Summer 1976

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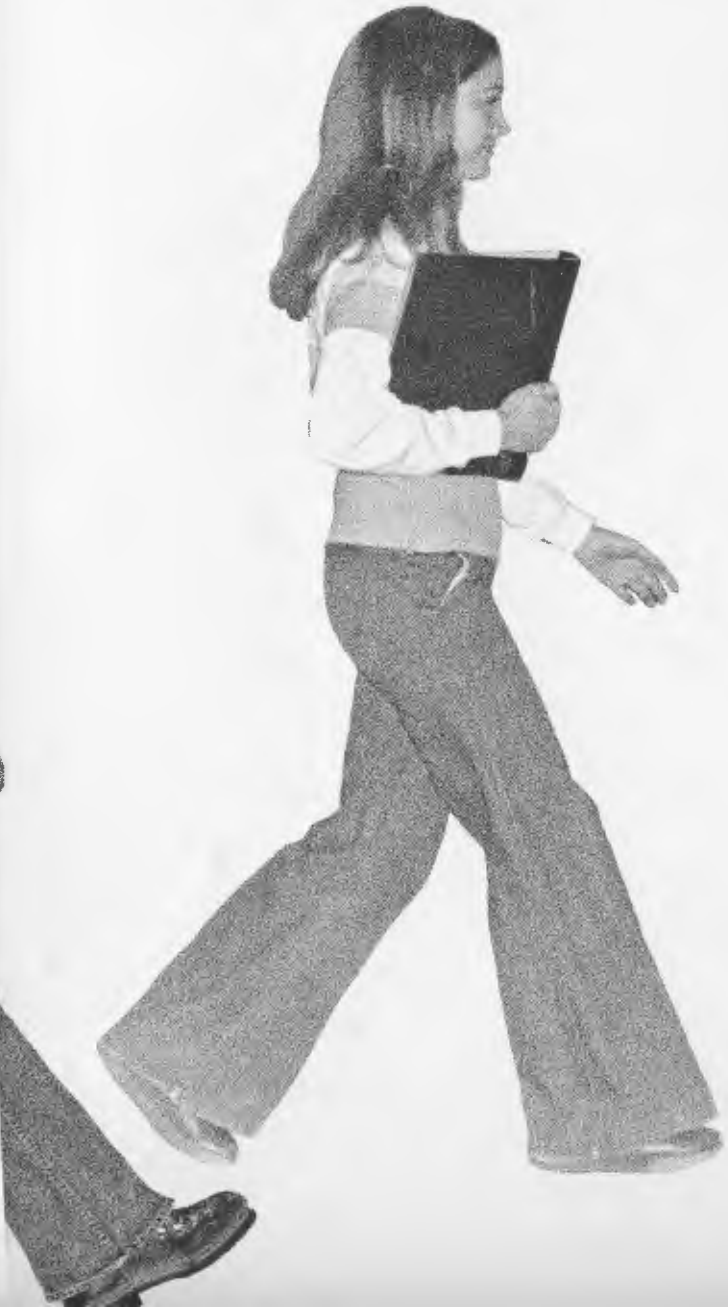
Moorhead State University

CREATING THE FUTURE



Contents

Bulletin
Fourth and Final Bicentennial
Summer Session 1976

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Our Past Is Tomorrow

We've been celebrating the Bicentennial for a long time at Moorhead State. Each of the three previous summer session's themes have celebrated some aspect of this region's past: The Great Plains in 1973, The Great Depression in 1974, and Our Ethnic Heritage in 1975.

Now we think it's time to look ahead, to use the Bicentennial as an occasion to consider the future. Looking to the future is not without justification in this historic year. This nation was founded by men and women with concerns for their present, with thoughts for the future. Two hundred years ago with attention centered on tyranny, Americans declared inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Written in the past, declared by the 18th Century thinkers, these rights are still of greatest concern today. And in that tomorrow of future years, these rights may well become even more pressing. Life implies not merely the right to exist but also the quality of that existence. Liberty means the opportunity for choice. The pursuit of happiness assumes that such a state exists and that each person is free to seek it. These conclusions may seem obvious to you. These assumptions may have seemed simple for those men in Philadelphia. But are they obvious or simple? Must not we view these statements of the past as mandates for the future?

If we do, more serious problems arise. What happens to life in an overly crowded world? Where is liberty in a world of bureaucracy, economic uncertainty and a feeling that the individual can effect little change? That elusive pursuit of happiness may well decrease in possibility as problems increase in complexity.

