

War games

Moving war into the SUB

By DAVE WARNICK
Argonaut Political Writer

"We got screwed—twice."
"Wow—if we just had more time."
"Crap."

A contented smile.
These are some of the reactions of the participants in a simulation game as the Director announced, "The World is Finished."

Innocent start

The game started innocently enough when this reporter wandered into the Galena room of the SUB, and sat down at one of the six round tables in the room. (Simulation games are scheduled for 1:00 today and tomorrow in the Galena room. Anyone interested is urged to participate.)

The items on the table included several cards with a symbol, and the name "Dolchaveet" written on them, several booklets which contained, according to the cover, the instructions for "Simile II, Crisis." In addition there were several tokens representing "Economic Units," and "Armed Forces Units."

People drift in

This reporter just sat at one at random and started reading Norman Mailer (like every aspiring journalist) while other students, interested people, and uninterested people drifted in.

Some, after reading the instructions, would quickly change tables and after reading them, the reporter discovered that some countries, which is what the tables represented, were indeed stronger than others.

Sometime after one o'clock, Nancy Barber arose and introduced herself and then Dr. John Andrews, who gave a short statement concerning simulation games in general, and the reasons for their existence.

Two reasons

He gave two reasons: first, to make a simple model to tinker with, "something to give us a grasp on outside systems," and second even if the simulation is somewhat unrealistic "it does allow you to learn certain types of interconnections."

Andrews stated that in such areas as foreign relations, learning via lecture and textbook was "palid" compared to

learning via simulation. Unless you're a diplomat, he said, the system is so unapproachable that you never get the chance of "tinkering" with it like you do in simulations.

After his introductory statement he left us to ourselves, and Nancy instructed us on the rules. She then introduced the director of the game, Mike Harris, who also served later as the messenger too. (Nancy ended up being both the Game Analyst, and the "World Press.")

Game begins

After checking to make sure everyone understood the rules, he announced "The World has started."

"You have seven minutes before making a decision."

So, using the information in the rules we attempted to make a decision. The situation was briefly that there were six countries with varying ranges of economic and military strength, and that two of the countries had a mine on their border which mined, "Dermatium."

Originally weak

Now, originally these two countries had been very weak, according to the history in the rules, and the Dermatium had been used in making a special variety of skin cream. But some inventor (whom the other powers would curse later in the game) had discovered a process to turn one pound of it into energy, enough to supply the world's energy requirements for 20 years.

There were only 1300 pounds but that would be sufficient to make these two countries superpowers. Now each of the countries, which happened to be named, Ergosum, and Fabuland, owned five shares of stock in the mine, and for each of the next five periods each share's owner would receive a chip, and at the end of the fifth period (which were meant to represent years) the chips could be turned in for either more military force units, or economics units.

Get Dermatium

The objective for the countries without shares, which included naturally, Colchaveet, was to gain some Dermatium, as without it, the leaders of the country (us) stood in danger of losing our jobs and the country, its sovereignty.

(Even this elementary mathematician could figure out that together Ergosum and Fabuland would have fifty chips at the end of five rounds, and since

Dolchaveet only had seven military units, the disparity was apparent.)

The immediate situation which the countries were called upon to make a decision about was that Fabuland had evidence that Ergosum was making threats against them and was massing military forces on the border which could possibly lead to takeover of the mine.

Allies in history

Now, according to the history, Dolchaveet and the adjoining country of Camelot had been allies of Fabuland whenever it had conflicts with Ergosum, and the remaining two countries, the two military powers (each had ten military units) Burymore, and Axiom, had allied with Ergosum.

So we were asked to decide on a little sheet which action we would take from remaining neutral to calling for a world commission to supporting one of the countries in some way, (ranging from military supplies to a large number of forces) or the final option was invading either Ergosum or Fabuland to get the mines for ourselves.

Well, the first thing to do was confer with Camelot which we did by sending a note pointing out our past actions and stressing our continued desire for peace, and asking them what they intended to do in the situation.

