

Idaho Argonaut



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Cultures clash as Borah



Nat Hentoff



Saul Alinsky

Appropriate for a symposium on the clash of cultures, the various philosophies of speakers are as different as the personalities of the men themselves.

Two of the most controversial names on the agenda are Saul Alinsky and Nat Hentoff.

Alinsky is known for his work in organization of poor communities into power blocks, and Hentoff, currently an associate professor at New York University's graduate school of education, is a social critic and commentator.

"There are certain things that are the same when you are organizing whether it be the poor, the Eskimos, the blacks, the Mexican-Americans or the American middle class. One of the big problems with organizing the middle class here is that they've got real hangups against being rude or vulgar or what they would call creating a scene," he said in a recent interview in Harper's Magazine.

Celebrated trainee

One of the most celebrated Alinsky trainees is Caesar Chavez, known for his work with fruit laborers in California.

A regular contributor to Evergreen Review magazine, Hentoff wrote recently, "Blacks and Chicanos are not going to be quiet in the seventies even if there's a cop on every corner. Particularly if there's a cop on every corner."

"Dissident students are surging back into electoral politics. This, as well as radical efforts to forge an alliance with the white hardhats and black activists may be our last chance for peaceable institutional change," he wrote.

Other speakers

Other speakers are not so liberal. Russell Kirk, author of The Conservative Mind, writes and speaks on social, political and religious subjects, on the conservative tradition, on educational theory, literary criticism, and foreign affairs.

An educator and sociologist, Dr. Robert Bellah will also speak during the Borah Symposium. He is a Ford professor of sociology and comparative studies and



Russell Kirk

chairman of the center for Japanese and Korean Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

Interested in religion as well as sociology, he is the author of several books including Apache Kinship Systems, Togugawa Religion and Religion and Progress in Modern Asia.

French professor

Thomas Molnar, professor of French and world literature at Brooklyn College, N.Y., and a professor of history at Long Island University, will also participate in the three-day program. Professor Molnar was born in Budapest and he studied at the University of Brussels and Columbia University.

In 1969 he was a visiting professor of political philosophy at universities in South Africa. Molnar will discuss

cultural conflict in Africa at one session of the symposium.

Following nine years of private psychiatric practice in San Francisco, Dr. Robert Gorney joined the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles in 1962.

Diverse topics

In addition to publishing professional articles on a wide variety of subjects, he has lectured extensively in this country and Europe. His lecture topics include schizophrenia, psychodynamics of scuba diving, biological advance and human values, the future of love, work and play, and the dynamics of human aggression and violence.

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.

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.

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.



Thomas Molnar

Rutledge Dennis, a teaching assistant at WSU and an activist for black studies; Dr. Glenn Terrell, president of WSU; and Dr. Ernest Hartung, president of the U of I, will all participate in a panel discussion.



Alfred Lilienthal



Col. Harry Jackson

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Symposium opens

Symposium Schedule



ATTENTIVE LISTENERS — The audience was paying strict attention last night as the Borah Symposium opened with speeches by Col. Harry Jackson and Alfred Lilienthal. The symposium continues today and tomorrow with a slate of experts who will discuss the clash of cultures as a cause of war.

son and Alfred Lilienthal. The symposium continues today and tomorrow with a slate of experts who will discuss the clash of cultures as a cause of war.

This morning

Cultures, Counter-Cultures

9:00 a.m. Roderic Gorney
9:45 a.m. Robert Bellah
10:30 a.m. Panel: Gorney, Bellah, Col. Harry Jackson and Saul Alinsky. Bill Hall, moderator.

This afternoon

Education and Conflict

1:00 p.m. Russell Kirk
1:45 p.m. Nat Hentoff
2:30 p.m. Panel: Kirk, Hentoff, Rutledge Dennis, Ernest Hartung and Glenn Terrell. Terry Armstrong, moderator.
3:30 p.m. Discussion groups: Fillin' Station, Hentoff and Kirk; Appaloosa Lounge, Gorney and Bellah; Vandal Lounge, Alinsky and Dennis; Galena, Lilienthal and Jackson

Tonight

Conflicts in America

7:30 p.m. Saul Alinsky
8:15 p.m. Russell Kirk
9:00 p.m. Panel: Alinsky, Kirk, Gorney, Hentoff and Bellah. Sam Day, moderator.

Tomorrow morning

Conflicts in Africa, Asia, Middle East

9:00 a.m. Thomas Molnar on Africa
9:20 a.m. Lilienthal on the Middle East
9:40 a.m. Bellah on Asia
10:00 a.m. Hentoff on American Foreign Involvement
10:20 a.m. Col. Jackson
10:40 a.m. Panel: Molnar, Lilienthal, Bellah, Hentoff and Jackson. Robert Hosack, moderator

Tomorrow afternoon

Cultural Conflicts as a Cause of War

1:00 p.m. Gorney
2:00 p.m. Molnar
3:00 p.m. Panels or discussion groups

Students react to topic or leave

The Borah Symposium, billed as one of the best in its 43 year history, this year features such prominent speaker as Nat Hentoff, Alfred M. Lilienthal and Saul Alinsky discussing the topic, "Cultural Conflict as a Cause of War."

Officials of the symposium say the program offers unlimited intellectual potential; others say many U of I students have opted to take advantage of the long weekend in ways not intended.

These students apparently would rather spend the long weekend (classes are dismissed on Friday) pursuing personal pleasures than attend the lectures and

panel discussions sponsored by the Borah Committee.

"You can't force them to go and dig it if they aren't into it," observed Gary Moncrief.

Topic attractive

"This is the kind of topic that will attract the people who are really into it and are capable of generating some real discussion," he added.

Another student said he felt people wouldn't go because as it turns out "in the long run these discussions are little more than talk and the usual outcome is nothing more than a lot of hot air."

Are you going to attend the Borah Symposium? What do you think of the topic? Why do you think a lot of students are so apathetic about the Symposium? Do you think it provides something that is worthwhile to the Students at the U of I? These questions were posed to several students in the SUB Thursday afternoon. The replies are interesting:

"What symposium," answered one student.

Total apathy

"This campus is, by and large, totally apathetic, by and large totally stagnant; but every time they have a symposium here there is interest generated no matter what the topic is," said Derrick Ater. "people's faces after the Symposium. That means some kids from southern Idaho have decided to think," he added. "I like the topic 'Cultural Conflict', I don't think it should be restricted to 'As a Cause of War,'" said Gary Moncrief.

"I wouldn't say the majority of students are splitting," he said, "I would say a lot of them are and I would say the majority of the others are going to come to this at all."

"I think the topic is good. I think a lot

of people put a lot more emphasis on saying it's a three-day weekend 'Let's split and go skiing' because it will be a lot of talk and nothing will get done about it," said another student.

"They couldn't care less," added another, "It's kind of a lousy attitude."

Rosa Price, "I think some kids are interested and some aren't. I think more kids ought to stick around instead of taking off."

No classes — There will be no classes on Friday so students may attend the Borah Symposium, according to a ruling approved by the General Faculty on Dec. 14, 1970; and subsequently passed by the Board of Regents in January.

Symposium began as probe for methods to outlaw war

It all began as the William Edgar Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War in 1929.

Named after William E. Borah, a United States Senator from Idaho, the foundation was funded by Salmon O. Levinson, a Chicago attorney, who crusaded for an international concept of an outlawry of war.

In 1971 war is still the topic, but this year's symposium is looking for causes — the clash of cultures as a cause of war.

At the first ceremonies of the foundation, American entrance into the League of Nations received the support of most of the guest speakers. Borah, chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, disagreed.

"Many have inquired of me: 'What is meant by implementing the peace pact?' I will seek to make it plain. What they mean is to change the peace pact into a military pact. They would transform it into another peace scheme based upon force, and force is another name for war," Borah said at the first symposium.

"But you will say: 'War may come.' So it may," he continued, "But if it comes, let it come as an outlaw in violation of peace treaties and in violation of international law, and not under the sanction and by the authority and with the blessings of the advocates of peace.

Borah believed that all international controversies could be settled peacefully if the desire to do so were present.

"And it will be at hand if the enlightened public opinion of the world so desires," he said.

Borah has been credited with being the primary cause for keeping the United States out of the League of Nations.

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Perspective '71

Symposium neglects women

Obviously cultural clash has nothing to do with women or women have nothing to say about war because the Borah Symposium includes no female speakers. Possibly allowing a woman's viewpoint is too radical for the YAF and too insignificant to the Borah committee. It would seem, however, that the women on campus though a minority in number, would find representation of their interests of significance.

By not including at least one woman speaker in the symposium, the Borah committee assumes, first of all, that no women exist who have attitudes concerning the topic and secondly that women would have no interest in the subject matter.

Further, if it is going to be assumed that any radical change leads to war then the Women's Lib movement should have great relevance to the symposium format. Feminism, though ignored by the Borah Committee, does represent a very disrupting cultural clash. Women are questioning the entire social structure. The traditional forms of family life, marriage and social roles are being rejected by an increasing number of women. The effect on society and its outlook will be drastic.

In all, the Borah committee has overlooked an area of cultural change of great importance besides ignoring the fact that women do exist on campus and elsewhere. FULL-MER

Three-day vacation

Wow! A three-day vacation—time to go home!

A large number of University of Idaho students will pack their bags and leave this weekend thanks to the generosity of William E. Borah and the symposium he founded. Originally, as you may have guessed, the intention of the symposium was not to provide a supplement to spring break.

However, many students decide each year that their minds do not need improvement and that they are so well-versed in all current events that the symposium has nothing to offer them. This is, if you stop to consider it, a rather narrow-minded, conceited point of view.

It would seem logical to presume that a college student would be interested in the relevant comments that many

of the symposium speakers offer. Unfortunately, most are genuinely uninterested in what goes on in any but their own small world.

Regardless of this blah segment of the student body the faculty and the board of regents approved letting classes out for the day. Their actions have been both mature and open-minded, a direct contrast to some members of the student body.

We can only hope that they will continue this tradition.

But, you bastards who go home, don't be surprised if next year classes are not dismissed for your fun and games. You will have screwed up once again. RUGG

Bruce Leary

Nonpayment of war taxes

It is evident that the government of the United States no longer represents the people who make up its constituency. In every election referendum offered the voters last November concerning the future of the Vietnam war, the people voted for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Vietnam.

We are in a new revolutionary America, this time fighting not British imperialism but our own government. As taxation without representation was one of the major issues of America's formation and independence, the people are again being taxed to fight the government's enemies without valid representation to stop the government's run-away actions.

The government spends approximately 60 per cent of your tax money to fight wars and to build their war state. In addition, they have levied taxes on everything imaginable, including a 10 per cent war tax on your telephone. To quote Rep. Wilbur Mills, "It is clear that Vietnam and only Vietnam makes this bill necessary."

As with every corrupt government there are two choices of action which can be exercised in correcting the system. Either the people can destroy that government and start again. Or they can change the government through existing inputs to that government.

It is not, though, the destruction of America that is necessary but change instituted by the people to the taxing institutions of the government for the people must make their government responsive to their rights.

War society

We must not pay our war taxes. If we do not believe in war, we cannot merely voice our opposition. As long as we pay for the continuance of a war society, we will not be effective in stopping war policies.

Folk singer Joan Baez who has withheld 60 per cent of her income tax payment since 1963, puts it like this: "It is enough to say that no man has the right to take another's life. Now we plan and build weapons that can take thousands of lives in one second, millions of lives in a day, billions in a week. My other reason is that modern war is impractical and stupid. We spend billions of dollars a year on which scientists, politicians, military men, and even presidents all agree must never be used.... People are starving to death in other parts of the world. They look to this country with all its wealth and power. They look at our national budget. They are supposed to respect us. They despise us."

Although the penalties for refusal to pay the war portion of income tax can be rather great, in the long run what usually happens is that the IRS sends you several written demands for the money owed and may even send someone to "talk" with you.

Tax refusers

Then they will probably try to take a lien from your savings or job for the amount owed. For these reasons, many tax refusers do not have anything that the government can steal from.

Since 1948, when the nonpayment movement began, only seven persons have been brought before a U.S. Commissioner or a district court. Their sentences range from only a few hours to one conviction of six months imprisonment.

The fact that so few have been arrested shows that there has been no policy to crack down. Instead, it would seem that for one reason or another local officials who have brought criminal action have probably acted on their own initiative. There has been little indication that the headquarters of the IRS or the Department of Justice has wished to prosecute.

There have been a few cases, however, where tax refusers have lost their jobs because of their views. All these losses, though, seem small when compared with the number of people who have become tax refusers and the number of years they have been refusing to pay.

Telephone tax

On a lesser level of severity, there are

over 50,000 people nationally who are not paying the 10 per cent war tax on their telephones.

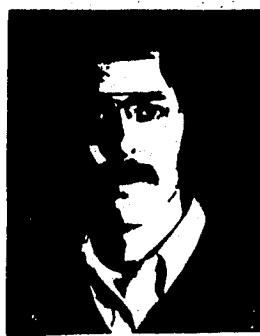
Only in a few instances has the telephone company even stopped service to these people, but at times has even reminded people that they have forgotten to withhold their 10 per cent.

The telephone company merely reports the nonpayment to the IRS, and leaves the collection up to the government. It is needless to say that with 50,000 tax refusers, government action has been minimal.

By a mass tax nonpayment, the government will be forced to evaluate the people's considerations to war. In this manner will it be possible to make the government more responsive to its constituency.

Although these procedures can cause a sacrifice, possibly sacrifice is the only way that we can stop death in Vietnam and hundred future Vietnams. It is not easy for our soldiers in Vietnam either.

It is often suggested that slavery was not the cause of the war; it was a "little local misunderstanding," writes Black historian George Washington Williams. When black volunteers answered President Lincoln's call for 75,000 90-day volunteers to put down the rebellion in the south they were politely told it was a "white man's war" and that they need not apply. One year after the war had begun, Lincoln wrote to Horace Greely to reaffirm this point of view:



"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union."

Ultimately, 38,000 black soldiers died in this war. It has been reported their casualty rate was 40 per cent higher than the rate that was prevalent among white troops. Still, on the occasion of Lincoln's funeral in Washington, D.C., black soldiers were at first excluded from the rank of mourners following the funeral bier.

In the final analysis the black soldier earned his place in white society in post Civil War days. He paid the price of building a strong and free union by using the blood of his brothers for mortar. He was, however, to the victim of a cruel and sadistic joke, denied of his constitutional rights the black man was relegated to "secondary citizen" status and doomed to a lifetime of thankless toil and unbearable hardships.

At the outset of the First World War blacks fighting for civilization were "segregated in the draft...segregated in the first officers training camp...and were allowed to volunteer only as servants in the Navy and as common laborers in the Army outside of the four regular Negro regiments."

Over one million black soldiers fought in World War II. Statistically, they constituted 7.7 per cent of the armed forces: 9 per cent of the Army, 5.9 per cent of the Navy, 3.7 per cent of the Marines, and 2.2 per cent of the Coast Guard. Once again, as in previous wars, the units composed of black soldiers were segregated. Less than one per cent of the total number of Army officers—one general and ten colonels—were black.

Returning voters found that the democracy they had been fighting for throughout the world didn't exist on the street corners in their home towns. Soldiers who had risked their lives in Europe and the South Pacific returned to face long unemployment lines, educational discrimination and economic prejudice in a land that had sent her sons to battle injustice, tyranny and inequality.

Black men who had fought to free the Jews from Hitler's ovens returned to

ovens of their own in the teeming ghettos of Chicago, New York and Philadelphia.

Southern blacks who had traveled throughout the war as cooks, bootblacks, drivers and lowly foot-soldiers, fighting for the democratic way returned to find that they were to be denied the right to vote because they were "illiterate" or "unqualified."

The racial prejudice that awaited these returning veterans was second only to the horrors that they had experienced in a war they fought for THEIR country.

Young blacks, militant and separatist, are having their effect on the modern-day Army. A sign of the times is a recent Marine Corps ruling which allows a black soldier to display the "black power" salute to a brother, to wear "moderate Afro-haircuts" and to display other signs of racial pride. While these concessions did not come easily their meaning can only give optimism to a race that once was asked not to fight, that once was told they were incapable of assuming command. But, in light of the concessions, a new problem arises; one which is not so easily solved. The underlying assumption that it is the black man's duty to fight in war.

The question of duty and what is expected of black men in the service is to become a thorn in the side of military commanders throughout our nation. Perhaps the majority of black soldiers in today's Armed Forces feel they should serve in an Army free of prejudice.

The services have had, recently, a number of problems with riots and interracial fighting. These problems carry with them the inherent violence which is bred and nurtured in the services. The social implications of returning men to our explosive domestic climate from a society of discrimination, neglect and violence may have far-reaching effects on the racial issues that are certain to confront us in the future.

The additional question of "should a black man—continually discriminated against, constantly relegated to a secondary citizen status—even serve in the racist Armed Services of the United States?" will continue to be a perplexing one. There is hardly a young man in America—black or white—who has not been told the Service is a way of "paying back" society for his god life style. Perhaps the day will come when the majority of black men in America will demand payment of their country—in terms of equality—before they return the favor.

Mike Kirk

Black fighting men

John Foley

"We are the people our parents warned us about"



Immediate withdrawal

In Detroit, over 65 per cent of all voters elected that the U.S. withdraw immediately. In San Francisco, a similar margin was witnessed. In Marin County of California, one of the richest counties in America, more than 54 per cent of the voters sponsored the immediate withdrawal of Vietnam. And these are not isolated incidents, but representative of the people's opinion throughout the United States as expressed last November.

Yet we are still in Vietnam when it has become long clear that the American people do not want the government's continued war efforts. We are still called upon to witness the atrocities of Cambodia, Laos and thousands of other macabre inventions of the pentagon torture squad.

Valid government

How does it feel to be without a valid government? There are the poor living in discrimination all about you, and hospitals and schools that need to be built, but the government fights wars that you do not want instead.

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Today's freak

At one time, the freak of today was just another kid-cruising around the high school, rodding a hot '57 Chev, hustling sweet little honeys and in general doing those simple, all-American things that are supposed to make you grow up in the image of your parents.

Somewhere it went astray. Bruno Bettelheim will tell you the problem is basically the changing role of the father as seen through the eyes of the child. His thesis is basically that in the post WW II U.S. the fathers of America felt that merely providing for their family was enough. The child sitting at home can't understand that. He sees daddy leave in the morning and return at night. There is just no way, any more, for the child to relate to the work the father is doing. The father returns at night and immediately loses himself to a nap, the newspaper, or the television. It might be thought that the father loses his reality to the child. If the male child cannot relate to his father, as Freud and everyone else tells us he

should, he has to relate to the mother. This immediately brings to mind visions of conflicts in emerging sexual identity. With a woman defining right and wrong to a boy, and with a woman teaching the culture to the boy, there is just no way that boy is going to define his role as that of his father. The masculine role developed by the boy will involve a respect for women that his father never had. The boy will view his society and life style in different ways than his father does. A woman cannot teach a male child a traditional sex role.

Family bosom

So the kid leaves the bosom of his family and goes to college or wherever and is immediately faced with more identity problems. How can he relate to an established society that was not meant for people with personalities and upbringings like his. He either has to go through some far-reaching personality changes, which is always difficult and often impossible, or he has to attempt to create a new society for himself, and people like himself. He also sees that for him to fit into the mainstream of American society, politically or socially, American society must be changed. He sets out to do this.

While he is trying to change the American culture as a whole, he is in the process of establishing an alternative culture for himself and people like him that they can survive within until they have rebuilt America in their own image. A subculture, if you will.

Subculture

This subculture must, of necessity, be as different from the established society as can be arranged. Its roots must be in the needs of the individuals and what has gone before and can be used satisfactorily. Its major limiter is a lack of money. People who are exiling themselves from society usually do not make a lot of money. So there are communes and ultra-cheap food. There are strange clothes, based on what can be bought cheaply (Army-Navy), and strange hair styles, just to show that they are different. Their music is different because their minds are different.

Creativity, as some say, is built out of conflict and a sense of separateness. These people are extremely creative. They develop their own forms of literature, art and music. They, in some ways, restructure the language. They relate to each other in ways different from those used by the rest of society. They discover drugs, which changes everything again. Their whole world is change, something they never really understood, which leads to a philosophy of change for the sake of change.

They are a small group but their differences and distance terrorizes the established society which, ensconced in overstuffed chairs, fears any change.

Hip-movement

So far I've been talking about the origins of the "hip" movement, the original hippies. Since the hip society has begun, however, its ranks have been swelled by youths that do not have this same background and need to be different. What do they see in the subculture?

Bettelheim contends that every generation of children revolts against its parents during adolescence. It can also be said that the youth are usually more fashion conscious and are more in the search for exciting things to do. If a youth is in "revolt" what more easy, and convenient way is there compared to dropping into the hip scene for awhile.

After all, the hip movement is a revolt, and there are all those rumors floating around about free sex and how all those hippie guys are getting laid all the time. The hip scene is basically a friendly scene, nobody is asking a lot of personal questions about where your head is at. To be a hippie in the eyes of most people all you have to do is grow your hair out and dress like one. Instant acceptance or rejection. So you dress like a hippie, talk like a hippie, have a girl that looks like a hippie chick, and you drive a 400 horsepower super animal Detroit iron.

Politics of youth

The hip scene is then an easy place for some kids to escape to for awhile. That's exactly what some people do. However, once in the scene they are really in a

position to be caught in that scene. Many kids find that their "brief" excursions into the unknown leave them with their heads turned completely around. They're young, and the politics of youth may appeal to them to the point that they're dedicating their lives to it. They may fall in love with some hippie chick and find themselves obligated to live her life style. They could get caught by dope. They may find they are the type of people the culture was built for. But, some are staying.

And by staying they are changing the subculture. The subculture, as all societies are supposed to, changes as the ideas of its members change. (We are now in the unusual situation of seeing radicals fighting to maintain their culture as it was when they were young.) The subculture is sliding back towards the establishment culture. It has become more capitalistic and more individualistic. People in the subculture are not looking out for the other people as they did in the beginning. The subculture has spread itself out. There is a city branch and a country back-to-the-earth branch. The subculture is taking on the complexity of the establishment culture.

Establishment culture

At the same time, the establishment culture is slowly drifting, in some ways, towards the subculture. As the primary sees things it can relate to, or at least things that look like more fun, it moves in the direction that it is attracted. This should not be considered a big move to the left on the part of the right. Culturally, some subculture things appeal to the establishment, or parts of the establishment. Some of the music, art, and literature appeals to almost everyone.

Anyway, as the two cultures drift together, a need will be created for another subculture, and for a sub-subculture. As these two mature, a need will be created for a subculture, a sub-subculture, a...

Jay Wheeler

United and black

Individual uncertainty guided a stalemated Black society, while hesitant insecurity condemned past advances. Gradually White-supremacy minded Blacks escaped from mentally incaged distorted beliefs. Recognition of Black awareness destroyed frightened, undesired fears. A directed mental hatred contracted this expanding, separating Black race. Social oriented lives became serious, consulting, proud existences, assured of unending persecution if individuality remained.



United and Black established brothers and sisters building toward a future Black destiny. Knowledge for understanding Black Unity is limited among this condemning White majority. Drifting from amazement to fear as Black strangers transform to brothers immediately on visual contact producing a swift unimaginable unity when observed by White America. Similar environmental backgrounds and discriminating events automatically introduces unfamiliar acquaintances, that always combine against any White hostility.

contributing a needed education to an ignorant white environment. Unfortunately, Black culture is unwanted and underestimated by most whites who never lived an unconfined existence. Narrow untouched rural societies construct past experiences for the average university personnel and student. Black awareness will prepare unsuspecting students for uncontrollable future humiliating situations. Present introductory contacts will be beneficial to every curious interested person affiliated to university life.

Misjudgement of Black awareness or refusing its existence may suppress an unexpressable advancing racial culture, until uncontrollable acceleration invades a future unexpected white environment. A united Black Student's Union's beneficial ingreience to this backward, unrealistic manner of surviving would coordinate this needed beginning. Black unity's undestroyable pride will never be driven into extinction because hostile organizing rejections have been unsuccessfully administered upon this striving Black race.

White America should realize continuous persecution only strengthens Black unity. This unaltering proud Blackness exceeds the imagination of every non-Black human being. When Black meets Black, automatic acceptance and togetherness is established on the immediately given Black Power sign. Extreme distance and unneeded oral conversation never limits Black unity. Yesterday concluded individuality; today established rising proud Blackness; while tomorrow predicts an inseparable united Black society.



Let the circus begin

The Circus comes to town but once a year, and as in other times, it should be a real three-ring affair this time. Next Friday is the deadline for filling petitions of offices of student body president, vice president and senators of the various colleges. Elections are to be held March 9. Already, politicians are donning frock coats, polishing the rhetoric and brushing teeth with miracle whiteners.

Once again the pretty boys come out of the woodwork to speak about "representative student government" and how "we must work together". Once again the only noticeable difference between candidates is how they spell their names. Now and then, a dark horse moves into position, but stands little chance to be elected. Those in heat need nice words to pacify their annual concern for representative government.

The offices of president and vice-president are thankless jobs, and this last year has seen a conscious effort to make student government more than just tokenism. But, as in past times, successful campaigns can be counted on one hand.

It is for this reason that the following proposal is brought forth. The next holder of the office of ISU student Body President should be one of two types. (1) Either a walking vegetable with no inherent powers of persuasion or charm, utterly unable to get anything done, (2) or a virtual dictator who will stop at nothing to accomplish his ends. This year, the contest should be decided upon past involvement rather than plans for future action. — IDAHO STATE UNIVERSITY SPECULUM.

March 6, 1971

Guest Column

I am an Indian!

Yes, I am an Indian, just awakening to the realities imprisoning all the natives of this land... awakening to the facts that even the names of Indians Tribes have been changed by "white" means of misinterpretation and total disinterest. A lowly start and one of little concern to most of us, however I begin to fully realize just how subtle this white government has been in allowing "changes" to come over a people. Some changes were not so subtle, because these changes started with outright Murder... then by threats... then worse, by silence. But always "allowing" the threat of retaliation to hang heavy over their heads.

Retaliation for what??? Speaking a different language? Worshipping in a different way? Difference of thought? Yes!!! All this and more. Under constant threat of retaliation... they stole your land!!!! They brutalized the children into submission and forced their minds through the sieve of hatred, and instilled FEAR into their hearts. All this through quickly made laws. Laws???

Oh yes. The "white" made laws and drew up eloquent rules by which to "run" this country after they imprisoned all the Indian people on reservations. These laws were not written to include growth for our people only submission!

Not until 1924 were we considered Americans... they presumed that perhaps the fear of retaliation by now had truly subdued a once great people; and that from time to time the treats and crumbs thrown to them would keep them "in their place."

Office upon office was formed; to aid; to subdue; to give; to take; to steal... all within legal little rooms. Government agency offices; filed and refilled; shuffled and reshuffled; paper after paper... and smiled a smile of hatred. But now, we know the game they play, or we can learn. And yet most of us sit and join the "white silent majority", or worse we walk the fence and once in a while, sit; straddling the unknown; afraid to go either way. WHY??? Fear of retaliation??? Fear that the white government will take away the postage stamp piece of land "they" have so gallantly allowed you to live upon???

Fear that the schools "they provide your children will no longer be available??? That LAND WAS YOUR??? What schools teach your young and how are your children taught??? Do your young have a better chance than you??? Does fear keep you from speaking???

Then I say; you must throw off this mantle of fear so carefully laid there by the "whites." Cast that mantle back to them! Stand tall and free... the time has come for you to speak and be heard!!! Look what "they" have done to you and all our people!!! Rejoin your people and together strength will come... Together We Are Strong!!! Together we will reject the squalor and imprisonment of all our people... Until we regain what was stolen... join hands... and be what you are... Indian first, tribe second... I AM AN INDIAN!!!

Written by: Patricia Maragoni

Arg twisting

Editor, The Argonaut:
In reference to a "news article" appearing in last Friday's Argonaut which attempted to quote me on the subject of the Borah Symposium, I can only congratulate the Arg. on its total success in twisting the interview's meaning around 180 degrees.

Contrary to what the article implied, the thrust of my statements and of the Y.A.F. position in general was that the symposium should not extend itself too far out on a limb, either to the left or the right. It should seek to present a philosophically balanced program and should not over-emphasize the radical expressions of activist minorities.

To read the Argonaut one would think that I spend my time attempting to lead the Borah Symposium with "right wingers". Hopefully in the future the Argonaut will employ a higher degree of journalistic integrity in their interviews by endeavoring to convey actual meaning rather than editorial presupposition.

Cordially,
Roger Koopman
State Chairman,
Idaho Y.A.F.

Pol. Sci. Students thank Hosack

Editor, The Argonaut:
Only rarely do we find a man who combines in his character the highest ideals of academic excellence, integrity, efficiency and understanding. It has been our good fortune to have just such a man as head of the Department of Political Science at the University of Idaho. Dr. Robert Hosack has served in this capacity for twenty years, during which time he has been a tremendous help to a great many students.

Dr. Hosack has set high standards for his students, and then helped his students to attain them. He has helped many of us to unravel the bureaucratic tape which necessarily exists within an institution such as the University of Idaho. He has been an inspiration and an example for those of us who have selected political science as our field of study.

The members of the Political Science Students Association wish to extend our heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Dr. Hosack for his time and effort as head of our department. He has done a tremendous job, and we sincerely appreciate the opportunity we have had to be guided by such a man.

Sincerely yours,
Charles C. Yoder, Chairman
Roger Baker, Faculty Representative
Scott Clement
Roberta Casper,
Stan Shaff,
Members of the Presidium of the University of Idaho Political Science Students Association.

Reply to Orwick

Editor, The Argonaut:
Having attended the Borah Committee meetings every week for the past several months, I feel I can reply with some knowledge to John Orwick's article in the Feb. 26 issue of the Arg. It seems, however, that either we did not attend the same meetings or Orwick has misquoted several people.

First of all, I don't recall ever hearing Alan Doby attack Alfred Lillenthal as being a leftist. Quite the contrary,

psuedoeditorial

Editor, The Argonaut:
Indeed it is that time of year again when "that old political bag of tricks" is opened and in addition to the previously mentioned things, that editorial jack-in-the-box that appears every year is here once again to thrill and chill us with his thought-provoking and conversation-scintillating comments.

Mike Kirk has done it again with another pseudoeditorial concerning Doug Oppenheimer's, Mel Fisher's and Roy Eiguren's bid for senate vacancies. His first contention concerns the social status of these young men; he states they are "strangely reminiscent... of upper middle class." Heavens!! This only leaves me to believe that Mr. Kirk is apprehensive, perhaps to the point of fright, of the values of the middle class (which he abandons with no apparent responsibility labels them, by the way) which traditionally hold connotations of conservatism. Or perhaps Mr. Kirk is uneasy at the aspect of students who actively supported Andrus (see The Argonaut Nov. 6, "Freshman Council suggest Senate Bill") holding office?

Secondly, Mr. Kirk levels the charge of "cliches and sappy generalizations". Controversial issues being the abundant premium they are on the Idaho campus, I'm certain that if truly relevant controversial issues were brought up, Mr. Eiguren and his cohorts would be more than sincere in their efforts to discuss these topics publicly or perhaps even (praise God!) within the hallowed sanctuaries of that American editorial delight, "The University of Idaho Argonaut".

Then, after nine paragraphs brimming with caustic sideswipes, snide remarks and sly pokes ("the Three Mouseketeers", "swell little leaflets", "they all subscribe to the same ghost writing service" etc. etc. ad nauseum) the editor is adamant in his point that "The Argonaut is not taking sides." Make no mistake!!

He goes on to talk about how these students together could control 185 votes; somehow, it doesn't seem to follow after his contention that only 40% of the student body votes. How does 40% of the Beta, Fiji and SAE Houses (total population app. 185) come out to 185? It doesn't. In addition, since when does 3 out of 13 constitute nearly 1/3? Mr. Kirk clearly contradicts himself in his own supposedly clever traps. Maybe he is guilty of his own charge of sappy generalizations.

It seems to me that Mike Kirk's editorials can result in better plays than those of hysterical evangelism proclaiming the undesirability of the Greeks. In conclusion, may I suggest he consult his University of Idaho catalog, page 269, and consider the section "303 Adv. Logic (3 cr) S (103) Ideas and Techniques of Contemporary Logic"?

Pleasantly,
Jann Mueller
Off Campus

Sell yourself

Editor, The Argonaut:
"Students should start writing letters to companies and sell themselves."
Sidney Miller
Student Placement Director

Yes, students don't miss your chance to sell yourself to a U.S. corporation. For as little as \$7,000 a year, you can sell your freedom for an eight to five servitude trip, complete with retirement plans. Special high salaries to those willing to exploit third world peoples around the world.

Mr. Miller, I must have been naive when I read in some history book that the sale of human beings has been illegal for over 100 years in Amerika.

Ray A. Hussa
311 S. Almon

All letters must be signed and the author's name and address must be attached. The author's name will be withheld from publication upon request.

The Argonaut reserves the right to edit all letters in order to comply to corresponding laws.

Peace Corps reply

Dear Editor,
We wish to respond to the article that appeared in the "Idaho Argonaut" Tuesday, March 2.

"Peace Corps Experiences changes Opinions." Yes! But, is the Peace Corps really what Hammond found it to be? Is it what he thought it was? Is it something else entirely?

We don't wish to argue that Hammonds picture is wrong. It is one color. But, Peace Corps experiences come in many

America-loving wierdos

colors and in many shades and hues of those colors. Our experience was of another color than Hammond's.

Like Hammond, we entered the Peace Corps from a very idealistic point of view. For the first eight or nine months, perhaps year, we too were frustrated by the lack of correlation between our ideals of Peace Corps Experience and the "real thing". It was when we decided that a Peace Corps experience was a very personal, person to person rather than country to country, experience that we relaxed and became effective in our role as Peace Corps Volunteers in education serving in Malawi, Africa.

For us, there was a definite job to be done. We were desperately needed to teach in Malawi's secondary schools. Our conflict at first was feeling we weren't fulfilling Peace Corps ideals because we weren't out initiating great works on our own. Later we found that contributing in ways other than teaching had to come naturally, out of relations with the local people and realization of their needs. This can't come "over night."

It is this person to person quality of Peace Corps that we feel "works". This is what Peace Corps is all about. Peace Corps isn't digging wells and erecting schools.

Rather than dwell into many of Hammond's points we disagree with, we wish only to reveal that Peace Corps is a different experience for each volunteer. It can be generally good, bad, stimulating, deflating, selfish or unselfish. But, any experience, regardless of its overall taste, is bound to have some flavor of all these.

Though we didn't "move any mountains", we feel something meaningful happened between us and people of Malawi.

Steve and Mary Ullrich
Grad Student; U. of Idaho

Arg radicals

Dear Mr. Kirk:
Editor, The Argonaut:

This was promising to be just another gaudy campaign with sickly posters scattered all over the place for someone else to pick up until you opened your big mouth to bad-mouth three of the candidates for Senate.

Where they had made little difference to me, I'm much more concerned about their ideas and what they'd like to see done in the way of Campus affairs. Their qualifications seem to me to be the important thing to be considered and from the looks of things the only thing they lack is a recommendation from "Who's Who among American Radicals, Leftists, Arsonists and Saboteurs."

Bill Davis
Pi Kappa Alpha
P.S. Maybe they'd have enough power to throw you and your brand of the Idaho Ragonaut into the trash.

Editor happy?

Editor:
I was so glad to see that the Argonaut is not taking sides in the forthcoming election (see "Perspective 71: That old political bag of tricks" Arg 3/2/71).

Maybe the U of I students should elect the staff of the Idaho Argonaut to the A.S.U.I. Senate. In doing so we would be able to see the editor of the Argonaut happy for once.

Nancy Bithell
Pi Beta Phi

Lib disappointing

Editor, The Argonaut:
I was greatly disturbed when I read Linda Fullmer's article, "Dedicated Mother Gone", in the February 19th issue of The Argonaut. Having had a week to digest it and gather my thoughts, I would like to respond to the article.

I was always taught in my college writing classes to write about things with which I was intimately familiar, and to leave alone those subjects about which I knew nothing. It's good advice, Miss Fullmer. That article was hardly an intelligent observation of today's wife and mother, or of the institution of marriage. Since I am both a wife and a mother, I feel that my following remarks are perhaps a little more qualified than those of Miss Fullmer.

There is a recurring theme throughout Miss Fullmer's article and that is that the family, marriage, perhaps even the world, owes Mom a living. She doesn't have to do anything to earn it. Well, the

World doesn't revolve around mother.

I think mothers have a great deal to do with making the world go round, but they do it quietly with the love of their husbands, children and friends as ample reward. Mother is a member of this society, and in return for that privilege she has certain duties to perform. It is her job to see to it that her home is free from threats to her family's well-being, whether those threats are staff germs or cross words. Blessed is she who does the housework with a light heart. Why not—it's better than doing it grudgingly. After all, it's for her family. What ever happened to a woman's pride in her home and in her ability to keep it cheerful, clean and secure? Miss Fullmer would have us believe that this kind of woman no longer exists. That just isn't true. The women Miss Fullmer writes about must form a group of a select few who have singled themselves out to be self-persecuted martyrs. Why, I can't imagine when being a woman can be the most wonderful thing in the world.

As for the respected frontier mother, I agree; she was respected and deservedly so. However, just because we don't have to do all the chores great-grandma did doesn't mean that we can't be just as respected and just as admired providing we, too, deserve it. We cannot allow ourselves to become lazy, bored and boring. Sitting around in a messy house feeling mis-used, unloved and unappreciated is a great way to earn respect. You don't get something for nothing; you have to work for and earn what you want. As most husbands work for and earn the where-with-all to provide for the basic needs of his family, so wives must work to provide a happy, secure home for her family. Granted it's hard work, but I feel certain that most women are equal to the task.

Toward the end of the article, Miss Fullmer states that "marriage needs to be redesigned as an agreement between two people not one and a half." There is nothing wrong with the marriage contract. It's the attitude of the people who enter into it that needs to be changed. Miss Fullmer seems to have forgotten the woman's role in marriage. She is one-half of a partnership and she must live up to that. Marriage doesn't put a lock on a woman's mind. Neither does it take anything from her. Rather it allows her to become the complete woman she couldn't be before. But, it's up to her to make herself the kind of person who merits the respect and admiration she desires. Marriage doesn't keep a woman from being an intelligent, well-read, active member of society; it's the apathy of the woman herself that does.

Surely, Miss Fullmer's conclusion for a college coed is a sad one. Marriage should be something to look forward to with great happiness and excitement. It is never an empty experience if the people involved are mature enough to recognize their own faults and are willing to work together to make of themselves the whole, complete personalities they couldn't be alone.

Reconsider, Miss Fullmer, and do some self-analyzing. The lot of a wife isn't the desperate trap you think it to be. It takes great strength and peace of mind to be a woman, wife and mother. By your article I can see that you have a lot of growing up to do before you merit the title.

Respectfully,
Mrs. Stephen P. Mealey
wife, mother of 3

I am the wife of a 2nd degree Senior in Wildlife Biology at U of I. I also hold a B.A. degree from University of Vermont in Speech and Hearing Therapy and have nearly completed work toward a 2nd degree in elementary education.

Candidates for President, Vice president express views



MARY RUTH MANN—PRESIDENT

I see two major issues of concern to the ASUI in the coming year. First, how to use the authority and power that we now have to its greatest advantage; and second, to expand our authority and expertise into areas where students are governed but have no authority to act.

To utilize our current authority we must organize our input and make use of all channels available. There are many problems we can substantially influence if we will do the research necessary to take independent action or to demand action on the part of the university. In housing and food service as with the bookstore, there is no justification for university involvement except as a provider of services to students—currently a serious question.

The answers are not in saying that we should have authority to run problem areas. Answers are in finding the financial and administrative solutions for changing programs to meet student needs. These answers may or may not indicate stu-

Mary Ruth Mann

dent control. Academic advisement, counseling, information services, off-campus housing and consumer services are all areas in which we can be decisive if we organize and educate student input.

Services need order

The ASUI, too, must get its "student services in order." Programs for legal advice, low cost day care, consumer information, cooperative programming with living groups, matching funds for student projects that benefit the student body and community volunteer programs are all concepts that are more valid than past kinds of services.

We must also organize our voices in academics. For several years we have been gaining scattered representation on curriculum and academic policy making committees, but we have not yet made organized use of this representation to significantly affect student complaints. An academic council of the ASUI can be a large part of the answer.

As far as gaining concrete authority in current problem areas, there are two directions ASUI can move. The first is toward community government and a representative vote in university policy making. To establish this system will require the faculty to give up a measure of its "absolute policy control" on campus.

An alternative

If this direction does not prove successful, an alternative is for the Associated Students to incorporate and develop their own programs for student controlled professional services and for new methods of influencing university policy as a lobby and pressure group.

My priority for next year is to effectively utilize present means of influence, as we develop plans for expansion of our capabilities through community governance or incorporation.



STEVE RUSSELL—PRESIDENT

Student apathy. Why not? Students should hardly be expected to support their own student government until it can exert positive and meaningful authority within the university and Moscow community to cope with actual student problems.

Each year around election time the same old out-worn slogans are embraced by the candidates as fashionable solutions for the ASUI. None of these slogans should be presumptively opposed, however, if they've been repeated year after year why do they still remain as problems unsolved?

During the past year student needs have again been ignored. Why? Because the out-worn slogans pertain to areas of university governance where students have little or no authority to promote change. Consequently the ASUI has aligned itself along the philosophy of student service areas (i.e. Argonaut, Gem, KUOI, Issues & Forums, Coffeehouse, Recreation areas, etc.) and essentially ignored the questions asked over and over again:

—What about the "student" bookstore?

Steve Russell

—What about student control of the disbursement of the student athletic fees (\$85,000 per year)?

—What about student participation concerning fees and fee increases?

—What of the greater need of student participation in curriculum planning and faculty hiring, evaluation and tenure?

—What about the proposed \$400 state tuition fee for residents?

—What about possible sales tax exemptions for food and textbooks?

—What about low-cost off-campus housing?

—What about negotiating better housing and food contracts with provisions for arbitration?

The initial step

The list is endless and repeated often. The initial step in becoming involved in these areas requires everyone asking themselves this question: "What areas of absolute student authority exist today?" All governance systems must revolve around the basic question of who within the institution has the authority. That answer is a simple one, not the students.

The ASUI should be demanding varying degrees of power in that process. An effective ASUI government must be judged in terms of its performance in reasonably expanding the student role in university decision-making.

In order to exert any effective authority the attitudes of the students will require something we'll call "altogether-ness." Students today spend almost every waking hour fighting amongst each other (i.e. ASUI leaders amongst themselves, one student group against another, the Argonaut with the ASUI, etc.).

The consequences of this type of a system is well known to all of us: disunity, dissatisfaction, division and apathy. This, in turn, as we have seen, results in either non-action or ineffective action when it comes to proposing any student measure to a higher authority (i.e. Board of Regents) Think about it!

G.D. "Oscar" Martin

Editor's note: There are two personalities involved in the name G. D. "Oscar" Martin. Oscar is a dog. G. D. Martin is a person. The following statement is Oscar's statement, not G. D. Martin's. The picture is also of Oscar, as Martin refused to pose. However, it has been decided that Oscar is not eligible to run for president. Therefore, at election time, a vote for Oscar is actually a vote for G. D. Martin.

G.D. "OSCAR" MARTIN—PRESIDENT

Over two-thirds of our campus population walk on four feet. Oppressed — Arise! What are dogs but students on a lower scale of evolution. Down with Bullshit.

Up with free food, free work, free sex, free smiles, free sun, free moon, free love, free school, free music, free wine, free living, free campus.



Tom Slayton

I would continue my efforts in steering the conversion of old Hays and Forney Halls into low-cost housing. I would also hope to continue pushing the City Fathers into enacting a long-overdue minimal housing code. I have yet to see or hear any of the other candidates, in any of the races, appear before the City Council and urge the passage of the code. It is my hope that an up-to-date listing and a comparison of all available off-campus housing can be prepared.

Constitutional amendments

I urge you to vote for the three constitutional amendments. These would allow a greater flexibility within the government and, possibly, a new avenue of advancing a more effective student voice and control.

The removal of the constitutional inclusion of the position of Attorney General can be the first step in the direction of retaining a lawyer for the ASUI. This lawyer could explore the advantages and disadvantages of partial incorporation of the ASUI, handle all legal questions before the ASUI and between the Board of Regents and the Associated Students.

I envision as within my role as chairman of the senate to act as a restraining force with regard to many of the requests for project funding throughout the year. I would hope to instill some kind of consistent budget philosophy in the members of the senate. This would benefit both the senate and those requesting funding. The latter would know roughly what their chances are of obtaining funding. The senate's job would be facilitated as they could put each request into its proper perspective.

No promises

I also see my job as one of prompting the Senate into establishing student control of the Athletic Complex and moving into areas of tenure (what happened to Tony Skrbek last spring must never happen again). I cannot and do not make any promises that we—all of us together—can accomplish these things within the next year. I wish that we could.

Time to spend: 31 credits to complete before I receive my B.A. in Political Science.

GPA: 3.76

Experience (this year only): ASUI Senator, have chaired the senate several times in the vice president's absence, Campus Affairs, Athletic Study Commission, Chairman of Code of Conduct Committee, Vice president of Pi Gamma Mu, member of Blue Key and ROTC Military Affairs Committee.



TOM SLAYTON—VICE PRESIDENT

Because of the respective duties of the ASUI president and vice president, it is more important that they are able to work together in order to accomplish anything during their terms of office. Partially due to this point, I feel you should vote for the only ticket that has been formed: the Mann-Slayton ticket. We feel that we can offer you not only a balanced and strong student government, but also an experienced one.

I am making only one promise—one that I know that I can deliver—I will work for you. Last year, as in many years past, a lot of campaign promises were made and few were kept. I contributed my fair share in continuing my batting average, but no more. After a year on the senate, I have become more aware of just what things are politically possible within this year.

Greg Heitman

One of the most serious problems that the ASUI has faced during the past few years is the lack of time on the part of the elected officers. Throughout the year the student government is faced with problems that require the undivided attention of the president or vice-president. Unfortunately, it has been impossible for past officials to devote the necessary time because of the class load that each has been required to handle in addition to the work load of the office. If I'm elected I'll be able to fill this gap. As a graduate student, I won't have to take a heavy class load and I'll be a full time vice-president for the ASUI.

I view the job of vice president as two-fold, part legislative and part administrative. As Chairman of Communications Board, which is the agency responsible for the policy decisions for the Argonaut, KUOI, Gem of the Mountains, Graphic Arts department, Amython, the Handbook, and the Calendar, I feel that I have the experience necessary to handle the legislative part of the vice-presidency. Having served as ASUI Attorney General, Director of the ASUI Department of Communications, and 18 different committees, both student-faculty and entirely student, I feel that I have gained the necessary experience in the administrative field.

Old problem

An old problem that is still with us is housing. University housing officials must become responsive to the legitimate desires of the tenants. Just as landlords must maintain the quality of apartments in order to keep them filled so must the University undertake to improve their living quarters. Perhaps, one solution that we could investigate is the formation of an arbitration board consisting of students from each of the housing centers and members of the Housing Office.

As I view this campaign, I see four major issues that I would like to discuss at this time. Although the issues may change in context during the year, these are issues that are immediately facing the student government. Foremost among these is the visitation proposal. It is essential that



the Regents are approached in a positive manner on this delicate issue in their April meeting. The slightest slip on the part of the ASUI could mean defeat for this proposal. It is also essential, in my mind, that the concept of living group autonomy during the implementation phase of visitation be maintained.

Another problem that is closely related to the housing situation is the present meal ticket plan. This is proving to be entirely unsatisfactory. New plans must be developed to cope with the cafeteria system. One proposal that should be investigated is the addition of the costs of the bond covenants on to the room contracts and turning the cafeterias into voluntary restaurant style.

Certainly, housing problems are not only related to on campus housing. The off campus people have been plagued with substandard housing at exorbitant rates for many years. The ASUI must push for the adoption of an adequate building code for Moscow in order to bring off campus housing up to par. We must also look for ways to bring the cost of housing into perspective with the quality of the individual residence. Perhaps a "Renter's Union" would be one way to solve this problem.

today

Voting procedure to be different

In the upcoming ASUI Senate election a different system of voting procedure will be used according to Ron Ball, ASUI senator.

In the new semi-preferential system each voter will be able to cast nineteen points altogether with 4 points going to his first choice, 3 points going to his second, 2 points going to his third choice, and ten possible single points to be distributed among the rest of the candidates if the voter so chooses.

Each voter will get to vote for 13 senate members, and they could give 1 point to each choice — though they are not encouraged to do this, said Ball.

This system retains the advantage of preferential balloting in representing minority groups, Ball continued. It is also a system that is known to the student body and closely follows the system that has worked in the past.

It is also consistent with a random sample of last years ballots which showed that usually complete ballots were cast. If the ballot was complete, its preference listing seemed only to carry through the first couple of choices.

This new system eliminates much of the effectiveness of block balloting and lets the voter cast a ballot that doesn't require to give 13 times as many points to one candidate as he does another.

Classes are dismissed today so that all members of the university community may attend the Borah Symposium.

The first phase of a firearms safety and marksmanship course will be given today from 7-9 p.m. and tomorrow from 9-11 a.m. in the basement of Memorial Gym.

The course is open to those between the ages of 12 and 19. Participants may use their own .22 calibre rifle, which must be brought to the sessions in a gun case or scabbard. Rifles for others will be furnished.

The remainder of the course will be given March 12, 19 and 20. All 10 hours must be attended in order to complete the course.

Students may register at the first session. For further information, call the Army ROTC at 882-4591.

TOMORROW

The SUB Film "Bridge Over the River Kwai" will not be shown tonight at 7 and 9 p.m. in the SUB. The film originally set for Friday and Saturday will be shown Saturday and Sunday evenings at 7 and 9 p.m.

THIS WEEK

Upham Hall is sponsoring a smoker Sunday at 6:30 p.m. in the hall lounge. ASUI candidates will be given an opportunity to speak and all students who would like to hear them are invited to attend.

Elk River will present a post-Symposium concert Sunday in the SUB Ballroom 7 to 10 p.m. The concert is sponsored by the Modern Republicans. Admission will be \$1 per person.

Mosaic, the Residence Hall Honorary, is accepting applications for new members. Membership is based on scholastic achievement, hall participation, and campus activities. Applications are available from hall advisors and presidents or the SUB Information Desk.

They may be returned to Dave Wilcox, Snow Hall or to a hall president.

Terry Crawford

This space is blank because the candidate apparently does not care enough about presenting his ideas to the scrutiny of the entire student body to submit his views or picture to the Argonaut. The Argonaut is the main voice candidates have for contacting those students off-campus who, incidentally, constitute almost half of the student body; this candidate does not appear to care about the votes of these individuals.

SUB film rescheduled

The SUB Film "Bridge Over the River Kwai" originally scheduled for Friday and Saturday night, will be shown Saturday and Sunday at 7 and 9 p.m. in the SUB.

SUNDAY EVENING DANCE

—featuring—

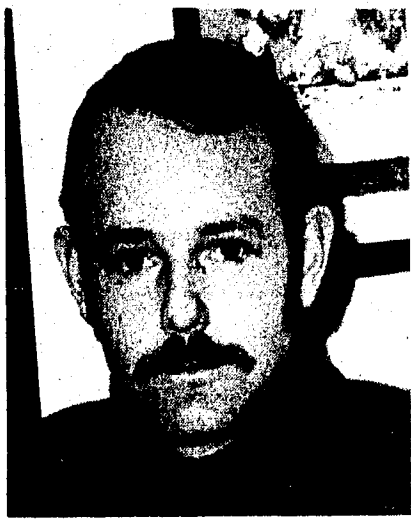
ELK RIVER

Sunday, March 7

7-10 p.m.

SUB Ballroom
Admission \$1

19 candidates vie for ASUI senate positions



Tom Hawksworth

forced to meet the demands of its readers. This subscription could be met in a number of ways. At any rate, our paper must be put in a position to represent the majority of students. And not to provide the old staff of the Buffalo Free Press with a new home, where the entire student body is compelled to pay for their ramblings.

No day care

It is not in the area of the University to provide Day-care Centers, Dog Obedience Schools, Abortion or Draft Counseling. Day-care Centers, etc., should be taken care of in the private sector of the community. The state of Idaho has the licensing ability and the requirements for establishing these services and it is the University's sole function to provide the students with an education. The University should not expand what services that it now provides into these areas.

RIGHT ON! Old Hays and Forney Halls! It is my opinion that apartment style housing for both married and single students is the best form of living situation on campus. We need more of this brand of housing and the funds should be found to expand it.

The sorest spot among many students is the prices at the University of Idaho's Regents' Bookstore. As a beginning, I will attempt to reduce the textbook prices by a minimum of 4 per cent. Also for possible elimination, is the \$20,000 or so in scholarships from the Bookstore that is reflected in the lack of lower prices.

Parking

Last but not least, is the problem of parking on campus. The most noticeable disregard for this student problem is the creation of a park behind the SUB. I will advocate that this area be turned into student parking for the benefit of many Greeks and independents alike.

Perhaps, when the students elect a senate made up of senators that accomplish something worthwhile, the need to push students into activity will cease. Students will work for, and with, an organization that produces results. I urge those active students to now vote and vote for a working senate.

This is my first venture into politics and it is prompted by what I feel is a lack of student representation in the ASUI and other areas. For example, I feel that the ASUI does not totally represent the student body and should concern itself only with campus issues that affect our education. As a senator, I would advocate that the ASUI be put on a voluntary basis, not the arbitrary system that it is now, especially regarding ASUI membership fees. This way, we would know exactly how representative the decisions of our University government are.

One of the major factors pertaining to my running was the unrepresentative and deteriorating trend of the Argonaut. Our school paper is the only major link to the University's effete intellectual Establishment. Unfortunately, if the Arg continues to sink into the morass of degeneracy, that link, as small as it is, will soon disappear. I firmly believe it is vitally important that something be done as soon as possible.

One solution, among many, would be to put the Arg on a subscription basis. This way, our paper would be rightly

Bill Fitzgerald

My name is Bill Fitzgerald. For the last year I have been Political Editor of the Idaho Argonaut. In this capacity I have attended virtually every meeting of the ASUI senate, Campus Affairs, Faculty Council, and General Faculty. I am well acquainted with the issues, personalities and mechanics of the system of government at the U of I.

After studying the issues and people in the ASUI government and University government, I am convinced that no "quickie" answers exist to solve the problems that face students at the U of I.

Areas need attention

There are, however, a series of areas that I believe need to receive immediate attention by ASUI senators and all student body leaders.

1. The concept of community government should be developed into a structure and actively endorsed and supported by the senate. This is, to me, a very important goal because it would give students a voting determination over the academic side of their life at the U of I.

2. The ASUI senate should get out of the administration of student government and concentrate on policies. During the last year the equivalent of more than a month's worth of senate meetings was taken up by minor transfers of funds within ASUI administrative departments and other minor administrative matters.

3. The entire academic calendar should be studied.

Self-determination needed

4. A visitation program based on self-determination by each living group should be a major goal of the senate. In other words, I believe that ASUI senators should work for a visitation program in which each living group decides what type of visitation program it wants.

5. The ASUI senators should work for extreme revisions of the dormitory food program. At present the concept behind the ABC plan is that the points on each plan are the equi-



Doug Jones

The ASUI senate has had problems this past year. I am running for the senate because I have worked in student government for the past two years and have the experience to help solve these problems and provide the more effective, responsive student government we need at Idaho.

I believe one of the things that student government should work for this year is the creation of an academic senate. An academic senate should be composed of representatives from each college in the university and should be selected by the students in each college. This senate could devote its whole time to the area of academics and provide much greater student influence in curriculum planning, teacher evaluation, tenuring, and hiring and firing of instructors.

Community government

A second area that student government should focus attention on is community government. There should be one governing body for the whole university composed of students, administration, faculty, and staff.

Through this form of government better cooperation and communication could be developed between the various parts of the university and with the Moscow community.

Plan to be presented

There has been a committee studying this area for three years and a plan should be presented soon. It will then be the responsibility of student government to take this plan to the faculty and administration and work with them for implementation.

Visitation

Another matter affecting a great number of students is the proposed visitation program. This is an important step in the direction of allowing students more freedom to conduct their lives as they see fit. This program has been well planned to allow maximum freedom for the individual living group by setting basic limitations and permitting each

Stan Curtis

But if the senate is to be effective in representing the students, the students will have to make commitments on their part too. To facilitate this, the channels of communication, although they do presently exist, could be improved, for example, by allowing the living groups to select their representative senators instead of he selecting the group.

In this manner, the living groups would be making a commitment in their representation, hopefully resulting in more interest and better communication between the people and their government. This exchange of ideas is essential and representation of my living groups is a campaign promise that can and will be fulfilled.

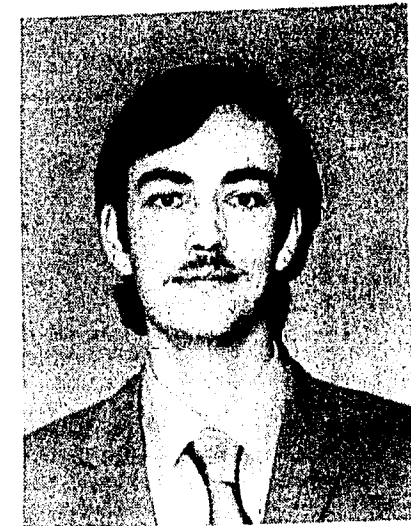
More involved

Nearly everyone agrees that student government should get more involved in determining curriculum, that students should know and determine where their fees go and that the "in loco parentis" policy should be annihilated, but these are all long range programs which will evolve with proper research.

There are two changes that could be instituted fairly easily, however, that I think would benefit the campus. These are a draft counseling agency and a birth control information center. At an institute for higher learning these are both areas to which college students should have access and facilities that could readily be made available perhaps through the law school and the infirmary.

Changes

These are some of the ideas, some of the changes that I would like to see made, but I welcome any suggestions, even criticism, and if elected will work specifically to present those of my constituency. In closing, I would like to re-emphasize the fact that we do have a democratic student government and as students we all have responsibilities to that government. At least come to the polls and voice a preference for your representatives, hopefully Stan Curtis as senator.



Doug Oppenheimer

Community government and an academic senate are two ideas I would like to see put into effect at the University of Idaho. Community government is a concept that would involve students, faculty and administration deciding on changes in the university instead of just faculty and administration. Issues coming before this council could range from the problem with the food service in the halls to the parking situation on campus.

An academic senate is another area that has been sorely neglected and should be created by the new senate. This academic senate would act on anything to do with academic policy and would consist of representatives from each of the colleges on campus.

By creating these two new areas in student government I think the senate would be accomplishing two things. First, they would be giving students a say where they previously had none or very little; and second, they would be improving communications between students, faculty and administration.



Mert Mount

First, let me state some facts: 1. The average ASUI student will not read past the first two paragraphs of my presentation. 2. This article is a summation of my thoughts upon student government both present and future (if elected). 3. Those ideas which I support will be initiated provided I am elected.

"A student who will work for what he believes in" is a summation of my character and platform. The question would naturally arise, "What is it that Mount believes in?"

The planks of my platform consist of decisions based on fact, not personal bias; a senate consisting of policy makers and not administrators; communication with the people, and representing more than No. 1; abandonment of the excess bureaucratic fat of the ASUI organization; reevaluation of ASUI money priorities, and decentralization of ASUI administration.

Senate must delegate

The senate (in order to be more than a hen house) must delegate authority to its chairmen and committees. This would free those 13 senators to act as senators, not administrators. One freshman political science student realizes that the separation of administrators and policy makers is necessary for the proper function of a representative government.

This raises another problem with the present senate. That is, of representation: the lack of communication between the ASUI officers and the students of the University of Idaho was most evident this year.

I hope the students who are reading this, question those former plastic fronted student politicians who ooze honey and acid from their lips. The time is now to raise questions,

Mel Fisher

"In a time when formal education plays a very significant part in your future accomplishments, and when student opinion is playing an ever increasing role in determining what kind of institutional education you will be receiving, it is now time for student government to operate with these intentions in mind. In the past the ineffectiveness of student government has been self-evident. Now with more emphasis on the interests of the individual student, student government has found a definite purpose and goal."



Holly Aldridge

My major concern for the coming year is the attaining and spending of money in the University system. I feel the students should know why and where their money is spent. Lately several questions have been raised as to some funding of land and land developments. For instance, why should one small parking lot that holds little more than 50 cars and has potholes two feet deep, cost \$176,000? Also the Student Bookstore, which the regents own and make a nice profit on, should show why it makes such a profit and show just cause for their high prices.

Other areas

Other areas which I am concerned about include recreation, students within the academic unit, housing, and a strong student government.

Recreation should not be slighted. I think room should always be left for it on campus. The majority of the student body is interested in recreation and therefore they should be able to pursue that interest.

As the students pay for a great deal of the functioning of the university, I believe they should have more say in this functioning. There should be students on the committees and/or boards to hire and fire instructors, to grant tenure and on all curriculum committees. Perhaps this way the students can be better satisfied because they helped set up the academic requirements themselves.

Housing an issue

Housing is an issue every year but I feel we are beginning to make something of a dent. I think we should work with the city council to set up a housing code for off-campus living. Also to appeal to more on-campus living I think there should be dorms in the form of small apartments set aside for men and women of 20 or 21 years of age and over.



I think the students should look into perhaps building something to this effect and have it student owned. I feel that each living group should also be able to set their own visitation rules with perhaps one or two men and women living groups without visitation for those who desire such.

Student government

Finally, I would like to see the creation of a student government. I feel at this time we have such, no student government. The students really don't have the power to govern themselves. I would hope that the senate could really work on this and come up with a feasible, working ASUI, not the farce full of apathy that it has become. I ask that the students show their support of student government and get out and vote for a strong senate.

instead of at a later date. Vote wisely or don't vote at all, and if you don't vote, don't bitch.

Abilities pledged

If elected, I pledge all my efforts and abilities to the project of laying the foundation of a system of government which will be lasting and not just based upon a year to year existence.

I realize, and I hope the voters realize, that the next year will not be a very fruitful one when concerning gross legislation or leaps in student progress, but it will be a year of building the firm foundation for structures such as community government and a student voice in academics.

Here's a look at the stand of the candidates

Chris Smith

Student government at the University of Idaho has made great strides over the past several years in becoming a relevant and respected force in the university. It has established itself as the student's voice with faculty, administration, and the Board of Regents.

The job that is now ahead of student government is to use its position to speak out forcefully on the student's behalf about the issues that affect the way we live as students.

If I am elected to the senate, there are several areas that I hope to work on.

Student government must take a positive stand against tuition, and student fee increases. University of Idaho students are already bearing too great a financial burden, and cannot afford a student fee increase.

Employment center needed

As a student service, the ASUI should establish a student employment center to aid students in finding part-time jobs both on and off campus.

All students at the University of Idaho pay the same fees to help support student government, and I believe that freshman involvement in student government should be encouraged.

More students should become involved in the curriculum planning and tenuring processes of their colleges and departments.

Opportunities need investigating

Additional recreational opportunities need to be investigated, and students should have a greater voice in the use of the new athletic complex so that it will be available for general campus recreation.

Our campus must be planned with the student's convenience in mind. Student government should speak for the students on issues such as campus parking, and new construction.



Useless restrictions on student living, where they still exist, should be removed. Visitation should become an accomplished fact, and the university should assume the role of a landlord renting rooms to students. Improvements need to be made in the dormitory meal ticket system so students don't have to pay for meals they never eat.

Emergency loans

Student emergency loan funds must be made readily available next year because of the needs that will be brought on by the shortening of the summer vacation.

Most importantly, I believe, student government must be truly representative of the students. It must be available to students so that it can be used effectively to solve student problems.

Ed Morse

Student government at any college is certainly open to criticism and the senate is no exception. Rather than pointing out mistakes I shall propose areas in which I feel student government should be working more intently.

There is a need for reorganization in student government so matters can be taken care of by people who are most closely associated with the problem and those who have the knowledge to deal with it. In other words, the senate should concern itself with matters of policy and budgeting and not of trivia.

We should also consider consolidating the senate, Campus Affairs, and Faculty Council into a University Senate. This would eliminate much duplication of effort and expense and ensure equal representation for all parts of the campus community.

Idaho behind

Students need more representation in academic areas. Idaho, I feel, is several years behind the other western universities in academic reform. Freshmen and sophomores should be able to take classes pass-fail. All students should be able to repeat courses and not have the grades averaged.

Students should be voting member of tenure committees and administrative and instructional personnel selection committees. Students need to establish rapport with all parts of the campus and be well represented in its internal affairs.

Also, student government should strive for more control over student funds and fewer regulations over living groups. It's hard to claim we have a student bookstore (Who claims it?) when it operates under the auspices of the Great Sovereign Bird commonly known as the Board of Regents.

Profits drive Regents

It is regrettable that they are so blindly driven by the profit motive as the prices in the bookstore would exemplify.



To counteract these and other areas of fiscal policy now dictated by the administration, I propose incorporating the ASUI so we can lessen the administration's control over us. Many student bodies at major universities have found this a satisfactory alternative.

Lastly, I think student government is only as representative as are those students who participate in it. I favor a mature, responsible and straight-forward approach to the problems at this university and feel that the previously mentioned problems, while constituting general areas, are goals toward which we should strive, but are not changes that can be made quickly or arbitrarily.

I have been involved in student government on this campus and at the college I previously attended and if elected, will perform to the best of my ability.

Robie Russell

for the area. After that the areas would run their own affairs.

This would allow the senate to devote itself to representing students and solving their problems.

Another major problem of student government is its lack of continuity. When one group of senators steps down and another steps up, there is no continuity. Senators (and anyone in the ASUI, for that matter) have no training programs to acquaint them with our system of student government and the avenues of communication. An average of three months is lost rediscovering channels.

Senate too involved

Finally, the senate is too involved with personal politics. Bills are passed or defeated not on their merit, need or priority but on the personal opinions of the senators.

There has been talk of doing away with student government altogether, but I don't think that is a solution. I propose that (1) the senate function as a check over autonomous areas, only approving their budgets and selecting their chairmen, (2) a training program be instituted for all ASUI personnel to acquaint them with procedures, their personal responsibilities and channels of communication and (3) the senate develop a philosophy of budgeting what is compatible with interests and needs of the students and organize a system of priorities in regard to ASUI funds and programs.

The senate should try to solve the Bookstore issue, create a legal aid service, settle the meal ticket question and provide more services for off-campus students.

It may sound hoaky—but I'm for Idaho. This is a good institution but I think we can make it even better if we all work together for the common good.

I have served as chairman of Coffeehouse, am a member of SUB Board and had a 3.3 grade point last semester.



ROBIE RUSSELL—SENATE

I think we can all accept the fact that student government has been unresponsive to student needs. The questions we must ask are: why has it been unresponsive and what can we do to change it?

Student government, and in particular, the senate, has been unresponsive to student needs because it hasn't really concerned itself with most of them. Instead, the senate spends its time pouring over minor budget matters and small administrative details which should be left to the committees which know them best. What the senate should do is approve each area's budget and select a committee chairman



Jane Anderson

I'm worried about housing. It seems that the university is developing a philosophy on apartment style living with the university in the role of a landlord. Well, in that case, how long before visitation and alcohol on campus? Will the National Greek corporations butt the idea? And by the way, just what legal status does the Greek have? These are questions and problems I'm already working on and want to conclude in the best interests of the student.

And, of course, the Bookstore. Do the Regents thoroughly understand student feeling against the prices and use of the profits?

Other things for a candidate like me to worry about are philosophic questions. Should student government get involved with statements on national politics? Do Black students deserve some room of their own or not (I think they do) and if so how do they get it with the least amount of hassle?

I am also worried about keeping my grades up and making some money and having a decent social life. Hopefully voters realize the candidates don't have a special amount of time to play politics with, but are only below average in apathy. Ideally, ASUI officers would be full-time representatives, but they can't therefore there'll be no absurd campaign promises from me. I know what projects I'm committed to now and I know what I've done. If I wasn't jazzed about this stuff, I wouldn't run.

The only things I really feel like saying at this point in the campaign is that I will definitely work on getting a program set up next year to relieve the pressure both on candidates and voters, during the campaign (and pre-midterm test) week.

One last worry—will I get elected? I think I'm a darn honest candidate (except that once I charged two photo copies of class notes to the senate which I have paid for since writing this) and do have experience.



Rick Hoyle

For most ASUI students our campus government does not seem close to them. It is not a process in which they can feel welcome. It is, instead, viewed as distant, composed of individuals making decisions for them, yet always without them. In order to have an effective student government, the students must feel that the system is listening to them. The solution to the problem is obvious—make student government responsible to the students.

There are three things which I would like to see student government accomplish during the coming year:

1. Increase the organization and efficiency of student government while at the same time increasing student power and the student voice. Take the pettiness out of student government and transfer its energies into developing and improving areas which will be more beneficial to the students. For example in the academic area, the government could represent the students' feelings on curriculum changes, such as pass-fail courses for freshmen and sophomores, more pass-fail courses for juniors and seniors, when repeating a course, receiving the second grade instead of the average of the two grades, making changes in college and university required courses, offering more classes which students feel are important or relevant, and surveying student opinion on relinquishing finals week.

New attitude

2. Student government must develop a new attitude toward itself and present a new image to the students. It must act as a representative of the students and solicit the wishes and interests of the students, not speaking and acting in place of the students. A senator can also be more of a true representative of the students by merely acting like a student. He doesn't need to put himself above other students and act as though he were a professional politician. A senator must present a student image which shouldn't be difficult since he is a student.

3. Developing a more efficient recruitment program which is representative of the total associated student body.

Todd Eberhard

Visits with living groups, off-campus students and campus organizations have emphasized the fact that when the Senate is truly a representative body the ASUI is more effective in fulfilling its purposes. I, therefore, stand strongly in favor of individual living group appearances by Senators. Students will become interested as the ASUI government represents the students in what they want.

The ASUI stands for one concept in my mind — representation. Representation is the basic premise of the ASUI's existence. It begins with individual contact, gathering opinions and ideas from students. The Senate then acts on those concepts, plus introducing additional material by itself.

The Senate and the students can best be represented if they have a representative they respect, fill him in on the details of their concerns, be willing to accept decisions he makes, and listen carefully to his reports.

The Senate should continue promulgating new ideas that will strengthen existing organizations and committees. One good strong committee working for the Senate is better than 18 different committees that seldom if ever report to the Senate.

Voting system should go

Specifically, I am in favor of eliminating the preferential vote system of electing Senators. It serves no end, except to cause concern over formation of block candidacy. One vote for each of 13 candidates would allow good candidates that don't have block support to be elected on an equal basis with those who do.

As Idaho continues to face promotion programing difficulties, the students will be increasingly effected. Presently, there is no one agency or person that correlates any university publicity program. To encourage attendance to Idaho, one effective agency must be established to "pull-together" often overlapping and detrimental promotion programs. The president's office is now considering possible solutions, and if we as students want a better image of the University, we must endeavor to accomplish that goal.

No picture available

for ASUI senate on various campaign issues

Colleen Bakken



start with problems like this we can eventually work into off-campus housing and a restaurant type of food service.

The ASUI also should be more concerned with academics. Students should be on tenure committees, curriculum committees, College Deans selection committees and hiring and firing of instructors. The ASUI should also have access to the evaluation forms of instructors and should be able to publish them so that students would be able to choose their instructors.

General budget guidelines

I endorse the budget philosophy of "the most good for the most people." The Senate should set up general guidelines for the budget. Of course, strict priorities are impossible because each bill must be considered individually to determine the individual merit of each program.

I oppose fee increases and in-state tuition. These are examples of a very restrictive tax aimed at too narrow a populace to be truly effective on a long term basis. The ASUI must continue to oppose moves by the governmental agencies to further limit the number of students who are financially able to attend Idaho's institutions of higher education.

My past experience in the ASUI includes Fresh Advisory Council, Administrative Vice President Selection Committee, Freshman Orientation Evaluation Committee and one year on the abolition of women's hours. In addition, I have attended these committees during the past few months: Campus Affairs Committee, Faculty Council and the University Curriculum Committee's subcommittee on Academic Requirements.

Idealism and the search for "truth and justice" most certainly has its place in the ASUI. However, before the Senate can work with idealism it must start to be a functional body providing the basic services that students desire and need. The student government must become responsive to these needs.

The ASUI needs to be concerned with problems like food service. In the dorms, the A, B, and C tickets are not working out. The Senate should work to end price discrimination. All tickets should not run out at the end of the month. If we

Roy Eiguren

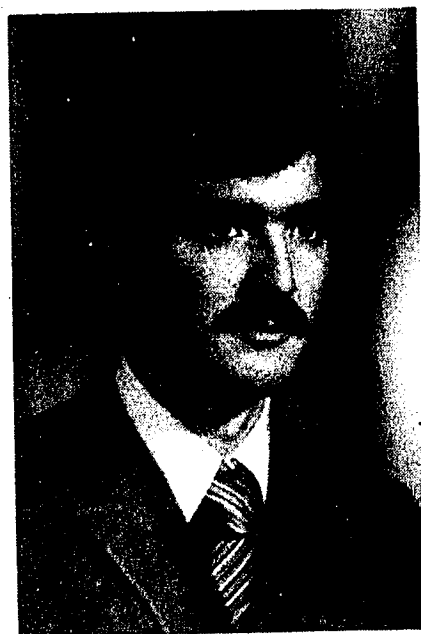
During this campaign, the question that has been asked me the most is "What has, and what can student government do for me?" The reply can only be that student government at Idaho can do very little for students in the areas that concern them the most. The ASUI is nothing more than a large service organization, giving the students little more than a paper, a yearbook (at times), a radio station, and a number of activities.

I would hope that the answer to the above question would be a great deal different in the coming years. Student government is capable of being a dynamic force on this campus provided that it has the leadership to direct its activities in new and different directions. It's time for the ASUI senate to be concerned less about trivial administrative matters and become involved in matters that directly concern students such as academics.

As a member of the Campus Affairs committee, I've had the opportunity to work with fellow students and with members of the faculty on matters such as housing, parking, student insurance costs and fee schedules. The faculty members of this committee have treated the student members with respect and courtesy. Student opinion was never stifled.

Community government needed

From my experience on this committee, I feel that this University can, and must, have some sort of community government within the next few years. A University community government would consist of faculty, students, and administrators working together, attempting to solve the problems of this University.



I would like to thank everyone who has helped in my campaign. I've found many students who share my concerns for a better University of Idaho. I sincerely believe that together, we will solve our problems and make this a truly great university.

Ryan Wuthrich

I endorse the Student Action Coalition platform. I believe that it is time the student government actively confronts those problems which face students.

I will work for the reevaluation of the student fee structure. We must demand that we get what we want with our fees. We must question the necessity of each fee.

Meal ticket change

Students living in the dorms should have the assurance that A and B meal tickets will be made transferrable from one period to another. I will work for this.

Students living in university housing must no longer be denied the same basic rights granted to every citizen living in a private dwelling.

Academic regulations are a concern to every student. We should have an active voice in determining departmental academic regulations, curricula and tenure. Student evaluations must become a main criteria for granting tenure. Through an academic senate, these goals can be realized.

Need machinery

Our whole government system has to be scrutinized. We need machinery which will provide for a freshman voice in university affairs. We need a way of assuring some degree of continuity in the senate. Finally, we have to force the student government to be responsive to us. One way of doing this is through split election of the senate. In this way too, new issues and new ideas can be focused before the students more often, giving all of us a greater chance to participate in the solving of issues confronting us.

I have faith in student government. I will work to make it work for you.



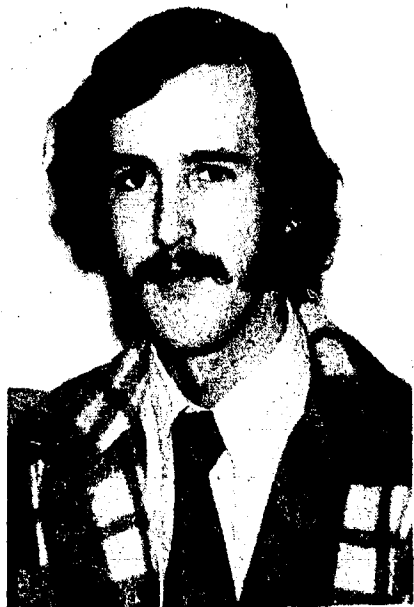
Steve Seale

My general platform is one that has been endorsed in some form or another by many of the candidates: students should have a voice in nearly all facets of their education — anything that concerns them. This means everything from visitation to the number of hours the SUB is open, but this is not my major concern. Academics is the key issue.

Because the academic area is what it's all about, I would like to propose the formation of an academic council. At another university I was vice-chairman of a council similar to the academic senate which has been proposed on this campus. Although it was effective, I am not proposing that one be formed at the U. of I.

Instead, I favor the establishment of an autonomous body, in addition to the Senate, composed of students elected from each college. Each council member would be responsible for the establishment of separate student-faculty committees in his department. These committees would be responsible for all academic problems, including credits, grading systems, curriculum, etc.

The U of I must continue its forward movement. This will be possible only if the student voice is heard. The academic council will provide the amplifier by which your voice will be heard.



Elizabeth Owens



come up with them. Then after careful thought and consideration, one must be able to apply these ideas to the proper situation at the right time. Only through proper application of ideas can worthwhile change be facilitated.

When you the voter are considering a candidate running for office this year, don't just examine his theory on the most important problem but find out how well thought-out his solutions are and how well he examines the ideas of others. In other words, don't look for a follow the leader "Thinker". Look for an individual thinker.

Now that you've picked a thinker, look for an activist, one with the ability to sell his ideas to others and get the ball rolling, so to speak.

Now that you've picked an activist thinker, pick one that will have the time and gumption to follow through.

How do you know if the candidate meets your specifications? Look at his past record and his previous accomplishments and combine them with his ambition for the future. Now if you like him, support him by voting on Tuesday and by continuing to support him after his election.

As a junior who has been active in various ways in campus affairs since my first week at college, I feel that I could fulfill the job as senator. I am running because I am excited and interested in the students on campus. There are a lot of new ideas for change being expressed in this campaign, many of which can be acted upon in the coming year. If elected, I, as will most of the candidates, will remain open to new ideas and will try to make decisions which will benefit the present student body as well as those of the future.

Everything is a product of change. As people change, ideas change, attitudes change, problems change, thus structures must change or fall by the wayside. Survival is the ability to change with time.

Change is necessary for the continuation of a functional governing body, thus the officials of that body must be open to new ideas which facilitate change. To be open is to want to and be able to examine all aspects of a new idea as well as

A.S.U.I. General Election SAMPLE BALLOT March 9, 1971 0000

VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE BY PLACING AN X AFTER THE NAME

PRESIDENT

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Terry Crawford | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mary Ruth Mann | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| G. D. "Oscar" Martin | <input type="checkbox"/> | Steve Russell | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Write-in | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

VICE-PRESIDENT

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Gregory Heitman | <input type="checkbox"/> | Tom Slayton | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Write-in | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

VOTE FOR SENATORS BY PREFERENCE.

First preference—4 Points; Second preference—3 Points; Third preference—2 Points; Fourth thru 13th preference—1 Point. Vote for 13 candidates only.

SENATE MEMBERS

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Holly Aldridge | <input type="checkbox"/> | Douglas R. Jones | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Jane Anderson | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ed Morse | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Colleen Bakken | <input type="checkbox"/> | Merton Mount | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Stanley P. Curtis | <input type="checkbox"/> | Doug Oppenheimer | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Todd Eberhard | <input type="checkbox"/> | Elizabeth D. Owens | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Roy Eiguren | <input type="checkbox"/> | Robie Russell | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mel Fischer | <input type="checkbox"/> | Steven Seale | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Bill Fitzgerald | <input type="checkbox"/> | Chris L. Smith | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Tom Hawksworth | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ryan Wuthrich | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Rick Hoyle | <input type="checkbox"/> | | <input type="checkbox"/> |

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

NO. I

To Delete Article II, Section 2 of the ASUI Constitution

Section 2. Attorney General

Clause 1. The Attorney General will be appointed by the ASUI President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Clause 2. He must have completed at least forty-five (45) credit hours of college work and at least two (2) semesters at the University of Idaho before his appointment.

Clause 3. The office of Attorney General shall be a salaried position.

Clause 4. He shall ensure a fair and impartial hearing in student judicial proceedings.

Clause 6. He shall serve as legal advisor to the ASUI.

YES NO

NO. II

To Delete Article VI, Sections 1 and 2 of the ASUI Constitution

Section 1. All official departments of the ASUI shall be established in the regulations by the Senate.

Section 2. Management and control of these departments shall be in accordance with the regulations.

Add New Article III, Section 1.

Clause 3, Part 1—The Senate shall establish, by Regulation, all departments of the ASUI.

YES NO

NO. III

To Delete Article V of the ASUI Constitution

Section 1. Selection. The General Manager shall be appointed jointly by the Board of Regents and the Senate.

Section 2. Salary. The salary of the General Manager shall be determined by the Board of Regents upon joint recommendation of the President of the University and the Senate.

Section 3. Duties.

Clause 1. The General Manager shall be directly responsible to the Senate for proper expenditure of ASUI funds under the budget.

Clause 2. The General Manager shall administer and account for all ASUI property.

And add new Section 2 (General Manager) of Article II (Executive and administration)

Section 2 General Manager

Clause 1. The General Manager shall be appointed by the ASUI President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Clause 2. The salary of the General Manager shall be specified by the Senate in the Regulations.

Clause 3. Duties.

A. The General Manager shall assume and execute such duties as may be conferred upon him by the Senate in the Regulations.

B. The General Manager shall be responsible to the ASUI President for the proper performance and execution of his duties.

C. The General Manager shall execute only those duties authorized by the Senate in the Regulations.

YES NO

Amendment to give ASUI control of General Manager

The office of ASUI General Manager was again discussed at Tuesday's senate meeting. After defeating an amendment last week which would have removed the General Manager from constitutional status to departmental control, the senate this time approved a constitutional amendment placing the General Manager under the direct control of the ASUI president.

Erasing article V of the constitution and substituting a new clause in the executive and administrative article, the amendment specified that the General Manager will be appointed by the ASUI president with the advice and consent of the senate. The senate will also set the General Manager's salary.

Intent explained

Jim McFarland, co-sponsor of the bill with Mary Ruth Mann and John Orwick, explained the intent of the amendment.

"The purpose of the bill," McFarland said, "is to clear up the problem of past years as to what the duties of the General Manager of the ASUI are. The present constitution does not make clear who is responsible to or his duties."

The major portion of the amendment concerns the duties of the General Manager, which will also be determined by the senate.

"Adequate reason exists for the position of General Manager," Orwick elaborated, "but we need to redefine his duties and responsibilities. In the present constitution the General Manager is directly responsible to the senate. The ASUI president is responsible to the senate. A question arises as to who is the chief administrator. It would be specified by making the General Manager directly responsible to the ASUI president."

Manager appointed jointly

Currently the General Manager is appointed jointly by the Board of Regents and the senate. His salary is determined also by the Board of Regents with recommendations from the University president and the senate. Within the constitution now, the General Manager is authorized to "administer and account for all ASUI property."

Dean Vetrus, the current ASUI General Manager, was present at the meeting.

"It is important," commented Vetrus, "to keep the position within the constitution. How it lies within the constitution is immaterial to me or any General Manager. We lose, however, a certain continuity in the ASUI by this change. The General Manager has to work closely with both the ASUI president and senate."

The amendment must be approved by the Board of Regents before it can be enacted.

A salary of \$20 per month for the Communication Board Director was also approved by the senate. The wages were made retroactive to include the months this year he has not been paid.

Further appropriations were made with the approval of the Amython Budget.

In a vote of 7-1, senate members approved the resignation of John Burlison.

G.D. "Oscar" Martin unique as presidential candidate

By Fred Hendrickson

When you go to the polls to vote in the university elections Tuesday, pay particular attention to one presidential candidate, G.D. "Oscar" Martin. For once it appears as if there is a candidate in a category all his own.

Never arguing about housing, the budget, or racism, Oscar is interested in the really important issues. A doghouse, good meaty bones, and other canines are his bag. You see, Oscar is a Saint Bernard.

This is not the hoax it may seem to be, however. When Agnes Meyer, owner of Oscar, decided to put Oscar's name on the ballot, she discovered university regulations state that the ASUI president must be a human being and a student at the university.

Didn't qualify

As Oscar didn't qualify, Agnes friend, Gary Martin, decided to insert Oscar's name into his own, and put the name G.D. "Oscar" Martin on the ballot. Supporters gained the required 100 signatures on a petition, so the name G.D. "Oscar" Martin will be on the ballot, and if he wins it will be entirely legal and valid.

Doing for fun

Agnes Meyer said, "We're doing it just for fun. We would like Oscar to win the election, but there is no big plot behind the campaign. It's just for fun."

Martin said, "Babies and dogs are curious about everything. They are zen masters — they behave in a natural manner. Students are serious and boring. Why? Brain surgery by the schools."

Oscar's backers, however, want to make one thing perfectly clear: the campaign is for Oscar, not Gary Martin. Martin is involved only because Oscar can't qualify.

"A vote for Oscar is a vote for Oscar," Martin said.

A recent decision by Jim McFarland, however, states that anyone who votes for Oscar is actually voting for G.D. Martin.

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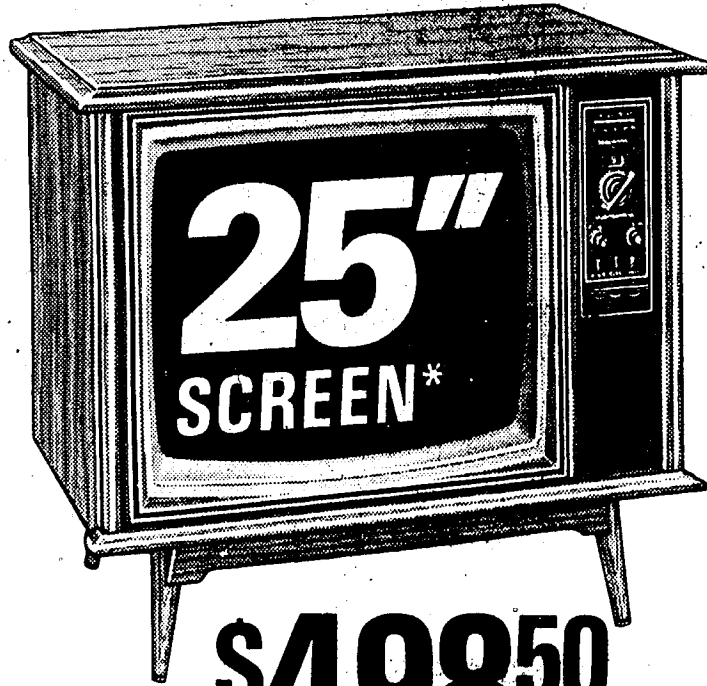
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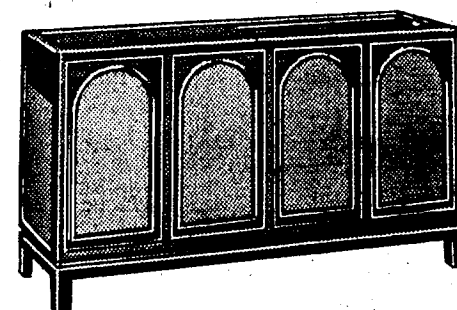


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Vandal tracksters prepare for Sky Indoor

by Dave Reid
The University of Idaho track team will participate in their first meet of the season, the Big Sky Conference Indoor Championships. The track coaching staff consists of Head Coach Ed Troxel and assistant coach Dick Douglas. Earlier in the week Troxel discussed this year's track program and the future of track at the U of I.

In speaking about the new track facility, located just off the campus proper, Troxel stated, "It's about 90 per cent completed. We need a day of 70 degree weather to lay the rubberized surface." Coach Troxel added, "This will be one of the finest facilities created especially for track in the Northwest."

In emphasizing the value of a new track Troxel said, "With this (the track), participation and enthusiasm will probably increase 100 per cent. It is an important factor in building a successful program."

Workout area needed
We also need a workout area in the new football stadium not only for people in the program, but for students interested in running for their own conditioning," he continued. "We hope to

have indoor meets on a portable board track in the future. This will help us compete with Idaho State, who is the reigning track power in the Big Sky and a coming national power."

According to Troxel, ISU's board track cost approximately \$30,000 and should pay for itself in about 3 years. The first indoor meets held in the Mini-dome have attracted as many as 8,000 spectators. Troxel indicated that this type of promotion has a possibility in the future for Idaho.

Elaborating further, Coach Troxel said, "We're in a natural track area with our neighbor WSU, a recognized outdoor power, and the possibility exists for drawing heavily from the Spokane area. With an adequate indoor track, the University could attract performers from the University of Washington, Oregon State University, and Oregon University for future meets."

Troxel happy
In explaining the situation for this season, Troxel said, "I am very happy with the turnout of about 35 people. This year we're trying to develop more pride in the athletes who represent the University of Idaho in track and field."



outside in all kinds of weather, while the hurdlers, sprinters, and jumpers are

limited to practicing in the often chilly field house.

The events and U of I entrants at Pocatello are scheduled as: 60 yd. dash—Jess Vernier, Mal Smith; 440 yd. run—Cleve Moss, Gordon Law; 600 yd. run—Tom Collins, Alan Ramach, Howard Adams; 880 yd. run—James Ferguson, Ramach, Adams; 1 mi. run—Mike Herness, Robert Hamilton; 60 yd. h.h.—Bob Martin, Jay Wheeler; 300 yd. run—Martin Gilge, Vernier, Wheeler; 1 mi. relay—Moss, Collins, Law, Wheeler; 2 mi. run—Hamilton, Herness; shot put—Al Carlson, Andy Kupp, Dick Beaver; high jump—Collins; long jump—David Wise; triple jump—Wise; pole vault—Don Eisenbarth.

Golf meeting slated for Thursday

University of Idaho's golf team will play their first match of the season on March 18-19 at the Clarkston Invitational. However, for the purpose of getting more people on the team, there will be a meeting of all those interested next Thursday at 4 p.m. at the golf course clubhouse. Those who cannot make the meeting are asked to contact Coach Snyder at the clubhouse.

This year's team will see the return of six lettermen, including, Mark Cooper, Rick Spaeth, Don Seeley, Mike Gnaedinger, Ken Kirkland, and Jeff Thomas. These six men helped last year's team to a second place Big Sky finish.

for the championship again this year," Coach Snyder said recently. "Weber State was the champ last year, so they will probably be our toughest competition."

Coach Snyder commented that the Vandal golfers will compete in mostly tournaments this year, instead of the usual dual meets. "This is the trend for college golf nowadays," he said.



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MESSAGES

Any organization desiring to present an award during Parents' Weekend Awards Festival, contact Roberta Casper, 882-7894 by March 10.

STUDENT MARKET

At least 75% of the students make their own buying decisions, since only one out of four still lives at home. Source: Characteristics of the College Market, Sept. 1970.

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Sports Notes

By Loren Horsell

Last night in Spokane, the last basket was made and the final Big Sky score registered as the Idaho-Gonzaga game wrapped up the 1970-71 Big Sky Basketball campaign. It is at such times that sports writers and other sports nuts begin to think in terms of All-Star teams. "Wouldn't it be great to see, on one team, Willie Humes, Willie Sojourner, Ron Austin..."

Thinking back on the Big Sky games and players I have seen this season I think, "Wouldn't it be great to get together the best Big Sky players and match them in a game against the best of, say, the Western Athletic Conference?"

Everyone has their own All-Star team and I must admit I have my own. But why let the matter stop there? Why not actually have a game for my team to play in? Why couldn't the stars of the Big Sky face the stars of another conference? This would give fans a chance to see teams that could score 90 to 100 points with just the first five competing against players of the same caliber.

All-Star game
I would like to see an All-Star game between the best of the Big Sky conference and the Western Athletic Conference to be played on the home courts of schools of the two conferences on a rotating basis.

It might be at Arizona State one year and at Weber State the next. The following season it could be at Colorado State and then at Idaho. The teams themselves could be selected by fans, coaches or sportswriters and sportscasters.

My nominations for a Big Sky All-Star team would have to be headed by the two "Wonderful Willie's", Humes and Sojourner. Also on the first string would be Ron Austin, Walt Mannon, and Malcolm Taylor.

CENTER — Will Sojourner (WSC) 6-8, 225 lbs., Sr. The original "Wonderful Willie" has been outstanding at everything he has done in three varsity years with Weber State in the Big Sky. He has spent much of this year either in the hospital or recuperating and has still worked up to the lead position in conference rebounding. He may not seem impressive to many fans from his playing appearance, but he can surprise you with 20 points and 15 rebounds.

FORWARDS — Ron Austin (BSC) 6-2, 200 lbs., Sr. Ron Austin has probably been the key to the Bronco offense this year and a great help to an otherwise young team. In last Monday's game in Memorial Gym he scored 20 points and pulled down 17 rebounds against the Vandals. He has been second only to Willie Humes in Big Sky scoring with an average of 25.5 points in conference games.

— Malcolm Taylor (Idaho) 6-2, 169 lbs., Sr. Malcolm Taylor has had an excellent season for the Vandals with a scoring average of 19.1 points per game on the season and 21.4 points per contest in the Big Sky conference. He has rebounded at an average of 8.2 in the Big Sky and 8.5 on the season, despite the fact he is only 6-2.

GUARDS — Willie Humes (ISU) 6-1, 165 lbs., Sr. "Wonderful Willie" Humes has run away with the conference scoring race this season by scoring an average of 37.8 tallies per contest; better than 12 better than his nearest competitor. In addition he has been valuable to the Bengals from the free throw line, completing 108 charity throws out of 142 attempts, fourth best in the Big Sky.

— Walt Mannon (NAU) 6-2, 170 lbs., Jr. Mannon is the only returning letterman from last year's edition of the Lumberjacks and has proved his value to Northern Arizona with a scoring average of 18.6. Against the Vandals he connected more and improved this year as a junior.

Second String
My second string would be headed by Bob Davis, a J.C. transfer from New York for the Weber State Wildcats. He has been averaging 19 points a game and 10.9 rebounds as an outstanding junior. He is joined by Montana State's Willie Weeks, an outstanding and promising sophomore in the Big Sky Conference.

At center on the second team is John Nelson, one of the most consistent all-around players in the League. The guards on my Big Sky All-Star second team are MSU's Bill Brickhouse and Bengal Trent Magner. Brickhouse is the third leading scorer in the Big Sky with an average of 21.6 points per game and Magner is an all-around good ball player for Idaho State.

Big Sky swimming
More than 60 of the finest swimmers in the Big Sky conference are competing in the 1970-71 Big Sky Swimming and Diving championships this weekend at the Idaho swimming center. Idaho students, faculty and staff have an excellent chance to see some of the best swimming in the Northwest. It will be going on through Saturday in the new pool.

Sky swim finals here this weekend

The new Idaho Swimming Center is the site of the Big Sky Swimming and Diving Championships this year, which began yesterday afternoon. The activity will continue through tomorrow afternoon.

Today's schedule begins with preliminaries in 200 yd. Butterfly, 200 yd. Freestyle, 100 yd. Breaststroke, 100 yd. Backstroke and 400 yd. Individual Medley. These preliminary time trials begin at 10 a.m. Finals are slated in the afternoon at 4 p.m. for events which had morning preliminary events and also for the 800 yd. Freestyle Relay finals and the Three Meter Springboard Diving preliminaries.

Saturday morning's schedule calls for 9 a.m. preliminaries and 2 p.m. finals in the 100 yd. Freestyle, 200 yd. Backstroke, 200 yd. Breaststroke and 100 yd. Butterfly plus finals in the 1650 yd. Freestyle in the morning and the 400 yd. Freestyle relay at 2.

Admission to all sessions is free and open to the public at the new Swimming Center located next to the Womens Health Education Building.

All teams should have a chance to make their best times with the design of the new pool, according to Chet Hall, Idaho Swim coach. In addition, the timing system at the pool is completely electronic with a scoreboard that times down to 1/1000 second and can determine finishing positions even closer than that. This should eliminate the extra persons around the pool to time the events and aid in better and more accurate times, Hall said.

Intramurals

Alpha Tau Omega successfully defended their 1970 "A" basketball title by defeating Willis Sweet Hall Wednesday night, 51-30. The ATO's employed a speedy trap-press type game and were led by the shooting and rebounding of Gary Everson. Everson was high-point man for the game, as he dumped in 16 points. Willis Sweet had previously defeated Campus Club-2 for the Independent Championship.

"A" Basketball Results

March 3, 1971
Alpha Tau Omega over Willis Sweet — 51-30
Shoup Hall-2 over Shoup Hall-1 — 40-11
South Hill Terrace over Graham Hall-1 — 39-31
Snow Hall over Willis Sweet Hall-2 — 39-36

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THIS WEEK'S CALENDAR

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F	Muslim Students, Noon, SUB Campus Crusade, Noon, SUB AAUW Letter Writing Table, All Day, SUB Northwest Science, Noon, SUB Muslim Student Association, 7:00-10:00 p.m., SUB Bahai Club, 7:30-9:30 p.m., SUB Home Ec Specialists, 8:00-5:00, SUB Borah Symposium, SUB.
S	Letter Writing Table, AAUW, All Day, SUB Student Wife's Children Film, "So Dear to My Heart," 1:00 and 2:45, SUB Borah Theater "Bridge Over River Kwai," SUB Film, 7:00 and 9:00, SUB Borah Theater Borah Symposium, SUB
S	Women's Rap Session, 2:00-3:30 p.m., SUB N. Idaho Arabian Assoc., 1:00-5:00, SUB Modern Republican, 7:00-10:00, SUB SIMS, 8:00 a.m.-10:00 p.m., SUB "Brige Over River Kwai," SUB Film, 7:00 and 9:00, SUB Borah Theater
M	Bible Discussion, Noon, SUB Adult Ed., Civil Defense, 8:00-5:00, SUB Campus Affairs, 4:00 p.m., SUB Org. for Env. Ident., 7:00-10:00 p.m., SUB Coop Ed Staff, 10:00 a.m., SUB VISTA, 8:00 a.m., SUB Idaho Film Society, "Forbidden Planet", SUB SIMS, 8:00 a.m., SUB Beginning of Campus Chest Week
T	ASUI Elections Adult Ed., Civil Defense, 8:00, SUB Bible Discussion, Noon, SUB People to People, 7:00-8:00, SUB Senate, 6:30 p.m., SUB Human Relations Comm., 2:30-5:30, SUB Comm. Board, Noon, SUB VISTA, 8:00-5:00, SUB College Bowl, 6:30 p.m., SUB SIMS, 8:00, SUB Vandaleers Pre-European Concert, 8:00 p.m., SUB
W	Mortar Board, 5:30 p.m., SUB Phi Beta Lambda, 7:00, SUB Adult Ed., Civil Defense, 8:00-5:00, SUB Fresh Ad Council, 7:00 p.m., SUB IK's, 8:00 p.m., SUB MUN, 7:00-8:00, SUB Collegiate FFA, 8:00, SUB House Auction, 7:30-9:00 p.m., SUB Pie eating Contest, 4:00-5:00, SUB Spurs, 5:30 p.m., SUB Student Action Human Ecology, 7:00 p.m., SUB
T	Adult Ed., Civil Defense, 8:00-5:00, SUB Credit Union, Noon, SUB Campus Affairs, Noon, SUB VISTA, 8:00-5:00, SUB Forestry Seminar, 11:00 a.m., SUB Miss Legs Contest, 8:30 p.m., SUB Traffic Court, 3:15-5:00, SUB Foreign Student Wives, 7:00 p.m., SUB

Do we need a student gov't?

By Mike Kirk

It's election time and student government is out drumming-up campaign support again. Many students, former members of the government, and the candidates for this year's senate are questioning the relevance, costs and very existence of student government at the University of Idaho.

Part of the problem stems from the high costs incurred in administering student fees. The question most often asked seems to be, "How much is student government costing me?"

The answer is \$47,372. A good share of this money was spent on projects which the Associated Students of the University of Idaho (ASUI) hopes they will receive a return. More than \$14,000 has been allotted to the annual yearbook—the Gem of the Mountains. Another \$9,000 will be spent on a concert scheduled for March.

Highly unlikely Assuming the ASUI receives all of this money back, which, according to ASUI senator Tom Slayton is "highly unlikely", then it costs students \$22,512.11 to maintain the student government.

The \$22,000 is part of the more than \$200,000 students pay each year into the ASUI general reserve. The money is then allocated to various groups and activities by the 13 member senate.

A number of individuals have been concerned with the senate's ability to administer nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

ASUI senator Steve Russell, a candidate for student body president, said it also concerns him. He said he is worried about the senate's ability to manage that much money because they don't have the experience or understanding required. As a result, according to Russell, the student government becomes hopelessly bogged down in administering the money to various student services.

Redundant "If the only thing student government is going to do is provide services through the use of student fees, I don't think we should even have student government. I think it's redundant in that respect," Russell said.

Mary Ruth Mann, also a candidate for ASUI president and presently ASUI vice president, disagreed with Russell. "As students come in you serve them the best you can," she said. "I would rather fund

services that all groups could use so that they are available to all students as well as special interest groups."

"We should concentrate, in student government, not on just services but on attaining some sort of grasp of the power concerning student lives—concerning their housing contracts, concerning providing them with legal help when they need it; being involved when the university says 'There is going to be a \$20 fee increase,' and saying, 'Well, maybe there isn't going to be an increase—show us why,'" Russell said.



Steve Russell

Funding bills

During the last school year and the first half of this one Russell has been fairly true to his word. He offered one funding bill which called for the athletic department to assume a great part of the funding under the Vandalettes, Pom Pom Girls and Rally Men (Cheerleaders). Due to this bill several meetings were called with officials of the athletic department. The end result was an opening of the lines of communication but the athletic department has yet to assume any funding of these areas and the ASUI has had to carry the full load of the funding.

"There are students who work hard on the rally squad and put in hours each week practicing and think that it is a relevant thing that is good for the university, good for the team and good for the students who are at the events," Russell said.

Quality: no control

He added, "The quality of the rally squad is something I have no control over—when they ask for funds I think it is just as legitimate for them to request them as it is for any other area."

The senate, in nearly one year of office, offered 170 bills. Of the bills offered 63 dealt with appropriations. Most of the money came from the ASUI general reserve, a fund set aside primarily for these types of expenditures.

Some of the \$47,372.11 that has been taken from the general reserve by senate bills included \$3,589.86 for various travel expenses. Nearly \$2,000 was spent exclusively on student government travel. The question has been raised throughout the current campaign as to whether the travel was that important.

"Some of it is unjustified and we've changed our philosophy in planning the budget for next year," said Miss Mann. "Sending seven or eight senators to the Idaho Student Government Association (ISGA) meetings or four to the Association of Student Governments (ASG) convention in Las Vegas is a waste."

Really stupid

Russell, one of the students who attended the Las Vegas convention said, "I think it was really stupid to send two people for three days and Ron (Ron Ball—ASUI senator) and I for five days." The fiscal responsibility issue is also becoming important in this year's campaign.

"Some members of the senate haven't displayed the best judgment in terms of money—both privately and with the student fees," said student body president Jim McFarland.

When asked if he thought some senators might be wasting student fees presidential candidate Russell commented that he didn't believe it was true. The question of whether Russell might have wasted student fees by going to the Las Vegas ASG convention without paying the registration fee still seems unresolved.

Russell, asked if he thought it was a waste of student fees not to register for the convention, said, "We used it (the money to be used for registration allotted from ASUI funds) to pay for an extra night we hadn't counted on, to pay for the extra food we hadn't counted on and to

pay for the flight from Las Vegas after we decided to stop in Twin Falls."

"And that left us with less money than we had taken."

Russell added that the university and the students didn't lose money in the bargain because he attended the conference on an unofficial basis.

There has also been some discussion centering around the question of whether students on work-study programs were wasting University funds.

Russell, who is on the work-study program, said, "I think sometimes it's true."

"I think when I punched in on work-study there were times I didn't work, but the amount of work I did on it was a lot more than I got paid on that program."

Some students have apparently been punching in on the work-study program and then not working on their assigned duties and punching out after several hours.

Russell said there were many times he spent more hours working on his assigned task—the senate journal (a documentation and research file for use by the senate) than he was paid for.

When asked if he was told to quit his job under the program by president Jim McFarland he said, "As soon as Jim told me it might endanger the work-study program for anyone here in the SUB. I got off the program."

Another share of the general reserve was the \$3,751 spent on the senate office furniture. Many students, other senators, candidates and the Idaho Argonaut charged the senate was wasting money on buying new furniture for their offices when they didn't need to.



Tom Slayton

Tom Slayton, author of the bill and candidate for the ASUI vice presidential post, said he was "talked into" buying the furniture. Slayton explained the idea to buy the furniture was so that the senate could have well-equipped office area where students could come and see their senator.

Others charge that there is enough loose furniture around the SUB to adequately furnish the senate offices.

These expenditures have put the general reserve in a dire strait—the funds have dwindled quite low.

Reserve low

"The general reserve is getting really bad," said Miss Mann.

She thinks a budget philosophy is in order for the senate. Currently there are two types—spending ASUI money where it will do the most good for the most students; and spending the money on students who have shown an active interest in the ASUI and "deserve" their share of the funds.

Miss Mann and Russell both said they subscribe to a combination of both budget philosophies.

The record of bill sponsorship and voting and statements each has made in public seem to contradict this.

Right to representation

"Individual groups that come to the ASUI have a right to be represented, but as in any form of government the people that I'm in contact with are the people who come to me or the people I'm involved with," said Russell.

"All of those areas that come to me have paid student fees, all are involved in the ASUI and all of them have asked for help in appropriations."

"You've got to go both ways," said Miss Mann. "As students come in you have to serve them the best you can."

Another important aspect of student government is the credibility of the students who win public office. Three of the major administrative candidates Mann, Russell and Slayton (at one time also a candidate for student body president) promised certain things during

last year's campaign and won office.

Their records, and the way they fulfilled these promises, is interesting.

Records interesting

During the campaign last year Slayton was a strong advocate of women's hours being eliminated. When the bill came before the senate, he voted against the measure.

"The no vote was strictly procedural," he said. Slayton noted he is still in favor of doing away with women's hours.

Russell promised, at the Pi Beta Phi sorority house on March 9, 1970 that he would work harder for better community relations and to involve students and the University with the community of Moscow.

His bill, in the making for almost one year, concerning positive steps in the direction of community relations, was to be considered in last Tuesday's senate meeting. Russell did not attend the meeting and as a result the bill was not acted upon.

Community relations

Miss Mann, also a strong advocate of good community relations, promised more action on this subject at the Alpha Kappa Lambda fraternity house on March 8, 1970.

"As far as working with the community—it's been zero," she said. "I don't think that's where we made the big gains."

The three campaign speeches and promises presented here are by no means the only promises made by these three candidates for the highest offices in student government. They may not even be representative of the total ability of any of the candidates. They may, however, be an indication of some of the lack of credibility of campaign promises and speeches by ASUI candidates.

A final indication of the senate's effectiveness, and a partial answer to the question "Do we need a student government?" is the total legislation that has been sponsored and passed as we near the end of this senate's term.

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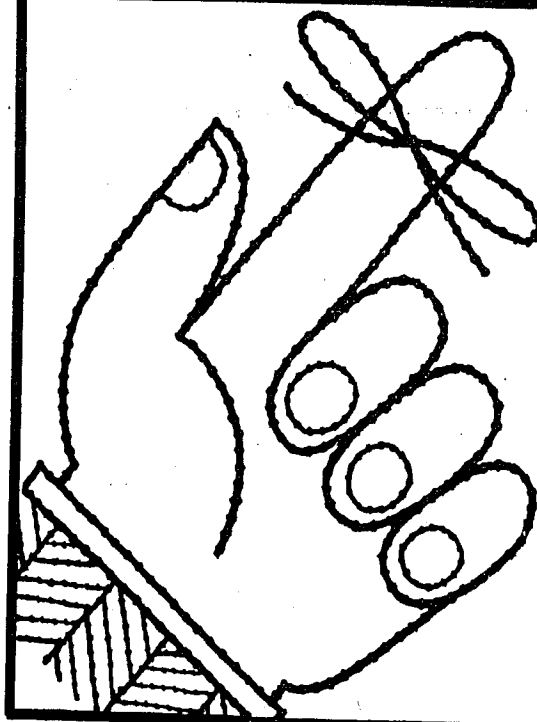
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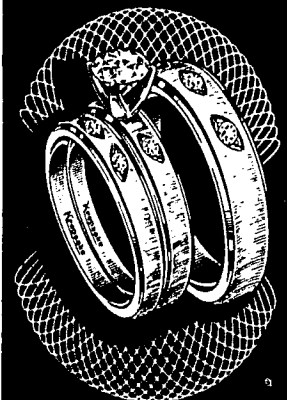
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People serious in peace attempt

By Bruce Laary

The first serious attempt to negotiate peace for Vietnam has been taken not by the Paris delegation but by the people of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, and the United States in the form of a joint treaty of peace.

The People's Peace Treaty, as it is called, is perhaps the most realistic approach to peace yet devised for it is based upon the mutual respect and cooperation of all the peoples who are involved in this war.

Its basic premise is that the Americans must withdraw immediately from Vietnam to allow the Vietnamese people their right of self-determination.

Concern

Then, as the American people are concerned about the safety of the withdrawing American troops and the safe return of American prisoners, the Vietnamese will insure these safeties.

All political prisoners on both sides will be guaranteed their safety so that a resultant blood bath of political injustices will not arise, as has been the result in many wars throughout history.

If these promises are kept, democratic elections will be held by the Vietnamese people to determine their future and all peoples involved in this war will seriously negotiate for peace.

Enthusiasm

Drawn up jointly by students from Vietnam and the U.S., the treaty was ratified and endorsed enthusiastically by more than 3,000 people who weathered blizzards and dangerous highways to attend the first People's Peace Treaty Conference at Ann Arbor, Michigan, February 5-7.

The conference, three days of speeches, plenaries, workshops and regional meetings served as firmament to peaceful ideology and as a base of renewed anti-war offensive planning.

In a taped message, Madame Binh, negotiator for the PRG in Paris set the mood of the conference when she said "We think that like us Vietnamese, the American people are victims of this war. American youths and students revolt at injustice like youths and students in South Vietnam or anywhere else in the world."

Coordinate actions

"Youths (in both Vietnam and the U.S.) now wish to coordinate their actions, to be the motive force in the fight of our two peoples, compelling the Pentagon to put an end to all the suffering of our peoples...Let us overcome the explosion of bombs and shells with our voices."

Other speeches included two American veterans who had testified earlier on war atrocities at the Winter Soldiers Testimony in Detroit, several members of the recent National Students

Association delegation to Hanoi, and a speech by Journalist Cynthia Frederick, who was suspended from covering the Vietnam war for supporting the Asian revolution.

The People's Peace Treaty is currently circulating throughout the United States, as well as Vietnam, through a number of petitions that will be sent to President Nixon for May Day activities, to show the American people's alliance and friendship with the people's of Vietnam.

750 sign

Locally, in only two lunch periods, a peace treaty table in the Compton Union

Building at Washington State University received more than 750 signatures and there is an effort being made to include this treaty as a referendum for student elections later in March and in the general elections held in Pullman later this year.

There will be a People's Peace Treaty table assembled at the Borah Symposium which will receive signatures of those people who wish to see this definitive plan put into operation.

Nationally, it is estimated that already over 100,000 signatures have been received to adopt this treaty as the policy

of the people of the United States.

Major factor

With over 73 per cent of America presently wishing to end this war, according to recent Gallup Polls, there is a possibility that this treaty could be a major determining factor of the war.

A second People's Peace Treaty Conference will be held this weekend in Champagne, Ill., to discuss further implementation of this treaty as well as further May Day activities, and a possible halt on all government proceedings if a definite peace plan is not considered by President Nixon.

TO END THE WAR IN INDOCHINA

PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY

A JOINT TREATY OF PEACE

BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH VIET NAM, AND NORTH VIET NAM

Be it known that the American and Viet Namese people are not enemies. The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Viet Nam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Viet Nam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth. In rejecting the war we also reject all forms of racism and discrimination against people based on color, class, sex, national origin and ethnic grouping which form the basis of the war policies, present and past, of the United States.

1. The Americans agree to total withdrawal from Viet Nam, and publicly to set the date by which all U.S. military forces will be removed.
2. The Viet Namese pledge that as soon as the U.S. government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal, they will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, including pilots captured while bombing North Viet Nam;
3. There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet Nam;
4. They will enter discussions on the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops.
5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu, Ky and Kham on the people of South Viet Nam in order to insure their right to self-determination, and so that all political prisoners can be released.
6. The Viet Namese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of the elections in which all South Viet Namese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.
7. The South Viet Namese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Viet Namese who have collaborated with the U.S. or with the U.S.-supported regime.
8. The Americans and Viet Namese agree to respect the independence, peace and neutrality of Laos and Cambodia in accord with the 1954 and 1962 Geneva conventions, and not to interfere in the internal affairs of these two countries.
9. Upon these points of agreement, we pledge to end the war and resolve all other questions in the spirit of self-determination and mutual respect for the independence and political freedom of the people of Viet Nam and the United States.

By ratifying this agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this Joint Treaty of Peace, and to insure its acceptance by the government of the United States.

"This version of the People's Peace Treaty was negotiated by a student delegation to Viet Nam and Paris, December, 1970."



Voters to consider three amendments

Three amendments, concerning the attorney general, the general manager, and the duties of the senate, will be considered by voters in the general election on Tuesday.

At least 35 per cent of the student body must vote, with two-thirds approval, before these amendments will be added to the ASUI constitution. They involve, for the most part, clarification and correction of structural errors in the constitution which was approved March 11 of last year.

Office deletion

The office of Attorney General would be deleted from the constitution if the first amendment passes.

"The justice department is an administrative department, and there is no reason that we should make constitutional provisions for this department when we don't for other departments," explained ASUI President Jim McFarland. This office should be included under regulations, he explained. This is further clarified by article 5, section 1, of the ASUI constitution which states that "all official departments of the ASUI shall be established in the Regulations by the senate."

"A future senate may not want this

department and they shouldn't be required to have it," McFarland said, and he indicated that this could happen if the ASUI were able to hire a lawyer.

Ambiguities

Ambiguities in the duties and responsibilities of the general manager would be clarified by the second amendment.

"The general manager is a professional staff person, and the position should go under the president, as suggested in this amendment," McFarland said. "The old article is rather ambiguous and doesn't really set out what the general manager's responsibilities are, nor does it provide for any direction from the senate or the president. The new amendment provides that he should be responsible to the president, who is responsible to the senate."

"The general manager's duty is to handle the business affairs of the ASUI, which are quite complex. The position requires someone experienced in handling business affairs, and someone who would hold the job for more than a year, he explained further.

Department origin

The third amendment places the establishment of departments under the duties of the senate.

"It's no change in status or anything of that nature. All it does is put this information in its proper place," McFarland said.

"It was a very grave mistake to place it in a separate article," he added. "It just clutters the constitution."

Voting on the amendments and ASUI officers is set for Tuesday from 8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. Polls will be in the Physical Science Building, Wallace Complex Student Union Building, and the Administration Building:

*I, too, sing America
I am the darker brother
They send me to eat in the kitchen
When company comes.
But I laugh,
And eat well,
And grow strong.
Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
When company comes.
Nobody'll dare
Say to me,
"Eat in the kitchen,"
Then,
Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
And be ashamed —
I, too, am America*

—Langston Hughes

Overt, covert racism both at Idaho

By Bill Martin

"Racism is both overt and covert. It takes two closely related forms: individual whites acting against individual blacks, and acts by the total white community against the black community. We call these individual racism and institutional racism. The second type is less overt, far more subtle, less identifiable in terms of specific individuals committing the acts. But it is no less destructive of human life. The second type originates in the operation of established and respected forces in the society, and thus receives far less public condemnation than the first."

S Carmichael & CV Hamilton from Black Power

To understand "institutional racism" it is necessary to consider what the institutions are and what purpose they serve in our society. As a member of the University Community we are naturally concerned with the nature of educational institutions. Public and private schools have always determined what is considered knowledge, how it is transmitted to new generations, and who will do the teaching. In a democratic society they must also equip citizens to realize their potentials and participate fully in that society. In present day America, education has also become the primary ladder for social mobility.

In order for educational institutions to fulfill these tasks, it is imperative that they review their policies concerning minority groups, and implement whatever programs are necessary to assure that members of these groups have the ability to participate equally in America's opportunities. This job falls most heavily on the institution of higher education since it is these institutions which set the goals and standards for other educational facilities.

Ethnic groups

Basically there are four ethnic minority groups in America today: Native American Indians, Mexican Americans, those of African descent and those of Oriental descent.

According to the preliminary 1970 census there are approximately 7,000 Native American Indians who are either on tribal roles or live on reservations in Idaho. Dr. Roderick Sprague of the Anthropology Department commented that the census probably did not count up

to 3,000 Indians who live in the urban areas of Idaho, thus giving Idaho an Indian population of 10,000.

Information from the Registrar's Office indicates that there were 24 Native American Indians enrolled at the University of Idaho for the fall semester, which amounts to .3 per cent Indian population of students on campus, as contrasted with a 1.4 per cent Indian population in the state. A report issued by the Letters and Science Committee on Indian Education from last year states this contrast "obviously shows that the University of Idaho is not attracting a proportional percentage of American Indian students, and of those that do enroll in the university, "while we have no accurate figures on the drop-out rate of American Indians, it is the consensus that the rate is two to three times that of white students in the Northwest," which further reduces the number of American Indians which receive college degrees.

Student advisor

In a report from the Committee of Intercultural Relations, one of its recommendations to Faculty Council was the acquisition of an American Indian student advisor. Faculty Council while passing two other recommendations contained in the report did not approve the recommendation for an American Indian student advisor.

In order for educational institutions to fulfill these tasks, it is imperative that they review their policies concerning minority groups, and implement whatever programs are necessary to assure that members of these groups have the ability to participate equally in America's opportunities.

While the University of Idaho does offer several courses on American Indians there are only two American Indian professors on campus. Also at this time the university offers no comprehensive program designed to help American Indians deal with university life, other than Upward Bound which deals primarily with high school students.

Although statistically the university seems to be in better shape concerning

black students — there are 20 currently registered at the university out of an Idaho population of 2,130—it must be remembered that most of these are from out of state.

While there are special sections of English Composition that deal with black culture, a Black History course, a Black Literature course and a Race Relations course, there is only one black professor. This in no way can be construed to provide the average student with an awareness of black culture.

Presently at the University of Idaho there are no institutional programs for the recruitment of black students, or any minority students for that matter, on institutional programs to prepare black students to understand and participate in the social, cultural and educational atmosphere at the university.

Further problems

Further problems are unresolved for the minority students on campus. With the black student, and to a less extent with American Indians, there is the problem of housing discrimination, prejudice against mixed dating is particularly frustrating since there is some hesitation on the part of the university to enroll black women. Finally, the scare that communication between blacks at the U of I and WSU will create some mass holocaust shows and annoying lack of trust.

The Black Student Union, which has been recently established, is trying to effect some change in these areas. With the help of the university and possible ASUI funding they have acquired physical facilities and are in the process of active recruitment of blacks to attend the University of Idaho. This effort does not, however, remove the responsibility of black recruitment from the university itself.

Chicano students

In the area of Chicano students, again statistically the university appears to be doing well; 16 Spanish surnamed Americans are enrolled. Yet the university offers no courses on Mexican-American culture and there is not even one Mexican-American professor on campus.

It would appear from the above information that some attempt has been made by the University of Idaho to become involved in the educational problems of minority groups. Yet the university has not come anywhere near fulfilling its responsibility in this area.

President Hartung has sent a memorandum to Faculty Council stating, "It has become fairly obvious that some

sort of policy statement covering such things as provisions of special facilities, special tutoring, etc...for minority students should receive high priority attention."

In talking with President Hartung, he commented that the university has not done enough "in terms of facing up to minority problems." Dr. Hartung

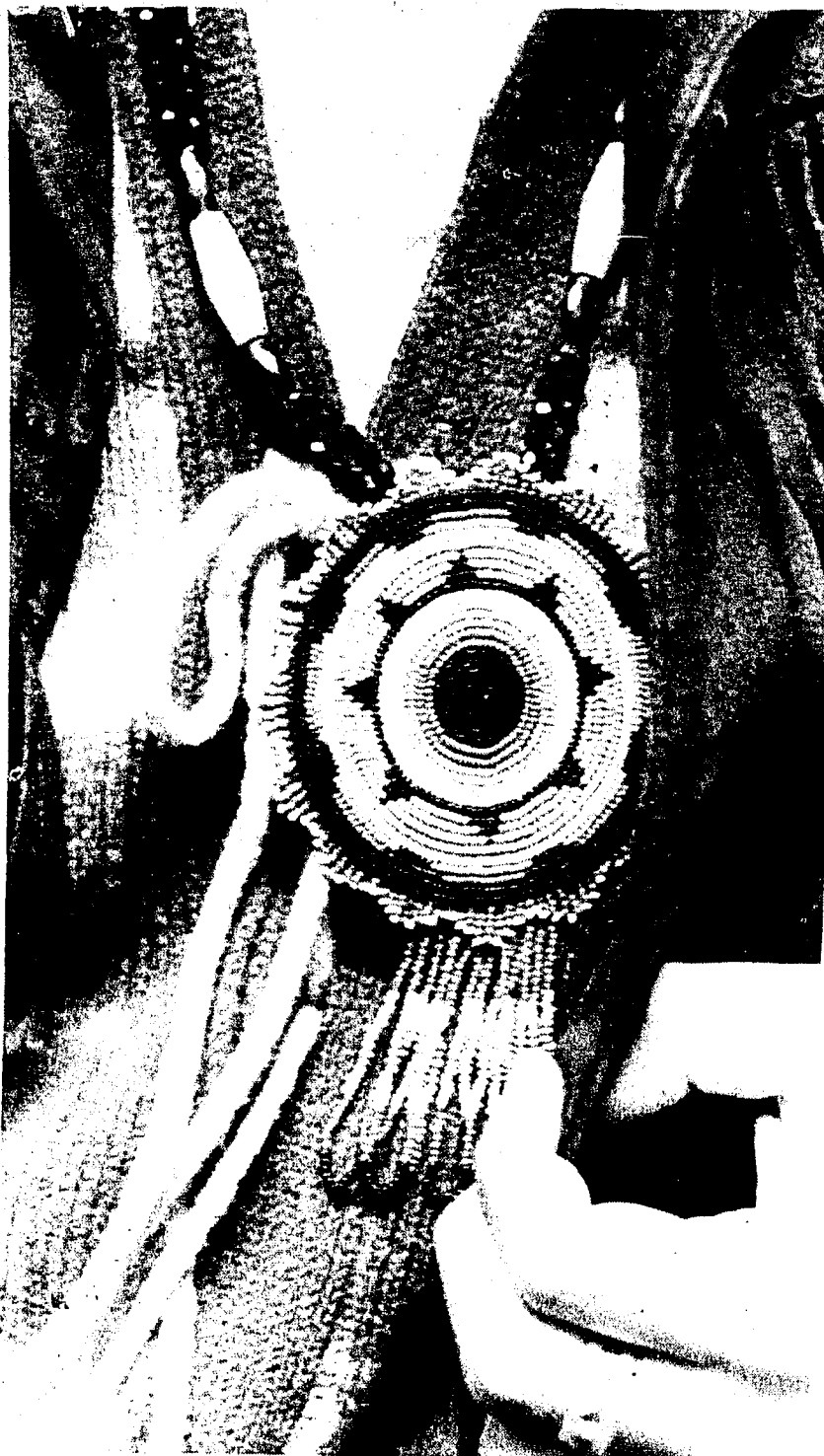
Presently at the University of Idaho there are no institutional programs for the recruitment of black students, or any minority student for that matter...

indicated that awareness of minority problems is imperative on the part of students since approximately two-thirds of our graduates will work outside of the state and many of these in metropolitan areas. Yet, "It will probably take 4 or 5 years to develop a program to levels we think are acceptable," and, "we may not have that much time."

*Comprehensive programs
Still this is a long way off from what is*



Indian doesn't want white attitudes



In Idaho it is very bad—discriminatory, whatever. In southern Idaho there are still stores with signs saying no dogs or indians allowed. Around here people like to call us boy, like the black man. American Indian girls have a hard time on campus. They can't walk anywhere without being teased or called after. Yes, Idaho is discriminatory but they say it's peaceful here.



ARGONAUT: Why do you call yourself a Native American instead of an Indian?

HALFMOON: The word Indian is a term that is not really ours. It was the name Columbus gave us when he thought he had landed in India. Native American is better since we were the first Americans. When we use Indian we never capitalize the "I" because there is no meaning in it for us at all.

ARGONAUT: The interest of the Native Americans have not been given the priority even that other minority groups have been given, it seems. Do you feel this is true? Should your interests have priority over other minority interests since your people were here first?

HALFMOON: Everywhere I hear black—white, black—white. I ask each time I hear it, "What has become of the American Indian." The black man has been the white man's mule; a beast of burden and slavery; the American Indian is treated as a wild animal that should be killed. They've tried. They tried to exterminate first with smallpox and later with treaties.

ARGONAUT: Is the government still trying to kill you off by their neglect of the reservations?

HALFMOON: I don't know. Maybe so. We really don't know what is behind the government's attitude.

ARGONAUT: What about the Black liberation movement—can you identify with it? Are your goals similar?

HALFMOON: We are not working for equality with the white. We are working for room for our people. Our attitudes are very different from those of the black man. I don't think he is my brother. We do not want to become part of white society. We just want our land and hunting and fishing rights back. The only thing we have in common is that we are both fighting the same government.

ARGONAUT: that term?

HALFMOON: Yes. In Idaho it is very bad—discriminatory, whatever. In southern Idaho there are still stores with signs saying no dogs or indians allowed. Around here people like to call us boy, like the black man. American Indian girls have a hard time on campus. They can't walk anywhere without being teased or called after. Yes, Idaho is discriminatory but they say it's peaceful here.

ARGONAUT: It's always peaceful as long as those who are being oppressed are quiet and give prejudice a free hand. How do you confront people you feel are racist?

HALFMOON: I feel pity for them. There is a lot of hate in prejudice. They are uneducated; they cannot understand. I have had to fight because of things that have been said, though. The Indian will fight. He always has. If he can find no one to fight with he will fight with other Indians.

ARGONAUT: Is there a sense of unity among the Native Americans, a feeling of brotherhood?

HALFMOON: Yes there is, very much. **ARGONAUT:** Why has the Indian been so passive for so long? His reaction to his oppression has been longer awakening than in the Blacks.

HALFMOON: The Indian has never had the desire that the black man has to be assimilated into the white culture. All we want is our land so we can maintain our culture.

ARGONAUT: Yes, but can you truly retain your culture and still survive in the United States?

HALFMOON: Yes, we can. We may rely on the white man for things to exist on now; we use white man's money to eat white man's food, we wear the white man's clothes. We can no longer practice some of the old ways—go back to the

Wilfred Halfmoon is one of 24 Native Americans on campus. He is from the Nez Perce tribe on the Lapwai Indian Reservation. Now majoring in philosophy, Halfmoon eventually plans to study political science and then go on to law school. His goals, however, do not include entering the white main stream of life in the U.S. or adopting white attitudes.

ARGONAUT: One of the goals of the Native American Club, on campus, is to work for the preservation of the Indian culture. Why is it important to retain your culture? Will it continue to have the museum, tourist trap status it has now?

HALFMOON: My people have to have some identity to come back to. They say our race is dying. Our people need something to fall back on that is their own; their culture, language and beliefs. It may be all they have left in a few years. Our land is gone but our culture can still be outstanding.

ARGONAUT: Then does being an American, in the traditional patriotic sense, mean anything to an Indian with a completely different culture than the majority of the population?

HALFMOON: Some have felt in the past that they should fight for the country since it was their land. Many have been drafted for the Wars of the U.S. I think this is very wrong. Why should the Indian fight anymore? He already fought and lost. The only difference is that the government rebuilt Germany and Japan after they defeated them but they did nothing for the American Indian. When Chief Joseph said, "I will fight no more forever," he was speaking for his people. Why should we go fight for the government, why should we be drafted? They are white man's wars which he started. We have no part in them. Why should we?

ARGONAUT: What do you think the government's responsibility is to the Indian?

HALFMOON: We feel they should take us under consideration more than they do now. A lot of people gripe because they think the Indian on the reservation gets money each month. If it were true, we should be a lot richer than we are now. We have a right to the money since the government never paid us for the land it took from us.

ARGONAUT: Is the Bureau of Indian Affairs of any help to the Indian?

HALFMOON: The BIA is a bureaucratic institution. The funds are never allocated exactly where they are meant to go. Nothing is ever accomplished or put through the BIA. It's just red tape.

ARGONAUT: Is Idaho racist or can I use

mountains, but there are white attitudes that we do not want, we do not care for. We have our own.

Many Indians feel, still, that the white man will kill himself off and the land will again be the Indians. Before the white man ever came to the continent, it's been told, a man had a vision that they would come, kill the Indians, destroy the resources and leave the remaining Indians on small plots of land. Eventually though they would cause a huge fire which would destroy everyone but the Indian and the land would again be the Indian's. I think many Indians still hope for this. I don't know how we could survive if the resources were all gone and the land burnt but many old people believe that the great Spirit has to smile on them again. He hasn't for a long time.

ARGONAUT: What do you find in coming to a white dominated college like the U of I?

HALFMOON: What really encouraged me to come to school was the Missoula Conference last April. Young Indian students gathered and we talked over the Indian problem and what can be done. What came out of it was that education was the only way we could beat the white man at his own game. We can use his education to help us get back our land and gain back our identity.

ARGONAUT: Why aren't there more Indians on campus?

HALFMOON: Mainly, because there's nothing to offer an Indian here. There are no courses for the Indian about his own culture.

ARGONAUT: Have you encountered any problems in your classrooms because of your different culture?

HALFMOON: Yes, it is very difficult, sometimes. The Indian attitude is different from the white instructor's. If we don't like to do something we don't do it. We take things as they come. You can ask any teacher who has tried to teach Indians.

ARGONAUT: What are you going to do with your education, once you have finished school?

HALFMOON: My people come first. I have no desire to become part of white society. I just want to help my people. We must let the white man know that we are still here.



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