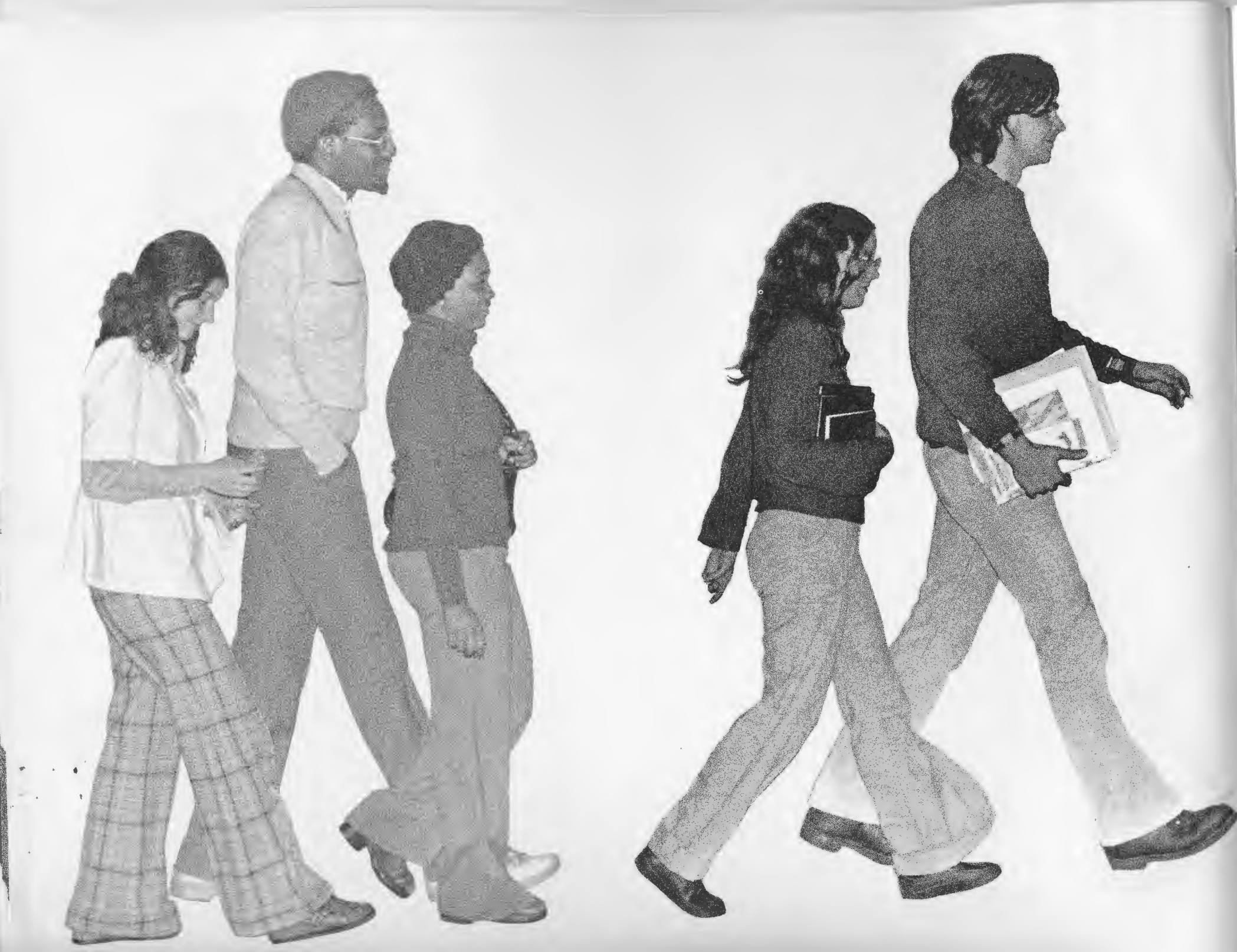
More than a centennial ago, another thinker of the past looked forward to tomorrow — Henry David Thoreau. In Walden, he said, "The necessaries of life for man in this climate may, accurately enough, be distributed under the several heads of Food, Shelter, Clothing, and Fuel; for not till we have secured these are we prepared to entertain the true problems of life with freedom and a prospect of success." While he spoke not as a prophet but as a man concerned with America in the 19th Century, they were prophetic words. All are of even greater concern to us today as we contemplate a future in which these essentials seem increasingly difficult to obtain.

Creating the Future at MSU

We are not claiming that this university in a single summer session can give easy answers on how to achieve the inalienable rights or solve the complexities that arise from Thoreau's four necessities.

We can offer you courses by thoughtful men and women. We can give the time and place in which to think and study. You will have the opportunity to create your tomorrows in future oriented courses lasting throughout a summer session. You will have the occasion to study tomorrow in the more intensive setting of workshops. And of course, MSU will offer its full complement of summer courses, from accounting to theatre, from a weekend workshop to a 10-week course in language. Although they may not be themes directly aimed at the future, they are of value for your tomorrow.

Before the courses and workshops are presented to you, we would like to give you a sample of the thinking and action in which members of our academic community are engaged as they consider the future. We do not claim they are Jefferson or Thoreau, but they are thoughtful human beings who consider the future in theory and practice with concern and a hope that our roots in the past will create a worthy tomorrow, that there will be a Tricentennial.