Message answered

The answer came back on the message form which was supplied:

TO: Dolchaveet

FROM: Camelot

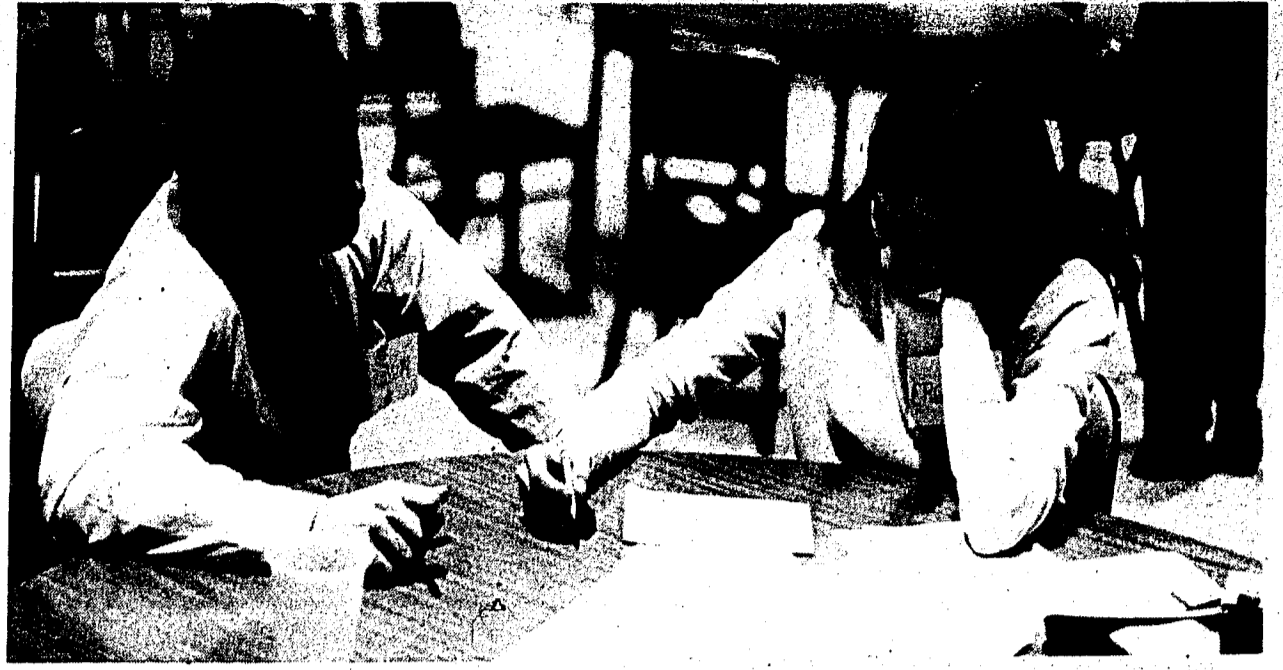
Then a checkmark was in the "Unrestricted" box, this meant that it might happen to fall into enemy hands if the messenger felt like it, so its purpose was spreading false intelligence.

If "Restricted" was checked, the messenger could not leak it to another country and you could be sure that it would reach its destination.

Period: ? (Since we hadn't made any decision yet it was still time zero.)

And then came the message: "We are sympathetic to Fabuland and wish to maintain peace; however, because of our size and strength we will yet remain neutral and give our support to the WO. (World Organization)."

This did not help a whole lot, and with no other information, since an answer to our offer to buy a share of dermatium



... and out of the world?

from Ergosum had not been received we checked decision no. 3 — attempting to set up a neutral commission in the World Organization to settle the dispute.

There was then three minutes between the time the Director collected decision-making forms, and the start of the World Organization meeting, so we sent a quick note arranging for a personal meeting with Camelot. (All meetings had to be arranged through notes.)

Meeting time

Then it was time for the World Organization meeting which was scheduled for the next ten minutes at the end of which time it would be necessary to fill out another decision form concerning what the WO had decided.

The first order of business was electing a chairman, so this reporter pointed out how Camelot had a history of peace and besides "He has the weakest country." So our ally became chairman of the World Organization.

The countries then talked and jockeyed for verbal position; we agreed that the primary concern was not really the crisis between Fabuland and Ergosum, but the fact that the rest of the world needed and wanted Dermatium.

Invited as members

Then, in additional business we decided to invite Ergosum and Fabuland to become members of the body, as we

thought that would help ease the situation all around, so we dutifully recorded that on the decision sheet, and the director announced that the World Organization meeting was over, and that round 1 had started.

(The reason Fabuland and Ergosum were not members is that at the beginning of the WO it was felt that they were too weak to be included in any important decisions. Oh how we would rue that day...)

Meanwhile at the meeting we had been handed a pink sheet which showed us the consequences of our country's decision which had been taken earlier in the round, showing whether it brought us closer to war, or closer to dermatium. A line would be traced on two graphs which represented either victory or defeat in the end.

Dermatium held

Well, the game coasted on. Dolchaveet found that neither of the two countries with Dermatium were willing to give up a share of the mine in exchange for economic units. (Our country had by far and away the most of those—30 of them, but they never seemed to be any use!)

So we started to consider more desperate measures.

