dakota, Montana and Minnesota.

If you're wondering what Richardsonian Romanesque might be, you need look no further than Old Main on campus. It's an excellent example of a style of architecture that was very probably introduced to the Fargo area by

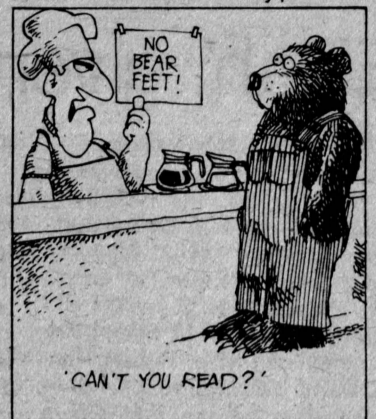
Walter Hancock, who studied the style at New York's Syracuse University.

Ceres Hall, originally a woman's dormitory, is also a Hancock design.

The exhibit is not a large one, but if you're interested in architecture or early North Dakota memorabilia, you may find it worthwhile. Also on display are some lithographs by Joan Miro.

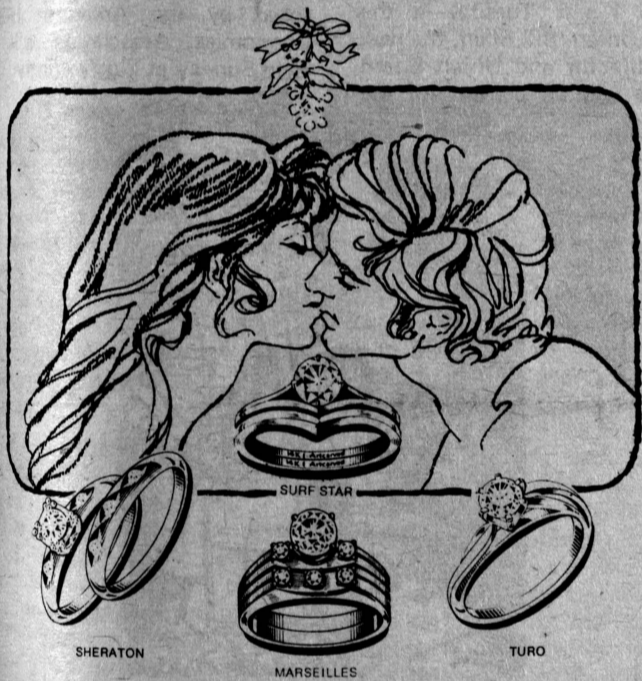
The Fargo Gallery has just been re-opened, and now occupies a second-floor space donated by Black's Store, 110 Broadway.

FRANKLY SPEAKING... by phil frank



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'Elijah' given standing ovation

By Darrell K. McNamara

Receiving a standing ovation for their efforts, the F-M Symphony and the F-M Opera Company presented Felix Mendelssohn's oratorio Elijah, to an attentive crowd Dec. 3 in SU's Old Fieldhouse. The F-M Symphony was conducted by J. Robert Hanson. David Martin, also a featured soloist, directed the F-M Opera Company.

Elijah tells the story of the great Old Testament prophet by that name, is one of Mendelssohn's most popular works. It was performed for the first time at the Birmingham Festival in 1846.

Elijah, a gaunt figure of forbidding appearance and fierce conviction, fought for the distinctiveness of the Mosaic faith when it was threatened by the cults of Canaan, notably the cult of Baal. He earned the title "troubler of Israel" and his reputation has become legendary in the Jewish tra-

dition.

The chorus, although hampered by the acoustics of the Old Fieldhouse, began the program strongly with "Help, Lord." Performing superbly in "Yet doth the Lord see it not" and "He watching over Israel," they exhibited believable feeling and powerful dynamics. This was amply demonstrated in the other selections in the program also.

At times the text of the oratorio was vague but this was due to diction difficulties of some of the soloists.

Featured soloist and baritone, David Martin, gave a robust performance. This was especially so in the energetic aria, "Is not his word," and in Elijah's impressive request that he might die contained in the fine adagio movement, "It is enough, O Lord."

Outstanding performances were given by June Rauschnabel, Alto, and Kenneth Hodgson, ten-

or. These two deserve mention for their renditions of "Woe unto them who forsake him," and "Then shall the righteous," respectively. Demonstrating excellent control, they gave truly stirring performances.