The Future of the Future

Dr. Joyce Flint, coordinator of American Studies, is a scholar who has maintained a continuing interest in futuristics — a scholarly discipline concerned with the future.

The future is not an overarching leap into the distance; it begins in the present. Daniel Bell

It was only five years ago that Alvin Toffler startled the American Public with his assertion that "the present moment represents nothing less than the second great divide in Human history, comparable in magnitude only to that first great break in historic continuity, the shift from barbarism to civilization." Although controversy over Future Shock raged among the nation's thoughtful citizens, numerous Americans also experienced a shock of recognition when confronted with his analysis. Academicians rushed to establish courses in futuristics, and communities sponsored workshops to evaluate the impact of accelerating change on their local or regional areas. At a rate which only serves to illuminate Toffler's discussion of the pace of change in contemporary society, the concepts which initially shocked became a part of the general American consciousness.

The Roots of the Future

During the same period that Americans were becoming acquainted with the concept of future shock, they were experiencing it on a nation-wide scale: mass media coverage of technological warfare in Viet Nam; the Watergate affair with the myriad legal and public policy questions it raised about ethical use of technological devices; a national fuel shortage; the New York blackout; mysterious shortages of staple commodities; rampant inflation and unemployment; publication of ominous statistics on air and water pollution; Black, Brown, Grey and Women's revolutions. The list appears endless.

It is within this particular framework that a movement called futuristics began to engage the attention of the public. Although it is tempting to consider futuristics a new phenomenon, it is also clear that the attempt to envision and control the future is as old as humankind. Certainly within the context of our national history, the Declaration of Independence reflects a particular vision of the future. And the Constitution of the United States is a living testimony to the futurist perspective of those who wrote it. All of us, in our daily choices, make particular assumptions about the future and in so doing, shape the future. Thus, it is possible to view current futurists as links in a timeless chain of beings committed to inventing the future.

What has changed since the origin of our nation, however, are the conditions under which thoughtful persons attempt to assess the impact of current decisions of the future. Not only have technological innovations greatly accelerated the rate at which change takes place, but the number of forces acting upon society has multiplied; both factors have necessitated increased sophistication of methods for projecting the future.

Beyond Future Shock

Because of this complexity and what has come to be called "information overload," most people identified as futurists are specialists. A survey of leading futurists included in a recent anthology indicates the range: biology, anthropology, astronomy, economics, history, sociology, engineering, philosophy. However, a number of futurists who were initially trained as specialists now defy that particular categorization: Buckminster Fuller, Ted Gordon, Margaret Mead, to name three. Rather than attempting to predict the future, those persons working in futuristics are preoccupied with charting alternative futures which might be chosen through current decision making in public policy as well as in private lives. But while they share a commitment to explore the consequences of present decisions, they also differ in approach. Some investigate methods through which we might better envison the future; others press for particular social changes to alter the future in specific ways; still others are concerned with developing procedures whereby decision makers in public policy could become more responsive to projections of alternative futures.

Futurist Concerns
Generally, futurists agree in their identification of the sources of change which have transformed our environment. Perhaps the most obvious source to be studied and evaluated is technology. Computers, for example, simplify our lives but they also make possible invasion of privacy through the accumulation of information about our private lives in centralized data banks. Biomedical engineering increases longevity and thus makes crucial issues of forced retirement and general attitudes toward the elderly. Convenience and luxury items become increasingly affordable for the general populace, often at the cost of environmental pollution.

A second and related source of change is the expanding concept of equality. Although it was assumed during our early history that the poor (and the disenfranchised) would always be with us, we have seen that assumption challenged in recent years. Whether white males of a particular economic status will or ought to continue to dominate the nation economically and politically invites debate; our value choices in this area of concern will determine public policy in the future.

Both expanding technology and the drive for equality are related to a third major source of change: global relationships among nations. Smaller or less developed nations, once considered insignificant in the larger arena of power politics now control critical natural resources for the world and have acquired their own nuclear capabilities. New attitudes, diplomacy and values are necessitated in a world grown increasingly communal.

The questions and problems explored by futurists are of crucial concern to all Americans because they serve to renew the classical debate about the good life at a point in our history when it is imperative that we choose our collective future by means other than default. In the past, Americans have been guided by the assumption that more was synonymous with better: more industry for towns and cities; more and larger houses; more convenience goods. To a large extent, this assumption was valid for a nation in its early stages of settlement and growth. During this past decade, however, numerous futurists have begun to suggest that the law of diminishing returns applies to the fruits of this assumption. Does the quality of life continue to increase in proportion to more? Has our nation reached a point in its maturity when it is both essential and possible to conceive of more as more leisure: time to cultivate talents and interests; time to read and listen and think; time to explore the spiritual side of our human potential.