At the next WO meeting, the two belligerent countries, or presumed belligerents, sent "observers" as at the

end of the game it would come out that each country would have been in serious internal trouble according to their instructions, if they joined the organization.

A "sell-out"

The people would regard it as a "sell-out" which would lead to revolution.

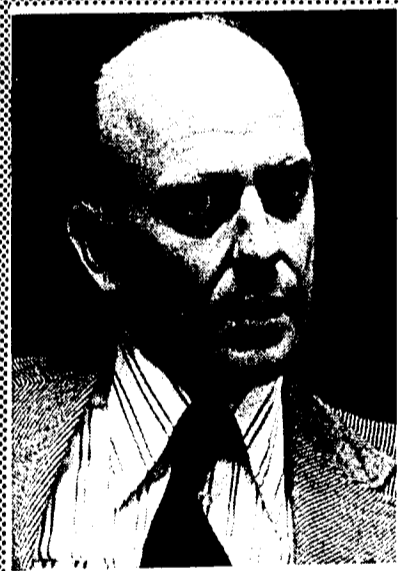
But at the time we did not know that, it appeared that they were being uncommunicative as each replied, "I have not been authorized by my government to communicate anything." Shortly after this the World Press announced that Axiom was having internal troubles and that a revolution could be expected shortly if there was not action of some type.

Peace abandoned

So the World Organization which by now had abandoned any pretense of worrying about peace in the world or even about Ergosum and Fabuland alliances, decided to take steps.

The World Peacekeeping Force, was formed consisting of about half of each member country's forces. And we announced to the World Press, who in turn announced it for the benefit of Ergosum and Fabuland, that these forces were sailing around the sea off the coast where the mine was located.

But this decision was not reflected on (continued on page 3)



Sherman F. Carter



"...there is no way to build apartments and rent them for less than \$110 or \$120 a month."

Behind financial affairs

Editor's note: The following interview was held with Sherman F. Carter, vice-president of financial affairs, discussing current financial problems and low-cost housing. This is the first installment of a two part series, to be continued on Friday.

Argonaut: First of all, essentially what is the present financial situation at the University?

Carter: That is a very big question. It's sort of hard to describe. Like, what is the present situation of the United States or whatever. I don't know how to summarize that in a few words. But, the University has been faced with many financial problems and the financial problems have become increasingly acute over the last few years.

At this time we are hopefully optimistic, as far as overall financing of the University, that things next year will be somewhat improved. The next fiscal year over the present year, based on the legislative appropriations and the proposals which we plan to make to the Regents which we hope they'll approve.

To illustrate, last year the average faculty member received only a \$100 pay increase. There were some special situations in which people received more than that, but that was sort of the general increase, that \$100 increase. This next time, we are hopeful that we'll be able to provide about a five per cent, pretty much across the board, cost of living increase plus have some (continued on page 6)

Idaho's Borah: man of peace

"I would sooner lose in a right cause than win in a wrong cause. As long as I can distinguish between right and wrong, I shall do what I believe to be right — whatever the consequences."

---William E. Borah

By MARGI BIRD
Argonaut Political Writer

William Edgar Borah, the man for whom the annual symposium is named, was a U.S. senator from Idaho for more than thirty years. He has been called a master of statecraft, an intense patriot and a fervent champion of democratic institutions.

He was the "perfect isolationist", and an active leader in working for peace between the years of 1907-1940. John Chalmers Vinson has designated him as the "personification of the desire for peace."

Early Years

Borah was born in Fairfield, Ill. on June 29, 1865 a

few weeks after the state's most revered son Abraham Lincoln was put to rest. Along with a love of democracy associated with the great emancipator, Borah was also absorbed with the fierce nationalism of the era.

The young man who grew up in Wayne County was given a good background in the study of the Constitution and the Bible. Borah developed a desire for education at a young age. He worked his way through the University of Kansas by waiting on tables.

He earned a law degree and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1889 at the age of 24.

Moves to Idaho

After eighteen months of practicing law in Kansas, Borah decided to move to the West Coast. The trip proved to be (continued on page 3)

Nasmyth -



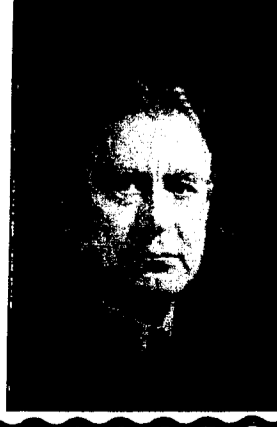
A POW returns to his alma mater to describe life in North Viet Nam prison camps. Capt. John "Spike" Nasmyth discusses his experiences in an article on page 3.