Elizabeth Holleque, the soprano soloist, was at her best in "Hear ye, Israel." A highlight of the evening was "Holy is God the Lord" which featured four soloists and the chorus.

Throughout the entire concert, the orchestra gave a performance that can only be described as par excellence. Their music was highly expressive and displayed spontaneity that was refreshing.

Overall one could not help but get the feeling that Mendelssohn would have been satisfied with this performance. For those that were unable to attend this concert, you missed a very nice way to bring in the Christmas season.

IM sports schedule set

Here is the IM men's basketball for next week:

TUESDAY DEC. 17

7 P.M. Stock 2 -vs- CO-OP 1
DU -vs- R-J 1
SN 1 -vs- ATO 2
Sev 2 -vs- Main Man

8 P.M. FH -vs- Whim Wham Boys
UTIGAF 2 -vs- Nick Kelsh
Rockets -vs- Vets
Big "O" -vs- Stars
B.B.S. -vs- KP

9 P.M. IEE 2 -vs- AIE
Quickstall 3 -vs- Ind. Shmidt
Trouble -vs- MNC
UTIGAF 3 -vs- Ind Desautel
Hawkers -vs- Indian Club

10 P.M. B.Y.O.B. -vs- Luth. Ctr.
FKMA -vs- 15th St. Pumpers
HH 2 -vs- S.O.B.
UTIGAF 1 -vs- A.S.C.E.

IM coed bowling for next week

TUESDAY, DEC. 17, 9:45 P.M.

Lanes 1. UTIGAF 7
2. Sev.
3. DU 1
4. UTIGAF 2
5. SAE 2
6. TKE
7. SOB 1
8. SAE 3

BYE: UTIGAF

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18, 9:45 P.M.

Lanes 1. UTIGAF 6
2. FH
3. DU 2
4. UTIGAF 4
5. SOB 2
6. SAE 1
7. UTIGAF 3
8. SAE 4

BYE: UTIGAF

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PROMINATORS

The Bison Prominators will present an exhibition square dance at the Canteen in the Resi-

dence Dining Center from 7:30 to 9 p.m. Sunday.

GEOLOGY CLUB

Geology club will meet at 7:30 p.m. Monday in Stevens 136.

UNION OPEN HOUSE

All SU students are invited to a Christmas Open house from noon to 4 p.m. Tuesday—in the Student Union. Bill Blain, the new Union director and Union Board members will be present for the event.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR

A Christmas Bazaar sponsored by the American Home Economics Association will be held Sunday at Piggly Wiggly.

The Air Force ROTC College Program has 3 things to offer that other college programs don't.

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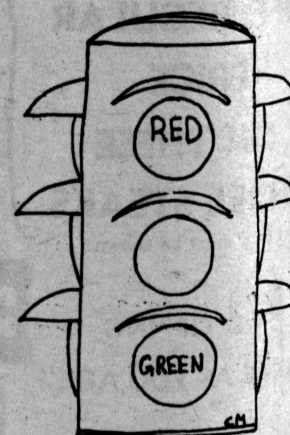
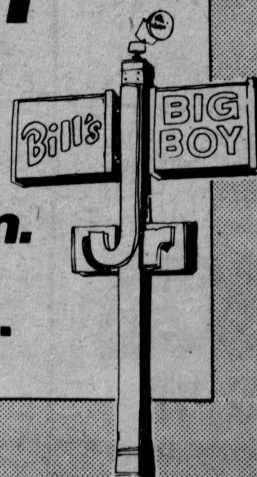
BREAKFAST AT BILL'S

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6:30 to 10:30 a.m.

BILL'S BIG BOY JR.

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Despite victory,
 nothing would
 work for Bison

By Jake Beckel
 The Herd hoofed by the
 Concordia Cobblers, 59-55, Tues-
 night at the New Fieldhouse.
 If points were given for ef-
 the Cobblers would have
 won.
 The Bison acted as if Concor-
 was little more than a high
 of team and played according-
 or the Bison, nothing would
 . The team shot a poor 34
 cent from the floor and for
 first part of the second half,
 shot a terrible 14 per cent.

