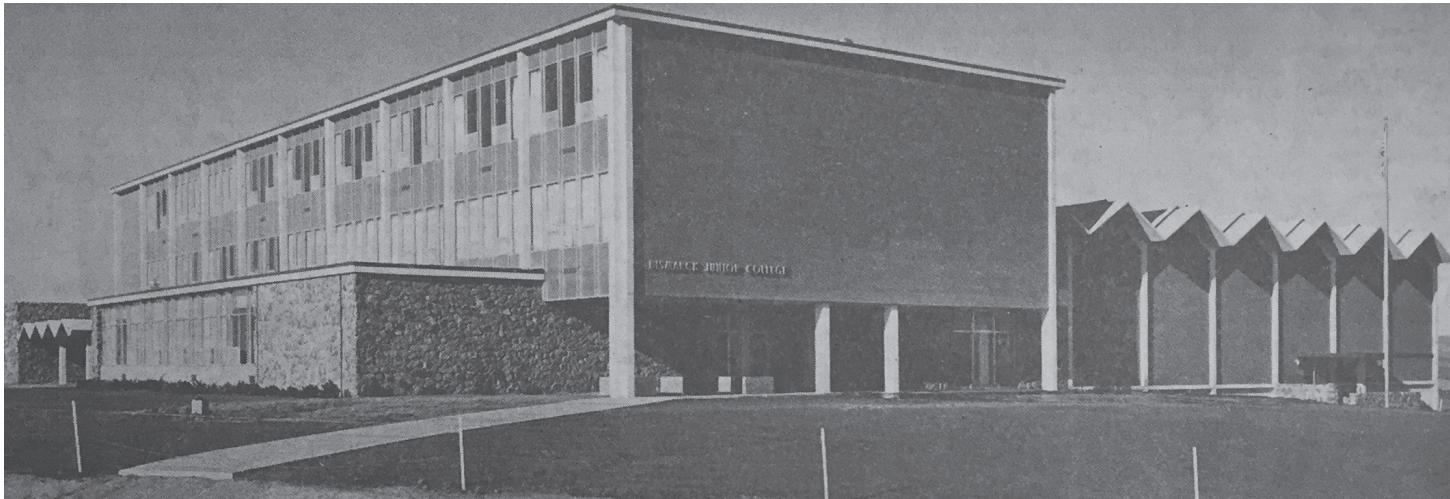


BSC GOES BACK IN TIME



1964

One historian called this “the last year of innocence.” Bob Dylan released the song “The Times They Are a-Changin’.” It was a year of recovery from grief. President Kennedy’s widow Jacqueline went on television in January to thank the American people for their outpouring of love and support.

President Johnson, pledged to carry on JFK’s ideals, declared a War on Poverty and secured the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In Jan. the 24th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, prohibiting poll (or head) taxes, which had been used in the south to prevent African-Americans from voting.

The Surgeon General declared cigarettes may be hazardous to the health of the smoker.

The Beatles came to the U.S. appearing on the Ed Sullivan Show. The Rolling Stones released their debut album.

Jeopardy began on NBC. It was the year of Bewitched and the cartoon Jonny Quest.

Two very different movies became big hits in 1964: Mary Poppins and Dr. Strangelove. Sidney Poitier became the first black man to win the Oscar for Best Actor for his performance in Lilies of the Field.

The Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling on Mar. 9. In New York Times v. Sullivan, the court ruled that public figures must accept even unfair criticism thanks to the protections of the First Amendment.

The Ford Motor Company introduced the Mustang. The number one boys’ toy turned out to be a doll – G.I. Joe.

Bubble Wrap was invented. Buffalo chicken wings made their debut at the Anchor Bar in Buffalo, New York. China exploded an atomic device.

Comedian Lenny Bruce was convicted of obscenity. Elizabeth Taylor married Welsh actor Richard Burton—the fifth of her eight marriages.

Cassius Clay burst on the national scene when he defeated heavyweight boxing champion Sunny Liston on Feb. 25 in Miami. Che Guevara addressed the United Nations.

Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life in prison in South Africa. Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Berkeley Free Speech Movement began. Police arrested 800 students after they occupied Sproul Hall on the UC-Berkeley campus.

Jack Ruby was convicted of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy.

On the other side of the planet, a minor incident in the Gulf of Tonkin led Congress to give President Johnson virtually unlimited authority to wage war in a place called Vietnam.- csj

Television Revolutionizes Society

BY MEGHAN MCNEIL

Through the bubble screen of a TV, millions of eyes avidly watched the rise and fall of JFK, the beginning of a war and a society starting to shift from the innocent days of the past. The result of this need for fast information resulted in the emergence of television as the major source of communication in our 1960s society.

Television became a focal point in the home and color TV became standard during the ‘60s. There was a growing need in our country for fast information that allowed for a rapid acceleration of information gathering. With video cameras becoming smaller and easier to carry, reporters were able to get into the action and present accurate, vivid information to viewers at home.

“Television brought the major news stories of the 1960s — civil rights, the space program, and the war in Vietnam — into American homes with images of high emotion,” television historian and author, Mary Ann Watson said. “TV offered a sense of immediacy and experience that simply could not be rivaled by newspapers. Television became the national ‘gathering place’ for citizens in our democracy.”

Politicians began to harness the power of television and became household names.

In 1960, the bid for presidency took on a life that had never been seen before. Vice president Richard Nixon came face to face with Senator John F. Kennedy

in the first ever televised political debate.

“What transpired in the studio of WBBM, Chicago’s CBS affiliate station, has entered American folklore.” Watson said. “Conventional wisdom holds that Kennedy’s more attractive image was the turning point in his razor thin margin of victory over Richard Nixon. Sometimes folktales carry truth and conventional wisdom is right on the money!” Watson said.

Kennedy held a larger understanding for the role that television would play in the arena of politics.

“The director of that broadcast, Don Hewitt, recalled that the day before the debate both candidates were invited to meet with him to discuss the set and shooting patterns and to familiarize themselves with the venue. Kennedy was very curious,” she said. “Hewitt said he wanted to know where he would be standing, what the time signals would be, and all the nuts and bolts of the technical aspects of the debate. Nixon declined the opportunity for the same technical briefing. It was a regrettable mistake.”

JFK even wrote an article for the 1959 TV guide called “A Force That Has Changed the Political Scene,” in which he argued the television image was a substantial factor in any politician’s career.

Television helped rocket Kennedy into the mind of every voter, allowing him to

ultimately win the presidency.

“One senior citizen told an interviewer that she didn’t vote for Nixon because, ‘I didn’t like the look in his eyes — especially the left one,’” Watson said.

The television that warmed our hearts to JFK also broke our hearts with coverage of his assassination. This dark tone soon became common not only on the news but also in television shows formed during the time.

The shows that started to circulate the airwaves told stories of hot issues in the American public. They tackled race, ideologies, sexual orientation and war.

“Throughout human history storytellers have wielded a great deal of power because they convey the values and morals of a society,” Watson said. “It was true in ancient cultures and was just as true in the last half of the 20th Century.”

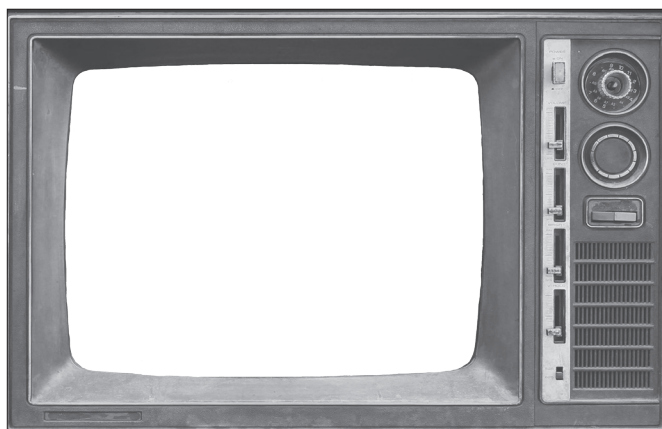
Older generations of shocked audiences began to demand more censorship and control

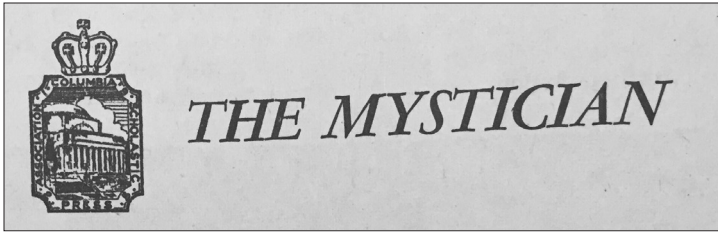
over what their families were watching. On the classic show Star Trek, NBC executives were falling out of their seats over the first interracial kiss on television. Archie Bunker and his family yelled racist slurs at shocked audiences and Saturday Night Live came at the tail end of all of this with controversial sketches about our ever changing society.

Live Vietnam War coverage spilled into the living rooms of terrified civilians, becoming the first “living room war,” which was coined by Michael Arlen and stated by the Encyclopedia of Television.

This sparked outrage among viewers that were against our involvement in Vietnam. The anti-war movement took a controversial stand during this time because of the atrocities of the war. Television executives became careful not to present information on their networks that undermined the mission in Vietnam.

(Continued on Page Two)





Students Disengaged

In the Oct. 23, 1969 issue of the Mystician, there was an article titled "Student Apathy." The story outlined the lack of student involvement during the election process for student government. There was "a grand total of 396 students, a little over one-third the total student body, made the effort of choosing 12 names from a ballot of 26." The editorial made an analogy of student interest and enthusiasm being a ripple crashing against a cement block of apathy. The concrete block standing firm against the gentle ripple.

This year, there was no ripple, student enthusiasm was placid. The spring elections involved only 82 voters and 8 individuals running for office. That is a mere 2 percent voter turnout compared to 1969's 33 percent. The '60s had it good compared to today. This isn't an issue of disenfranchisement. The editorial had it right, this is apathy. Students are disconnected and disinterested in the Bismarck State College community. Clubs and organizations struggle to recruit members, and the rate of student turnout for events is minimal. Where is the student participation? Where is the student activism, the upswell of the student voice? Where along the timeline from the '60s till now did students become so compliant, so domesticated? College students are the most powerful demographic in America -- if only we would wake up and exercise our potential.

The 1969 editorial didn't go far enough. This isn't just "sad"--it's pathetic. We have been blessed with great new additions to our campus. The Student Union has seen a surge of student activity. We have the infrastructure. Now we need the movement.

Get active with a club or organization. Attend our student government meetings. Cheer at sporting events. Submit a story to the Mystician. Take advantage of our numerous campus activities. Most of all, stop being so damn passive. Campus life is what we, the student body, make of it. This is a call for BSC students to organize. - J.B.

Special Edition

Our Special 1960s Edition is finally here and what a process it has been! Since this semester began, we have been looking through the original 1960s editions of The Mystician. It was amazing to see the similarities and the differences between what they did with the newspaper then, and what we do with it now.

We have a variety of pictures and articles taken from the original 1960s issues. We also have side columns highlighting events from specific years thanks to Clay Jenkinson.

I hope this issue can add a special flair to the symposium. Enjoy!

- Katie Winbauer, Editor-in-Chief

From the Desk of the President



What a fall we've had! The combination of beautiful weather, wonderful new and renovated campus buildings and all of you back on campus has BSC buzzing. I believe that some of the energy on campus is tied to what I consider an epic event for our campus, The 60s: Turmoil and Transformation on Nov. 3-5. I strongly encourage all students to attend the presentations and discussions that will examine and bring into sharper focus the issues, such as the Vietnam War, civil rights, television and entertainment, space travel, and so forth, that defined not only that era, but also continue to define who we are as Americans.

Such an educational event represents the best evidence of learning on our campus. You as students develop critical thinking skills by exposure to or participation in the examination of controversial topics, and the 1960s were replete with controversy. You also develop communications skills by exchanging ideas in such venue. And, I believe that you will be "learning how to learn" by listening, thinking, evaluating, and drawing conclusions about topics with which you are normally unfamiliar. Thus, such an event as our 1960s symposium creates an environment conducive to better learning.

Our challenge as educators is to provide you with the best learning environment to be successful in a future that we can't even envision. Imparting specific skills that are required for today's jobs is a vital function, but we all know that those jobs will probably disappear, if not in the near, certainly in the long term. So by providing the skills of critical thinking, communications, and learning how to learn, we are ensuring you can thrive in that future that we can't even envision.