Andrews -



This year's Borah symposium is featuring simulation games dealing with power, conducted by Dr. John Andrews from the Univ. of California. Real-life groups are represented by role-playing teams and individuals. See page 4 for details.

Borah -



The man behind the symposium, William E. Borah, is featured in a continuation on page 3. An in depth biography of Borah tells of his life and stands on important issues.

Carter -



Sherman F. Carter, Vice-president of financial affairs of the University of Idaho is featured in an exclusive interview. The continuation of this front page article appears on page 6. Topics discussed are financial status of the University and housing problems.

Student involvement seen in committees

By DAVE WARNICK
Argonaut Political Writer

"On the committees where students work they do exceptionally well," said Sig Rolland, chairman of the Faculty Council Committee on Committees.

Rolland, who is chairman of the Committee on Committees by virtue of his position as Vice-Chairman of Faculty Council commented, "I'm quite satisfied with my relationship with students working on the Committee on Committees. The only problem was the political campaign." (Rolland was referring to student member Mel Fisher, former ASUI Vice-President.)

"Some people say they don't show up. The only place other than the Committee on Committees where I've observed student-faculty committees is the Juntura Committee," said Rolland. The Faculty Council Vice-Chairman concluded, "The students seem to play a very active role on the Juntura Committee."

Student members

The Juntura Committee and the Committee on Committees are just two of the Faculty Council committees which are under Faculty Council's jurisdiction, Rolland estimated that only seven or eight did not have students as voting members. Some of these include such committees as the Small Animal Laboratory committee, the Summer Sessions and Continuing Education Committee, the Teacher Education Coordinator Committee and the University Relations Committee.

"In some of these committees," said

Rolland, "there's obviously no particular student interest."

Students are appointed to Student-Faculty committees by the ASUI President or his Personnel Commission, according to Mike Mitchell, ASUI Vice-President. Mitchell who is serving on the committee Rolland is chairman of, the Faculty Council Committee on Committees said there has been talk of combining student selection and faculty selection for committee appointments.

Presently the Committee on Committees recommends to the Faculty Council the various committee appointments.

"This would give both segments some kind of voice in both selections," said Mitchell.

But presently the old system is still in effect and interviews for appointment to faculty-student committees will be held almost immediately by the new ASUI administration who assumed office yesterday.

The interviews will be held Monday through Wednesday, April 9-11. April 9 and 11 the interviews will be held at the SUB and on April 10 at Wallace Complex in Room 2 adjoining the main lounge. The interviews will be taking place from 6:30 to 9:00 in the evening.

Among the student-faculty committees whose members will be appointed after the interviews are:

Academic Hearing Board: One student member on a five member committee. The board concerns itself with academic matters such as appeals for advanced placement, a change in grade, and admissions to programs which require a waiver of requirements.

Administrative Hearing Board: Five members, with one student member. This board hears appeals from decision of such groups as Housing and Food Services.

Athletic Board of Control: 13 voting members with 4 student members. This board formulates policy in regards to intercollegiate athletics at the U of I.

Borah Foundation Committee: Nine members, including three student members. Sets up and carries out the Borah Symposium and any other activities connected with the Borah Foundation.

Campus Planning Committee: Nine voting members, including two student members. Advises the various offices concerned with physical aspect of the campus.

Commencement Committee: Sixteen voting members, including two juniors and two seniors (holdovers from the previous year). This committee plans and directs commencement.

Committee on Cultural Exchange: Seven voting members at least three of whom must be students. Makes recommendation relative to such matters as study abroad and exchange programs.

Faculty Awards Committee: Seven voting members, including one graduate

student and one undergraduate student. This committee seeks information on awards given to faculty members by outside agencies and looks for ways of finding qualified U of I faculty members to apply for these. It also may initiate strictly University of Idaho awards.

Fine Arts Committee: Eight voting members, including two students. This committee recommends means of encouraging the growth of fine arts on campus and acquiring art objects for the U of I.

International Student Affairs Committee: Seven voting members, including one graduate student and one undergraduate student. The committee recommends policies concerning the international student program.

Juntura: Nine voting members, at least three of whom shall be students.

Function: To review periodically special goals and objectives and to recommend policies relative to students whose educational backgrounds have been hampered by the students' cultural or economic environments.

Library Affairs Committee: Twelve voting members, including one undergraduate student. The committee recommends policies and procedures for the libraries of the University.

Committee on Museum Affairs: Seven voting members, including one student. Recommends policy for the University Museum.

