

Minnesota college loses paper for abortion ads

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The president of Concordia College in Moorhead, Minn., suspended publication of the student newspaper recently because of its general editorial policy and, in particular, because it carried an advertisement for an abortion service in its latest edition.

Dr. Joseph L. Knutson said, "When a college newspaper carries defiance of the purposes and goals of the college and the admonitions of staff and students to the point of running a paid ad for an abortion clinic in New York and when news is put in such perspective as to make drugs and sex seem the predominant theme among Concordia students, I as president have no

other recourse than to suspend publication of the paper."

In the first place, he said, advertising abortion services is against the law in Minnesota, and the college corporation is legally responsible for the student newspaper.

"But I'm also concerned about common decency and the attempt to circumvent the counseling that someone in trouble should have," Dr. Knutson added.

The weekly newspaper, The Concordian, which was last published on Friday, will be suspended "until all interested parties can come to some agreement as to the nature and purpose of the college paper in harmony with the

ideals and goals of Concordia as set forth in her official documents."

Concordia, which has 2,350 students, is affiliated with the American Lutheran Church. Dr. Knutson is a Lutheran minister.

The advertisement pointed out that abortions are now legal under certain circumstances in New York. It went on to advise young women to get a medical test

rather than taking any pills and to "copy our number for future reference."

Apparently through a typographical error, the ad listed an area 215 phone number, which is Philadelphia, Pa. New York City is area 212.

According to the Associated Press, the editor of the newspaper, Omar Olson, said, "A basic American tradition is placed in jeopardy when the right of a

newspaper as a free vehicle of expression is abridged."

The Minnesota Daily, published at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, has been running similar advertisements for several New York abortion referral services for three or four weeks, according to business manager Dale Schatzlein.

Schatzlein said he was not aware that such advertisements were illegal.

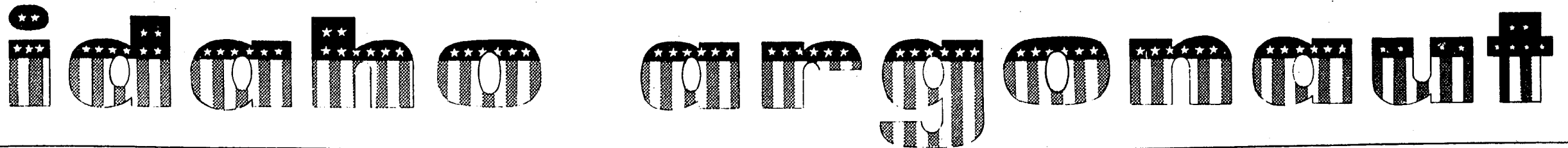
Questions concerning questionable advertisements have been directed to the attorney general's office since a federal court held that student papers must accept editorial advertising if they accept any at all.

(Editorial advertising refers to advertising expressing a point of view on an issue.)

A recent court decision striking down a portion of Wisconsin's abortion law, which is almost identical to Minnesota's, might affect the final opinion.

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Idaho ranks 48th out of 50 in faculty salaries; fringe benefits compensate some for lower pay

By Lorna Sutton

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article is the first in a series dealing with faculty salaries at the University of Idaho. The subject, of considerable interest to students, faculty members and citizens of the State of Idaho, has been thoroughly researched by Senior Editor Lorna Sutton.

Faculty salaries are low at the University of Idaho. This raises questions on why faculty members stay here, recruiting problems, and its implications on our education. All of these issues were discussed by the academic vice president and three faculty members yesterday.

Idaho ranks number 48 out of 50 states in average faculty salaries and fringe benefits, according to the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) data for 1969-70. In view of this, why is the University able to maintain its faculty?

"Well, I think there are a number of reasons," replied Robert W. Coonrod, academic vice president. "One of them is that it is a good climate and a lot of people like that. I think the fact that it is not a part of a large sprawling urban area is becoming more and more of an advantage than it used to be. We are now recruiting people who are trying to get out of the big cities, much more so than five years ago.

Size
"I think the size of the institution has a great deal to do with it. There are people who are really looking twice at getting

into these great big multi-versities. This institution is still small enough so that there can be a good deal of knowledge across disciplines on the part of the faculty and there can be student contact to the extent that there couldn't be at some of the great big universities.

"I think people that live in the northwest tend to develop a pretty major commitment to living in the northwest. I think this is one major reason."

Similar feelings were expressed by Charles O. Christenson, Robert E. Hosack, and Siegfried B. Rolland.

Pleasant campus
"I think that part of this might be because it's a very pleasant campus in many respects and it's a very pleasant part of the country," said Christenson, an associate professor of math. "Up to a point, although it varies, people are willing to put up with somewhat lower salaries; however there does reach a point."

"The question in my mind is are faculty really willing to stay at low salaries," remarked Rolland, a professor of social science and history. "Some faculty are not at low salaries. Some are at rather high salaries, and others are willing to stay for a host of reasons, including the outdoor life and outdoor facilities that are available and the lack of crowded environment.

Established
"Some in a sense got established for a variety of reasons, and got their kids into school and decided to see it through. And having seen it through, they were

sufficiently rooted and so they have to think very seriously whether a higher salary elsewhere is really a higher salary.

"I figured many times that for me to have left here any time in the last five or six years would have required so much higher salary that I couldn't consider it. If you go to New York or some other place for \$2,000 more, you're not really getting it. In the view of many of us, you're just buying a peck of trouble.

"These things are sometimes very personal. I will say one thing though, and that is that I doubt if many people leave here for other than higher salaries," he stated.

Other things
"There are other things of course. It's a relatively small university yet and of course there are a lot of us who like that. There's personal atmosphere involving not only faculty and administration, but also students, that you can't achieve in these other universities."

"I know one of the reasons that I've stayed here, or made very little effort to go, is that I never, even through three restraints in saying what I thought," added Rolland, who has been here 19 years.

Does the fact that Idaho has such low salaries have any reflection on the quality of education which University of Idaho students receive? This question brought varied responses from the four men.

Mixed feelings
"Well, I have mixed feelings about that," Rolland stated. "I think the ability to be more selective is improved with better salaries. I don't think that an increase in salaries tomorrow would improve instruction. I think improved salaries in the long run will result in an improvement of instruction. But even there though, you can't always be sure. Too often you don't know what you're getting. Too often you can't determine the quality of instruction.

"I would obviously incline to the idea that if we were average in salaries in a period of five to ten years that we would substantially improve the quality of our staff. This is not to say that we have a poor staff. I think that, abstracted from what we pay, we have a good staff. And considering what we pay we have a lot better than what we deserve."

Christenson added that the effect would vary considerably from disciplining to discipline depending on what the job market is. "Over the long run it couldn't

help but improve the quality of our instruction," he said.

Successful
"Sure it does," Hosack said. "But my impression is that the University has been able to recruit competitively nationally quite successfully in almost all areas. There are some subject matter areas in which competition is very keen and it is very difficult for the University to meet national competition.

"There are not many such areas," he added. "The law of supply and demand has meant that people in these fields could command very good salaries, and these were out of the University of Idaho brackets."

"That's tough to answer," Coonrod said. "For a person who's only here for money I guess the answer would be yes. We may lose somebody who might be a good instructor. If it's a question of money only, we might be in danger of keeping some people who would have difficulty going someplace else.

Concerning recruiting problems, Coonrod said it would depend on the area. "In some areas it's very difficult. Right now it's easier than it has been in the last decade, due to the depression in technical industries. I think that will tighten up again.

Catching
"As long as we're so low on the scale, we've still got a lot of catching up to do before recruiting gets as easy as it would be in some of the more prestigious and higher paying institutions," he concluded.

The question of how salaries are computed is a complex problem, according to Dr. Coonrod. Printed matter entitled "Uniform Procedures and Criteria in Salary Determination" lists a variety of evaluation forms that are used to help arrive at the salary decision.

First is a form for evaluation of teaching. This includes several questions under the major areas of professional and general performances. A second form asks questions of the same general type about administration. There is also an evaluation and salary recommendation sheet which covers the evaluation scores of the other sheets.

Coonrod's office also has a supplemental instruction sheet and a calendar for salary and promotion procedure.



Revised food plan still controversial

By Barbara Mayne

This year the University of Idaho has been experimenting with a new meal plan system, one which is not used in many other colleges in the United States, according to Robert R. Parton, director of housing.

This plan is only being used here, the University of Wisconsin and San Diego State College, as far as is known, Parton said.

The plan consists of three different meal plan tickets, A, B, and C. Each ticket is worth so many points and students are free to choose the ticket which most closely suits their eating habits.

Wanted new plan
"The students wanted a different meal plan system, and we have tried to provide a better one," Parton said. "We can't satisfy everyone, but I think this system has been very successful."

Students who were returning to the University this year had little advance warning in the different meal plan setups, according to Miss Bernice Morin, food service director.

"We didn't intend it to be that way," she said. "There was very little time after the program was put into effect and there wasn't time to distribute the information to all the students. Consequently, only the freshmen knew anything about the system.

Information lack
"Because of this lack of information, we allowed a one-month trial period, during which time students could determine which program was best suited for them and change plans if need be."

Sixteen per cent of the students changed to the A plan from other tickets at this time, she said. At the same time, there was an 8 1/2 per cent drop in those students

wishing B plan tickets and a 6 per cent drop in those wanting the C plan.

"The 53 students who dropped out of school completely during this time had an effect on these figures too," she said.

During first semester there were 367 students on the A plan, 553 on the B plan and 714 on the C plan.

Second semester
Second semester figures have been broken down a little farther, according to Miss Morin. The students have been divided into those eating at the Gault cafeteria and those eating at the Wallace cafeteria.

"The difference in prices is an attempt to distribute the extra costs to the people who cause them. The people who eat all the meals can be planned on — with the A and B plans the cafeteria can't tell who's showing up."

H. E. Slade, assistant business manager

These have been further broken down into women's dorms and men's dorms.

Miss Morin's figures indicate 92 women students eating at Gault purchased the A cent bought the C ticket.

These figures show about 50 per cent of the women in Gault bought the A ticket, 41 per cent bought the B tickets and 9 per cent bought the C ticket.

At Wallace

In the Wallace cafeteria, 146 women or 45 per cent bought the A ticket; 140 or 43

per cent bought the B ticket, and 41 or 13 per cent bought the C ticket.

The men's halls in both the Gault and Wallace cafeterias show about 30 per cent buying each ticket. In the Gault cafeteria 109 men bought the A ticket, 118 bought the B ticket and 152 bought the C ticket.

In the Wallace cafeteria, 134 men purchased the A ticket, 145 the B and 179 the C.

This semester there has been a decrease in price for each ticket and also a decrease in points on each ticket. This is due to the fewer days involved, according to Miss Morin.

This semester the A plan ticket will cost \$235 for the semester. This payment has been broken into four smaller payments, the first three being \$60 apiece and the last one being \$55. Each of the eight tickets issued will have 49 points.

The B ticket will cost \$268 per semester. This is divided into one \$73 payment and three \$65 payments. The B ticket will have 61 points per time.

The C ticket will be for all the meals and will cost \$285 per semester. This will be divided into one \$75 payment and three \$70 payments.

Revised

The above schedule is a revised one from what was originally planned. This is because graduation was moved up a week and therefore less points would be used.

