

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Inmates bare views of prison life

Students from Whitman College and the University of Idaho are involved in the first therapy program offered to the Washington inmates.

By JOHN LUNDERS
Argonaut Staff Writer

Pastel colored bars on coordinated tie-dyed backgrounds. Activities room with ping-pong table, television, and card tables, with an adjoining room for candle making.

Another small room is basically well-equipped for photography projects.

Entering sleeping quarters is no hassle—just call out your room number and your door is unlocked.

What a home (away from home)!

If it hadn't been for some 15 locked gates and numerous guards outside the tier, I would have never guessed I was now locked into maximum security at Washington State Prison.

"Only 30 men in the state of Washington are involved in training programs. Reform programs in prisons are a farce and I feel prisons should be abolished."

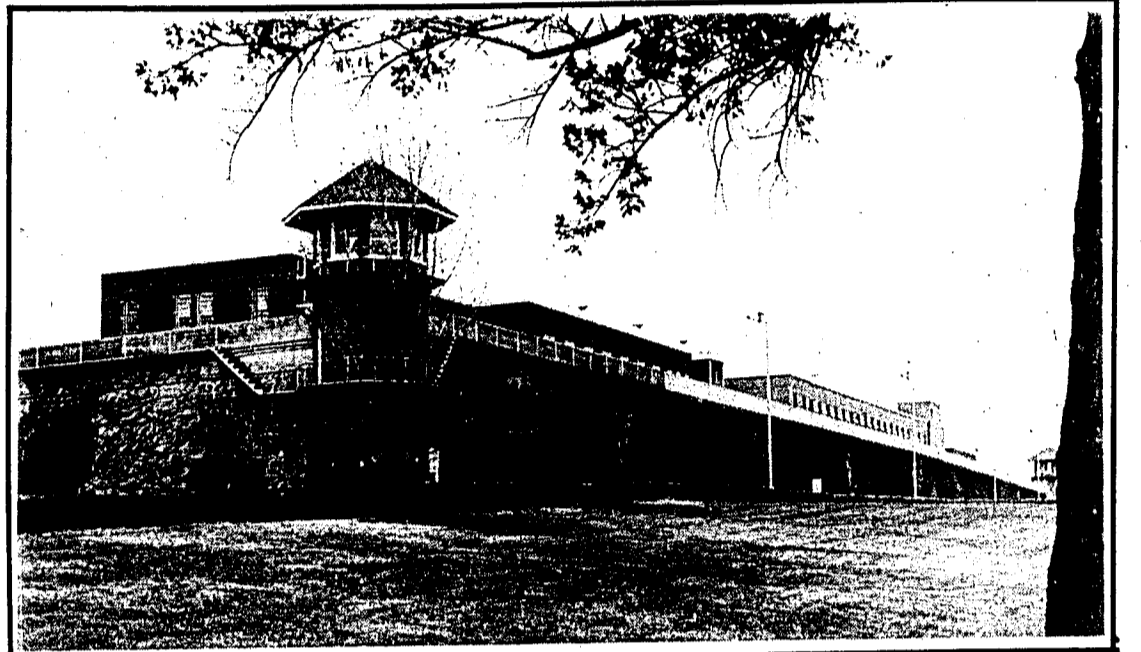
--Walla Walla inmate

It was not what I had expected, but neither were the 20 residents on that tier or the experiences of my visit.

It is a strange feeling to know you are "locked up" with 20 men whom society will not allow to roam free.

You almost want to grab someone's hand for security but everyone looks alike. No one wore numbers or paraded around in striped suits. There really weren't any distinguishable features between the "criminals" and myself.

The tier is made up of three or four Blacks, one Indian and the remainder Caucasians.



"Some of the other groups here are like family groups," said one inmate. "We are too. Everyone works together." Men have divided into four sections and each section takes its turn cleaning or doing other chores.

The variety of clothes and the decor of the living quarters were purchased by the residents to fit their own tastes.

Prisoners are allowed to spend a maximum of \$35 per month, if they have the money to spend. Many have friends or relatives who send money to the prison for them.

Inmates exchange the money for script books (booklets containing

tickets valued from 25 cents to \$5). Purchases may be made either through institution facilities or mail order stores.

Earning money

Men without outside support earn some spending money from duties within the institution, dishwashing, and work in the cannery are jobs paying employed residents a maximum of 25 cents an hour. Some jobs don't pay as much as others. A few borrow from other residents.

According to one inmate, it is easy to become "owned" by another resident because you can borrow too

much and not have anything to pay your debt with.

I was amazed at the life styles acclaimed by these individuals. Their confinement is not in cells but "homes", as the tenants call them.

Each cubicle is painted and arranged according to the taste of occupants. Colorful solid walls separate the homes and tie-dyed sheets provide privacy within.

Therapy rapping
Dennis Lehman, inmate

activities (games and bull sessions), decided to join in.

It was interesting, hearing about prison life from someone who actually knew something about it. Sort of original.

Many residents seem totally satisfied; others claim they are "political prisoners" and are not given privileges they should be given.

"I'm a political prisoner," said Doug Lavan.

Society places a man in prison

According to the residents, the warden is usually a good listener and tries to help inmates as much as possible.

Coordinator, gave me the grand tour. Posters of all descriptions decorate the "living room-mess hall" and the adjoining activities room.

because he breaks one of "their" (political decision maker's) laws: instead of rehabilitating the "criminal" or training him so he can become a socially acceptable person, the leaders lock him up, they say.

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Ripping off Moscow—'It hurts'

By KENTON BIRD
Argonaut Staff Writer

•Shoplifting in Moscow is big business.

Larry Grupp, manager of Moscow Chamber of Commerce, estimates the total value of goods shoplifted annually at more than \$600,000.

Grupp based his figure on the fact that shoplifting amounts to about two per cent of most merchant's sales and total retail sales in Moscow last year were about \$32.5 million.

The University of Idaho hasn't been spared from shoplifters either.

\$14,000 loss

Shoplifting at the bookstore is around two per cent of gross sales annually, about average, says Richard Long, manager. For the fiscal year ending last July, total value of goods lost to shoplifting was approximately \$14,000, he added.

Textbooks were the main items taken, Long said. "And with the price of textbooks so high, the total really mounts up," he explained.

Two changes have been made in the bookstore in an attempt to keep down shoplifting—a cashier was added downstairs and a monitor system has been adapted, Long said. These changes were suggested by Tim Hart, chief of campus security, and are mainly meant to be a deterrent to possible shoplifters.

But whether these changes have

had any effect in cutting down shoplifting won't be known until the end of the current fiscal year, Long explained.

If results show that they haven't worked, there are several possible alternatives. One would be to add floorwalkers to facilitate the apprehension and prosecution of shoplifters.

Another plan would be to switch clerk service for textbooks. This would involve closing off the section completely to students, who would then have to give requests for textbooks to a clerk.

Higher costs

The University of Idaho has only had the self-service textbook section for about 10 years. Prior to that, it had clerk service, so it would be fairly easy to revert to that.

But both of these would require more money with the additional personnel necessary to operate, Long said.

A seminar on shoplifting was conducted last November by the University's center for Business Development and the Moscow Chamber of Commerce's Business Education Committee.

Conviction rate high

Since then, some stores have pursued an increased anti-shoplifting campaign, including prosecution of all shoplifters who are apprehended.

Almost all of the shoplifters arrested in Moscow are convicted.

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— Jim Huggins



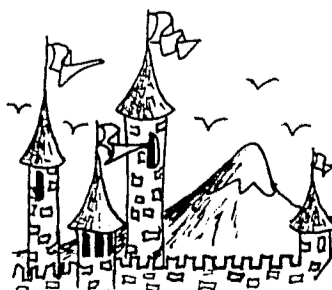
Green:

Green is for "go" on plans to tear down low-cost housing on campus property. That is one student's opinion, and he lives there. See the column by Bruce Green on page 2.



Red:

The U.S. was spilling its own blood with the sale of used arms to the Viet Cong. The peace and its problems are discussed on page 3.



Blue:

Prince Mel has been throwing royal blue fits for the past year. Now he has lost sight of his throne. Read the fairy tale on page 4, it may be the last written by the story lady.

Gray:

There are many gray areas surrounding the TLP program. An article featured on page 6 covers the situation.



Newly singled Finding a way.

By MARY SOCHINSKY
Argonaut Feature Writer

The University Counseling Center is starting something new for divorced and separated University of Idaho singles. It is called a Transition Group.

According to Dr. Jim Morris of the counseling center, the Transition Group will deal with all kinds of problems that many newly divorced and separated couples face.

"We want the Transition Group sessions to provide an opportunity for people who are adjusting to the condition of being recently separated and divorced to meet people with the same kind of problems," Morris said. "The people in the group are able to share their feelings on problems. Perhaps then other people with similar problems can find solutions to their problems."

Group strength

"The sharing of strength is a big part of the Transition Group," Morris said that the group will probably discuss problems that are common to most students divorces such as loneliness and the problem of meeting new people.

"I assume that we'll talk about divorced and separated students and how they can establish themselves as separate entities," he said. "They have to deal with the fact that they have lost a partner and are now alone."

New friend

Morris said that the group meetings should help in establishing new friendships with other people of the same age group and level of compatibility.

