

Hartung would raise fees if legislature doesn't act

Reprinted from the Lewiston Morning Tribune

By JAY SHELEDY
Tribune Staff Writer

BOISE — Quoting book, chapter and verse, University of Idaho President Ernest Hartung itemized for the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee Wednesday just where his institution would need \$400,000 over and above the "extremely stringent" budget recommendation by the Idaho Board of Regents.

And he vowed to take the needed money out of the students' pockets — up to \$64 per year for residents and \$164 per year for out-of-state students — if the Idaho Legislature didn't come across with it.

A short time later, Dr. Gerold Dugger, president of Lewis-Clark State College, told the lawmakers the Lewiston institution "had caught up

with its needs" and was being adequately financed.

Hartung said he could not in good conscience accept the board's continuation budget of \$15.5 million nor the governor's recommendation of \$15.3 million.

"The position of the university is about to dissolve," he said.

Hartung's original request was \$16.6 million, but he said he simply had to have \$400,000 above the board's \$15.5 million recommendation. It was absolutely essential, he said, in holding the line on quality education.

The sum would go toward faculty salaries to stem the exodus of "top teachers," new instructional positions, department capital outlay and plant outlay projects, said Hartung.

If he is not appropriated the

additional \$400,000 by the legislature, Hartung said the students would be required "to bear most of the costs."

His fee increase proposal would include \$22 more a semester for general fees, \$20 more a year for residence rental and \$50 more a semester for out-of-state tuition. That would mean the in-state student would pay \$64 more a year and the out-of-state student would be socked an additional \$164.

Hartung said he disliked the idea of additional fees, but "if the institution must be preserved, I will go to undesirable means."

He said University of Idaho students are presently paying \$356 average a year in fees. The school would have to be given permission by

the Board of Regents before it could increase the fees, however.

Board president M. T. Deaton of Pocatello told the committee the board would prefer not to give permission to increase fees. He added that perhaps the legislature would allocate \$600,000 for a contingency fund to be used by the board whenever emergencies in higher education arose.

Sen. Richard High, R-Twin Falls, co-chairman of the committee, told Deaton he felt the 42nd Idaho Legislature would look favorably upon such a request.

Dugger was the only one of the four presidents of the state's institutions of higher learning who appeared

satisfied, although he did ask for an additional \$32,500.

He said \$26,500 of that would go for salaries of three new positions: a student supervisor, director of counseling and an accounts receivable clerk. The remainder would be allocated toward building repair.

Dugger said the enrollment would be stabilized for the next few years at LCSC. "We can manage to fulfill our responsibilities and obligations under the recommended continuation budget."

"We have almost reached the point where we are, for the time being at least, adequately serving the vocational education needs of the immediate geographic area. We have caught up well enough that we can see no great increase in students."

He said the same thing could be said of academic programs.

Still mindful of the veiled suggestion by a board member in December that the academic program at LCSC might be phased out as an alternative to adequate funding, Dugger told the legislators:

"We are unique in that we have woven together our so-called vocational and academic programs in such a way that you can't separate the two without doing serious damage to both."

The Lewis-Clark budget, as recommended by the regents, is \$1.5 million — the same as the governor's recommendation but more than \$100,000 shy of what Dugger had originally desired.

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Is parking an acute problem?

By KENTON BIRD
Argonaut Staff Writer

There's an acute parking problem at the University of Idaho.

— Or is there?
"There are plenty of parking spaces available if people are willing to walk," says F. Lee Perryman, Director of Vehicle Registration.

His sentiments were echoed by Ken Nuhn of the Institutional Services Division. "Everyone has a parking problem if they want to park right in front of where they live or go to class or work," Nuhn says, "but if they don't mind walking a little, we can accommodate the cars."

Perryman says there's presently about 6000 cars on campus at one time or another. His office has issued 4532 student parking stickers since Sept. 1, and 1757 staff parking stickers since August. About 400 staff members have been assigned to park in restricted areas, he said.

Of course, Perryman emphasized, these figures don't take into account any students who have left Moscow or have traded in their cars, so the totals are probably somewhat smaller.

These figures do not accurately reflect day-to-day parking requirements, Perryman said, because they are based on the maximum possible usage of automobiles by faculty, staff, and students. Also, there is no way to estimate the additional maximum or average daily parking requirements for service vehicles, salesmen, or visitors.

Potentially, there are about 2900 parking spaces on campus, says Nuhn. This includes about 1700 in university parking lots: 700 spaces designated "staff only" (including reserved), 400 "student only", and approximately 600 spaces open to anyone.

Parking space available along campus streets is estimated at about 1200 cars, Nuhn says.

At the present time, students are issued a permit, free of charge, which permits them to park in any of the University lots designated "student only" or "open."

Students who park in University lots without first registering their vehicle with the Office of Vehicle Registration at the Information Center are subject to a \$5 fine.

Parking in lots other than those authorized by the permit brings a \$2 fine. Campus security guards are responsible for ticketing violators in University parking lots.

But since July 1970, authority to issue citations and patrol the streets on campus has belonged to the Moscow City Police.

This means that students and faculty do not need a parking permit to park on the streets. But it does mean that they must abide with Moscow city parking regulations.

So the obvious problem is matching cars with parking spaces.

But where are the spaces that aren't being used? Nuhn says that although spaces near the center of campus are almost always filled, outlying parking areas have plenty of space.

One example he cited was west Sixth



— Scott Hanford

St. "People hardly ever park past the greenhouses there — but there are parking spaces marked clear out past the isotope lab to Perimeter Drive. You can park down there and still be within a 10-minute walk of most campus locations."

Perryman offered two other parking areas rarely used: lots 30 and 31, west of the football stadium and near the track facility. But walking conditions from these lots are often muddy during wet weather, he conceded.

One plan that has been proposed is to construct some type of walkway from these lots to make them more accessible to the main part of campus. But this idea has been apparently tabled due to lack of funds. And this proposal will probably have to tie in with the paving of Idaho Ave. when the new Law Building is completed, Nuhn said.

Evaluation of current campus parking facilities and determination of future parking needs were examined by a study made by the ad hoc subcommittee on parking of the Faculty Council committee on campus affairs.

In a report published Feb. 8, 1971, the committee issued the results of a survey, as well as comments from participants in the survey. Suggestions ranged from closing off all traffic near the center of campus to constructing high-rise or underground parking facilities.

But no action has been taken towards anything of this scale, mainly because of the cost involved.

Instead, development has been directed to establishing additional parking lots on campus wherever suitable space becomes available.

One example of progress in this area is

development of the parking area east of the Student Union Building.

Permission to proceed with plans to provide additional parking here was to have been sought from the regents today.

Following the damage to the Black Student Union building at 706 Deakin Ave. last month, Financial Vice-President Sherman Carter has drawn up a plan to create additional parking east of the SUB.

Six houses, including the former BSU, were described as in such poor condition as to be economically unfeasible for repair. Carter's proposal (if approved) calls for these houses to be demolished in June, and the space converted to parking.

The houses are at 706 Deakin Ave., 420, 416, 410, 406-404 Narrow St., and 412 College Ave.

Carter estimated that the houses can be removed and the parking area be completed for about \$40,000. The cost will be covered by non-appropriated funds that are reserved in the Student Union bond redemption fund, he said. The new

parking lot is expected to provide about 57 additional parking spaces.

In the opinion of staff members involved with the situation, there really isn't a serious parking problem. "It's not really bad at all compared to places like Seattle, Portland, or even Washington State University," Nuhn says.

So the parking is available now if students and faculty want to walk to it — and if they don't want to walk, they'll have to wait until additional parking is developed.

The Argonaut is...

By DAVE WARNICK
Argonaut Political Writer

"What's an Argonaut?"
"Oh, don't we have one up in the SUB lounge?"

"Noooooo, that's Joe Vandal."
And whatever else an Argonaut may not be, it is not a member of a Germanic tribe which eventually ended up tearing down Rome.

There are, according to reliable sources, three types of Argonauts. The first, and most notable is the band of young men who sailed with Jason in his quest for the Golden Fleece, and helped him get it back.

The second are those people commonly called "Forty-Niners" (the guys who rushed for gold, not for yardage; maybe they rush for gold and yardage) who were known in some 19th Century newspaper accounts as "Argonauts."

The third type is a species of cuttle-fish, or octopus.

But what is The Argonaut?

(Not to be confused with "Argonautica" by Apollonius Rhodius, circa 235 B.C. It should therefore be easy to keep straight that The Argonaut has never been

accused of being published before Christ.)

So why is The Argonaut, The Argonaut?

Some claim it's because the Argonauts of Jason were Greeks, but certainly not all the paper's staff members are Greek (in either sense), so this theory is not generally accepted.

Some claim it's just because the first editor thought it would be smart to make a classical allusion and sign his editorials, Jason, and the next one signed them Jason II and so on until the paper got this new brand of conformists who sign their real name.

Another sees a connection between the object of the Argonaut's initial search, and the paper — "It's just trying to fleece the student."

But actually, the Argonauts did not assist Jason that much in his effort, they were constantly becoming infatuated with sirens or getting drunk with Bacchus or something, depending on which version you read. Which in Rod Gramer's opinion, might be an accurate assessment of his staff.

Of course on the way back after he's (Jason, not Gramer) gotten the

girl, and fooled the dragon while the Argonauts were sleeping, they pushed their ship (the Argos) across Africa. (Possibly it was the Sinai peninsula, but when you're pushing a ship on rollers it makes little difference.)

Of course, in the job description Jason put in the want-ads of The Athenian Times, and various other Mediterranean periodicals, he said he wanted (and presumably got) "heroes." No relationship has been made on this basis.

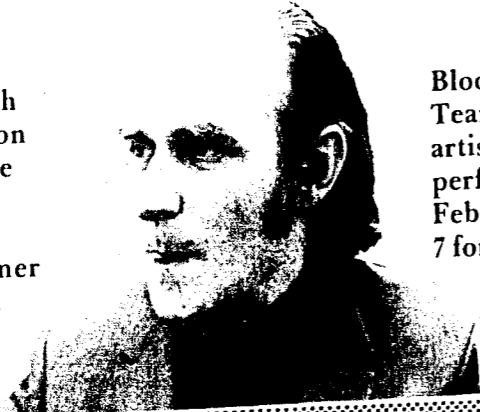
No connection has been suggested either in relationship to the Forty-Niners. Certainly there's no gold in The Argonaut, even if you pan quite hard.

As for the octopus concept, just ask your nearest ASUI senator about the Argonaut's tentacles.

Some of the more esoteric researchers have already abandoned this question on the grounds that it might have some relevance.

They've moved on to such questions as establishing a connection between the Vandals and their names. Preliminary findings suggest that it's because the athletic teams have vandalized the academic program.

An interview with Bill Hall, Lewiston Morning Tribune columnist, with the Argonaut Editor, Rod Gramer is seen on page 3.



Blood, Sweat and Tears, jazz rock artists, will perform at Idaho Feb. 7. See page 7 for details.



Is sex moving out of the bedroom and INTO THE Classroom? Read page 2 to find out.



The controversy of Alan Rose vs. reinstatement at Idaho. Turn to page 8 for additional information.



Sex: Out of the bedroom and into the classroom

Has sex at the University of Idaho moved out of the bedroom and into the classroom?

That may be one conclusion from the fact that Psychology 200, a seminar on Human Sexuality, is the most popular elective course on campus this semester.

The class was offered for the first time last spring and about 225 people originally signed up for the class. As news of the class spread, 230 more students added the class, and 435 students finished the year.

This semester there are 693 students enrolled and more adding every day, says Dr. Willis W. Rees of the psychology department, who teaches the class.

"We have class at the Administration Auditorium because it's the only place big enough," Rees says. "There are also a lot of people not enrolled in the class that come and 'sit in' on it, because that place seats about 900 but it's not very often that we have 200 empty seats."

Most of the students in the class this semester indicated that they took the course because they were told by other students that it was a good class, Rees added.

Class is open, frank

The class is an open, frank, non-embarrassing discussion of human sexuality, Rees explained. Although it covers the essentials of anatomy and physiology, the class spends more time on the social-psychological aspects of human sexuality. "Most students have been exposed to the 'plumbing' before," he said.

A text, "Fundamentals of Human Sexuality" is used, Rees explained. And students will see a number of educational films, some of which are designed for the sex education of medical doctors. These films will be shown in 13 different sessions for smaller groups of about 50 people and on a voluntary basis. "The films help a lot," he added.

Rees explained the idea for a course dealing with human sexuality



originated several years ago when Rees polled classes and found that 99 per cent of the students surveyed would favor a class of this type.