Public Events Committee: Eight voting members, including one graduate student and one undergraduate student. Plans announcements and directs public events and assemblies.

Recreation Committee: Eight voting members including the ASUI Program Director (also appointed by the ASUI

President with confirmation by the Senate) and two students. To coordinate and recommend on matters of recreation on campus.

Religious Studies Committee: Six voting members, including one undergraduate student. Serves as a liaison group with the various religious institutes.

ROTC Affairs Committee: Eight voting members, including one ROTC student and one non-ROTC student. Advises the University concerning the ROTC program including instructor assignments and course offerings.

Traffic Committee: Eight voting members including three students. This committee hears appeals of traffic tickets, acts on requests for special permits and recommends and changes in traffic regulations and physical improvements relating to traffic.

University Bookstore Advisory Committee: Eight voting members including three undergraduate and one graduate. Advises on the operations of the University Bookstore.

Also being held on those nights will be interviews for Communications Board, a seven-member body designed to oversee the student news media. The Communications Board has been the subject of much debate in the past year as it essentially disappeared last spring and was not reinstated last fall by former ASUI President Roy Eguren.

According to Vice-President Mitchell, "We'll definitely have one this year."

And then there are University-wide committees which report directly to the President such as the Joint Budget Hearing Board. And there are graduate committees, and college committees and departmental committees....



Students, inmates

Talk, not drugs

By JOHN LUNDERS
Argonaut Staff Writer

Twenty-five U of I students are spending Sundays at Washington State Prison. Why? Who knows for sure, maybe it is because they are volunteering to learn and help others at the same time.

It is a drug therapy program. "Over one third of the inmates were on controlled substances. It was a kind of hold over, keeping the men passive by keeping them high," said Dennis Lehman (Banker), inmate coordinator.

Drugs legal
"They were legally getting drugs. That was the only way the institution could handle some of the prisoners until they could be sent to federal institutions," he said.

Banker and another inmate serving on the hospital committee while the drugs were being administered saw no need in keeping the men high, nor in sending them directly to federal institutions.

Pacify inmates
With the help of Dr. Lee Bowker, professor of sociology, Whitman College, the two inmates and other prison officials began work on a drug therapy program with activities to pacify residents in more socially accepted ways.

Students are now working at Washington State Penitentiary in a social, drug therapy program for inmates with long histories of indiscriminate drug abuse.

Warden B. J. Rhay (B.J.) told reporters in the past the men in the program are classified as "pill line" offenders — "those who seek medication for any number of real or feigned illnesses to get drugs."

Citizens help
The program began in October, 1971, when Rhay called on interested Walla Walla citizens to help find some method of coping with the drug abuse at the prison hospital.

Bowker, and other Whitman faculty members responded with the social, drug therapy program.

In January, 1972, 18 inmates were selected and moved to a self-imposed isolated tier with four other inmates selected as counselors. Lehman is one of those counselors.

Three parts
The program has three parts — activities, counselor-therapist sessions, and inmate-therapy sessions.

Activities involve both students and residents of the institution. In the words of one inmate, "it is whatever turns you on."

As well as television, ping pong, checkers, pinocle, and numerous other games are among activities. Many just sit and talk about all kinds of subjects: "free world", women, school, hobbies, etc.

Usually during the same two-hour activity period, counselors from the institution and university therapy advisors discuss the program. In these sessions, program directors examine the direction of the program and begin to identify problems and solutions to the same.

Inmate therapy is also timed for two hours. Sometimes it starts early and still runs over.

In this phase of the program, students and inmates discuss whatever they feel like discussing.

Exchange ideas
Sitting in on one of the therapy sessions, I found that it serves a dual purpose and allows both students and residents to exchange ideas from their own backgrounds.



"It is a two-way street," said Lehman. "Residents know they can talk to students about drug problems or anything else and not have to worry about being squealed on."

"No topic is tabu," said Dan Eisman, an advisor for Idaho students visiting the prison. "Students bring their own problems before their therapy group sometimes; that's why we are easier for inmates to communicate with than many 'examining' therapists who remain remote."

Helped more
"Students are helped more than the inmates," said Eisman. "It takes the shyness out of them (students), and everyone can talk over their problems."

One student therapist said there is a direct relationship of how well residents know those they talk with and how "open" that resident becomes.

Sally Soltman, a U of I student, said when she first went to the institution, residents felt they had to be tuff and strong. "They were afraid to show emotions because they would look weak," she said.

Let feelings out
Now Sally says inmates see it is a good quality to be able to show emotion and let feelings out. "They can tell us and get it off their minds; that helps a lot," she said.