Morris noted that it is especially difficult for those divorced students who live off-

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THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

Our goal is information and our message is peace.

EDITOR ROD GRAMER

ASSOC. EDITOR BARB BALDUS

Comment and Opinion

On the Road

After traveling through other states during spring break, students discovered one disheartening fact about Idaho — its highways do the beautiful Gem State little credit.

From the Canadian border to Boise, the state is graced with snowy mountain peaks and flowing fresh water rivers. These scenes are difficult to find, however, for the businessmen and visitors who are seeking to invest their time and money in such areas.

The only adequate freeway in Idaho runs east to west across southern Idaho, an area desolate of trees and barren of mountains.

The highways that do provide some natural beauty such as highway 95, from Boise to Moscow, are less than adequate and hardly pleasant for businessmen or visitors to travel.

The state of Idaho has many problems, some financial and others caused by the great schism between the people of northern and southern Idaho separated by large mountain ranges and poor traveling conditions. The investment in a new highway from Boise to north Idaho would indeed be a successful venture in the long run.

Businessmen and visitors might travel this modern north-south highway witnessing some of Idaho's real treasure land and in turn they might wish to invest more money here, thus alleviating Idaho's financial worries.

Idaho citizens, who are too poor to fly from the north to the south or vice versa might take the new overland highway and help mend the great gap between the people of this state.

There is psychology involved in planning a highway system. You don't have your best highway crossing land that is not naturally endowed nor can you rationalize by saying 80 North is so much more travelled than highway 95.

Also you can't motivate increased business and tourist investments by running your best highways through desert and your worst by mountains and rivers.

What is needed to bring Idaho transportation up to par with such states as Washington and Oregon is a modern freeway running north to south through some of Idaho's richest and most rewarding country. —GRAMER



— Jim Huggins

Saving the Stillinger houses:

“Damned if they do . . .”

winter so it is uninhabitable. This leads to a major consideration: as a practical matter, is it worthwhile to repair any of these old units? One proposal was that the \$40,000 estimated for removal of the houses and paving expenses be used to extensively repair and remodel these units. I would strongly disapprove of such a waste of taxpayer's money.

Hopefully there are better uses for \$40,000. These buildings are from the 1920's and 30's. One "duplex" was originally two woodsheds which were joined together, plumbed, wired, etc., and voila, a "house"!

Hell, three of these units don't even have foundations; they rest on old rotting wood timbers. I know, I've been under my house before. I realize that new timbers could be inserted if the houses could be safely jacked up. However, having had some experience with carpentry, I also realize that such a process is involved, hazardous, and not usually worth the effort. In the end you still wind up with an old building with new patches.

Better opportunities for 40 grand

No, if the school has 40 grand to invest, I can't honestly say that this should be the place. There must be better opportunities. I'm sure the profs wouldn't mind a little bonus added to their salaries, plus there are valuable programs for the students which are under-funded. Man, do anything with that money but don't waste it. Only six of us on this block are students; surely it would be inequitable to squander \$40,000 on us when there are other needy programs which could benefit more students.

Another consideration is that if these units were brought up to Code standards, they'd no longer be low-cost housing. It simply costs too much to maintain such buildings adequately. I don't want the students, taxpayers or whoever, to have to subsidize my cheap housing either. I complain bitterly as it is about increases in student fees, taxes and the like, so I could hardly argue that other people's money should be spent so that I will be able to pay less for my housing.

It's also too bad they couldn't tear down these buildings and put up some solid, low-rent housing. But, unfortunately, construction costs a hell of a lot these

days. Even with prefab housing, it is estimated the rent would have to be \$120-\$150 a month, to break even. Big deal, for that I'll find some other, cheaper place to call home.

Scarce and getting scarcer

As all students know, low-cost housing is scarce and getting scarcer. And destruction of these units surely won't help the problem. But in this case it boils down to a matter of when — not if — these houses are to go (whatever else may replace them). They are old and have served many people's needs but they can't continue to do so for much longer. University officials are faced with a dilemma: damned if they do . . .

A final point to mention is that for such a commotion as is being raised, it's noteworthy that few, if any, of us tenants are saying much. We're doing even less. If we're able to accept relocation, surely the people who aren't even directly involved should be able to. So, as I said earlier, I don't plan on lying in front of any bulldozers this June. I'll have better things to do. If any others wish to, that's their concern.

Bruce W. Greene
410 Narrow

Loren Horsell

Rambling on

The setting senate sun

Since a lot of ink has been spent the past year on what the ASUI has done wrong, it might be worthwhile to spend some on what it has done right. (Yes, Virginia, the ASUI has done a few things right.)

One of the major accomplishments of the ASUI this past year has to be the qualitative victory in the area of community government. I say qualitative and not quantitative because hopefully the student membership on the so-called faculty council will hold but also move to a slightly more realistic student-faculty ratio.

The community government drive has been many years in the making but from the time of Campus Affairs considering the ad hoc Community Government committee report last spring to the approval of the Regents this winter, the Eiguren administration took the proposal through.

Senate bills gain attention

Another couple of things I think the ASUI did this past year that deserve some special mention are two senate bills. The first was approved last spring and allows the senate to enforce the senator's representative function. Briefly the bill

has required the senators to submit monthly statements that they have represented their living groups and it provides for the living groups to instigate, in effect, censure proceedings against a recalcitrant senator. To my knowledge, however, no senators have submitted reports and no living groups have instigated proceedings against a senator.

Part of the problem is that this hasn't received adequate publicity, which is undoubtedly true, and most living groups haven't taken the time to find out about things of the sort. At any rate, rumors were heard about several candidates that the representation wasn't adequate.

Budget transfers made easier

Another bill that I consider a great move and that few people took notice of was one from Finance. Traditional senate procedure has required the senate to approve each and every budget transfer. The theory has been that the senate must retain control over the expenditures of the ASUI. The result has been that at the end of the year, departments need to change budgetary items from one category of their budget to another and the senate has to approve these, most of which amount to less than a couple of hundred dollars.

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“A university president is a man sitting on the end of a wharf trying to control the flight of the seagulls up above.” --Hartung

And the seagulls he described are flying quite high.

First, he told about the financial situation. “The University is a quarter of a million short. Which is less than half the deficit we were afraid of.”

More money — a possibility

But there is a possibility of more money as the Board of Regents has a \$400,000 contingency fund which is supposed to be used for the four-year institutions which need more money because of student population growth. According to Hartung, the only two universities in Idaho which still have signs of growth are the U of I and Boise State College. But the original contingency fund which was asked for

was \$600,000. So the U of I may not get enough funds to make up the shortage.

What are the consequences of that? Well, Hartung pointed out that funds have been increasing at 4 percent while expenses have been increasing at 8 percent.

The U of I is 49th out of 50 land-grant institutions in faculty salaries. Hartung said. “We have lost a tremendous number of faculty in specialized areas.”

He told how, after the Washington State legislature had appropriated funds for higher education, Washington State University was faced with cuts from their request and instead of being able to provide 15-16 percent increases in faculty salaries, the university would only be able to provide 7-8 percent.

“Where we're at,” commented the President of the U of I, “is that what is a problem for WSU is a solution for us.”

1975 roof for stadium

Questioned about athletics by the new senators, Hartung put forward 1975 as the tentative date to roof the stadium. He placed the cost at between 1.5 and 1.6 million — as in addition to roofing, locker rooms would have to be constructed so that could become a multi-use facility (Hartung explained that basketball players could hardly be expected to run back and forth to Memorial Gym in 20 inches of snow.)

But there may be some money left for construction of the stadium and paying off the bonds, as a settlement with the 3M company concerning the Tartan turf's failure to roll properly is expected, in the neighborhood of \$300,000.

In other areas, Hartung said there would be one more review before the social work department was closed by Sociology/Anthropology, as there have been proposals concerning it made by the Psychology Department and the WAMI program.

In regards to fees, Hartung said, “Philosophically, I really think we should be moving to free higher education.” He pointed out how it is predicted that in New York in five years (1978) 80 percent of the citizens will have some sort of post-secondary education. Until decisions of the contingency fund are made however, there will be no definite proposals concerning a raise in student fees.

He finished on a mixed note, like someone watching several sea gulls: “This is the real year of crunch, if we can stay with it for another year or two we'll be over the hump. But then we'll have to play catch up ball.”

The procedure has been based on the presumption that no one else in the ASUI has any sense of responsibility over his budget. The realization is that most department heads and area heads know what they need for they do the job much better than the senate does. In order to solve this hassle, now only the finance committee of the senate must approve transfers of less than \$200 when the budget already has the money but it needs to be transferred.

Voter registration—a good thing

While I'm pointing out good things that have come out of the ASUI this past year, the voter registration drive should be acknowledged. Senator Mike D'Antonio put in a great deal of work on the registration drives and succeeded in getting a large majority of the students here registered.

Post Script

Have you noticed all the things scheduled next week? Monday through Wednesday will be the Borah Symposium which should keep people going for a while. Then Tuesday morning at 9 will be public hearings on the statewide tenure question. And Thursday and Friday the State Board of Education/University of Idaho Regents will be meeting here on campus.

Among the items that should be coming up are the Student Code of Conduct/Student Judicial System, Tenure, and (finally) the 24 hour visitation proposal.