If it weren't for the fine play
 inior Mark Gibbons, the Bison
 d have been blown off the
 , possibly booed off the
 . Gibbons had a great night,
 ng 26 points, collecting 10
 ounds and single-handedly
 the Bison in the game.
 The Cobblers should have
 en the Bison. The Cobblers
 -hustled, out-shot and
 lassed the Bison. The only
 thing the Bison did all night
 stall the last two minutes and
 that was a little shaky.

The Bison, being favored
 better than twenty points,
 ed to think nothing could
 them. But when Concordia
 ed a four-point lead at 51-47
 less than seven minutes to
 the Bison found out even
 this could happen.
 The Cobblers really played a
 game and never seemed to
 c, even though they were be-
 most of the game.

The Bison got points when
 really needed them. But only
 n they were down, did they
 any form or poise at all.
 Steve Saladino had 13 points
 13 rebounds. Mark Emerson
 8 points; Randy Trine only 2
 ts; and Lynn Kent, 6 points.
 The Bison, after missing half
 their free-throws at MSC, final-
 und the range which won the
 e for them.

This was the final home
 e for the Bison before they
 d West to take on a three-game
 es against San Jose State, Uni-
 ty of Nevada-Reno and the
 iversity of California-Irving.
 Bison open conference play
 Morningside and start confer-
 play at home against UND
 ary 18.

Hockey thriving area sport despite expense

By Chuck Roos

Hockey is a sport that is becoming more popular each year. The Fargo-Moorhead area is no exception.

This area has four high school hockey teams, two teams in amateur leagues and one college team from Concordia. The Shanley High School hockey team and the Fargo-Moorhead Sugar Kings of the Midwest Junior A Hockey League are the two newest additions to hockey in this area and both have had adequate fan support.

In this past campus election, Jerry Gettel and Dave Peters, candidates for president and vice president, said a hockey team for SU is another project for the candidates. Peters said he hasn't found a reason why SU doesn't have one.

SU may have a hockey team someday. The Bison already have very fine football, basketball and wrestling teams and take pride in its intercollegiate sports program.

Last year the Senate Finance Commission dealt the SU Athletic Department a rather substantial cut.

According to Finance Commissioner Chuck Johnson, this year's budget for the Athletic Department is \$121,000.

This could hinder the addition of any more sports teams at SU unless funds could be made available to support them.

Also the fact that hockey is a terribly expensive sport should not be overlooked. Its cost would be comparable to a football team.

The cost to equip a hockey team could easily run over \$25,000 and that would not include the cost of ice time at the Fargo Coliseum, which is more than \$25 an hour.

Three colleges that do have intercollegiate hockey programs in this area are UND, Bottineau and Concordia.

Before this year Concordia played its games and practiced at the Fargo Coliseum. They usually played at night at about 9 or 9:30 after any high school games and also had adequate fan support even though the students had to come over from Moorhead to see their team play.

Since then Moorhead has built a new indoor ice facility so Concordia doesn't play at the Coliseum anymore.

UND also has a hockey team. They are members of the Western Collegiate Hockey Association and play more than 25 games a year.

Bottineau College is in its first of intercollegiate hockey. They made drastic financial cutbacks in other sports in order to be able to compete in hockey.

If or when SU decides to sport a hockey team, it couldn't be done on the same format as was used in Bottineau. SU has established an outstanding reputation in such sports as football, wrestling, basketball, as well as other interscholastic sports, and would not want to jeopardize its standings in these sports by shifting a great deal of financial support to a new sport, as was done in Bottineau.

If the Bison had a hockey team, they could not hope to compete on the same level with schools like UND or colleges in the Western Collegiate Hockey Association with a limited amount of financial aid.

UND has one of the finest college hockey programs in the nation. They compete with such powers as the University of Minnesota, Michigan State, Wisconsin, Notre Dame and the University of Minnesota, Michiganas other larger universities.

If SU was to support a hockey team, it might be of the same kind as the Concordia team. The Cobblers run on a budget that is much smaller than UND's budget, but it still satisfies any student who wishes to attend college hockey games in this area. Concordia competes with other Minnesota colleges of its own size such as Bemidji, Mankato, Hamline-St. Paul and others.

Why is it that Concordia, just across the river, has had a hockey team for a number of years and SU still does not have one?