I look forward to learning with you at this historic event!

War Never Changes

BY MICHAEL KASHEY

"War never changes." For some these words are simply the opening lines in the popular Fallout series. For some 21.8 million this is a reality. Since the beginning of civilization mankind has been at war with one another. Land, religion, money - the reasons and tactics may change but the nature of armed conflict has remained constant. Forty years after the end to the Vietnam War many are still feeling its effects.

Despite the destructive nature of war there are many differences as well as similarities between Vietnam and the wars we are fighting in Afghanistan and Iraq. Having personal experience in Afghanistan I will draw my comparisons and contrasts from there.

Both countries comprised of weak and corrupt governments. Hamid Karzai's government can be compared to Ngo Dinh Diem's in South Vietnam. Diem's policy regarding Buddhists created much discontent with the largely Buddhist nation. This unrest showed the United States Diem's failing as a president. On June 11, 1963, in the middle of the Saigon, Thich Quang Duc sat down cross-legged, doused himself in gasoline and lit himself on fire. Pictures of this shocked the American public and created a debate on the failings of Diem. A less violent comparison of Afghanistan is Karzai's leniency on Taliban. During my second deployment rumors began to circulate in my own battery, that many of the regional Taliban captured were released on his personal orders.

Both Afghanistan and Vietnam were largely rural populations, with somewhere around 80 percent of people living in small villages. That, in combination with a 10 percent literacy rate, makes pro-American publications ineffective.

In both instances, American forces were looked at as occupiers and not liberators. In Vietnam, the local population saw us as extensions of the former French presence. Currently in Afghanistan, we are seen as contemporary British and Russian occupiers.

Despite the countless similarities between the two wars there are several key differences. Vietnam was a conventional war with a standing uniformed enemy that utilized guerilla tactics. Vietnam was a war with the intent of national

liberation whereas Afghanistan is a response to attacks on US soil. Afghanistan has also cost more money than Korea and the Vietnam war combined.

Regardless of the differences with any war the death and destruction in the aftermath has remained the same. Those who have been to war zones are at a much higher risk of developing PTSD (post traumatic stress disorder). At the time of the latest Vietnam study in the 1980s, about 15 percent of Vietnam veterans were living with PTSD.

Modern estimates put that number closer to 30 percent. The Afghan and Iraq wars have estimates of 12 percent.

Having experienced two deployments in four different regions nothing changed other than the landscape. Friends became enemies because of "collateral damage". Men and women died on both sides. Children were killed. Death is death and affects each side the same. Families are torn apart and feel the same pain. This painful truth is a constant reminder that war never changes.

Symposium Schedule

DAY 1 - TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

- 7:00 p.m.....Check-in. Welcome by Dr. Larry Skogen
- 7:30 p.m.....Bob Eubanks and special guest Dawn Wells
- 9:00 p.m.....Book Signing

DAY 2 - WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4

- 7:30 a.m.Registration/Continental Breakfast
- 8:30 a.m.Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 8:55 a.m.....BSC students present: 1964
- 9:00 a.m.....Lawrence Wright
- 10:00 a.m.....A BSC Interview with Gloria Steinem
- Commentary by North Dakotans Sheryl O' Donnell, Laurel Reuter and Dina Butcher
- Moderated by Dr. Kimberly Crowley, BSC
- 10:55 a.m.....BSC students present: 1965
- 11:00 a.m.....Mary Ann Watson
- Noon.....Lunch
- 12:30 p.m.....Book signings - NECE Rooms 431/433
- 12:55 p.m.....BSC students present: 1966 & 1967
- 1:00 p.m.....Lynn Novick
- 2:00 p.m.....Geoffrey Wawro
- Additional Commentary by Vietnam Veteran Gary E. Skogen
- 2:55 p.m.....BSC students present: 1968
- 3:00 p.m.....Andrew Chaikin
- 3:55 p.m.....BSC students present: 1969
- 4 p.m.....Wrap-up: Clay Jenkinson
- 4:15 p.m.....Book signings - NECE Rooms 431/433
- 7:30 p.m....The New Christy Minstrels at Belle Mehus Auditorium

DAY 3 - THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5

- 8 a.m.....Continental Breakfast, NECE fourth floor foyer
- 8:30 a.m.....Welcome and Opening Remarks
- 8:55 a.m.....BSC students present: 1970
- 9 a.m.....Mark Lewisohn
- 10:25 a.m.....BSC students present: 1971 & 1972
- 10:30 a.m.....Rick Perlstein
- 11:30 a.m.....Lunch
- Noon.....Book signing - NECE Rooms 431/433
- 12:25 p.m.....BSC students present: 1973
- 12:30 p.m.....Clyde Bellecourt
- 1:30 p.m.....Kevin Carvell, Mike Jacobs, Al Jaeger, Tom Regan
- 2:45 p.m.....Dr. Mark Lytle
- 3:55 p.m.....BSC students present: 1974 & 1975
- 4 p.m.....Closing: Clay Jenkinson

(Continued from Page One)

"Perhaps the most famous act of censorship of that era was when the great folksinger Pete Seeger was cut from

'The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour' for singing an antiwar song with the lyrics, 'We're knee deep in the Big Muddy and the Big Fool says to push on,'" Watson said.

"Everyone knew, of course, the Big Fool was President Lyndon Johnson who kept pushing on in Vietnam even though it was a lost cause."

The decade of the '60s was packed with world changing people and events, but the mouth piece that brought America together was the television. Citizens could become informed in a much shorter span of time. Television pushed our society's moral limits, that expanded our right to information and freedom of speech. Without this TV revolution, we may still be in black and white.



THE MYSTICIAN

- Editor.....Katie Winbauer
- Editors.....John Bettger, Jordan Bitz, Andrew Dill, Alexis Larson, Erik Mattheis, Devin Stetler, Ashley Thorpe
- Reporters.....Ivy Bergstrom, Ashley Gatzke, Sean Hager, Kameya Johnson, Mike Kashey, Meghan McNeil, Adam Pfeifer, Anika Rovig, Robert Talley, Brett Williamson
- Adviser.....karen Bauer

11 Things that Boys Like Girls to Say

1. Sure I do.
2. No, Bob, it doesn't make any difference when we get home tonight.
3. Let's go Dutch.
4. My, but I'm cold Jim.
5. Why bother? There's no one home here.
6. No, Ed, I've never seen the cemetery in moonlight.
7. Bob, you don't think this bathing suit is too tight, do you?
8. Aunt Jenny just left me two million dollars.
9. But, Bob, I know mother wouldn't mind your staying another week or so.
10. Chaperone, what chaperone?
11. Yes.

11 Things that Boys Like Girls to Say

1. Sure I do.
2. Let's stay out all night.
3. Wanna split it?
4. It's cold in here.
5. Don't bother. They don't understand.
6. No, I've never stayed up all night.
7. Should I wear leggings or skinny jeans?
8. My aunt said we can take her boat on the water.
9. I don't think it matters when you go home.
10. There won't be any adults there.
11. Yes.

What They Say

Question:
 "WHY DID YOU CHOOSE TO COME TO BJC?"
 Mary Ann Goetz (Bismarck) freshman—I wanted to go to St. Benedict or Mount Marty but made up my mind too late to go to these colleges, so decided to come to BJC.
 David Thomas (Bismarck) freshman—Because of my job.
 Robert Fried (Driscoll) freshman—To stay closer to home and save money.
 Don Dimond (Wilton) sophomore—It's not quite so expensive to attend college here as it would be elsewhere, and I felt that I can benefit just as much here.
 Virgle Engstrom (Wilton) sophomore—Because I can live at home and still go to school.
 Lynn Christianson (Bismarck) sophomore—I have been going to a teachers' college, b-u-t—financial problems.

What They Say

Question:
 "WHY DID YOU CHOOSE TO COME TO BSC?"
 Delia Bear King (Bismarck) sophomore—I came to be further educated and to experience a life I thought I could only dream about.
 Cassi Schutt (Bismarck) sophomore—I wasn't entirely sure of my career path. I figured BSC was a fit and affordable option.
 Mitchell Tubbs-Avalon (New Salem) sophomore—I originally came because it was cheaper, but now I stay because the campus is nice.
 Breck Hendrickson (Bismarck) sophomore—It is close to home and cheap tuition. I also have a lot of friends attending BSC.

FADS & FASHION

BY ASHLEY GATZKE

The year is 1962. Women wear knee-length flowy dresses. Men wear suits. As the decade continues, the style changes. Women wear tight mini-skirts or mini-dresses with boots or heels. Men wear tight jeans and solid colored shirts. The '60s has six predominant styles: Hippie, Early, Grease, Late, Pin-up and Mod.



Early '60s style is a more conservative time. Women accessorize their outfits with simplistic jewelry, such as a strand of pearls. Gloves are almost always worn. Women are to look beautiful at all times. Their hair is always curled or done up nicely. Men wear suits with slicked back hair or a stylish hat. The men are to always be in a buttoned up suit even if they are at home.

Hippie style is very popular. Women wear loose, baggy bottoms with fringe tops. Men wear baggy bottoms with relaxed tops. The Hippie style is known for its uniqueness. Each piece is handcrafted with bright and bold colors. Fringe tops are often accessorized with beads of multiple colors. Headbands bring a sense of individuality to the dress and come in different styles such as simple leather strand braids and intricate beaded cloth.

Grease style is friendlier. Fun colors are used. Each outfit is unique but comfortable in style. Women wear long tight skirts or high-waisted jeans with tight

tops and heels to top it off. The leather jacket is a key item to the style. Men wear a leather jacket and solid colored shirt with jeans and tennis shoes. Men's hair is slicked back, whereas women's hair is volumized.

Late '60s style is rebellious. Women start to show skin with short dresses and high-waisted shorts, with boots or tennis shoes and long socks to match. Color fabrics start appearing with erratic and mismatched patterns. Men wear jeans with a suit jacket and boots. They accessorize with a scarf or black shoes.

Pin-up style is risqué. Women wear close-fitting low-cut shirts with tight high-waisted shorts or short flowy skirts. Men wear tight jeans with a button up or no shirt at all. The pin-up style is bold in color choice and often simplistic in design. Many are too scared to dress pin-up because of the risqué style and the mindset people have on it.

Mod is known for its creative patterns and interesting color choices. The dresses are very simplistic in cut. The short

thigh high dress starts emerging during this time. Geometric patterns were used on the dresses. Men's clothing consists of geometric-patterned button-up shirts with colored bottoms. Men and women become relaxed and their hair is very natural and flowing.



Nickel and Diming

BY ANIKA ROVIG

The total comes to 35 cents – that would be the price of a burger and shake at McDonalds in the '60s. At one point McDonalds sold 10 burgers for \$1, a total that this generation has never seen before in their lives.

With the constant increase in wages and the cost of living, things will only get more expensive as the years go on.

Products may seem to be over-priced today. Some may argue the fact that with the increase in minimum wages it seems only accurate if the cost of certain things also increases. Without adjusting for inflation and comparing values versus actual income, the price of homes ranged in the '60s from under \$9,000 to \$16,000 across the country.

The chart below will demonstrate how drastic the changes have been since the '60s:

1962	2011
A movie ticket \$0.75.....	\$7.00
A gallon of gas \$0.31.....	\$3.73
Average cost of a new car \$2,600.....	\$32,000
A pair of Levi's \$5.00.....	\$50
A cup of coffee \$0.10.....	\$1.50
T.V. \$219.95.....	\$234.57
Haircut \$3.00.....	\$40
Average cost of a house \$12,70.....	\$150,000



1965

This was a year of restless questioning. The first big wave American combat troops were sent to Vietnam. Marines waded ashore at Da Nang on March 8. Almost simultaneously, a "Teach-In" at the University of Michigan was the first major anti-war demonstration by college students.

By the end of the year, 125,000 U.S. troops were stationed in Vietnam.

On March 9, "Bloody Sunday," more than 600 people left Selma, Alabama for Montgomery in a march for voting rights. When they reached the Edmund Pettus Bridge, state and local troopers used nightsticks and tear gas to drive them back to Selma. Malcolm X, who appealed to black Americans to secure their rights "by any means necessary," was assassinated on Feb. 21 in New York City.

The Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles erupted into a racial uprising that lasted five days.