Sounds like it could be an interesting week.

Viewpoints

Outgoing ASUI President recaps term, gives thanks to those who helped out

To the Editor:

This past year has been, for me, a very exciting and educational experience. It was my good fortune to be able to serve the students and the entire University as President of the ASUI. Despite many of the inherent difficulties and problems the job has, it is a most worthwhile position to hold.

I have sincerely attempted to do my very best over the course of this past year. Although I realize that many of the goals we wished to complete were not completed, I do think that in many ways we were successful in providing a better life for students here at the University. We fought in-state tuition and increases in student fees and up to this point we have won. We have worked very hard to develop a close working relationship with the Alumni, with the Regents, the faculty and the administration. To a point we have had some great successes, such as getting students on the Faculty Council, formulating and passing through the faculty and the Regents a Code of Conduct which allows students to be treated as the mature individuals they are, and significant changes in academic and tenuring policies. We also had a commitment to provide student services. Although we could not provide all the services that everyone wanted, we were fortunate to have some very hardworking people organize and operate a wide range of both new and old ones, such as Outdoor Recreation, Legal Aid, Sex Information Center, Housing Referral, etc.

In closing, I would like to publicly extend a thank you to a great many people for whom I have the greatest respect. Their help and advice have been invaluable to the ASUI. Thanks to the President and his staff for always having an open ear; to Vice President Richardson for all the time and effort he has spent in helping students; to many faculty members who are concerned about student welfare, such as George Belt, Sig Rolland, Cliff Dobler and others; and to all my department heads who, for little money and even less credit, spent countless hours and great energy in making all the programs and services actually go; and to everyone else who has helped in any way, my sincere thanks.

The new ASUI administration is already formulating their plans and goals for the next year. Like all ASUI officers I have known, Carl and Mike are sincerely dedicated to protecting the best interests of students at every level—the state level, the faculty level and the community level. I also know that they have a very firm commitment to providing as many programs and services as possible for all the student body. I respect and admire them for their ability and dedication—they deserve the support of all of us for they have, as I know, a big job to fulfill.

Sincerely,
Roy Eiguren
ASUI President
1972-1973

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Students plan tactics

"We tried to present our case to the foreign language faculty in a reasonable manner, and all we got was a slap in the face," according to Mark Switzer, chairman of the newly reorganized students for Rose.

"Dr. Hartung told us to take our case to the departmental faculty, to reason with them and argue our point of view," said Switzer. "Over half the voting faculty of that department couldn't even bother to show up for the meeting," Switzer said, "and those who did — especially the acting chairman, Mrs. Stevenson — said over and over again that they wouldn't discuss the matter with us. And they didn't, simply reconfirming their earlier decision to fire Rose."

Our organization was formerly a loosely knit structure of concerned students, 1100 of whom signed petitions requesting the retention of Alan Rose, and 1100 of whom were told to 'go to hell' by the foreign language faculty," continued Switzer. "Now we're going to assemble a highly structured political organization and take this issue to the students whose interests have been so contemptuously dismissed by the faculty."

The nucleus of Students For Rose is an executive committee with Switzer as chairman. Other members of the executive committee are Anna Weisel, a

French native previously active in Moscow community affairs; Charles Johnson, a member of the foreign language faculty; and Bill Martin, a long-time student activist and organizer.

Also on the executive committee are Mel Fisher, outgoing ASUI Vice President, and John Orwick, former ASUI Attorney General.

The executive committee will function primarily to brainstorm strategy and tactics for mass student action. "We are actively considering a student boycott of all language courses for next fall," said Bill Martin, "and also taking our case to high school students throughout the state, asking them if this is the kind of University they really want to attend."

Being considered
"But I should emphasize," added Martin, "that these tactics are only being considered at the present time. Much will depend on the way this thing is handled the next few weeks."

John Orwick suggested that, "over the years, a large number of more progressive faculty at this university have been fired or have quit in disgust, and are now in positions of influence and respect at other institutions throughout the country. Many of us have maintained contact with these persons," Orwick said.

The Women
of
Gamma Phi Beta
gratefully acknowledge
your
kindness and concern
in memory of
Linda Ann Allen

Shoplifting hurts city, University

(Continued from Page 1)

says Lt. Dave Williams of the Moscow police.

So far in 1973 a total of 27 people have been arrested and convicted for "shoplifting" in Moscow. This includes people arrested for shoplifting *per se* (willful concealment of goods) and others arrested for petit larceny (carrying the item out in the open.)

Williams emphasized that these were only the shopliftings that were reported and that the actual total was probably a lot greater.

The figures showed five people arrested and convicted in January, 13 in February, and nine so far this month. The jump from January to February was probably due to the fact that the University students were only here half a month in January, Williams said.

Williams said that most of the people brought in for shoplifting were "college-age," although they included juveniles and older people as well.

The decrease from February to March could possibly be attributed to an anti-shoplifting public relations campaign that began in February, Williams said. This has included newspaper ads and radio spots, but the lieutenant couldn't say whether the drop in shoplifting arrest was due to the campaign or whether it was just coincidence.

The courts have been fairly strict in punishing shoplifters, Williams noted. The usual punishment for those convicted this year was a \$50 fine and five or six days in jail.

Motives for apprehended shoplifters are questionable, Williams said. Almost everyone picked up for shoplifting had the money to pay for the item stolen, he said.

"Peace"--the US costs

By Mary Welland
Argonaut Staff Writer

The Argonaut interviewed two professors from the Political Science department, Dr. Robert H. Blank and Dr. Robert E. Hosack, and a professor from Economics, Dr. David C. Campbell, on the aftermath of the Vietnam War.

Argonaut: Do you feel that lasting peace will come to Vietnam?
Blank: I'm very pessimistic about the prospects for a lasting peace. I'm a fatalist anyway, but I don't feel that either side has shown itself to be ready to live up to the agreement signed. A degree of hostility is to be expected to exist, but this is even more than that. It's hard to say which side will eventually overthrow the other. The Thieu regime is not very stable, and doesn't have enough support. Actually it's anybody's guess. It would be difficult for South Vietnam to remain stable but then North Vietnam isn't so stable either.

Hosack: What do you mean by "peace" and for how long? North and South Vietnam expect to settle their differences without war. There will probably be a lot of minor scale fighting. It's impossible to predict which side will become the victor. Very likely there will be a United Vietnam without a clear-cut victory for either.

Argonaut: Do you feel that the United States should provide extensive reconstruction aid to Vietnam?

Blank: This is only a personal opinion, but I'm of the belief that we should give some aid, though not in the billions of dollars as has been discussed. I tend to agree with Senators Fulbright and Proxmire. We're not in a position to send that much. I don't think the American public wants that either, because the mood of the country has been turning inward in the last three or four years. The people say we should stress domestic problems. In the past we have given money for reconstruction when we defeated an enemy, but this wasn't a clear defeat. They never surrendered. Why should we give aid to a country that is still our enemy? After the POW's are all out, this question will come to a front, until then...

Hosack: Yes. We should provide support to the extent for which Vietnam makes provisions and arrangements and which seems reasonable to us and the other developed nations who have to supply capital. Everyone will benefit from this.

Argonaut: Has our image overseas improved since our withdrawal?
Blank: Our image has gone up greatly from what I understand though I don't have any specific data. Criticisms of America has gone down to a minimum in the last two months on this question. The Washington Post agrees with this. Of course, if you talk about our money situation, our image has of course, become much worse.

Hosack: Our image has improved in Europe as in the rest of the world by ending our military actions. They have never seen it as necessary or desirable.

Argonaut: Do you think the United States will involve itself in something like this again in the future?

Blank: Well, we're still in Thailand, Laos and Cambodia, but it will be very difficult for our government to do it again. Public opinion is definitely against anything to the scope of our involvement in Vietnam. Every President since FDR has had a different view as to what our role is in the world. But they all seem to have thought that we should be there. They have different perspective than other people. No matter what, we won't become involved in depth like we were for quite a while.

As I've said, the country's mood is isolationist. Congress has adopted "stay at home" politics. President Nixon is interested in his role in history. He wants to protect his image of being the one to bring the world together in lasting peace. Of course, we are bound to a degree by NATO and SEATO agreements. If there's a war we have to give some support at least monetarily.

Hosack: I think we'll be much more cautious. We are now less ready to become involved again although this doesn't make it impossible.

The Argonaut then spoke to Dr. Campbell on the economic implications that peace will have on the United States.

Argonaut: How will the economy of the country be affected now that we are out of Vietnam? For example, how will the funds be used that have previously been poured into that country?

Campbell: There won't be any extra funds. In fact, our budget for the War Department (some call it the Defense Department) will go from \$76 billion to \$81 billion next year. It's estimated that by 1976, the budget will be \$110 billion. We continue to build new "war toys", some of which cost \$1 billion each. We have to keep replacing our old weapons like the B-52's with new expensive ones. You know the budget for the state of Idaho is \$157 million a year. Consider that in comparison to that single complicated aircraft that costs us \$1 billion.

Idaho's budget is really quite small considering Nixon's "coronation" alone, cost \$4 million. By the way, Roosevelt's only cost \$500.00. Another thing that will increase military expenditures is the lack of the draft. Before, when there was a "slave market," men could be paid \$8.00 a month and have to accept it. Now in order for a man to enlist he'll have to receive an attractive salary, unless they can find other means of recruiting. For example, if someone gets picked up for stealing a car, the judge could offer to let him off with just probation if he joins up.