You could say that Concordia has more money to spend on such things. Or maybe it could be that SU students really haven't felt the need for a hockey team until lately. Most Concordia students are from Minnesota, a state which has more interest in hockey than anyplace else south of the Canadian boarder.

Concordia students could feel a college hockey team is more than just a luxury but a necessity. The situation at SU might be a little bit different.

Before last year there were only three indoor skating rinks in

North Dakota, two in Grand Forks and one in Fargo. Minnesota has more than 70 indoor rinks.

If this is any indication of the amount of hockey interest in Minnesota compared to North Dakota, it's no wonder there are only three college hockey teams in this state.

With Concordia now practicing and playing its games in the new facility in the south side of Fargo, SU might not have very much trouble finding a time to practice at the coliseum.

Both Bottineau and Jamestown colleges have started hockey program this year. Other colleges may soon follow their steps and SU may be one of them.

Minor Sports

Not all sports are created equal.

When someone thinks of SU sports, football and basketball first come to mind, maybe wrestling.

A few people might think of track or cross country, and even a fewer number of people would think of golf, tennis, baseball or swimming.

Whenever the Bison play UND in football or basketball, the fan turnout from both sides is always extremely large. Many SU students went up to Grand Forks when the Bison played the Sioux in football this year and many more will go to the SU-UND basketball game.

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| e 2:00 | three 3:30 |
| s: 3:00 | times: 4:30 |

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Quick Wheat' brings quick profits for farmers

There's an instructor on campus in charge of a program that resulted in almost a \$40 million increase in revenue last year for a group of North Dakota farmers.

The instructor in question is Dr. James Quick, associate professor of agronomy, and the group of farmers are the state's durum wheat growers.

Quick has been a durum wheat breeder since 1969, a position he's ideally suited for after growing up in the country's most productive durum wheat area — north central North Dakota.

As he explained, "Growing up in the middle of such an important durum wheat area has helped me know the area, the people and the problems concerned with durum breeding."

Prior to 1969, the durum program was funded and administered by the U.S.'s Department of Agriculture, but has since been controlled by the state.

And it's not as if North Dakota is one of many states contributing to the total durum wheat picture. It just might as well be the only one, he said.

"North Dakota durum wheat farmers account for close to 90 per cent of the nation's total durum wheat output," said Quick.

North Dakota's production of such a large majority of durum wheat is due to the state's cool and dry summers, he said. But these temperatures and rainfall figures are cool and dry only when compared relatively with those areas growing bread wheat.

The differences between the two areas result in a harder, more granular and less starchy grain being grown in North Dakota. These characteristics of durum wheat make it a high quality

grain, Quick said.

Durum wheat is used in pasta products, including spaghetti, macaroni, lasagna and just about all other noodles. Because pasta products make up a good portion of many foreigner's diets (most notably the Italians) durum wheat has been exported since the early 1960's.

In fact, about half of all the durum wheat grown in the United States is shipped to places like North Africa, Europe, Japan and Venezuela.

Quick credits the North Dakota Wheat Commission as being the instrumental factor in developing these foreign customers.

"Without the export markets the commission has developed, the price of durum wheat would be much lower," he explained.

In the early 1950's a durum wheat killing disease called stem rust almost wiped out the entire durum wheat crop and caused breeders and agronomers to develop new durum varieties.

Since the time of the near catastrophe, Quick says the production of durum wheat has increased annually without an increased threat of the disease.

Perhaps the greatest growth period for durum wheat has been in the last four years when five new varieties have been released.

These varieties, derived basically by transferring pollen from one variety to another, have added, in Quick's words, "an incalculable income to North Dakota.

"This was done by expanding our export markets due to the high quality product, improving the stem rust resistance and increasing the yielding ability," he explained.

The transferring of pollen is performed in the greenhouse, and once a suitable combination is found the new variety is sometimes planted in Mexico to eliminate one year in the testing process.

To increase the quantity, new varieties are planted in Arizona and California.

One of the priorities Quick considers when working on a new variety is the parent's characteristics.

Although it is impossible to predict the outcome of a new variety, it's known that two inherited characteristics are the straw size and the resistance to disease.

Having an added yield of durum wheat calls for a new variety with larger kernels, stiffer straw and an earlier rate of matur-

ation.

This latter characteristic is desirable because it lessens the chances of killing by either frost or disease, he said.