Topics is a poor word to pin on things discussed during therapy. Men are divided into four groups for therapy sessions, and no two groups seem to discuss the same problems or ideas.

One student said the major portion of her group's therapy sessions had been on the discussion of sex. Another said they never talked about sex at all in their group.

Two advantages
Two advantages of the program are the cut back in the drug usage and the "checking" (keeping each other honest) among inmates.

"Drug usage has really gone down," said Eisman. "In therapy sessions some say so themselves."

"In prison, you don't snitch on a fellow convict, but in therapy sessions if someone says 'I haven't used drugs for two months,' someone else in the group who knows he has will say 'Yes, you have; I saw you using....' So they kind of keep each other on the level and that helps our group," said Eisman.

One-to-oneness
The basis of the program is the one-to-oneness. The program is double sided, just as the residents.

Inmates view the program as a community activity. "Guys really worry about getting kicked out of the program," said Lehman. "They don't want that to happen."

"In helping others, I've got my own shit together," said Lehman.

Hostile, uncaring
Eisman told of one resident who started the program with a hostile attitude toward everyone. "Another was very uncaring and didn't want to even listen to anyone else's ideas."

"Now," he said, "both of them are totally involved in the program and are so not for show but to help themselves and others."

"The program has given me an alternative way of thinking and acting," said one inmate. "Before, I didn't realize there was another way."

According to resident David Sutherland, the "community involvement" of volunteer workers "makes you responsible."

Attitude and behavioral changes of Washington inmates are the greatest changes noticed by Idaho students. "They are also learning to talk to street people," said Monty Fahrenwald, a U of I student. "Some of them just couldn't communicate with outsiders."

Relate problems
Inmates talk to students and try to relate problems and concepts of their own to those of students.

One student said he could hardly believe the similarities. "You can really learn a lot about yourself. They are just about as normal as anyone else only they got caught."

Volunteer work
No funds have been allocated for the program; it is totally volunteer.

Some support has come from cash donations to pay for arts and crafts. Citizens of Walla Walla and friends of inmates have also made donations of clothes, furniture, posters, books and other useable items.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Will the person who took my wallet in the men's gym last Friday please drop the documents in the campus post office mailbox.

1971 Toyota Corolla station wagon. Nice and clean. \$1495. 882-2975.

Graduating this semester, wife needed, call DEAN. 885-6970.

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STUDENTS & FRIENDS:

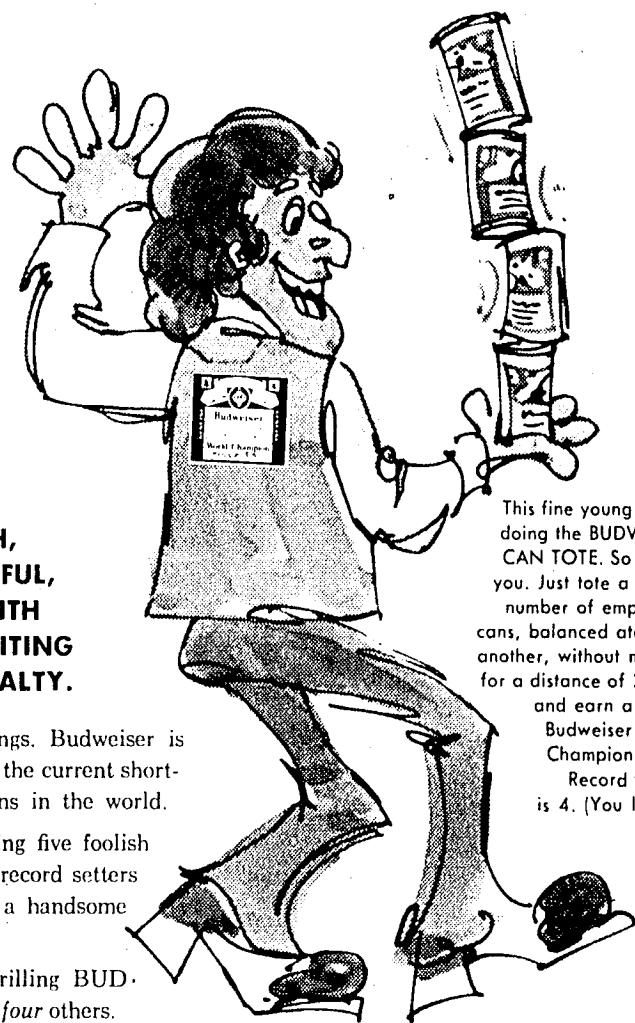
We have all heard about inflation and rising prices, and how the end does not appear in sight. BUT WHO is doing something about it?????????