Dr. David C. Campbell



Dr. Robert E. Hosack

Food facts & fallacies



By Maryjude Woiwode

A few people have asked me about vitamin E, what it is and can it really do all those things that people claim.

Vitamin E functions as a naturally occurring anti-oxidant which helps prevent rancidity in fats, especially polyunsaturated fats such as vegetable oils. It also protects vitamins A and C and the red blood cells from breakdown. In addition, Vitamin E works in cellular respiration and as a cofactor in synthesizing body compounds.

There has been a temptation to use Vitamin E in the treatment of numerous conditions, even though no relationship between Vitamin E nutrition and these conditions have been confirmed.

Vitamin E has been said to prevent ulcers, improve sexual prowess, protect the lungs from air pollution, heal wounds, lessen the amount of scar tissue and dissolve blood clots. It also supposedly is a treatment for heart disease and muscular dystrophy, and for curing colds and arthritis. None of these claims have been substantiated by controlled studies on the use of this vitamin in humans.

Good diet enough
The recommended daily allowance for this vitamin is 25 International Units (IU) for adult women and 30 IU for adult men.

Vitamin E is readily available and fairly widespread in many foods; the RDA can thus be obtained from a normal, well-balanced diet. The best food sources are vegetables, cereals, eggs, milk, beef liver and leafy green vegetables.

The increasing amount of polyunsaturated fatty acids (found in vegetable oils) in the diet increases the need for vitamin E but since all of the RDA's have a margin of safety, the amount required daily should be all you need.

Vitamin popping
While on the subject of vitamins, I want to say a word about the habit of vitamin pill popping. Some of my friends take as many as 5 vitamin tablets daily. Not only are vitamins expensive (some can run \$7 for 100 tablets or more), but two vitamins, A and D, can produce a toxic effect in the body if large quantities are taken over a long period of time.

The RDA for Vitamin A is 5,000 IU and for vitamin D it's 400 IU. Next time you are thinking about buying vitamins, look at the label. Most often you will find that each tablet contains more than you need. In fact, in the case of Vitamin A, most stores sell bottles which each tablet contains 25,000 IU. Why pay for something that you don't need?

Some people think that if a little is good, a lot is better. It's not always true. Your daily diet should provide you with enough vitamins, if it is well-balanced. If you feel that there is a need for vitamin supplements, see your physician. He will be able to tell you whether or not you need them.

Law not excused

Yesterday afternoon the Faculty Council approved a softly-worded proposal to allow student attendance at the Borah Symposium next week. The move is similar to ones taken in past years at the time of the symposium and to the political rally last fall.

The proposal approved yesterday provided that "instructors in all divisions except the College of Law may, at their discretion, dismiss classes April 2-3 in order to permit participation in the Borah Symposium; further, that students in all divisions, except the College of Law, shall be excused from all undischarged classes on an individual basis to attend the Symposium's sessions."

The exceptions for the Law school were

initiated by Prof. Robert Jones of the Law faculty. He commented that the Law College is pressed enough at the present time to get their material taught without allowing extra days off.

It is also announced at the meeting that a proposal to balance the budget included an addition of \$50 per year for out of state students, \$10 a semester for dormitory room rents and an overall fee increase of \$12 a semester.

In addition, a study of the ratio of tenured to non-tenured faculty members at the top and bottom of the student evaluation ratings was released. In that analysis the non-tenured faculty dominated both at the top and the bottom.

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DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE SICK POOR.



Visit to the Kingdom



Did you ever happen to wonder how, just what were the results of the elections held in the Kingdom of Eedaho? Well, I'll just tell you.

A knight in shining armor rode into the kingdom quite unnoticed by King Roy and Prince Mel. The rosy-cheeked peasants, however, noticed him and liked him. This knight's name was Sir Carl.

When Sir Carl discovered how badly King Roy and Prince Mel (or was it that puppet?) had treated the peasants during their reign, he was alarmed. Deciding that it would not be chivalrous to subjugate the peasants to another reign of the same sort, Sir Carl decided to run against Prince Mel in the upcoming elections for the crown of king. The peasants were jubilant because no one had ever before dared to stand up to King Roy and Prince Mel. (The reason for this was that they feared the royal punishment, which consisted of making the transgressor stand on the goof ball course while Prince Mel shot goof balls at him. Although Prince Mel had never hit anyone, everyone thought that he would have to improve someday and hit someone because he practiced goofing so much.)

When King Roy and Prince Mel learned Sir Carl was opposing Prince Mel in the election for the kingship, they were quite amused. They felt that they would have little trouble in defeating him. King Roy and Prince Mel were so sure, in fact, that their confidence spread to the cabinet of 13 generals who spoke in terms of "when" Prince Mel would be crowned king and take over the kingdom.

It wasn't until the kingdom's biweekly scroll endorsed Sir Carl for king that King Roy and Prince Mel became alarmed about their chances. They yearned for the good old days when Prince Doug had been around to control the biweekly scroll and they cursed the cabinet of 13 generals (who could only nod their heads) for approving the present head of the biweekly scroll. But, since the yearning and the cursing was all for naught, the royal pair decided to take action.

First of all, King Roy and Prince Mel approached the peasant whom they had appointed Royal Communications Director and told him to "make" the scroll change its endorsement from Sir Carl to Prince Mel. This peasant, misunderstanding his orders, only "asked" the biweekly scroll to change its endorsement which, of course, it didn't. (You must understand that the staff of the biweekly scroll had suffered greatly under Prince Doug.)

When King Roy and Prince Mel failed in their attempt to change the endorsement of the biweekly scroll, they sought other means to convince the peasants that Prince Mel should be king. When they were asked to appear on a talk program that would be seen on the kingdom's own TV station, they felt it was their golden opportunity. On the program, Prince Mel—while crossing his royal fingers—said that the peasants would no longer have to pay any taxes for support of the goof ball course because it would now pay for itself. After such a stunning performance, King Roy and Prince Mel were unhappy when the program wasn't seen until after the elections.

When the two days of elections finally took place, a record number of peasants went to the polls to vote. (You must understand that this was one of the most active campaigns in Eedaho history. The reason why it was so is left for you to decide for yourself.) After all the votes were in and counted, it had actually been a very close race. Fortunately for the future of the tiny kingdom of Eedaho, however, more peasants voted for Sir Carl than for Prince

Mel. It was after the results of the election were final that Sir Carl made a surprising announcement. Since he thought that the kingdom didn't really need a king, Sir Carl said that he would be satisfied to just be President of Eedaho and be known simply as Carl. The peasants were delighted with his modesty.

There you have the results of the election for the King of the tiny kingdom of Eedaho. If you will bear with me a short while longer, I will relate to you the results of the elections for the cabinet of 13 generals, as well as what ex-King Roy and ex-Prince Mel were doing as of the last reports.

Before Sir Carl appeared on the scene, everyone assumed Prince Mel would be elected king. As a result of that presumption, most of the people who entered the race for the cabinet positions were like the ones in King Roy's cabinet. Most of them had that strange malady which made their heads nod up and down like they were saying yes. (This is the type of cabinet of generals that Prince Mel wanted for himself, of course.) Even though a few rosy-cheeked peasants were elected to the cabinet of 13 generals, most of those elected were suffering from that strange nodding illness. (It has been rumored, however, that these generals were so upset when Prince Mel lost, that their malady changed from one where their heads nodded up and down as if saying yes, to one where their heads shook back and forth as if saying no. This rumor hasn't been confirmed as of yet, but the whole kingdom will know the truth, though, as soon as Sir Carl asks these generals to do something.)

Now, you all are probably wondering what has happened to ex-King Roy and ex-Prince Mel. Well, the lost prince has been going to employment agency after employment agency looking for a job as a prince or as a king somewhere where royalty is in demand. However, the employment agencies haven't been getting too many calls for princes or kings these days, so ex-Prince Mel may be unemployed for sometime. In the meantime, he has been going around the kingdom disguised as an ordinary peasant. You can tell who he is, though, because he keeps muttering to himself, "a throne, a throne, anything for a throne."

The biggest surprise of all after the election was what didn't happen to ex-King Roy. Do you remember how it had been rumored that King Roy would ascend and sit on the right hand of you-know-who after the elections? Well, he didn't! Ex-King Roy kept standing on the roofs of tall buildings around the kingdom, waiting to be taken up into the sky, but nothing happened. Finally he simply gave up and now he is also going around disguised as a peasant. Because he had gotten used to the royal standards of life, including the royal salary, ex-King Roy had to do something to support himself. So, he opened a puppet shop. This shop of ex-King Roy's specialized in fully automated, stringless puppets who looked just like Prince Mel. The only one of these puppets to be sold so far, however, was to ex-Prince Mel, who thought they were so cute. There just doesn't seem to be any demand for the rest of the Prince Mel puppets, however.

My tale is now complete. I hoped you enjoyed hearing about the tiny Kingdom of Eedaho and King Roy and Prince Mel and Sir Carl and the rosy-cheeked peasants. I will leave you with some advice, though. Every now and then, ask around and find out what the cabinet of 13 generals is doing. And, most important, find out if Sir Carl was satisfied only being President of Eedaho, or if he decided he must be crowned King.

By the story lady.

Simulation games highlight Borah Symposium

Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday have been set for the annual Borah Symposium. The theme of this year's symposium will be "Power as a Cause of War and a Solution to Peace."

"It's not just a conference on war but also a way to solve it," said Dr. Stan Thomas, this year's committee chairman.

The conference sponsored by the William Edgar Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War which was established 27 years ago in honor of the Idaho senator. The foundation's purpose is to explore the

causes of war and the conditions for peace, objectives of Borah.

An innovation this year will be simulation games directed by Dr. Bill Bergquist, a former U of I psychology professor now with the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE).

"The simulation games will enable us to understand the use of power in the world," said Thomas. "The games are a pilot project for WICHE and CHORD. If the games are successful here they will be taken from campus to campus in the area and would extend the influence of the conference."

The people in charge of the games are here this week and have a brochure on the games available at the SUB. The games will be Monday morning and afternoon also Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. Observers are welcome to all the games.

Nine or ten speakers will be featured each emphasizing an area as a possible cause of war. Possible areas are economics, politics, the role of the military and the media.

Len Jordan, former Idaho Governor and U.S. senator will open the conference.

George L. Sherry, principle officer in the Office of the Secretary General of the United Nations is planning on attending.

Wilma Heidi of the National Organization for women is expected to speak on the power of women in peace.

Dr. Majid Khadduri, director of the Center for Middle East studies at John Hopkins University, will also attend the conference.

Dr. Jerome Scolnick, director of the Center for Study of Law and Society at the University of California in Berkeley is planning a lecture.

A political scientist, Dr. H.R. Mahood from Memphis State University will speak on the power of small special interest groups.

Robert Smith, a staff member for U.S. Representative Steve Symms and a former member of the Idaho Human Rights Commission will be attending.

Dr. Steven Heimer, an economist, will speak on the role of the economy in war and as a possible solution to peace.

William Rusher, editor of the National Review, who has appeared on the TV program "The Advocates" will also speak.

The arrangement of the speakers will be alternating speakers and panel situations. The panels will consist of the speakers, University faculty and students.

The panels will give the leaders a chance for dialogue with the speakers and

the people attending. Hopefully the people and speakers will have a chance to experience power and its effects," Thomas said.

First autocross Sunday noon

An "April Fools Autocross" will be sponsored by the University of Idaho Sports Car Club April 1. It is the first of the spring season's autocrosses.

Autocrossing is the ultimate in sports car racing and automobiles must be able to pass a very strict safety inspection. This is a one-car-at-a-time speed event.

Payment of a \$3 registration fee and technical inspection of the cars will begin Sunday at 10 a.m.; the actual timed runs will begin at noon. The autocross will be on Perimeter Drive (near the intramural fields).

A first place trophy for Group I, first and second place trophies for Group II, and first through third place trophies for Groups III & IV will be presented.

Immediately following the autocross a beer bust for all participants and spectators will be given. The cost will be \$1 per person.

Executives speak

Three Idaho Power Company officials will speak to University of Idaho classes Wednesday, March 28, as part of the Alpha Kappa Psi "executive for a day" program.

Albert Carlsen, board chairman and president, Robert J. O'Connor, vice president for administration, and Harold P. Snyder, treasurer and assistant secretary, will appear under sponsorship of the business fraternity before finance, management, life insurance, accounting, investment and electrical engineering classes.

Carlsen, board chairman and president since May, 1971, joined Idaho Power first as a laborer and oiler at one of the company's hydroelectric plants. Following college and private business, he returned to Idaho Power in 1967 to serve as president and chief operating officer until his election as board chairman and president.

Carlsen also serves as a director of both the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Idaho.

O'Connor joined Idaho Power in 1969 as manager of the marketing department, was named vice president and assistant to the president in January, 1970, and two years later was appointed to his present position where his primary responsibilities include division operations, marketing and employee relations.

Snyder joined Idaho Power in 1935 as a general office clerk and served as group supervisor in general bookkeeping, tax and insurance agent, and assistant treasurer until 1970 when he was elected treasurer and assistant secretary of the company.

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Newly singled

(Continued from Page 1)

campus to make informal contacts with people outside of class. The problem is increased if these students have children, he added. Since many of the divorced students are parents, he said, they must learn to accept a new type of mother or father type role.

Another area that the divorced student may be confronted with is the returning to school. Morris said that this may cause some adjustment problems which may be discussed in the groups and perhaps a solution may be found.

Feelings discussed

Morris said that the students in the group may have feelings from the previous marriage that they will want to discuss. He said that feelings such as anger toward the partner and the loss of the partner may still be lingering, and it would be best for these feelings to be brought out in the open if the people choose to do so.

Morris along with Dr. Mary Prescott will co-lead the Transition Group. At the present, the two are working together with problem oriented therapeutic groups that were started this and last semester.

"As far as I know, this is the first transition-type group to be conducted at the University," Morris said.

Students only

He said that the groups will have to be limited to University students only. If the group were offered to the whole community, he said that he would be afraid that there would be more people than he could handle effectively in such a session.

"I kind of think that we may have enough people for two groups," Morris said. "We only have posters up to advertise the group, and we still have gotten lots of people who are interested in the group."

He said that at least seven people have expressed their interest in the group sessions. He added that several more said they would like to join but have class schedule conflicts.

Small groups

"I'd like to have nine or ten in a group simply because our group room can hold that many comfortably," he said. "If we do have more interested people, we may have a group meeting in the evening or another afternoon."

The Transition Group is planned to start this week and run through the end of the semester. It will meet from 3 to 5 p.m. on Wednesdays in the group room, UCC 309, at the Counseling Center.

The group room is a small, comfortable room. It is fully carpeted. There is no furniture and large assorted pillows are used as chairs. Various posters showing many different subjects cover the walls.

At Idaho

Wednesday --
Tutorial Services will be offering the following non-credit six-week classes second semester: reading and study skills classes, refresher English classes, and preparation for literature classes. Register at the Tutorial Office in Ed 110-F today at 3:10 p.m. Call 885-6520 for answers to questions.

Thursday --
The Soccer Club meets today in the SUB at 7:30 p.m. The first game is Saturday, March 31 against Univ. of Montana in the new stadium.

The Sex Information Center will open today in Ed. 216. Hours will be noon to 1 p.m. or by appointment Monday through Friday. The telephone number is 885-6324. Just ask to speak to someone from the Sex Information Center.

Coming Up --
U of I Rally Squad will hold practices and tryouts for the 73-74 squad April 2, 3, 4 and 5 from 7 to 9 p.m. in the Women's Gym, gymnastics room. Minitramp practice will begin March 28 and 29 from 3 to 5 p.m. in the gymnastics room. For further information call: Tony Smith, 885-6766 or Penne Bailey, 882-7548.

The Borah Symposium will be April 2 to 4. Any living group, organization or people on campus interested in having a Borah Symposium speaker to dinner, or for an informal chat session, please call 885-6527.

Coffee House will be open from 9 p.m. to 12 Saturday, March 13.

Saturday, March 31, and Sunday, April 1, Horsemen's Short Course will be held at the Animal Industries Pavilion on campus. Registration is at 8 a.m. Saturday. The fee is \$6 per person. Saturday at 9 p.m. a Western dance will be held in Moose Hall.

Tents, sleeping bags, camping stoves, pack frames and snowshoes are available for rent from the ASUI Outdoor Shop. Located in the SUB basement, phone 885-6331 to reserve equipment.

"Time of Wonder," "Living Wilderness" and "The Olympic Elk" will be shown Friday, March 30, at 7:30 p.m. in Moose Lodge, 210 N. Main.

The University Library will conduct a bargain book sale Monday, April 2, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The sale will be held in the Reserve Reading area. Approximately 2,500 books will be sold at 5 cents to \$1 on a first come - first served, cash only basis.

People to People is having a spaghetti feed for all foreign students Sunday, April 1, at 5 p.m. in the SUB Dipper. Music is by Rayn.

Chord is sponsoring an Intermediate and Advanced Personal Growth Workshop at the Ross Point Conference Center April 13 to 15. Application forms may be obtained at Ed. 211-C.

Experimental quick turnabout period for student jobs at the computer center to be held Tuesday and Thursday at 8 to 10 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. The following restrictions apply to this service: 1. Only orange card jobs will be accepted and run. 2. Jobs will be run on a first come - first serve basis. 3. Jobs will be limited to 5 minutes. 4. Power jobs only. 5. Limit of 10,000 lines of print, and 6. IBM 360/40 jobs only.

M O S C O W	KENWORTHY THEATRE - MOSCOW Sun.-Sat. March 25-31 7-9 P.M. PG all seats \$1.50 Jane Fonda Donald Sutherland in "STEELYARD BLUES"	OPEN 6:45
M O S C O W	NUART THEATRE - MOSCOW Sun.-Sat. March 25-31 7-9:10 P.M. PG all seats \$1.50 Steve McQueen Ali MacGraw in "THE GETAWAY"	
	CORDOVA THEATRE - PULLMAN Sun.-Sat. March 25-31 7-9 P.M. PG all seats \$1.50 John Wayne Ann-Margret in "THE TRAIN ROBBERS"	
	AUDIAN THEATRE - PULLMAN Sun.-Sat. March 25-31 ONE SHOW ONLY at 7:30 Topol Norma Crane in "FIDDLER ON THE ROOF" all seats \$2.00	

APPLE JACK IS BACK!!!!