Pope Paul VI proclaimed Jews were not collectively guilty for crucifixion of Jesus. In October, he became the first pope to visit the United States.

Minnesota-born folksinger Bob Dylan was booed off the stage at the Newport Folk Festival for playing an electric guitar.

Ralph Nader's book Unsafe at Any Speed criticized the auto industry for not making cars safer. Books published included Truman Capote's In Cold Blood and Frank Herbert's Dune.

Spaghetti-O's hit the market. The Pillsbury Dough-Boy began his advertising career. Hypertext appeared in the world of computers.

In March, Russian Cosmonaut Aleksai Leonov became the first human to "walk in space." Three months later, America's Ed White became the second.

Number one hits included Sonny and Cher's "I Got You Babe" and the Supremes' "Stop in the Name of Love." Queen Elizabeth attended the premiere of the Beatles' movie Help.

The soap opera Days of Our Lives debuted on NBC. A Charlie Brown Christmas was broadcast for the first time.

Mariner IV sent back the first pictures of Mars.

Sixty year-old Satchel Paige of the Kansas City A's pitched three scoreless innings. Sandy Koufax of the Los Angeles Dodgers pitched a perfect game against the Chicago Cubs in September, his fourth no-hitter in as many years.

The term "hippie" was coined by San Francisco writer Michael Fallon to describe a new generation of beatniks.

President Johnson signed the 1965 Voting Rights Act prohibiting discrimination against minorities at the election booth.

The US Mint issued a commemorative Lincoln penny to mark the 100th anniversary of his assassination.

Babies born in 1965 were not Baby Boomers, they would be the first Gen-Xers.

Late in the year, the Great Northeast Blackout hit the northeast and New York City hard. More than 800,000 riders were trapped in the city's subways. Nine months later, there was a little baby boom in the Big Apple.

-csj

1966

Described as a year of blurring boundaries, conventional wisdom was jostled in every arena of American life. In April, the cover of Time magazine asked, "Is God dead?" Bobbi Gibb sneaked in to become the first woman to run the all-male Boston Marathon. Frank Sinatra, 50 and Mia Farrow, 21 married. The mini-skirt swept across the fashion world. President Johnson signed the Freedom of Information Act – giving Americans reasonable rights to seek access to government documents.

Hollywood actor Ronald Reagan ran for governor of California and won.

Roman Catholic bishops ruled that American Catholics no longer had to abstain from meat on Fridays—except during Lent.

As the number of American troops in Vietnam rose to 250,000, so did inflation in the American economy and anti-war protests throughout the country.

Leonid Brezhnev became the Secretary General of the Soviet Union. Mao Tse Tung launched the Cultural Revolution in the People's Republic of China.

Heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali, formerly known as Cassius Clay, declared himself a conscientious objector and refused to go to war, stating that he had "no quarrel."

John Lennon ignited a controversy by declaring, in a British interview, "The Beatles are more popular than Jesus Christ" – he eventually apologized to outraged American fans.

A gunman, engineering student and former U.S. Marine Charles Whitman, shot 15 people from a tower at the University of Texas.

Prime time TV premeires included, Batman, Star Trek, That Girl, the Monkees and Mission: Impossible. How the Grinch Stole Christmas was broadcast for the first time. CBS backed out of plans to broadcast the movie Psycho, deeming the movie too violent for at-home viewing. The great films of the year included Dr. Zhivago A Man for All Seasons, and Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolfe?

The Black Panther Party was formed, so was the National Organization of Women.

The Supreme Court handed down its decision in Miranda v. Arizona, establishing the principle that all criminal suspects must be advised of their rights before interrogation.

The Beach Boys released a masterpiece album called Pet Sounds and Barry Sadler, a former combat medic, had a hit with "The Ballad of the Green Berets."

LSD became illegal. The Toyota Corolla made its debut.

The Nestle Company introduced Taster's Choice freeze-dried instant coffee and Betty Crocker unveiled "Bac-Os" bacon flavored bits. Pampers introduced the first disposable diapers. Fiber Optics made a tentative first appearance.

Walt Disney died at age 65 while making his last animated film, The Jungle Book. At Disneyland, "It's a Small World" made its first appearance.

In November the Beatles' John Lennon met performance artist Yoko Ono at the Indica Gallery in London. -csj

Sharing The Past A Look into the New World

BY BRETT WILLIAMSON

Frank Martin, of Selfridge, is the proprietor of a 100 issue '60s newspaper collection that features headlines from the moon landing to the Vietnam War. His collection even includes a JFK assassination article signed by Clint Hill. The rarest of his collection is not a newspaper at all, it is an authentic letter signed by Martin Luther King Jr to his father, Gerhard Martin, in 1961.

Gerhard was born in the German-speaking free state of Danzig, now Gdansk, Poland in 1922. During World War II, he served as a medic and completed medical school in Berlin, Germany, after the war.

"My father spent most of his time in Berlin after the war," Frank said. "He actually lived in West Berlin while he worked in East Berlin. He crossed through the Brandenburg Gate every day."

Gerhard left Germany and migrated to the United States in 1961. Gerhard took residence in Kansas City, Kansas and applied his medical and psychological knowledge with the Greater Kansas City Mental Health Foundation.

When Gerhard came to America, he was surprised that the United States, even after WWII, would support racial segregation. This segregation came in the form of the "Jim Crow Laws," separate but equal segregation based on skin color.

"In Berlin after the war, the white and black soldiers would work together side by side," Frank said. "When my father arrived in America in 1961, things were not like that."

Gerhard would encounter this segregation first hand on a daily basis when he befriended an African American colleague at the Mental Health Foundation. The simple enjoyment of going

to lunch or catching a movie together after work was nearly impossible because of the segregation laws.

"My father became involved in civil rights issues and was actually a member of CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality," Frank said. "He began to start reading Martin Luther King Jr.'s book, 'Stride Toward Freedom.'"

After reading the book, Gerhard wrote King a letter about his appreciation for the book. On April 11, 1961, King responded to Gerhard's letter:

"This is to acknowledge receipt of your very kind and gracious letter of recent date. I am happy to know that you have read my book STRIDE TOWARD FREEDOM, and that you liked it. This book is simply my humble effort to bring Christian principles to bear on the difficult problems of racial injustices which confront our nation. It is good to know that you found it helpful," signed Martin Luther King, Jr.

Frank still has the signed letter and envelope that his father received from King. He has shared the letter and his '60s newspaper collection with Bismarck State College for the upcoming symposium, "The '60s: Transformation and Turmoil."

"I think growing up during World War II, in Germany, makes you aware of these kind of issues," Frank said. "At one point my father had to wait outside, loitering, inconspicuously, outside a gestapo headquarters for his girlfriend to come out of an interrogation. Experiencing racism first hand, he thought those things were over with along with World War II, and was disappointed to find out it was still going on in the United States."

BY IVY BERGSTROM

The American Dream is rich, convenience is just out of the grips of Americans and planned obsolescence is a brand new idea. Public authority figures may not be the kind, loving and moral men they seem to be. There is little to no separation of church and state, and religious influence bleeds into every aspect of life. The most commonly held fear and source of hatred among all citizens is Communism. Racial tensions are thick with passion, protest and de-facto segregation.

These were common themes of life in the 1960s, told by the Pulitzer-Prize winning novelist, Lawrence Wright, in his book, "In the New World."

Wright says it was an era rich with the American Dream.



"All of my life I had heard stories about men who had been through several fortunes; the attitude of these men toward money, and themselves, was highly romantic," he said.

It was a time and place where the poorest, most uneducated man believed he could become one of those big shots and that any hindrance was viewed as an attack on his rights. This meant that many Americans embraced capitalism, worshipped it even. To be called a Communist was a great insult, and it can be inferred from the book that the flaws of the American government were hushed or ignored.

Wright described the Dallas politicians of the '60s as "publicly pious, were, in private, a rough and jaunty bunch, with thick knuckles and heavy appetites, men who were used to grabbing what they wanted."

In this time, there was a much stronger religious influence on not only politics, but all aspects of life.

"Everyone was religious, some were super religious," Wright said.

He described that Holy Rollers preached in churches while wearing cream-colored suits and screaming about damnation and condemning godless Communism, and nearly everyone attended church, to simply conform. This created a very

conservative censorship on their lives. Wright shares in his book that after an erotic novel was published, shipped and shelved in Dallas book stores, the police "swept through the entire city's bookstores and the book completely disappeared," as if the law enforcement hadn't anything more important to do than guard a very large city from a naughty book. It was not an issue of what the book stores wanted to sell, but in guarding the supposedly innocent people. It was an issue of control.

Not only were books censored, but art was as well. Wright recalled that a nearby art museum had removed their copies of works by Rivera and Picasso, because they were too "Communist." And if the 1960s was anything, it "was as publicly antisex as it was anti-Communist."

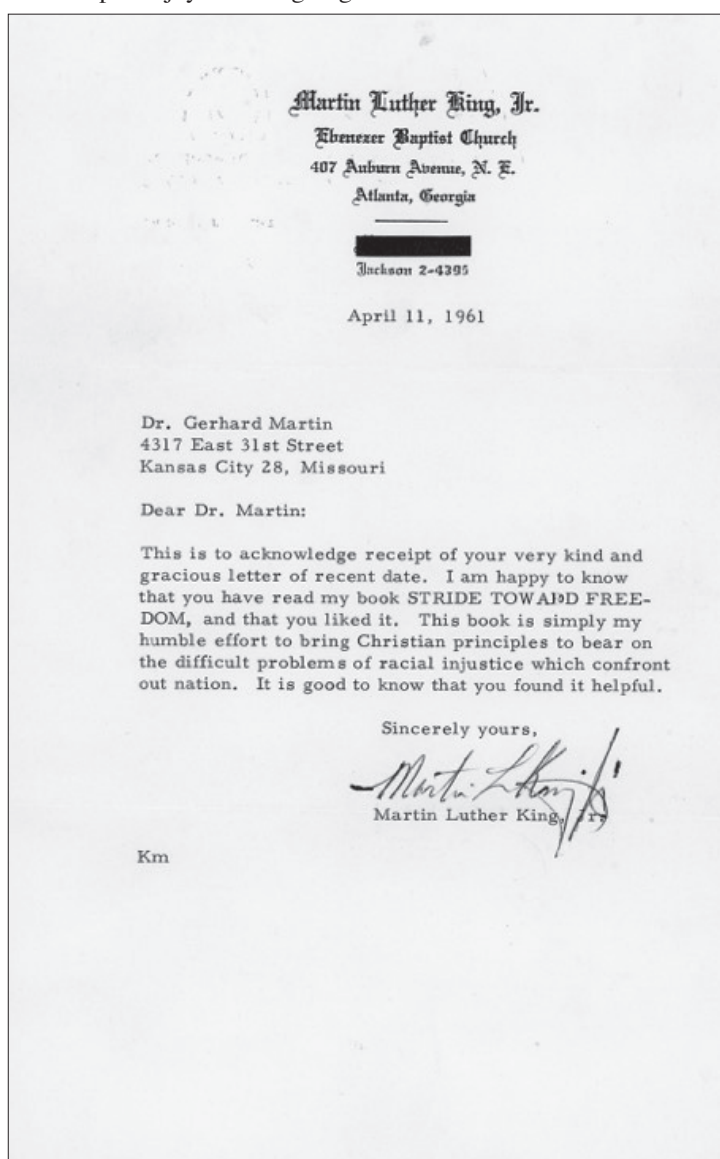
The '60s was a historically rich decade, and within that richness, was an abnormally high sense of racial tension.

School segregation de jure (legally enforced segregation) was outlawed in 1954; de facto segregation still needed to be overcome. Wright admitted that 11 years after the Brown V. Board of Education in Topeka ruling, he "graduated from high school without ever having a black classmate." Wright said the entirety of the South, Texas included, fought desegregation and fought to slow it.

This was caused by an ignorance that even Wright shared at the time. He told of when he had liked a girl at his church who was part Filipino, but he never took the opportunity to call her because her color frightened him.

Those who grew up in the '60s could name monumental moments in history, such as the war with Vietnam, the beginning of the Cold War, the British Invasion known as The Beatles, the moon landing and the assassinations of John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. and Malcom X.