Present Choices; Future Realities
To realize the implications of present choices on the future is to accept a challenge to review American values in order to adapt our social institutions and private lives to a self-conscious commitment to a good life in the future. It is, essentially, the same commitment that the Puritans and the Pilgrims made at the beginning of the national experience. Thus it is possible to celebrate our nation's 200th birthday with a dual perspective: the recognition that American society has undergone a startling transformation since its birth as well as an appreciation for those traditions that remain at the heart of the American experience. The Bicentennial provides us with an opportune period to reflect upon transformation and tradition in American society with the hope that we might chart a future to accommodate both.

Fossil Fuels; Future Alternatives

Dr. Warren Thomsen is Professor of Mathematics at Moorhead State. He is now building a new home which will incorporate a solar heating unit as a supplementary source of heat. The following article should reveal both the general philosophic concerns and particular considerations that led to his building of the home.

By this time most people are aware of the energy crisis and the impending exhaustion of natural resources. We know our presently used fuel supplies are dwindling. We know many minerals and metals are rapidly disappearing. But we do not very often know what the individual can do to alleviate the problem.

Issues

It is easy to feel insignificant when confronting such an enormous issue. And it is far too tempting to be fatalists, to decide that the individual has no control of events or that individual actions have no effect. Indeed, this philosophy pervades many underdeveloped areas. It is a vicious philosophy. It is this very sense of ineffectual personal action that keeps many areas underdeveloped and many people without hope.

But this fatalism was not the philosophy of our ancestors as they cleared farm lands, invented new machines, and, in general, created their personal future. The same untiring ambition, imagination and a desire to improve the state of our society must be a basic objective for each thinking person today. Such hopes and desires must lead to purposeful individual action, for by improving conditions around us we improve our own as well. While personal efforts may seem minor beside the efforts of millions, results can be obtained.

Answers

For example, in energy conservation a small reduction of use by each individual translates into millions of gallons of petroleum. More specifically, if each automobile were driven so it would save one gallon of gasoline per week, it would equal about 100 million gallons per week in the US alone. Similar savings can be accomplished with heating fuels. Although these reductions do not solve the basic problem, they do provide vital time for reaching a solution — a solution involving renewable or inexhaustible fuels.

Solar Energy

One of these solutions comes from the initial source of energy, the Sun. Solar energy is stored in fossil fuels like petroleum and coal, but these supplies are diminishing. However the Sun's energy does not perceptibly diminish. Its output of energy has been fairly constant for billions of years. Thus, utilization of this supply should be a top priority.

And the individual can make use of this energy. The most basic way is to use the Sun's energy in solar assisted residential heating. Of course before considering solar heating, you must know about the necessary equipment and the environmental advantages.

The systems to consider include three parts: a collector of the solar energy (heat); a storage area for retaining the heat and a distribution system to move the heat from the collector to the storage area and into the living area. Commercial units are available incorporating all three parts. These units have the advantage of being readily connected to your present dwelling as supplemental to your conventional fuel heating units.

Before thinking about purchasing or using these units, a person should know more about the individual components. Solar Collectors are devices to change the electromagnetic radiation from the Sun to some other form of energy such as heat or electricity. The most common collectors utilize metal, are painted black, and covered with glass. The metal surfaces become extremely hot and, because of the greenhouse effect, the air between the metal and glass also is heated. This heat can be transferred to the materials in the storage area by moving the hot air or liquid which is in contact with the metal surface.

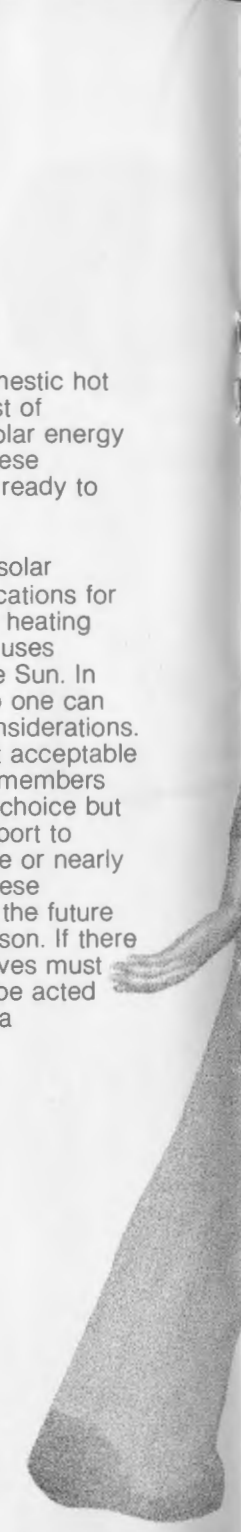
The Storage Area must be well insulated and contain metals which will both retain heat energy and release it as needed. Tanks of water, piles of rocks or both are in common use. In terms of individual homes, an average house requires storage capacities of 1000 to 2000 gallons of water and ten tons of rocks. An obvious disadvantage of this system is the space required for storage.

