

Clash of cultures

Speaker histories vary

The Borah Symposium for 1971 will discuss "The Clash of Cultures as a Cause of War," beginning 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the SUB. This year's program features many experts on the social conflicts which divide America and which have frequently led to violent cultural clashes. Included below are condensed biographies of some of the speakers.

Nat Hentoff

Hentoff is a former jazz musician turned social critic. He is an experienced public speaker and a frequent contributor to *Playboy* magazine. He is a widely recognized advocate of numerous social causes.

Listed by the House Committee on Internal Security as a former activist in the pro-Peking Socialist Workers Party, he is known for work in Students for a Democratic Society and the New Mobilization Committee to end the War in Vietnam.

Hentoff spoke on the Borah Symposium in 1969.

Saul Alinsky

Author of the book *Reveille for Radicals*, Alinsky specializes in community agitation to eliminate the social injustice of the establishment. A self-described "professional radical," he is well known as an organizer of poor people, especially blacks, against the white power structure.

Through his training schools, Alinsky's students learn to organize boycotts, sit-ins, rent strikes, and street demonstrations in urban areas across the nation.

Harry Jackson

Col. Jackson began his service career as an enlisted man during World War II. He entered Officers' Candidate School and was commissioned as second lieutenant of infantry. He served as an Infantry unit commander in Italy, 1944-45.

Col. Jackson's later assignments include, among others, USAID Director in the Republic of Vietnam (1966-67), Commander of the 95th Civil Affairs Group at Fort Gordon, Georgia (1967-68), and Commandant of the U.S. Army Civil Affairs School at Fort Gordon (1968-69).

At the present time, Col. Jackson is Director of the Military Advisor School at the United States Army Institute for Military Assistance at Fort Bragg.

Twice awarded the Silver Star Medal for Gallantry, he is also the recipient of the Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars (V), two Purple Heart Medals, and the French Croix de Guerre Medal with Bronze Star.

Thomas Molnar

Dr. Molnar is a professor of French and World Literature at Brooklyn College and a professor of history at Long Island University.

Born in Budapest, he studied at the

University of Brussels and Columbia University. In 1969 Dr. Molnar was a visiting professor of political philosophy at universities in South Africa.

He is also known for his numerous articles in American and European periodicals. In addition, he is the New York correspondent of *La France Catholique* and Director of Publications for the American-African Affairs Association. Books he has written include *The Future of Education*, *The Two Faces of American Foreign Policy*, and *The Counter-Revolution*.

Alfred Lilienthal

Dr. Lilienthal is a graduate of Cornell University and Columbia Law School. He served in the U.S. army in the Middle East, as consultant to the American Delegation at the first United Nations Conference in San Francisco and in the Dept. of State.

He is the author of many articles on the Middle East, including "Israel's Flag is Not Mine" and of the well known books, *What Price Israel?*, *There Goes the Middle East*, and *The Other Side of the Coin*. Dr. Lilienthal is well known for his speeches such as a 1969 address given from the Detroit Mosque titled *YA Jew Demands Justice for the Arabs* and a 1970 address to the National Economic Council in New York which Congressman Rarick of Louisiana had written into the Congressional Record.

Russell Kirk

Said by the Archduke Otto von Habsburg to have probably the best mind in the United States, Dr. Kirk is perhaps the best known of America's conservative thinkers.

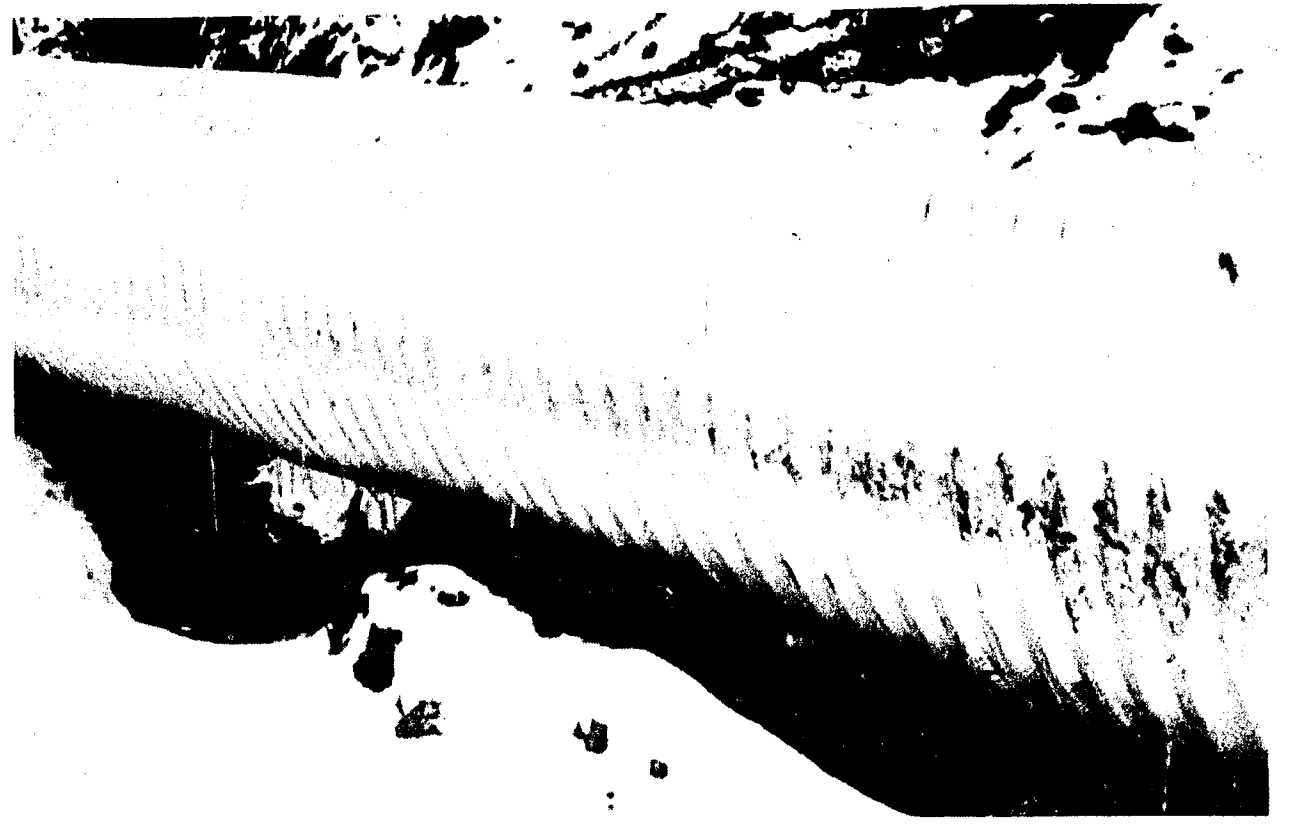
Dr. Kirk is author of numerous books, including *The Conservative Mind*, *The American Tradition*, *Academic Freedom*, *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice*, and *Enemies of the Permanent Things*.

In addition to numerous television and radio appearances, Kirk has spoken on more than 300 college campuses. He reflects a profound faith in America and a positive approach to solving her problems.

Rutledge Dennis

Dennis is a native of Charleston, South Carolina, a graduate of South Carolina State College, and a doctoral candidate at Washington State University. He attended the University of Idaho and is now a teaching associate in the Dept. of WSU. He is an instructor of Black Sociology in the Black Studies program which he helped originate at Washington State University.

Other speakers on the Symposium include Dr. Glenn Terrell, President of Washington State University; Dr. Ernest Hartung, President of the U of I; Robert Bellah, Ford professor of sociology and comparative studies; and Dr. Roderick Gorney, assistant professor of psychiatry at the UCLA School of Medicine.



Stadium drain - - "done as soon as possible"

U of I no longer will participate in national faculty salary study

By Lorna Sutton

Idaho is no longer going to participate in the American Association of University Professors' (AAUP) annual study of faculty compensations.

"The AAUP study will not count retirement compensations unless the individual professor has the right to the state contribution at the end of five years," said Robert W. Coonrod, academic vice president.

In Idaho, this takes 10 years, and is therefore not reflected in the AAUP study. The state's Board of Education has discontinued participation in the study because they feel the University's retirement contribution should be counted, he said.

"I think this is a serious retrogression," commented Siegfried B. Rolland, professor of social science and history. "Whatever the motives of the Regents, I think that it fails to put us where we belong with the other universities in the country."

"I think the complaint is that we do not vest our retirement system in five years. None of these other schools vest theirs in ten years; they vest theirs in five years. If we're going to be compared with them, then we have to be compared with them on the same basis."

"I won't play" "What we're doing in a sense, as I see it, is crying and picking up our marbles and saying 'I won't play' because the rules of the game aren't the way we like them."

Every year the AAUP does a report on the economic status of the profession. This study discusses the rate of increase in compensations, inflationary effects,

sources of funds, and rising enrollment and costs. Also included in the report, which was published in the summer 1970 AAUP Bulletin, are a large number of graphs and tables which show a variety of statistics.

What does the AAUP faculty compensation study show?

Hard to tell "It's actually kind of hard to tell where we stand in this because all of the schools state in Idaho were instructed by the Board of Education or Regents not to participate," said Charles O. Christenson, associate professor of math, who is president of the local chapter of the AAUP.

Idaho ranks 48th out of the 50 states in average faculty salaries, according to AAUP data for 1969-70. The University, which is classified as a Category I institution, rates in the lowest 10 per cent of the schools in the group. Category I includes those which have a minimum of two professional schools and the major public university within each state.

Nationally poor The profession isn't doing well on a national level, either, according to the AAUP Bulletin. Last year the average increase in salaries was 6.5 per cent, however, the consumer price index increased 5.4 per cent. Therefore, the real increase in faculty purchasing power amounted to only 1.1 per cent. This figure has been steadily decreasing since 1963.

State governments, government grants, tuitions and fees, and private philanthropy are the sources of funds for private public higher education, according to the AAUP Bulletin.

Revenue "The two major sources of revenue we have are state appropriations and student

fees," Coonrod said. "We also have a development operation by which we are organizing more private contributions to the university through the alumni fund and other private giving programs."

"These are kind of long-range in effect, and we're making progress in them. However, I don't think we are getting an influx of funds to the extent that it's going to be paid out of that kind of money anyway," he commented, and added that this kind of money goes to buildings, equipment, and scholarships.

Enrollments A final point made by the AAUP concerns rising enrollments and costs of public higher education.

"The national Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges reports that, over the six-year period from 1963-64 through 1968-69, tuition, fees, room, and board charged to students by its member institutions increased by 38 per cent," the AAUP Summer 1970 Bulletin says. They place the major blame for these increases upon the lags in state appropriations and private donations.

Last chance

Any candidate for an ASUI office who wishes himself and his views made known through The Argonaut must submit a statement and arrange for a photograph to be taken by tomorrow, March 3. The statement should be two typed double-spaced pages.

Controversy still rages over symposium speakers

The Borah Committee has come under attack lately by several politically active campus groups; notably the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, for not having a balanced slate of speakers for the upcoming Borah Symposium. The YAF contends that out of nine main speakers, only two, Dr. Russell Kirk, a conservative thinker, and Alfred Lilienthal, a political scientist and Middle East expert, can be classified as conservatives.

Donald LaForce, a member of the Borah Committee, defended the Committee's position by saying that the program was balanced from the standpoint of what the speakers are to speak on rather than on their previous labels.

Radical or conservative "The most radical politician might be a very conservative educator," he said. "We didn't want to set up a political confrontation platform" as happened two years ago when Tom Hayden and Philip Luce were placed in close proximity. All the students got for the \$10,000 they had invested, according to LaForce, was an expanded four-letter-word vocabulary.

The purpose of the symposium is education, and a battlefield does not serve this purpose, he continued. Besides, LaForce said, the terms radical and conservative depend upon one's point of view. For instance, Ralph Nader would be considered a radical activist by the car industry; yet he is definitely not bad for the system. Even Saul Alinsky, a self-termed professional radical, has found a way to work within the system; although he may work in the grey areas, LaForce said.

Wait and see "We should wait and see what the guy has to say before we condemn him." Political labels put aside, LaForce said, the speakers will all present basic overlapping ideas from which the student will be able to make a synthesis. The audience is not supposed to go away with the idea that everything the speaker said is the gospel truth; rather, the speaker has provided a stimulus to further thought.

In other words, LaForce said, the purpose of this symposium is to provide a narrowed down channel where the students can look for some answers on the method to come to world peace.

Police officers see another side of campus

By Janet Rugg

Editor's note: Janet Rugg, Argonaut Associate Editor, spent five hours Friday night riding in a Moscow police car on the University of Idaho campus. The following is her report of that night.

With only one prank call and no accidents, Friday night at the University of Idaho was quieter than Moscow Patrolman Bruce Perkins expected it to be.

Perkins, the officer assigned to work this month on campus beat, worried because the sanders were not out and was anticipating trouble. Weekends are usually busy nights anyway and this particular evening snow had created slick roads.

"This is a really bad corner," he said, gesturing toward the intersection of Sweet and Blake Avenues. "Maybe I should just sit here and wait for the first accident to happen."

Mechanics Driving on, Perkins narrated some of the mechanics of the campus patrol and partially explained his feelings about the University of Idaho students he comes in contact with.

"One thing about this job," he chuckled as he pulled into an alley hidden behind a fraternity, "you get to know every nook and cranny on campus."

Assent was voiced by his companion, an auxiliary policeman. Auxiliaries are volunteers who work for no pay when needed.

More traffic "There is more traffic and more beer-drinking on the weekends," Perkins said. "But we're fortunate, this is a real good campus as far as kids go. We don't have the trouble-makers they do at WSU (Washington State University)."

"We do pick up some kids for drinking under age. It's not as bad as they think it is."

The schedule for the police car at night is largely unstructured. Perkins drives around the campus in a random selection but tries to hit everywhere.

The same pattern is followed by the rest of the force who criss-cross the rest of Moscow, he explained.

Greek row dark "Greek row," Perkins said as he drove down Elm Street, "is the darkest street on campus. If there was more lighting there would be less fender-bending and less carousing, less toilet paper in the trees."

Most of the policemen drive with their windows down in order to facilitate hearing, he explained. They also have spotlights attached to either side of the vehicle which may be used to check out locks on doors or dark, unlighted corners.

Possible break-in At 10:07 p.m. The radio operator at the police station reported a possible break-in

at the forestry building. Wheels spinning on a slick road, Perkins headed up the hill.

After checking thoroughly for broken windows or other vandalism, he asked the operator if the caller had specified either the new or the old forestry building.

"He said his name was John Smith, from Willis Sweet and that there were some people throwing rocks through windows on the south side of the forestry building," she said.

The patrol car then headed for the new forestry building, although Perkins noted that there are no windows on the south side of that structure. Nothing was amiss there either.

"It's the oldest trick in the world to occupy your time," he said to the University's night watchman a few minutes later. "But what are you going to do? You've got to check it out."

Several drivers received warnings Friday for uncleaned snowy back windshields.

"It's sort of my pet peeve," Perkins said. "A lot of accidents are caused that way."

Hooky Bobbers Two young persons who were hooky-bobbing on the back of a car ran away as the police car pulled around a corner. This respect, or even fear for law enforcement officers was also evidenced by the politeness of other drivers at four-

way stops. Very seldom would another car take the initiative, even when they obviously had the right of way.

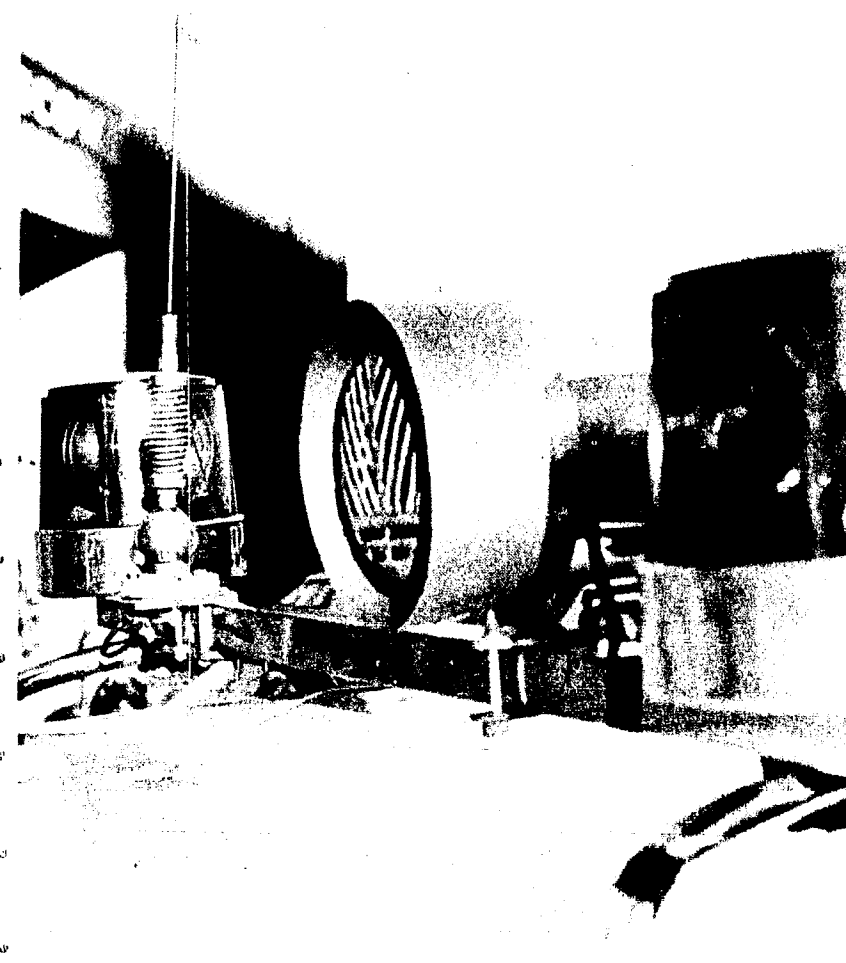
Early hours of the campus patrol are spent mostly in security, according to Perkins. "We have to prevent mischief then," he said, "so that people are not breaking in, setting the navy building on fire or anything else."

Security work While doing some of this security work - checking locks and windows - the officer noted that the gate to the University's maintenance buildings was unlocked and open. He contacted the information center via shortwave radio which the University provides for this purpose.

The woman on duty at the center contacted the man operating the sander who said many of the doors were always left open. Dissatisfied with the reply and feeling communication had lost in the transmission, Perkins returned to the gate.

It was less open than it had been previously. He eased the car around the buildings again but still found nothing obviously wrong. "I guess it's okay," he said.

The patrolman then continued his random wanderings, watching with sharp eyes for potential law-breaking. It was a quiet night, though, and at 3 p.m. Perkins headed back for the police station, his watch over.



Perspective '71

That old political bag of tricks

It's that time of year again and all the campus politicians are pressing their suits, shining those wing-tipped shoes that haven't been worn for almost a year and sharpening up their after-dinner wits — all in the hope of attaining that veritable Mt. Olympus of collegiate life — student government.

Around this time of year a casual observer sees some pretty interesting events. Alliances are formed, people suddenly drop out of races only to reappear a month or so later with a committee chairmanship and fat new salary courtesy their former opponent.

This year another phenomenon seems to be getting all the notices. Block voting has once again reared its big ugly head from the slime and muck of the U of I political arena.

In the name of continuity, or whatever you want to call it, three fledgling senate hopefuls, Doug Oppenheimer, Mel Fisher and Roy Eiguren — strangely reminiscent of the Three Musketeers (or Mouseketeers) — have formed one of those alliances.

Running together, campaigning together, printing swell little leaflets extolling the virtues of one another, they have dipped into the old political bag of tricks in hopes of pulling a fast one on all students.

Their leaflet says, "Roy Eiguren, Doug Oppenheimer, and Mel Fisher are three individuals who come from diverse backgrounds."

The three almost-senators backgrounds are strangely reminiscent of those of most upper-middle class, fraternity-bred, politically-groomed college sophomores.

The leaflet further states, "... there exists a spirit

of cooperation among these three."

You bet there does. Two of the candidates; Oppenheimer and Fisher are former members of Freshman Council. All are friends, with strong Greek ties and allegiances. All of their public statements to date have been so strikingly similar in total inches of cliches and sappy generalizations that one must assume they all subscribe to the same ghost writing service. Further, each may be expected to vote consistently on pieces of legislation which may or may not be to the benefit of the majority of students.

The Argonaut is not taking sides in this election. We will not pick our desired senators in the columns of this newspaper and this editorial is not meant to be an assault on the individual ability of any of the three people mentioned here.

We are merely trying to point out that any aggregate ticket of potential candidates in a campus election is a dangerous thing. The problem that arises is:

It is possible that these three students, one from the Beta Theta Pi fraternity house (pop. about 60); one from the Sigma Alpha Epsilon (pop. about 65) and one from Phi Gamma Delta (pop. about 60) could control 185 votes.

It is also common knowledge that since only about 40 per cent of the student body vote in elections and that 20 students are running for the senate — 185 votes could probably elect these three individuals. In other words, a minute minority could elect three senators (nearly one-third of the senate) and have a mighty big voice on this campus next year. — KIRK

John Orwick

YAF nonsense, part II

Once more into the breach, old friends, once more. After reading Al Dobey's reply to my earlier column concerning the Borah Symposium, one might conclude that engaging Mr. Dobey in debate is rather like fighting with a pillow: deal it a strong blow in an area of softness and it yields, only to billow forth in some new and un contemplated area.

For the record, Dobey's original attack on the Borah Symposium rested largely upon two arguments: First, that the Borah Symposium deviated radically from the format established for it by the Borah Foundation and the Board of Regents. Secondly, that most speakers selected for this year's Symposium are "liberals, leftists, or radicals."

In his most recent literary adventure, Dobey discards his assertion that the Symposium is a bastard child of the Borah Foundation. From this it may be surmised that Dobey has seen the error of his ways, and yields to the legitimacy of the Borah Symposium. Which is to say that the Symposium, after all, deals with a relevant topic of the causes of war and the conditions of peace, as envisioned by the Board of Regents.

Dobey does pursue the second line of argumentation from his original column, which is the assertion that the speakers for this year's Symposium are primarily of leftist persuasion. In defending his position against my criticism that his viewpoint was more the product of tunnel

vision than of objectivity, Dobey resorts more to rhetoric than to analysis. He would lead the reader to believe (in the first third of his column) that the only basis for my earlier criticism was a personal pique with him and his YAF brothers, conveniently ignoring my identification of the political postures assumed by a majority of the scheduled speakers.

When Dobey finally determines to argue specifics with me, the attempt is a clumsy one. Disputing my contention that Col. Jackson's views can be ascertained from his prior Pentagon duty as a planner of major tactical operations for the war in Vietnam, Dobey claims that "neither Orwick nor anyone else on the Borah Committee knows what Col. Jackson's views are." Dobey's next statement is presumably intended to clinch his argument: "As a representative of a government agency, Col. Jackson will probably not allow his personal views to enter into his discussion on the Symposium."

If Col. Jackson is not to present his personal views at the Symposium, is it not reasonable to conclude that he will be a spokesman for the agency he represents, drawing on the experience of his past official duties? And unless some change has occurred with which I am unfamiliar, the agency which Jackson represents—the U.S. Army—is not generally considered to be one of the

more radical elements of United States' society.

In areas of specific analysis, Dobey juxtaposes statements attributed to me with the corresponding, and contradictory, "facts" as revealed to the YAF. One of Dobey's "facts" is, "Saul Alinsky's left-wing bias should be obvious to anyone who opens his book, *Reveille for Radicals*." Alinsky's bias, in reality, is that people are entitled to have their demands and wishes recognized by their government, and that for them to do so requires that they be organized in politically powerful ways, without regard to their political views.

Alinsky's views might be restated as saying that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Admittedly, this was a radical position at some point in the distant past, radical enough for a country to fight a war of independence in support of it. But that Dobey should consider it to be a radical position today tells us far more about the quality of his own political thought than of Saul Alinsky's.

The next of Dobey's "facts" is that "Drs. Kirk and Molnar were not supplied by the YAF Speakers' Bureau.... All suggested speakers from the YAF Speakers' Bureau were rejected by the Borah Committee."

Dr. Carl Baumgardner, a member of the Borah Committee, has in hand a brochure issued by the YAF which lists

Roger Koopman

"All aboard for the Borah"

The time is drawing near for the 1971 Borah Symposium, a three-day forum financed annually by the Borah Foundation for the educational benefit of the U of I. With the slate now finalized and the participants contracted, it is apparent that the students will once again be taken for a ride.

This year's guided tour takes us into the area of "Clash of Cultures As a Cause of War." This concocted topic is, of course, tailor-made to the rantings and ravings of the New Left cynics. Thus, it is no surprise that the Borah Committee, in handling the subject of cultural clash, has chosen to present primarily those views which deviate drastically from mainstream American thought. Certainly, to exclude those views altogether would be a mistake. Yet to establish them as the dominant persuasion of the Borah program is a grave injustice indeed.

As one would expect, the Committee elected to extend itself far out on a left-wing limb. Such individuals as Nat Hentoff, Roderick Gorney, Saul Alinsky, Robert Bella, Rutledge Dennis and Glenn Terrell are all strongly liberal to radical left. One winces at the thought of the program's composition, had radicals Theodore Rosack, Paul Goodman, Michael Harrington, etc., who were contacted, been available.

The remaining two participants of known political leaning are Drs. Russell Kirk and Thomas Molnar, both intellectual conservatives. As such, they are among the only individuals in the symposium capable of handling its topic with an academic sobermindedness. Furthermore, they join the few who will speak and offer solutions to cultural clash from within the context of our present political system.

Thus it would appear that the philosophical imbalance of the symposium in terms of speaker participation could be expressed in a ratio

of three to one. However, this ratio is misleading. If one considers the sheer geographical displacement from a "middle of the road" position that each of the participants assumes, he can appreciate that the actual factor of imbalance is much higher. Realistically, there is no one on the program qualified to "balance off" radicals Hentoff and Alinsky, for example.

It must further be noted that the Borah Committee insisted that Gorney, Alinsky and Hentoff be contracted for two days (which they were) while strangely enough, Kirk and Molnar were secured for only one. The picture thus painted is perfectly clear. Representation in the symposium through sheer time allotment, is overwhelmingly left wing.

The actions of the Borah Committee should surprise no one who has witnessed past Borah programs. Yet, not since the David Dellinger-Robert Scheer abortion of three years previous, has the Borah Symposium been so blatantly lopsided in its philosophical orientation. This time, the imbalance is particularly tragic.

The Committee had at its fingertips the names of many extremely competent individuals who would have served to bring the symposium down to more moderate bounds. Among these individuals were Rep. Donald Lukens (Ohio), James Burnham, William Rusher, columnist James J. Kilpatrick, sociologists Dr. Donald Devine, and Dr. Joseph Daddabay (C of I), Jay Parker, Hon. Waggoner Carr and the list goes on. These men were suggested by interested students who attended the Borah meetings. It was obvious that the majority of committee members were ignorant of qualified speakers not residing in left wing camps. Thus the students felt that their knowledge of such speakers would be useful to the Committee, and gratefully appreciated. They were in for a shock.

The typical reaction to any suggestions by noncommittee members was one of total disinterest. No discussion ever followed. Names of possible participants were brought up at every meeting and their credentials explained. Yet they were dropped from consideration as quickly as they were mentioned. The Committee would not even contact these individuals to inquire of their cost and availability. The visitors were forced to do this on their own. When presented with this information, Committee members arbitrarily began labeling the speakers "polemicists", "ideologues" and "radicals". The Hon. Waggoner Carr, past Texas Speaker of the House and State Attorney General, who was elected "The Nations Outstanding Attorney General of the Year" was a good example. Considered one of the top speakers in the nation, Carr was brought up at virtually every meeting and effectively brushed aside with no justification. One member finally offered a "god reason"—he wasn't liked by the Texas Civil Liberties Union!

Another sad example of committee closed-mindedness involved the suggestion of Jay Parker, a young Black, is President of the Foundation for Theological Education, a writer, radio and TV commentator. The need for Blacks on the program had previously been agreed to. Yet when the Borah Committee learned of Parker's nonconfrontational position with respect to the Black Panthers and his decidedly conservative persuasion, he was no longer "relevant" to the program. Though none had ever seen or heard the gentleman before, the committee concluded that Parker was a "polemicist", was "too locked up in one ideology" and "would tend to polarize the program". On these grounds alone, he was almost unanimously rejected.

Mrs. Nancy Mendoz and Dr. Boyd Martin, two committee members to

Last Friday's Argonaut contains a defense of the Borah Symposium by John Orwick, a member of the Borah Committee. The nature of this defense provides some valuable insights into the thinking of at least one of the members of the Borah Committee.



Evidently a believer in the old maxim that the best defense is a good offense, Orwick turns his column into an attack on this writer personally and on YAF in general. Orwick's primary argument, in condensed form, appears to be this: "Dobey is a member of YAF. YAF believes in the divine right of kings, mercantilism, special creation, and resolving the problems of mankind into simplistic issues of right and wrong. Therefore, nothing Dobey says should be taken seriously."

Orwick actually knows very little about YAF, or he would not have made the statements he made. Even if the comments he made about YAF were true, however, denying the validity of a man's statements on the grounds that the man is a member of a particular organization is not a valid form of reasoning. It is, in fact, no reasoning at all. It is on the same

level as a remark such as "Orwick is a member of the Borah Committee. The Borah Committee consists of a bunch of left-wing freaks. Therefore, nothing Orwick says should be taken seriously."

That Orwick should submit such fallacious non-reasoning as an "argument" for disbelieving a man's statements is perhaps indicative of the difficulty which Orwick has in defending this year's Borah Symposium.

Orwick's predilection for pre-judging people on the basis of organizations to which they belong is further indicated by the conclusions he infers concerning Col. Jackson, who is "attached to the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare and the training of U.S. military 'advisors,'" and who "developed major tactical operations for the war in Vietnam." Orwick apparently concludes that Col. Jackson's views should not be considered "unknown," and are more in accord with YAF's.

Actually, neither Orwick nor anyone else on the Borah Committee knows what Col. Jackson's views are. As a representative of a governmental agency, Col. Jackson will probably not allow his personal views to enter into his discussion on the Symposium.

If he had wished, Orwick could have used the same sort of fallacious reasoning to "prove" that Captain Bell, a member of the Borah Committee, is a right-wing extremist: "Captain Bell is a career officer in America's fascist, imperialistic war machine. He is presently engaged in luring gullible young college men into the machine, brainwashing them with militaristic lies, and training them to fight in America's aggressive, genocidal wars. Obviously, Captain Bell must be a right-wing extremist." This conclusion about Captain Bell has about as much validity as Orwick's conclusion about Col. Jackson.

Another aspect of Orwick's column which deserves comment is his repeated use of misleading and incorrect statements. There is scarcely a paragraph in Orwick's column which does not contain a misstatement of fact. Incorrect statements concerning YAF have already been alluded to. Other examples are given below.

Orwick: "Perhaps Drs. Kirk and Molnar are acceptable to Dobey because

they are supplied by the YAF Speakers' Bureau."

Fact: Drs. Kirk and Molnar were not supplied by the YAF Speakers' Bureau, but were contracted independently. All suggested speakers from the YAF Speakers' Bureau were rejected by the Borah Committee.

Orwick: "The Committee concluded that most of the major conflicts of recent times — Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Northern Ireland, the Middle East, France (1968) . . . resulted . . . from internal conflicts . . . The Borah Committee decided that an appropriate symposium for 1971 would be one which considered the causes of domestic violence . . ."

Fact: Of all the above topics which Orwick mentions, only one, the Middle East, is scheduled to be talked about by one of the speakers. Most of the Symposium will deal with the conflict of hippie youth and the New Left vs. the "Establishment."

Orwick: "Dobey carefully disguises his membership in the Young Americans for Freedom . . ."

Fact: Dobey did no such thing. He did not mention his YAF membership in his Feb. 23 column because (1) it would have disrupted the literary continuity of the column, and (2) it would have been completely irrelevant to anyone who did not share Orwick's paranoia about YAF.

Orwick: "Alinsky actually disdains the ideology of both liberals and the New Left, committing himself only to his own ideology, which is to make government responsive . . ."

Fact: Alinsky's left-wing bias should be obvious to anyone who opens his book, *Reveille for Radicals*, to almost any page.

The list of misstatements could go on and on. It is unfortunate that the Borah Committee seems unable to defend this year's Symposium except through Orwick's misstatement and non arguments.

Orwick's column is valuable, however, in that it gives us an insight into the thinking of a person who played a major role in shaping this year's program for the Borah Symposium. The reason for the left-wing lopsidedness of the program can be readily seen.

IF YA GOT SOMETHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE GOOD

IF YA GOT NOTHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE
BAD...

ASK SANTA
CLAUS



without "polarization" (read: difference of opinion) and any interference with these plans was viewed with utter contempt. They demonstrated a total inability or unwillingness to serve in a sophisticated, ethical manner, independent of their personal political dogmas.

Their awkward attempt at reconciling their biased actions by claiming to have gotten the "more qualified people" and wanting to avoid "polarization" is naked double-talk. Rather than presenting a forum in which their left wing philosophers could be put to the test, they labored instead at creating the psychological effect that their spokesmen would be the only ones relevant and needing to be heard. On a committee where dignified fairmindedness should prevail, this brand of arrogance is inexcusable.

Hence it does not require that one be a card-carrying member of YAF to recognize that this year's Borah Symposium is an academic miscarriage. Every student who commits himself to the principles of academic freedom should be outraged. Whether the Borah Committee claims to not have been thinking in political terms when creating the program is irrelevant. The point being that many students do, and they use symposiums such as the Borah, as food for political thought and opinion forming. In light of the fact U of I students are suffering from an acute case of academic malnutrition, as the Borah Symposium continually deny them a balanced diet.

One can only guess as to the degree of injustice that Idaho students will tolerate before they become aroused at these annual excursions into the jungles of left-wing fanaticism, courtesy of the Borah Committee.

Perhaps this year they will finally get tired of the ride.

P.S. John Orwick's literary dung which appeared in the Argonaut last week merits no specific reply. It simply demonstrated the contemptuous intolerance that Orwick holds for anyone who thinks differently than he. In actuality, Orwick has very little of anything to say that hasn't been said thousands of times before, by the type of demagogues that history and humanity would rather forget.

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Action party sets platform, considers Senate qualifications

By Linda Fuller

Student Action Coalition, alias Student Apathy Party, convened its initial meeting Saturday afternoon. Between 12 and 15 people, mostly senate members and candidates, were in attendance to discuss the party platform and endorse candidates for the March 9 election.

The party was originally organized, according to John Burlison, to bring people with somewhat the same goals together to run on a mutual ticket.

Burlison, who submitted his senate resignation last week, explained, "The senate has gone off in too many directions and has accomplished nothing substantive for the students in areas such as academic competence and the condition of the educational process. It has become responsible to no one but individual senate members."

Burlison said this was true partly because the senate is composed of 13 members with 13 different platforms. It was his hope that forming a party would create an alignment of individuals for achieving the goals of a common platform.

Platform adopted

The seven-point party platform was adopted after several revisions and amendments. The format stresses expanding student participation in the activities and decisions that concern them on campus and making the senate a more efficient body concerned mainly with policy decisions.

For example, the SAC platform proposed that no capital renovations of existing buildings be made with student fees without a student referendum. The platform also recommends a reevaluation of fee structure and control, especially athletic fees, to determine whether students are getting their money's worth in student services.

In order to improve the quality of educational services, according to the SAC stand, students should have a more effective say in deciding academic tenure and in the evaluation of academic advisors. This would be effected partly by the establishment of an academic senate.

Platform

In addition to the present senate body, the proposed academic senate would be elected from the different colleges and departments. Ron Ball, who submitted the amendment endorsing the concept of an academic senate, explained, "The senate would concern itself strictly with academic policy stemming from the different college departments. It would initiate and make statements on academic policy."

Committee proposed for pre-med affairs

A Pre-Medical Studies Committee has been proposed by the College of Letters and Science Dean's Advisory Committee to determine curriculum, advise students, and send recommendations concerning students to medical and dental schools.

The proposed calls for a committee whose function would be to supervise and evaluate curriculum for pre-dental and pre-medical students, provide evaluations of U of I students applying for admission to medical and dental schools, advise students enrolled in the curricula, and establish policy.

Membership would include one member each from Life Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences or Humanities. Two students nominated by Mu Epsilon Delta, pre-medical honorary, one medical doctor nominated by the local Idaho Medical Association chapter, and one ex-officio member would complete the committee. The ex-officio member, the chairman of pre-medical and pre-dental studies, will serve as chairman of the committee. He is named by the dean.

The proposal must be passed by the Letters and Science faculty. According to Advisory Committee Vice President Bill Ross, the proposal should come up soon.

Mu Epsilon Delta will meet March 3 to select its nominees. The meeting will be at 7 p.m. in the Borah Theatre.

The senate, according to SAC, should be converted back into a policy-making body and made more representative by living group participation and by an academic senate.

The SAC platform also states that University Residence centers should be defined as private dwellings subject only to the laws of the state of Idaho concerning private residence and landlord regulations.

Living groups inactive

"We need to make living groups more active in student government," said Burlison. "They have been inactive because they've been ineffective."

Split elections, one in the fall and another in the spring, were also endorsed in the SAC platform. Dual elections would provide for freshman participation in elections, according to the SAC format. It was also noted that two elections a year would keep student issues alive and subject to action and debate.

Mary Ruth Mann noted however that dual elections "will not solve the problem of increased representation but just cause a hassle twice a year instead of once."

Hassle needed

"It's about time we had a hassle and opened student government to students," retorted Burlison.

Stan Curtis, candidate for the senate, added, "The more often you have a campaign the more chance that campaign promises will be met."

Senate kills abortion bill

BOISE (AP) — The Idaho Senate Monday killed a bill approved by the House which would have redefined legal abortion.

Under present law an abortion may be performed only to save the mother's life. The defeated bill would have permitted abortions also in cases of incest and forcible rape.

The measure would have required approval of three doctors for such abortions, however, compared with approval of only one physician required under present law.

House passes

The measure passed the House 40-28. It was defeated by the Senate, 19-15, and the Senate then voted by the same margin against reconsideration.

Sen. Arthur P. Murphy, D-Mullan, criticized the measure as "completely ignoring what we are trying to solve—the right of a woman to control her own destiny and her own body."

"This is a whitewash bill," he said. "There is no halfway measure in this bill. We can't sweep the problem under the rug."

Sen. John M. Barker, R-Buhl, the floor sponsor, contended the bill "strengthens Idaho law" regarding abortions and said it is "similar to those in other states."

Tri-Deltas to award \$250 scholarship

Tri-Deltas at the U of I will be awarding a scholarship of at least \$250 as their part of the annual Tri-Delta Service Projects Scholarship competition.

All full-time undergraduate women students are eligible to apply for the scholarship, Linda Jones, chairman of the project, said. Applicants should be well-qualified students, showing promise of valuable service in their chosen field and to their future communities. Academic record, contribution to campus life, and financial need are points which will be considered.

The local winner will become automatically eligible for one of the \$1,000 awards made annually by Tri-Delta's National Service Projects Fund.

Application forms are available from Dean of Women, Marjorie M. Neely or from Miss Jones at Tri-Delta. Completed applications must reach Dean Neely or Miss Jones before March 1.

today

Committee interviews for the Student-Alumni Relations Board will be given Tuesday and Thursday from 6:30 to 10 p.m. in the Alumni Office of the SUB. The purpose of the newly formed board is to keep alumni informed about current campus activities and to stimulate student interest in alumni groups.

Valkyries will meet at 6:30 p.m. in the SUB.

Helldivers will meet at 7 p.m. at the Swimming Center.

A joint faculty recital by Dr. Jerry W. Harris, assistant professor of music, and Brice Farrar, graduate assistant in music, will be presented at 8 p.m. in the Music Building Recital Hall. The concert is free of charge.

Intercollegiate Knights, men's service honorary for freshmen and sophomores will conduct interviews for prospective members Tuesday and Wednesday from 7 to 9 p.m. in the SUB.

An informative tea will be held at 8 p.m. in the SUB for all university women interested in participating in the Miss U of I Pageant.

Interviews to fill a position on the Student Union Board will be given Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. The Board is composed of seven students and a chairman and controls all policy within the Student Union. For further information, call Gomer Davis or Dean Vetrus at the SUB.

TOMORROW

Vandal Mountaineers will meet in the SUB at 7:30 p.m. "By Nature's Way," a movie showing the effects of hypothermia will be shown. (Hypothermia is mental and physical collapse accompanied by chilling of the inner core of the body and is the No. 1 killer of outdoor recreationists.) The public is invited to attend the meeting.

Applications for prospective new members of Mortar Board must be turned in by Wednesday. Any junior woman is eligible; there is no GPA requirement. Forms may be picked up at the Information Desk and returned to Nancy Berrigan at the Activities Office. For further information, call Sue Peterson, 6357.

The Arab Students Association is sponsoring a film entitled "The Revolution of One Million Martyrs" at 9 p.m. in the Borah Theatre. The film is about the Algerian Revolution against the French and costs 50 cents per person.

Mu Epsilon Delta, medical student honorary, is sponsoring a meeting Wednesday at 7 p.m. in the Borah Theatre for the purpose of nominating two students to serve on a proposed Pre-Medical Studies Committee. All sophomore, junior and senior pre-medical majors and those planning to attend medical school are invited.

The Moslem Students' Association will meet tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB.

THIS WEEK

Diana R. Marx, a graduate student in the School of Music, will present a French horn recital at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Music Building Recital Hall.

March 5 is the deadline for submitting Tri-Delta scholarship applications. U of I Tri-Deltas will be offering a scholarship of at least \$250. All full-time undergraduate women students are eligible to apply. Applications are available from Dean of Women Marjorie M. Neely or from Linda Jones at Tri-Delta.

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Campus Affairs argues parking committee role

Campus Affairs took up consideration of its subcommittee report on campus parking facilities at its meeting Monday afternoon.

The subcommittee, formed in September to evaluate the parking situation on campus, was also authorized to make recommendations concerning the establishment of parking fees.

Fees not considered
However, Campus Affairs did not consider parking fees at Monday's meeting. The committee spent most of an hour deliberating what the committee should take under consideration. Some confusion existed as to what the committee should approve or disapprove.

The finished report outlines recommendations for expanded parking lots and improvement of parking lot facilities. It also recommends the establishment of parking fees. The committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Vetrus, suggested that \$10 be charged per year for student parking permits and \$20 for university faculty-staff parking permits. Reserved Parking was set at \$30 a year.

When a motion was made to consider the report in parts, allowing objections to be raised over specific sections, Financial-Administrative Vice President Sherman Carter noted that the committee should concern itself most with approving or disapproving parking fees. Carter suggested that the committee's recommendations would have more effect if it dealt with the broader policy issues of the report and not the details.

Tom Slayton disagreed however, saying, the time for making objections should be now instead of at a later date.

Committee to report

Ultimately it was agreed that the committee would consider each section separately and report to faculty council whether it approves or disapproves of each part. The meeting adjourned, before the committee could consider a major portion of the report.

Vetrus noted afterwards that he was somewhat disappointed though he felt he couldn't reprimand the committee.

"I feel," Vetrus commented "that Campus Affairs has not taken the report in the light of the original charge which was; should there be a parking fee on campus."

Short-range solutions

Vetrus explained that the recommendations for expanded parking lots outlined in the report were included to provide short-ranged solutions until parking fees could be implemented.

"When you take sections out of it," said Vetrus, "it is difficult to make sense out of the entire report."

Campus Affairs will consider the report again next Monday.

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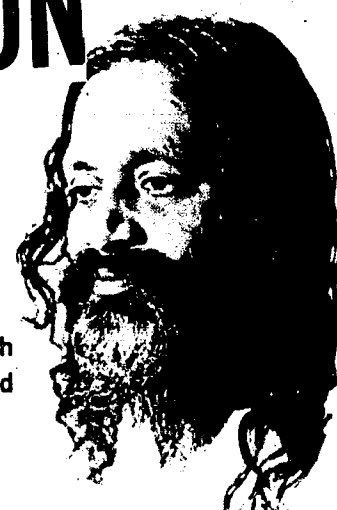
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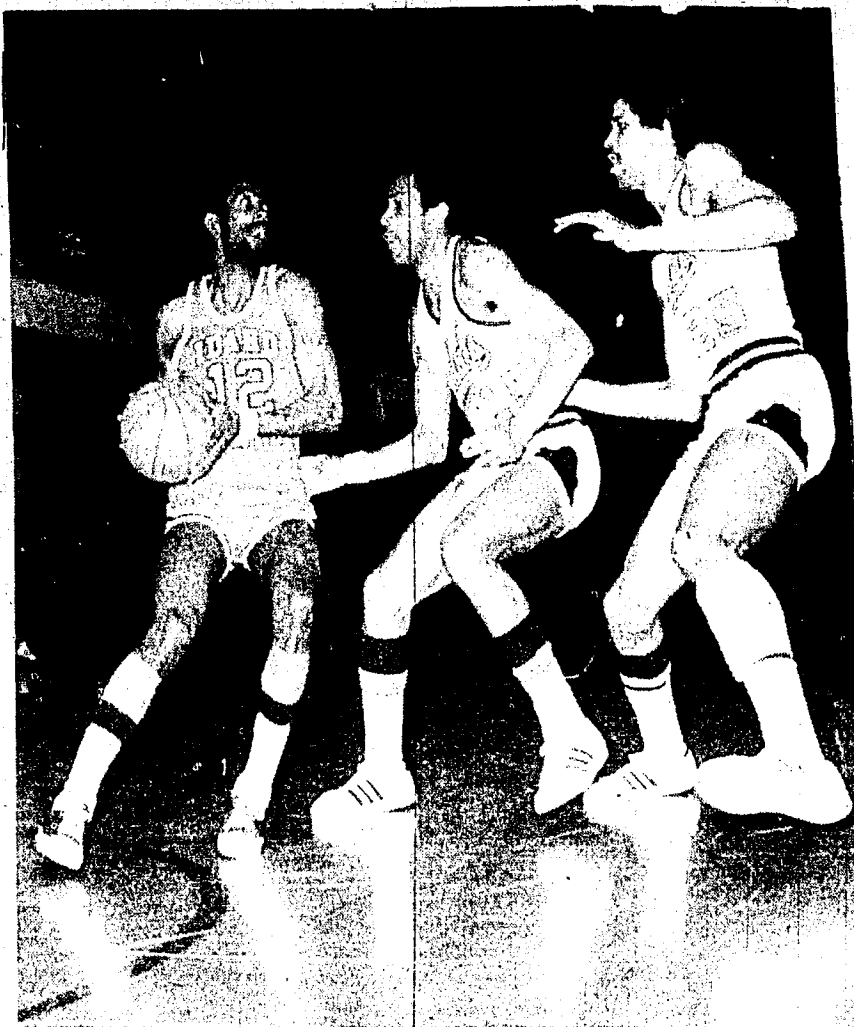
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Vandals take fourth in Big Sky wrestling



AROUND GOES HUMES. Willie Humes, (12), third leading scorer in the nation, goes around Vandals Marv Williams (15) and Adrian Prince (25) Saturday night. The Vandals won 72-68 and held Humes to 15 points, well below his 37 point a game average.

University of Idaho's varsity wrestling squad finished the season with a respectable fourth place in the Big Sky, despite coming in a dismal sixth at the Big Sky Conference Meet this past weekend at Ogden, Utah.

Playing for the Vandals were Larry Bosma, who took a second in the heavy-weight class; Tom Judd and Hank Boomer, third in the 134 and 177 pound classes respectively; and Dave Kjos, who took a fourth in the 142 pound class.

Bosma's loss came at the hands of Idaho State's Hunter, who slipped narrowly past him, 3-2. Bosma's season record is very impressive at 13 wins and only two losses. Judd's third place win was registered over Montana State's Stevens. This 8-5 win brought Judd's season totals to 12-4.

Boomer's 8-4 win was over Northern Arizona's Taggard, while Dave Kjos lost a tough one to Boise State College's Valiant, 9-4. Kjos' season record is a respectable 6-5.

As almost everyone expected, Idaho State took the league and the conference

meet hands down. Runners up at the meet were Weber State, Montana State, Boise State, Northern Arizona, Idaho, Montana, and Gonzaga.

The Vandals could have conceivably done better had the drawing for matches gone somewhat differently. As it turned out, however, Idaho wrestled six Idaho State grapplers in the first round. ISU, by the way, took seven of the ten first places. The other firsts went to Weber State, two, and Montana State, one.

Head Coach Bobby Thompson indicated that, "despite coming in sixth place, I feel that we did real well. We had eight of ten freshmen on our starting lineup, and we still came in fourth in the league."

Thompson, who finished his first year as head coach of the wrestling squad, went on to say that, "we are young and have improved much. Next year we will have Randy Ochoa, Tom Judd, Dave Kjos, Danny Laqua, and Larry Bosma coming back to make up the nucleus of the team. All but Bosma are freshmen, so we feel that experience will be the key to future success."

Vandals slip past ISU, prepare for Gonzaga

Saturday night the Idaho Vandals moved one step closer to second place in the Big Sky Conference with a 72-68 win over Idaho State University.

The two teams were within four points during the entire game except for one-and-a-half minutes in the second half, when Idaho moved nine points ahead of the Bengals. The Bengals came right back with 10 consecutive points to eradicate the bulge and the game remained a barn burner.

Idaho grabbed the first lead on a basket by Malcolm Taylor, but ISU charged back with Abe Gibbons getting a two pointer to make up for a foul he committed on Taylor. The game remained close as each team was able to come back with counters to the other's tallies. Neither team had more than a three point lead in the opening half, and the lead changed hands 12 times then. It was tied on five occasions.

Idaho took a three point 37-34 halftime lead into the dressing room with the edge over ISU in every team category except turnovers. Coach Wayne Anderson cited this as one of the differences in the contest.

Vandal lead was largest
The Vandals came out hot and built the lead to the largest anyone held in the contest in the first four minutes of the half, 49-40. Then ISU came back with a flash, scoring 10 straight tallies while keeping Idaho scoreless. From then through the rest of the game, the outcome was up-in-the-air.

Idaho regained the lead with 4:15 remaining, on free throws by Adrian Prince. The Vandals had scored what turned out to be their final charity line shot with 7:35 left. John Nelson added four points of icing on free throws as Idaho wrapped up the game.

ISU began to run into trouble the last minutes of the game as they closed out

the contest with four players having four fouls each. Three of the Bengals were ISU's high scorers and the other was an instrumental forward, Bill Minor.

Willie Humes was limited to 15 points by Adrian Prince, who had only two personal fouls for the night. Trent Magner picked up 15 tallies for ISU and DeWitt Walton was high scorer for the Bengals with 20 points. Abe Gibbons, who rounded out the Bengals scoring in double figures at 10 points, had three fouls at the final gun.

Taylor high scorer
Malcolm Taylor topped Idaho scoring and tied with Walton for game scoring honors with 20 points. John Nelson added 15 while Marv Williams picked up 14. Adrian Prince coupled his fine defensive job with 16 points.

The Vandals moved to second place and pushed ISU down a notch with the win. The Bengals are now one win behind Idaho. Boise State was being defeated by Gonzaga Saturday night while Montana State was beating Northern Arizona in Bozeman. Idaho remained, after last night's games, in third place; one win behind MSU and one win ahead of Idaho State with Boise State out of the running for second spot. Weber State wrapped up the championship with a win a week ago over Montana.

The Vandals now begin preparation for the game Thursday with Gonzaga in Spokane. That game in Kennedy Pavilion will close out the Big Sky conference season and could decide the final placing in the conference.

Last night was the final home game for eight seniors on the Vandal squad. The starting five of Malcolm Taylor, Adrian Prince, Marv Williams, Tim Cummings and captain John Nelson finished their Idaho home careers as did three reserves, Gary Koethe, Bob Hozak and Ron Adams.

Intramural Results

Alpha Tau Omega won the right to play the Independent champion for the "A" Basketball campus championship. Willis Sweet Hall team one and Campus Club team two will fight it out for the chance of meeting the ATO's tonight.

The fine ball handling and fast breaking of Don Alquist lead Alpha Tau Omega over Phi Delta Theta in the Greek "A" Basketball Championship 43-30. The ATO's will now meet the Independent Champion tomorrow night on court three for the Campus Championship. That game will be at 6:45 p.m. in Memorial Gym.

Willis Sweet Hall team one used its rebounding power to good advantage to defeat McConnell Hall team one 61-43. They now advance to the Independent finals and will face Campus Club team two tonight at 6:45. The winner will play Alpha Tau Omega.

The Alpha Tau Omega team of Horton and Leaverton captured the individual team Handball title Thursday night by defeating the team of English and Engles of Town Mens Association, 21-19, 16-21, and 21-9. The ATO's had earlier clinched the Campus Championship in Handball by placing all three teams in the quarterfinals.

Phi Gamma Delta swept to victory in the 1971 Ski Meet Saturday with a total time of 136.4 seconds, just 1.6 seconds faster than runner-up Delta Tau Delta and 1.9 seconds above third place Beta Theta Pi.

Jim Thorpe of Theta Chi recorded the fastest time of the day on his second attempt as he skied the course in 32.7 seconds. That, combined with his first run of 33.5 seconds gave him the fastest total time, 66.2 seconds. Steve Bruce of Phi Gamma Delta ran second and PGD teammate Rod Jones finished third with times of 68.0 and 68.4 respectively. Seventy skiers turned out to try the course.

Ski meet top ten finishers
1. Jim Thorpe (Theta Chi) 33.5; 32.7 — 66.2
2. Steve Bruce (Phi Gamma Delta) 34.4; 33.6 — 68.0
3. Rod Jones (Phi Gamma Delta) 34.4; 34.0 — 68.4
4. Bob Bayless (Delta Tau Delta) 35.0; 33.7 — 68.7
5. Scott Findlay (Beta Theta Pi) 34.5; 34.2 — 68.7
6. Jerry Rowe (Delta Tau Delta) 34.5; 34.8 — 69.3
7. Lance Salladay (Beta Theta Pi) 35.4; 34.2 — 69.6
8. Terry Coffin (Town Mens Association) 35.8; 35.6 — 71.4
9. Bill Jones (Phi Gamma Delta) 36.1;

35.6 — 71.7
10. Joe Corlett (Beta Theta Pi) 36.2; 36.5 — 72.7

"A" Basketball Playoff Results
Chrisman Hall-233, Gault Hall-228
Delta Sigma Phi 39, Sigma Chi 36
Alpha Tau Omega 43, Phi Delta Theta 30
Lindley Hall 46, Upham Hall 36
Shoup Hall-240, Willis Sweet Hall-219
Willis Sweet Hall 61, McConnell 43
Sigma Nu 43, Delta Tau Delta 40
Tau Kappa Epsilon 29, Kappa Sigma 28
Beta Theta Pi 44, Phi Gamma Delta 34
Lindley Hall-240, Snow Hall-234
South Hill Terrace 40, Snow Hall 38
Upham Hall-238, McConnell Hall-220

Intramural Standings
Sports complete. Golf, Tennis, Touch Football, Cross Country, Swimming, Wrestling, Three-man Basketball, Volleyball, Handball, Skiing.

	Points
1. Alpha Tau Omega	1,132.50
2. Delta Tau Delta	1,109.25
3. Lindley Hall	1,081.75
4. Phi Delta Theta	1,042.75
5. Gault Hall	1,038.00
6. Town Mens Association	1,013.00
7. Phi Gamma Delta	1,007.25
8. McConnell Hall	997.50
9. Beta Theta Pi	955.75
10. Delta Sigma Phi	950.50
11. Tau Kappa Epsilon	925.00
12. Kappa Sigma	811.25
13. Upham Hall	740.75
14. Sigma Nu	733.50
15. Pi Kappa Alpha	730.50
16. Willis Sweet Hall	715.75
17. Phi Kappa Tau	680.75
18. Theta Chi	669.75
19. Graham Hall	663.25
20. Sigma Alpha Epsilon	631.75
21. Farm House	601.50
22. Delta Chi	599.50
23. Lambda Chi Alpha	551.25
24. Chrisman Hall	502.00
25. Snow Hall	475.50
26. Campus Club	473.75
27. Shoup Hall	432.25
28. Borah Hall	352.50
29. Sigma Chi	348.50
30. Sigma Gamma Chi	290.00
31. Alpha Kappa Lambda	187.00
32. South Hill Terrace	89.00

Bridge lessons begin

Beginning and intermediate bridge lessons will be offered to all area persons, faculty, staff, students and Moscow residents, starting March 10.

The price of the lessons will be \$10 for 10 lessons and they will be given by Steve Hoshch and Steve Clough, according to SUB games room manager Pete Rogalski. They will be at 7 p.m. in the Blue Bucket at the SUB.



Big Sky swim meet this week at Idaho

The Idaho Swim team, back in Moscow after a trip to Northwest Washington over the weekend, begin serious preparation for their conference meet this coming weekend here at Idaho.

The Vandal tankers split the series, beating Western Washington State College in Bellingham but losing to Highline College. Coach Chet Hall said the swimmers hit their best times in the eight point loss to Highline and it was the closest meet of the season for the Vandals.

The two Saturday meets, one at 11 a.m. and the other the same night at 7 should help Idaho prepare physically for the morning and afternoon sessions starting Thursday in the Idaho Swimming Center.

The teams and coaches will arrive Wednesday to ready themselves for the competition. Thursday starts the actual

swimming and the finals will begin Friday afternoon with qualifications and preliminaries to be in the mornings.

Coach Hall reported that the turbidity problem at the pool has not been completely cleared up and the water was green yesterday morning after the pool was drained and refilled over the weekend. He commented that this may effect the shorter event and make the possibility of records less probable due to difficulty of swimmers seeing the touchplates on the turns.

The competition runs all day Thursday through Saturday in the Idaho Swimming Center and this is the first time Idaho has hosted the Big Sky Swim meet.

PEM successful

The Women's Physical Education Majors and minors club reports a very successful money raising walk this weekend as they helped out the Vandaleers by earning \$350 to \$375 to help with their European tour later this month.

17 people made the walk and got 80 persons to sponsor them in their endeavor. Each sponsor agreed to pay a flat rate for each mile the PEM club members walked. The group traveled 15 miles in the effort.

They left at 10 Sunday morning and the last walkers returned at 3 p.m. "We were tired," according to Mrs. Joann LePere one of the advisors, "but we felt like we had really done something when we finished."

Idaho splits in WRA action

The womens extramural basketball team split a pair of contests over the weekend, losing to Montana 34-31 while beating Flathead Valley Community College 45-34. They finish out their season this weekend at the northwest Women's Basketball Tournament at Washington State University.

The Womens Recreation Association will begin open practice for the table tennis tournament this afternoon at 4 p.m. and continue through Thursday afternoon. For further information contact Mrs. LePere in WHEB104.

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Student jobs available

By Bart Quessell

The number of visits companies make to campuses is down this year, cancellations of either fall or spring interviews have increased almost 21 per cent nationally, and the number of available jobs is down 23 per cent.

However, Sidney Miller, student placement director, says that anyone willing to go to work can get a job. The picture, he said, is not as bleak as the newspapers say.



ARCHITECT NAMED — Paul L. Blanton, associate professor of art and architecture at the University of Idaho, has been appointed by Governor Cecil Andrus to the State Board of Architectural Registration. He will serve a five year term of office. There are five people on this board.

"There has been a curtailment of on campus interviewing but that doesn't mean that businesses have no jobs," said Miller.

"In years past it was a seller's market. This year it is a buyer's. Students should start writing letters to companies and sell themselves."

Placement offices around the country are advising students to be able to go to where the job is and Miller agrees. He feels anyone wanting to stay in the Northwest will have it pretty tough, unless he is in the top percentage of his class.

Foreign recruiters

Placement offices at larger schools are getting recruiters from other countries hoping to attract teachers to foreign soil. Recruiters from such nations as Afghanistan and Iran and from several military bases are interviewing students.

In response to this situation, few placement offices have completely changed their activities or launched major new programs, but most are doing more counseling than ever before. There is a developing need for people to serve as counselors to help students plan their courses in light of their future plans for employment, some directors think.

Placement offices around the nation are now taking three major steps of importance which they hope will get students jobs: (1) Alerting students to their reduced chances of employment, (2) Urging students to become aggressive in using all media, including the mails, to make known their qualifications, and (3) Seeking new employers beyond those who normally recruit on their campuses.

Placement officers generally agree that most students will be able to find some kind of job this year but it may not be exactly what they want. A great emphasis has been put on the finding of part-time and summer jobs.

Harvard shifts gears

The undergraduate division of Harvard University is shifting gears a little in their counseling program. Harvard is now offering more counseling in two areas—jobs involving "social change", and technical jobs, including plumbing and welding.

Fewer Harvard undergraduates than before are interested in graduate school. In the past, about 90 per cent of Harvard

undergraduates planned immediate graduate work. Recently the proportion has dropped to about 50 per cent.

Interviews in which students make a bad showing more often than not lose jobs for students. Because of this, videotapes are being used by a number of placement offices including those at Virginia, Lehigh, and Pennsylvania State Universities. The students watch tapes of actual interviews in order to help them be better prepared for their own.

Stereotyping a threat

Some placement directors dislike the idea. Miller said every interview would become stereotyped and become exactly the same. If a student was to watch a successful interview, he might try to say the very same things, Miller said.

The person with a degree who once was assured of a job may have to revert back to physical labor, something he may have come to college to get away from. To Miller this is something not unusual for he believes the University ends up with many people who go to college that shouldn't.

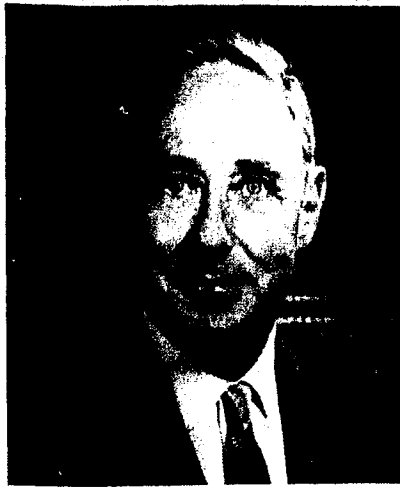
Staying in school for another degree seems not to be the answer to finding a job. The toughest person to place, according to Miller and other placement officers, is the person with a Ph.D. seeking jobs in universities.

Ph.D.'s are finding it difficult to get a job teaching in public education simply because they are paid more than public schools can afford. They have priced themselves out of public education and specialized too much to find the jobs they want, Miller said.

What it takes

The prospects may look dim but Miller advises that even the person with a 2.0 grade average can find a job. All he has to do is be willing to relocate, write letters to businesses who aren't interviewing on campus, interview the businesses that come, and be willing to accept the jobs that companies offer.

Now is the time to start writing and Miller has thousands of addresses in his office. For students who don't have a job but have \$4.50 the "Summer Employment Directory of the United States" can be purchased along with the "Directory of Overseas Summer Jobs" for \$3.95 from National Directory Service, 266 Ludlow Ave., C. Cincinnati, Ohio.



SESSION CHAIRMAN — President Ernest W. Hartung was recently asked by the Wildlife Management Institute to be a session chairman for their 36th North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference. He is to chair the group which will discuss "Society's Failure to Solve Environmental Problems."

ISGA opposes resident tuition in open letter to legislature

The Idaho Student Government Association, of which ASUI StudentBody President Jim McFarland is vice president, has sent an open letter to the Idaho Legislature in opposition to proposed legislation which would impose tuition on Idaho residents at institutions of higher education.

The ISGA letter states that imposition of tuition "would certainly provide an immediate solution to the financial crisis (of higher education), but would create many more problems for higher education and Idaho families." In addition "such a tuition violates the purpose of state-proposed public education."

Regarding the Constitution of Idaho, it is constitutionally impossible to impose tuition, and "the imposition of tuition fees certainly seems to defy (this) intent."

and destroy the state's ability to provide a good public education to those who desire it," rather than those who can afford it, the ISGA letter states.

The letter further comments, "Students have not been asked formally or informally whether they favor or are in opposition to a tuition fee."

ISGA's letter points out that "the state constitution grants governing authority over the University of Idaho to the University of Idaho Board of Regents, and ISGA "therefore maintains that it is the responsibility of the State Board of Education Board of Regents, not that of the legislature, to recommend changes in the fee structure of institutions of higher education."

In conclusion ISGA holds that "the financial burden that a tuition fee would place upon many of the state's citizens "would be overwhelming."

New association planned for parents

Plans are under way to form an association of parents of students attending the University. The immediate focus of the organization will be on Parents' Weekend when the group will be formally organized.

Establishment of a parents' association may help promote better communication between parents and students and reduce the so-called generation gap, according to Donald F. Reid of the University Development Office.

Parents interested

"Dr. Hartung has had contact with parents raising questions that show their interest in the University," Reid said in a recent interview.

This association is a result of this interest shown by parents. They want to be informed and show a strong desire to be a part of what goes on. The Development Office is forming this association to involve every parent and to serve as a base organization for this two-way communication."

Through the association it is hoped the University can enlist the advice and counsel of parents concerning some aspects of the future of the University. A

parents' association might also be a source of monetary aid to the University, he commented.

Many parents do help the University, but through such an association they could unify their efforts, have good projects, and see tangible results, according to Reid.

More relevant

"We would like to enlarge upon the Parents' Weekend concept and make it

Army now offers two-year program

A new Army ROTC program has been initiated at the University of Idaho, which will allow college men to earn a commission in two years rather than the usual four.

Participants will attend a special six-week summer camp at the end of their sophomore year and then complete the advanced ROTC course during their junior and senior years, according to Col. Paul M. Fletcher, professor of military science at the University of Idaho.

The two year ROTC program, which is new to the University of Idaho, is also being initiated in ROTC units at Washington State University, Gonzaga, Eastern Washington State College and Idaho State University.

more relevant. There is nothing wrong with the turtle race, but we can add to this," he continued. "The association can also provide more opportunities to have parents on the campus. It is hoped we can use the association to reach future students through the parents' recommendations."

Plans for the association include a board of directors of 25 to 30 members. This would be the governing body of the group and would consist of parents from all over the state with sons and daughters enrolled in all levels of the University, he said.

Committee

There is presently a committee of parents working to form the association. These people were recommended by living groups and the University Admissions Office. Reid said there has been what he termed "an excellent response in terms of interest."

Formal organization and election of officers will take place during Parents' Weekend in April.

Moslems participate

The university's Moslem Students Association will participate in the Borah Symposium by offering free literature, presenting a movie, and sponsoring a discussion of Islamic culture.

Three thousand copies of "Islam at a Glance" will be available for distribution. Some will be available at an exhibition the association is sponsoring in the Borah Lounge.

A. Mannan Sheikh will speak on "Islamic Culture and War" Friday noon in the Cataldo Room of the SUB.

"Pilgrimage to Mecca," a film narrated by an American will be shown at 7 p.m. Friday night in the Appaloosa Room.

Association members will be selling Islamic books and handing out pamphlets showing the concepts of Islam, said Hashmi R. Shamis, association president.

The members will meet tonight in the SUB at 7:30 p.m. to discuss plans for the Symposium.

IK's to seek members in early March drive

Intercollegiate Knights, men's service honorary for freshmen and sophomores, will hold interviews for prospective members March 2 and 3 from 7 to 9 p.m. in the SUB.

The IK's sponsor projects such as the Miss U of I Pageant, the used-book sale, and handles the printing of posters for the ASUI.

Campuses in the News

Sacramento State College
A Sacramento State College professor was suspended and arrested after smoking and sharing a marijuana cigarette with students in his Religious Consciousness class.

Clark Taylor, associate professor of anthropology, says his marijuana and peyote experiences are identical to religious experiences he has read of in his researches, and points out that in the case of the religious consciousness class, "the data on the subject matter of the course is senseless unless one has already experienced this psychological state."

Denver University

For the second time in less than a year, the student senate yesterday voted to freeze the accounts of campus organizations and rule that a portion of previously allocated funds be returned to the senate.

Accounts were to be frozen so that 10 per cent could be taken from the remaining funds of all organizations with the exception of the Economic Opportunities Program. The 10 per cent cut was expected to bring \$2500-\$3000 into the senate's ailing contingency.

University of Tennessee

The University of Tennessee has set up Project Feedback, a series of discussions to increase understanding and communication between administration, faculty, and students.

The biweekly sessions will be attended by a limited number of invited people.

Topics for discussion at the first meeting included search and seizure policies, curriculum reform, residence hall rule-making, and an academic calendar change.

University of California, Santa Barbara

The California board of regents has approved a series of guidelines for nine UC student publications, with the stipulation of a post-publication review of each issue.

The guidelines were called for last spring, after the UCLA Bruin allegedly published lewd and obscene articles and pictures. The review clause has been considered as post-censorship that nullifies the function of the communications boards serving on the UC campuses.

University of Oregon

The Oregon State legislature is considering a bill which would authorize a college president or any authorized officer or employee of the institution to notify a person that consent to remain on the campus has been withdrawn, whenever there is "reasonable cause to believe that such person willfully disrupted orderly operation of the campus."

The bill, however, gives no definitions for the terms "reasonable cause," "disrupting", or "orderly operation."

According to the bill, banishment may only last 14 days, whereupon the banished person may request a hearing. If he enters the campus before 14 days after banishment, he would be guilty of a misdemeanor.

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Peace Corps experience changes opinions

Garry Hammond, a resident of Montana, graduated from the University of Idaho last spring. Upon graduation he joined the Peace Corps and underwent three months' training in California. He was then sent to Colombia where he worked as an Agricultural Extensionist until he quit the Peace Corps and returned home the third week of February this year. He served nine months of his supposed two year hitch with the Peace Corps.

Garry Hammond left the United States a very idealistic young man and returned a very disappointed young man.

ARGONAUT: Why did you join the Peace Corps?

HAMMOND: Well, first it was because of the idealism, I suppose. And it was because I wanted to travel and at the same time to learn a foreign language. I think primarily my motive was altruistic. I'm not sure of the validity of it now. I received some agricultural training and language training. The technical training itself was basically useless I guess, time consuming, and I guess they were just checking out your ability to learn.

ARGONAUT: When you were sent to Colombia, what were you supposed to do while you were there?

HAMMOND: I was supposed to be an agricultural extensionist working at the sugar cane fields. I got there and of course there wasn't any jobs in the first place, which happens very often. They get there and they talk a guy in the capitol into the idea that it might be good to have twenty volunteers. You get there and the chief hasn't talked to anyone else so they have to make room. It's just not a good situation at all.

ARGONAUT: Can you request an assignment?

HAMMOND: No, in Colombia and in all Latin America you can request an area. Generally a country, sometimes two. You don't always get your pick. Some kids have asked for Africa and have been assigned to Latin America, which happens quite often.

ARGONAUT: They had you working as an agricultural extensionist. Did you have any background in agriculture?

HAMMOND: No, absolutely none.

ARGONAUT: Do you have an undergraduate degree?

HAMMOND: Yeah, in the College of Mines, a combination of geography and geology.

ARGONAUT: Did you think that helped you? Did it give you a good foundation for picking up this agriculture?

HAMMOND: No, it was a bad excuse.

ARGONAUT: You think then that your education didn't help you with your job in the Peace Corps. Did it help you in any way in the Peace Corps?

HAMMOND: No.

ARGONAUT: Then why is the Peace Corps so insistent upon a college degree?

HAMMOND: It's a matter of status. You see, the host country puts a lot of status on the fact that you have a degree. In fact, that's the only damn way they can probably talk most of the people into accepting a volunteer is the fact they go down there, they sell you, they literally have to go out and sell you. The people don't go into the office and say I want a Peace Corps volunteer. They really have to go out and they have to stump to get people to accept Peace Corps volunteers and they do this. They sell you on the basis that you are a trained specialist, that you know something about the thing that you're going to do, which I obviously didn't. And I would say that way over half of the kids don't have any idea of what they are supposed to do.

ARGONAUT: Can you speak for the Peace Corps generally, or is this just one specific incident?

HAMMOND: Yeah, I would say that I couldn't speak for the Peace Corps generally. People come out of the African programs seeming to have had a good experience. The Peace Corps' stated goals, particularly under the new guy, Blatchford, are number 1—improvement of American relations, 2—education of American youth in the third world, and 3—helping people. If you went down there, and if you think you're going down there to help people you might as well forget it. On that second point, educating yourself, I think you could do the same job by hitchhiking through the country.

ARGONAUT: Aren't South Americans generally down on Yankees?

HAMMOND: Well, that really depends on your region a lot. Because it depends on how strong the Catholic Church is. If the church is strong, the area is conservative

and the area is pro-Yankee. In a broad sense, away from the influence of the church it is generally a pretty radical area. In the plains region there is a lot of communist activity. They every once in awhile lose a Gringo which is probably no loss. Those damn missionaries. They have an encampment down there of 250 missionaries for 500 Indians. They have 160 motor bikes and electricity and American style homes and two planes and they're not teaching them agriculture and the people are hungry, damn hungry. It's a rotten place to live, and they are not translating the Bible into Spanish. They're translating the Bible into the Indian dialect because they want the



... the host country puts a lot of status on the fact that you have a degree. In fact, that's the only damn way they can probably talk most of the people into accepting a volunteer...

Indians to have the true experience. I'd rather have the true experience of eating.

ARGONAUT: Do you think the Peace Corps has changed a lot since Nixon took office?

HAMMOND: Yes. Since Nixon appointed Blatchford, he's conservative. His college roommate has just been appointed the head of the Latin American division. He has no experience in Latin America. He is, in fact, taking Spanish lessons. And since he's been there, he doesn't consult the staff. He's primarily pushing for development on the basis of private enterprise. The volunteers in Nicaragua are beginning to work with the United Fruit Company. There is beginning to be quite a large amount of dissatisfaction with the volunteers in Latin America because of—well, the best example I can give you is my own personal example working as an agricultural extensionist. There are people trained—there are Colombians trained to be but they just won't pay them enough. The Colombian government won't pay them. And so they can get us for free. We are taking those people's jobs.

ARGONAUT: Does that make for some resentment?

HAMMOND: Yeah, I think it does. Not open resentment. We could take the amount of money—they spent ten thousand dollars training me and getting me to Colombia—ten thousand dollars. That's a whole world of a lot of money.



They could take that and—well, the average Colombian makes, if he is really a well paid agricultural extensionist, makes about the same a month as a really well paid Peace Corps volunteer—one hundred dollars a month. On that basis ten thousand dollars would pay them for a hundred months.

I think an important thing to go into is to examine a volunteer's function on the site. It is going to take him at least a year,

if he's an agricultural extensionist, to be able to function at all. You're working with peasants and you've got to learn their language, which is a far cry from the Spanish the Peace Corps taught you. You've got to get their trust and they don't even trust their own agricultural extensionists, those people have to work, they estimate, three to five years to get the trust, and it's just really an incredible situation. And in all the other fields the people just don't do anything. They just loaf around and they're shuttled between agencies. They change agencies because they think it's a little closer to the people, but it's still the bureaucracy. You have to have personal pull to get someplace. Very few Gringos can do this.

ARGONAUT: Do you think the Peace Corps is accomplishing anything constructive in Colombia?

HAMMOND: Wow. Personally, I suppose it is. If some individual is getting satisfaction—

ARGONAUT: Let's say constructive good.

HAMMOND: I would have to say probably not. But there again there are instances, individual instances. There are 170 volunteers, there were 500 and there is going to be 400 and some again in May. Just an incredible input. You're going to have people running all over again looking for jobs. It's just a shitty mess.

ARGONAUT: How did the Peace Corps have you live while you were down there?

HAMMOND: Well, it is according to your personal style. I lived in what you might call a solid middle-class type of existence.

ARGONAUT: Didn't you feel guilty about that existence at times when all you had to do was look around you to see the poverty and destitution?

HAMMOND: Yes, in a sense I did. But then I was living with some of my Colombian co-workers and I would have been able to accomplish nothing by living a poverty stricken existence.

ARGONAUT: Does the opportunity exist for those people who are truly dedicated to doing good to break away from the bureaucratic bullshit and really accomplish something?

HAMMOND: I don't know. I would say initially, of course, the answer would be yes. But until you begin to examine all the factors such as the extremely high drop out rate, sometimes as high as seventy percent, and the fact that the Peace Corps volunteer is in the country for only two years and probably a year of that is spent in obtaining the people's trust then just how much good can one accomplish in the period of one year? The people who generally stay longest are the people who are facing the draft and they stay until they are 26 years old.

There are a few who really do some good for the people... There was a fellow who had taken over an orphanage that had been abandoned by the Catholic Church because of some big scandal. The church literally abandoned these children, but luckily they were in a big city with a university and the people were able to gather some support, to get some money together in order to survive. After this they needed an administrator and they naturally looked toward an American because "Americans can do it better." In this case the fellow was able to do a good job.

ARGONAUT: These people who drop out—do they drop out because of personal disappointment or because they can see the futility of it all or is it just because they can't take it?

HAMMOND: From my own estimates I would say that about twenty percent just can't take it. They just don't like having to do without their washing machine and all the other American conveniences. They don't like having to ride on public busses which are iterally lousy. It's this type of thing that drives them home.

ARGONAUT: The rest of them drop out for "moral" reasons?

HAMMOND: Moral or political.

ARGONAUT: Are there any instances of people staying because they are making money?

HAMMOND: Yes. Like in the Venezuela program they have a lot of MBA's that have little businesses on the side. There are a lot of kids that come in so they can get to know a country, look around, and learn the language so when they get out they can get a job in that country with an American company.

ARGONAUT: Could this be called a form of American imperialism?

HAMMOND: Yeah, I think that in a sense Americans can't help but be imperialistic in that each of us as an individual carries the personality traits that makes up our nation.

ARGONAUT: Do you think that we are pushing that in Colombia?

HAMMOND: Yeah, I would say definitely.

ARGONAUT: From the conversation so far, it seems that all we are doing down there is fortifying the bourgeoisie?

HAMMOND: Yes. We are literally just backing the status quo. I talked to the embassy people—Our embassy is 17 stories high. It is just immense, incredible—and they drive Cadillacs and shit.

ARGONAUT: You said that in Nicaragua that the volunteers are working with the United Fruit Company. Are you familiar with the reputation that the United Fruit Company has in Latin America?

HAMMOND: Yeah, they deserve it.

ARGONAUT: So what do they do for the company? It's assumed that they were ordered to do this by the Peace Corps leadership.

HAMMOND: They're working as agricultural extensionists making the people in my opinion more content. This is the reason that I left. It was explained to me by an upper class Colombian that the reason that the Peace Corps was tolerated and liked was because it helped



"The Peace Corps says I can give them a feeling of hope but the only feeling of hope I can give them is a feeling of despair. From the incredible disparity there is. If they aspire to have within their lifetime my standard of living, or rather that of my nation, they can't have anything but despair."

to pacify the people. His name was Carlos Morales, and if you're familiar with Colombia you've probably heard of the Morales family.

You know, they've kicked all the Peace Corps volunteers out of Panama. They said they could do it as well, which I'm sure they can.

ARGONAUT: You mentioned something about people taking artifacts?

HAMMOND: All of them take artifacts—our officials. It's against Colombian law. They're considered national treasures. One of the Peace Corps representatives in Colombia has a houseful, just completely packed, with Colombian artifacts. One is a fantastic headdress made out of gold. He's allowed to ship back two ton or so of household furnishings when he leaves, but he's not going to ship furniture. Hell no. He's going to bring back to the states two ton of Colombian artifacts. He's stealing, literally stealing. I would say that all of our government officials down there are doing it.

ARGONAUT: What do you think will be the outcome of all this?

HAMMOND: I have some friends in an American company down there and they say they are getting ready to move out within three years...a minimum of three years—they are going to be gone.

ARGONAUT: Are they leaving of their own free will?

HAMMOND: They are going to get out before they are thrown out!

I hope they get caught. I hope they get stripped of everything. I really do.

ARGONAUT: Do you think there are any American revolutionaries in the country?

people who are so far left they are right. They have come the full circle—it is an incredible thing.

ARGONAUT: Did you ever have an opportunity to travel anywhere else?

HAMMOND: I was in Ecuador and Peru.

ARGONAUT: Did you get an opportunity to see how the Peace Corps was doing there?

HAMMOND: Not really enough to comment. I know the Brazil program is in a lot of trouble because of the political situation there. They're having trouble getting kids lined up with jobs. They're having trouble getting the area representative to get things lined out.

ARGONAUT: Is the Peace Corps office for Colombia in the embassy?

HAMMOND: No. It has a three floor building of its own. I don't know if that is indicative of anything.

ARGONAUT: You think then that the Peace Corps is changing?

HAMMOND: Yes. The whole emphasis on Peace Corps is changing. It's becoming more of a functioning as they say, working, intricate cog in the machinery of government. They finally come down to admitting they are definitely an arm of the United States government.

ARGONAUT: It seems that every returned Peace Corps volunteer we ever meet is some kind of freak. Were they this way before they joined, or does the job do "something" to them?

HAMMOND: I think it gives them a definite understanding that there are different types of cultures and it gives them more freedom and makes them more confident within their own culture.

And I would say from that viewpoint it frees a lot of kids.

ARGONAUT: Are there a lot of jobs open for returned Peace Corps volunteers?

HAMMOND: Yes, there are jobs for returned people. I have a friend that returned to Colombia after his stint in the Peace Corps. He's making 17,000 dollars a year. Incidentally, he's working for PFI. There are some business school that offer specific scholarships to Peace Corps volunteers. That's one reason a lot of kids go in because when they get out various colleges give them preference and scholarships. Which is taking a lot for granted in that they may have taken complete advantage of it. A lot of kids don't do anything at all.

ARGONAUT: Does this reflect their personalities or just the fact they couldn't get a job?

HAMMOND: Well, the thing is they don't have to do anything. You can go there and take your two years.

ARGONAUT: What can you, as a Peace Corps volunteer, really give to the people of Colombia?

HAMMOND: The Peace Corps says I can give them a feeling of hope but the only feeling of hope I can give them is a feeling of despair. From the incredible disparity there is. If they aspire to have within their lifetime my standard of living, or rather that of my nation, they can't have anything but despair.

ARGONAUT: What then could you say

about your Peace Corps experience?

HAMMOND: It was just a god-damn disappointment.

ARGONAUT: Do you think the Peace Corps as it was originally mapped out could work in Colombia? Since so far you maintain it has failed, whose fault was it?

HAMMOND: I don't think you can pin down the fault. I think what it is is the simple ass fact that it was a good idea, but the reality is incredibly different. It was a nice idea that someone had, someone thought up for John Kennedy or John Kennedy thought up. But there is no relation between it and reality. You can't go there and make change. If a man wants change, he'll do it himself.

ARGONAUT: Can you suggest any way the Peace Corps could become beneficial to the people of Colombia?

HAMMOND: Yeah. Get out and give them money.



"If a man wants to change, he will do it himself."



MARZO



... the reason that the Peace Corps was tolerated and liked was because it helped to pacify the people."

HAMMOND: No, I don't think so. I think they would be shot.

In the first place, they don't need American revolutionaries down there. That's the last thing they need. They have every brand of revolutionary. They have