Besides coordinating activities between the Cereal Technology and Plant Pathology Departments at SU and their relating roles to durum breeding, Quick also works in cooperation with the industries concerned with durum wheat.

Aiding Quick in his search for the perfect durum wheat variety are Dr. Leonard Joppa and Dr. Norman Williams, both of the SU Agronomy Department.

These agronomists concern themselves with durum genetics, the basic information of durum inheritance and generally allow

the breeder to be more efficient.

After receiving his B.S. from SU, Quick did graduate work at Purdue University and received his Ph.D. in 1966. For the next three years he worked with the Rockefeller Foundation's Commission of Hunger Program in India.

blurbs...

BOOK BUY-BACK
The Varsity Mart will sponsor a Holiday Book Buy-Back from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday.

VETS CLUB
All SU veterans are invited to a Vets Club meeting at 7:30 p.m. Monday in the American Legion.

classified

FOUND

Found: A Hewlett Packard 45 Calculator. Can be claimed by calling 232-8164 after 4:30.

FOR SALE

For Sale: Two G-78-14 studded snow tires, excellent condition. Call 232-8164 after 4:30.

For Sale: Tenor sax, C. G. Conn, used \$155.00...Ski boots, Lange competition, size 10 1/2, \$55.00...phone 232-6013. Tom Spielmann, after 4 pm.

For Sale: 1969 Fiat 124 Spider, \$1650.00. Call 293-3610.

8-Track tape decks for car & home; 20 tapes and case. Trunk ski rack (4 pairs). 293-3610.

For Sale: Fender Mustang Bass guitar — excellent condition. 235-8064 or 293-6944.

For Sale: Small Philco component stereo — like new! \$100.00. Call 237-7246 after 6:30.

For Sale: German Shepherd puppy — make me an offer. 235-3926.

Must sell: 1 pair of JDR speakers, 1 year old. Call 237-7940 and ask for Greg.

For Sale: Air Force Tuxedo, size 38 medium. Call 237-7576 and ask for Sue.

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For Sale: Minolta SRT-101 35mm camera with 50mm 1.7 Rokkor lens, case and filter included. Cheap! Call 237-6745.

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FOR RENT

Room with kitchen for rent. Utilities paid. 1040 N. University. \$80 for 1, or \$53 for 2. Call 235-7960.

Rooms for Rent: NDSU On-Campus Housing: Some double rooms for NDSU women students available during Winter Quarter beginning Dec. 2. The rate of \$160 per student would be reduced to \$130 Spring Quarter for students who elect to continue occupancy. Reasonable board rates also available. Since the on-campus housing situation is fluid both women and men are encouraged to contact the NDSU Housing Office, 237-7557.

WANTED

Wanted to buy: Used train set, prefer 027 Lionel. See Dick at Varsity Mart. 237-7761.

Dependable married couple (no children) to caretake 12 unit apt. building — wages to be credited toward rent of 1-bdrm. apt. References required — grad. student

or mature upper classman. Start immediately. Call 232-6360 or 293-0800.

Need roommate to share 3-bedroom furnished house with two other girls. NDSU area. Call 237-0589.

Seeking sedate open-minded person to help share 3 bedroom apartment. Rent plus utilities approximately \$55/month. 1623 3rd Ave. S., Fargo 235-0413.

Roommate needed to share expenses 235-7744.

Writers or waitresses (21 yr. old) Kitchen and dining room help needed. 5:00 pm.—12:00 pm., apply in person—no phone calls—opening soon—"The Warehouse" 503 1/2 N. 7th St.

Wanted to buy: Used typewriter—manual or electric...CHEAP! Call 237-8929.

MISCELLANEOUS

FLORIDA — need 37 cold bodies who want a good time in Daytona over spring break. \$140 includes transportation + oceanside hotel, days, 5 nights. Sign up now—before Xmas! Call Di or Joy, 235-1432 after 4.

Got a shopping list? 50 cents takes you to West Acres and back.

The Saturday Special is back!

This Saturday Special: Bus leaves Union at 1, 2, & 3, Sat. afternoon for West Acres. Round-trip fare — 50 cents.

Tickets For Lark and Fargo theaters at Information Desk—Memorial Union \$1.25. Thanks to Tri-College Co-op.



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