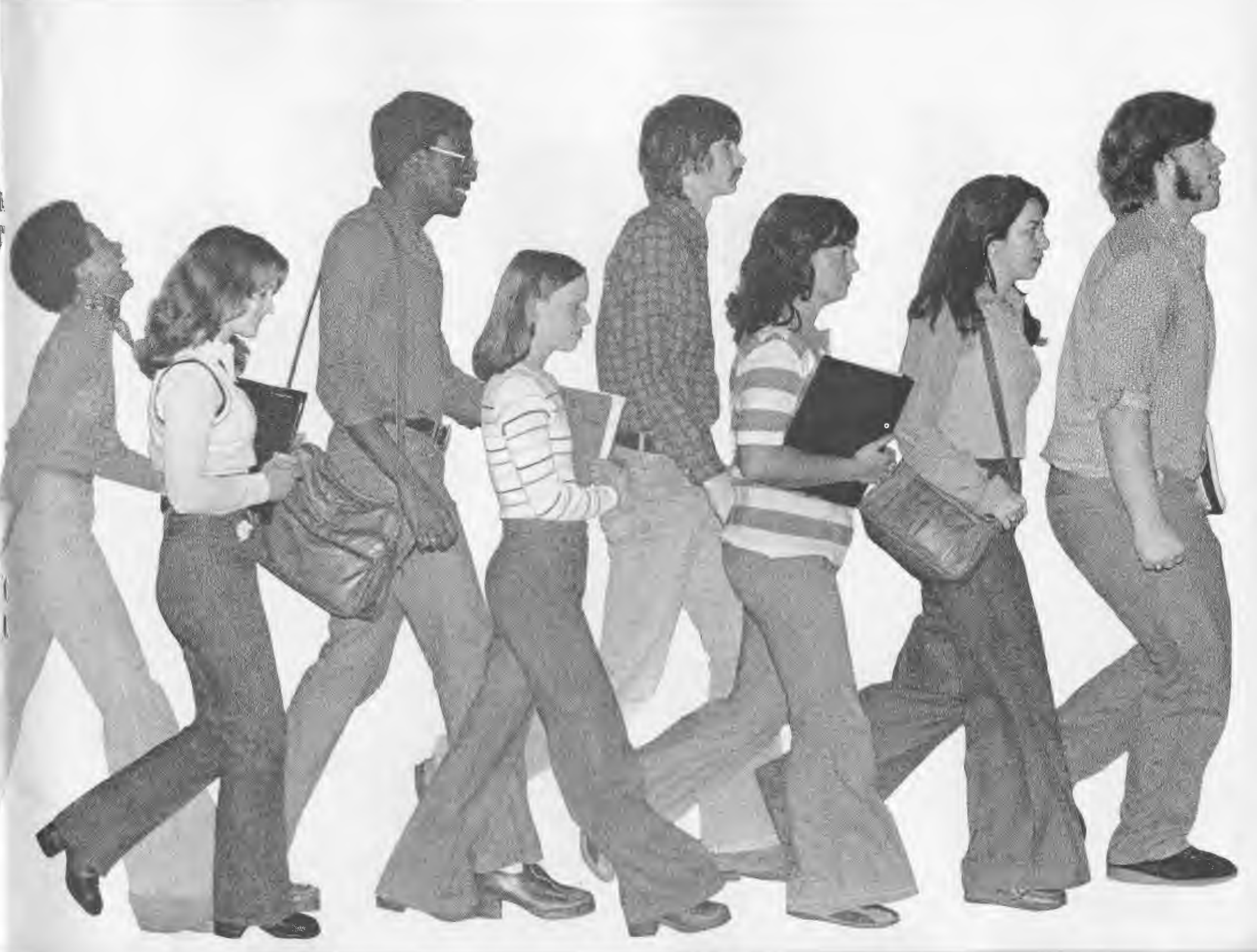
Finally the energy must be distributed. The Distribution System includes fans and/or pumps as well as temperature sensing devices to activate the pumps or fans which move the heat from the collector to the storage area. The heat itself can be moved from storage into the living area by conventional methods such as hot air or hot water.

Practical Considerations

Before rushing into the purchase or installation of a solar heating system, you must be aware of several practical considerations. The energy cost of the system is most important. In brief, is more energy used in manufacturing and assembling the components than will be saved in a lifetime? Also one must ask, what percentage of home heating requirements can the Sun be expected to supply? For example, in Minnesota a solar system can provide 45% to 65% of the needs. This percentage represents a significant savings in fuel oil or natural gas, but one must remember that an auxiliary heating system is necessary. Other questions must be answered. Can the system be adopted for cooling in the summer? Can it also provide domestic hot water? What is the economic cost of installation and how much non-solar energy is required for operation? With these questions answered you may be ready to proceed.