Lawrence Wright's examples are those which the average person experienced, and not those who actively participated in the Civil Rights Movement, or any other peaking historical moment of the 1960s. They may tell you a different story, but this is Lawrence Wright's experience, in the conformist culture of Dallas in the 1960s.



Vietnam Documentarian Opens up About Upcoming Documentary

BY ROBERT TALLEY



More than 40 years have passed since the Vietnam War, yet the impact of the event is still felt by those who were a part of it and

those who were affected by it. Documentaries have covered various aspects about Vietnam, but none, documentarian Lynn Novick said, cover the emotional thoughts and feelings of all the parties involved.

Still in development and scheduled for a 2017 release, Novick and her filmmaking partner Ken Burns, are working to produce a documentary that looks at the human aspect of not only ordinary individuals from both sides and their perspectives, but from the leaders' viewpoints as well and the difficult decisions they had to make.

"We have a wide range of perspectives and that has never been done in a documentary before," Novick, who was born in 1962 said. "Because I became of age during that time, it was a defining event of my first 12 or 13 years"

"I have always been, sort of obsessed with it and wanting to understand what actually happened, why our country got involved in Vietnam; how did we end up going down the path we went? Why it was so divisive? Why did it end the way it did and why haven't we been able to talk about it?" Novick said.

"It's kind of been a quest of my adult life in different ways" Novick said.

The documentary will go back to the 1800s and examine the impact of the French conquest on the region all the way through till the end of the war and the aftermath.

"We had great access," Novick said. "I spent a lot of time in Vietnam interviewing people and hearing their stories. It's been the most challenging and complicated story we have tried to tell."

Novick said that she has done nearly 100 interviews for the documentary, and it has been emotionally draining to listen to stories of pain, loss, suffering and tragedy. She called this "a profound lesson in what it means to be human."

"I think it's human nature to look for redemption," Novick said. "Some purpose or meaning, and I think what I have learned is that the human condition is a tragic condition."

Novick will take part in the 1960s symposium as a guest speaker. She will be previewing a clip of the Vietnam documentary she is co-directing with Ken Burns.

President Nixon

BY ALEXIS LARSON

When people hear the name Richard Nixon, most do not remember what he did for the United States such as; how he managed to get ties with China, which back then was unheard of due to our poor relationship with them, how he removed large amounts of troops from the war, or how he created a Presidential Task Force on Women's Rights. He also pushed for the Clean Air Act and developed two new departments; Department of Natural Resources and the Environmental Protection Agency. They remember the bad one of them being the infamous Watergate Scandal. "A president who values power does not need to be overly concerned with every minute flaw in his daily performance," said Nate Steffen, political science professor at Bismarck State College.

The Watergate Scandal was burglars who were apart of Nixon's reelection campaign that broke into the office of the Democratic National Committee. They had been caught trying to wiretap phones and steal secret documents. Shortly after the Watergate Scandal came to light, the media exposed a much larger picture of political corruption. Illegal contributions, "dirty tricks", as well as irregularities in Nixon's income taxes were uncovered, and public trust dropped drastically.

Once information about the scandal got out, some people

wanted answers and also wanted Nixon out of office. In July of 1974, the House Judiciary Committee passed the first of three articles of impeachment against Nixon. Because of this, Nixon was left with two choices: go through the trials of impeachment or become the first United States President to resign.

"It seems as though a president's consistency accounts for a great deal in measuring his success or failure," Steffen said.

Everything good and bad that happens in the United States is rested on the president's shoulders. Whether Nixon's presidency was good or bad is a controversial topic. It's unknown if Nixon had knowledge about the Watergate espionage until it happened, but it is left up to public opinion.

"One of the hardest things for people to do is put themselves in others people's shoes" Steffen said. "There are certain aspects that a president has control over, but many situations remain beyond his immediate control."

In August 1974, Nixon became the first United States President to resign from office. Because Nixon did not go through the trials of impeachment, he was never convicted of being involved with Watergate.

**BE aHEAD
TURN ON WITH
K F Y R**

**Bismarck
Lumber
Company**
7th and Main

Which diamond is a girl's best friend?

Every girl knows "a rose is a rose is a rose." But is a diamond a diamond a diamond?

The smart girl who cares (about beauty and value) knows there's more to a diamond than meets her eye. Even under magnification, a diamond reveals its inner secrets only to the eye of a trained expert. That's why America's College Queens have chosen their "best friends" from among the award-winning designs of the world-famous Artcarved selection.

Every Artcarved diamond gives you more than the beauty which meets your eye. The quality and value of its inner beauty is also certified by a written guarantee that is recognized and respected by leading jewelers everywhere.

If you want to be sure of the inner beauty and value of your diamond, see your Artcarved jeweler. Ask him to show you the styles chosen by America's College Queens.

Artcarved®
DIAMOND AND WEDDING RINGS

Two of the lovely designs chosen by America's College Queens. From \$100



Canterbury



Tyler

Get your National College Queen Contest entry for yourself or your candidate at

KNOWLES JEWELRY

Bismarck's diamond store since 1907
Bismarck, North Dakota

1967

This was a year of anticipation as well as foreboding.

In January, the Human Be-In took place in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park celebrating the ideals of the counterculture. More than 20,000 participants focused national attention on the concept of "Hippies."

San Francisco's Haight Ashbury district became the capital of what was called "The Summer of Love."

475,000 American troops were stationed in Vietnam.

The first Super Bowl was played: the Green Bay Packers defeated the Kansas City Chiefs 35-10. The first issue of Rolling Stone was published, with a photo of John Lennon on its cover. Dr. Christian Barnard performed the first heart transplant in South Africa.

Thurgood Marshall was confirmed as the first black justice on the U.S. Supreme Court.

Three astronauts—Gus Grissom, Ed White, and Roger Chaffee—died at the Kennedy Space Center when a fire broke out in their Apollo I spacecraft during a launch pad test.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Loving v. Virginia*, ruled that inter-racial marriage is protected by the Constitution.

The British parliament decriminalized homosexuality.

Revolutionary leader Che Guevara was executed in Bolivia. U.S. Navy pilot John McCain was shot down over North Vietnam.

The Smothers Brothers Comedy Hour premiered on CBS.

Martin Luther King came out against the war in Vietnam, alleging that American imperialism was diverting money and attention from urgent domestic programs, including Civil Rights legislation.

Elvis married Priscilla in Las Vegas.

The TV series *The Monkees* won the Emmy for Outstanding Comedy Series.

The Doors released their debut album.

The Beatles released Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band.

In the summer, race riots erupted all over the United States.

In Washington D.C., an estimated 100,000 people took part in a protest against the Vietnam War at the Lincoln Memorial.

Carl B. Stokes was elected the mayor of Cleveland, Ohio—making him the first black mayor of a major American city.

Three Hollywood movies with racial themes were popular: *To Sir, with Love*, *In the Heat of the Night* and *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*. The first significant spaghetti western, *A Fistful of Dollars*, was released, starring Clint Eastwood. *The Graduate* was released in 1967 and entered the pantheon of classic motion pictures.

President Johnson signed the bill that created the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

In December, America's beloved pediatrician Dr. Benjamin Spock was arrested along with poet Allen Ginsberg for protesting against the Vietnam War. -csj

1968

This year was considered one of the most difficult and iconic years of the twentieth century.

It was the year of the Tet Offensive in Vietnam, when more than 80,000 North Vietnam soldiers and Viet Cong fighters attacked 36 of 44 provincial capitals, and five of the six largest cities in South Vietnam, including Saigon. Afterward, in a special report, CBS anchorman Walter Cronkite, the most trusted man in America, called the Vietnam War a "stalemate," and urged the U.S. to "negotiate, not as victors, but as an honorable people who lived up to their pledge to defend democracy, and did the best they could."

It was the worst year of the Vietnam War. 16,592 Americans died and American troop levels rose to 549,500. In March, American soldiers massacred 500 Vietnamese men, women and children at My Lai. Some of the women were gang-raped. Bodies of some of the victims were mutilated.

Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated on April 4 in Memphis. Robert F. Kennedy was assassinated on June 5 in Los Angeles.

Rowan and Martin's Laugh In premiered on NBC. Stanley Kubrik's 2001: A Space Odyssey was released in Cinerama, but Planet of the Apes proved to be a more popular movie. It was also the year of Rosemary's Baby.

At Christmas time, NASA launched its boldest space mission yet. Apollo 8, commanded by Frank Borman, flew all the way to the moon and back. On Christmas Eve, crew members read the first chapters of the Book of Genesis from lunar orbit.

London Bridge was sold to American entrepreneurs, who re-erected it over the Colorado River in Arizona. Redwood National Park was established in northern California. France became the world's fifth nuclear power. Jacqueline Kennedy shocked public opinion when she married Greek shipping tycoon Aristotle Onassis.

African-American athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos raised their arms in the black power salute during a medal ceremony at the Mexico City summer Olympics. They were expelled from the games.

The Packers beat the Raiders in the second Super Bowl.

The Boeing 747 made its maiden flight. The first automatic teller machines were introduced in Philadelphia. The Emergency 911 telephone service was inaugurated in the United States.

At the Academy Awards, postponed after the assassination of Martin Luther King, In the Heat of the Night, starring Rod Steiger and Katherine Hepburn, won the best picture award. Hair opened on Broadway. 60 Minutes debuted on CBS. The NBC network was fearful that an interracial kiss between Captain Kirk and Lieutenant Uhura on Star Trek would cause great controversy, but the fans of the show were unfazed.

Richard M. Nixon became the 35th President of the United States.

-csj

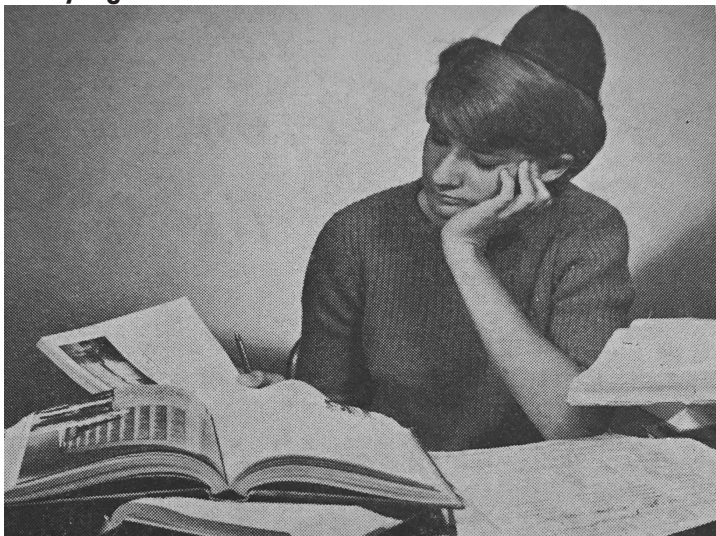
Then and Now...

Cafeteria



PHOTOGRAPHS BY KATIE WINBAUER

Studying



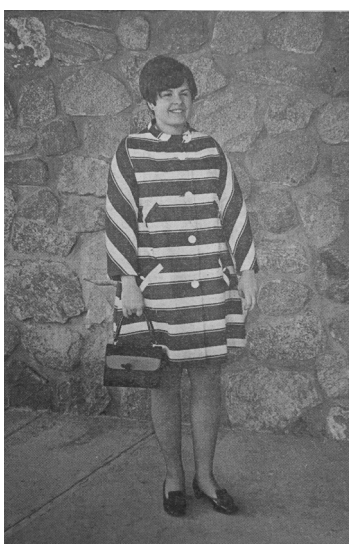
PHOTOGRAPHS BY KATIE WINBAUER

Playing Guitar



PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALEXIS LARSON

Fashion

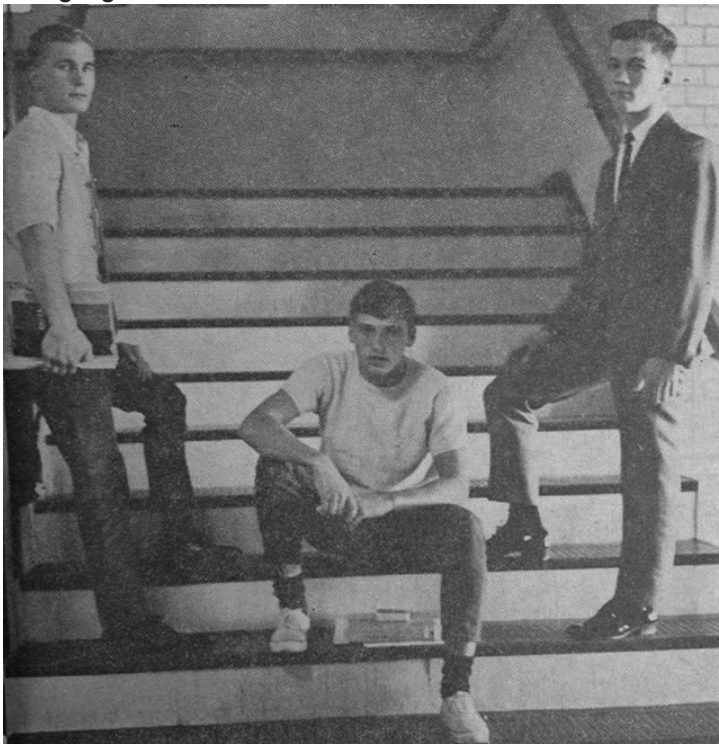


PHOTOGRAPHS BY KATIE WINBAUER



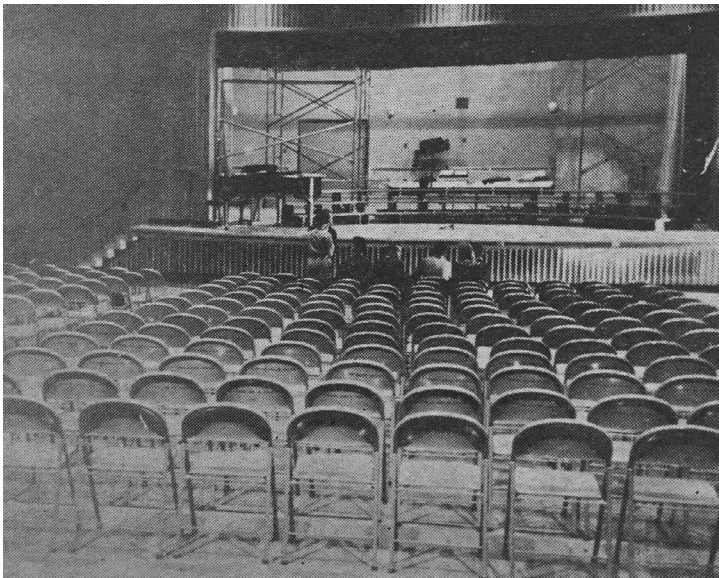
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALEXIS LARSON

Hanging Out



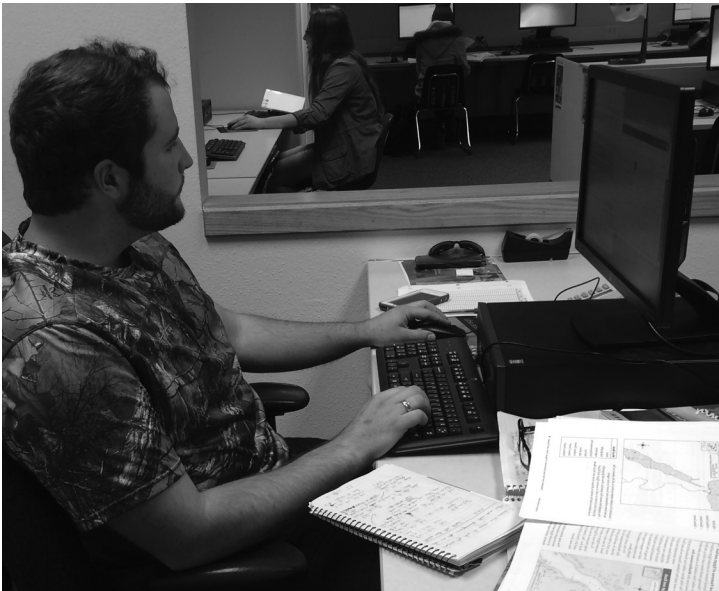
PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALEXIS LARSON

Auditorium



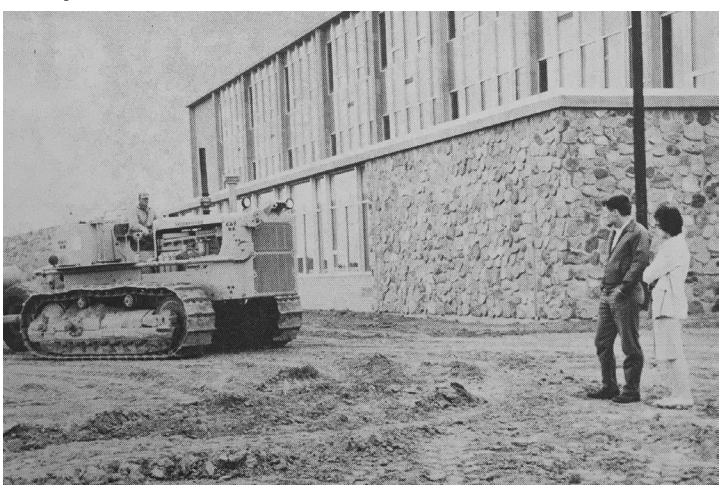
PHOTOGRAPHS BY KATIE WINBAUER

Technology



PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALEXIS LARSON

Campus Construction



PHOTOGRAPHS BY KATIE WINBAUER

1969

1969 was the year humans first stepped foot on another celestial body. On July 21, Apollo 11's Neil Armstrong stepped off the landing craft onto the surface of the Moon. He said, "that's one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

Spectacular at the time, the moon landing may have been one of the most important events in human history.

Woodstock happened August 15-18, the greatest of all outdoor rock concerts, symbolic of the triumph of youth culture, and the sensual anarchy of rock and roll. More than 400,000 people overwhelmed Max Yasgur's farm in upstate New York.

11,780 American soldiers died in Vietnam, the second worst year of the war; but in July, President Nixon ordered the first U.S. troop withdrawals.

It was the year of the Battle of Hamburger Hill in Vietnam. Between May 10-20, U.S. troops captured Hill 937 near the Laos border, at a cost of 72 U.S. soldiers killed and 372 wounded. North Vietnamese casualties were estimated at over 600. No sooner had the U.S. captured the strategically unimportant hill than we abandoned it to the enemy. In Congress, Ted Kennedy, George McGovern, and Stephen M. Young denounced the pointlessness of the battle and the failure of U.S. Vietnam policy.

In its June issue, Life magazine published the photographs of 241 Americans killed in a single week in Vietnam.

The Charles Manson murders were committed in the Hollywood hills. Seven people, including actress Sharon Tate were brutally murdered by Manson and his cult followers.

American Indians, led by Richard Oakes, seized Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, helping to ignite a period of renewed Native American pride and U.S. government reform.

Midnight Cowboy was released in late May, Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid in September. Mario Puzo's novel The Godfather was published.

The Beatles gave their last public performance, on the roof of Apple Records in London.

Sesame Street was broadcast for the first time. Dave Thomas opened his first Wendy's fast food restaurant in Columbus, Ohio. The Brady Bunch premiered on ABC.

In Ohio, the Cuyahoga River caught on fire, helping to pass the landmark Clean Water Act.

Yasser Arafat was elected leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Golda Meir became the first female prime minister of Israel.

On October 29, the first message was sent over ARPANET, the forerunner of the Internet. The first supersonic Concorde test flight took place in France. The first transplant of a human eye happened.

The underdog New York Mets defeated the Baltimore Orioles in four games to win the World Series. It was one of the greatest upsets in sports history.

-csj

1970

This was the year of the Kent State Massacre. After President Nixon, who had won the 1968 election by promising to wind down the war in Vietnam, invaded Cambodia on April 30, 1970, students across the United States erupted in protest. At Kent State in Ohio, on Monday May 4, members of the Ohio National Guard fired 67 rounds of ammunition in 13 seconds, killing two protesters and two students who were walking to their next class. Nine others were wounded, one critically.

In June, Congress repealed the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution of 1964 – the legislation that had permitted Lyndon Johnson to escalate the War in Vietnam.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty went into effect, ratified by 56 nations. On April 22, the first Earth Day was celebrated in the United States. On December 2, the Environmental Protection Agency was established.

In mid-April, Apollo 13 survived an early catastrophic explosion of one of its oxygen tanks, limped around the moon, and somehow came back to Earth safely, while the entire nation held its breath.

The census determined that the population of the United States was now 203,392,031.

In April, Paul McCartney announced that he had left the Beatles. Still, in early May, the Beatles released one final album, Let It Be. By the end of the year, each member of the Beatles had released a solo album.

Jimi Hendrix died on Sept. 18, from an overdose of sleeping pills. Janis Joplin died on Oct. 4 of a heroin overdose.

The movie M*A*S*H was released, along with Richard Nixon's favorite movie Patton and an adaptation of Joseph Heller's Catch-22. Gary Trudeau's comic strip Doonesbury debuted. Alvin Toffler published Future Shock. The complete New English Bible translation was published. Soviet dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Monday Night Football debuted on ABC. The Kansas City Chiefs defeated the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl. The Orioles won the World Series in five games over the Cincinnati Reds.

Late in the year, the North Tower of the World Trade Center was completed, making it temporarily the tallest building in the world.

After years of litigation, the first damages were awarded to victims of the experimental drug Thalidomide. The first computer chess tournament took place. The Soviet Moon Rover became the first remote-controlled robot to travel on the lunar surface.

The Aswan High Dam was completed on the Nile River in Egypt. Two compact cars, the Chevrolet Vega and the Ford Pinto were introduced in September.

On November 10, for the first time in five years, an entire week went by with no reports of U.S. combat deaths in Vietnam.

-csj

Woodstock, Zip to Zap Festivals Fill 1960s

BY KAMEYA JOHNSON

The festivities throughout the 1960s executed a vision to unite young people of different descents and regions to let loose and party hard in a crazy, peaceful and chaotic setting.

On Aug. 15, 1969, promoters Artie Kornfield, John Roberts, Joel Rosenman and Michael Lang came together with a vision to create a type of rock and roll retreat known as Woodstock.

Little did they know at the time, Woodstock would become a historic event for this country.

Woodstock was a festival that brought young people of all races and descents from across the country together for a few days of peace, fun and music during a time where Americans were greatly segregated.

This music festival in Bethel, New York officially began after 5 p.m. Friday, Aug. 15. It had over 400,000 people clamoring their way in a bowl shaped alfalfa field right outside of White Lake, New York. Promoters expected about 50,000, but attendees increased to over 400,000 on opening night.

Woodstock had a lineup of the greatest rock and roll musicians and artists such as Richie Havens and Jimi Hendrix.

The festival also had acts by Joe Cocker, Jefferson Airplane, The Who, Sly and The Family Stone, Janis Joplin (Kozmic Blues Band), Joan Baez, Arlo Guthrie, Melanie, Sweetwater, and many others. Most of their sets lasted around an hour.

Although Woodstock made a big impact and was a great symbol of peace, life-changing music and experiences, North Dakota beat them to the punch with a festival known as Zip to Zap.

Zip to Zap united young people from communities surrounding Zap, North Dakota in May 1969.

The festival was an idea by Chuck Stroup, the Student Body President at North Dakota State University who was looking for a fun, affordable, and unforgettable spring break experience because he couldn't afford to spend spring break in Florida. He contacted the local newspapers with the details of Zip to Zap but didn't realize what he had conjured up.

Word spread about the festival and nearly 3,000 young people from all over the state of North Dakota and nearby communities and states showed up. Katherine Netzer, Assistant Professor of English at Bismarck State College attended Zip to Zap.

"It was like a small town reunion." Netzer said. "Everyone came to party."

The festival was scheduled to have music and performances by The Embermen Five and The Lost Souls but there is no clear remembrance of it because

young people who attended were intoxicated and out of control.

"It was wild and crazy. One of the kids there said if you were tall enough to see over the bar the bartenders served you and law enforcement turned a blind eye." Netzer said.

Zap was a small town with a couple of restaurants and cafes and only one bar.

The bar was rented by a some men from Dickinson. Netzer said they ended up raising the price of beer because people were piling in vandalizing the place so they were worried that they wouldn't be able to cover the costs of the vandalism and that made the people mad.

"The window to the bar had already been broken out, people were piling into the bar, the booths were clapping, there was a lot of vandalism, and there was a pile of beer cans from the booths to the streets," Netzer said.