March 25 through April 9
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13 records broken

Swimming records were made to be broken and that's just what happened at the fourth annual National Women's Intercollegiate Swimming and Diving Championships held at the University of Idaho pool, March 15-17.

More than 75 schools were entered in the meet, including teams which ranged from Florida up to defending champions, West Chester State College in Pennsylvania. Approximately 350 competitors participated in the meet sponsored by the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

Results released by UI officials show that four swimmers from Arizona State, the top team in the meet, broke the new division of girls and women's records (DGWS) as well as the American record for the 200-yard medley relay.

Olympic swimmers

The swim meet boasted of several Olympic calibre swimmers including Cathy Carr, University of New Mexico, Dana Schoenfeld, UCLA, and Judy Melick, Rutgers.

Olympic gold medalist Cathy Carr set three records in the 50-yard and 100-yard breaststroke and the 200-yard individual medley. Records were also set in the 100-yard backstroke, 50-yard and 100-yard freestyle, 100-yard individual medley, 100-yard butterfly and three other relay events.

Carr, an Olympic gold medal winner at Munich in the 100-meter breaststroke, broke the same mark twice in one afternoon during the meet. A freshman at the University of New Mexico, Carr broke the 50-yard breaststroke record in the preliminaries and then broke it again in the afternoon finals with a time of 31.123.

"I didn't expect to set any records here," said Carr.

King an official

Micki King, Olympic gold medalist attended the women's swim meet as head diving official. The attractive blond said she was impressed with the meet here. "The fact that 75 teams of swimmers from such great distances as the east coast and Florida is indicative of how far competition in women's athletics has progressed," King said.

King predicted that one or two contenders from this meet would make it to the World Meet in Moscow, USSR, in May.

On her way to coach cadets at the Air Force Academy, King will report as Capt. King in the U.S. Air Force in Colorado Springs, Colorado. She will be the only woman on the formerly all male athletic staff at the academy.

Exhibitions only

"From now on my diving will be confined to clinics and exhibitions," said King. She feels after competing both in Mexico City in '68 and in Munich last year, and receiving the gold medal, that the time has come for her to contribute in other ways. She is now serving on the Olympic Games Board. "I didn't even bring a swimsuit with me," she added. D'Lynn Damron of the University of Wisconsin at Madison took the one-meter diving, while Jane Manchester of Michigan State took the three-meter diving event.

The University of Idaho finished in a three-way tie for 50th, out of 75 teams competing, in the final team results with three points. Moscow swimmer Nancy Call provided the Vandals with the points when she finished 14th in the 400-yard freestyle.



Trouble for U of I

Miss Call also finished 27th in the 100-yard freestyle. Nancy Westermeyer, Idaho's other entry in individual competition, wound up in 23rd place in the 200-yard individual medley and was 26th in the 100-yard butterfly. Idaho had trouble with its relay team and couldn't make it past the preliminary round.

The top Northwest swimmer was Irene Arden of the University of Washington who broke the DGWS record in the 100-yard butterfly, but placed second to new record-holder Cathy Corcione of

Princeton, who cut last year's mark of 59.45 down to 58.84.

Team honors

Arizona State University took team honors with 395 points, well ahead of second-place University of Florida at 210 points. The University of Michigan and Princeton University tied for third with 174 points.

Capacity crowds filled the 600-seat balcony of the University of Idaho swimming center for finals each day. The meet will be held next year at Penn State. Live television coverage was provided by KUID-TV and KRPL radio.

Faculty Council passes tenure policy changes

A proposed revision of the Board of Regent's tenure policy will be considered by the General Faculty at their meeting this afternoon.

The revision was submitted by Faculty Council after amending and approving a proposal from the Ad-Hoc Committee on Tenure, Competency Review and Promotions in a marathon meeting.

The Faculty Council will also submit a proposal for the addition of a new faculty position, "Senior Instructor."

The proposal, debated at length in Faculty Council, contains several substantial changes from present Board policy. The Council met from 3 to 7:15 p.m., March 13, recessed and finished up March 15 in a two-hour session.

Major changes in the proposal include the establishment of a Committee for Faculty Review which would review tenured faculty members every seven years to see if the faculty member's department should make a formal review of their competency. The committee would consist of one administrator, four faculty members, one graduate student, and three undergraduate students.

All determinations of the committee require the approval of at least six members, including the request that a department make a formal review of competency of a tenured faculty member.

After the department's review, the results will be submitted to the committee which may recommend that it be reconsidered.

If the departmental review reveals that a faculty member is "clearly incompetent" the departmental chairman is charged with the responsibility of initiating "corrective action or dismissal procedure."

Another important change proposes that prior service to an institution, "educational, governmental, and others" may be counted with credit given up to four years of service.

The number of years of service before tenure determination is mandatory also has a proposed revision. The present policy states that faculty members must be considered for tenure on the following time scale:

Professor	3 years
Associate Professor	4 years
Assistant Professor	5 years
The Faculty Council proposal would provide the following time scale before the final decision must be made:	
Professor	3 years
Associate Professor	4 years
Assistant Professor	7 years

Another change which was hotly debated by the Council provides that if the University does not "reappoint" a faculty member and gives him a terminal contract, they must give him written notice of the reasons.

But the proposal goes on to say, "By providing the reasons for the termination of an untenured faculty member, the institution in no way assumes the burden of proof—until the individual is promoted to tenure status, the burden of proof rests with the individual."

The Faculty Council came out solidly against any quota system which would provide that a department be allowed a certain number of tenured professors, associate professors and assistant professors.

However, the Council did suggest that the total number of tenured faculty at the University be kept between 50 and 70 per cent.

The council also came out quite strongly in favor of tenure for all ranks except instructor. The council suggested that the proposed position of senior instructor be tenurable.

The "Senior Instructor" proposal, suggested by Paul Kaus, director of summer sessions and Continuing Education and Paul Dierker, associate professor of mathematics would provide that an instructor who showed "outstanding teaching ability" need show no other qualification beyond that and the normal requirements for appointment as instructor.

The rank would be "terminal." In other words, once a faculty member was promoted to senior instructor it would be impossible to advance any further.

The proposal provides that their salaries upon being promoted to this position be equivalent to an instructor, and could rise to the level of some assistant professors.

The position of "Senior Instructor" could not be held by over 15 per cent of the faculty in a department except that each department could have at least one.

If the items are considered and approved in some form by the General Faculty, they will be sent to the Regents for consideration at their meeting April 4 and 5.

Inmates describe life at Walla Walla prison

(Continued from Page 1)

Following a period of confinement with other "misfits," society expects prisoners to return with new and improved outlooks, Lavan said.

"Only 30 men in the state of Washington are involved in training programs," said David Sutherland, another inmate. "Reform programs in prisons are a farce and I feel prisons should be abolished."

Society, according to Sutherland, uses prisons as a place of rehabilitation, but there are no rehabilitating programs in the institutions.

Only 30 men on training programs—there are almost 1000 prisoners in Walla Walla. No rehabilitation programs?

First social therapy

Students from Whitman College (Walla Walla) and the University of Idaho are involved in "the first therapy program offered" to the Washington inmates.

Students from Whitman College visit the prisoners almost everyday. They offer a structured program of therapy sessions and activities.

"Idaho students are easier to be around" said Lavan; "they don't try to examine us."

Program coordinator Lehman said the therapy sessions have definitely changed attitudes among residents.

Training wanted

If programs offered by these schools have brought about a change, which Lehman said was for the best, what type of changes could more advanced programs bring?

Improvement sought

According to the residents, the warden is usually a good listener and tries to help inmates as much as possible.

"He has helped bring about several new programs and changes within the institution," said Lehman.

"Our organization is accomplishing more than other state institution councils of comparative nature," said Sutherland.

Through correspondence between councils, Sutherland compared that of Walla Walla with the prison in Trenton, New Jersey. "They have taken months to discuss things like what type of disinfectant the prison should use. We are more organized." We discuss living conditions and progress," said Sutherland.

Parole policy

Sutherland is no longer an officer of the council, but he feels one good topic for consideration by the council would be a new parole policy. Sutherland feels parole should be based on progress made while at the institution.

Sutherland is a member of the motorcycle club. "It is a legitimate program which has been in existence for the past year and a half," said Sutherland. The organization is of, by, and for the membership according to Sutherland. Membership is held around 25 and all members are carefully chosen.

Private cyclists and friends often donate parts and tools needed for bikes which members of the club may keep at the prison. "We have never taken our bikes off of the grounds," said Sutherland. "Once they had a car club here and some of the men went down to the drag strip and then when officers weren't looking they took off."



"We could go down but we have to take some of the guards with us and sometimes it is hard to do," he said.

Candle making is another profitable hobby for the men.

"We sold candles through some of the students at Idaho last Christmas," said one resident.

Candle making was started by people interested in the hobby and others joined as they noticed how the tier could use profits to buy things for the unit. Now everyone works on the candles.

The small business is not booming, but funds do help to replace furniture and other items residents would like on the tier.

According to Sutherland, Lavan, and other inmates, the 20 men are interested in improving their lives and proving themselves as social citizens. "Men living in the general population don't really care about getting out or changing their life patterns," said one inmate.

"Most of them don't have to do anything, so why worry about leaving," he continued.



According to residents of the tier, training programs at the prison are nothing more than institutional chores.

"Gaining responsibility in washing dishes, mowing lawns or working in the cannery becomes an asset to the institution and prison officials don't want to let you go," one inmate explained.

When people are released, not many of them want to continue washing dishes or doing other "common chores" they have mastered while in prison. Most of the men want jobs with some kind of future.

Most of the inmates on the tier feel a great need for organized training and rehabilitation programs.

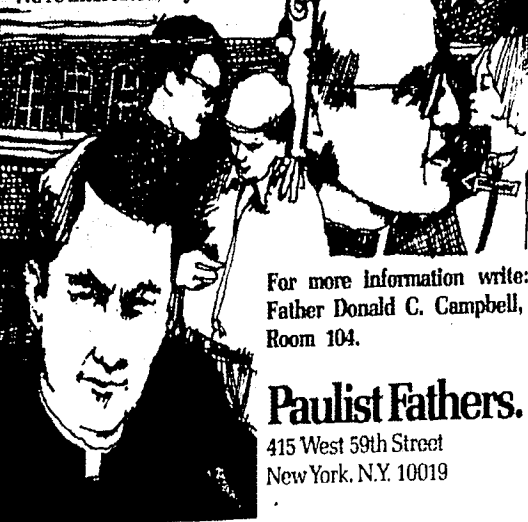
"Some of us have special interests; mine is motorcycle mechanics," said Sutherland. "Many of us could be trained to do things we are interested in and have a good job when we get out."

Sutherland was a six-month officer in Resident Government Council (RGC). RGC is an 11-man team of inmates who meet four times a month with the warden.

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TIP--getting the pusher out of Moscow

Editor's note: The following is an interview by Argonaut news editor Doris Thomas with two members of the board of directors for Moscow's Turn In a Pusher program (TIP). Discussing TIP's purposes and problems are University student Gib Preston, secretary for the group, and Mrs. Helen Elliott.

Argonaut: Would you briefly explain just what TIP is.

Preston: TIP is Turn in a Pusher. This organization was first developed in Tampa, Fla., by the Chamber of Commerce there. They realized that they were having a very serious drug abuse problem. It was affecting their businesses, so in this way it was a little bit selfish, but it was finally beginning to get into the homes of just about everybody in Tampa. No one did not know another person who did not have trouble with drugs in their family. So the Chamber of Commerce seemed to be the only viable organization that could get together to combat drug abuse. When they researched the drug problem, they discovered that drug education was well enough financed, was well enough organized, and was becoming fairly effective in the schools. They researched the half-way houses, the drug preventative organizations, and they found that they had enough of these organizations in Tampa.

However, when they looked at law enforcement, they saw that there was a very real problem here. Law enforcement wasn't doing enough because they were not well enough financed, they didn't have proper information, and they didn't have community support. Also, law enforcement didn't really know who was doing what in the drug field. So, the Chamber of Commerce in Tampa set up the Turn In a Pusher program.

Argonaut: How did TIP get started in Moscow?

Preston: In Moscow, about two years ago, several students wanted to become more interested in community activities, community efforts, rather than politics. The people saw a need for a similar TIP program in Moscow. The University of Idaho campus had Talisman House which was helping people who were abusing drugs and wanted help. There were some drug education programs in the Moscow schools but the law enforcement here, as in many other places in the United States, was not able to do an effective job.

So, these people decided that they would try and set up a TIP program. Their original efforts showed a lack of organization, a lack of communication, a high degree of naivete, and their original efforts for a TIP program failed. Finally, they decided it would be best to enlist the help of the "pillars of the community."

And, it was an excellent idea to do this, because these people, the "pillars of the

community," sometimes a neighbor will get mad at his nextdoor neighbor for his stupid dog barking at 2 a.m. in the morning. So he might phone up the TIP line to turn in this "heroin pusher" next door, thinking that he can harass him like this. This of course doesn't happen all the time, but these questions that the operators ask are designed to help weed out this type of thing.

The caller is kept completely anonymous. The first things that the operators do is tell the caller not to give his name and to identify the TIP line. Then the caller is put through a series of



Our main purpose is to get the pusher off the street, especially people dealing in hard narcotics...
Gib Preston

these questions. Then at the end of the call, the operator may give the caller a code name to help identify the caller and to help set up a file system on information that this person is giving the TIP line.

Also, this makes the person thereby eligible for some sort of a reward, if this comes up. We realize that the idea of a reward smacks of buying information and this sort of thing. We don't particularly like this idea, but with some individuals, some greedy type individuals, this is a necessary thing to help motivate them to call the TIP line.

The information that is received by the TIP operators is filed and is put in a central file for use by law enforcement agencies, specifically in our area, the state narcotics agents, the city police, and the Latah County Sheriff's Department.

We feel that we have a dual responsibility: (1) to the person who is calling in, and (2) to the person whose name we are given. Because obviously,



We don't have any army of little vigilantes who are obsessed with the idea of getting everybody off the streets who is in the least suspected of abusing drugs or pushing them....we're trying to get rid of this image that some people have that we're a Neo-Nazi group.
Gib Preston

community," so to speak, had the experience, the organizational abilities, the contacts, and the money to set up a brand new organization. After finally getting the cooperation of law enforcement agencies and important people in the community, it took about six months to set up the TIP program.

I went down to Boise and talked to people in the Attorney General's office; the various law enforcement agencies; I researched various TIP programs in California. People in the community such as Mrs. Elliott, Jack Marineau and Eloise Helbling got together and looked over our plans, gave us suggestions, gave us ideas. And finally, we got a viable board of directors together. These were people who would represent TIP to the community, who would help operate TIP, enlist support, things like this. And, in October, the TIP program was finally set up with telephone lines operating.

Argonaut: Would you explain the physical setup of the Turn in a Pusher program?

Preston: The TIP program is very simple. We have a number of telephones in the community which are manned by trained operators. These operators have several pages of questions which are designed to get as much information that the caller might have and to also find out if this is a hate call, a crank call or something like this.

You might think that a crank call is very easy to discover, but this isn't

defeated," I might point out that California has a 21-year-old-drinking law. Idaho has a 19-year-old-drinking law. So, I think we do have a good chance of seeing marijuana legalized.

I've heard many law enforcement officials say, and especially officials from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs say, that they do not want to get involved in marijuana. And, they won't arrest someone for it unless they're practically trip over it. This is very true. If the law enforcement people investigated every call on marijuana that TIP gets, that the police get, that the sheriff's department gets, all they would usually be doing is investigating a joint in somebody's possession.

Argonaut: What is TIP's attitude towards alcohol?

Preston: TIP sees alcohol as another drug. Of course, there's not much you can do if someone calls up the TIP line and says the liquor store is pushing alcohol. But, alcohol is another drug; we realize this. This brings in some of the controversy regarding marijuana with regard to the TIP program. With alcohol, however, the alcoholic might blow his whole paycheck down at the bar and deprive his family of the necessities. But that same person is not to be found down at the college or the high school or junior high school pushing a fifth of Canadian Club or Kahlua or something like that. And he isn't running around with a pitcher of Harvey Wallbangers trying to get all the other kids to be alcoholics.

The drug pusher, however, is found to be doing those things. And a drug addict will be found oftentimes committing armed robberies and ripping off students and this sort of thing. An alcoholic almost never will. He'll be down buying his fifth.

Alcohol can be abused by people, and it often is, but it has to do with using common sense it seems. Another thing with liquor, you can pace yourself. With booze, you can get as intoxicated as you want to, or as sick as you want to, or get as much of a warm glow as you want to.

With hard narcotics, however, you can't pace yourself like that. You're at the mercy of the dosage that the pusher gave you. If he was in a particularly generous mood that morning when he made out his dosages of coke, you might get on a great high or a good trip — or kill yourself — but you can't pace yourself. With booze you can, so people can use it a lot more reasonably. If they want to. I think that's the difference there. That's what a lot of kids say you can do with grass: you can pace yourself.

Argonaut: How serious is the drug problem in Moscow, as far as you can tell from TIP?

Preston: I don't think anyone really knows. Any when you say serious, it always depends what side of the fence you're on. From the information the operators give the TIP board of directors, which is very general, we understand that there has been a tremendous influx of hard narcotics in the past four to eight months. I would say. We know that there is cocaine in the community. And of course you can go buy amphetamines just about anywhere you want to, if you know the right people.

We do get a steady number of calls, but there's always an influx of good reliable calls after there's been some publicity in the local paper, or on the radio station. Which helps us. But, as far as a serious drug problem goes, I guess it depends what side of the fence you're on and whether or not you're a parent. And, whether or not you've just had a real bad trip or been ripped off by a bad dosage.

Argonaut: Have you any indication of the extent of student involvement in drug trafficking?

Preston: It's considerable.

Editor's note: Preston explained later that due to the nature of the program and to understandings the directors and operators have with law enforcement, statistics are not compiled by TIP operators or board members.

Argonaut: What about input from outlying areas? Have you been getting calls from areas in this region that give you some indication of what's happening?

Preston: This is why we became a county organization. We discovered early in December when TIP, by the way, was just a very new organization, that we were beginning to get calls from outlying areas in the county. And some of these calls have been very good. We've had information on a transportation ring, if you wish to use that word, of people who are handling hard narcotics in the Northwest. I believe this came in from an outlying district.

Argonaut: Have you had any indications of how Moscow compares with other communities of its size in Idaho or across the nation?

Preston: No, that would be hard to say. We haven't made any special effort to make a comparison.

Argonaut: What are some of the problems TIP has been facing?

Elliott: I would say the primary one is that of the tattler syndrome. I feel that in our society, (and I certainly don't blame the young people or the older people or anyone for getting this attitude about tattling, because certainly) we've always taught our young ones not to tattletale. We also used to teach them about the responsibilities of good citizenship; that there was a difference between tattling and responsibility. That, as a good citizen, if you see wrongdoing or if you see



They feel it's snitching on one another or that what that person does with their own body does not concern me. I think this is such a fallacy....What we do to each other and what we do to ourselves involves everybody sooner or later.
Helen Elliott

someone's rights being abused, it is your duty to your society and to the town you live in to try to do something about a wrongdoing.

Somewhere along the line we exaggerated or over-emphasized the Do Not Tattle thing and we diminished our responsibility to teach our children about what their responsibilities as good citizens are. So, now, we've wound up with just this Do Not Tattle thing, and they really have not learned about the other.

Preston: Another thing we came across, and we observed this almost immediately, was that people who did not know much about the program, (which was necessarily their fault), felt TIP was a neo-Nazi group. We had to get across right away that we weren't a bunch of white-sheeted TIPies running around in vigilante groups taking up every pot-smoking, beer-drinking drug abuser.

This is something we've tried to get across very much: We're after the pusher, not the user. That's what TIP is all about, is that pusher, the hard narcotics pusher. We don't have an army of little vigilantes who are obsessed with the idea of getting everybody off the streets who is in the least suspected of abusing drugs or pushing them. This isn't true at all. We have tried to become a very simple, but responsible organization working with law enforcement. And, we're trying to get rid of this image that some people have that we're a neo-Nazi group.

Argonaut: Have you noticed any hostility towards the group?

Preston: Oh, certainly! Some people are very hostile towards TIP. This is their prerogative. Hostility shows itself in various forms and I think regardless of whether you're involved in the TIP program, the Red Cross, the American Legion, a church social or whatever, there are going to be people hostile to you. But groups that are very active in society do run across a lot of hostility and we've had our share of it. The people in Moscow seem to be very reasonable; we haven't come across any great amounts of it. Nobody has fire bombed any director's car or anything. And I don't think this will happen.

Argonaut: How does TIP work with the schools?

Elliott: My role in the TIP program as a board of director member is to work in relation with the schools, coordinating our activities with what the school can allow us to do at the school level, both high school and junior high.

We have put up posters in the halls. We have made available to the teachers at both the junior high and high school level the opportunity to obtain a TIP member to come and answer questions that any group of students may have about how our program works.

In my own personal opinion, working with the young people is the most important facet of this program, because eventually, in the final analysis, the solution to the drug problem that we are facing today is going to have to be solved by the young people. They are the ones who are more directly affected by it than anyone else in our society. And, after all, the future is the biggest reality we have.

In facing realities, we have to face what kind of future we want for the young people in our community and in our nation, the young people that we love very much.

Argonaut: What kind of cooperation are you getting from the schools?

Elliott: We have been able to put our posters up in the halls in the schools and at the conception of the program, we sent out a letter to each junior high and high school teacher informing them of our availability to come and explain the TIP program to any groups they might have. We sent out a hundred letters and, to date, we have not had any feedback on that

particular area of endeavor. I don't know what that indicates, but, it certainly isn't overwhelmingly successful, I guess.

We have now become a county organization, with the one number serving the county. Recently, Sheriff Pearson and Gib were invited to Potlatch High School by Supt. Melvin Hershey and they met very enthusiastically. There was a school assembly and they explained the TIP program and were received very well there. Some calls have resulted; some good calls. Hopefully, other outlying areas in the county will be informed of our program and respond in the same way.

Argonaut: How are your relations with local groups such as Talisman House?

Preston: Talisman House and TIP do have some of the same interests. However, the people involved in Talisman House are not the same people involved in TIP. Talisman House is serving a very good function to the University and to the Moscow community. On many levels, it's a person-to-person program; the Talisman House is aware of many facets of people's needs, and they try to serve them.

Of course, some of these needs are in regards to drug abuse. And Talisman House cannot work with TIP on drug abuse, nor can TIP work with Talisman House on drug abuse. We are in some ways trying to reach the same goal but by different avenues.

There are other organizations that TIP works with. Of course, most of them are law enforcement oriented. For some reason, you mention law enforcement in the United States and people get super-paranoid. They sort of see law enforcement as a necessary evil. A side effect of the TIP program we would like to have, would be to try and change this idea in our community because we do have some very good law enforcement agencies that are very aware of people and people problems. We would like to help point this out.



I know there are kids who have to get high to go to school early in the morning, to make it through the day....I want to cry because of that. That's not my kids, but I want to cry for the other kids, for all the kids who feel that they have to get high in the morning to make it through a day....
Helen Elliott

Another organization in the community is just getting started. This is PAC, Peace Awareness Council. PAC has, I'd say, seven or eight people on its council. These people represent all sorts of varying polarities in the community. We have mental health people on it, we have an attorney, we have a person representing the probation service of the county, we have law enforcement people, we have a journalist. We are together trying to help solve the drug abuse problem and people problems in the community. But, PAC is very small yet. (TIP has a representative to the People Awareness Council).

It seems that PAC is coming into several problems, among them being that some people are afraid of PAC. Since it does work with drug abuse, they see it as a rather "narcish" outfit. This isn't true at all: these are just people from all aspects of the community that are getting together and trying to set up programs to help the community and make Moscow a better place for the residents, and for the students to come and learn.

Argonaut: How did you get involved with TIP?

Elliott: Because I like working with young people. I feel this is where the real need is today. There are not enough adults who are interested in the problems the young people have and to me, this is the most important area of concern today. After all, the world belongs to the kids. What our future is, is what our young people are going to make it. And they need our help. The things I'm involved in are with young people in a number of areas. I feel every adult should have enough concern and enough time and enough love to do this with young people where they need our help very much.

It makes me feel very, very sad because more adults are not acting like adults and doing what they should be doing for young people. They're not doing

it. You can't blame young people when they flounder around without direction if they don't have anybody who acts like they care about them. So the adult community has got to get involved. The blame is right there; it isn't on the kids.

I'm very upset about the apathy of many Moscow parents. I work with a Camp Fire group. We'll take these kids out all day; we'll cook over an open fire; we'll have hikes. We'll take them out there; we'll take them back; we will plan all this for them all day long. And we enjoy doing this and we like working with them.

But, then, there are parents who feel so put-upon to even get their kid to your house for you to do all this with their kid....it's like you're asking them for the moon or something. This is kind of it all in a nutshell; they just don't have the time.

I know there are kids who have to get high to go to school early in the morning, to make it through the day. You know what I want to do? I want to cry because of that. That's not my kids but I want to cry for the other kid, for all the kids who feel that they have to get high in the morning in order to make it through a day. That's not over dramatization, either. I think that is a very sad state of affairs.

And there are kids who sit in the classes in the high school and the junior high who sit in there stoned and the teachers say "I'm not qualified to say whether the kid's stoned or not." And the administration....I mean they don't do anything about it; they really honestly don't.

I think all you have to do is project yourself into the future a few years. Then you have to realize that this affects everybody. This is the hardest thing it is to get across to the kids of junior high and high school level; that it does affect them. My own daughter disapproves of the TIP program. She is a junior in high school and they (she and her peers) feel it's snitching on one another or that what that

person does with their own body does not concern me. I think this is such a fallacy. You have only to analyze what has happened to societies when this kind of attitude has prevailed and been allowed to cause the downfall of the society. What we do to each other and what we do to ourselves involves everybody sooner or later. The consequences are far-reaching. Eventually you pay up for everything you do and if we want our American society to remain productive and to be a vital force in the world, for the good of all mankind, not just for ourselves, we are going to have to realize that the whole theory of non-involvement is a very cold one. It isn't a loving one; it isn't a warm, loving, humane theory at all. It's a very cold theory. And it's an easy way. It's much easier to be uninvolved than to be involved.

Student art on sale soon

The Student Art Association is sponsoring a U of I student art sale on April 13 and 14 in the sculpture room of the Art and Architecture building. All U of I students are encouraged to submit their work between April 2 and 11 at the Art and Architecture office.

The work must be a finished piece. Any piece that is not completed (framed or matted, etc.) will not be included in the show.

An attached sheet of paper must include name, sale price and title, if any.

Thirty per cent of the sale price will be collected by the Student Art Association. Works must be picked up from the sculpture room directly after the sale on April 14 or by contacting Todd Brumbach on April 18 at the Art and Architecture office. The association will take no responsibility for any piece unclaimed by the latter date.