Whether or not you decide to use solar energy, there are important implications for the individual. An operating solar heating system is nearly pollution free. It uses presently wasted energy from the Sun. In these times and for the future, no one can deny the importance of these considerations. Nor can there be a future without acceptable replacements for fossil fuels. As members of the world society we have no choice but to maintain interest and give support to searches for the use of renewable or nearly inexhaustible energy sources. These environmental considerations for the future are the responsibility of each person. If there is to be a liveable future alternatives must not remain thoughts. They must be acted upon. And each of us can make a difference.





Homes for Tomorrow: Possibilities & Necessity

Mr. Denny Jacobs has a master's degree from MSU, and has probably worked harder to achieve a breakthrough in problems of housing, food production, energy & life style than most.

Many experiments in energy sufficiency for homes are being carried out across the country. Most of these experiments are by Universities, some by private industry and a few — like my own — by individuals. All of the experiments, hopefully, will develop total living systems compatible with future human needs.

Theory
The best way of showing the development of my experiment is to relate its growth in my mind and its physical execution by friends, relatives and myself. In several high school classes I taught about the environment and energy use, we discussed various current and future problems. We decided that we neither cannot nor should not separate efficient energy usage from a land ethic or from waste recycling. The choice of any other path leads down an ultimate dead end street.

Practice
After teaching these ideas for a couple of years, I decided it was time to practice them. My first need was to find a reasonably wild land area. I also knew when the land was found it needed a living system that recycled all waste, was self sufficient in energy, used renewable resources and mostly recycled materials for building. Also I wanted my home to fit in well with nature rather than work against it. Man's entire relationship with his environment should be one of friendly partnership instead of conqueror and abuser. Yet another concern is that most technology is too complicated and expensive. So I hoped, and still do, to build this system with simple and inexpensive techniques.

With all these ideas and concerns in mind, I still needed to find the land. My father and I searched for about a year and a half. Finally successful, we found 80 acres northeast of Detroit Lakes in the lake country. It was mostly wooded, had some marsh and a little stream flowing through it. I then took a year's leave of absence and started work in June of 1974.

Before and during any major construction, I camped on the land to get to know it. I feel that too often a house is built without the land area being considered. It is designed in an office by some architect who has never seen the site or who uses one basic design in many locations. I wondered why all city houses must face the street regardless of where the sun rises, where the trees are located or what is the nature of one's backyard? To be as certain as possible of my choices, I spent many hours just sitting in the clearing, getting acquainted, knowing the personality, its physiognomy, its essence.

Beginning Tasks
My first physical task was to rebuild a road that led into the clearing through the marsh. Next we tore down an old farmhouse, but carefully salvaged the wood, glass, nails, electrical wiring and outlets. Actual construction started by the end of June.

For my energy sufficient home, I chose a dome design. There is certainly nothing sacred about the dome; many designs could be adopted to environmental and energy concepts. But, during the last few years, my interest in domes had grown and earlier, I had constructed a one inch to one foot model of one. Using this model, we laid the foundation and built the superstructure and floor during July and half of August. Since I was never absolutely certain of what I was doing, we had a few problems but overall the work progressed fairly well.

Next we began to put on the mesh for the cement. Before the meshing could be completed, I had to solve a problem. I still hadn't decided where to place the windows and I had salvaged all the glass from the old farmhouse. My problem was that in all the pictures I had seen of geodesic structures there were triangular windows. So I must have sat for hours inside the superstructure looking for a way to use the salvaged glass and still have a large sourthern window. One

midnight the solution came: With ferrocement the dome was not limited to triangular windows. Ferrocement could easily be formed around a large rectangular opening. It seems so simple and obvious now, but it is surprising how we constrain our imagination by preconceptions of what something should be like.

Problems solved, by summer's end we were ready to apply the cement. We originally chose ferrocement because it is a strong single unit structure that seals easily and is extremely cheap. On the other hand, it is a lot of work. The proper application of it is to build a strong superstructure, start the application at the top, work your way down and finish in a couple of days. But the required resources for such a strong superstructure were not available; mine would likely have collapsed at the bottom after cementing a couple of tons at the top. So I decided to start at the bottom and work up, building like an igloo. The ferrocementing totaled nine days. The first day was one of complete depression.

Moods of Building

This depression indicates another area worth considering — one's emotional involvement. One becomes completely involved in such a project and this leads to many emotional ups and downs. Putting up the superstructure was a high. Most of it was done in one day. And it was amazing to watch it come together, to have all the parts actually fit. As I mentioned, the opposite, a low, struck on the first day of putting up the cement. If friends hadn't been out that weekend to help and support, I might have taken an axe to it.

Instead, we plugged away. After nine days the cement was on. And when we reached the top, I discovered why beginning there is the right technique. As cement is applied at the top, the structure settles. If there is any wet cement below, it cracks. Since our process had taken nine long days, the cement had set up and didn't crack. For it to work this process must be done all right or all wrong. Time passed. About three months later the windows, doors, fireplaces, loft and insulation were finished. I moved in New Year's Day.