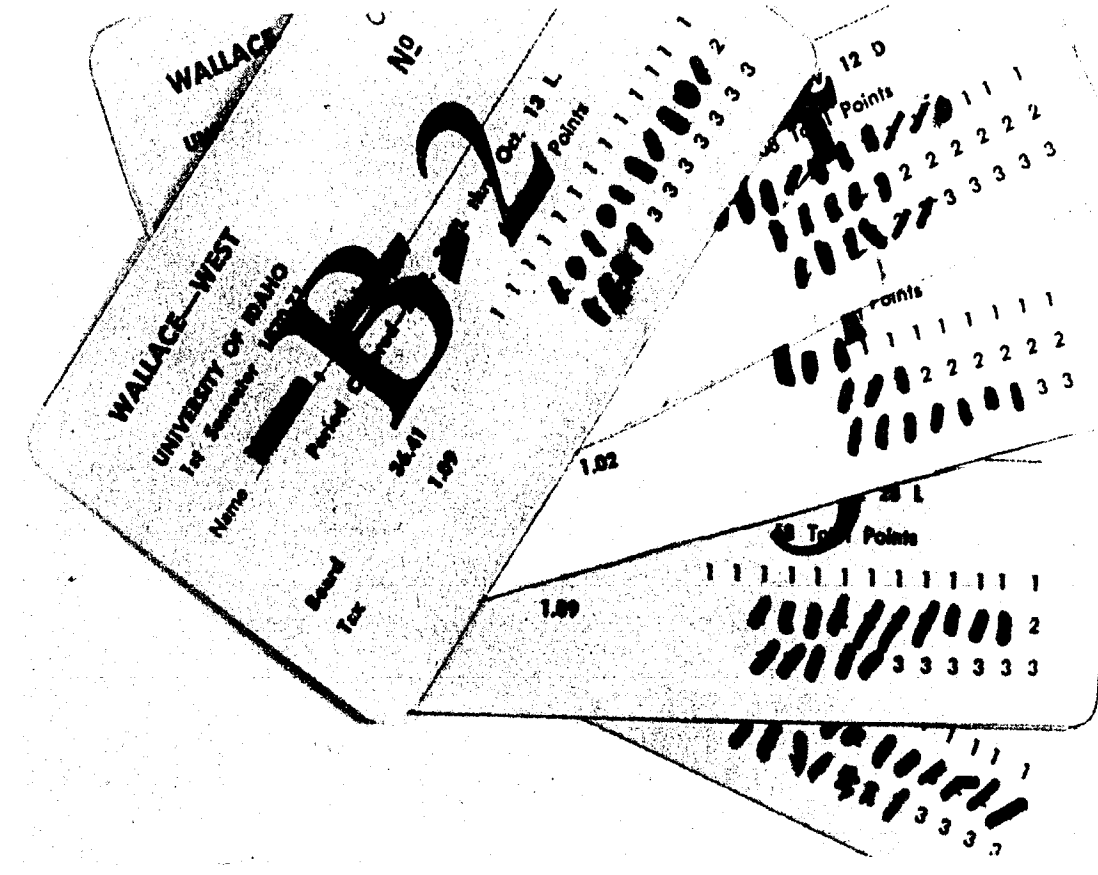
If the total number of points per ticket on both the A and B tickets are added up and divided into the total semester's payment, the figures show that students on the A plan are paying 60 cents per point while the students on the B plan are paying 55 cents per point.

"There is no correlation between the different tickets and the price charged for each," Miss Morin said. "The students on the B plan are getting more meals at a cheaper rate, as the prices are based on volume."

H. E. Slade, assistant business manager, said that the more food that is served the cheaper the prices are in buying and serving it.

Redistribution
"The difference in prices is an attempt to distribute the extra costs to the people who cause them," he said. "The people who eat all the meals can be planned on with the A and B plans the cafeteria can't tell who's showing up."

(Continued on page 2.)



Committee gives o.k. to plans for old Hays

By Linda Fuller

A go-ahead was given to plans for renovating Old Hays Hall at a Housing subcommittee meeting on Feb. 10. The decision came a week after vice-president Sherman F. Carter sent a memorandum to Professor Paul Mann, chairman of the committee. The memo stated that furniture was already being ordered for the Hays Hall project.

In December, Carter had requested Mann's committee to make recommendations concerning the remodeling of old Hays and Forney for student use. Carter's memo on Feb. 3 preempted any committee suggestions of setting specific criteria concerning occupancy and rent rates for the two buildings.

Tom Slayton said of the memo: "Carter is making all the decisions the committee should be making. Once he has put it into the hands of a committee he just can't jerk a decision like that."

Children not allowed

Old Hays, according to Carter, would be converted into apartments for about 64 people. Occupancy would be reserved for male graduate and law students with one floor possibly being reserved for graduate women if enough were interested. Carter explained that Forney would probably be converted into 20-25 apartments for married couples. Carter also decided that couples with children would not be able to rent the apartments.

In a post-memorandum suggestion, Jeanette Driskell, a graduate student member of the committee, suggested that the Hays apartments need not be restricted to graduate and law students but that a priority list should be established for persons over 21 to avoid legal age problems.

In a message to Dr. Carter on January 25, Richard Swindell, secretary of the AGSUI, recommended that the hall be reserved for graduate students with the qualification that:

"Reserving these facilities for a mature, homogenous group will produce an atmosphere conducive to study, thereby resulting in a minimum discipline problem."

Eric Korte, member of the housing committee, noted however, "Grad students are no more prone to study than undergraduates. Not every grad student has or needs an office."

Swindell comments

Swindell also recommended that if Forney was converted to accommodate married couples, the rent should be kept low in order to attract tenants. Since according to Swindell the estimated cost for the conversion of the hall would be \$1,400 per unit, rent should stay around \$60-\$70 per month.

A desirable facet of the remodeling the Hays, Forney complex will be in the effect such a step would

Here's more about...

Dorm food service point system

(Continued from page 1.)

He said it might be possible to lump the price per point for the A and B tickets together, but it must be at the request of the student body.

"We are hopeful of finding the solution to many of the problems," he continued. "For instance we are thinking of the possibility of making a couple of the halls, such as McConnell and Shoup, dorms where students can live without meal tickets. This might drain off the objectors to the system."

Charged

"In the past the whole meal plan was based on a meals missed factor," Miss Morin said. "We figured each student would miss about 30 per cent of his meals. As the cost of the meals was more than he paid for, the meals he missed helped make up the difference. Thus, he was actually paying for the meals missed. The students requested a change so we went to this plan."

Miss Morin said much had been learned about the program so far, but there was still a lot to learn and improve on. For this reason, meal tickets will be turned in at the end of each period for survey purposes.

Some students have been requesting a pay-as-you-go system, according to Miss Morin. This system isn't feasible, she said, as it would cost quite a bit more and would cause many problems in the cafeteria.

"Under this system," she said, "the meals could quite conceivably cost \$3-4 apiece, as we couldn't count on how many students would be eating with any accuracy."

Guaranteed income

"Only with a guaranteed income is it possible to operate a cafeteria and keep the prices reasonable. It would be difficult to plan, prepare and put out the meals if the cooks didn't know how many students to expect."

All students in dormitories, with a few exceptions, must pay board. This is because part of the cafeteria's income each year is being used to pay off the bonded indebtedness incurred by building the dorms and cafeterias. About \$65-70,000 of the cafeteria's annual revenues are used to retire the debt, Miss Morin reported.

Other ways could be found to pay off the indebtedness, according to Slade. It is conceivable that each student could have a fee assessed to his room payment to pay off the bond, he said, although this would be expensive and time consuming to initiate.

This fee, which he estimates would be paid, should come from the students, away with mandatory board payments.

have on Moscow landlords. If sixty single graduate and law students and 20 married couples are pulled from the rat race of apartment hunting, the share of off-campus accommodations will be considerably improved and hopefully landlords might be forced to lower rent or improve facilities in order to attract tenants," said Swindell.

Carter stated that the cost of the married students apartments would probably be about \$100 per month and \$2 per day for the individual apartments in Hays. This is due, said Carter "to the likely cost of conversion and furnishing of these apartments and our need to make economically sensible use of the building; that is, to consider the opportunity cost aspects of using this space."

Slayton suggests role

"The job of the University, said Tom Slayton, "is to bring low cost housing to Moscow by bringing low cost housing to the University therefore driving prices down in the city." Slayton described the housing market in Moscow as unrealistic. Slayton also felt that Hays should not be restricted to grad and law students and that more consideration should be given to using the apartments for women.

"Offering the apartments to undergraduates over 21 would open up more housing for married couples off-campus," Slayton noted.

At the housing committee meeting on Wednesday it was pointed out that Hays Hall would be composed of 62 rooms for 64 occupants. Every floor will have three bathrooms with a lounge area and cable for T.V. Conduits will be in the rooms for those who want private phones. Furniture will be a combination stove, refrigerator, sink, cabinet and charcoal hood, a bed with a storage bolster, a mattress, desk, tack board, table, desk chair, lounge chair, desk lamp and floor lamp costing \$1,161,000 in all.

No supervision

The apartments will not be supervised by proctors or resident assistants. Unless some are established by the Rules and Regulations Committee there will be no regulations for the units. Hays may be ready for occupancy next fall, according to Carter, but it is doubtful that Forney will be.

In approving the progress of the project, the Housing Committee recognized that Carter had taken the matter from the committee's hands. In answering a committee member's question as to the role of the housing committee in the Hays-Forney matter (if Carter had already outlined the plans for the project) the committee concluded that its purpose was:

"to consider cost philosophy, look into problem areas, and provide a clearing house for the expression of people's interests in the matter."

The Housing committee will meet again Feb. 17 to further discuss Forney.



ATO CANS — These cans, which used to adorn the trees in front of the ATO house were recently taken down by the fraternity with the help of members of the YAF. They now can be found on the Argonaut Editor's desk.

ATOs and YAFs join in cleanup; take beer cans down from trees

The unsightly presence of beer cans in the trees surrounding the Alpha Tau Omega (ATO) fraternity house was eliminated last weekend through the combined efforts of a handful of ATO fraternity members and the University of Idaho Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) chapter.

Considerable attention had been given to the cans in the past month, remnants of the annual "Tin-canner" ATO dance held each spring. ATO had expressed the desire to see the cans removed and requested that anyone interested, help solve the problem.

Arn Berglund, chairman of the Ecology Action Committee of YAF contacted the ATO president and offered his organization's assistance in removing the cans.

According to Roger Koopman, YAF chairman, the group had devised two methods for taking down the beer cans. They purchased a 20 foot bamboo pole and mounted a six inch saw blade to one end. This implement proved effective in cutting the branches and string which held the cans.

In addition, Berglund fashioned a bolo-type arrangement consisting of two lead sinkers and heavy cord. This was useful in

getting down some of the more "stubborn" cans.

By noon Saturday all the cans were down. Many appeared to have been in the trees for quite a few years.

They were then collected in cardboard boxes and deposited in Argonaut Editor Mike Kirk's office with a note attached which read:

"We thought you would appreciate having these. Next time, less talk and more action, okay? Compliments of ATO and YAF."

It was the Argonaut which originally brought the tin-cans-in-the-trees issue to the rest of the campus.

At that time the president of ATO charged Kirk with the duty of taking the cans out of the trees.

Miss Frykman provides daily carillon music

Each hour from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. students are greeted by bell-like tones peeling from the Administration building. Visions of a half slouched person cramped in a cubbyhole in the very top of the administration building are to anyone who has wondered about it, unwarranted.

ASUI elections set for March 9

General elections for the ASUI are less than a month away, with election day set for March 9, 1971, according to Jim McFarland, ASUI president. Offices up for election are president, vice-president and the thirteen senate offices with terms of office being one year.

A student must be currently enrolled at the University of Idaho to be eligible for office. Enrollment must be with a minimum of six credits per semester subject to petition for the senate, and a student must not be on academic probation or disqualified subject to petition to the senate.

The Constitution of the ASUI further stipulates that the president must have completed at least 45 credit hours of college work and at least two semesters at the University of Idaho before his elections.

The following procedures are prescribed for nomination:

A. A nomination will be effected by the submission of a petition bearing 75 signatures of the members of the ASUI, together with a written statement of his willingness to run.

B. The petitions of candidacy shall be submitted to the ASUI president no later than the Monday of the week preceding the week of elections (March 1).

C. The eligibility of each candidate as established by the Constitution and the ASUI Regulation shall be certified by the Registrar prior to formulation of the ballot.

Petitions are now available in the ASUI president's office along with a synopsis of the ASUI Constitution and ASUI Regulation pertaining to election procedures. Petitions for Nomination must be returned to the ASUI president's office no later than 5:00 p.m. March 1, according to McFarland.

There is no such space in the building and the person who plays the carillon sits in spacious surroundings in the School of Music.

Miss Marion Frykman, instructor at the School of Music, switches on two power sources, one in the School of Music in the ad. building, plays from one or all of the three keyboards of the carillon in the School of Music, and the sound is piped through an electronic underground cable to the Administration building.

A very light contact is made with the carillon although, as Miss Frykman says "as sound is made here it is amplified one million times."

Music from afar

Those notes heard before the tolling of the hour are called the Westminster Chimes, a melody originating from the Netherlands.

The sounds heard at 5:15 p.m., the alma mater played at 10 p.m., and all of the ringing hours throughout the day are programmed on an apparatus similar to a piano roll. They are put in to place and changed about every two weeks.

The carillon was given to the University in 1964 by the Davids' family of Moscow and dedicated to their parents. A bronze plaque inside the Administration building also makes mention of the donation and dedication.

Three tones

The carillon produces three tones: Flemish, which is the closest to a real cast bell tone, Celeste which is higher and Harp which sounds as its name implies.

The three tones are accented by the fact that a bell pitch is not the fundamental pitch that is played. This accounts for the off-tone sound of the carillon. A bell has both undertones and overtones that make for a variety of different tones.

The pipes from which the tones flow out are located on the west side at the top of the Administration building.

The location of the pipes are ideal, said Miss Frykman, for the sound comes from atop a hill and the wind is often from the west.

"People on the other side of town hear it," she says. Students on campus hear the bells and musical arrangements too, often unconsciously because the carillon has become a fixed article of pleasing worth.

If you are a senior...

1971

could be the most important year of your life.

As you contemplate one of the most important decisions of your life, you will want to remember this: it is not just "a job" you are seeking—it should be the beginning of a career. And if it is to be successful, both you and your employer must need and want each other.

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Dr. Maurice Hornocker will discuss current projects in the wildlife department at noon today in room 103 of the Forestry Building. Listeners may bring their lunches.

Today is the deadline for all recreational clubs that wish funding through the ASUI for the fiscal year 1971-72 to present a copy of their constitution and a budget request to the ASUI. Budget outlines may be obtained and returned to the SUB information desk.

Anyone planning to be a candidate for an ASUI office and who wishes his views made known through the Argonaut may contact editor Mike Kirk for an interview as soon as possible.

Representative James A. McClure will be at the SUB today between 3 and 4 p.m.

The YAF will meet tonight to have Gem pictures taken. The meeting will be at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB.

The Senate will meet tonight at 6:30 p.m. in the SUB.

The UI Computer Club will meet at 7:30 p.m.

Communications Board will conduct budget hearings for the Gem, the Student Handbook, and the photography department tonight at 7 p.m.

School of Music will meet at 11:15 a.m. in the SUB.

The Opera Workshop will be held tonight at 8 p.m. in the Music Building Recital Hall.

The Miss U of I Tea will be held at 8 p.m. in the SUB.

Andy Oxman, a nonregistrant with the Selective Service, will discuss non-violence and resistance at Issues and Forums tonight at 7:30 in the Appaloosa Lounge of the SUB.

TOMORROW

Vandal Mountaineers will meet tomorrow night at 7:30 in the SUB. Dr. Glen Porter will conduct a discussion on physiology as it relates to mountaineering.

Mortar Board will meet at 5:15 p.m. in the SUB.

Spurs will meet at 5:30 p.m. in the SUB.

Phi Beta Lambda will meet in the SUB at 7 p.m.

Frosh Advisory Council will meet at 7 p.m. in the SUB.

An MUN session will be held at 7 p.m. in the SUB.

The IK Banquet will be held at 7 p.m. in the SUB.

Jose' Greco will be featured at the Community Concert to be held at 8 p.m. in the Auditorium. Students with university ID cards will be admitted free.

Interviews for the 1971-72 Blood Drive chairman will be held in the SUB Feb. 17 at 8 p.m.

RHA will meet tomorrow night at 7 p.m. in conference room No. 1 of the Wallace Complex.

THIS WEEK

University Relations Committee will meet in the SUB at 7 p.m., Feb. 18.

An Army ROTC lecture will be given at 11 a.m. in UCC 101, Feb. 18.

Chemseminar is at 11 a.m., Thursday, in room 111 of the Physical Science Building.

The League of Women Voters will meet at noon Thursday in the SUB.

Traffic Court will be in session Feb. 18 beginning at 3:15 p.m. in the SUB.

College Bowl matches will be conducted beginning at 6:30 p.m. Thursday in the SUB.

Army ROTC Cadet Council will meet Feb. 18 at 7 p.m. in the SUB.

The Political Science Students Association will elect officers and choose a representative to the Faculty Committee at its next meeting Feb. 18 at 8 p.m. in the SUB. Any political science major may attend. Career opportunities and discussion group leaders for Pol. Sc. 154 and 153 will be considered.

The U of I Chess Club will meet at 2 p.m. Sunday in the SUB.

The Student-Alumni Relations Board will meet Feb. 18 at 6:30 p.m. in the SUB. Officers will be elected; offices are open to any interested student. Students may contact Dick Johnston, director of Alumni Relations for further information.

The University Faculty will meet Thursday at 4:10 p.m. in the Ag. Science auditorium to discuss the Faculty Council's policy on promotions in academic rank.



JESUS FREAKS — These three people have joined a new cult called the Jesus Freaks or Jesus People. They have given up pot and other drugs to "be turned on with Jesus."

Nine speakers slated for Borah Symposium

Activist Nat Hentoff and professional radical Saul Alinsky are two of nine commentators on cultural conflict slated to speak during the Borah Symposium March 4, 5, and 6. Symposium committee chairman Jim Calvert announced this week.

"Rutledge Dennis, organizer of the Black Studies program at Washington State University will be the only Black speaker," Calvert said.

Other speakers on the program include conservatives Russell Kirk and Thomas Molnar, sociologist Robert Bellah, political scientist Alfred Lillenthal, social critic Roderick Gorney and Army Col. Harry Jackson.

Calvert expressed disappointment about not having a well-known Black among the speakers, as well as some apprehension about the reaction to this situation by the Idaho Black Students' Union.

"We really tried, but we weren't able to get the Black speakers we wanted. Our first choice was Theodore Roszak, author of 'Making of a Counter Culture,' which, by the way, is excellent reading material for anyone interested in the Symposium," commented Calvert. "Unfortunately, Roszak had a previous commitment in England," he added.

"We also tried to get Charles Hamilton, a professor at NYU, but he couldn't make it either," Calvert said.

Calvert indicated that the Borah Committee's choice of speakers had been influenced by the Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) student group on campus.

"The speakers we have chosen represent a compromise between various student groups such as the YAF which has been on our necks," commented Calvert.

"The YAF had some of their members at every committee meeting. They were very faithful in coming and forceful in speaking out about the speakers," Calvert said.

The Symposium topic this year is "The Clash of Cultures as a Cause of War." One of the main points of the conference will be investigation of the thesis that the world conflicts of the past have been largely superceded by civil war.

"We are handling this potentially volatile topic through a choice of speakers who are commentators on cultural conflicts," Calvert stressed, "rather than ethnic group or cultural division." At the same time he admitted that he expected some criticism from the news media because none of the speakers are representatives of specific cultures.

"We hope to gain insight into the causes of armed conflict throughout the world, and not just further the polarization of ideas by staging another confrontation," said Calvert, "such as happened when Tom Hayden and Phillip Luce spoke at the Symposium here two years ago."

The Committee has been meeting at noon on Tuesdays in the SUB every week

for months in order to establish the slate of speakers and the speaking schedule. "Other than the YAF, there has been little participation in our meetings by organized groups on campus," commented Calvert.

Stated to speak: Nat Hentoff — Social critic, activist and novelist who is listed on the House Committee on Internal Security's Un-American Activities list.

Saul Alinsky — a professional radical, organizer of labor and radical movements and author of "Reveille for Radicals".

Rutledge Dennis — Teaching Assistant at WSU and activist for Black studies.

Col. Harry Jackson — Director, Military Advisor School at Fort Bragg, who has filled foreign assignments with the State Department.

Alfred Lillenthal — Author, political scientist, historian, and Middle East expert.

Robert Bellah — Sociology Professor at Berkeley who is primarily interested in modern religion and the religious aspect of American youth culture.

Roderick Gorney — Psychiatrist, anthropologist from UCLA and social critic who spoke at the Symposium here two years ago.

Charter flight has vacancies

There is still room for many more people aboard the ASUI Charter Flight to Europe this summer, according to Mrs. Imogene Rush, ASUI associate program director.

All students, faculty and staff of the university and members of their immediate families, including parents of single students are eligible to go.

The cost of the flight is \$270 which includes round trip transportation between Seattle and Amsterdam, continental cuisine aboard the airline, missed-flight insurance, transfer at the Amsterdam airport and hotel reservations for the first and last nights.

About 45 have signed up for the flight. Mrs. Rush said. The Martin Air Carter jet will leave Seattle June 14 and arrive in Amsterdam June 15.

Participants may obtain information concerning transportation, hotels, tours, baggage, insurance and work programs from the cooperating travel agency, Pullman Travel Service.

The ASUI flight will leave Amsterdam Aug. 24 and arrive in Seattle that same day.

For further information, contact the Program office.

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Jesus People

Youth forsake pot for Christ

By Elaine Ambrose

At first glance, Spokane's Riverside road appears to be the hangout for many lost, long-haired radicals who peddle their underground papers and bother pedestrians and motorists.

Look again. These hippies are chanting "Jesus saves" and carrying signs reading, "After Jesus, everything else is just toothpaste." Their papers tell testimonies of former addicts who have given up drugs and "turned on with Jesus."

These are the Jesus Freaks, just part of the thousands of young people who are forsaking pot to follow Christ. Spokane is the latest big city to feel the impact of the movement, which, ironically, is largely outside of the churches.

Drugs outlawed. The Jesus People first organized around Los Angeles. Their "missionaries" opened communal houses in Walla Walla, Yakima, Coeur d'Alene, Boise and Lewiston. Daily activities include group and personal prayer, Bible study, assigned chores and witness excursions. Drugs are outlawed and converts are expected to maintain a strict biblical morality.

Needless to say, the new movement is being eyed with relief, caution, and criticism. Some of the older generation think the wreckless, lost rebels have finally found the "light and the way." Others regard it as a Communist plot, or a sacrilegious front to play on society's sympathy.

Last November, police investigated a dance in the Spokane Coliseum. Security officers were surprised when most of the 1,000 youths brought Bibles. They were promptly checked as possible hiding places for dope. Another surprise came when some of the youths knelt in the hallway in prayer. The police now have a harder job—that of trying to distinguish the "pushers from the priests."

Citizens complain. Spokane citizens have complained to the city council that the self-styled Jesus People are too aggressive and an embarrassment to the public image. Complaints are aimed at Jesus marches, outdoor rallies, and witness sessions at the area's twelve public high schools. Opinions of pastors and older church

Women may apply for assistantships

Applications for Resident Assistant positions in women's residence halls may be picked up at the Student Affairs Office or from a Head Resident until Friday.

A woman must be a sophomore, junior, or senior at the time she applies and must have a 2.5 cumulative average at the time of final selection. A 2.5 is not necessary at the time she applies.

Students may contact Jean Hill, assistant dean of women, for further information.

members differ on the movement. Some dislike its charismatic flavor, its simplistic approach, and its general disregard for the institutional church.

The organizers of Jesus Freaks are usually former addicts who have had one too many bad trips, or just couldn't afford a \$100 a day heroin habit. Many leaders say they experienced no withdrawal symptoms when they discarded drugs for Christ. "Jesus is a natural high."

Ministers go into streets. Many ministers are giving up their churches to go into the streets organizing groups of Jesus people. One such minister in San Francisco organized a group of 1,500 hippies who "get it all together" every Sunday and celebrate life with the assistance of a jazz folk band and a pulsating light show.

The organizer of the Christian underground in Spokane is Carl Parks, 33, married and father of five children. After growing restless in an empty life, he quit his job last year as a sales executive in a step toward "all-out consecration."

He totally committed himself to God. Last Easter he gathered two dozen converts. Their first major task was converting about 300 pot-smokers and social dropouts in Highbridge Park. They stood on benches, sang hymns, and individually confronted everyone there. The number now has grown to about 1,000 converts in the Spokane area.

Food, rent, utility costs, printing bills and on-going personal needs are all dependent on donations. Yet, says Parks, "The Lord has blessed our faith venture; we don't owe one cent."

Who converts. If and when the Jesus movement ever hits the University of Idaho, it will be interesting to see how many students suddenly convert to Bible-toting evangelists, who take to the streets in an all-out crusade for Jesus Christ. The scene isn't just for disillusioned dopers. Many "straights" are tired of the hypocritical aspects of the established church. After college has failed to reveal a comfortable destiny, students are searching for something that makes sense.

Perhaps many students will choose to ignore the movement, and curl up in their dark, smoke-filled rooms and think of things that might have been. To them, Jesus Freaks could be in the same unpromising category as hula hoops and Batman. It could become an overdone, understudied term like ecology and democracy.

One thing is certain. The Jesus movement has got to be either faith or fraud. The faith approach may promise new answers and better causes if the founders are to be believed.

The fraud approach promises another fad that takes some lost souls on a short joy ride to nowhere.

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Perspective '71

The solution

It has been suggested that the Argonaut isn't offering any solutions — that we are just pointing out problems and, as one administrator said — "opening up a can of worms."

Okay, no-one here will debate that we aren't using our unique position on this little campus to bring into the public view some pretty big issues.

You would be surprised at the paronia that besets certain members of this academic community when the "Uncle Tom-like" student newspaper begins to deal with Potlatch Forests or the athletic department or the Financial Vice-President's office or any number of assorted bureaucratic agencies within our University.

You see, Potlatch Forests expects us to forgive their massive pollution job because they help support part of our college of Forestry and the Idaho Department of Mines helps support a number of our Mines faculty and therefore doesn't think we offer any solutions.

A lot of very chauvinistic males are angry because we have the gall to call them discriminating when it comes to female equality and a large number of people are mad when it comes to being called a racist, or a bigot, or a super-polluter or a capitalistic pig.

But everyone of them has a vast number of skeletons within their respective closets and while they may complain, and they may threaten to invoke the power of the budget upon this newspaper — they cannot deny the truth.

It is also charged that the first three issues of this newspaper have been biased. They say our editorial views do not represent the real consensus among University of Idaho students, and that we slant the news and that we only deal in one side of issues.

Our answer is not a denial — we present the news — much like any other newspaper, as we see it. We see massive pollution in Lewiston which could choke the life out of every citizen in that troubled city. And we see a multi-million dollar corporation doing nothing to stop it. We see our student fees being squandered on an athletic complex we neither voted on nor want. We see women, Blacks, Chicanos, native Americans and poor whites excluded from our University and we see 60-year-old department heads with

tenure ignoring student evaluations and allowing their classes to dip into insignificant trivia and boredom.

Are we politically biased? Do we represent your views? Maybe — but you cannot deny we have taken issues that need a good public airing and exposed them. The solutions? It seems fairly simple that in order to stop pollution Potlatch should clean it up — no matter what it costs. It seems simple that if a professor's classes are antiquated and hardly worth attending he should either quit or yield to the times and re-read his doctoral thesis or examine his own ability in the cold light of 1971. If there is to be an athletic complex let us vote on it — if we want it we'll let them know. If our fees are to be spent on athletic towels and student government certainly we can adjust those priorities so that we can also vote to spend \$4.00 a student to bring in some minority students and share our academic blessings with those who are less fortunate.

And let's not forget the city of Moscow. If you live in an apartment does your landlord really give you what you are paying for? Do you feel cheated every time you come out of the supermarket or try to buy a dress or sweater? Is this another fiction that we shouldn't worry about? What about restaurants that won't serve students with long hair or black or brown hair? What about gas stations that simultaneously jack their prices and lower them and what about the job situation? Are these questions to be left unasked? Are we expected to exist within this void of credibility and not ask "Why?"

According to many — we are. This newspaper is going to continue to open the can — whether it contains worms or not. We will not — in fact, we refuse, to assume a "low profile" stance within this University community.

The stakes—your existence in this community — are too high!

The solution? They will take care of themselves when you — the students, and the faculty, the administration, the townspeople and the industry and government officials of this state — finally decide to get off your asses and do something about it. — KIRK

Teachers and University out to get you?

Educators and students seem to agree that grades do not indicate the amount of intelligence or amount one has learned in a class.

Why then do students continue to sweat failing a course or receiving a "D", and why do professors and administrators keep pressing the same problem upon us?

A possible recourse has been taken recently by the University of South Carolina's Faculty Senate.

Under the system, the grade of incomplete will be maintained but it will become an "NC" or "no credit" if the work is not completed within the specified time.

Students will receive either an "A", "B", "C", or "NC", for their final grades under the new system and there will be no "D" 's or "F" 's given as final grades.

The system requires that students earn at least a "C" in a course before receiving credit for the course.

Some patriots may stand and say why should I put extra effort into my classes when

these other lazy introverts will receive a "C" just for attending class. Perhaps they are justified but I also realize that a student will receive the grade he wishes from his own work and brown nose job.

If he wants the "A" or the "B" he will get it but what has he got against the fellow who being forced into a required course that is dull and uninteresting to him decides to turn his efforts in other directions to other interests.

Remember however, that a teacher under the proposal will issue no grade if the student has not fulfilled the requirement, for at least a "C" grade.

A progressive institution takes pride in the fact that it can take proposals and inventiveness from other institutions.

The time is not to stand in the way of progress but become a part of it. A proposal like this will remove some doubts that the University is out to get you and that teachers are uncompromising. — QUESNELL

Wealth, greed and Moscows' culture

The cultural and entertainment life surrounding the community of Moscow obviously revolves around the University. The university provides a wealth of available entertainment in the fields of art, drama, music, dance, and even radio and television. We provide not only the talent for entertainment but also the facilities and funds to make them available at little or no cost to the public. Through the instruction available to students and the enthusiasm and acquaintances of the faculty not only the people of Moscow are enriched but eventually, we hope, the entire population of the country and in some few instances various parts of the world.

But now let's take a look at some of the entertainment provided for the student in return from the city of Moscow. There are in excess of a dozen bars, two movie houses within the city, various cafes, and of course let us not forget the Tamarack "ski" area.

Now by comparison it is not hard to determine the attitude of the university as compared to the attitude of the city. The university provides first rate drama while the city provides a bubbling fountain of beer. The university provides outstanding music while the city provides second rate would-be

pornographic movies. The university provides an expanding dance program while the city provides over-priced food in a somewhat less than desirable group of cafes. Therefore, it would seem, at least to this untrained observer, that Moscow is indeed wholly dependent upon the University for any cultural experiences it may receive.

It may be, however, that the residents of Moscow are not interested in the advancement of culture in the sense that most people apply the word. If they are, they are a gross success. They always have been and as far as I can see they always will be. This may stem from a number of psychological or emotional attitudes that seem to be prevalent in the city. I am not an expert in the field of psychology, however, so I will attribute it simply to the capitalistic system, lust for wealth, greed, or whatever you want to call that burning desire to rip-off the college student that rules the Moscow business ethic with an iron hand. But don't think that the students aren't grateful for all of the city's efforts. We are constantly aware of what's going on in this city and don't worry — some day we will find a way to repay you! — MORRISON

God is a mind warp

Whew! It seems that Americans are slowly coming to their senses. Recent statistics have shown that fewer Americans are going to church every year. It's about time too. God is a mind warp.



Ain't it the life. If there are no logical ideas why a tradition should be kept, grab the old bible. You can prove anything you put your mind to proving. A-1 reference material.

Just what good has religion brought man? It surely hasn't brought peace. Every politico and high priest in history has used the religious war scene to prove that war is just. If an emperor wants to increase his power, he starts a religious war, a crusade, or best of all an inquisition to weed out his enemies in the state. The Vietnam war has even been used as a religious war.

Pure insanity
Quote Tom Hollingsworth, a guest speaker at Idaho earlier this year: "Every American must take part in this war if we are going to win. The beginning starts in the home. Pride in our flag and our country must be instilled in the hearts of our young and old alike. God is not in the communist vocabulary. For that reason alone shall we defeat them." Pure insanity.

Religion hasn't eliminated poverty either. The world's largest business is the Roman Catholic Church with land and investments spanning the globe. Yet a large portion of the world, including Catholic South America starves. The pope doesn't starve.

It is an established fact that religion is a history of corruption, not an opponent to corruption. Numerous churches are organized daily to reap a religious overkill and for \$10 anyone can become an ordained minister with his doctor of divinity — then it's the marriage and burial circuit and religious discounts.

Borgia, Italy and the Puritan coupes of Elizabethan England are well recorded grafts. Isn't it fun to be corrupted!

Religion is a source of hope, its adherents claim. Yeah, yeah. While all the people in ghettos hope, the good reverend takes them for a ride by pushing the infinite mercy of the lord from his long handled collection box. "Give to the lord, brethren, he has been kind to you." Kind as hell, he has shown his mercy by allowing the people to be bilked every week and then to decay to death.

God is excuse

God is an excuse for some people to get out of the armed services via conscientious objector and minister statuses.

God is an excuse selling bibles and rosary beads and prayer rugs or whatever else tartuffery can imagine.

God is an excuse for putting off urgent social problems: "The poor are always among us," and putting on a confusion of obscenity laws, special tax-exemptions, and election promises.

God is a bureaucracy of religious men, each preaching that god's tongue can wipe your nose while his right hand is in Washington, D.C. accepting bribes in a congressional hearing.

"Ignorant savages"

Underdeveloped countries can be destroyed to convert the "ignorant savages" to the true way, a far shot from the ways that the ignorant savages had been using successfully for centuries.

If you read the bible, you learn that god never screwed. . . "go thou and do likewise". If you read the bible you learn that god cursed at fig trees. What a looney! And you're supposed to worship him.

Let's go god squad, get your shit together.

If there is anything that religion has done, it has become an enemy of the people, milking their money and creating wars, all the while looking backwards at the people with disgust from imperial palaces throughout the world.

Religion has floundered used car salesman's lemon hopes at great expense to the people and has not had to pay for deceptive advertising.

The people have bought bones to be cured, and bibles to be holy, they've been trained to act—or else hell.

Heaven and hell. What's the difference, both rot in moldy graves.

"God" has been kind enough to his people to tax them and murder them. Let's get smart, people, and put the holy ghost back in science fiction where he belongs.

How can it be possible that anyone of a five-year-old mentality believes that the "gods" up there in never never land are going to punish the bad guys and reward the good guys after they croak. Impossible.

Rummage sale

God is a rummage sale that flopped. Someone needed an explanation why things existed so he hired a science fiction writer.

Simple plot: Suddenly a god appears on the scene decides he's going to go on a creation spree. Slaps everything together in seven days, including man. Man cops out on his promises to the old geiser, gets thrown into the cold cruel world.

Part two: God relents, sends a redeemer. Everything turns out all right after the redeemer gets the shaft — providing we (present generation) are good kids and go to church regularly. We can rob, cheat, plunder, murder, that's o.k. but don't miss church.

Basic Christianity

That's basic christianity, other religions have different variables, but the end result is the same. A real tear jerker.

Yet some people are still so simple-minded that they can't see god's a phony. They belt their bibles every sunday over a few glasses of beer and say that what's wrong with the world today is that nobody believes in god. Then they proceed to beat their wife for the fun of it.

Lorna Sutton

Farmers not responsible for apathy

"What's wrong with Idaho?" — the question's been asked an infinite number of times, and every time it's asked, there are a huge variety of answers. One of those answers blames Idaho's large number of "dumb farmers."



Farmers' kids

Here at the University, the amount of apathy has caused a lot of concern on the part of some students. And why do we have this apathy? I've been told that it's partly because of the "farmers' kids" that are here.

That could be. Since that's a possibility, I think we should look at the problem. Why are farm and ranch residents inclined to be apathetic?

For one thing, you should consider the type of life we've led for years. We plant our crops and do all we can to assure that they'll grow. Much of Idaho has to depend on rainfall alone for moisture. So we wait — and wait.

This teaches a lot of us to be patient. A farmer soon realizes that no matter what he does, the rain won't come any sooner. This patience is hard to learn, but if and when we do, it seems to spill over into the other things we do.

Conditioned apathy

But let's say the crops grow. Then what happens? Frosts or insects strike. (I don't mean to be pessimistic, merely realistic.) And honestly, what can we do about it? Usually not much. So we're soon conditioned to be apathetic.

So it's a bad deal but we can't do anything about it. Then we get outside of our home environment, and we're so used to rotten things happening to us that we're inclined to just let them happen. Sure next year'll be better.

And we're used to things taking a long time, so if change comes slowly, it doesn't bother us. We're reasonably content to sit back for a few years of vacation while we're in college. It sure is a lot easier than working at home on the farm or ranch.

Many of the Idaho farm residents haven't ever lived in a different type of environment, so we don't really know how much better or different things could be. It's hard to understand concepts that we don't have anything to compare to for a frame of reference. Many of us are content with the way things are, as long as we don't realize how different they could be. We don't want what we don't know exists.

Kick someone

Suddenly we may realize that we shouldn't let ourselves be treated like we do. So what do we do about it — put on our boots and walk around with a great de-

sire to kick someone or something? That's not the answer.

We've got to teach ourselves not to be so patient. We've got to learn that apathy isn't the best way to face our problems—especially those we can do something about. And finally, we've got to learn that change can come more quickly if we try to do something about whatever it is that needs to be changed.

I don't know about the rest of you, but I'm going to try to change the things that I don't like. I'm tired of waiting for the rain, and I'm tired of hearing "What's wrong with Idaho?"



The opinions presented herein represent those of the editors of the Idaho Argonaut and do not necessarily represent those of the Board of Regents, the faculty or Administration of the University of Idaho.

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Laos invasion overdue

The South Vietnamese have at last attacked the enemy supply and infiltration route in Laos, amid frantic cries of "No fair!" from the communists.



Ho Chi Minh Trail

The enemy supply route, known as the Ho Chi Minh Trail, was established by the North Vietnamese occupation of half of Laos and the subsequent construction of an extensive road system leading from North Vietnam, through Laos, into South Vietnam. To call the system a "trail" in the ordinary sense of the word was incorrect; the enemy drove trucks down it. After the ports of Cambodia were closed to communists, the Ho Chi Minh Trail represented the enemy's only major remaining supply and infiltration route. Now, the enemy has lost it.

South Vietnam's invasion of Laos was long overdue. The Ho Chi Minh Trail served as the primary enemy infiltration route for many years. During that time, the people of South Vietnam, many of whom were refugees from the North, had time to acquire a hatred of the invaders who came to conquer their land, destroy their prosperity, knock down their newly

established democratic institutions, and subjugate the people under a bloodthirsty dictatorship, killing all those who disagreed with its hastily policies and incorporating the remainder into its war machine for the conquest of other nations.

Restraining Uncle Sam
It is surprising that South Vietnam did not invade Laos sooner. Perhaps it was only the restraining hand of Uncle Sam which prevented them.

The adverse reaction of leftists throughout the world to the attack on the communist supply route was predictable. Their reaction was indicative of the standard they hold with respect to the United States and its allies as opposed to the communists: It was perfectly all right for the North Vietnamese to invade Laos, take over half the country, and use it as an invasion route to South Vietnam and Cambodia. When the South Vietnamese took counter-measures, however, these counter-measures were denounced as "aggression" or "escalation."

The gentlemen of the left have been gleefully predicting a communist victory in Vietnam for many years. Now that it appears that they will be proved wrong, they shriek in protest every time the allies deal another blow to the enemy.

The South Vietnamese choose to ignore these protests, and quite understandably so. Years of fighting against an invading communist army, years of seeing friends, relatives, and neighbors slaughtered in a cold-blooded communist terror campaign climaxed by the massacre of thousands at Hue, have perhaps made the South Vietnamese insensitive to the fine points

of arguments for a communist take-over. These arguments can be better appreciated by the American left.

Wars new phase

The South Vietnamese invasion of Laos may indicate that the Vietnam war is entering a new phase, a phase in which the balance of power is shifting in favor of South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese forces have been growing increasingly stronger, while the communist forces have been growing weaker. The Viet Cong organization would be practically defunct but for the North Vietnamese soldiers who man most Viet Cong units. The North Vietnamese themselves are hurting badly, and can no longer mount a major offensive. The South Vietnamese are showing increasing desire to fight the enemy even without the help of U.S. ground forces.

South Viets don't want war
Nevertheless, the South Vietnamese do not want war, and would gladly break off the fighting if the North Vietnamese would go home. The communists in Hanoi should therefore abandon their dreams of conquest and disengage from the war while disengagement is still easy. If they persist in inflicting war upon South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese may be seized by an irresistible temptation to strike back at the enemy's homeland, bringing an end to the power-crazy Hanoi regime which has caused so much death and misery.

South Vietnam may once have looked like an easy victim, ready for conquest. However, the North Vietnamese may soon discover that they are holding a tiger by the tail.

Chad Bokiek

The Draft — dealing with the inequities

There is just no way to eliminate the basic injustice of Selective Service. Under Selective Service certain individuals are deprived of the basic right to choose their own future and to continue to enjoy the blessings of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The practice of inducting young men into military service against their will is repugnant, immoral and unjust!



Additional inequities

But there are additional inequities. If, by the grace of God, a man was born with an allergic skin condition; or if, by a benevolent act of fate, a man's birthday matches up with an RSN of 200 or more — such men are excused from induction. But other, upon whom God and fate smiled a little less, have to face induction. And that's not fair! It's not fair for some to be inducted and others to get off. While gambling is illegal in most States, it's okay for the federal government to gamble with your birthday and your life. And

that's not fair. The only solution to these inequities is the abolition of the Selective Service System.

That's easier said than done, of course. As Dr. Curtis Tar so rightly put it after his recent talks with troops in Vietnam, Korea, Thailand and the Philippines, "America's youth will not enlist in sufficient numbers in an all-volunteer Army while we still have combat units engaged in a day-to-day shooting war."

To turn it around: we can't continue our war in Southeast Asia without the draft! Since we must continue the war just a bit longer, we are stuck with the draft for just a bit longer. So the argument runs. President Nixon, in accepting judgements such as this by Draft Director Tarr and similar estimates by the Pentagon, has decided to go against his 1968 campaign pledge and the strong recommendations of the Gates' Commission to end the draft, and has asked Congress to continue his induction authority for another two years. At the same time, the President has expressed his determination to reach a "zero draft call" by July 1, 1973.

End student deferments
In the same request, Congress is also being asked to grant the President authorization to end student deferments. This is an action long overdue. Though it may be hard for some students and would-be-students to take, the ending of student deferments would eliminate one of the most glaring inequities of the System as it now functions.

Guest Column

Journalists/ecologists should concentrate on facts

Gary T. Wilks
Off-Campus

I have noted with interest the recent stream of environment-related articles appearing in the Argonaut, some of which (those of John Bond and Mike Sowell) were initiated by the printing of my quiz on environment in the Jan. 8, 1971 Argonaut. Such articles on environment have been recently multiplying like flies on presses all around the country. Unfortunately, those in the newspapers and popular magazines often leave much to be desired.

Shut-up statement
Frequently someone starts out by confronting the "opposition" with an "if you don't know the facts, shut up" statement. All too often the author then proceeds to spew forth a plethora of overdrawn, undocumented, out-of-context, misleading, or just plain untrue cliches, ruses, and opinions. Many writers seem far more concerned with gaining converts to their point of view (i.e. propagandizing) than with informing the public. This is characteristically accompanied by some (occasionally) very subtle name-calling.

For example, one of the chief arguments aimed at the "conservationists" by private interest groups (industry, auto manufacturers, engineers, mining, electrical utilities, etc.) is that their critics are "emotionalists"; they mean well but they don't really understand.

And they're right—to a degree. The pathetic performance on the aforementioned quiz given to 200 students here would seem to verify this. On the basis of that quiz, it would appear that two-thirds of this "brightest," "most aware," and "best informed" of all

generations apparently haven't the vaguest notion as to how many people populate this earth, much less of the real cost of air pollution or the state of our water resources (less than 1 in 10 could place cost of U.S. air pollution as between 4 and 22 billion dollars a year; only 1 person in 40 estimated U.S. water demands to within a margin of error allowing over 150 per cent variation). The point is not that we all become statisticians, but a clearer conception of these problems seems needed if we are to see them in perspective and comprehend, even slightly, their magnitude.

Extent of pollution
Everybody knows that air pollution is unhealthy, many of our rivers are filthy, mining has defaced large areas of our country, etc. Any fifth grader can tell you that. But to what extent is air pollution "unhealthy?" Regarding mining, how significant is the defaced acreage in relation to the importance of the materials being mined? Should all activity which pollutes grind to a halt until it can be "proven" that given effluent standards are "safe" and until means of meeting those standards are perfected? And what happens to the country in the meantime? The 8 million inhabitants of central New York City require about 1.6 million truck trips each day to provide them with their needs. No doubt about it, stop those trucks and you've alleviated some air pollution. But what of those people who rely on those trucks?

And so the private interest groups ask: In order to appease these extremists, are the people to starve to death (under clean skies, of course); or freeze to death in

winter due to power shortage; or see our nation fall to foreign powers due to lack of adequate defense budgets; or see U.S. aviation relegated to an inferior position because we fail to develop the biggest and fastest planes; and on and on...?

Impressive arguments
Very impressive arguments, aren't they? Or are they? Of course they're not. These are basically extremist arguments designed to picture the conservationist as an unrealistic dodo and an enemy of people, progress, and the American dream.

On the other side of the coin, Mike Sowell (in the Argonaut, Feb. 9, 1971) speaks (sarcastically, I hope) of the "consequences" of real involvement in the ecology thing and suggests that this must involve foregoing all travel and walking everywhere, shutting down industry, and not even reading newspapers (why not stop breathing while we're about it?). Such arguments are not only totally unrealistic, they are an insult to a person's intelligence. And yet these types of arguments which emphasize the absurd and carry to an extreme what may be very solid criticisms seem to be running rampant these days. We hear them from the wild-eyed (but often empty-headed) "ecology-fad freak" on the one hand and from the profiteering puppets of the GNP cult on the other. If these people were half as concerned about presenting the truth as they are about swaying public opinion, perhaps we could get some facts straight and start moving towards real solutions.

The well-informed defender of the natural environment realizes the present day dependency upon large amounts of power, rapid transportation, and mineral

resources. He further realizes that we need the engineer, the technician, the scientist and the miner if significant headway is to be made in reversing environmental deterioration. Unfortunately, many, probably most, concerned people are not well informed. Some are extremists and emotionalists whose childish rantings often do a world of good for the polluters, much as a destructive flood aids the Army Engineers in their efforts to dam every free-flowing river, or a blackout strengthens the electric utilities' efforts to build more power plants (often at public expense).

The environmental emotionalist demands an immediate end to environmental deterioration. Intelligence should tell us that such demands are not only unrealistic, they could be disastrous. As to what the industrial private interest groups are pressing for (relaxed effluent standards, no government intervention, maximized profits, unending growth and expansion), no further evidence should be needed to illustrate that this is already proving disastrous in far too many cases.

In conclusion, might I humbly suggest that all of us, be we journalists, miners, ecologists, engineers, businessmen, politicians, or students, leave the propagandizing, the theatrics, and the rhetoric to the comedians, and concentrate instead on the essential, though far less glamorous, task of ascertaining, disseminating, and understanding the facts concerning the environment of this sad world? — Jack Connors

Ugliness

Mr. Erich Korte
Photographer
Idaho Argonaut

Dear Mr. Korte,

In reference to your photo on the front page of the Feb. 5, 1971, you are saying a home is "ugliness". Now according to my edition of Webster's Best Seller, "ugliness — n. — 1. the state of quality of ugly 2. an ugly thing 3. disgusting wickedness moral offensiveness."

Why, Mr. Korte, is someone home ugly? How do you know the occupants have committed a moral offense? Are you saying those children are bastards? My you are an informed reporter to make that statement. Are you saying that the business of "junk collecting" is a moral offense, it is generally considered an honest business in this community. You say it is not stacked in an orderly manner. So he doesn't have drawers as your desk does.

I don't know from where you came, but now that you are a member of our community, temporary as it might be, please don't condemn our ways of living. We usually pride ourselves in listening to knowledgeable criticism.

Did you, in fact, stop to interview, to listen and to understand what you saw as you traveled the Troy Highway? Or did you just snap your fancy camera, develop your negative and label your positive with your own values imposed upon it?

If your answers are "no" "yes" I will stop at this home and apologize for your actions. And while I am there I will stay long enough to listen to their story of beauty of life their home has. I will listen to the laughter and joy of those 2 children. I know if I look with my mind and listen with my soul I can depart by saying to them "I am proud to live in the same community as you. And the next time you are near my home please stop in and meet my home and my family."

Sincerely, Mrs. Alice Hardt
EDITOR'S NOTE: The Argonaut is in no position to judge whether the children who reside in the residence in question are "bastards" as Mrs. Hardt notes. Our object in showing this home is not a reflection on its inhabitants but a comment on the community which would allow, or force, some of its residents to live in such conditions amidst so much plenty.

Foley ridiculous

Editor, the Argonaut:

As a citizen interested in the problems of the ecology and the environment, I was most happy to see that U. of I. students are becoming concerned. Efforts on the part of individuals, businesses, government, and all other areas of both the private and public sector are necessary in order to improve just one aspect: pollution.

To obtain the necessary efforts on the part of all segments of our society that is necessary to "get the job done" requires an informed public. The editorial by Mr. John Foley in the February 9, 1971 issue of The Argonaut which states that "Potlatch Forests (P.F.I.) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Weyerhaeuser" is absolutely ridiculous.

It (P.F.I.) is a separate legal entity with approximately 4,200 stockholders. I would be happy to explain wholly-owned subsidiary to one of your senior news editors to clarify the situation if you desire.

Misleading implications by the article referred to above only indicate that "some" newswriters write what they feel rather than the facts."

Sincerely,
Robert W. Clark
Assoc. Prof. of Accounting
and Chairman

Wilderness fanatics

Miss Janet Rugg
Idaho Argonaut

Dear Janet:

I was publisher of the Clearwater Tribune at Orofino for many years and am on the Advisory Council for the Regional Forester at Missoula, and it is with a little sadness that I see bright young students, particularly PFI scholarship recipients, get carried away on such topics as the Magruder Corridor.

Wilderness fanatics are continuously abandoning all major criteria for including areas in their program, but if they get half of what they ask for, irreparable damage could result. Most of these people, foreign to Idaho, have no interest in the state's economic balance or the resource use that makes the U of I possible.

In the new management plan for Magruder less than half of the 170,000 acres would have timber harvest. For over 100 years it has been a corridor to give nature lovers and recreation seekers a chance to see real primitive country. If it is made wilderness, it would deny access and outdoor camping, by use of the family car to all but the rich who can afford guides and high priced pack trips. Wildlife is also protected in our national

parks, but a wilderness, without management, gives no one benefits except a selfish few. The Sierra club doesn't want any management. If the area catches fire, their philosophy is let it burn. I suggest you write Ray Carr, U.S.F.S., Missoula, for a better understanding of what the real needs of the region are as to management or Wilderness.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Werner
P. S. Tell John Foley it is about as accurate to say PFI is a wholly owned subsidiary of Weyerhaeuser as it is to say that the Idaho Argonaut is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bill Hall.

Feannas' permission

Dear President Hartung:

In light of the recent decision of the Board of Regents, I need to apply to you for permission for my dog to enter the Radio-television building.

My dog is a good dog who has never in any way harmed a university building. Over the course of last semester and what has gone by of this semester she has attended a lot of classes with me in a lot of different buildings. Feanna (that's her name) always quietly lays down beside me and sleeps to the end of the period.

However, due to the bigotry of the Regents, I no longer can expect her to accompany me to class. I spend a lot of time in the R-TV building working at the station and doing film work. I have the approval of the entire staff of the department, a few of whom I will ask to sign below. I hope that I can count on your rapid approval of this case.

Sincerely yours,
John R. Foley

Foley unresearched

Editor, The Argonaut,

I commend you, John Foley, on your unresearched article dealing with the military. It was a credit to the written thoughts of a very emotional and biased person. Possibly Mr. Foley, you didn't realize that research is important in the writing of a derogatory treatise. If you would have thought before you wrote you would have found that the "incompetent" military instructors are now presently enrolled in graduate courses dealing with political science, business, and engineering. Possibly you knew (but were not thoughtful enough to mention) that the military is now requiring that all their instructors have a master's degree.

You say that the military needs a mental reevaluation. Could it be you, Mr. Foley, who is in need of a mental check up? Perhaps you didn't realize that without the military on your side that you might not have been here to have written your risque cinicisms.

You mentioned that if students thought about the military on campus, then they would care. I agree, they would; for any mature thinking student knows that each and every student has the freedom to choose his or her education. It just so happens that there are many individuals who choose to make the military a career. Is it right to infringe upon their freedom and think only of yourself, Mr. Foley?

The military may provide "too" much money to institutions of higher learning; but, without this financial aid most schools would be forced to raise tuition fees, creating more disturbance than already exists. If you are a man who believes in what you degrade, you will also have the courage to openly discuss the aspects of the military in person with those you reproach.

Frank H. Olander Jr.
Delta Sigma Phi

Registration fees

Editor, The Argonaut;

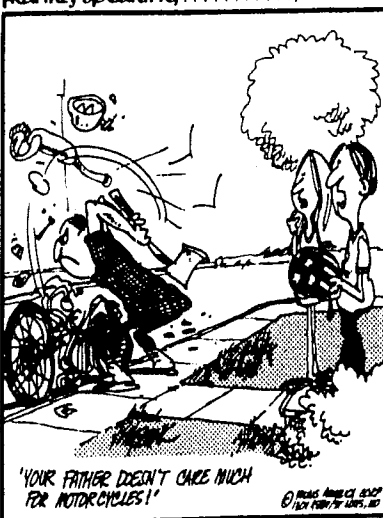
I would like to point out some errors in the article on registration fees in the Argonaut of February 5, 1971.

The general admission price for basketball tickets is \$2.00 rather than \$1.50, while that for football is \$3.00 rather than \$2.00. In addition, the number of students who pay full fees is approximately 5700 rather than 7500.

When the corrections are made, the total value of tickets used by students is \$92,000 while the amount paid by students is approximately \$85,000, or students are getting \$7,000 more than they are paying for.

George L. Bloomsburg
Chairman, Engr. Science

frankyspeaking by Phil Frank



Foley incompetent

Editor — The Argonaut,

In a democratic republic there is one very important organ through which messages travel. This, of course, is the news media. And in this day where one rumor or fact can set off reaction against reaction against reaction, the importance of that media becomes paramount as a catalyst for reactions.

I work from this premise—when the media ceases to be a 'synthesis' of the cultures that surround and invade it, then that media ceases its objectivity and becomes the tool of incompetency. By incompetence I refer to the fact (as proven by the Argonaut) that the facts are kicked around, distorted, and unexemplary of a university idea of having viewpoints presented in a form so that truth can be found.

Thus I am going to expose some distortions which pervade John Foley's article, "ROTC and the academic community" in the last issue. It is not true in this university or in this society that "whatever the military wants, the military shall get." The military does have pull in the political arena, but society does also have checks on the military, and the university administration could refuse military research funds if it thought that were wise. A reason that I venture that it doesn't stop these funds (if there are any such funds here) is because research done for the military can also aid civilian sectors of society (you and me)—for in all societies the good seems to go along with the not so good. Missiles which are necessary for defense must exist if our democracy is to survive—given the present unsteady state that exists in the world. War is not something that our military invented; it has been with us for quite some time, and kicking the ROTC out of universities can in no way solve any problems.

As for some of the other things that Foley said, from my view, they are simply untrue. I was in ROTC for one and one-half years—the reason I took ROTC was to get some exposure to the military ideals and life style. I have been against the Vietnam War since high school, and recently quit ROTC (Army) due to my opposition to the Indochina War and for other reasons. I do think that when the military comes exposed to college life, they better understand that some of those opposed to the war are just as human as they are. I have not heard the so-called "war stories" and "combat fantasies," but there instead exists hardtack movies, live combat or practical exercises, closeups of war realities are not pretty enough to be called fantasies.

ROTC does build on the egos of college students when they try to instill pride in wearing the uniform, or respect as in saluting officers, but never have they tried to show cadets, in my experience, that they are better than the ordinary American. Instead the instructors have been open to our questions and have even advised against too much outward display of militarism (as in discontinuing the Tri-Service Review).

It is not the presence of the military on campuses that is causing disturbances; what causes disturbances is lack of understanding between people. As for "instilling attitudes into their students different than those the rest of the student body are developing by themselves"—this should give better perspective to students, and it will not segment our society unless some people refuse to try and understand fully why the military has their way of doing things.

Gary T. Wilks
Off-Campus

Sports

Games at SUB;
over 300 compete

The University of Idaho ASUI games area successfully hosted the region 14 Associated College Unions-International (ACU-I) games tournament last week. Over 300 students from the region, made up mainly of the Pacific Northwest, were here to show their skills in such sports as bowling, chess and bridge.

The top winners in each event will now advance to the ACU-I national games tournaments, with each event having a separate tournament.

Oregon State University won the team women's bowling title, with a total pinfall of 4934. Idaho was third with 4500 total pins. In mens competition, Oregon won the team title with 5714 pins, with Idaho fourth at 5419. All bowling scores were scratch, with no handicap taken in.

In table tennis, James Tong of the University of Oregon placed first with teammate Ed Ng second. The two also combined efforts to place first in team table tennis followed by Ed Chin and Steve Roehrich of Oregon State.

Rachel Pong of Oregon placed first in women's singles table tennis with Karen Berlinger of OSU second. The Washington State twosome of Winnie Ting and Patricia Bower took top spot in women's doubles table tennis.

Washington State team A took first place in chess competition with 8 1/2 points, beating out Central Washington, who had 6 1/2 points. The Idaho team participated under the auspices of the University of Idaho Chess Club. Team B ended up 12th, and team A, 14th.

In Bridge competition, the two Oregon State teams finished first and second, easily grabbing the team title. The Idaho team of Clough and Hosch finished fifth with the two other Vandal Bridge teams, eighth and tenth.

Steve Humphreys beat John Conger for the snooker championship 66-38 and 68-38. Brad Pyle of Oregon beat Brad Herrington of WSU in the ACU-I cushion finals. James Dawson of Idaho State beat James Ding of Oregon State 153-78 and 159-94.

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Ford Mustang, 1969 white, 3 speed, six cylinder, 32,000 miles. \$1788. Call: Dennis Mease, University V. W. 882-5501 after 1 p.m. or 882-2971 after 6.

LOST AND FOUND

Lost gold "Tissot" watch with leather band, Saturday Feb. 7 in women's gym, sentimental value. Reward. Chris Korke, Delta Tau Del.

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Women Beware — D. D.'s are coming.

STUDENT MARKET

82% of all college women own hair dryers. One in fifteen own two or more. Source: Characteristics of the College Market, Sept. 1971.

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Big Sky scoring

Willie Humes of Idaho State continues to lead the Big Sky scoring with an average of 34.9 points a game. He is followed by Idaho's Malcolm Taylor with 24.3. Ron Austin is third with 21.9 and Bill Brickhouse fourth at 21.1.

Greg Sten of Gonzaga leads the conference in field goal percentage with 57.5 per cent of his shots from the field completed. Vandal Malcolm Taylor is again second with 51.7 per cent, while Bob Davis of Weber State is third at 50.9 and Ron Steinburg fourth at 50.00 per cent.

At the charity stripe Ron Austin is the top man. The Boise State Bronco has made 83.3 per cent of his free throws. Willie Weeks of Montana State is second with 81.5 per cent and Don Wetzel of Montana has made 80.8.

Steve Wallace leads in rebounds with an average of 13.3 picked off a game. The Bronco is followed by Bob Davis of Weber State at 11.4.

Looking at the team figures, Weber State leads in team offense and defense with an average of 83.7 points a game, while their opponents have scored a low figure of 61.8. Idaho leads the pack in team field goal percentage with 46.0 per cent of their attempts from the field made. ISU leads in free throw percentage at 72.5 per cent.

Idaho gridders claim Four JC transfers

The University of Idaho Football program has announced four new J. C. football players who will transfer to the University to participate in spring drills and should be top candidates next season.

Bob Ries is a 5'11", 215 pound linebacker from Pierce Junior College in Los Angeles. He was All-Conference at Pierce and All-City in High School. He has excellent speed and quickness.

Ken Behrens, from Olympic Junior College in Washington, is a 6'3", 215 pound tight-end. At OJC, he displayed his excellent receiving and blocking skills, as he was named to second team All Conference.

From Diablo Valley Junior College at Concord, Calif., comes Gunther Gutierrez. A 6'2", 190 pound wide receiver, Gunther was named to the All-Conference first team this past season. He was the leading receiver in his conference, and he was highly recruited by WAC and Pac-8 colleges.

Gary Linnenkohl is a 6'1", 200 pound defensive end from Gray's Harbor Junior College in Washington. He was also a first team selection in his conference. At Moguim high school, he played football for Andy Christoff, who is now the Vandals defensive secondary coach.

Taylor leads in scoring could set new record

Malcolm Taylor continues to lead the scoring race for the Vandals with an 18.5 average with 296 points. Taylor with 707 points in his career at Idaho is now moving up the all-time scoring ladder and currently holds 14th place.

Malcolm can take over the highest average per season record for the Vandals if he can continue his current pace. Jerry Skalfe, who graduated in 1966, has a 17.1 scoring average.

Taylor leads in rebounds with 147 and a 9.1 mark. John Nelson is second with an 8.0 mark. Nelson is also the top free throw shooter with a .79 mark completing 59 out of 75 attempts.

The Vandals are keeping ahead of their opponents in scoring averages with a 74.5 average to 73.0 for the opposition. The Vandals have scored 24 more field goals than their opponents but the opponents have been to the charity line 59 more times than the Vandals and have scored 27 more free throws. Idaho holds a slight edge in rebounds, 45.8 to 44.8.