Rees said he drew up a syllabus for the course, and it was approved for

offering the spring semester of 1971-1972.

Students make a lot of the decisions on what they'd like to have in the class, the instructor said. Last year, they had two speakers from the Gay

Liberation movement, and other suggestions have included a question and answer session with a married couple and rap sessions with a prostitute and a homosexual.

The large class size does present some problems, Rees said. "Ideally, this class should be taught in small-group seminars of 15 to 30 people," he explained.

"But when so many people want to

take the course and there's just one person to teach it..."

In order to make up for the large class sessions, Rees has scheduled several hours during the evenings for any questions students might have. "The large group inhibits a lot of people from asking questions during class," he says. If they're too embarrassed, they can also mail in questions, he added.

What have reactions been to the class?

"We haven't had as much trouble as I expected," Rees said. "We used to tape our lectures 'just in case' but we've stopped doing that now."

"There's still some opposition even among faculty members, though," he continued. "And I have asked students not to take their books home and show them to their parents."

Other reactions to the course have been quite favorable, he explained. As a result of teaching the class one time, Rees has been invited to speak at Moscow High School, Boise State College, North Idaho College, and the Lewiston Family Planning Clinic.

He's currently trying to develop some courses on sex education for teachers at the junior high and high school level. "When you've got 13 and 14 year-old girls pregnant or with venereal disease, you've got to do something. You're not going to stop their sexuality."

Rees is also working with the ASUI in its attempt to continue the sex information and referral service. The service temporarily suspended operations when it lost its quarters when the infirmary was re-modelled.

"We'll be open one way or another by Feb. 7," Rees says, with a location probably in the Student Union Building. The service is open to any individual who wants knowledge on any of the social, medical, or moral aspects of sex or family planning.

How about additional courses in sexuality at the University? "If we can develop a minor in sexuality in either education, counseling, or psychology, we'd like to develop some additional courses," Rees said. If a need can be shown, there's a possibility of federal funds for the project, he added.

"I'm dedicated to trying to promote increased human happiness in the world," Rees commented. "I've had students come to me after taking the class and personally thank me for getting them straightened out in their sex life."

"If I can help young people achieve a mature adjustment and education for their married life, I think I'm doing a good job."

Tenure system needed

A lot of people have a lot of different ideas about tenure at the University of Idaho, including Elmer Raunio, dean of Letters and Science, and Mel Fisher, ASUI vice-president.

In recent interviews, Raunio and Fisher discussed the tenure issue.

"I personally can't see how the university can operate without some kind of tenure system," Raunio said. "It was originally installed so that a teacher could present his ideas — no matter how unpopular they might be — without the fear of losing his job because of them. Without tenure, he could be pressured right out of a job by members of politics, church, or business."

"A lack of tenure system would weaken the education fabric by not allowing every individual to search for the truth as he saw it — it would restrict his freedom of speech."

Tenure is necessary

Fisher says that some type of tenure is necessary, but that the current system is inadequate.

"Tenure as we have it now is not functioning as it should," Fisher said. "It is necessary but must be improved since it makes it next to impossible to remove

incompetent teachers from the staff."

To many, the tenure question lies not in whether we should have it or not but whether a teacher should be judged by his teaching ability and actions in class alone or also by his actions outside the classroom.

"When considering the granting of tenure to an instructor," Raunio said, "we should not only look at his educational training and his contributions to the class but also his contributions to the community as a whole."

A university student said, "I don't care too much about what a teacher is like outside of the classroom, just as long as he's a good instructor. What he does out of the classroom shouldn't enter too much into his tenure issue."

Community activity counts

As it stands now, when considering granting tenure to an instructor, his actions outside of the classroom as well as those inside are taken into account.

Whether or not this should be the case, 55 per cent of the professors have tenure along with 37 per cent of the assistant professors. About 1 per cent of the instructors have been granted tenure.

"To be considered to receive tenure, a teacher must be either a professor or

assistant professor," Raunio said. "The explanation for the few instructors on tenure is the old grandfather clause."

"This applies to instructors who had received tenure before the new tenure rules were enacted five or six years back; these teachers were automatically granted tenure under the new rules."

Difficult to remove incompetent
As the number one support for tenure lies in the fact of the freedom of speech and to search for what you think is the truth, the main objection to tenure is the difficulty in removing teachers found to be incompetent.

"As it stands now, it is almost impossible to end an instructor's tenure," Fisher said. "In the past several years not too many teachers—even those found to be very incompetent — have had their tenure taken away."

"This means that Idaho either has no incompetent teachers or that it is too difficult to remove them. And I tend to go along with the latter."

Ken Marcy has designed a plan to help teachers found to be incompetent. It calls for a faculty-student review board of teachers said to be incompetent.

According to Fisher, this board calls for three faculty members, four students, and two administrators to evaluate instructors and advise those found to be incompetent on how to improve. If within a given amount of time the instructor has not improved, the committee will dismiss him.

Plan okayed

"In a recent senate meeting, the ASUI okayed this plan with some reservations," Fisher said. "There are some flaws — such as where to get the money to pay the director of the review board, and the means by which the board will evaluate the instructors."

"Since we have no alternative plan, we don't know what to do."

There are many sides to the tenure question — a question that has no quick, easy solution. According to Fisher, a compromise might be the best solution where we could get the full benefit of tenure — getting good teachers who are able to express their ideas no matter how unpopular and being able to dismiss those found incompetent.

Until that time, we will have the current rule. As summed up by Raunio, "As it is now, the instructors can speak their minds freely. This is their right and is good — I think — for society. Who knows — they may even be right sometimes."

At Idaho

Monday --
U of I Amateur Radio Club will have a meeting on Feb. 5 at 7 p.m. in the SUB.

Tuesday --
The first College Life meeting will be held at the Kappa Kappa Gamma House at 9 p.m. The hour program and entertainment is sponsored by Campus Crusade, and is open to all students and faculty.

Thursday --
The Palouse Linguistics Circle will meet Tuesday, at 3:30 p.m. in the SUB. Rachel Knudsen, a graduate student, English, will be discussing the historical and sociological setting of the Norwegian language in America. Everyone is invited to attend.

Friday --
The Women's Center's Brown Bag Series will be reactivated at noon with a presentation on the Equal Rights Amendment - Its Implications and Effects, and the Status of the Rescission Bill in the Idaho Legislature. The Brown Bag Series will continue through the semester every Tuesday noon at the Women's Center, first floor Administration Building.

Thursday --
Home Ec Club luncheon at 12 o'clock, in the Home Ec. Building - Room 101. The Reverend Freeborn will speak on "Love and Marriage", 50 cents charge.

Friday --
MED will be taking a field trip to Lakeland Village. Those wishing to go should sign up at Dr. Ling's office in the Life Science Bldg. by Tuesday Feb. 6. Cars and drivers are needed.

Friday --
Interviews will be held soon for the new student positions on Faculty Council. Please contact the ASUI office if interested.

Friday --
Interested in camping, mountain climbing, backpacking, snowshoeing or cross country skiing? Watch for the opening of the ASUI Outdoor Recreation Office. All types of equipment will be available in the basement of the SUB. Opening in a few weeks.

Faculty review bill passed by senate

A committee for Faculty Review proposal constituted the main focal point of Tuesday's senate meeting.

For more than an hour, the 13 member official student voice discussed and debated non-senator Ken Marcy's plan to establish an office of instructor evaluation.

The bill finally passed with a narrow margin of six to five with certain senate reservations attached. Most senators felt that the committee would be more effective at the college level. They cited the discrepancy of having a political science major evaluate an electrical engineering instructor. Also, it was noted the workload would be too much for one committee. Senators expressed financial reservations about the plan. Marcy does not mention funding in his plan.

ASUI President Roy Eiguren presented the resolution with reservations to a Board of Regents meeting this morning in Boise.

The senate passed a bill sponsored by Tom Hill of the Rules and Regulation Committee, providing that an entertainment committee shall serve as a "clearinghouse" for all ASUI sponsored entertainment costing \$200 or more. \$3 of student fees that previously has gone to the golf course was re-allocated to the SUB special projects and operations.

Poll Results

The results of the Idaho Student Lobby Poll showed that students do not favor in-state tuition for state-supported schools

but did advocate stronger pollution laws, increased funding for higher education, and non-punitive grading system.

Another tidbit was the comment by Eiguren that secretaries' salaries were below the national poverty level. Another distressing statement from Eiguren was the news that the National Defense Education Loans may be wiped out in President Nixon's new budget and said that it was a bad situation for federal loans. He revealed that the Faculty Council has agreed to the proposed four students to serve on the council, but "canned the non-punitive grading system."

The Argonaut Inquisition

How do you apply for a student body senate position? --D.U.

According to the ASUI Constitution and Regulations, your nomination will be recognized when you submit a petition with 75 student signatures along with a written statement of your willingness to run.

This paperwork must be done and handed over to the ASUI President (Roy Eiguren) no later than the Monday of the week preceding the week of the election. This makes the upcoming deadline Feb. 19 since the new senators will be elected Feb. 27 and 28. (vice-president and president, too).

Incidentally, there are campaign rules and regulations when it comes time to put-up your posters. We suggest you stop by the ASUI office and verify locations for signs so that you won't be penalized with fines from the judicial council. The people in the office will supply you with election rules at your request.

How do you go about appealing a semester grade if you think you got screwed by the professor? --D.W.

After talking with the faculty secretary and looking in the University Handbook of Policy and Procedure, your first step is to request reconsideration by departmental and divisional authorities.

The Academic Hearing Board then could hear an appeal. An earlier appeal by the Academic Hearing Board could be granted if two members vote to grant it. And an unfavorable decision by the hearing board is appealable to the Faculty Council.

So, D. W., it appears your first step is to request a hearing to the department involved and then if you wish, you can request appeal through the College Academic Hearing Board and Faculty Council.

Send your University hassles to the Editor's office of the Argonaut. The Inquisition will get it out of them...

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An Interview with an Idaho columnist

Bill Hall looks at Idaho



One of the most experienced political observers in the State of Idaho is Bill Hall. Hall is a veteran of 15 years as a reporter including experience at Pocatello and Lewiston, where he is currently editorial page editor of the Lewiston Morning Tribune. He is one of the few full-time political writers in the State.

This week, Argonaut editor Rod Grammer talked with Hall about some of the issues in the state at the present.

Argonaut: I'm wondering what you think the Legislature is going to do with in-state tuition.

Hall: I've been to the Legislature twice in the past three or four weeks and I haven't heard any talk of it at all down there. The State Board of Education kind of brought this up originally by suggesting that they might ask for in-state tuition, but they have since rescinded that as I understand. I hope that nothing will come of it. I suspect somebody will introduce some legislation. The mood of this particular legislature seems to be to accept anything that will get them off the hook on a general tax increase. Now several legislators have said they want in-state tuition to avoid increasing taxes this year. Well, of course in-state tuition is a tax. It's a tax on students. It's a user tax, which is one of the most regressive some times.

I think the odds are that if it comes to a vote it might pass that Legislature, but there is an excellent case — a law suit against it. The Idaho constitution provides for free common schools. Fifty years ago dictionaries defined common schools as elementary schools. Ten to 20 years ago, dictionaries started defining common school as high school education. Obviously what the framers of the constitution intended when they wrote that in 1889 was a basic level of education should be granted to every student, and I don't know if it's four years of college. I think it is — or vocational school — but it's certainly post-high school education. You cannot say that anyone who has only a high school education is adequately educated today. And so, in-state tuition — and we already have some in the euphemism of fees — is unconstitutional in my opinion and I think you could win that suit in court. I've been encouraging student government here and around the state to bring this lawsuit. There is one in preparation on a slightly different point.

Argonaut: So if you think that if it doesn't pass this year, and if they try it in the future, there are grounds for maybe taking it to court...

Hall: Or if it does pass this year I think there are grounds for a lawsuit. But you don't need to wait for them to pass it because there is already what is, by definition, tuition imposed on the students. For instance, one classroom building on this campus is paid for — or the bonds are being paid off — with ten dollars per semester on every student. Maintenance and operation at Lewis-Clark State College is paid partially for out of student fees. A new library addition is being built or has been built at Idaho State University out of tuition or out of fees as they call it. But tuition is paying for the cost of education as opposed to student unions and the like, so by definition we have tuition which is illegal in Idaho. It has not been legalized by legislation but I think it is also unconstitutional.

Argonaut: If they don't use in-state tuition for students, how do you think they're going to finance education? Boise State's complaining now that they don't get enough. Definitely some of our programs don't get enough money. How do you think they'll finance our education?

Hall: I don't know about in the future, but in this immediate session I know they're not going to finance it very well. They're going to neglect a lot of things but it's not as bad as it might be in an ordinary year when the legislature refuses to increase taxes because we do have this federal revenue sharing money coming in to the state and while that can't be used specifically for education it, can be used for something else that no longer has to be

he would sign it but he didn't think it would do much good because the press is losing integrity. Do you think it's losing integrity?

Hall: I don't know if it's losing integrity. I don't think the press has ever been in the top 10 of the Professions with the American public. As a matter of fact, a popular newspaper is almost a newspaper that isn't doing its job. It is our job to comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable, and to keep the community discussion stirred up and a paper that doesn't do that is a drab paper. I think perhaps in the current era right now the reporters have more of the public's trust than they did a 100 years ago because there's more professionalism in the press. But that doesn't mean we're not the bearer of glad tidings often and a handy scapegoat for losing politicians. Popularity is not necessarily desirable for the press. Our role is that of a gadfly.

Argonaut: What about the Shield Law?

Hall: So far it hasn't been a problem in Idaho. I can't think of a case in my 15 years in this business of a reporter having

as first or second. Some would say the (Boise) Statesman and some would say the Tribune. I exclude the Intermountain Observer which is another breed of cat from the Daily Newspaper. But I'm not so sure the result would be the same within the Tribune's circulation area. So it's pretty easy to fire up misgivings about the press. The Nixon Administration did this sincerely in one respect. They were sore about the criticism they were getting as all presidents, democrat or republican don't like to be criticized. The other I think was a little bit Machiavellian. It was to try to destroy the credibility of the bearer of the news that there was a Watergate caper or something like that going on. Every politician knows that there's going to be some nastiness come out about his administration during a campaign. And I think there was a partially conscious or perhaps instinctive attempt to destroy the credibility of those bearing the ugly news. By the way, I'm not picking on Nixon and Agnew. These things do come in cycles. Harry Truman was a pretty fierce press baiter and

republican and now we're in this era where it's the Republicans claiming the press is slanted against them. And they're all right. The press is properly the adversary of those in government. It's an adversary relationship. And all the good reporters I know when they're not writing editorials — I mean when they're reporting kind of a healthy cynical view, watchful view of all presidents regardless of party, so they're all right. We've been against all of them, are suspicious of all of them.

Argonaut: So you think it's something inborn in press and inborn in government that the press watches over the government...

Hall: In the relationship.

Argonaut: What do you think Bud Davis will start doing like in 1974. And Rose Bowman? Will they get back in politics?

Hall: Well, Bud says he won't. He says he thinks not. Now I talked to him about two weeks ago in Pocatello and he said no, he didn't plan on it but who is to know what is to happen. He said, for instance, what happens four years from now if Teddy Kennedy becomes president and appoints Frank Church secretary of state. Then all of a sudden there's going to be a vacancy in Idaho in the Senate and there's at least a fifty-fifty chance Andrus will be elected and will have the chance to make the appointment and Andrus as it is well known is very high on Bud Davis. They're a mutual admiration society. I think he'd be the front runner for the appointment. Bud made it rather plain he'd accept it then. There's another possibility, Bud is best known originally as an administrator. Nothing compares with running a state government, but a college is a tough administrative job. It's kind of a combination of public relations and keeping all the reigns in your hands. That sounds like a governor to me.

Argonaut: So you think Davis may have plans of running for governor.

Hall: I don't think he's thought of it yet. I gave a speech in Pocatello two weeks ago to their chamber down there sort of suggesting this and he was sitting in the audience and looked startled at me. Andrus will presumably only run for one more term, and win or lose there would be an opening after that for someone like Bud.

One thing in politics, there's a myth that once you're beaten in politics that you get the loser's image and you're washed up. That's true generally if you're an incumbent, like an incumbent congressman or an incumbent senator is



to go to jail to avoid revealing his sources. Part of it is that the judges and some of the attorneys in the state seem to recognize that there's sort of a basic right there even though it isn't spelled out and at least they've stayed away from the sticky area. There's been a kind of detente between the press and the legal profession at the very least. And so when you have a situation like that when it is working the way it is now and no problem you're inclined to believe don't rock the boat, don't bring it up because if you bring it up for a vote on the floor and the legislature says "Hell, no." and pointedly refuses to grant this protection then it almost licenses judges to start clapping reporters in jail. It will make no difference in the result however. I don't know of any reporter who wouldn't go to jail rather than betray a confidence. And this is true to anybody. Some one says to you, "I want to tell you a secret and you can't tell anybody else" you can say no secrets please or you can listen and then you're morally obligated no matter what the consequences to keep that secret. And reporters are very much the same way.

I think it might have one slight adverse result though if this happens. Reporters will still be willing to keep their word of honor but people will not necessarily believe it. They'll know that judges might force it out. As with all laws protecting the press they don't protect reporters at all they're designed for the people, the recipient of the news, not the servers of the news. People who are inclined to tell about a county commissioner who has his hand in the till and have inside information if they can be protected as the source are going to be a little goosey about that. And so it's going to cut down the number of revelations on wrong-doing in government.

Argonaut: Do you see this as something that's just come up with the Nixon Administration or is it something that's always been working?

Hall: Well, I said that I think reporters are probably more respected now than a hundred years ago, and I said it that way deliberately because I think they are less respected today than five years ago. There are these ups and downs within the

attacked the press a lot, and Lyndon Johnson. I've been a reporter for 15 years and in that time I've gone through an era where the Democrats said the American press is slanted toward the Republicans. Then in 1964 when Goldwater all of a sudden said it was the other way around the Republican convention was screaming that the press was slanted toward the Democrats or toward the liberals. Then you went into Lyndon Johnson who initially got along famously with the press and then started saying the were all



funded by the State of Idaho which will free more money for higher education and the public schools. The mood with the legislature and the governor seems to be to emphasize public schools this time and kind of forget about the universities and colleges. But it won't be quite as bad as a normal year of economic retrenchment just because they've got this windfall of federal funds this year.

major upward cycle. I think certainly the attack on the press by Agnew initially — which is Nixon — has got people to thinking about what bastards reporters are. And so on and so forth. Everybody hates his hometown newspaper or his hometown television station. If you ask all the reporters outside the Tribune circulation area all the reporters in Idaho or all the people with knowledge of all the papers in Idaho outside the Tribune circulation area "What is the best paper in Idaho?" I think 95 per cent would place

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THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

Our goal is information and our message is peace.

EDITOR ROD GRAMER
ASSOC. EDITOR BARB BALDUS DESIGN MANAGER KITTY BUTLER

Comment and Opinion

De-ratification pigs

It is indeed a disgrace to the people of this state and nation when we preach a doctrine of equality to all and yet approach our two hundredth anniversary without equal rights extended to every U.S. citizen.

I am speaking of women. Down in the Idaho Legislature right now, certain male members are attempting to de-ratify the Equal Rights Amendment which was only finally passed late last year.

If this bill to abolish the ERA passes, the people of Idaho and especially those who don't speak out against the de-ratification should drop their chauvinist pig heads in the mud with shame. - GRAMER



Loren Horsell

Rambling on Roy and Ernie and their plans

John Lukins is writing the revisions to the ASUI constitution and has so far fallen behind.

One of the best features to the proposal seems to be splitting the functions of the vice president into programs-services, University matters and external affairs. This would add definite lines of authority to many areas that now are loosely directed in the ASUI.

Another advantage of the proposal is the separation of the Golf Course and communications areas into independent areas. This provides for the eventuality of self-supporting roles.

At the same time it is unlikely that complete self-sufficiency is attainable. As an example, KUOI-FM, which at the present is unable to generate more than minimal revenue, would still need an operational budget funded from the ASUI. Other communications areas are likewise questionable in that respect.

Another questionable part of the proposal at the moment — and probably reflective of one of the inherent weaknesses of the Eiguren Administration — is that there is only limited foresightedness. No provision has been made for the eventuality of moving the senate to direct relationship with the Faculty Council.

The plan also doesn't directly recognize the possibility that budgeting could become the sole responsibility of the

The pseudo-professional attitude of the University of Idaho alumni and administration towards athletics is finally catching up with them.

This weekend almost everyone who is anyone in the Idaho administration is down in Boise fighting, scratching and back-biting their way into a corner as they try to defend the athletic program at Idaho against the onslaught of attacks by faculty members, Regents and students.

The problem is, as it always is, money. Students and taxpayers say they are tired of paying for athletics, but on the other hand people like Frank McCreary, high up in the University administration, complain that athletics is a necessary "rallying point" for the alumni.

Loud Facts

The facts speak louder than the common rationales and excuses however. And one of the stronger facts is that the students are tired of helping to pay for athletics. This point was proven in the poll taken of students a year ago last fall. But will anyone listen? Anyone? No, because everyone who is anyone is too busy "rallying the alumni" with a \$772,000 public relations campaign.

Money for higher education is tight in Idaho. In this morning's paper, Hartung announces he will increase the fees of Idaho students if he can't receive an additional million dollars. But with this announcement and in the face of Idaho's financially ruined colleges (mines, forestry, social work, architecture, etc.), the administration and the athletic department can continue in good conscience to spend \$772,000 on athletics to draw alumni who would probably donate to athletics anyway.

Sometimes when one looks at the role of the modern university in our country, he sees institutions whose only purpose is to train professional athletes, not scholars and learned men.

ATHLETICS

Total dollars to athletic scholarships \$214,289
200 athletic scholarships
89 full ride athletic scholarships
122 athletic scholarships granted higher than \$1,000
No women awarded athletic scholarships
No parent or student confidential statements required to attain athletic scholarship.

ACADEMICS

Total dollars to academic scholarships \$238,235
622 scholarships awarded for academics
6 men and 7 women receive scholarships over \$1,000
3 full ride scholarships awarded in academics

And it appears at least one half to two thirds of the Regents would agree with this view of the university. In a meeting yesterday in Boise, according to information collected by Jay Shelledy of the Lewiston Tribune, Regent Janet Hay of Nampa said, "that apparently in the eyes of the alumni and administration, brawn comes before brain." In a

surprising comment coming from a Regent, Hay went on to say that, "One would think the primary mission of the University of Idaho is to train professional athletes."

Dominant Attitude

Some figures also compiled by Shelledy show this attitude dominates at the University of Idaho.

The total amount of scholarship money given to athletics is \$214,289 compared to \$238,235 for academics.

There are 89 full ride scholarships handed out to athletics but only three or four full rides to academics.

There are 122 athletes receiving \$1,000 or more in scholarships and only 13 students receiving the sum in academics.

None of the scholarships in athletics have been given to women.

And no parent or student confidential statement is needed to receive athletic scholarships as is required in academics.

These figures reflect where the priorities are at the University (Jock Farm Club) of Idaho.

Regent Hay also said in yesterday's meeting that she would support Idaho's leaving the Big Sky on two conditions.

First, that for every two academic scholarships there is only one athletic, a two to one ratio. And second, that the money appropriated to athletics be cut in half within three years and in five years the athletic program becomes self-supporting.

Irony in Big Sky

Two ironical things in the Big Sky question hit close to home. Suddenly, when Professor Alan Rose opposes Hartung's position on athletics he is told he will lose his position at the University. And more timely yet, when University Business Manager Gene Slade



mistakenly disagrees with Hartung in an article in yesterday's Lewiston Tribune and claims athletics couldn't be self-supporting in the foreseeable future, Slade calls the Argonaut office the same day and emphatically defends athletics.

Everyone blows up the issue into leaving the Big Sky or staying. Obviously, people like Ed Knecht and Frank McCreary are going to defend athletics and try to move Idaho into a better Big Time jock conference. They may make a name for the University of Idaho; and oh, would the alumni appreciate Idaho playing in the PAC-8.

In Opposition

But then Alan Rose is leading his army of jock-haters into the traditional battle with the athletic department. And he has his bias too. He is academically-minded and very anti-athletics.

Somewhere in the middle is the average student who the Knechts, McCrearys, Hartungs, and Roses refuse to listen to. All he wants to do is watch a football game. He doesn't care if its the Miami Dolphins or the present Idaho team; he just wants to see football and avoid wasting away any more of his money in a \$712,000 advertising campaign for the sake of the University of Idaho alumni.

Viewpoints

Midwife defends practice

To the Editor:

As you may know, I am the last of the non-medical midwives (under Idaho Supreme Court, 1916, 159 P 1183; 1923, 225 P 491; 1955, 283 P2 1093; Art I, sec. 1 & 13, Idaho Constitution). I have humbly delivered more than 3,500 babies over the past quarter century, mostly in this part of the country but also in every State and abroad. Due to dependence on Nature and total avoidance of medicine and surgery, I have never had a death, complication, hemorrhage, ambulance case, flesh tear or citizen complaint. I use no forceps or cesarian, which are unnecessary diversions that create more complications than they allegedly cure.

In the wee hours of the morning, the due date of my current expectant mother, as I drank a cup of coffee, a real live giant rushed into the room from the snowy blizzard outside. He demanded to know who I was and what I was doing up at two o'clock in the morning. On my suggesting that he kindly reciprocate with similar information, he said he is the new chief of police and not accountable to anyone but the mayor.

He ordered me out of the house and into his cruiser, putting me under "constructive arrest" and imprisonment in the vehicle. This honorable protector of law and order sped off to the nearest phone. At this diabolical hour of the morning, he twice woke up expectant mother and her husband (both teetotalers), with two phone calls. He told them their midwife had been drinking heavily (not mentioning the brew to be coffee) and that the midwife was in custody. The effect on the expectant mother was disastrous. This poor midwife is known in over 50 countries as being a lifetime teetotaler by religion, and in fact has never had his first taste of alcohol.

I had an old concealed weapon, however, between my ears — a sleepy sort of brain. A little psychology might slay this giant and effect my escape. Since arrest without a warrant is only legal on suspicion of a felony, or commission of a crime in front of an officer, I inquired as to which was the case, or what the charge was.

He said there was no charges or suspicions for arresting and imprisoning me in his car and that I was obviously not drunk. However, he hadn't been able to get his wife pregnant for three years and wondered if I could help, professionally! Like the time I was forced to deliver twins at gunpoint, I respectfully submitted that there was no need for such a drastic show of force. If he would drive

me back to my distraught expectant client, instead of to the jail, we could discuss his problem. Which he did.

The Idaho and Federal Constitutions define this gentleman's unorthodox approach as false arrest, false imprisonment, unlawful interference with one's profession and defamation of character. Police regulations say it's conduct unbecoming an officer.

Norman Casserley, Midwife
Box 736, Route 30
Lava Hot Springs, Idaho 83246
776-5611

Sex defended in marriage

To the editor:

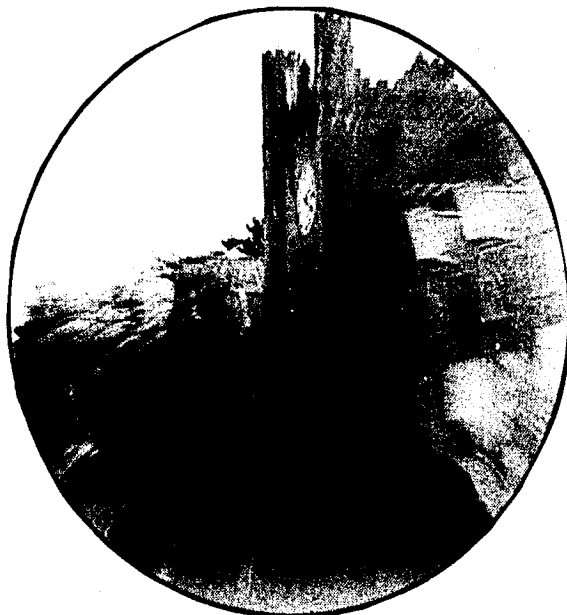
The Argonaut in the past has featured stories on social diseases, co-ed dormitory, fornication, and run ads on where to get an abortion.

Observation indicates that marriage offers the best odds for sex without disease, is socially acceptable, and is legal. From other newspapers it can be learned that Idaho students are still marrying. There is still hope.

93 A.D. history by Josephus entitled Antiquities of the Jews, "Purification" chapter, indicates their culture practiced a solution for a single male — "he that sheds his seed in his sleep, if he go down into cold water, has the same privilege with those that have lawfully accompanied with their wives. . . . This is also in the King James Bible, translated from 1451 B.C. scripture "Deuteronomy"—chapt. 23, verse 10. . .

Other writers touch on nocturnal emissions. The American armed services 1969 pre-induction examination questioned, "Do you have wet dreams?" Other writers such as Evelyn Duvall in Love and Facts of Life, 1967, includes the topics "wet dreams" and "sublimations" (channeling energies into other outlets such as sports, physical labor, and the arts). Some writers (with samplings on the whole population) indicate some people are unable to live in our society with only wet dreams, marriage, and/or sublimation. Some people, who never petition (see Psalms 51) God through Jesus Christ to become his child and receive the Holy Spirit into their lives (heart's), have tendency toward sex not socially acceptable, in my opinion.

Respectfully,
Melvin Taggart,
sinner



In defense of Alan Rose

To the editor:

Add another voice of disapproval and disgust concerning the firing of French instructor Alan Rose. Having had Alan as a teacher, I can attest to his superior teaching abilities; knowing him outside the academic world, I can recognize his intelligence and capabilities as a human being. The major bone of contention appears to be the fact that Alan has not completed his doctoral dissertation. Try as I might, I cannot see the rationale — the topic of his dissertation is such that the completion of the doctoral program will not, in all likelihood, enhance his teaching methods, nor will it improve the quality of the French House (something as good as the French House will be hard to improve).

However, I am equally disturbed about the implications of Alan's dismissal. I am a graduating senior and have attended three universities; thus, I have had many and varied professors, several of them for honors classes (which were supposed to be honors to the teachers). And I would rank Alan in the top five of all these instructors. Yet the foreign language department is letting a good man go, to the chagrin of many, many people. If this University is, as it is purported to be, an institution for learning, why are they taking away our best means toward this end?

Linda Ehrlich
509 Univ. Ave.



'I LIKED IT BETTER WHEN WE COULD SIT AT HOME AND CRITICIZE THE BUNGLING AMERICANS!'

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Annual vs. biennial budgeting in 42nd legislature

By BETTY HANSEN
Argonaut Political Correspondent

The Forty-second legislature has many issues to contend with in the capitol chambers. Of all the issues, there is one which leaves a spectre haunting the halls throughout the session; it is one that could erupt into some very heated political engagements. The spectre, of course, is annual versus biennial budgeting.

Though the media has not granted the subject much publicity, it is a hot issue. And what it may turn into is a political fight between the Democratic Governor Cecil Andrus and a Republican legislature. Whereas such Republican leaders as Senator High and Representative William Roberts have voiced considerable doubt over whether the adoption of a biennial budget is feasible, Governor Andrus has expressed just the opposite viewpoint.

According to critics of the present system, annual budgeting is not as advantageous as biennial budgeting. They pinpoint biennial budgeting would serve less of a burden on overworked personnel and cut time spent in budgeting because a two year system would permit less time for administrators to work on the budget. This time saving would enable personnel to concentrate more on the performance

of services and it would also assist the legislature in respect that they too will spend less time in considering the budget.

Present system served well

But proponents for continuing annual budgeting contend that the present system has served the public well. Despite the advantages of biennial budgeting, the favorable aspects of the present system outweighs the advantages of biennial budgeting. They believe the present system makes it easier to project revenue and expenses, allows requests to reflect inflationary increases and program modifications, better departmental control of unforeseen expenses and allow the legislature to have adequate control of the funding of departments and agencies. The extension of an agency's independence from the legislature for more than a year would force many Representatives and Senators, they feel, to "give-away" their control.

Great compromise

Through all this fighting has come a "great compromise" idea called biennial budgeting with annual updating. This concept means that in the Fall of the 2nd year of the biennium, state agencies, which need additional funds could submit requests for additional funds to the Budget Division and the legislature. According to an undisclosed questionnaire

sent out to several of the state agency heads, most favored this type of budgeting for several reasons.

One, it gives agencies an opportunity to request reconsideration of a budget where unexpected factors have come into the picture.

Two, it would also keep the departments from constantly having to be working on the budgets.

Three, it allows changes especially when Federal funds are involved, because they are on an annual basis.

Finally, this policy would create a more stable basis upon which to project staffing and program resources due to its timeliness.

Whether annual budgeting will be maintained or one of the other two alternatives, biennial budgeting and biennial budgeting with annual updating, will be selected depends upon the temper of the times in the legislative chambers of the capitol. One thing can be certain, if the issue does erupt into the open, one can anticipate quite a political battle.

Non-punitive grading defeated

Non-punitive grading was defeated by Faculty Council at their regular meeting Tuesday afternoon.

The final vote was four in favor, nine against, and four abstentions.

The motion which was presented by Bob Furgason, of the University Curriculum Committee, would have instituted the grade of NC (no credit) instead of "F". The other major change made in the proposal was that only courses successfully completed for credit would be shown on the student's transcript.

Furgason described it as a change in philosophy, from the transcript as a chronological record of the student's attendance at the U of I to a record of the achievement of a student towards a degree.

Several objections were raised, one by Weldon Tovey, Assistant Dean of Engineering who stated, "D is a punitive grade under this system."

Furgason replied, "The D grade was left in at the request of many faculty members."

Eventually Mike Browne, department chairman, moved to amend the proposal to make the D grade optional, either the student could take an NC and no credit and no record, or the D, credit and a record on his transcript. The amendment was defeated with seven in favor, eight against, and two abstentions.

Other objections were raised, including the opinion that the proposed type of transcript would hurt students trying to enter graduate school or get jobs. Matt Telin, registrar, summed up this view saying, "I'd hate to put the students in jeopardy."

Another view was presented by Jay Scheldorf, associate professor in chemical engineering, who stated that the proposal would be "a tragedy, the faculty should be in favor of academic excellence."

ASUI Vice-President Mel Fisher sitting as an observer at the meeting, (students will not be admitted as voting members until the change is approved by the Regents, which should occur in the very near future) spoke out in favor of the proposal. He pointed out the results of a poll taken during registration which showed 1126 students in favor of the proposal and 315 against it.

Fisher spoke out against the final proposal as amended however, as an amendment suggested by Bert Cross, journalism department chairman, passed 9-6-2, which provided that NC would appear on the transcript. He stated that this was not what the students wanted.

ISL student lobby poll results

Idaho Student Lobby poll results revealed by Mel Fisher, ASUI Vice-President show a large majority of students opposed to in-state tuition, and favoring strong enforcement of pollution laws.

The complete breakdown on the poll, which was filled out during registration by 2237 students, goes like this:

1. Do you favor increased funding for higher education as opposed to other aspects of state spending?
1758 yes, 399 no
2. Would you support increased funding for higher education if it involved increased taxes?
1329 yes, 908 no
3. Do you support in-state tuition for state-supported schools?
593 yes, 1431 no
4. Would you support a tenant-landlord relations law defining the specific rights and responsibilities of both tenant and landlord?
1769 yes, 332 no
5. Do you support repeal of Idaho's laws restricting dissemination and/or distribution of birth control information?
1580 yes, 613 no
6. Do you support adequate state funding for the Idaho Human Rights Commission?
1560 yes, 415 no
7. Do you support strengthening and stricter enforcement of Idaho Environmental Pollution laws?
1889 yes, 165 no
8. Do you support expansion of Idaho drug education and rehabilitation programs?
1872 yes, 234 no
9. Do you favor a student as a voting member on the State Board of Education and Board of Regents?
1404 yes, 360 no

Statements on athletics were numerous and bitter:

"Don't give so much money to student jocks."

"Cut out University dead wood — as citizens of the state of Idaho, my parents and I have paid education taxes all our lives practically — just so I could have the privilege of attending this University — we have not paid taxes to give California jocks everything for free while we go without and still pay for it."

"There is too much money going to full rides for athletes and not enough for scholars."

"No more money for the goddam (sic) football stadium!"

"More scholastic scholarships and fewer (if any) athletic scholarships!"

"Cut down emphasis on athletics!"

The third major issue raised, repeal of marijuana laws drew comments from both sides although primarily in favor of repeal:

"Dope."

"Do not favor legalizing marijuana!"

"Either repealing the marijuana laws or at least making them the same as drinking offenses."

"Decriminalization of marijuana."

"Legalize Marijuana."

Other comments on the 10th question of the poll included:

"3 hour class in Common Sense."

"I favor consolidation and streamlining of Idaho schools of higher education with the possible closing of CSI, L and C State Col., and North Idaho College. I also feel it is of great importance for students to keep administration from becoming top heavy."

"Not enough paper."

"You people (presumably referring to student lobbyists) blew it supporting eighteen year old majority rights. Your effort would have been better applied to increased funding for higher education."

"Lack of night classes at U of I."

"It's not how much money the University has coming in. It's how they spend it! Excess help in staff members especially in the physical

plant. I would venture to guess that 30-50 per cent of the staff employees (not professors) could be done away with if the personnel dept. were re-organized."

The Idaho Student Lobby has three lobbyists in Boise now, Art Barry from BSC, Dennis Davis from U of I, and Mary Swanson from ISU. The group operates out of office space provided by the Boise State Union.

Fisher pointed out that the lobbyists are "not going to lobby on something unless it had a clear majority of two-thirds." (The only question which did not have a two-thirds majority one way or the other was no. 2, "Would you support increased funding for higher education if it involved increased taxes?")

The results of the U of I poll and polls at other schools will be among the topics discussed at a meeting of the Idaho Student Government Association and the Idaho Student Lobby today and tomorrow in the SUB.

Mick Meyer and Bob Pickett of the U of I are serving as researchers for the Idaho Student Lobby, and compiled the results of the poll.

Fisher added that "everyone had a chance to fill one out," but "a lot of people didn't bother to obtain one."

Dave Warnick

'Crisis in program maintenance'



Well, I was looking through my notes with all these ideas running through my mind, how about one on the Vietnam War (I mean peace), or a follow-up on tenure, or the Alan Rose situation.

Suddenly there leaped out at me this gigantic 17 page pamphlet complete with embossed cover and at least three-color printing on two colors of paper, and I had a near-cardiac.

Besides, war is a bore.

Back to this pamphlet which Roy Eiguren had innocently given me with the comment, "You might be interested in this."

I wasn't really, although it seemed strange to me that the U of I should print the President's Annual Report/ 1972 so expensively, especially when Roy added, "It mainly tells what a financial crisis the University is in." (It would look more like crisis if it was a dittoed four-page baby.)

And then I was looking through my notes like I said, (this thing is so upsetting I'm becoming repetitive) and started reading the thing. The first page shows enrollment, and then comes a picture of Ernest Hartung, a headline, "Crisis in Program Maintenance" and then a lot of verbiage which I wondered whether the president actually wrote until I noticed some peculiarly Eastern phrases.

Then came the paragraphs that changed my health situation:

"Our financial situation, however, is now so desperate that state legislative (public) support is not maintaining the institutions which the Legislature as representatives of the people have created. Additional funding must be sought. Pri-

vate sources are being solicited for philanthropic contributions, but the effort is yet immature and the results far from make up the difference between need and appropriations. Student fees become the obvious suggested means of closing the gap."

I mean, like wow; that sounds like the Administration because of its failure to solicit enough private contributions and and public support is recommending that the students pay in-state tuition. (A quite clever disguise, the world "fees.")

But then well, recovery is almost at hand as it goes on —

"Is the State of Idaho now ready to repudiate the principle expounded by the Founding Fathers (I swear that's what it says) that state-supported higher education should be tuition free...?"

"Clearly the time for decision is at hand. The matter should be debated in full by the Legislature in its 1973 session, and the outcome of the debate reflected in appropriate action."

(I have a sudden relapse — Ernie is saying that they should debate it, which must mean he wants a bill introduced on the subject. I see no reason why the idea should even be considered.)

"...As policy we would urge full funding from appropriated sources, (that means taxes) since the best interest of our Commonwealth and our National Republic (I think he means the state, and the United States) clearly lie in developing the broadest and best educated citizenry possible. This goal will not be met by placing a means test through tuition upon those who would seek the benefits of higher education."

"...If we secure neither adequate increases through tuition, we face financial imponderables which may well endanger the continued existence of parts of the University or portions of the state system of higher education."

And yet, where does he really stand on in-state tuition? (See story on page 1) My heart is still going pit-pat, pit-pat, miss-pat.

Revisal of judicial system planned

In the past, a student subjected to disciplinary action may have gone through more judicial processes than a criminal appealing his case to the Supreme Court.

This was brought to light by John Lukens, ASUI Attorney General, when he presented the planned revision of the judicial section of the ASUI reorganization plan to the senate meeting Monday night.

This section of the ASUI plan is one of the most important; for this reason, Roy Eiguren, ASUI president said it will be the first acted on.

The new plan works like this: if one were charged with an offense he would first go before the ASUI Attorney General and Student Judicial Advisor who would

decide whether or not the offense could be dealt with by the living group or special living group bodies such as the Resident Hall Association or the Inter-Fraternity Council.

If the student was not satisfied with the decision of any of these bodies, or if the Attorney General and Student Judicial Advisor decided the offense was not just over a matter involving the living groups, the case would go to the Student Judicial Council. This council would consist of seven students (two of them law students) and two faculty members. The students would be appointed by the ASUI President with senate approval; faculty would be appointed by the Faculty Council. If the student was still dissatisfied with the decision he could then go to the Faculty Committee of Review. Even then, he

could still go on to President Hartung and ultimately the Board of Regents.

None of the higher bodies which deal with the case can assign a stiffer penalty to the offense than was assigned before. The Student Statement of Rights (conceived and written by students in 1969), insures this.

The plan more clearly outlines the judicial process as the old one did not and also eliminates two steps.

Outsiders use SUB

Students often see people who don't resemble students at the SUB. These people are probably members of a group from outside the University who use the SUB. Outside groups aren't usually encouraged to use the SUB, but the rental fee charged for the use does help defray expenses. The SUB is 98 per cent for the use of the students, according to Dean Vetrus SUB general manager.

Conferences during the summer use the building and staff, so student fees don't have to be increased to maintain the same level of service.

Classes are also discouraged from meeting in the SUB because it restricts the use of the building and conflicts with the services offered.

A group who wants to use the SUB applies to the Facility Use Committee. This committee is made up of students with the staff as non-voting members. The committee checks to see if a suitable room is available at the time the group requests, if one is, then the request is usually approved.

Vetrus said, "If anyone has questions on who approved the use of the building or why it was approved, they should go to the weekly meeting of the Facility Use Committee or leave it in the suggestion box in the SUB."

Loan program changes may have radical effects

With the passage of the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BOG) by Congress in June of last year, there may be some trouble in the Financial Aids office at the University of Idaho. However, the billion dollar grant program has not gone into effect yet primarily because of a shortage of funds. When and if this program should go into effect, the entire structure of student financial aids would be changed.

Four kinds of programs are now available to students for obtaining financial aiding at the University of Idaho: scholarships, the work study program, National Direct Student loans and the Educational Opportunity grants. The great majority of these funds now come from federal sources.

Charles Decker, director of Student Financial Aids at the U of I, said if the BOG program materializes, the present programs naturally could not exist.

The BOG plan states that every student is entitled to \$1,400 minus the available resources of his family. This loan can't exceed one-fourth of the entire cost of attending the particular university.

Decker said the estimated cost to instate students here per year is \$1900. Therefore, under the new law, should it be put into effect, a U of I student could receive a maximum of \$750.

Since over 2300 students on campus subscribe to these loans or aids and over \$1,500,000 is spent on the programs, a complete switchover to a new program would not be easy.

"There is a potential for a messy situation with such a large program and a large number of college students applying for the grants. No guidelines have been attempted to be set yet," Decker noted.

He suggested that the BOG operation will only give small payments to a lot of people and thus will miss the persons who need the money most. The present programs now meet the needs of the lower class more efficiently.

There may be a significant change occurring with the Nixon budget request, but so far, there is no indication that the programs will be substantially transformed. Students who applied for loans for next year will still be notified this spring for their acceptance for loans.

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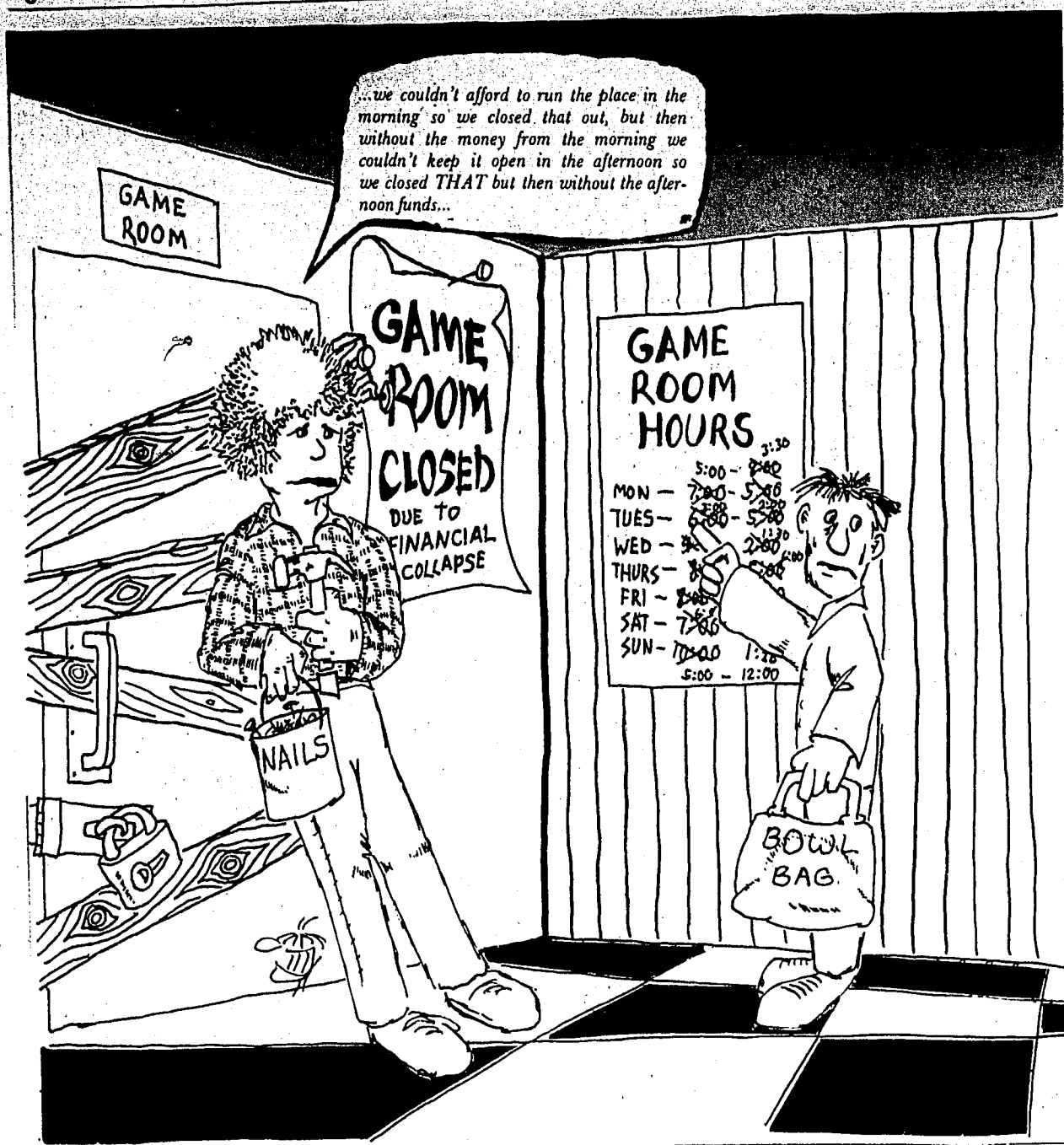
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Like rats deserting a dying ship - coaches

by Loren Horsell

Judging from the number of people leaving Idaho's coaching ranks lately I begin to wonder if there is some mysterious disease in the Athletic department. Either that or the overall athletic situation is so intolerable, which is more likely.

Wednesday, Idaho head coach Don Robbins announced that defensive line coach George Dyer will leave Idaho for San Jose State. That follows on the heels of offensive coordinator Bobby Thompson's announcement that he is leaving the coaching ranks for the greener pastures of private business.

To give you a picture of the situation of the past few years, assistant coach Keith Lincoln left the Vandals for WSU two years ago. The reason cited at the time was money. In plain language, Lincoln made more as an assistant for the Cougars than Robbins makes as Idaho head coach.

Last year defensive assistants Andy Christoff and Gary Withrow left to accept more lucrative positions with schools like Texas at El Paso and New Mexico State.

At the end of the summer trainer John Alvarez and wrestling coach-ticket manager Roger Michener left for bigger and better things.

Then in November the word came out Robbins himself was talking with North Texas State.

Now Dyer leaves for reportedly \$4400 more than his salary here.

His leaving is marked with the usual platitudes that go with things of this sort. Robbins says he is sad to see Dyer leave, which is probably true since George has done a good job coaching in his one year here after four seasons at Portland State.

And Dyer says he is reluctant to leave Idaho, which is also at least partly true. He has always impressed me as being rather honest. But one wonders just how reluctant one can be to leave a dying program.

Normally in a few weeks an announcement would be forthcoming about new coaches replacing Thompson and Dyer. But in this year of university belt-tightening this isn't altogether likely.

Thompson is being replaced as coordinator by present offensive line coach Don Matthews but the third offensive position will not be filled. Dyer likely will not be replaced at all.

This position in the Athletic department reflects the overall university picture of moving the emphasis from high-paid, full-time people to graduate assistants and part-time aids. The assumption is that more assistants will be used and will pick up the coaching duties.

The big question that remains is recruiting. Two less coaches mean two less recruiters and recruiting is the name of the game in athletics of any level.

Somewhat, though, the situation seems analogous to rats deserting a dying ship.

Park and Recreation plan expansion

The Department of Parks and Recreation is planning an expanded program that will bring to this city a community center and attempt to better utilize the 55 acres of parks and public land. The Department anticipates that Federal funds will be the main source of funding the five to seven year development program.

A Basketball Standings

League 1	Tied for first
Delta Tau Delta	
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	
Phi Gamma Delta	
League 2	Tied for first
Alpha Tau Omega	
Delta Chi	
Lambda Chi Alpha	
League 3	Tied for first
Lindley Hall	
Upham Hall	
Town Men's Association 1	
League 4	Tied for first
McConnell Hall	
Town Men's Association 3	
Snow Hall	
League 5	Tied for first
Town Men's Association 2	
Gault Hall	
League 6	Tied for first
Willis Sweet 2	
Upham Hall 2	
Chrisman Hall 2	

"Ideally the community center should be located near the center of the community. In this way it can serve as the heart of the city," stated the Department director Roger Delles. The planned center would contain indoor swimming facilities, a gymnasium, a library, a day care center, and a community auditorium.

The program will benefit university students, maintains Delles, in the same manner it is a benefit to all residents. He thinks this is especially true because of the student trend toward off campus living.

The expanded library, swimming and gymnastic facilities are necessary; but the city council is uncertain if the community center concept is the best solution.

Delles stated that Moscow is the fourth fastest growing city in Idaho, and that the city should anticipate this growth. He felt that the lack of proper planning in the past is the main problem today. Delles

said the interest in gymnasium and swimming programs are increasing but facilities are lacking.

He felt, however, that the program would meet with acceptance. "I have to take an optimistic approach because I know the need is there."

Director Delles also stated that. "During the past four years elected and appointed county, community, city, and university officials have made outstanding attempts to improve planning." He cited a lack of interaction between these different agencies as one of the difficulties, however.

Federal funds that have been available since the late fifties have not been used by Moscow as yet. Delles hopes these funds will be obtained and serve as the main revenue source for the new program.

At present the department is funded by the city general fund, recreation tax, and registration fees for the various programs that are participated in.

Nelson typifies academic athlete

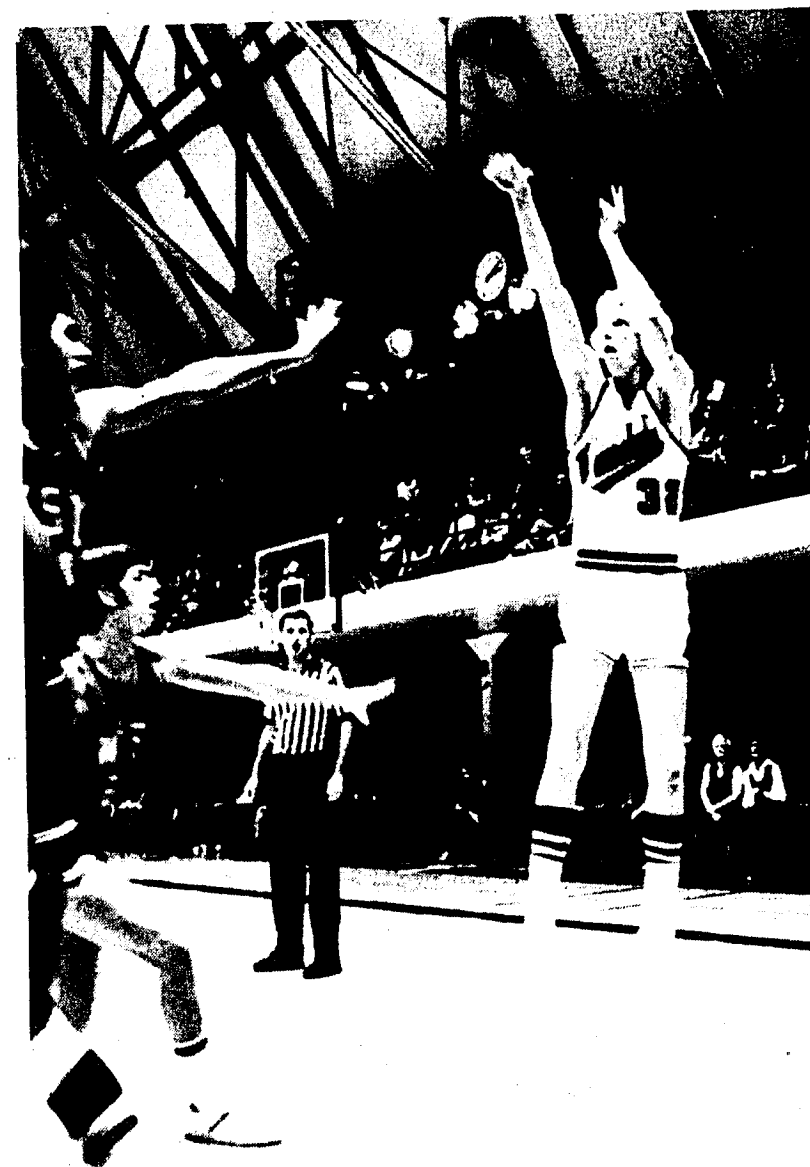
By MARSHALL HALL
Argonaut Sports Editor

There's a good deal of talk going around today about student athletes in college sports. A student athlete is an individual who is first academically inclined and second, athletically involved. Sophomore Rick Nelson, occupant of the forward position on the U of I basketball team, exemplifies these qualities. Nelson is a business major with a 3.8 GPA.

Anderson, head basketball coach. Nelson injured an ankle last year, and sat out this year to grab a starting spot on the lineup.

"Rick's brother, John, played for us two years ago, so we decided to watch his brother, and found them to be similar players," said Anderson. "He's a very fine person. The kind of guy you want on your team," he added.

The U of I takes on Big Sky Conference teams, Montana and Montana State, this



As a veteran of the Shadle Park High School basketball team in Spokane, Nelson played the forward position in his junior and senior years. The University of Idaho acquired him on a basketball scholarship.

Rick's brother, John, was captain of the Vandal basketball team two years ago, and earned all-conference honors.

"I can feel some pressure caused by being John's brother, but it's good, because I've got goals, and this drives me to do a better job," said Nelson.

With 11 games left in the season, the Vandals are holding a one-win and three-loss record in Big Sky Conference play. "We've been running more full court, instead of half court games during practice," said Nelson. "When we played Oregon State, we couldn't keep up, but I believe we're in better condition now," he added. Nelson is shooting 45 per cent from the field and claims the title of third leading rebounder on the squad.

Hard Worker

"Rick is a hard worker and gives you everything he's got," said Wayne

weekend. "If we win both games, or take a split, we're back in contention for the conference," said Nelson. "Our toughest teams are Weber State and Idaho State," he said.

Likes Big Sky

Whether or not the U of I remains in the Big Sky Conference is an important issue for many athletes. "I'm glad we're in the Big Sky although I know the football team needs more scholarships to compete in it than does basketball," said Nelson.

It's been a poor season for the Vandals, and nobody seems to know what the problem is. "Coach Anderson is taking too much criticism for things that aren't his fault. The team has just been shooting badly," he continued. "I like Coach Anderson, because I had a similar coach in high school. He doesn't try to act like one of the guys, because he's there to teach you," said Nelson.

Nelson doesn't have any definite plans for the future. "I lack a few inches, and the speed to continue on in basketball after college. Although, I would consider coaching basketball someday," he said.

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Lost: Gold filled "Cross" pen with name engraved. Satalite sub or Life Science. 885-6083. Reward.

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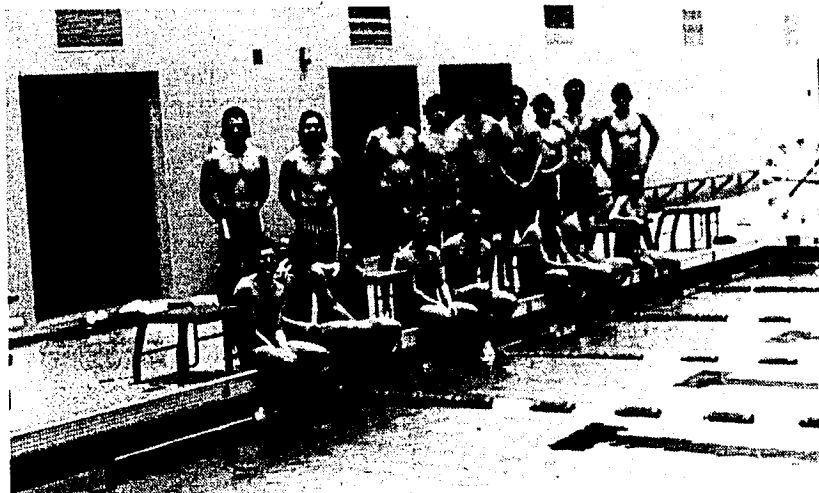
Volunteers needed to participate in Social Therapy Program at Washington State Penitentiary. Meeting Mon., Feb. 5, at 4 p.m.

Beds \$3.00 and up at Schweitzer Basin's new accommodations on the mountain. For information and accurate daily ski reports contact Chuck 882-8309 evenings.

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Swim team splashes on

On your marks! Get set! Go! Freestyle, Breast, Back and Butterfly, are the strokes the University of Idaho swimming team concentrates on.

Twenty separate individuals combine their talents under head swimming coach Chet Hall, creating the Vandal Swimming team.

The swimming team uses a schedule which entails two practices a day. "Everyone has been showing up faithfully, and doing their best," said Hall.

The team has earned a two win and one loss record in dual meets this season, with Weber State, Utah State and the University of Montana.

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Outstanding performances have been contributed by John Aspell, senior, Joe Gocken, junior, Burt Stratton, sophomore, and Gary Pilger, in freestyle and breaststroke competition. Added depth has been provided by team members Jim Goodman, Jeff Frier, Randy Rankin and Phil Flemmings.

The swimming team takes on Gonzaga University tomorrow. Support has been good, in a sport that deserves it.

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B.S. and T. Idaho Bound



By **JIM STACK**
Argonaut Entertainment Writer

Blood, Sweat & Tears, a nationally renowned, 10-piece jazz-rock band, will perform on the U of I campus Wednesday, Feb. 7 at 8 p.m. in Memorial gym.

Formed in 1967, BS&T skyrocketed to fame virtually overnight with their jazz-rock fusion and subsequent hits which included "And when I die," "You've made me so very Happy," "Spinning Wheel" and "Lucretia MacEvil."

B. S. & T. originally started out as a seven-man band but with the departure of lead vocalist David Clayton-Thomas, the band went through some "inevitable changes, that allowed us to move in new directions," according to drummer Bobby Colomby. They added four new members to increase their number to ten, thus affecting the change that is so important to the success of many popular groups.

The new members include Jerry Fisher, lead vocalist, who many critics consider to be better than Clayton-Thomas; Guitarist George Wadenius from Sweden, who played jazz in his home country and was awarded two "grammies" by the Swedish record

industry; Lou Marini Jr., on saxophone, who has played with such jazz notables as Woody Herman's Herd, the Joe Morello Quintet and Doc Severinsen's Big Band; and Larry Willis on keyboards who has played with Hugh Masekela, Cannonball Adderley and Atan Getz. He was also musical director for Esther Marrow and the Four Tops, with whom he toured Europe.

The old members include Dave Bargeron, on trombone, who also played with Doc Severinsen and has done studio backup work with several prominent musicians; Bobby Colomby on drums and also the group's co-producer, who has toured with Eric Anderson and Odetta and in addition along with Steve Katz and Al Kooper formed the original BS&T; Jim Fielder, on electric bass; Steve Katz on guitar, who has roots with folk star Dave van Ronk; Lew Soloff on trumpet and fluegelhorn; Chuck Winfield on trumpet and fluegelhorn.

Warm winter inspires boredom What's Happening

By **JIM STACK**
Argonaut Entertainment Writer

With the untimely departure of Mr. Fritzler, the Argonaut may be a bit slow in relating "What's Happening" due to my comparatively inferior grasp of the inter-Palouse situation right now. Hopefully the things will improve with time and eventually return to "normalcy."

The point of all this is to give you an idea of the winter beauty to be witnessed, to plant a seed so that your imagination might bear fruit when you find yourself out in the middle of nowhere, cursing the Argonaut and wishing you were back in your warm little cubicle playing solitaire.

This being one of Moscow's warmest winters in recent memory, skiing has dropped considerably on the list of weekend activities. At this writing, local ski activity consists of driving up to North-South and watching the snow melt. I've seen many a skier go into the withdrawals when deprived of his snow.

For those of you who find Karma within the city limits, there are several "options for action" available tonight and tomorrow night. The Capricorn Ballroom will be presenting Blind Willy for a mere 50 cents cover both Friday and Saturday nights, while just down the street the Spruce will have the Paul Speer Band both nights for the same price. So you can boogie to the wee hours and drink yourself into a coma while listening to the band of your choice.

This type of weather provides an excellent opportunity for people to get out and see the land, especially for out-of-state and foreign students who really haven't had the chance to get out of Moscow and look around. The weather, though not actually warm is not cold enough to make outdoor activity prohibitive and yet not warm enough to melt what snow there is in the mountains.

Diana Ross's successful movie debut, "Lady Sings the Blues" is still running at the Kenworthy and from what I hear it's a great flick. "The Mechanic," with Charles Bronson and Jill Ireland will be playing at the Nu Art through Saturday, while "The Poseidon Adventure," featuring Shelley Winters at her fattest, is playing in Pullman.

Dry winters like these, although lost for skiing, are perfect for weekend drives in the country. There is something mesmerizing about stark, dry winterlands cast against a blue sky. It somehow seems to put the universe in proper perspective. Its so alien and surreal, it makes you feel like you're on a different planet.

Several issues ago we asked for creative contributions from you to print on this page, but thus far we have received none. With the somewhat less than overwhelming flood of creative works pouring in, this is your golden opportunity to send us your work if you had previous doubts of getting it printed, or even if you didn't. We'll print anything we like, poems, essays, articles, graphic arts, palms, parables, etc., etc. So don't be shy, send it in.

If you've got nothing to do this weekend, hop in a car and drive out to the Snake River Canyon southwest of Pullman. The view is fantastic—especially so in winter. The river is lower and usually appears to be quite a bit cleaner than in other seasons. Picking its way through the canyon, echoing a dull roar off basalt cliffs like an angry lion—incredible.

The U of I film society will be presenting eleven flicks starting Feb. 19 in the Borah Theatre and they promise to be some of the best yet. Some of the films will include such famed folk as W.C. Fields, Humphrey Bogart, Buster Keaton, Marlon Brando, Alec Guinness and a Flash Gordon serial right along with the movies, so rush down to the SUB info desk and buy your tickets now. Prices are \$6 for a couple and \$4 for a single, hardly too much to ask for such an all star lineup. I'll give you actual details of the films later on, but if you buy the tickets now, you won't be sorry.

A few miles north of Harvard near Laird Park, one can find myriad back roads and trails to explore on a Saturday afternoon. Lose yourself in the forest, collect different size pine cones, take off your clothes and yodel; obviously I could continue, infinitely. Just west of Laird Park is Camp Grizzly, in summer a Mecca for boy scouts but deserted the rest of the year, except for a white-haired weather-beaten caretaker with whom a friend and I had the pleasure of conversing one afternoon. I forget his name, but he's quite an articulate old fellow. Knows a lot about the local land and wildlife.

I guess that's all for now. I promise to get better as I go along.

Marijuana madness exhibits evils of weed

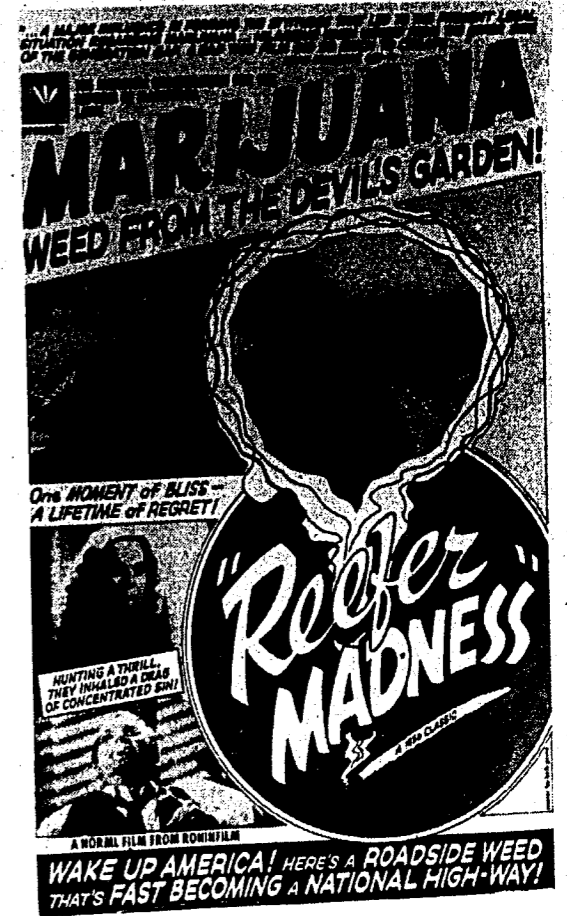
by **Mary Welland**

Violence! Raw sex! Corruption! No, it's not one of the Varsity's flicks—it's an instructional film put out by the United States government. The subject? REEFER MADNESS, a show that portrays that dreaded hallucinatory drug Marijuana! Yes, you too, can see the evil wrought by the use of this dangerous substance. Filmed in 1936, by the National Narcotics Bureau, it explicitly demonstrates the moral degeneration of a previously fine upstanding high school student.

This was the most widely shown educational film warning against marijuana at this time period. It proclaims that the "reefer" is much more dangerous than opium or heroin. It's been said that movies such as this one were produced because prohibition was at an end and those soon to be unemployed by its demise had to be given something to do. Kevin Saunders, ABC-TV, says that these shows are "a major influence in forming the attitudes that led to the present legal situation regarding marijuana...Hilarious when viewed from the other side of the generation gap, a gap this film did so much to create..." If you're interested in finding out what's being done now, to change this image, everyone's invited to a meeting of the People's Marijuana Initiative, featuring Reeper Madness, Monday night at 7:30 at the Talisman house.

It all begins with a prologue introducing the viewers to the real public enemy number one. It warns of uncontrollable laughter, hallucinations, emotional disturbance, inability to control physical passions, and incurable insanity. We're transported to a room full of

concerned parents—reminiscent of the Andy Hardy days. We see an actual case history of what happens to young people caught up in the marijuana syndrome. Innocent students drawn into wild parties by peer group pressure, begin to twitch, laugh hysterically and then lunge at each other for a session of mad love-making.



One thing leads to another, until we are confronted with a hit and run accident (don't worry: the old man doesn't die), two murders, a suicide, and one turned criminally insane. Interspersed with all this realism are shots of the Big Apple at the Malt Shop and hot chocolate with Mom.

Advance tickets are on sale now at the SUB info desk for \$4 and will be sold at the door for \$4.50.

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Tutoring Services give academic aid

Tutoring Services is now offering three non-credit courses to help benefit students, according to Jeanette Driskell, coordinator of the program.

The three classes include a reading and study skills class which assists with problems in reading, vocabulary, speed or taking notes. This class meets from 7:30-9 p.m. every Tuesday.

Another class is a refresher English class. This class is a workshop especially designed to work on the student's special problems. It meets from 2-3 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

Preparation for Literature is called "What Do You Say About a Poem?" It assists students who have problems with their literature classes. This class meets at the same time the refresher English class does.

Classes still open

All classes are taught in the reading center in the student lounge of the Education Building. Supervising the classes are Jeanette Driskell and Elinor

Michel, both on the faculty of the English department.

"The classes are still really open to the students," commented Driskell. "We have an interview and find out what the person needs."

If a student can't attend during the times that are already set up then the tutoring service will set up a private session with the student. These classes are now held Wednesday mornings with students of different learning levels.

Successful

"The service has been really successful. I have over an inch of file cards of people who need the service and people who want to help tutor," continued Driskell.

The sessions are in two six-week sets. After the present session ends, another one will be given.

Anyone who needs help or is interested in tutoring in any field is encouraged to contact Jeanette Driskell at the Education Building.

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Alan Rose versus re-enstatement



Editor's note: Argonaut Political Writer David Warnick interviewed Alan Rose, instructor in the Foreign Language Department concerning his failure to be rehired. The following is a transcript of that interview.

Argonaut: Could you give a short resume of the actions leading to your dismissal?

Rose: The usual procedure is that at a meeting at the department level, then a notification from the department chairman, based at least somewhat on the recommendations he receives from one's colleagues.

Now in my case I understand there were three department meetings, one of which I appeared at on my own request which is a new procedure that I pretty much instituted because I feel a faculty member should have the right to present his own case. It's mostly done without him.



Then a couple of days after the other two I was notified by the chairman in a memo, which sums up according to him the summary of faculty position, and then gives the chairman's recommendation.

He tells me that six of my colleagues voted against me being promoted, and two of them apparently supported my position. I made my own pleading that I should get promoted. But it's been denied at least at the department level.

That's the way things stand at least for the moment at department level. It then goes to the dean's level, and to the academic vice-president's level and he's the one that makes the final decision on it.

Argonaut: Are you taking any steps to reverse the dismissal?

Rose: I've asked the department to reconsider the decision, because I'm not satisfied with the reasons they give and there is an appeals procedure I can use.

Argonaut: What is the appeals procedure?

Rose: I'm not terribly sure. I understand that when you receive the final form from the academic vice-president, the last in the run, that at that point you make the formal appeal. I've made it now, as I wanted to be sure it was in time. It's supposed to be two weeks after receiving the final notice.

Argonaut: Can you speculate on any unofficial reasons for your dismissal?

Rose: Well, speculation won't serve any purpose. All I know is that I'm not satisfied with the reasons given. And I don't think they're viable, for many reasons. I plan to fight it that way.

Argonaut: What are the official reasons given for the dismissal?

Rose: In the memo there's quite a lot of talk about the fact that I haven't finished my thesis. Which is perfectly true.

The Chairman's recommendation says that one of the main reasons is that the French Department can use as much versatility as it can bring together in order to meet the demands placed upon it.

With the understanding that I'm not versatile enough.

The argument is used that since I don't have the preparatory work done for an American Ph.D. You understand that in America there is a certain amount of courses and prelims then you write your dissertation, while in Europe, (I'm doing my thesis, my Ph.D in England,) all you do is your thesis. It's a very different type of program, and it usually requires a somewhat broader subject.

Their argument was that since I hadn't done any more course work above the BA

level, I'm not prepared to teach things outside of my thesis area.

This is really, I feel, just nitpicking and looking for an excuse to get rid of me, because the fact is that when I came here it was perfectly clear what my preparation had been.

Last year I was recommended for an extra year, which I was granted. Usually instructors are terminated after three years, but sometimes you can get an extra year.

In the memo which they sent me about the extra year they say: "The Department believes that it is justified in requesting that an exception be made on two bases: first, it has confidence in Mr. Rose, and is favorably disposed to him as a member of the faculty; second, it recognizes that he has been busy with full-time teaching assignments and has not had the needed time to complete his dissertation."

It's obvious in this that there's no question at this point as to whether I'm versatile or not; there's been no question right the way through in the four years that I've been here. If I'd requested to teach any course in the French department, nobody would ever have objected.

So, you know, as far as I'm concerned it's an excuse which has been brought up which is probably not the real reason. It doesn't make any sense.

It's also true that I've made what my advisor considers good progress (on his dissertation). He tells me that he's written my department chairman with a report that my work is very satisfactory. That I'm doing well, but just haven't finished.

The second thing is that there's already been promotions within my department without the Ph.D. There are people in my department above the rank of instructor who do not have their Ph.D.

So why am I being singled out?

Argonaut: Do you see any way students can assist you in reversing the dismissal?

Rose: That's a difficult question — because it doesn't appear frankly that what the students say makes very much difference up to this point — like my student evaluations.

Almost right the way through I've been ranked excellent, in every class that I've taught. Out of a top mark of four, my averages have been 3.75, 3.7 and 3.9.

It's very worrying. After all, why do students fill out the evaluations, if it's not held to be meaningful by the people who make the important decisions?

Is it just to sort of placate the students, and say, "Hey, we're really listening to you." And when it comes to a decision that's really important like firing or promoting someone do we then ignore them?

This is a question that really needs to be posed about how much the students who are, after all, the people who really know how effective a teacher is.



Everyone else just knows by hearsay. My department chairman tells me that he'll get a couple of people coming in a year saying that I'm lousy, a couple of people a year saying I'm great, but really he doesn't have any idea.

Students may not know the extent of a teacher's knowledge, but they've got a pretty good idea of how effective they are.

So what can the students do now? It's not for me to tell the students what to do now. But I think some of them are going to want to know why they're being totally ignored. Some of them are going to want to know why a teacher they have said is good to excellent is being fired.

What they're going to do about it I don't know.

Argonaut: Do you think this action will affect French House?

Rose: Well, I hope not. I've put a lot of work into these past two years which has somewhat hampered the progress of my thesis.



But that's my choice. And I did that because I think French House is really important. It's really the only viable way to teach languages, and it's going to come. It's been proven by various people like the Peace Corps that if you're going to teach languages, that's the way to teach them.

And what effect is this going to have? Well, it obviously doesn't give a hell of a lot of encouragement because what I'm being told is "Hey, thanks for French House. Let's open it up and then remember this is your last year, you're working under notice."

It doesn't really stimulate one very much.

Nevertheless, I think it's important. At the moment things are going ahead as far as I know.

Once again, it seems to me that it's not a very encouraging way of fostering new ideas. It makes me think that the question of Are You A Teacher doesn't really count.

I've only been teaching four years you see. I was in industry for nine years. I left industry to come into teaching because I thought that this was where things were more "just", this was where important honest things were being done.

And I expected I suppose that people, I don't know, be more just in their rewards and evaluations of people, be more honest. And I find frankly, that's not the case.

Argonaut: Do you have any further comments?

Rose: The main thing is that people have already been given promotion in my department without their Ph.D. There is precedent already so that's not a valid reason for denying it to me.

Even more so, and this is what I based my own case on when I went before my department, the University Handbook spells out the qualifications for the rank that I'm applying for. Assistant Professor, spells out that you do not have to have a Ph.D.

It says, "Ph.D. its equivalent terminal degree, or demonstrated professional competence and ability in the field in which he is going to teach."

I think that my student evaluations, and my own department evaluations show that I'm an excellent teacher, which is professional competency. Furthermore, if you have outstanding talents or experience, you can get promoted to this rank. Well, my experience is not outstanding, but I think the French House is an outstanding input from the instructor level.

See, my colleagues don't think the French House is that important. There has been a definite attempt by some people in my department to downgrade the importance of the French House I think leading up to this fact that they wanted to get rid of me.

They're more concerned with research, what I call, "academic irrelevancy."

It doesn't relate directly to students, it may in some distant future, or something.

But when you happen to come up with something that does relate directly to the students, then it makes you wonder, is this being done purposely to get rid of me?

By DAVE WARNICK
Argonaut Political Writer

(Editor's note: Argonaut Political Writer David Warnick interviewed two members of the Foreign Language Department on the Alan Rose controversy. He was unable to interview Department Chairman Carleton Iiams who was ill. The following is a transcript of those interviews.)

Dr. Elizabeth Stevenson, associate professor in foreign languages started by giving her view of the situation:

"First, of all, I want to be sure we're all squared away about my position; I have no position — except as a member of the faculty in the foreign language department. I speak as a member of the foreign language faculty without any extra authority of any kind.

"There are a number of things that have distressed us about Alan Rose's situation. The first one is that our faculty and our administration operate under a handbook of university policy which has been set up and approved by the faculty, the administration and the Regents.

"The fact that the schedule of consideration of various members of the faculty, the fact that it happened to coincide with other incidents in the University is completely coincidental. That is we are forced to adhere by law of the university faculty to a schedule.

"That this schedule was not very propitious in regards to, for example, athletic events and one thing or another, is completely coincidental. We could not avoid our considerations under the time schedule which we must adhere to.

"This is the first thing. Everyone has said, 'Oh my goodness sake', in regards to the discussions about athletics and the discussions about Alan Rose. There is no, absolutely no, connection between these two events.

"Second, Alan Rose's position has been discussed by the faculty of the foreign language department and it has been discussed by the two committees whom the dean has, and this is his position right now. There is no official decision from the President's office at all.

"Now, Alan has been an instructor for three years, and at the end of three years the Handbook of Policy and Procedure says that he must be considered and he must either be promoted or he must be given a notice that he will not be hired in the year following the next year. That is to say every person who is not re-hired is given a full year's notice so that they will have a chance to find another job.

"Now, Alan's third year came last year, and he was given an extra year in which to finish his Ph.D. This is called the exceptional year. For a oh, a number of reasons he was given this exceptional year in which to finish his Ph.D.

"So he had already an extra year and it was the vote of the faculty in the foreign language department that he should have in the time that was available, he should have finished his Ph.D.

"In addition to this it was our judgment also that he did not have an additional competence which would substitute for that. We were all in agreement that he was a very good teacher. We were all in agreement that he liked him, but the fact remains that he has not finished his Ph.D.

"And the fact remains that while he has made progress on his Ph.D., it is not, just about finished. His statement was that it is "half-finished."

"For these reasons the judgment of the faculty was that he should be given notice that he would not be re-hired in 74/75."



Summary of Faculty Position
The Faculty presents a clear mandate for termination. There is only one clearly positive recommendation (conditional upon completion of the degree by June 1974). There is one half-way (between recommendation and abandonment) position, also conditional upon completion of the degree in the next academic year. There are six for nullification of termination. (As chairman, I did not recommend as a faculty member separately. Dr. Sullivan could not take part for personal reasons.)
In contrast with the case of Mr. Stenette (who had been extended an additional and fourth year and who had been recommended for promotion if he complete the doctorate by June 15, 1973), Mr. Rose has projected an additional 18 months for completion of his dissertation. Dr. Stenette believes completion within this academic year possible. Since Mr. Rose has already received a one year extension, any additional extension was considered excessive.
The Faculty is willing to invite from Mr. Rose application for the position being vacated, to be considered equally with other applicants, should he complete his doctoral program in time to be considered.

The Faculty recognizes its strongest point as teaching in those courses which he has undertaken. They recognize his work in developing the French House and student advising. A substantial number of colleagues specifically suggested that innovation and creativity involved could not be considered equivalent to the broad preparation of a doctoral program.

Mr. Rose went directly from an American B.A. degree to the British Ph.D. doctoral program, which is a straight dissertation degree without substantial graduate courses, seminars, and research papers work. The emphasis upon depth rather than breadth of preparation renders even more significant the concrete evidence of ability to produce in depth — namely, a dissertation. If a dissertation is the evidence of scholarly competence essentially, then they want to see the dissertation. Mr. Rose submitted letters from his graduate advisor and drafts of parts of his dissertation. These, together with his entire dossier, were made available to all the recommending colleagues for careful study. After detailed examination, one meeting with the candidate, two meetings together to discuss the case, and their own deliberations, the department Faculty to individual written recommendation takes a rather strong position not to reappoint Mr. Rose and to notify him of their decision to recommend negatively.

Chairman's Recommendation
As Department Chairman I recommend (for all of the reasons noted above, but especially those in the last paragraph) that Mr. Rose be notified that he is appointed at the rank of instructor for a terminal year, 1973-74. A small department, in this case the French department needs as much versatility as it can bring together in order to meet the very many demands placed upon it.

copy: Alan Rose
Carleton Iiams

(Later, Dr. Stevenson added that another consideration by the foreign language faculty had been the fact that Rose is taking a British Ph.D. which does not require an M.A. or course work beyond a B.A.)

Argonaut: Do you think this action of giving him notice will affect the French House in any way?

Dr. Stevenson: I can't make any statement about that. I don't know. I'm hopeful that the French House will go ahead anyway. Next year Alan will be able to direct the French House.



Argonaut: Do you see the French House as an important innovation in foreign language training?

Dr. Stevenson: I think it's a wonderful project, and I think it's a thing that would profit both beginning students and upperdivision students in French. And Alan has done a great deal of work on this, and has pursued the completion of this very actively.

The idea itself is not innovative. Middlebury Summer School has been running this kind of an institution for over 30 years. That doesn't take away from the value of the project. We haven't done anything like this at the University of Idaho. It is new for us.

The idea of doing two years of French in the course of one semester is a new concept. But the idea of a center where only the foreign language is spoken is not new.

Argonaut: Is the only official reason for Alan's termination the lack of a Ph.D.?

Dr. Stevenson: I can't speak for the rest of the foreign language department. I can only speak for myself. Certainly in my opinion the lack of the Ph.D. is the main reason for which I made my decision.

Argonaut: Has there been precedence for promotion of instructors without Ph.D.s in the foreign language department?

Dr. Stevenson: Yes, there is one precedent. I don't think it's useful to go into a detailed comparison of this.

(The other faculty member interviewed was Dr. Galen Rowe, associate professor in the department.)

Argonaut: Could you give a short outline of what happened from your point of view?

Dr. Rowe: Well, my memory of course is subject to correction, but as you know every year we have to decide on those people according to their contract or the Handbook Policy and Procedure who deserve or require consideration for promotion, retention or dismissal.

And it happened that this was the year in which for Mr. Rose it was a question of being considered for promotion or perhaps severance of his responsibilities with us.

And he was one of several considered along these lines. It's an automatic thing and we all have our turn. My turn will come up one of these days, and somebody else's will come up one of these days. So the department has the responsibility of paying very close attention to its personnel.

As I recall, actually Alan had been with us three years as of last year, and at that time when the department was going to review his record it was discovered that he did not have his dissertation

completed, and so the department decided to grant Mr. Rose an extension of one year with the understanding that if his dissertation was completed by that time he would be retained and probably promoted.

This is somewhat unusual concession to make. Normally the department has a responsibility to the University and to its own personnel to strive for the highest kind of quality in professional preparation. In most universities, three years without completing the requirements for a Ph.D., without having a Ph.D., is about the limit. It really is.

Mr. Rose in which he presented his case, and in that meeting we were told that the dissertation was by no means near completion. Mr. Rose's estimate was 18 months, I believe.

Following that the professorial ranks discussed Mr. Rose's case in either two or three meetings. At that time I don't think we took any type of vote but we went in depth into Mr. Rose's qualifications and so forth.

Then we submitted our recommendations separately to the chairman, Mr. Iiams.

This is the way it's done, and I think we made a mistake if we think of the department as being an establishment or a clique of people who are simply out to get the person who doesn't have the proper credentials or is undesirable politically or anything like that. I don't think any of that really enters in.

What enters in is that those of us in the professorial rank are requested by the administration, by the Board of Regents to render a professional opinion as to the competence of certain faculty members, and all of us are subjected to this.

All of us are evaluated, we're evaluated by students, we're evaluated by colleagues. So I think the part that we all play in this was the part that was in compliance with the regulations, with the normal way the University operates.

We have no territory to protect. We're simply required to ask or determine whether in our best judgment this candidate has the proper preparation, is equipped and trained and ready to fulfill the responsibilities of higher rank, and this is what we did individually.

These individual recommendations then were sent on to Professor Iiams, on the basis I suppose of this advice, our combined recommendations, he then made his recommendation.

Now, this will go all through the University. It's a very slow deliberate process.

Again, as I say, the only thing we lay on the line is our professional judgment, when we're asked to make this kind of recommendation.

Argonaut: Is the primary official reason then for his dismissal the lack of a Ph.D.?

Dr. Rowe: Yes, I think this is very much to the fore. In the policy procedure one of the requirements is that the holder of the rank of Assistant Professor shall have demonstrated the ability either to conduct or direct research. In the case of Mr. Rose there was no evidence at all, not having finished the dissertation, having only had the Bachelor of Arts degree, there was no actual indication of any substantive independent research, anywhere along the line. There's no indication that Mr. Rose can meet this particular requirement in the policy statement.

Argonaut: If he finished his Ph.D. within the final year would he then be rehired?

Dr. Rowe: I don't know precisely what the recommendation going up through channels is. I wouldn't want to say anything on that.

Argonaut: Some people have suggested that his termination may jeopardize the French House, do you think this is true?

Dr. Rowe: Oh no, I don't think this is true at all.

The inescapable fact is that as a result of having gone to professional meetings I've seen that the streets are filled with highly eligible personnel who can do a variety of tasks in any college or university. The job market for young Ph.D.s is terribly tight. One of the still-depressed areas in our surging economy.

So we have very few qualms that the academic quality or excellence will suffer in any way.