The economics of the house are still fairly simple. To date the cost is slightly more than $2,000. I still must have a battery system, two wind generators, solar panels and a digestor toilet. With these the total cost should be around $3,000.

Growing Understanding

More complex is my growth in thought and understanding. During that time after New Year's Day, throughout the winter and the early spring, I stared out the window wondering where I was and why I was there. I decided almost anyone can go into the woods, build some type of shelter and claim self sufficiency. That's not where the truth is.

Instead I came to understand and appreciate the tremendous interest and help from friends and family with this project. They, too, must feel there is a better direction than where we seem to be going. Also I realized the importance of encouragement and cooperation. Anytime work was at a standstill, the right person would appear with the right idea and we'd begin again. My ideas strengthened throughout the winter and I knew no man is really self sufficient. And I guess, if one can say anything about where we should go as human beings, it is toward realizing that we all grow together.

Together we must develop the renewable energy resources; we must go toward the recycling of all waste; and we must develop a worthy land ethic. But these are extensions of something within, — a certain total harmony with our fellow man and with our environment.

Courses and Workshops for the Future

Anthropology 235 • **The Future of Nonliterate Cultures** • 9:10 daily • First Summer Session • 4 credits • Anne Brunton

As the Western World, with its complex technology, stretches to include the world as its domain, peoples with less complex developments are taken in, influenced, or eliminated. The key seems to be adaptation, but the range and feasibility of that depends on many internal cultural features, such as philosophy toward change, world view, religion, technology, history and time.

Dr. Brunton is coordinator of the anthropology program at Moorhead State.

English 232 • **Science Fiction** • 12:50 daily • Second Summer Session • 4 credits • Gary Litt

Science fiction generally provides its readers with escape and entertainment, but the best science fiction also examines the major problems of our civilization and offers brilliantly speculative insights and solutions. This course will deal with novels and short stories which demonstrate the genre's concern with social, psychological, and scientific problems and will focus on such themes as: technology as savior and destroyer; utopian dreams and nightmares; the new heroes and their frontier; and apocalyptic visions.

Further dominant topics of the course will be the psychological, literary, and mythic roots of science fiction. The class will be aimed at the general reader and will include much discussion and class participation.

Dr. Gary L. Litt has had a long interest in science and literature. His undergraduate training was in physics, mathematics, and literature, and though he went on to receive a doctorate in Renaissance literature, he has never lost his curiosity about science and its workings. In science fiction studies he can combine his vocation and his hobby.

History 499g • **Cliometrics: The Historical Method of the Future?** • June 14 through June 25: 1-4:30 daily • 3 credits • Victor Peters

An introduction to a new method in the study of history sometimes known as the quantitative approach to history. The suggested subject content for this workshop consists of a number of elected categories such as: religious leaders and reformers, political leaders and statesmen; military leaders; women in history; American presidents, etc. The "texts" or tools are encyclopedia annuals, library holding cards, periodicals and journals. This is the first time that the Cliometric method will be used as such in any history course or workshop at Moorhead State University. No prerequisite in history is required.

Dr. Peters is professor of history at Moorhead State, the author of numerous books and articles in his field.

I.E. 199 • **The Energy-Sufficient, Environmentally-Sound Home** • June 21 through June 25: 1-5:00 MTWHF plus one evening session • 2 credits • Dennis Jacobs

A consideration of the problems of design and execution as related to: housing structures, home sewage and waste recycling systems, wind and solar energy collecting systems, efficient wood-burning heaters. The workshop will focus on the planning and execution of designs made to meet environmental and energy needs, with at least one day spent on the site of the dome structure near Detroit Lakes, plus visits to other systems being installed in the F-M area.

Dennis Jacobs is presently an instructor at South High in Fargo. He graduated from the U of Minnesota with a B.S. in aeronautical

engineering in 1966. He spent two years in the Peace Corps teaching math and physics in Malysia after which he traveled through Asia and Europe before returning to the USA. He prepared for teaching at Moorhead State, and eventually completed a Master's degree in Physics Education at Moorhead State. He is the designer and executor of a unique housing facility in the Detroit Lakes area.

Sociology 499g • **Science, Technology, and Future Society: A Workshop on Social Condition and Human Prospect** • June 28 through July 2: 1-5:00 MTWHF plus one evening session • 2 credits • Beverly and Walter Wesley, Nancy Parlin and Swaran Sandhu
The workshop will provide a forum where the current human condition in society is explored in relation to the future as affected positively by science and technology (e.g. better food, housing, education, health care and communication networks) and, as affected negatively by the same (e.g. growing population, pollution, depletion of resources, and a constant threat of self-annihilation).

Participants will examine the prospect of human future through the exploration and creation of alternative social institutions and life styles. These alternatives will be compared and evaluated in an attempt to identify the most "desirable" future and the means for attaining it. Use will be made of films, readings, tapes, planetarium, discussions and lectures.
Dr. Nancy Parlin, Dr. Swaran Sandhu and Ms. Beverly Wesley are sociologists, Dr. Walter Wesley is a physicist. All have been actively involved in various aspects of futuristic concerns.