This festival surprised the small town of Zap, creating

a day in history they will never forget.

"It was sort of an eye opener for the small town and nearby towns," Netzer said. "They were used to people being respectful. Older people might have expressed a little anger because they expected young people to know their place."

The festival ended up getting out of hand and the National Guard was called in. They showed up with their unloaded rifles and bayonets in a line formation and took charge removing all the attendees out around 3 a.m. Many would say the festival turned into a riot. Al Jaeger, Secretary of State for North Dakota, was part of the National Guard dispersing the young people out of town. He was a specialist E3 at the time.

"It was a beer party that got out of hand," Jaeger said. "It wasn't a riot in the sense of tossing stuff at the troops."

The only bathrooms were in the restaurants or cafes because there weren't any portable bathrooms.

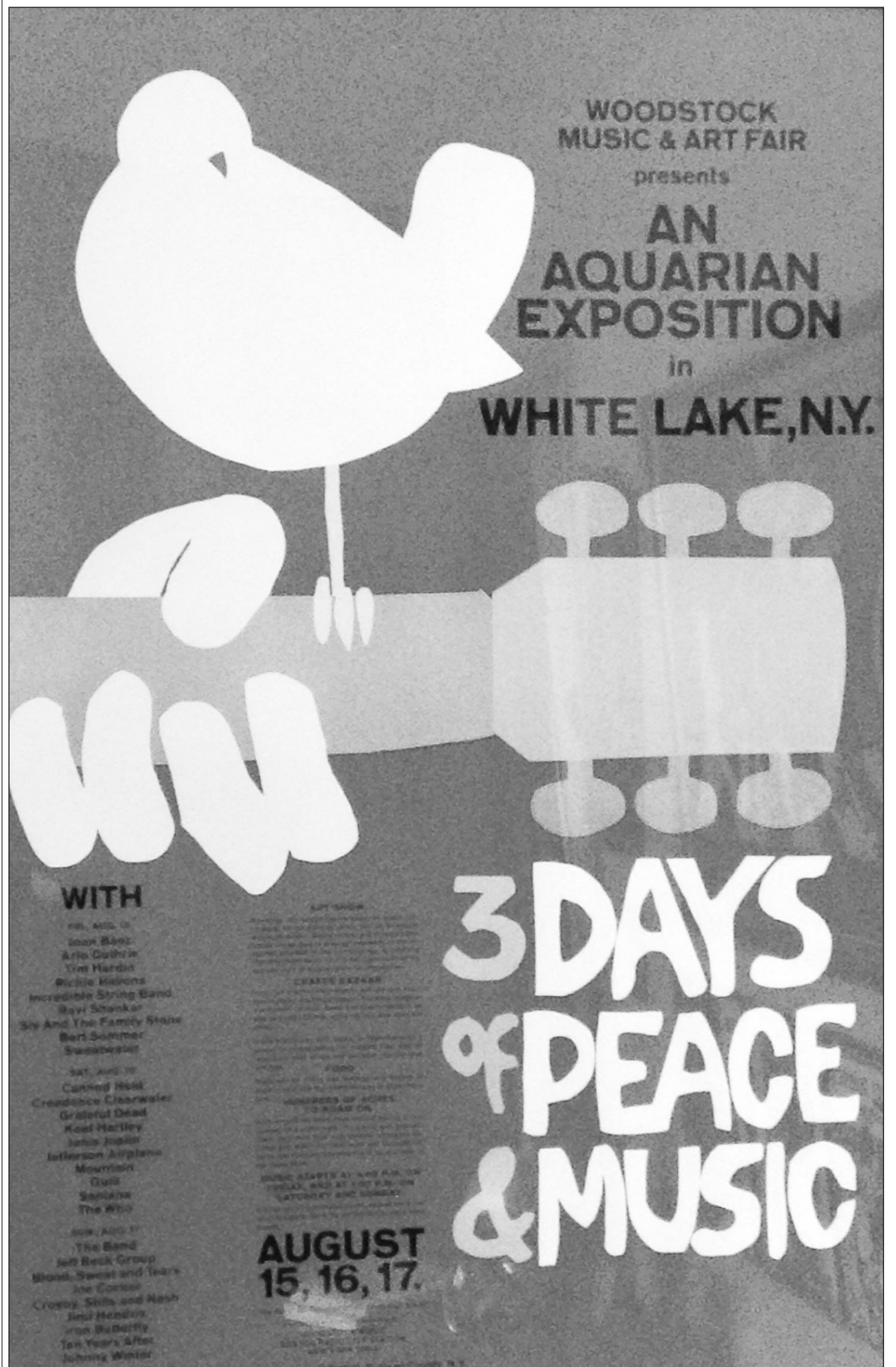
People started building bonfires because is got very cold.

Jaeger said once he got there with the National Guard there weren't a lot of people but there was an abundance of beer and the young people were moving the party to Hazen, then Beulah, and ending in Bismarck.

There was a lot of paranoia in these communities because of the vandalism and young people's behavior that attended Zip to Zap.

The riot, the party, and many other names for the Zip to Zap festival made headlines in newspapers across the United States and was the lead story on the CBS Evening News with Walter Cronkite; putting Zap, North Dakota on the map.

PHOTOGRAPH SUBMITTED BY TOM REGAN



Beatles Expert Visits BSC

BY ASHLEY THORPE AND JORDAN BITZ

The year is 1963 in Liverpool, England. A new decade has just begun and Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr, John Lennon and George Harrison are starting a music revolution. Mark Lewisohn, a child at the time is ready to take it all in.

Lewisohn said that as he was only five years old he was unable to intellectualize what was happening, but he knew the Beatles were worthy of interest. Since then he's dedicated his life to learning as much about the Beatles as he possibly could, and for the past 36 years he's been sharing his findings with the world.

"It's who I am and what I do, and it's a wonderful and unimagined way to spend a life," Lewisohn said. "This quest to learn more, to discover new dimensions, to see and set the Beatles in their cultural context, is something that never ceases."

The music scene of the 1960s was largely defined by five major artists. The Beatles, according to Lewisohn, was first and foremost.

"They changed everything for essentially everyone in

every sphere imaginable," Lewisohn said.

Lewisohn also attributes Bob Dylan for turning people on to music literacy as well some Motown acts for giving music soul. He credits Marvin Gaye, James Brown and Smokey Robinson. Lewisohn also said that Jimi Hendrix was vital in changing people's opinion of rock'n'roll and credits the Rolling Stones for "offering the Beatles their greatest competition while mining an alternative true groove."

A large influencer of music in the 1960s was the social and political happenings of the time, and with that came with its fair share of controversy. Lewisohn said that by the end of the 1960s, the music could be about anything: love and hate, protest, political change, the first traces of feminism, and drugs in particular.

"It's easy to understand why radio and TV didn't want to play songs that had drug connections," Lewisohn said. "But music buyers weren't easily put off, and this led to important generational clashes."

Lewisohn is looking forward to the upcoming '60s symposium being hosted by Bismarck State College. Symposiums give an opportunity for attendees to hear first-hand information on exciting topics from a genuine expert.

"From my own perspective, it's also a chance to meet other historians, to discuss working methods, compare notes on libraries and other sources, and also just to get away from the desk for a few hours." Lewisohn said. "I'm a symposium virgin, please break me in gently."



Musical Insights Shared

BY ADAM PFEIFER

The '60s, a dynamic time in the United States. In these changing times, Rock and Roll began to take a center stage as a prominent force. Many bands ranging from Led Zeppelin, to The Rolling Stones, to The

Animals emerged and took their place as some of the founders of blues-inspired rock music.

"Pretty sure it (music) helped my parents a lot. They were kind of in their rebellious stage I think,"

Nicholas Winistorfer a Bismarck State College student said.

Winistorfer also said that one can hear the impact that those songs have even in today's music.

"Music changes through every generation, and every generation has it's own technically 'it' music, but not everybody follows that trend," Conner Ulmer a BSC student said. "Every previous generation does influence the next generation, because most authors and musicians use past songs as inspiration."

Ulmer said that he likes just about any genre of music, and that he could easily see the roots and patterns between the eras of music.

Andrew Miller, the Assistant Professor of Music at BSC had some thoughts to add on the '60s style and the influence on today's music.

"Johnny Cash was kind of the beginnings of country music," Miller said "Bluegrass has really found a niche in modern music."

Miller said that the simple musical structure of folk music and bluegrass is very pleasing to many people in today's age.

There were many musical influences in the United States during the '60s. The styles ranged from the British version of rock music popularized by the Beatles and the Rolling Stones, among others. Jimi Hendrix and Janis Joplin are considered leaders of the psychedelic rock music movement that was also prevalent during the same time period. These differing takes on how music sounds, became a prevalent force in our culture that still shapes us today.

The Day the Music Died

BY ASHLEY THORPE

The Winter Dance Party tour set out to visit 24 towns in 24 days across the Midwest. Dion and the Belmonts, The Big Bopper and Ritchie Valens joined Buddy Holly on a bus with a broken heater system to travel to several states in January of 1959. By the early morning of Feb. 3, 1959, The Big Bopper, Ritchie Valens and Buddy Holly were dead.

The tour members were on their way to Moorhead, Minn. for their next concert after finishing their eleventh show in Iowa on Feb. 2. Holly decided to hire a charter plane, exhausted by the constant struggles that were being faced due to the poor quality tour bus.

He convinced J.P. Richardson "The Big Bopper" and Ritchie Valens to fly on the plane with him. It was late, after midnight, with a snowstorm on its way by the time the three singers and the pilot, Roger Peterson, boarded. Peterson was going to fly the group to Fargo, North Dakota, the closest airport to Moorhead. Within a few minutes of being up in the air, the plane went down.

No one is completely sure how the crash occurred. Any conclusion is purely assumption and best guesses. A majority of people believe that the pilot flew directly into the snowstorm, losing visibility and accidentally flying down instead of up. The plane landed in a cornfield less than six miles from the airport.

Buddy Holly's career when he started the Winter Dance Party tour wasn't by any means taking off. He was no Elvis Presley. He wasn't a member of The Beatles. Up until the start of the tour that would be the last one of his life, he had only been on the scene for about a year and a half. He had one number one single, "That'll Be The Day." Holly only agreed to the tour to help him out of the bankruptcy he was facing. Ritchie Valens, best known for "La Bamba," and The Big Bopper, who sang "Chantilly Lace," were in a similar situation of minute fame.

Buddy Holly's fame only really took off after his untimely death. A greatest hits album for Buddy Holly was quickly released, which stayed on the charts for almost seven years. Holly has been credited for greatly influencing the first "British Invasion." George Harrison and John Lennon claim that they learned to play guitar partly from listening to Holly. The first single that The Rolling Stones released in the U.S. was a cover of Holly's song, "Not Fade Away."

If Holly hadn't hired that charter plane, if that snowstorm hadn't been as severe, if the plane had taken off an hour earlier, who knows what the music world would be like today. One thing is certain: the day that plane soared through that white storm and slammed into that field of corn was the day the music died.

1971

This was a year of technological and social breakthroughs.

The first microprocessor on the market, the Intel 4004, was the first step on the road to the Digital Age. Texas Instruments released the first pocket calculator. Soft contact lenses became commercially available. FEDEX was born in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Feminist Gloria Steinem made her "Address to the Women of America" at the opening conference of the National Women's Political Caucus.

Greenpeace was founded in Vancouver, British Columbia.

A Harris poll announced that 60 percent of the American people were against the war in Vietnam.

Great Britain adopted the decimal coinage system.

No cigarette commercials were allowed on radio or TV.

The television series All in the Family broke the conventions of traditional situation comedies and featured the first toilet flush on TV. Billie Jean King became the first female athlete to win \$100,000. Don McLean's 8 minute-plus version of American Pie was a hit single. For some, it signaled the death of traditional rock n' roll. The Ed Sullivan Show ended after 23 years on CBS. Musical guests were Gladys Knight and the Pips.

President Nixon installed a secret taping system in the White House.

The plays Grease and Jesus Christ Superstar opened on Broadway. The novel Love Story was made into a popular movie. Great books of the year included Dr. Hunter S. Thompson's Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas, Frederick Forsythe's The Day of the Jackal, and John Rawls' Theory of Justice.

The Twenty-sixth Amendment to the Constitution was ratified, lowering the voting age to 18..