Chess-men in ACU-I games

The University of Idaho chess team began things on a busy note this semester as they participated in the ACUI games Tournament held here last week. Representing the University of Idaho were Delwyn Kellogg and Ronald Dittman on the "A" team and Larry Sinclair and Phil Walch on the "B" team.

The club was started last semester with Nathan Smith president and Ronald Dittman secretary-treasurer. At the last club meeting Smith was again elected president while Phil Walch became vice-president and Larry Sinclair secretary-treasurer.

The club meets every Sunday at 2 p.m., usually in the Blue Room of the SUB. Dues for this semester were set at 5 cents as an incentive for getting new members. Membership is open to anyone in the area, including area residents and high school students in addition to University students. The organization belongs to the United States Chess Federation.

In the future the Idaho Club hopes to play the Orofino Hospital chess players and set up an intra-school match with the WSU chess club. If you know how, or interested in learning how to play chess, stop by the SUB Sunday at 2 p.m. and sign up. It only costs a nickel.

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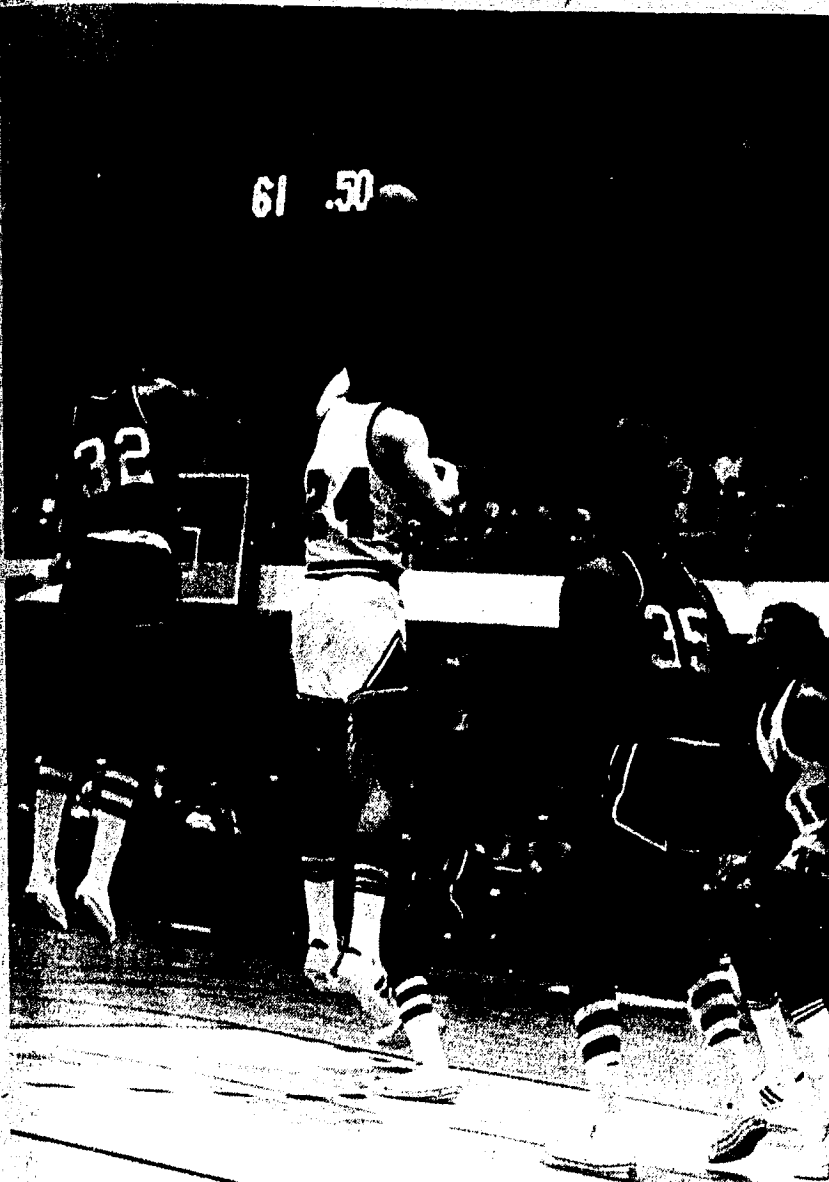


Photo by Cliff Eidemiller

JUMPING JOHN — John Nelson (24) jumps with Weber State's Bill Orr (32) as Willie Sojourner (35) and Malcolm Taylor (12) look on.

Vandals upset Weber Defeat Lumberjacks

The University of Idaho varsity basketballers came off a shaky first half and a bruising second half to defeat the Northern Arizona University Lumberjacks, 87-65, last night in Memorial Gym.

With seven seconds left in the game, it seemed as if all chaos broke loose on the hardwood, as Idaho's Dennis Hadden was knocked to the court with a bloody nose, delivered to him by an Arizona player. After one free-throw was shot for the foul, more trouble erupted, and Arizona was stuck with a technical foul.

Earlier, Idaho's Malcolm Taylor was taken out of the game for treatment of a laceration over his right eye.

The game started out in Idaho's favor, as they took an early five point lead. But the Lumberjacks stormed back to tie the score at 20-20 with eight minutes left in the first half.

The lead exchanged hands several times, until Idaho finally came out ahead with a 34-30 halftime lead.

Unlike the first half, the second half was convincingly in the Vandals' favor, as they stormed ahead with 12 to 20 point advantages, behind the excellent outside shooting of guard Tim Cummings.

Cummings led all other Idaho scorers in the second half with 14 points, while Arizona's Walt Mannon led his team with 15 points. Also doing a fine job for the Vandal cause was Paul Hardt, who came off the bench in the second half to score six.

High scorer for the game was Arizona's Walt Mannon with 20 points, while Idaho's tough forward John Nelson was close behind with 18. Tim Cummings and Marv Williams were next on the high point list with 16 and 15 respectively, and Arizona's Mark Champagne with 14. Malcolm Taylor was held to 13 points.

Saturday night the Vandals used a slow deliberate ball control game to upset the highly touted Weber State Wildcats. They limited "wonderful" Willie Sojourner to 9 points and 9 rebounds and just as "wonderful" Bob Davis to 16 points and 2 rebounds by keeping him outside.

Malcolm Taylor led the Vandals in scoring with 21 points and 9 rebounds with

captain John Nelson hot on his tail with 17 points and 9 rebounds. Gary Koethe came on late in the game with 12 points, as he came in for Adrian Prince, who had three fouls at the half and fouled out with 7:32 to play.

Idaho first grabbed the ball off a Willie Sojourner tip as Tim Cummings brought the ball down the court, but to no avail as the Wildcats got it back before Idaho could put it in the basket. Weber brought it down and Jon Knoble made the tally.

Idaho brought the ball down and John Nelson put it in from the foul line for the two pointer. Adrian Prince put the Vandals ahead 4-2 less than a minute later and Willie S. tied it back up 4-4 going up for a lay-in. John Nelson fouled Knoble and the single point made it 5-4. When Taylor made a tip-in at 14:50, the Vandals took the lead which they never relinquished.

The Vandals slowly built the lead through the first half by passing the ball around and working for one good shot. The lead reached eleven points 28-17 at halftime, the final two points a desperation "last minute" shot by Marv Williams with three seconds in the half.

The Wildcats came out and began pressing Idaho into taking more shots and playing ball less control. The strategy began working for a few minutes toward the middle of the half as Weber pulled to within seven points at 51-44 with 7:30 left in the half. Then Idaho began pulling away in the last few minutes.

Coach Wayne Anderson praised the play of the Vandals and singled out several for special praise. He said Gary Koethe played exceptional ball, both in scoring and being able to give off in pass situations. In addition the play of Malcolm Taylor was as superb as it is taken for granted to be.

Later this week the Vandals travel to Ogden, Utah to face the Wildcats in the "Snake Pit", as Wayne Anderson put it. He commented that he didn't know just what strategy he would plan on. A couple of years ago the Vandals went down to Ogden to play Weber and came away with a win by playing the type of game that they played Saturday, but WSU coach Phil Johnson will be too well prepared for that type of play to rely entirely on that.

They will continue on to Flagstaff, Arizona, to face the Lumberjacks. That game is scheduled for next Saturday night.

Sync. Swim Club meets

The Synchronized Swimming Club will be meeting for the first time this semester on Tuesday evening at 7 p.m. in the Swimming Center.

The club is open to everyone, male and female, and you need not be a past member or have any previous experience in synchronized swimming to belong. Anyone interested is asked to come Tuesday night ready to swim and experience the joy of swimming to music.

The club will start working immediately on a show to be presented during parents weekend. Anyone interested in the area of productions, lighting, sound, and backdrops and props is also encouraged to come and help put on what they hope will be a fabulous show.

Intramurals

Intramural "B" basketball will be starting after the beginning of next month, according to Clem Parberry, advisor of the intramural program. The intramural office would like teams entering to contact the intramural office in the Gym.

"A" Basketball
Thursday, Feb. 12, 1971

- Borah Hall 45, Chrisman Hall 24
- Snow Hall 29, South Hill Terrace 21
- Upham Hall 48, Campus Club 12
- Gault Hall 46, Graham Hall 24
- Snow Hall-2 53, Shoup Hall-2 42
- Campus Club-2 24, Chrisman Hall-2 19
- Willie Sweet 2 35, Graham Hall-2 29
- McConnell Hall-2 60, Borah Hall-2 29
- Willie Sweet Hall 48, Lindley Hall 38
- Town Men's Association-2 37, Gault Hall-2 28
- Upham Hall-2 40, Lindley Hall-2 14

Handball
February 12, 1971

- Horton-Leaverton (Alpha Tau Omega) over Dobson
- Johnson (McConnell Hall) 21-8, 21-16
- Almquist-Morrison (Alpha Tau Omega) over Johnson
- Moehart (Phi Delta Theta) 21-4, 21-5

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Participants evaluate "Leadership Dynamics"



Photo by Erich Korte

"Most of the significant interaction didn't take place within the structured part of the experiment. It happened when just two people got together and talked or when we went out and had some beer; like it was beautiful."

In the fall of this school year, a selected group of students, faculty, and administrators went to Ross Point, on the Spokane River, as a start on an experiment being conducted by Dr. William Bergquist, Bergquist, who prefers to be called Bill, is a member of the faculty of the psychology department. Bergquist is a strong advocate of sensitivity training and group encounter sessions. It has been said of Dr. Bergquist that he "wants to turn on the world" with these methods.

ARGONAUT: What did you envision as a result of the Ross Point Project and what did you expect it to do for the university?
BERGQUIST: I think what we envisioned is ultimately some rather significant changes in the whole structure and in the way people relate to each other in the university. Also, the way in which the educational environment is constructed in this university. The idea of one workshop doing it is false.

I would personally like to see, although I don't see the workshops as working in that direction, the development of a notion of community government in the university—where decisions are being made not just by faculty, or just by administration, but by the staff, students, secretaries, janitors, etc. But I think that before some system like that can develop there has to be a trust or some element of trust and some sort of capacity of the university to really deal with and manage conflict. To the point where they're not really up tight. This sort of thing involves some changing in basic values and development of skills that I don't think are present in very many organizations, let alone the university. This means getting people to relate to each other in new and slightly different ways, really radically different ways in terms of openly, honestly and looking upon disagreement as the beginning of a conversation rather than the end.

There are a lot of different things that I think are behind this kind of a humanistic environment. I'm hoping that the university will begin to accept the notion of a total education environment, the notion of really developing an environment where teachers are spending a lot less time up there lecturing and a hell of a lot more time trying to work on the total environment of the university. And the same with the students working with a cooperative attitude.

In the future we are going to have some more workshops. This spring we have a second workshop planned. This workshop will be half composed of people from the university and the other half from the community, not just the Moscow community, but from the state community. People from the Governor's office, businessmen, this sort of thing. Because this is another element of the program—trying to get members of the university and the community working together. Both of them are kind of like seeding operations, getting people into it, kind of giving them an idea of what it is all about. We expect them, when they go back, to make mistakes, like we all do, but showing them that this is a real beginning—showing a few people within the university that this can really be successful. The next step will be to work with intact groups, like beginning to work with university committees or beginning to work with the student senate.

ARGONAUT: In some respects isn't sensitivity training, like the Ross Point project, a kind of changing and moulding process somewhat akin to brainwashing and couldn't it be used negatively as well as positively?

BERGQUIST: Yes, it certainly could, but first of all what we are doing up at Ross Point is not sensitivity training. What we were doing there is highly structured and very focused and very different from sensitivity training, although some of the basic ideas are the same.

But probably the most important work we are going to do is in not what we did up at Ross Point or even with the second lab. But is the work we do with intact groups. It doesn't do much good to take a person up to there and get them "fixed," or whatever, when they have to come back here into this environment which remains essentially unchanged. There are a lot of people waiting back here with great expectations—that the people who participated in Ross Point are supposed to come back here and really do great things. So the really important work will be the things that are done with intact groups.

Changes take place within individuals, not on the organizational level. And they only take place when you work with real problems. At Ross Point we were playing all kinds of games and things. It's when we get down and work with you people in your jobs and what you are really doing and the way you're affecting each other. That's when it's going to really begin to change. God! I haven't really spouted off about this thing for quite awhile.



ARGONAUT: Can we get into these "T" groups, this small group sensitivity training? What is their goal in terms of what they will do for the person as an individual?

BERGQUIST: You can go around saying that they make people relate to each other in new ways, but I think that the question about "T" groups is really kind of hard to answer because the basic underlying assumption of "T" groups is that a person will get out of a "T" group what he wants—that you can set up any kind of norms, we can do anything we want in the group as long as we don't abuse the rights of the individual and that your own goals for coming into this group are of primary importance. At that point in a group you open it up.

The basic idea of it is that the group begins to develop its own norms, its own ways of relating to each other. Usually a group will begin by dealing primarily with

the here and now. That is they will deal with the things that are happening right at this moment between the people involved. They will be getting feedback from other people as to how they're affecting them. And this feedback is usually much more honest than is usual, so you kind of have a mirror with someone reflecting back their impressions of you.

A "T" group is not just a place where you say all the things you hate about the other person. Usually when people think about being open they think "Gee, I can really say all the things I really don't like about this person." That does come out in a group but the stuff that's really hard to bring out in a group is the things where you are saying something really positive about the other person, not in an attempt to manipulate them, but in an attempt to really express how you feel. To really say that you love another person or that you like something that person has done, and that's very hard, but a good group works in those two simultaneously. If you just sit back and you really can't accept it or you can dismiss that other person but if you know that the other person is really concerned about you, really cares about you and you are important to him, then at that point you can begin to really accept someone and say "What does he really mean?" If that other person is really important to me than I am more likely to try and make sense of what he said to me. This doesn't necessarily mean to change. It may not be worth that much to me to change to get the other person to like me.

ARGONAUT: What kind of feeling is this supposed to instill in your mind? Are you supposed to feel flowers and gentle breezes?

BERGQUIST: No. Sometimes I go away from groups and say "that was just a shitty experience. I'll never be in one again." But that may not be a bad group meeting either, it may be one that I've learned a hell of a lot from. Sometimes I go away feeling really good about other people. Sometimes I go away feeling very good about myself. The feelings I get in feelings I get with relating to other people. The only thing is that they tend to be more intense. Because there's a lot of stuff that's getting in your way in your relationship with other people. Like right now the way we're relating with each other. We have a lot of underlying things that we aren't talking about that have to do with this talk, namely of conducting the interview. Whereas in a group what you really do is dispense with the task and you really try and focus on the things that are underlying that task.



ARGONAUT: Is it that easy to dispense with the task?

BERGQUIST: No. It's harder than hell. Because it's really hard to get down to these relationships. I notice in my own life that I'm very good at filling my life with a lot of different tasks and projects. Which is a nice way of keeping from really confronting myself. I also do a nice job of filling my life with tasks that allow me to avoid other people—really relating to them.

When happens in a "T" group is that you get rid of all that stuff. That it is all pulled out from underneath you. It's hard. It's really hard, but it is surprising how much you have to talk about. Those groups can go on for days and days. Like this summer we will be running a lab morning, noon, and night for ten days straight. Everyone will be living together in a house which will be the way we will be running the course.

What do you talk about? Well you talk about a hell of a lot of things. You experiment with new things. You try out new ways of relating to each other. The sort of things you can't try with your wife or kid or your best friend because if you blow it it is an important relationship you have lost. Whereas with a stranger you try it and if it fails you have lost nothing that is really valuable to you; you will live through it.

ARGONAUT: Is there any therapeutic value to an experiment such as a "T" group?

BERGQUIST: I think it is really important to differentiate between group therapy and sensitivity groups. Sensitivity groups are really for people that are pretty well adjusted. The important relationships are not between the trainer and the group, but between different members of the group. I would say a guy that is really kind of screwed up does not belong in a "T" group. As a matter of fact we are in the process of setting up procedures for screening people before they come into the "T" groups now. We haven't had any problems so far in this university.

ARGONAUT: Would it be possible between psychedelic drugs and the "T" group experience to get an even more vast, more valuable experience?

BERGQUIST: Yeah. It's possible. I think it's possible especially if the lab is focused on the personal, the stuff inside yourself. My only reaction against the use of drugs, and I am nowhere near being an expert on drugs, would be that it can be a kind of prop—an artificial experience. Just like the use of techniques in group relationships. The important thing about these groups is that whatever point they arrive at they do so in the cold light of day-cold sober. That makes it that much easier for them to apply to everyday situations whereas with drugs it is that much more difficult to translate it back into everyday reality.



ARGONAUT: Why can the young student and the somewhat entrenched college professor become more at ease with one another in a Ross Point type of atmosphere? Is it because it is in a more controlled atmosphere?

BERGQUIST: I would put it the other way around. It is because they are in an uncontrolled atmosphere, on neutral ground. They are both wearing comfortable clothes, something as simple as that. The norm is established right off the bat by everyone calling each other by their first names. This is a trivia, but the trivia begins to add up. The fact they have nothing else to do for three days.

ARGONAUT: Aren't there enough like people that they would tend to band together and apply group pressure on someone of an unlike group in order to exert some kind of control?

BERGQUIST: Yes, there are some things that way. I have to say that some things at Ross Point had only something to do with this. I think we had only minimal impact, which is really it is all about. Like these were really a hell of a good group of people. Like most of us are if we can get out away from it all.

Most of the significant inter-reaction didn't take place within the structured part of the experiment. It happened when just two people got together and talked or when we went out and had some beer; like it was beautiful. The last night we were there we went into this old really uptight bar with all these very, very conservative truckdrivers. You know we didn't really know what kind of a bar it was. I just made reservations over the phone. We went in with the people that had long hair streaming all over the place and stomping all over the place and people really began to get uptight. But everybody in our group was so free; just dancing around and having a ball. Not only was it beautiful in terms of the people who were at Ross Point, but also all these really uptight truck drivers began to loosen up. The spirit that had developed at Ross Point was really infectious.

ARGONAUT: Do you feel that there are things which could be instituted to make the university experience, the rigid classroom structure, less so?

BERGQUIST: Yes, I think there are some very obvious things that can be done to change just the basic ways in which professors are relating to students. To free them from the lecture system. The lecture system really went out with the middle ages. It really did. Most of the stuff you get you would have gotten from the book.

ARGONAUT: How do you go about changing the professor with twenty year tenure that still feels rigid classroom structure will make the class more respectful of his position? You know we can't just wait for them to all die off.

BERGQUIST: I think that we should try to provide an environment with no threat. He has to be willing to experiment, to spend a day or two relating to students. The students have to accept him as a human. Another approach is to change the university structure. We must provide rewards of good teaching, not just for good research. For instructional improvement we must help the man who gets negative feedback from his students to find alternatives to his methods. There is no simple answer—it's tricky.

ARGONAUT: From your experience, who can actually change the university?

BERGQUIST: I learned last year that the leverage for change has to come through the faculty—not through the administration or students. This is not any more representative than control by administration.

In one way this is good. We have a large group running the school, and we have a better chance at community government. Community government is not giving the vote to everyone. It is taking it away. If ten thousand people are voting, you can't really say that any one person has the vote.

Editor's Note: Alan Rose, a member of the faculty who attended the Leadership Dynamics Workshop, had some different reactions to the experience.

ARGONAUT: When did you decide you were not enamored of Leadership Dynamics—at the first session or when you got back from the second weekend?

ROSE: Oh, I think the second session. I enjoyed the first session because I thought it looked promising... but it didn't lead anywhere. Almost immediately in the beginning it seems it was exactly the same thing. You know, I expected it to go a step further, to deal with real conflicts in real situations and it didn't do that.

ARGONAUT: In other words, you wanted the conflict to deal with, real university situations?

ROSE: Well, any situations, specifically university situations, the situations with conflicts in society, the real conflicts, not manufactured conflicts, not games.

ARGONAUT: Then you started being unhappy with it there? Or was it when you got back?

ROSE: It started there. I was thoroughly discontent with the second session. Let me prefix that, when I say thoroughly discontent I still mean there was positive value in that I met a lot of very good people and I was honest with people in a way that you're not usually honest with people and they were honest with me in a way that they're not usually honest with me.

I mean I met you there that weekend and I think that we somewhat know each other and that wouldn't have happened if it hadn't been for the sessions. So that to me was a positive side but what I'm against is being much more ambitious and seeing it as anything more than that—as a game. I thought it was a dandy weekend to get to know people and I don't think it was by any means irrelevant. I think it's really important.

ARGONAUT: Do you think it's applicable to take individuals out of groups or do you think it would be better to change that part of it? What I'm trying to say is that it has been suggested to them to take intact groups instead of taking isolated individuals from the community. What do you think of that idea?

ROSE: I think it's probably a much better idea because a group would already have a purpose.

ARGONAUT: Do you think that instead of dealing with general issues it should be more specific?

"I want to see it just. I don't care so much really if Bob Coonrod likes me, or I like him, though I do care. To me, it's far more important that things be just."

ROSE: Well, in a way I think it should be more specific and less specific. It should be more specific in dealing with concrete conflict. I mean a lot of the talk went on around conflict but it was conflict on a very personal level, and I think that personal conflict is a reflection of conflict in society and so it should be more specific about what produced the conflict in society that the individual reflects. But it should be less specific about the individual hangups because I see the individual hangups as reflecting the injustices and the conflicts that are determined by society. I don't think we could be different, really.

ARGONAUT: Do you think they should continue leadership dynamics or do you think they should forget about it as just being worthless?

ROSE: No, I don't think they should just forget about it. I don't think it is worthless. I think it doesn't do what it set out to do. I don't believe it leads anywhere other than people getting to know each other. I would like to see it continued and reoriented but the thing that kept getting at me was that we were manufacturing games and causing conflict artificially and we came to terms with everything. Watching the processes at work was very informative and perhaps useful but what would have happened if the conflict had been real value conflicts, if it hadn't been a case of someone else pushing them down. What if you were both working with a group conscience and that's the thing that I think needs to be examined. That's where the work needs to be done.

ARGONAUT: If you were going to reorient,

how would you instill this kind of value conflict?

ROSE: I think I would choose issues, specific issues, things to do with either the university or the war, things to do with the curriculum. Specific things where there would be obviously two sides to the question, where it would be a case of personal values.

ARGONAUT: So you think it was the second session that fell.

ROSE: It's difficult to say in retrospect. It was a novelty, it was exciting the first time. I suppose that was somewhat overworked. But I suppose it was that I was prepared to give it a certain amount of time to get where I thought it was going. It just never seemed to go there. I want to fall back to the other thing you said—about it—how can it ever lead anywhere if there are different values. You know, perhaps even if the values can't ever be resolved. Perhaps it can still lead somewhere as to the reorganization of society, and how these values exist and people will still be free to do the things they want to do. I really think the buildup, the intimacy and the honesty would have to be an integral part of the thing if you want to get people to the stage where they are really being honest with each other and really saying some of these things. So what you are saying is that you couldn't go into the kind of session I'm talking about. Maybe that's why taking a group with a common purpose would be a good idea. For example the group I'm involved in—the Coalition for Peace and Survival. Take a bunch of people who think somewhat alike and who have a specific goal, and then see where the inconsistencies are in the way you reason or perhaps take a group like that and a completely opposite group... the John Birch Society or the YAF.

ARGONAUT: Would you try to unite them or just get them to talk.

ROSE: I don't know if you'd ever unite them but you might get something out of it. You might get to some point where at least the inconsistencies involved could be determined. Where people would have to decide they wouldn't be able to fool themselves and say I really believe this. Say liberty, and then having someone else show them why liberty doesn't exist in this society. On the other hand having one freedom and then having someone with an opposing view show us why what we're holding is inconsistent.