Humanities 199 • **The Future of the Arts** • July 12 through July 16: 1-5:00 MTWHF plus one evening session • 2 credits • Norman Hessert, Timothy Ray, Gary Litt, Mark Rose
An exploration of what form the arts may take in the future from a multi-disciplinary perspective. There will be presentations of contemporary examples that point to the future, study of and participation in projects designed to explore the concepts underlying the art of the future.
This workshop will offer students an opportunity to work with four MSU faculty members each representing a different art: Norman Hessert-music; Gary Litt-literature; Timothy Ray-art; and Mark Rose-theater. Each has had considerable experience with and interest in various contemporary manifestations of their arts.

Education 499g • **A Socio-Affective Curriculum for the Future: Approaches to Education for International Understanding** • July 26 through July 29: 8:30-4:00 MTWH • 2 credits • Rachel Cohen
An approach to the integration of social and affective learning within school curriculum. The distinctive aspect of this approach is the increased emphasis on the pupil's analysis of his/her own experience and that of his/her classmates. The resultant self-understanding serves as a basis for international understanding.
Dr. Rachel Cohen is the director of the Institute de Farmation, Pedagogique et Psychosociologique, Paris, France. Her previous workshops at MSU as visiting professor have been very favorably received.

Sociology 499g • **Future of the Family** • August 16 through August 20: 1:00-5:00 MTWHF plus one evening session • 2 credits • David Olday
An analysis of current societal trends as they affect and are likely to affect marriage and family life in the United States; projection of changes in dating, courtship, sexual behavior, marital interaction, child rearing, and marital dissolution over the next quarter century.
David Olday's specialty as a sociologist is the family.

Computer Science 499g • **Creating the Future With Computers** • July 19 through July 30: 1-4:00 MTWHF • 2 credits • Curtis Bring
A study will be made of applications now being made of computers. Using systems design principles, the instructor will direct the class in developing some futuristic applications of digital computers.
A native of North Dakota, Dr. Bring has taught at the University of Saskatchewan for two years. In addition, he has had two years experience in teaching junior and senior high mathematics and science in Colorado, and, while at North Dakota State University, he worked with high school age students through the Upward Bound Program, with secondary mathematics and science teachers through a National Science Foundation summer program, as well as with university students. He earned the B.S. and M.S. degrees from North Dakota State University and the Ed.D. degree from the University of Northern Colorado.

The Pursuit of Happiness

The 1976 Moorhead State Summer Session will be marked by a series of events which offer students, faculty, and members of the immediate community opportunities to celebrate together. The pursuit of happiness is certainly not confined to events, but they do give an added dimension to this summer of the Bicentennial.

4th of July Party
Moorhead State University is the setting for a growing tradition — an Old Fashioned 4th of July — which culminates in this Bicentennial party. Complete with music, games, contests, costume parades and free balloons, ice cream, lemonade and coffee, the event attracted young and old from the community for what was described by a Forum reporter as a "superbly organized party." This college-community party will again be held on July 4, 1976.

Planetarium
Regularly scheduled series of shows at MSU's Planetarium throughout the Summer Session will be shown twice weekly.

Straw Hat Players
The Straw Hat Players, an exciting concept in summer theatre on the college campus, presents a full summer of plays for students at Moorhead State University. Eight full-length productions, ranging from major Broadway musicals to new dramatic hits and time-honored comedies, are presented for four performances each Wednesday through Saturday throughout the summer months. The summer company consisting of undergraduate and graduate students, is one of the finest theatre workshops open to students, experienced or inexperienced. Interested persons should contact Dr. Delmar J. Hansen, Director of Theatre at Moorhead State University, for information on membership and registration for the company.

Great American Movies
During our Bicentennial Summer, Moorhead State University's Film Series proudly presents an affectionate survey of some of the greatest moments in the history of the American cinema.

Our weekly programs will offer university students and community members an opportunity to share in a giant celebration of great stars, great directors, and great films from America's past.

The MSU American Film Celebration will feature brilliant comedies by Charles Chaplin, Buster Keaton, Harold Lloyd, Laurel and Hardy, the Marx Brothers, and W.C. Fields, among others. Also in the series will be lighthearted musicals with Fred Astaire, exciting westerns with William S. Hart and John Wayne, swashbuckling adventures with Douglas Fairbanks, horror-thrillers with Lon Chaney and Boris Karloff, plus animated cartoons by Walt Disney and Max Fleischer. The magnificent dramas of such directors as D.W. Griffith, Orson Welles, and Alfred Hitchcock will also be a part of the tribute.

All films are open to the general public without charge at 7:30 p.m. Monday evenings, Weld Hall Auditorium, Moorhead State University.

MOORHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY