

# The Idaho Argonaut

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## Weekend fete attracts parents

Despite occasional snow flurries, the first annual Parents' Weekend attracted many families of University of Idaho students from the state and surrounding areas.

A large crowd gathered at the Phi Delta Theta Turtle Downs to see Hays Hall capture first place and a \$100 scholarship in the annual Turtle Derby. Gail Kaisaki and her turtle Toshiro were the winning team.

A total of \$450 was collected by the Phi Deltas and presented to the Latah County Nursing Home.

Awards went to Gamma Phi Beta for the Best Cheer and Most Money Earned. Tri Deltas entered the Best Dressed Turtle, and the DG's won the trophy for the Best Carnival Booth.

According to Keith Mitchell, "We, the men of Phi Delta Theta, would like to extend our thanks to everyone who supported the Turtle Derby. Considering the weather, we feel that we had a very good turn-out. The carnival wasn't too successful, but maybe next year we'll have something better."

Milton Eberhard and Mrs. Charles Thomason were named Mother and Father of the Year Awards at the Saturday morning Brunch in the SUB. Approximately 175 attended.

Mother of the Year, Mrs. Charles Thomason, Craigmont, attended college at Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon; Lewis Clark Normal School, Lewiston; and the University of Idaho.

She has three children, Shelley, Cory and Julie. Shelley resides in Houston Hill.

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AWARD WINNERS Mrs. Charles Thomason and Milton Eberhard smile in front of the seal of the University of Idaho. They were chosen Mother and Father of the year, respectively, during Parents' Weekend activities last weekend.

## Campus Affairs meets

# Mid-term plan renovated

A plan giving individual instructors the power to decide the form to use for mid-term was approved by Campus Affairs Committee yesterday.

The proposal now goes to Faculty Council Curriculum committee for consideration.

Campus Affairs recommended that the University of Idaho require individual instructors to report grades as either A,B,C,D,E or F or P,E, or F. Each instructor would be able to choose which system to use for each class.

In the P,E,F system P represents a passing grade; E a conditional passing grade; and F a failing grade. A grade of E would be similar to a grade of D under the present system.

Campus Affairs also recommended that an opinion poll be conducted after the

release of each group of mid-term grades. The information would be used for planning a future system.

Both faculty and student would be polled.

The committee also proposed that information be gathered about discontinuation of mid-term grades and distribution of warning notices to students who are failing.

"Some instructors give students blanket C's or P's," said Matt Telin, assistant Registrar of the U of I, "which tell the student nothing. Last semester students in 50 lower division classes did not receive grades."

"The problem seems to be the volume," he continued. "At least instructors should be able to determine which students are

failing without determining who gets A's B's or C's."

"It is extremely helpful to talk to students at mid-term," said Associated Dean of Agriculture Don Marshall, "but grades were too much of a chore for the faculty."

Representing the associate deans, Marshall said "Among ourselves we thought the A,B,C,D,F system was satisfactory but since the faculty opposed that system, we thought we would get what we could. When we started we wanted grades."

Tom Slayton, a member of Campus Affairs, asked what would be done for students who were between an A and B.

"That would give you a chance to use individual initiative and see you instructor," said Ellen Heard, another member of Campus Affairs.

## Enlow named outstanding senior; others honored at awards festival

The Donald R. and Cora E. Theophilus Outstanding Senior Award was presented to Roger Enlow Saturday as a part of the University of Idaho's annual Parents Weekend activities.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Enlow, the award winner is majoring in pre-medicine, is a member of the Civil Air Patrol, has held office on the UI Executive Board, Emphasis - Education Committee and several other governing and organizational committees on campus.

The Outstanding Senior Award - a sterling silver bowl and a plaque with his name inscribed to be installed in the SUB - is based on academic achievement and service to the university community.

Also presented at the annual awards festival were Associated Students Merit Citations to Robert Wallace, Holly Aldridge, Gerald Thaxton, Sharon Stranahan, Phylome Sprute, Carol Heimgartner, Thomas Thelen, Gregory Heitman, John Orwick, Douglas Jones and William Fawcett.

Associated Students Distinguished Service awards were given Roger Enlow, Bill McCurdy, Robyn Remaklus, Rick Ritter, Kristi Greenawald, Jim Wilms, Marshall Mah, Don Miller, Mike Mann and Lee McCollum.

Outstanding Senior awards were presented to Theodore Creason, Charles Howard, Laura Shikashio, Polly Ambrose, Roger Enlow, Kerrie Quinn, Phyllis Unzicker, Kathleen McDonald, Jackalyn Bodenheffer and Kristi Greenawald.

The honor was also given James Wilms, Ronnie French, Gerald Koester, Marshall Mah, Stephen McGuire, Robert Young, Carol Heimgartner, Sharon Langley, Denis Ujiye, James Whistler, Eda English, Rita Sherbenou, Jerome Hendren, James Mottern and Gail Ostheller.

Faculty-Staff Service Citations were presented to Howard Alden, assoc. prof. forestry and outdoor recreation; Terry Armstrong, asst. prof. education; Bruce Bray, assoc. prof. music and faculty education; Dr. Sherman Carter, financial-administrative vice-president; Dr. Robert Conrod, academic vice-president; Dr. Sydney Duncombe, prof. political science; Dr. Arthur Gittins, prof. and head entomology and Steven Harrison, asst. dir. university development.

They were also given to Mrs. Mary Hartung, wife of Pres. Ernest Hartung; Dr. Carlton Iams, prof. and head foreign language; Dr. Duane LeTourneau, prof. of agricultural biochemistry; Paul Mann, prof. electrical engineering; Robert Melgard, owner of Roban's Women's Apparel; Dean Albert Menard, College of Law; Mrs. Rosemary Shull, admin. asst.; Dean L. Vetrus, gen. manager ASUI; and Bill Wright, staff editor, News Bureau and Publications.

Knight of Knights award and Intercollegiate Knight Holy Gail award was presented to Charles Barinaga.

Mortar Board award for highest sophomore grades was given Linda M. Burnside.

Named to Mortar Board, senior women's honorary, were Linda Shikashio, Roberta Casper, Judith Deatherage, Sharon Stranahan, Jennifer Wood, Patricia Johnson, Nancy Berigan, Mary Lee Strobel and Janet Tilley.

Also named were Rebecca Schild, Yvonne Wookley Mickle, Janet Sue Peterson, Karen Sorenson, Shawna Ryan, Katherine Nevins, Linda Eskeberg and Charlotte Lowry.

Mortar Board award for highest grades during the freshman year were presented to Shanna Kirkham, Lexie Fowler, Jennifer Wah, Lesley Benoit and Laurie Jackson.

Named to Blue Key, national service honorary, were Russell Storey, Craig Spencer, Thomas Thompson, James

McLaughlin, Thomas Woodward, Dennis Harwick, Keith Handson and David Poe.

Also selected were Mike Chemodurov and Steven Goetz. Honorary members are Bruce Bray and Howard Alden, both of the university faculty.

Students named to Intercollegiate Knights, a national sophomore men's honorary, include Michael Bayless, Arlin Olson, Terrence Blume, Bruce Burda, Stanley Curtis, Richard Dahl, Allen Jantz, Thomas Linville, Robert Nowierski, Kent Roberson and Keith Tackman.

Also chosen were Thomas Hill, Gary Machecek, Garth Heidel, Dennis Page, Frederick Ostermeyer, Gary Pateron, David Wittman, Dennis Davis, James Scharnhorst, Douglas Springer, William Oakley and Roger Stone.

Others named Intercollegiate Knights were Mark Kimball, John Rockwell, Jim Wood, Michael Bradburn, Ralph Cote, Rodney Bulcher, Carl Feldhusen, Joseph Rasmussen, Marvin Stewart and Mark Ipsen.

Also named were David Bennett, Michale McLaughlin, Michael Gates, Gregory Wilson, John Tunnell, Charles Altmiller, Peter Pasero, John Comstock, David Maguire, John Abromeit, Andrew Skinner and Daniel Wilson.

Others chosen include Jay Hunter, Ronald McCullough, Allan Cain, Michael

Makin, Bruce Rieman, Bryan Lindsay, Gurner Harris, Robert Taylor, Charles Gunning, Chris Mikkelsen and William McCoy.

Students named to Spurs, a national honorary for sophomore women include Candy Wood, Janice Baer, Janet Robbins, Carolyn Smith, Becky Sue Williams Willa Pace, Jacque Van Casteren, Karen Jackson, Rochelle Wilmer and Becky Meserole.

Others named were Sue Crea, Barbara Long, Pam Smith, Betsy Wallin, Sharon Irwin, Gail Babinski, Donna Banman, Susan Dammarell, Andrea Keller, Vicki Steljes, Linda Cruickshank, Shirley Hegg, Clair Caldwell, Anna Cox and Lynn Reisenauer.

Others selected Spurs are Marilyn Campbell, Jean Fagan, Nancy Kelly, Debbie Herndon, Linda Jones, Jackie Cox, Kristi Esvelt, Barbara Winston, Kathy Lincoln and Kathy Luhr.

The Spur of the Moment award went to Elizabeth Ware and the Spur \$75 scholarship was awarded to Karen Sorenson.

The Associated Women Students Scholarship was awarded to Sue Peterson; WRA Outstanding senior was awarded to Claudia Hawkins and the Alpha Lambda Delta award went to Phyllis Unzicker.

## Dean Martin resigns, assumes teaching chair

Dr. Boyd A. Martin, dean of the College of Letters and Science at the University of Idaho since 1955, will relinquish the deanship July 1 to become Borah Distinguished Professor of Political Science, the first teaching chair to be established at the university. It was announced Friday by President Ernest W. Hartung, following Regents' approval.

"Dr. Martin, who is a native of Idaho and a University of Idaho graduate, has long been recognized as one of the university's most outstanding scholars and teachers, and it is fitting that the first teaching chair should go to him," said President Hartung.

Department of Social Sciences before becoming dean.

Active nationally and internationally in the field of political science, Dr. Martin has served as president of the Western and Pacific Northwest Political Science associations, and as a member of the executive council of the American and Pacific Northwest Science associations.

He served as a member of the steering committee of the Northwest Conference on Higher Education from 1962 to 1967 and as chairman during 1965-66. He has been a member of the Constitutional Revision Commission of the State of Idaho since its creation. For many years, he served as a consultant to the Idaho Municipal League.

Recently, Dr. Martin traveled in Ecuador to student conditions of the people as a member of an Idaho committee to find ways to improve living conditions on a national scale. Earlier, in 1964, he visited that country as a representative of the U.S. Department in the Alliance for Progress program. He participated in the first United Nations conference, which drafted the United Nations Charter.

An authority on politics, Dr. Martin is the author of the book "The Direct Primary in Idaho." He is co-author of the books "Introduction to Political Science," "Strengthening the United Nations," "Western Politics," "Politics in the American West," and "Recent Political Trends in the Eleven Western States." A frequent contributor to national scholarly and professional journals, he has written for such publications as the American Scholar, American Political Science Review, and National Municipal Review.

Professional organizations to which Dr. Martin belongs include the Foreign Policy Association, American Political Science Association, Western Political Science Association, Pacific Northwest Political Science Association, American Association of University Professors, and American Society of Public Administration. He is a member of the following honorary societies: Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Kappa Delta Phi and Pi Sigma Alpha. He has long been listed in "Who's Who in America." Martin serves as a director of Alpha Phi chapter of Alpha Kappa Lambda fraternity on the campus.



Dr. Boyd A. Martin

The chair also honors Idaho's famed senator, William E. Borah, for whom the Borah Foundation was established in 1929 with a \$50,000 grant. Dr. Martin served a chairman of the Borah Foundation Committee from 1947 to 1955, the longest term of any faculty member.

A 1936 graduate of the University of Idaho, Dr. Martin received both master and doctoral degrees from Stanford University, where he has served as a visiting professor at the University of California. He first began teaching at Idaho in 1938, and rose rapidly to the rank of professor and chairman of the

## First in nation

# Indian grad program proposed

LEWISTON (AP) - A proposed graduate program in American Indian studies at the University of Idaho will be the first of its kind in the nation, the State Board of Education was told at its weekend meeting.

Board members also decided to gather information on possible medical education programs and announced pay raises for all top administrators of Idaho universities and colleges, except Boise State College president John Barnes.

Barnes' salary was kept at \$26,500. The Indian studies program, open to all American Indians and Eskimos, is to emphasize a master's degree curriculum and include some courses for qualified undergraduates, university President Ernest W. Hartung said.

The prospectus for it was developed by northwest tribes and the university staff, and study will be in what he termed "intimate affiliation with an Indian cultural center on the campus."

Outside funding for the program will be sought, he said. An all-Indian faculty is to supervise the academic program, and there will be an Indian board of directors.

"The academic program," Hartung said, "will center on applied Indian management capabilities and Indian community development. The program will offer applied subject matter of sufficient depth to be comparable with the academic standards of other graduate programs at the university."

First, Hartung said, methods will have to be found to finance the studies. Staff members will have to be recruited and a curriculum developed and physical

facilities will have to be built.

Two other graduate studies, one a course leading to a doctor's degree in clinical psychology and another to a master's degree in natural sciences, received the blessing of the board. Hartung estimated that the psychology program would involve about 35 candidates for the advanced degree in a five-year period. Kline noted that there is a great demand for clinical psychologists in Idaho.

A room-rent scholarship program for the university was passed by the Regents. The program will allow for 50 four-year scholarships which pay half of the \$300 room-rent in the Tower Dormitory. Approval by the Regents is contiguous on clearance from the federal agencies which helped to finance the resident hall.

In its discussion of medical education, the president of the Idaho Medical Association told the board there is an "acute shortage" of general medical practitioners in the state.

Dr. John Ayers of Moscow said educators would soon be "forced" to do something about that shortage. A number of innovative plans are being used or studied in other states, he said, that do not involve "brick and mortar" medical schools.

One plan discussed extensively was the modular plan, under which students would receive medical training at community hospitals using local physicians and clinicians.

Travel expenses were authorized for the board's medical sub-committee to gather information on possible statewide medical education programs.

The board also announced approval of a resolution imposing "a temporary moratorium" on implementation of new graduate programs "until funding of present undergraduate programs at specific colleges and universities is deemed to be adequate."

The resolution was brought up shortly after Boise State mailed out brochures inviting applications for admission to graduate degree programs in elementary education and business. Last fall the Board of Education authorized Boise State to begin preliminary planning for advanced degrees in those fields.

The board said it and the University of Idaho regents would make evaluations of any proposed graduate school programs before their adoption.

The salary of Dr. Ernest Hartung, president of the University of Idaho, was raised from \$29,500 to \$29,800 and Dr. William E. Bud Davis, Idaho State University president, was also given a \$300 raise to \$28,300.

Other salary boosts included: Gerald Dugger, president of Lewis-Clark Normal, \$17,500 to \$19,500; Sherman Carter, financial vice president of the University of Idaho, \$24,300 to \$25,700; and Robert Conrod, academic vice president of the University of Idaho, \$25,000 to \$26,500.

## Line fuse blows out; short circuit causes campus blackout, fire

A blackout of about 55 minutes' duration in parts of Moscow and a small brush fire were results of a short circuit in Washington Water Power lines Thursday night.

John Murray of the WWP district office at Pullman said Friday a line fuse blew out south of Moscow near the city limits at about 9:30 p.m. causing the short circuit, which in turn caused a high power line to fall to the ground, shooting sparks and igniting the brush fire. Firemen were called to the scene and put out the fire within a short time, Murray said. He added cause of the fuse blow-out was unknown.

The power company de-energized the feeder, of which the University of Idaho Campus is the major load, until the lines were repaired, Murray said. Most of the campus and southern parts of the city were without power. Power was restored about 10:25 p.m.

Felix Calkins, representing the National Interinstitutional Study Aboard Program, will explain the programs and their opportunities at a meeting in Ad. 301 at 4 p.m. this afternoon.

The Study Abroad Programs are for various liberal arts majors, and anyone interested is invited to attend and listen to Mr. Calkins.

## Tri-Service Review to be brief this year

This year's ROTC Tri-Service Review will be brief and to the point - the point being to have President Hartung inspect the university's ROTC troops, according to Dave Burgess, senior NROTC member and commander of the troops on review. This is the reason for the elimination of various awards from this year's annual review, Burgess said.

"We're trying to make this strictly a military function," said Burgess. "It's purpose is to allow President Hartung, as chief executive at the University of Idaho, to review the ROTC cadets and midshipmen at his University."

The half hour event will take place at Neale Stadium Thursday morning at 11. Men of the Navy, Army, and Air Force will march in formal parade form, said Lt. David Holick, assistant professor of Naval Science and publicity information officer of the review. The University marching band will provide the music.

Navy Corvettes will perform as a group and the Army sponsors will march with the Army cadets. Burgess said there has been no final word from the Air Force Angel Flight on whether they will participate.

The Navy will have one battalion of two companies; the Army will have one brigade of two battalions; the Air Force will have one group of two squadrons in the review.

Burgess explained the terms from a Navy point of view. "A Navy squad is composed of five to seven men. Three squads make up a platoon, three platoons make up a company, and two line companies plus one headquarters and service company make up a battalion."

In the Army, a squad is made up of about seven men. Two squads make up a platoon; two or three platoons make up a company, and two companies make up a battalion. Two battalions make up a brigade, with is equivalent to a Navy battalion.

"Three squads of six or seven Air Force men make up a flight. Two flights make up a squadron and two squadrons make up a group. An Air Force group is equivalent to a Navy battalion and an Army brigade," Burgess said.

"The ROTC divisions are miniatures of the regular armed forces troops," Burgess pointed out.

# Student Bill of Rights goes to General Faculty on Thursday

Editor's note: The Student Bill of Rights will be under consideration this Thursday afternoon by the General Faculty in its next step toward final approval. Faculty Council has approved four students, Jim McFarland, Mary Ruth Mann, Roger Enlow and Jim Willis to act as spokesman for the students at the meeting. The general faculty will have to approve these appointments, to allow these students to speak only on the Bill of Rights.

Members of the 1969-70 E-Board and the newly elected ASUI Senate plus two representatives from the Argonaut will also have to be approved by the General Faculty, before they are admitted as observers to Thursday's meeting.

Effective September 1, 1970, and as specified in Section VI, Paragraph 4, add the following new chapter to the Bylaws of the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho:

## Chapter IX Student Bill of Rights

THE BOARD OF REGENTS of the University of Idaho recognizes that all students enjoy the same inalienable rights as all citizens under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Board, therefore, adopts the following "Student Bill of Rights," the purpose of which is to guarantee basic and fundamental rights to students at the University of Idaho.

For purposes of applying this Student Bill of Rights, a "student" is defined as any person who is regularly enrolled in the University as an undergraduate student, graduate student, or special student, or who is admitted as a nonmatriculated student or as a summer nonmatriculated student, and who is not a member of the Faculty.

### Section I Freedom of Association

1. Students shall be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.
2. University approval shall not be required for the organization of any student association. The operation of such an association is subject to regulations necessary for the orderly scheduling of events, but in no case shall the views or objectives of the association be a basis for exercising these or other regulatory powers. In the event that University regulations are violated, disciplinary action will be taken only against individual students and not against the organization.

### Section II Freedom of Inquiry and Expression

1. Students and student organizations shall be free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them and to express their opinions publicly or privately, subject only to civil and criminal law.
2. Students shall be free to support causes by any lawful means which do not disrupt or endanger the essential operation of the University, and which do not infringe physically upon the rights of others.
3. Student organizations shall be free to invite and to hear any person at their meetings.
4. All official student communications media shall have the right to establish and maintain internal control of operations and content, free from prior censorship. Only for proper and stated causes will editors and managers be subject to removal and only then by procedures prescribed at a prior date.

### Section III Disciplinary Regulations

1. Disciplinary regulations may be enacted only to govern the conduct of students on campus or at authorized University activities. All such disciplinary regulations shall be approved by the Faculty Council and shall be codified and published under the title of a "Student Code of Conduct."
2. Internal regulations of living group organizations need not be included in the Student Code of Conduct, but shall otherwise conform with the provisions of this Section.
3. No disciplinary regulation shall take effect until after it has been published. No *ex post facto* regulation shall be enacted.
4. No disciplinary regulation shall discriminate against any student because of race, religion, or national origin, nor shall any regulation in any other way deny to any student equal protection of the laws. No disciplinary regulation initiated by the Board of Regents, the Faculty, of the student body, or any segment thereof, shall discriminate irrationally, unreasonably or invidiously on the basis of sex.

### Section IV Disciplinary Hearings and Procedures

1. "Disciplinary action" is defined as any penalty imposed for misconduct, including cheating and plagiarism. Disciplinary action, except that action necessary for termination of violations, shall not be taken against any student until after his guilt has been ascertained at a fair and impartial hearing, before a judicial body authorized by the Faculty for that purpose. Minimal requirements of both substantive and procedural due process, as described herein, must be observed. (It is not the intent of this section to provide for the review of all grades, but to assure that a student who is

accused of cheating or plagiarism may appeal the decision based on the question of fact — whether or not he had cheated or plagiarized.)

2. Disciplinary proceedings shall not be commenced, except for alleged violation of regulations which have been enacted in accordance with Sections I, II, and III of this Bill.
3. Suspects questioned because of alleged violations must be informed at the beginning of such questioning of their right to remain silent; and no form of harassment shall be used to coerce admissions of guilt or information about conduct of other persons.
4. Neither the premises occupied by the students nor their personal possessions shall be searched or seized in violation of federal or state law. Premises inhabited by students shall not be entered in a manner constituting an invasion of privacy.
5. The accused shall be informed in writing of the specific charges, for proposed disciplinary action and in sufficient time to ensure opportunity to prepare for the hearing.
6. The accused shall be entitled to a prompt hearing.
7. All disciplinary proceedings shall be public, except where the defendant has requested in writing that the hearing be conducted in private.
8. The accused may be assisted by an attorney or other adviser of his choice at his own expense.
9. The accused shall be given opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses on his own behalf. The accused shall have the opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses. In no case shall either testimony or evidence be introduced except in the presence of the accused, unless he refuses to appear.
10. The accused shall not be forced to testify against himself in any disciplinary proceeding, and no such refusal to testify shall be considered incriminating.
11. Evidence or testimony that has been obtained in a manner prohibited by this Section shall not be introduced into disciplinary proceedings.
12. There shall be a stated presumption of innocence; the burden of proof shall rest with the complainant. The accused's guilt must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.
13. The decision of the judicial body shall be based solely on properly introduced evidence and testimony, as defined by this Section, and upon applicable substantive rules of law as determined from state and national sources.
14. No student shall be expelled or suspended from school as a penalty for violating disciplinary regulations, except where, as defined in the Code of Conduct, his misconduct seriously and critically endangers either the essential operation of the University or the safety of members of the University community.
15. Procedures used in disciplinary proceedings shall not violate the provisions of this Section. In case of error, as proven by the appellant, the appellant shall be entitled to a new hearing, unless the appellee can prove that the error was not prejudicial.
16. Violations of civil law committed by students which are not relevant to the educational role of the institution are outside the jurisdiction of the University. No person shall be tried twice for the same offense within the University judicial system.
17. Any part to a disciplinary proceeding shall have the right to appeal the decision to the Faculty or its duly authorized representative. A subsequent appeal may be taken to the Board of Regents when the latter body consents to hear the case. Except in extraordinary circumstances, the disciplinary action shall be held in abeyance until the appeal has been decided. The appellate bodies shall consider only questions of law, including the adequacy of the record, and shall not increase the severity of the penalty imposed by the lower judicial board.
18. The final appellate body authorized to represent the Faculty pursuant to Paragraph 17 of Section IV shall consist of a standing Committee of Review composed of five members of the Faculty. One member shall be from the faculty of the College of Law, and no two members shall be from the same college or other major division of the University. The members shall be appointed by the President of the University after consultation with the Chairman of the Faculty Council and the President of ASUI. The regular term of membership shall be two years and shall run from the beginning of the academic year to the beginning of the academic year two years thereafter. The first members of the committee to be selected following the adoption of this Bill of Rights shall be appointed as soon as convenient and serve until the beginning of an academic year to be designated by the President for each, in such manner as to establish a regular system of rotation whereby the terms of two committee members expire during one year and three in the next. A vacancy which occurs during a term shall be filled for the unexpired part thereof by appointment in the same manner as regular vacancies are filled.

### Section V Protection Against Improper Disclosure

1. Except in cases of legal compulsion, or by the student's written permission, data from student disciplinary records shall be available only to persons within the University directly involved in the administrative and hearing procedures of the judicial system. In such cases, these records may be consulted only when in the opinion of the judicial body they are essential for determining penalty, or when in the opinion of the prosecuting agency they are essential for determining the charge.
2. Information about the views, beliefs, and associations of students which is acquired by instructors and advisers is considered confidential and

is not to be released over the written objection of the student except in case of compulsion by state or federal law. Judgments of ability and character may be provided.

### Section IV Construction and Enactment

1. The enumeration of rights in this bill shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by students.
2. This Student Bill of Rights may be amended by the Board of Regents. Proposals for amendments from the University community will be made upon a two-thirds (2/3) affirmative vote of the students voting in an election in which at least thirty-five percent (35%) of the students vote, together with the affirmative vote of a majority of the Faculty at a meeting at which a quorum was present.
3. No legislation enacted by students or the Faculty shall supersede or conflict with the provisions of this Student Bill of Rights.
4. This Bill shall take effect on September 1 next following its approval by the Board of Regents, except that the second sentence of Section III, Paragraph 1; the first sentence of Section III, Paragraph 3; and Section IV, Paragraph 14 shall not take effect until the approval of a Code of Conduct by the Board of Regents of the University.

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1. Morrison Hotel—Doors	\$5.98
2. Spirit In The Sky—Greenbaum	\$4.98
3. Moonlighting—Van Morrison	\$4.98
4. Let It Bleed—Stones	\$5.98
5. Hey Jude—Beatles	\$5.98
6. Abbey Road—Beatles	\$5.98
7. Live Peace In Toronto—Plastic Ono	\$5.98
8. Bridge Over Troubled Waters—Simon & Garfunkel	\$5.98
9. Willy and The Poor Boys—Creedance Clearwater Revival	\$4.98
10. Deja Vu—Crosby, Stills, Nash, Young	\$5.98
11. I Want You Back—Jackson 5	\$4.98
12. Completely Well—B. B. King	\$4.98
13. Santana	\$4.98
14. Everybody Knows This Is Nowhere—Neil Young	\$4.98
15. Crosby, Stills, Nash	\$4.98
16. The Band	\$5.98
17. Volunteers—Jefferson Airplane	\$4.98
18. Joe Cocker!	\$4.98
19. To Our Children's Children—Moody Blues	\$5.98
20. Shady Grove—Quicksilver	\$4.98
21. Closing The Gap—Michael Parks	\$4.98
22. Chicago—(Twin Tape)	\$6.98
23. Love, Peace and Happiness—Chamber Brothers (Twin Tape)	\$6.98
24. Hello I'm Johnny Cash	\$4.98
25. American Woman—Guess Who	\$4.98
26. Alice's Restaurant—Arlo Guthrie	\$4.98
27. Empty Rooms—John Mayall	\$4.98
28. The Age Of Aquarius—Fifth Dimension	\$4.98
29. Swiss Movement—Les McCann and Eddie Harris	\$5.98
30. Immagnum—Pink Floyd	\$4.98
31. Bayou Country—Creedance	\$4.98
32. One Day At A Time—Joan Baez	\$5.98
33. Stand—Sly and The Family Stone	\$4.98
34. Blood, Sweat and Tears	\$4.98
35. Magic Christian Music—Badfinger	\$1.98
36. Touching You, Touching Me—Neil Diamond	\$4.98
37. Funkadelic	\$4.98
38. Led Zepplin II	\$4.98
39. John B. Sebastian—James Taylor	\$4.98
40. Sweet Baby James—James Taylor	\$4.98
41. Psychedelic Shack—Temptations	\$4.98
42. He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother—Hollies	\$4.98
43. Cold Blood	\$4.98
44. It's A Beautiful Day	\$4.98
45. Butch Cassidy Sound Track	\$4.98
46. Turning Point—John Mayall	\$4.98
47. Memphis To Vegas—Elvis (Twin Tape)	\$9.98
48. Nashville Skyline—Bob Dylan	\$5.98
49. Frigid Pink	\$4.98
50. Take A Giant Step—Taj Mahal (Twin Tape)	\$5.98
51. Smash Hit—Jimi Hendrix	\$5.98
52. Green River—Creedance	\$4.98
53. Johnny Cash At San Quentin	\$4.98
54. Creedance Clearwater Revival	\$4.98
55. Switched On Bach—Walter Carlos	\$5.98
56a. Here Comes Bobby—Bobby Sherman	\$4.98
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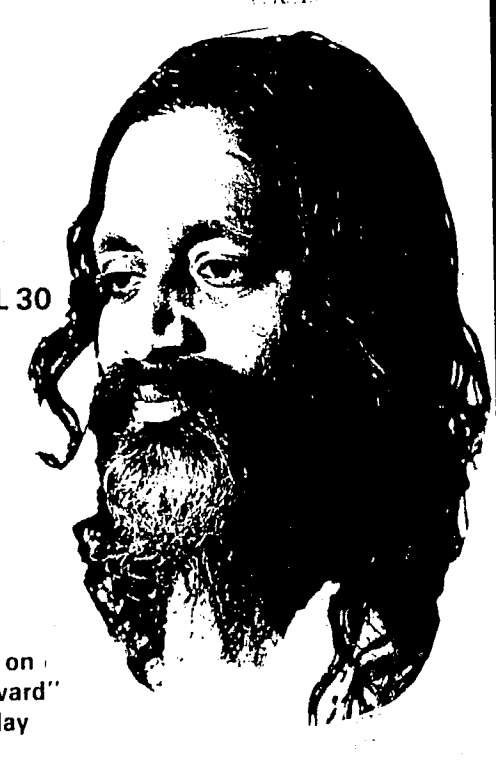
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# Survival Symposium- man and environment

Sudents, parents, and faculty members attended the 1970 Borah Foundation Symposium at the University of Idaho last weekend.

The symposium began Thursday evening with keynote speeches by John Hessel, Stanford University biologist, and Daniel Schorr, CBS News Commentator.

Friday morning a panel discussion on "The Survival of Man" followed speeches by Stephanie Mills, Editor of "Earth Times," Berkeley; Shunji Nishi, an Episcopal priest from the University of the Pacific and Ralph Lapp, a senior member of Quadri-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C. The panel discussion

included Schorr, Nishi, Hessel, Ralph Lapp, and Les Pengelly, an ecologist from the University of Montana.

Friday afternoon speakers included Victor Yanacone, lawyer for Environmental Defense Fund, N. Y.; James Boyd, President of Copper Range Co., New York; Gary Soucie, Executive director of Friends of the Earth, N.Y.; and Mrs. Pat Shaylor, Ecology Center, Berkeley, who replaced Noel Goldthwaite from Ecology Action, Berkeley. A panel, "Action for the 70's" followed the speakers and included Yanacone, Miss Mills, Soucie, Boyd, and Mrs. Shaylor. Miss Mills, Soucie, Yanacone, and Mrs. Shaylor took part in an audience

discussion later that evening.

The theme of Saturday's discussions was "The effects of modern warfare, resource development, and population expansion on the world's ecology." Hessel, Pengelly, and Fred Leif, Ecology Action, Berkeley, spoke to the audience Saturday morning. Les Pengelly showed slides of Alaska oil operations that morning and E. W. Pfeiffer, professor of zoology at the University of Montana, showed movies and slides of herbicides used in Southeast Asia in the afternoon. A panel on "The Effects of Modern Warfare on Ecology" was held Saturday afternoon and included most of the symposium speakers.

## Ecology advocate

### Schorr explains pollution problem

By Carolyn Cron

There are four stages to the pollution problem, according to CBS news commentator Daniel Schorr. "First people ignore the problem then they dramatize the problem, they enlarge the problem and finally they turn it into a political issue."

Speaking the first evening of the Symposium on Survival, Schorr said that there have been more television shows, more articles and more talk on the pollution problem since the start of the second stage of the issue. "This dramatization is giving people a sense of imminent doom, he said. "People are getting upset especially in places where they can't breathe too well."

Schorr said that he was surprised that he should be asked to speak on this problem in an under-populated, under-polluted state like Idaho.

#### Christmas Tree

On enlarging the problem, Schorr said, "Congress has this bill called a Christmas tree. They introduce a bill on one thing, someone gets upset with something else and adds it on to the original bill. This is what is happening to the pollution problem."

Schorr cited noise pollution and population control as excess baggage on the pollution problem.

"When a problem becomes that general, it is hard to do anything but lament, he said. "Earth Day was just one special day of lamentation."

In this country we look at a problem, watch it on TV and don't really see it, Schorr said. "We lose the distinction between what is real and what is seen on television. It is all part of the show we take part in and enjoy without really believing."

#### Burns Out Concern

"Talking about the problem burns out the concern before anything is done about it," the news commentator added.

Concerning the politization of the problem, Schorr said that the Nixon Administration has now embraced the pollution problem.

According to Schorr there are two reasons for this interest. First the people are excited enough about the problem for a Republican Administration to undertake than the problem of the War in Vietnam or of the blacks and minority groups."

Following the applause, Schorr said that the pollution problem has been played for all its political possibilities by the Nixon Administration.

The population explosion shouldn't be included in the pollution problem, according to Schorr. "This leads to certain absurdities."

"The poor don't pollute much," he said. "In fact they are often scavengers which are anti-polluters. It is the middle class and the rich which should be wiped out if you correlate population as the cause of pollution."

Schorr favors family planning but "to leap from here to population control would be drastic," he said.

"Pollution springs from the psychology and the history of our people in this great broad country," the newsman said. "For the first 100 years of our history waste didn't matter. We have the basic mystique that what we have is limitless."

"European psychology is different," Schorr said. "They realized long ago that their facilities were limited."

Citing Germany as an example, Schorr said, "In spite of the fact that Germany is much more crowded than the United States, it doesn't seem crowded because they are more civilized. You never see a German throwing a piece of paper on the ground."

To solve the problem Schorr said that it

must be stripped of the Christmas Tree of all the problems that have been attached to it.

"The greatest polluter in our country is the automobile and the second is industry," Schorr said. "The reason they don't do something about the problem is that if they do something and their competitor doesn't, they will lose money."

"If the ground rules are set by the government, the competitive element will be eliminated."

According to Schorr the focus has to be on air and water quality standards or on making industry pay according to how much they pollute.

"If this is to be more than a fad, it has to be stripped of all the little added pollutions to a few basic things," Schorr said. "If we start there, we might lick pollution."

The question and answer period that was to follow Schorr's speech was interrupted briefly when the lights went out in the Student Union Building. The 500 spectators waited in their seats until candles were brought up to light the path downstairs. Many remained and discussion was carried on by candlelight.)

### Herbicides threat to health, speaker tells symposium-goers

Herbicides are a threat to animals and to human health, according to E.W. Pfeiffer of the University of Montana. Pfeiffer recently completed a study on the effects of herbicides in Southeast Asia.

Pfeiffer explained the four types of herbicides being used in Southeast Asia and their effects to the audience attending the Saturday afternoon session of the Borah Symposium.

Eleven per cent of the lower mass of South Viet Nam has been treated with herbicides, according to Pfeiffer. Herbicides are chemical warfare agents that defoliate plants and trees and make the ground infertile for varying periods of time.

#### Use has spread

According to Pfeiffer the use of herbicides has spread rapidly since 1961. "Two pounds per acre is the dose suggested by the manufacturer," Pfeiffer said. "The military is using 13 times that

dosage in Vietnam."

The reason herbicides are used according to the military is it helps prevent ambush, Pfeiffer said. "By defoliating the trees and killing the undergrowth, it eliminates all the hiding places so the enemy can't rocket freighters."

Because of the defoliation, the rate of erosion has gone up 10 percent in South Asia, according to Pfeiffer.

"Many of the forests that were defoliated are good hard wood," Pfeiffer stated. "Two applications of herbicides defoliated 50 percent of these good trees."

#### Bad effects

Another bad effect of the use of herbicides was also pointed out by the zoology professor. "The Vietnamese collect water during the monsoons to drink during the dry season. It is possible for the herbicide molecules to get in the water. If a woman drinks the water, it can cause mal-formed babies — that is if people are as susceptible to the chemical as the rats are."

Another ecological insult, Pfeiffer noted in Southeast Asia was the large areas where vegetation was removed by bulldozers. "This also is an effective military technique," Pfeiffer stated.

Plants differ in their susceptibility to the herbicides, according to Pfeiffer. "In Cambodia much damage has done to rubber plantations, which by the way, are mostly owned by the neutral French."

Utilizing slides, Pfeiffer also showed the damages done to the fruit trees, the landscape and the forests by herbicides.



AN ATTENTIVE CROWD listen to E. W. Pfeiffer, a speaker at the Borah Symposium conducted last weekend on the University of Idaho campus. Panelists, rap

sessions and speakers discussed the survival of man in an environment threatened by pollution and over-population.

### Self-education, action necessary now, must lead country down meaningful path

This is the time for action and this action must take us down a meaningful path for the next five to ten years, said Fred Leif of the Ecology Center in Berkeley in a speech at the Borah Symposium Saturday morning.

Leif made several definite suggestions which would provide the self-education and action necessary to fight our pollution problems.

Self-education is the first step, Leif said. According to him there are four things people should do to educate themselves: (1) think about what they are going to do with the bottles, cans, plastics and other containers our groceries and other purchases come in; (2) read more books, like those on the bibliographies available from the Borah Committee; (3) think about action and what each can do in his own area; and (4) establish an ecology center even though it might be small at first.

Leif also suggested several plans of action including praying for California and the cities because if they fail those people will head for this area. He suggested that land use policies be established, filed suits against polluters,

legislatures be lobbied, cities be cleaned up, non-toxic detergents be purchased, products be boycotted and congressmen written.

"We must look in our own back yard first," Leif said stating that there are 11 billion no deposit, no return bottles purchased by the public yearly.

He said the environmental solution is a quality vs. quantity decision.

"Our open areas can become cemeteries or parks — the choice is ours," Leif said. He called for personal involvement in making the choice.

Leif called for action in several other

areas including ending the war and changing habits and beliefs.

"War is counterproductive," he said. "It uses too much energy for destructing life so we should redirect our aims in this area."

According to Leif, the world must find alternative power sources to replace depleted mineral fuel supply and develop a stable economy to replace the present economic system which demands more people.

"We inherited the legacy of clean air and water and we have a God-given obligation to preserve them," Leif concluded.

### War must end or man will, according to Gary Soucie

Gary A. Soucie, Executive Director of the Friends of the Earth society said Saturday that if man is serious about survival, war must end. He added however that everyone must join the war against pollution and population growth.

Holding a globe before the assembly, Soucie stressed the need for a global view of ecological problems. "We're trying to save the biosphere; the area that supports life," he said. This area is a blanket consisting of the oceans and the atmosphere and is at the most about 17 miles thick, he noted.

Soucie said no international machinery except the United Nations exists to defend the environment. However, it has not received cooperation in its efforts he said. He cited the World Health Organization's proposed worldwide ban on DDT as an example of the lack of cooperation within the nations of the U.N.

#### Works Within Laws

"The system," he said, "works within laws. We can get into it and manipulate it. Bend the system if it doesn't work."

Everyone belongs to many organizations, he said. He named service organizations, voters, parents, taxpayers, stockholders, and consumers as some of the formal and informal groups.

Consumers, Soucie said, must organize, and attack certain problem areas such as gasoline lead and detergents. Consumers then can apply economic sanctions to offending industries. He stressed that organization is essential.

Soucie said Congress is the most responsive organization we have defending the environment. He said that since roll call votes are rare in conservation issues, people don't know

how their representatives vote. He also noted that committees slow or stop action on conservation bills and that other issues, usually economic or military, get higher priority and more publicity.

#### Grow For Growth's Sake

Too many industries and projects grow for the sake of growth, he said. They often don't have realistic expectations or limits, he said. The Tennessee Valley Authority expansion in Appalachia, Soucie said, is one of those.

The courts, he said, have to be used to keep government and business honest, he said.

Man has been given two fundamental tools; a brain capable of abstract thought and a movable thumb capable of grasping, according to Soucie.

"We must," he said, "put our thumb in the dike and think of ways to get us out of the environmental crisis."

Dr. Bunji Kobayashi, visiting professor of art history at the University of Oregon, will give an informal presentation entitled "Japanese Gardens" on Friday, May 1, at 10 a.m. in room 203 of Art and Architecture North.

Dr. Kobayashi is on leave of absence from Nihon University in Tokyo, Japan, where he is a professor of architectural history and an award-winning author and scholar. Those interested in the landscape architecture of Japanese gardens are invited to attend.

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# Hessel says population control is solution

By Valerie Hopper

Population control is the key to pollution control, according to Dr. John Hessel, population biologist at Stanford University.

Dr. Hessel was a key-note speaker for the Borah Symposium this weekend on campus.

"Population growth per se never does anything; it's the implications of what happens when population grows that does," he said.

Hessel listed statistics of population growth and related them to food production growth. "There are more hungry people today than there were people 100 years ago," he said.

World-wide population is doubling every 35 years, with some nations in Latin America doubling their populations every 25 years. Therefore, in order to make any progress to raise their standard of living, these countries must more than double total output in all areas in the same time. This, according to Hessel, is an impossible feat unless help is obtained from outside.

However, this foreign aid should not come only in the form of dole, he added. Scientists need to go to the countries themselves and seek to develop crops that not only will grow in the specific climate, but also will be acceptable to the natives as food.

"Ultimately... every nation itself is going... to have to solve its own problems," he said. He later added that, "The things we are doing now... are in no way helping the situation."

As examples of faulty American handling of foreign policy, Hessel cited U.S. importing protein from protein-starved countries. He also said Southeast Asia may be years in recovering from the U.S. defoliation programs and the "Food

For Peace" movement was only a cover for U.S. dumping of excess goods.

But the worst problems concerning over-population do not come from underdeveloped countries, according to Hessel. Too much population in developed countries has farther-ranging, and therefore more serious, implications.

While food supply may not be a pressing problem in developed countries, depletion of resources is, and so is the pollution caused by resource use, he said.

"Man... has imposed additional nutrient requirements for his developed society. The threat of our way of doing business... comes from (industrial) by-products," he said.

The more people, the more resources that will have to be used; and these resources are not being recycled but are being thrown out as waste, according to Hessel.

He also said that because of a failure to recycle limited elements, they will be completely gone in 100 years.

But mineral elements are not the only resource man will soon run out of. According to Hessel, man's pollution of his environment also threatens to break into nature's recycling system.

He said that although nature has a tremendous ability to dispose of waste, the quantity that man has put into his environment in recent centuries has taxed this disposal system to the point that it cannot keep up.

"We can no longer consider the air, land and oceans as places to dump garbage," he said.

He went on to say that although technology is not an evil in itself, it must be redirected toward preserving our environment rather than destroying it.

"A misuse of technology... is why we are facing the critical problems we are now facing."

Hessel saw the planned production of the ST transport airplane as particularly damnable, saying that the air pollution from these machines would be enough to seriously impair, if not destroy, life.

Technology such as this shows the U.S. to be the "elephants" of the world in terms of resource demand, according to Hessel.

Concerning consumption per individual, he said, that one American uses as much of the available resources as 20 Indians.

He then added that it was because of this enormous display of consumption and power that most underdeveloped nations viewed U.S. attempts to give them aid as efforts to keep them subservient.

The only way to alleviate this problem is to take a fresh look at consumption habits, he said. The U.S. must limit its own population, do without some of its own luxuries, and change its own priorities before it can expect other countries to do the same.

"If you recognize a finite world, you've got to recognize consumption as bad, not good," he said. "We need to take a fresh look at all the 'sacred cows' of our system."

According to Hessel, in order to improve the U.S. way of life, efforts and capital must be channeled toward producing a more diversified society rather than the one of specialization.

"Quality of life is maximizing the options, recognizing there are individual differences," he said.

These long-term plans rather than the short-term fluctuations of today's marketplace should determine policy, he added.

On top of the list of long-term plans which Hessel felt could save the world from self-destruction was population control.

"Most of our population is in a very young age group," he said. "This is the population bomb, it hasn't gone off yet."

To force this control, Hessel advocated making income tax exemptions for more than two children illegal.

"There are no more frontiers," he concluded. "We've got a tremendous problem ahead of us if we're going to survive, we're going to have to fight."

## American goals not realistic for whole world

The destruction of the environment can be closely linked to the "Good Life," said Les Pengelly addressing the Borah Symposium Saturday morning.

"It is immoral and brutal to hold up the American standard of living to the world as a goal for them. This is inconceivable. It would require 100 times the present U.S. production. Even the U.S. cannot afford to live the way we do," Pengelly said.

Pengelly said concern over the environment is a relatively new thing, beginning in 1965. In the five years since the start of the ecological movement we have more people, more ecological destruction, more illiteracy and more hunger. According to Pengelly we have gone backward.

Pengelly said that much of our consumption is hypocrisy, but a great deal of it is not. It is only our way of life where the market offers us too many choices.

Even the U.S. has a population problem, Pengelly said. Since 1930, even this country has surpassed the ideal ratio of land to men. Even the vast, sparsely populated areas of our country are not an answer to the population here because the population cannot be spread out evenly to equalize this density.

"The need today is for a gentler and more tolerant people, rather than for more brains," Pengelly said. "Maybe man was born to struggle and we may never be without it, but our only help lies in sincere, concerned people."



John Hessel

### Can be solved

## Ecology problems overemphasized

There is much overemphasis of the current environmental problem, according to Ralph Lapp a senior member of quadri-science, Inc.

Speaking at the Borah Symposium Friday, he said the problems of both nuclear warfare and pollution can be solved.

"To cry 'catastrophe' won't do much good," Lapp said. "We are breeding 'eco-catastrophes' and they can't do much good. The technological solutions have been found and the problems are now non-technical, political and social."

Lapp said there are two real problems today: the tail pipe of automobiles and the smoke pipe of industry. These produce the hazards of carbon monoxide from the cars and sulphur dioxides from industry.

He said air quality standards have been established which would solve problems of pollution, but which are presently ignored by automobile producers and industry, which pours 300 million tons of coal into its factories and does nothing about the resulting pollutants.

Level to drop  
"We expect the total carbon monoxide level to drop to 60 percent of what it is now by 1980 through changes in auto production," Lapp said.

Further improvements on the automobile problem could be made through a progressive tax on horse power over 200 cubic inches which would double the cost of a car for those individuals wanting to drive 400 horses, Lapp said. He also suggested pollution taxes and fines on industry.

Lapp, a nuclear physicist sees a future contribution by nuclear energy. He said at the present rate of consumption, we will run out of U.S. natural gas reserves by the year 2000, but this power and energy reserve can be replaced by nuclear resources.

"The problems of nuclear power can be solved through careful vigilance," Lapp said.

### SALT is helping

He said the SALT conference in Vienna is doing much to eliminate the threat of nuclear warfare. He said we are talking, not fighting, over the limitation of strategic arms at these talks.

Dames Club will sponsor "Indian Paint", a movie about an Indian boy, Saturday in the Borah Theatre.

The film is the story of the son of the chief of the Arika tribe and his efforts to raise a colt. It will be shown at 2 p.m. for children 12 years old and under. Children older than 12 will be admitted only if accompanied by a child. Parents are welcome.

Admission will be 25 cents, to defray the cost of film rental.

Vandal Mountaineers meet at 7:30 tonight in the Student Union Building.

"Both sides cannot be superior in the arms race," the physicist said. "This drive for superiority drives on this race." The only solution to this problem, as Lapp sees it, is talks such as those underway in Vienna.

"Defense is taking too much money that should go to domestic needs," he said. "There presently is no money available to spend fighting pollution."

## Decision presented man is greatest in history

The problems of pollution and over population are presenting man with the greatest decision in history, said Stephanie Mills, editor of "Earth Times," in her speech at the Borah Symposium Friday morning.

"Within the next 10 years we either choose life or death and we do it as human beings — not as blacks or whites, capitalists or communists, but as people in general. We must work together as people for the good of all of us," Miss Mills said.

Miss Mills said the population growth is creating an ecological imbalance. The entire world population is quickly reproducing itself because of several factors including the need for large populations in agricultural economies, social security, religion, cultural pressures, conspicuous consumption and marriage as an ideal with its resulting families.

### Only 6% Of Population

She said the population explosion in the U.S. alone, a relatively sparsely populated country, is doing much to produce world pollution. Although we represent only six percent of total population, we use 50 percent of the earth's resources and produce 50 percent of the pollutants.

Imperialistic efforts by developed countries have contributed to over population in the underdeveloped countries through public health efforts, economic interests and increased food supplies, Miss Mills said.

Miss Mills said famine is a virtual certainty because of the growth of population in a world where two-thirds of

the population is hungry now. She also said that the world population is prone to any epidemic.

"Today we have the weakest, densest population the world has ever known. We also have the best system of transportation which would spread any kind of epidemic quickly. Even our medical science cannot deal with an epidemic," Miss Mills said.

### Global Effect

Another global effect of over population, according to Miss Mills, is that it increases the gap between rich and poor nations. She said the underdeveloped countries must be developed and this cannot be done by having the developed ones take their natural resources.

The development of these UDC's (underdeveloped countries) would produce ethical questions because the developed nations cannot help them all and would have to decide which UDC's can be saved by their help.

Miss Mills said there have been charges that the pollution problem is a smoke screen to divert attention from the war in Vietnam and racial problems.

"All these problems are interrelated and our efforts to fight them all must be coordinated," she said.

"The people must become a government again. We must redevelop a high degree of political awareness and activity which will sustain itself and find the solutions to all these problems."

Model United Nations will have an open meeting at 6:30 tonight in the SUB for all interested students.

### One point agreed upon

## Panelists encourage involvement

Whatever might be said in speeches and panel discussion, the most important thing is that the individuals attending them write their congressmen and become politically involved.

This was almost the only point agreed upon by all six members of a panel discussion Friday afternoon during the Borah Symposium.

The panel members were: Daniel Schorr, CBS news commentator; James Boyd, president of the Copper Range Co., New York; Stephanie Mills, editor of "Earth Times"; Berkeley; Mrs. Pat Shaylor, a member of the Ecology Center, Berkeley; Gary Soucie, executive director of Friends of the Earth, New York; and Victor Yannacone, lawyer for Environmental Defense Fund, New York.

The topic of the discussion was "Action for the 70's." The audience was asked to direct questions to the members of the panel on the subject of what should be done to alleviate the pollution and population problems.

Before the discussion was thrown open to the audience, however, the panel members were asked by the moderator, Mrs. Corky Bush, to briefly summarize one or two of the most important actions that must be taken in the immediate future.

These comments, given one by one inspired an argument between the copper company president, James Boyd, and the lawyer, Victor Yannacone.

Boyd suggested that a system be set up for "monitoring our environment to see what the problems are in our environment."

Yannacone felt that enough evidence had already been gathered and that it was time to start taking legal action to eradicate these problems since industry would not take action by itself.

Another point brought out by Miss Mills concerned the misplaced values of our society, saying that more money is spent on advertising than in actual attempts to clean up our environment.

"We don't just need to contravene babies, we need to contravene Cadillacs and electric toothbrushes too," she said.

On the same subject of society's values, Gary Soucie said, "Within our frivolous society... today's need turns into tomorrow's hula-hoop."

He also suggested that we take care of these problems as they arise, as we will not be able to do it in the future.

When asked if the general public has enough power to be heard by Congress, all the panel members were affirmative.

The main problem in this area was seen to be the public's lack of organization, as opposed to the powerful lobbies representing industrial interests.

Gary Soucie commented that the "public rarely has a common opinion about anything." He added, however, that if as few as 100 people in the audience wrote to their Congressman and voiced their opinions, the impact would be felt.

This point was supplemented by Mrs. Shaylor who said that public pressure could be especially felt on the local level. "You've been the enemy by not assuming responsibilities to date," said Miss Mills.

On the same tone, Gary Soucie concluded, "If your opinion is changing, let your legislators know about it."

### Here's more about...

## Parents' Weekend

Mrs. Thomason lists her activities while in college as Girls Basketball team, Forum Club, Frosh Girls Pep Club and Alpha Kappa Delta, a local sorority.

She has been president of American Legion Auxiliary, a member of PTA, and has received a "Teacher of the Year" award from local Masons. Mrs. Thomason has also been a counselor at Idaho girls state and counselor of Girls League at Highland High School.

"Father of the Year," Milton Eberhard, Blackfoot, is a graduate of the University of Idaho.

Eberhard has four sons, Kirk, Eric, Chad and Todd. Todd and Chad live at Farmhouse.

While in college, Eberhard was ASUI president, a member of Blue Key, Sabbarad and Blade, Alpha Zeta, IK, ASUI E-Board and an Outstanding Senior.

He is president of Kiwanis Club and an Elks Club member. He is president of Idaho potato shippers and vice president of Idaho Processors Association.

Eberhard is also a board member of United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Ass'n.

Miss Frykman of the Music Department presented a half-hour concert on the David Memorial Carillon which ended with "Here We Have Idaho."

An Art Auction at 2 p.m. Sunday at the SUB Vandal Lounge netted approximately \$1,200, half of which will go to the Student Art Ass'n. for equipment for the Art department, and Art and Architecture scholarships.

There was a variety of art work available, including ceramics, pottery, oil paintings, water colors, and graduate work. According to Art Altmeier, water

colors, prints, and pottery sold well. Student work sold very well this year, although it didn't go quite as well as last year, which was a record year, he said.

Approximately 2,400 saw "Carousel" during the four night showing.

"I was very pleased with student performances," remarked Edmund Chavez, head of the Drama and Speech department, and stage director of the production.

"The reaction of the audience indicated they were impressed with the play. We all felt that it was a very worth-while production."

An educational film, "Idaho Environment," will be shown and discussed at the Thursday noon meeting of the Idaho Environmental Council. The informal luncheon meeting will be in the SUB. All interested persons are invited to attend.

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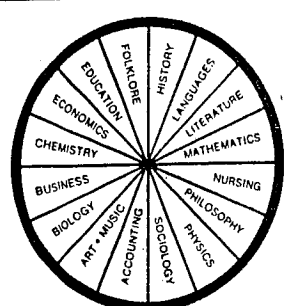
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### Miscellaneous

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# Vandals split pair with Gonzaga

The Big Sky Conference's two most highly touted baseball teams met in Spokane Saturday, and nothing was really decided except that neither can have the league's top spot, at least for a while.

The Gonzaga Bulldogs and the Idaho Vandals split a doubleheader, the Zags taking the first 11-1 on Skip Raschke's three hitter and Idaho winning the nightcap 5-4 when Paul Page's ground-rule double drove in the winning run in the seventh inning.

Meanwhile, Weber State, expected to be the only other team with a chance at the Big Sky crown, defeated Idaho State 4-0 and 4-2 to take first place. Montana's third bill at Montana State was postponed because of high winds and has been rescheduled for yesterday at Bozeman.

The first game of the doubleheader between Gonzaga and Idaho started as a close game and a well pitched one from Raschke and Idaho's Pat Daniels. Gonzaga broke the game open in the fourth inning however, with eight runs on only two hits.

In that fourth inning, Idaho did most of their own damage, with Daniels issuing three walks and his teammates committing five errors behind him.

After committing eight errors in the opener, most of them on wild throws, the Vandals tightened up to play errorless ball in the nightcap.

Raschke was the winning pitcher in the first game, making his record 7-1 and Daniels was the losing pitcher, making his record 3-3 on the season.

In the second game, Idaho had a tough time as they broke out with the lead in the first inning, lost it in the last of the first, regained it in the fifth, and lost it again in the sixth before finally winning the contest in the seventh inning.

In the top of the first Idaho broke on top with a one run lead, but the powerful Bulldogs came back in the last of the inning with three runs off of Vandal pitcher Joe Kampa.

Idaho was not out of it however as they pushed across a run in the third inning before taking the lead in the fifth inning with two runs.

Barry Wills started the fifth inning with a single, and Keith Harding, who was trying to sacrifice, reached first base as a result of an error. John Hathaway then hit a long triple to score Wills and Harding.

Gonzaga tied the game in the last of the sixth inning before the controversial seventh inning.

With two runners on in the top of the seventh, Page sent a long drive to right-center which apparently went over the low wire fence on one hop. Idaho fans, and many others, thought base umpire Bruce Cottingham had signaled a home run, and Page circled the bases and went to the dugout thinking he had hit a three run homer.

Gonzaga players and coaches, and then their counterparts from Idaho, rushed to Cottingham, and a long discussion is ensued. Finally, it was ruled that the ball had gone over on one hop. Page was sent back to second and one baserunner to third, with one run coming home.

### Big Sky standings

Conference games	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Weber St	2	0	1.000	—
Gonzaga	1	1	.500	1
Idaho	1	1	.500	1
Montana	0	0	.000	1
Montana St	0	0	.000	1
Idaho St	0	2	.000	2

### All games

	Won	Lost	Pct
Weber St	18	10	.643
Gonzaga	22	9	.710
Idaho	17	11	.607
Montana	6	8	.429
Montana St	3	8	.273
Idaho St	12	14	.460

Cottingham later said that he had never signaled a home run, that he had been waving two fingers to signal the double. However, the circular motion of his hand, which is the signal for a home run, had given many the impression that was the decision.

The one run turned out to be enough, but not without some dramatics in the bottom of the seventh. After two were out, the Zags loaded the bases, only to have pinch runner Jerry Rogers picked off third base by Idaho catcher Ken Ray.

Rogers, an extremely fast and exciting base runner but one who tended Saturday to over-run a bit, had kept both the Idaho team and his own coaches on pins and needles with his performance as a frequent pinch runner. At one point in the first game, he tried to score from first on a short single to center field. He made it closer than expected with his tremendous speed, but was thrown out by about 10 feet.