Joe Frazier defeated Muhammad Ali in what was billed as "The Fight of the Century." National Public Radio began programming and "All Things Considered" premiered.

Oprah Winfrey won the Miss Black Tennessee beauty pageant. Jim Morrison of The Doors was found dead in a bathtub in Paris. Paul McCartney formed a new rock group, Wings.

Apollo 14 astronaut Alan Shepard hit a golf ball on the moon on Feb. 6. During Apollo 15, David Scott and James Irwin became the first to ride around in a lunar rover.

Disney World opened in Orlando, Florida.

Lieutenant William Calley was sentenced to life imprisonment for his role in the 1968 My Lai massacre of unarmed South Vietnamese civilians. Nixon ordered that Calley be transferred to house arrest.

The Pentagon Papers, classified as a "top secret" history of U.S. involvement in Indochina from WWII through 1968 were turned over to the New York Times by Daniel Ellsberg. The Times began publishing the classified documents in June.

On Christmas Day, the longest game in NFL history was played between the Miami Dolphins and the Kansas City Chiefs. The playtime totaled 82 minutes 40 seconds. The Dolphins won 27-24 in double overtime.- csj

BISMARCK STATE COLLEGE



ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Students Today Alumni Tomorrow Stay Connected!

bismarckstate.edu/alumni

1963-64 Mystician Staff



MYSTICIAN staff members: Barb Gibbons, Diane Wainio, Cheryl Thomas, Betty Marcovitz, and Marlene Harr. ROW TWO: Tom Agre, Janet Cruchet, Merrie Barclay, Connie Mueller, Dave Anderson, and Chuck Hughes.

1972

Known as a year of colliding traditions, Shirley Chisholm, the first African-American woman who served as a member of Congress and announced her candidacy for the presidency. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that capital punishment was unconstitutional.

The Beatles Fan Club folded.

The movie *The Godfather*, premiered in NYC. Other movies included *The Last Picture Show*, *Cabaret*, and *A Clockwork Orange*. Atari introduced Pong – the first video game.

The National Institute of Mental Health and the surgeon general issued a report that claimed exposure to violence on television fosters aggression in children.

In February, Richard Nixon became the first U.S. president to visit China.

The first mobile phone call was made in New York City.

Life magazine suspended publication after 85 years. Gloria Steinem helped bring Ms. magazine to life.

In May, an assassination attempt was made on Alabama governor George Wallace as he campaigned for the presidency. He spent the rest of life in a wheelchair.

Bruce Springsteen signed a deal with Columbia Records. Elvis Presley recorded a live album at Madison Square Garden.

Nixon signed the Higher Education Act, which included the groundbreaking Title IX legislation barring gender discrimination in college sports.

The Watergate break-in occurred June 17, beginning the chain of events that would terminate Richard Nixon's presidency.

In July, actress Jane Fonda toured North Vietnam and was photographed sitting on a North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gun. Years later she apologized, but for some there could be no forgiveness for "Hanoi Jane."

Richard Nixon was re-elected in one of the most lopsided presidential elections in American history. His opponent, George McGovern, won only one state—Massachusetts—plus the District of Columbia.

In September, eleven Israeli athletes at the Summer Olympic Games in Munich, Germany, were killed by an Arab terrorist group, Black September.

The first female students were admitted to Dartmouth College. In the same year the first female FBI agents were hired, and the first female rabbi in the United States was installed.

The TV series *M*A*S*H** debuted on CBS and the pro-women's rights comedy *Maude*. Comedian George Carlin was arrested for obscenity by Milwaukee police after he recited his famous "Seven Words You Can Never Say on Television." HBO was born.

Carole King won Record of the Year for "It's Too Late;" Album of the Year for *Tapestry*, and Song of the Year for "You've Got a Friend."

1972 was the year the digital watch was introduced.

In December, Apollo 17's Eugene Cernan was the last man to walk on the surface of the Moon. -csj



PHOTOGRAPH BY KATIE WINBAUER

Contraceptive Controversy

BY KATIE WINBAUER

Sixty years ago, birth control pills were given only to women with severe menstrual symptoms, and an abortion was out of the question unless the mother's life was at risk. Today, women use many different birth control methods for not only menstrual symptoms, but also for contraception, and abortion is legal throughout the country.

Women's rights activist Gloria Steinem said that the early 1960s were very restrictive on those things.

"In the state of Connecticut, you could not even get birth control information unless you were married," she said. "You couldn't send information through the mail and there were all kinds of other restrictions in the rest of the country."

Steinem, who was interviewed in her New York City apartment for the upcoming symposium, was a journalist throughout the 1960s and continues to be a social and political activist.

Steinem has worked with many organizations, including co-founding Choice USA, an organization that "supports young pro-choice leadership and works to preserve comprehensive sex education in schools."

Steinem said the basic issue is the need to control women's bodies as the means of reproduction.

"If we didn't have wombs we'd be fine," she said with a chuckle.

In the 1960s, abortion was a subject of "great shame", according to Steinem.

"The struggle to change that started with the women's

movement in the late '60s and of course was only successful with the supreme court ruling in the beginning of the '70s," she said.

The 1960s can be considered a decade of change for many reasons. During this decade, feminists began speaking out against the restrictions on reproductive freedom.

The Supreme Court case *Griswold v. Connecticut*, which struck down a law that prohibited birth control, is said to have paved the way for the case *Roe v. Wade* in 1973.

Roe v. Wade is the Supreme Court case that made most existing state abortion laws unconstitutional. Many states up until that ruling banned abortion with certain exceptions such as rape or saving the life of the mother.

"One in three American women, then, needed an abortion at sometime in her life, and one in three American women still do need an abortion at sometime in her life," she said.

Today, there is still opposition to abortion and contraceptive options.

In North Dakota, there is one abortion clinic throughout the entire state. According to "State Center" from the Guttmacher Institute, a woman must have counseling from the state that includes information discouraging her from having an abortion and wait 24 hours before the procedure in North Dakota.

The institute also reported that if Supreme Court case *Roe V. Wade* was overturned, abortion would be banned throughout the state.

In 2013, a law was passed during the Legislature that banned abortions when a fetal heartbeat can be detected, which is typically around six weeks after conception.

An appeals court ruled the law unconstitutional last July, but in Oct. ND Attorney General, Wayne Stenehjem, said the U.S. Supreme Court will be asked to review the appeals court's ruling.

This law, if overturned as constitutional, is said to be the strictest abortion law in the country.

Drug Culture Lives Past '60s

BY DEVIN STELTER

Whether they are being used to escape troubled times, for medicinal or religious purposes or just for recreational fun, drugs have always been a part of society, no matter the generation. Some people enjoy an altered state of consciousness and will look to find that no matter the legality of how they obtain it. Both the 1960s and the early 2000s have had their fair share of drug use and policy reforms.

The 1960s were a time of peace, love and change, much like we are seeing in society today. Although there was popularity among other drugs such as cocaine and heroin, two major drugs of the 1960s time period were LSD (Acid) and marijuana.

Acid was used mostly because of the psychedelic nature of the time. Musical groups back then paired their music to LSD in a lot of cases. Groups like "Jefferson Airplane" and "The Jimi Hendrix Experience" produced music that amplified the effects of LSD. The song "White Rabbit" by Jefferson Airplane was written specifically about LSD.

LSD was not only popular in the music scene of the day, but was also being studied by a Harvard psychology professor. Dr. Timothy Leary was monumental in the overall popularity of LSD. He had Harvard students experiment with the drug to see what psychiatric uses it had. He was later fired by Harvard, but his research highly promoted the use of psychedelic drugs such as LSD and psilocybin (mushrooms).

Slightly more popular amongst young people during the 1960's was marijuana.

Everyone who was using LSD, was most likely using or had used marijuana. Marijuana was used in a similar fashion as LSD, to experience an altered state of consciousness. It was also used to simply relax the body and mind, which meshed well with the laid back society of the 1960's.

In 1970, President Nixon passed into law the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 which made the

psychedelic drugs that had become a staple of society completely illegal with harsh penalties for use. The "War on Drugs," as it was coined, still continues today, although there have been some slight changes in the policy.

In the modern day United States, drugs are still used heavily despite the War on Drugs still being federal law.

While LSD is still used, its popularity has dwindled significantly. Other narcotics are also still being used such as heroin, methamphetamine and cocaine, but the most popular illegal drug of choice today is marijuana.

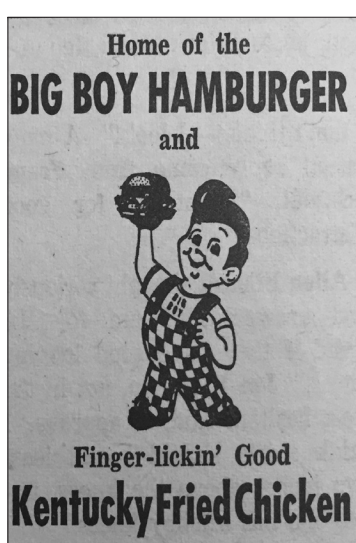
Marijuana has come a long way since the 1960s. Although federal drug policy still holds marijuana at an illegal status, states have begun to legalize the drug. For medical purposes, the first state to legalize marijuana was California in 1999. As for recreational use, there are now four states – Colorado, Washington, Alaska and Oregon, along with the District of Columbia – where marijuana is completely legal.

Medical use of marijuana has been growing in popularity recently.

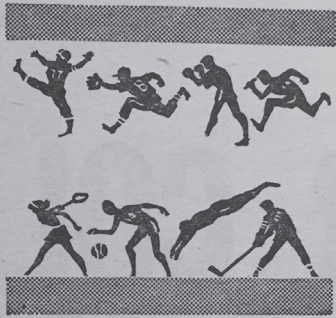
"The devil's lettuce" has also become much more potent in THC content since the 1960s. With the average potency of marijuana sold today being from 15 to 20 percent, marijuana potency has risen at least three fold. So it is still being used to relax people, but marijuana also has the potential to be used as a minor psychedelic with higher levels of THC.

Social interaction and using marijuana seem to be coming more and more closely tied. There are now dispensaries, pot cafes and even a marijuana resort. Marijuana could potentially be legalized federally for medical uses soon. Realistically, Marijuana could be federally legalized for recreational use in 15-20 years.

Drugs have come a long way since the counter cultural boom of the 1960s, but we can still draw similarities between the past and the present.



Focus on SPORTS



BY ANDREW DILL

Sports are crazy – both in a good and bad way. For instance, sports help bring people together all over the world, whether it's a shared interest with a certain team or simply rooting against the opposition. As for bad, it's a way to test your friendship if both of your favorite teams go head-to-head.

Sports are a way of life for some and for others, a way to break away from the norm. One reason sports serve a great interest to society is the way it embodies life itself. It imitates the hard work, the struggle and even the uncertainty.

Picture an individual watching his or her favorite team on Super Bowl Sunday, the emotion, anxiety and excitement running through their body.

The Good: Imagine being a Chicago Cubs fan – it's been nearly eight years since the team made the playoffs, let alone 107 years since the franchise won their last World Series. Chicago surprised the baseball world this season, achieving a 97-65 record with a youthful roster.

You could say the same about the Houston Astros – what a pleasant surprise they were. Houston spent the past ten years

out of the playoffs, looking for answers regarding their management and roster. After posting a record of 70-92 in 2014, Houston won 16 more games the following season, finishing 86-76.

The Bad: Imagine the heartbreak that of a Michigan Wolverine fan. Michigan was playing their rival, Michigan State, in a closely contested football game. Down 23-21, Michigan St. forced Michigan to punt with just ten seconds on the clock. All Michigan had to do was get the punt off and send it out of bounds, keeping the ball out of the hands of Michigan St. as the clock would expire. On that very punt, Michigan punter Blake O'Neill fumbled the snap, allowing the defense to get pressure on him. O'Neill was then spun around by a defender, deflecting the ball into the hands of a Michigan St. player. The rest is history. Michigan St. went on to score a touchdown, pulling off the impossible to defeat Michigan 27-23.

As one can see, sports can be either joyous or heartbreaking; that's what makes it fun in the end.

BITS on BOOKS



BY ASHLEY THORPE

October 6, 2015 marked the ten year anniversary for the release date of "Twilight", the novel about vampires that became a worldwide phenomenon. Stephenie Meyer, author of the Twilight Saga, decided that she wanted to give fans a special gift to celebrate the milestone: a reimagined version of the beloved first novel.