Idaho's next game will be tomorrow when they face the Whitworth Pirates. After that game, the Vandals will prepare for the road trip that could decide the outcome in the Big Sky Conference. They will meet the first place Weber State Wildcats in a doubleheader at Ogden on Saturday, and they will then square off with Idaho State for two games on Monday.

Idaho . . . . . 001 000 0—1 3 8

Gonzaga . . . . . 101 810 x—11 9 2

Pat Daniels, Phil Meador (4) and Ken Ray, Skip Raschke and Jack Bugge W — Raschke (7-1) L — Daniels (3-3)

Hits — Idaho: Harding, Wills, Adams, Gonzaga Felice 2, Murrillo 2, Buege, Raschke, Lualaba, Staats, Watkins

Idaho . . . . . 101 020 1—5 7 0

Gonzaga . . . . . 300 001 0—4 11 2

Joe Kampa and Ken Ray, Jim Zuelke, Steve Hertz (1) Skip Raschke (7) and Jack Bugge W — Kampa (5-3) L — Raschke (7-2)

Hits — Idaho: Hathaway 4, Wills 2, Page, Gonzaga Murrillo, 2, Lualaba 3, Staats 2, Watkins, Haves 2, Raschke

## Golfers return home for dual meet today

The Idaho Golf Team will return home this Tuesday as they will battle with Eastern Washington State College, Whitworth, and Gonzaga in a four way dual meet at the Moscow Elks Golf Course.

The Vandals have been on an extended two week trip as they have played in big collegiate tournaments in Boise, Idaho and Palo Alto, California.

After a disappointing fourth place finish in the Boise State Invitational, the Vandals traveled down to Palo Alto to play in the U.S. Collegiate Invitational at the Stanford University Golf Course. There were 27 other schools in the large field and the Vandals were the most eastern team in the tourney. Paced by Jeff Thomas, Mark Cooper, Kim Kirkland, and Don Seelye the Vandals managed to make the third day cut to the low 16 teams for the final days play. After the final days scores had been counted the Vandals were still in 16th place for the tournament.

Considering that the Vandals were playing against California teams who have been practicing all year long, the Vandals were hampered considerably by their lack of practice.

Playing in today's match for the Vandals will be All-Conference selection Mark Cooper, freshman Jeff Thomas, two-year letterman Rick Spaeth, Duck Seelye, Moscow freshman Kim Kirkland, and Mike Gnaedinger.



Idaho Vandal first baseman Paul Page knocked in Idaho's winning run in the seventh inning against Gonzaga with a long double. The Vandals won the second game 5-4, but lost the first 11-1.

## SPORTS OPINION

by Chuck Malloy

### Idaho Vandal track team shows courage in win over Simon Fraser

The Idaho Vandal track team may not be the best athletic team in the program, but they probably have the most courage.

On Friday, Coach Doug MacFarlane got his entire team into two cars and drove to Burnaby, B.C. to meet Simon Fraser in a dual meet, and they came back Saturday with one of the most amazing victories that has been posted for the Vandal track team in many years.

The Vandals, with only 10 members on the track team defeated Simon Fraser 71-70 in the meet. The important thing however, was not the victory (which was the first in two years), but the tremendous teamwork that was shown.

The Vandals went into the meet not expecting to win, but according to MacFarlane, "When they announced on the public address that the score was 48-45 in our favor, the boys all of a sudden started volunteering for events they have not even trained for."

When victory was in reach, Bob Bohman, a pole vaulter, volunteered to run in the intermediate hurdles and he finished in a respectable third place. This was an important factor in Idaho's dual meet victory. Bohman also volunteered to run in the mile relay, but as it turned out, the Vandals had the meet by then.

Probably the best piece of courage was shown by Tom Collins, who ran the two mile after finishing first in the intermediate hurdles. Collins has never trained for this event, and just running that distance deserves a pat on the back.

Idaho received first place finishes from Jay Wheeler, in the high hurdles, Bob Hamilton in the two mile, Cleve Moss in the quarter mile, Al Carlson in the weights and Bohman in the pole vault.

MacFarlane expressed his feelings as he said, "I've been coaching for 17 years and this is probably the greatest team effort I have ever seen."

This win for the Idaho Vandal track team was the best team effort shown by any Idaho team this year, not because they won, but because they showed "guts" in winning with that little they had. The Idaho coaches and fans have every reason to be proud of the track team. Perhaps the example they set could expand to the other Idaho Vandal athletic teams.

If you ever want to see a sport that has fast action, tough body contact, and hard on your nerves, try watching hockey.

To see this action, you don't have to go to New York, Chicago or St. Louis, because you can get all you want if you drive to the Spokane Coliseum, the home of the Spokane Jets.

The Jets are the first team from the United States to play in the Allen Cup,

which is the top prize in Senior Amateur Hockey. Their debut was a good one as they defeated the Orillia Terriers 5-2 in the first of a four out of seven series last Sunday night.

The athletic abilities of these players is fantastic as they are able to keep perfect balance while moving at a high rate of speed on ice skates.

The greatest thing about hockey is the emotions of the players. Orillia had the idea of intimidating the Jets, and after only three minutes of play, it resulted in a brawl.

One thing I like about hockey is the "little" side lights that go on. Buddy Bodman of the Jets spends much of his spare time in the territory of the opposition's goaltender (this is fine if the officials don't see it). There was another time when a player from Orillia decked Spokane's Tom Hodges to the ice by hitting him on the head with a hockey stick.

There are few sports that actually puts a chill up your spine while watching, and hockey is one of them. The people in the stands have the emotions of the players on the ice, and like the players, they are not afraid to express their emotions. Sometimes they get so involved in the game that they pour out of the stand to participate in the fights. When the fans do this, they are fair game to a hockey stick around their necks or an elbow in their mouth.

It seems like one would have to be crazy to play the game of hockey, but any sport that can generate so much excitement could not be all bad. Hockey was first popular in Canada, and it took the United States a long time to see what they were missing. Popularity did finally reach the United States, and it appears it is here to stay.

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# Sports

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## Ray Fulton replaces Dodd on football staff

Raymond E. Fulton, 34, former junior college "Coach of the Year," has been named to the University of Idaho's football staff.

The appointment of Fulton, a native of Guymon, Okla., was announced Friday by Ed Knecht, athletic director. He replaces Bill Dodd, who resigned this month to take a post at Southern Illinois University.

Fulton is a 1957 graduate of Wichita State with a masters degree from New Mexico Highlands.

Bottoms to Top He coached at high schools in Perryton, Texas, Liberal, Kan., and Wichita before taking over at Pratt Junior College in

Kansas in 1966. Inheriting a team that had lost 29 straight games, Fulton coached Pratt to the Jayhawk Conference title, fifth ranking nationally and later a victory over McCook, Neb., in the Sterling Silver Bowl game, earning him "Coach of the Year" honors.

From Pratt, he joined the Texas-El Paso staff for two years and last fall was named defensive coordinator at New Mexico Highlands, which led the NAIA in rushing defense.

Coach Y C McNease, also a onetime UTEP aide, said Fulton will handle linebackers and defensive ends at Idaho. Fulton is married and father of two children.

# WEEK'S EVENTS

Provided by University Student Bookstore

Day	Event
Tuesday	Forestry planning and dev. council — SUB, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Golf Match: U of I vs. Gonzaga, Whitworth-EWCE Phi Sigma banquet — SUB, 6 p.m. Senate meeting — SUB, 6:30 p.m. Vandal Mountaineers — SUB, 7:30 p.m.
Wednesday	AIME film — SUB, noon Tennis: U of I vs. E. Washington State — tennis courts, afternoon
Thursday	Environmental Council film — SUB, noon
Friday	Idaho Psych. Ass'n — SUB, all day Idaho Dietetic Ass'n — SUB, all day "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger" — SUB, 7 and 9 p.m. TKE dance — SUB, 9-12 p.m. Japanese Gardens lecture — Room 203, Art and Architecture North, 10 a.m. J. Robert Houghtaling in concert; SUB Fillin' Station, 9-11 p.m. 50c per person
Saturday	Idaho Psych. Ass'n — SUB, all day Idaho Dietetic Ass'n — SUB, all day Golf match: U of I vs. Whitman — all day "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me Nigger" — SUB, 7 and 9 p.m. "Indian Paint": childrens movie — Borah Theatre 2 p.m.
Sunday	

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