"Life and Death" is "Twilight" with a twist. The basic storyline is the same except for a minor detail: nearly every character is gender swapped. The frail, doe-eyed human girl, Bella, is now Beau, the frail, doe-eyed human boy. The glittery, mysterious vampire boy, Edward, is now Edythe, the glittery, mysterious vampire girl.

Meyer said she was inspired to reimagine her story in this way because of some of her fans challenging the gender norms in the story. She spoke of the

complaints she has heard over the years about Bella being a typical 'damsel in distress,' while she wanted to emphasize that it was the idea of a 'human in distress.' To prove the point that it's the story of love and human fragility rather than a typical focus on a girl needing saving, she switched up the character genders, and "Life and Death" was born.

The reimagined novel sent fans into a frenzy, prompting thousands of Twilight lovers to race to the nearest bookstore to get another Stephenie Meyer work for the first time since 2008. The new release satisfied a majority of fans with the different outlook on characters and a brand new ending, but most fans agree that the story of Edward and Bella will always be held closer to their hearts. One book is good, but four books are better.

Life-Meat??

SOMEONE has decided that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate in the alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in devil and never out of danger. No little credit is due, however, in that it is never in war, and always in peace.

And we are deeply indebted to this letter, since it is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life, and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, and, although it starts off in error, it ends in making love perfect.

Coffee or Class?

FROM TIME TO TIME during the year a student may, due to illness or other reasons, have to miss classes. For this reason the college has set up the policy that in each class a student may miss that class as often as twice the number of credits offered for it, without injury to the student's standing.

It is the apparent misconception of many students that this system entitles them to that many free "skips" from their classes. This attitude hurts no one but the student.

Each class is important and should not be missed if at all possible. You are in college to learn – to receive knowledge which in later life will enable you to obtain a good position. Each time you are absent from a class, you lessen your chances of obtaining this position.

Remember this the next time you are tempted to take a coffee break instead of attending classes.



SIX MUNCE UGO I CUTNT EVN SPEL
JURNELUST AN NOW I ARE ONE ...

H. A. Thompson & Sons

"The Home of the Little Plumber"

223-3393

205 Seventh Street



"There's More for You from M.D.U."

ELECTRICITY and NATURAL GAS

MONTANA-DAKOTA UTILITIES CO.



1973

This was the year that the Nixon presidency began to come apart. Although the Watergate break-in had occurred in the summer of 1972, it wasn't until March that the Nixon administration's cover-up began to unravel. The Senate Watergate hearings began in May. John Dean began his dramatic and damning testimony on June 25. On July 16, a White House aide informed the Senate committee that Nixon had secretly recorded conversations in the Oval Office, and elsewhere. By October, it became clear that Nixon would not complete his second term.

Former President Lyndon Baines Johnson died at his Texas Ranch on Jan. 22. On that same day, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned state bans on abortion in Roe v. Wade.

In February, the first U.S. prisoners of war were released from Vietnam. On Mar. 29, the last U.S. combat soldier left Vietnam. Americans thought their long nightmare in Vietnam was finally over.

In late February, the American Indian Movement, led by Dennis Banks and Clyde Bellecourt, occupied Wounded Knee, South Dakota, the site of the 1890 Wounded Knee massacre. The occupation lasted 71 days. Two Lakota men were killed, others wounded in the standoff and one FBI agent was killed, another paralyzed from the waist down. Federal charges against Dennis Banks and Russell Means were eventually dropped, but Leonard Peltier remains in federal prison for his alleged role in the shootings.

In October, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel in what was known as the Yom Kippur War. Israel won, but at great cost to its ally the United States. Eleven days after the war began, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting States imposed an oil embargo on the United States, which began the 1973 energy crisis that had significant ramifications in North Dakota.

Spiro Agnew resigned as vice president, after the U.S. Justice Department revealed that he had been engaged in widespread corruption. Six weeks later, the U.S. Senate confirmed Gerald Ford as his replacement.

In December, the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders.

Thomas Pynchon published the landmark postmodern novel Gravity's Rainbow. At the Academy Awards, The Godfather won the award for best picture.

In the tennis match billed as "The Battle of the Sexes," Billy Jean King defeated the bombastic sexist Bobby Riggs. Secretariat became the first Triple Crown winner in 25 years. The Dolphins won the Super Bowl, and The Oakland A's won the World Series four games to three over the New York Mets.

Pablo Picasso died. So did Noel Coward, J.R.R. Tolkein, and English poet W.H. Auden.

The Sears Tower opened in Chicago. It was then the world's tallest building. America's first space station, Skylab, was launched in May.

Congress passed the Endangered Species Act. -csj

Sears

THE "NOW" SHIRT

the formal turtle. Live a little in a different look. The sheen of acetate spells "Dressy". The look of the turtle whispers "Cool".

Sizes S-M-Lg-XL
White Only.

\$3.99

1974

Richard Nixon became the first U.S. President to resign from office. As the Watergate scandal engulfed him in the summer, Nixon tried desperately to avoid impeachment. But when the "smoking gun" tape was released in July, proving that Nixon ordered a government cover-up just six days after the Watergate break-in, it became clear that he would be forced from office.

Nixon's successor, Gerald Ford of Michigan, gave the former President "a full, free, and absolute pardon" in Sept.

Nineteen-year-old heiress Patricia Hearst was kidnapped outside her Berkeley, California, apartment by the Symbionese Liberation Army. She joined the revolutionary group and helped them engage in a 19-month crime spree. Despite her claim of suffering from "Stockholm Syndrome," she was convicted for her role in SBA burglaries. Her sentence was commuted by President Jimmy Carter, and she was pardoned by President William Clinton.

The Kootenai Indian Tribe of Idaho declared war on the United States, demanded respect for its sovereignty, and imposed a 10-cent toll on traffic on U.S. Highway 95.

A speed limit of 55 miles per hour was imposed on all American highways to save gasoline in the wake of the Arab oil boycott of 1973.

The world's population achieved four billion.

People magazine was launched with Mia Farrow on the cover. Stephen King published *Carrie*, his first novel. Also published were Woodward and Bernstein's *All the President's Men*, Robert Pirsig's *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*, and John LeCane's *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*.

At the movies, it was *Blazing Saddles*, *Chinatown*, *The Towering Infernal*, and the best picture award went to *The Sting*, starring Robert Redford and Paul Newman.

Hank Aaron became the all-time major league baseball home run leader with his 715th home run in Atlanta. At the end of October, Muhammed Ali knocked out George Foreman in eight rounds to regain the Heavyweight boxing title in the so called Rumble in the Jungle in Zaire.

The Miami Dolphins defeated the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl VIII. The Oakland A's defeated the Los Angeles Dodgers in the World Series four games to one.

The MRI scanner was developed in the United States. The Universal Product Code (the bar code) was used for the first time, to sell Wrigley's chewing gum at a store in Troy, Ohio. Phillippe Petit shocked the authorities in New York and charmed the world when he crossed between the two towers of the World Trade Center on a high wire.

Tex Ritter died. So did Duke Ellington, Dizzy Dean, Ed Sullivan, the columnist Walter Lippman.

The last Japanese soldier of World War II, Teruo Nakamura, surrendered on the Indonesian island of Morota, 34 years after he began service in the Imperial Japanese Army. -csj

BISMARCK JUNIOR COLLEGE

proudly presents



THE
NEW
CHRISTY
MINSTRELS

IN CONCERT

BELLE MEHUS CITY AUDITORIUM

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 7:30 p.m.

Tickets available at the Bismarck Event Center box office or at Ticketmaster.com

Don't Miss It!

The New Christy Minstrels Return

THE NEW CHRISTY MINSTRELS®, still under the direction of Randy Sparks, is

better than they were in their hey-day. The Minstrels won a Grammy for their very first

album and have numerous gold records. The group is now officially seven members strong. Performing on stage are Randy Sparks, Pete Henderson, Becky Jo Benson, Jennifer Lind, Greg O'Haver, Dave Rainwater, and John Denver's uncle, Dave Deutsendorf. Each performer adds a diverse and unique talent to the show.

"We're still alive, we're still creative, and still eager to please, so we make a deal with the audience: We'll do all the old songs you came to hear, if you'll allow just a couple of newer ones," Sparks says.

The same songwriter who penned their hits: "Today", "Green, Green," "Saturday Night," "Denver," and "Mighty Mississippi" is still at it, and the Randy Sparks magic is alive and well in the new CD titled, "Nice Time To Be Alive" (released in July, 2013), as well as their greatest hits CD titled "Recycled." Autographs are given after every performance so the group can thank fans old and new for coming to the concert. No performing group has ever spawned so many successful musical careers as The New Christy Minstrels®.

"For over 50 years, we have been the best talent show ever," Sparks says. "We still are!"

New Christy Minstrel Perform for Students

By a Mystician Staff Writer

The New Christy Minstrels presented a delightful concert before a packed house of 1,200 BJC and high school students on Thursday, April 13. The concert was sponsored by the BJC Student Senate and all full-time junior college students received free reserved seat tickets.

Opening their concert with a couple of fast folk tunes, the Minstrels immediately displayed nine sparkling personalities which later proved to be thoroughly enjoyable for two straight hours.

The Minstrels mixed slower, more serious songs with their fast numbers to provide a pleasing variety. All nine Christys were featured at one time or another during the concert either as instrumentalists or vocalists.

One performer, Dave Ellingson, kept the audience in stitches throughout most of the program with his antics involving a pitch pipe and the trials of flying via airplane from Zap to Bismarck.

The two female Minstrels added the right amount of beauty to the show. Both were featured singers throughout the program.

Although each of the nine Christys proved to be individually talented, they also provided a fine blend for the group as a whole.

Their sparkling personalities, sense of fun, comedy and bouncy expansive beat brought them a standing ovation at the close of the show making it necessary for two encore numbers including the everpopular "Green, Green."



1975

The War in Vietnam finally ended – in humiliation for the United States, in catastrophe for U.S. allies in South Vietnam. On April 30, the last American helicopters left Saigon, with desperate Vietnamese nationals clinging to the skids.

After twenty years of American involvement in southeast Asia, the United States stood by weary and helpless as the communist regime of North Vietnam crushed the south, occupied Saigon, renamed it Ho Chi Minh City, and re-unified the country. Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon had argued that American prestige could not survive the loss of Vietnam, but now Vietnam fell to communism without setting off the domino effect after all.

Still, in Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge began a vicious campaign of forcing mass evacuation of its cities, and relocating hundreds of thousands of its enemies in rural re-education camps. The appalling Cambodian genocide had begun.

In June, the United Kingdom voted by referendum to remain in the European Union. The Suez Canal re-opened for the first time since the Six Day War in 1967. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declared a state of emergency and suspended civil liberties and elections.

Margaret Thatcher became Great Britain's first woman prime minister.

A Soviet Soyuz space capsule rendezvoused with an American Apollo spacecraft over the Atlantic Ocean. The crews of the two countries shook hands, toured each other's capsules, and conducted a few scientific experiments. The Cold War was not yet over, but there was now actually light at the end of the tunnel.

President Gerald Ford survived two assassination attempts. In September, Lynette Fromme, a follower of the jailed cult leader Charles Manson, was thwarted by a Secret Service agent before she could fire her pistol at the President. Two weeks later, Sara Jane Moore fired two shots at President Ford, but missed.

Great books of the year included E.L. Doctorow's *Ragtime*, Edward Abbey's *The Monkey Wrench Gang*, and Larry McMurtry's *Terms of Endearment*.

In Super Bowl IX, the Pittsburgh Steelers defeated the Minnesota Vikings 16-6. In the World Series, the Cincinnati Reds defeated the Boston Red Sox four games to three. The 1975 series is regarded as one of the greatest in baseball history.

The game show *Wheel of Fortune* premiered on NBC. The American chess master Bobby Fischer refused to play in a chess match against the Russian Anatoly Karpov, thus relinquishing the title.

Bill Gates decided to call his new computer software Microsoft. BIC launched the first disposable razor. Simultaneously Sony introduced Betamax recording cassettes, and JVC introduced VHS. Motorola filed the first patent for the mobile phone.

NBC aired the first episode of *Saturday Night Live*, with George Carlin as host and Billy Preston and Janis Ian as the first musical guests. -csj