Well the SUB Game Room is trying. To help you save money, an INFLATION STOPPER SPECIAL has been started. Pool is 1/2 price and bowling only 3c per frame. It's happening Mon.-Fri. from 3-5 p.m. and 6-8 p.m. every week.

SO, with the money to save for another day, ENJOY YOURSELF!!!! Practice for the bars in a mellow, relaxing atmosphere.

The SUB Game Room - One Step Closer: We Care.

IF YOU HAVE AN UNUSUAL TALENT, YOU HAVE WHAT IT TAKES TO BE A BUDWEISER WORLD CHAMPION!



EARN THIS TERRIFIC PATCH, 7"X6", COLORFUL, WASHABLE, WITH SPACE FOR WRITING IN YOUR SPECIALTY.

This fine young man is doing the BUDWEISER CAN TOTE. So should you. Just tote a record number of empty Bud cans, balanced atop one another, without mishap, for a distance of 25 feet and earn a dandy Budweiser World Champion patch. Record to beat is 4. (You laugh?)

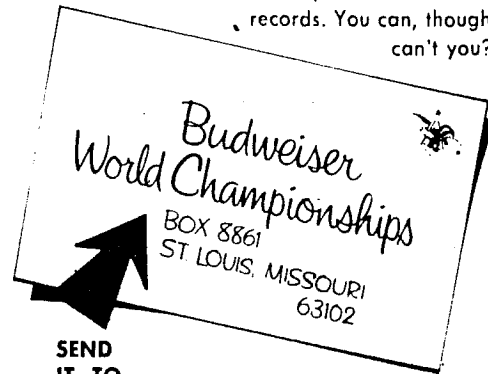
Breathe easy, Earthlings. Budweiser is doing something about the current shortage of world champions in the world.

Budweiser is sanctioning five foolish events in which world-record setters can win prestige plus a handsome patch.

In addition to the thrilling BUD-CAN TOTE, there are four others. Get details at your favorite beer store where you see the gaudy "Budweiser World Championship" display!

Do one, beat the record, tell us about it on a postcard and get your marker pen ready for inscribing your particular specialty beneath where it says "World Champion."

TO GET YOUR BUDWEISER WORLD CHAMPION PATCH (EVEN IF YOU DON'T SET A RECORD), JUST WRITE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS AND WHAT YOU DID ON A POSTCARD.



(Maybe you've detected that this is not an official, rigid-rules "contest." But it is a lot of fun, even if you can't break the records. You can, though, can't you?)

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Innocent start

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(Even this elementary mathematician could figure out that together Ergosum and Fabuland would have fifty chips at the end of five rounds, and since

Dolchaveet only had seven military units, the disparity was apparent.)

The immediate situation which the countries were called upon to make a decision about was that Fabuland had evidence that Ergosum was making threats against them and was massing military forces on the border which could possibly lead to takeover of the mine.

Allies in history

Now, according to the history, Dolchaveet and the adjoining country of Camelot had been allies of Fabuland whenever it had conflicts with Ergosum, and the remaining two countries, the two military powers (each had ten military units) Burymore, and Axiom, had allied with Ergosum.

So we were asked to decide on a little sheet which action we would take from remaining neutral to calling for a world commission to supporting one of the countries in some way, (ranging from military supplies to a large number of forces) or the final option was invading either Ergosum or Fabuland to get the mines for ourselves.

Well, the first thing to do was confer with Camelot which we did by sending a note pointing out our past actions and stressing our continued desire for peace, and asking them what they intended to do in the situation.

Message answered

The answer came back on the message form which was supplied:

TO: Dolchaveet
FROM: Camelot

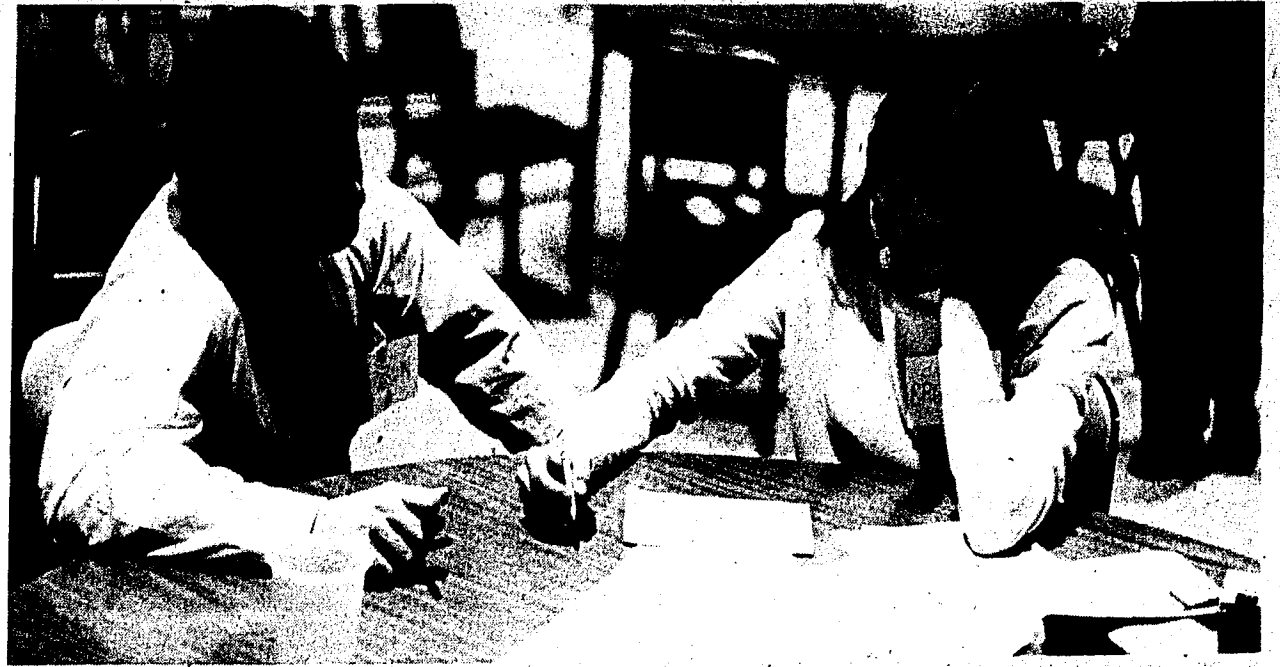
Then a checkmark was in the "Unrestricted" box, this meant that it might happen to fall into enemy hands if the messenger felt like it, so its purpose was spreading false intelligence.

If "Restricted" was checked, the messenger could not leak it to another country and you could be sure that it would reach its destination.

Period: ? (Since we hadn't made any decision yet it was still time zero.)

And then came the message: "We are sympathetic to Fabuland and wish to maintain peace; however, because of our size and strength we will yet remain neutral and give our support to the WO. (World Organization)"

This did not help a whole lot, and with no other information, since an answer to our offer to buy a share of dermatium



... and out of the world?

from Ergosum had not been received we checked decision no. 3 — attempting to set up a neutral commission in the World Organization to settle the dispute.

There was then three minutes between the time the Director collected decision-making forms, and the start of the World Organization meeting, so we sent a quick note arranging for a personal meeting with Camelot. (All meetings had to be arranged through notes.)

Meeting time

Then it was time for the World Organization meeting which was scheduled for the next ten minutes at the end of which time it would be necessary to fill out another decision form concerning what the WO had decided.

The first order of business was electing a chairman, so this reporter pointed out how Camelot had a history of peace and besides "He has the weakest country." So our ally became chairman of the World Organization.

The countries then talked and jockeyed for verbal position; we agreed that the primary concern was not really the crisis between Fabuland and Ergosum, but the fact that the rest of the world needed and wanted Dermatium.

Invited as members

Then, in additional business we decided to invite Ergosum and Fabuland to become members of the body, as we

thought that would help ease the situation all around, so we dutifully recorded that on the decision sheet, and the director announced that the World Organization meeting was over, and that round 1 had started.

(The reason Fabuland and Ergosum were not members is that at the beginning of the WO it was felt that they were too weak to be included in any important decisions. Oh how we would rue that day...)

Meanwhile at the meeting we had been handed a pink sheet which showed us the consequences of our country's decision which had been taken earlier in the round, showing whether it brought us closer to war, or closer to dermatium. A line would be traced on two graphs which represented either victory or defeat in the end.

Dermatium held

Well, the game coasted on. Dolchaveet found that neither of the two countries with Dermatium were willing to give up a share of the mine in exchange for economic units. (Our country had by far and away the most of those—30 of them, but they never seemed to be any use!!)

So we started to consider more desperate measures.

At the next WO meeting, the two belligerent countries, or presumed belligerents, sent "observers" as at the

end of the game it would come out that each country would have been in serious internal trouble according to their instructions, if they joined the organization.

A "sell-out"

The people would regard it as a "sell-out" which would lead to revolution.

But at the time we did not know that, it appeared that they were being uncommunicative as each replied, "I have not been authorized by my government to communicate anything."

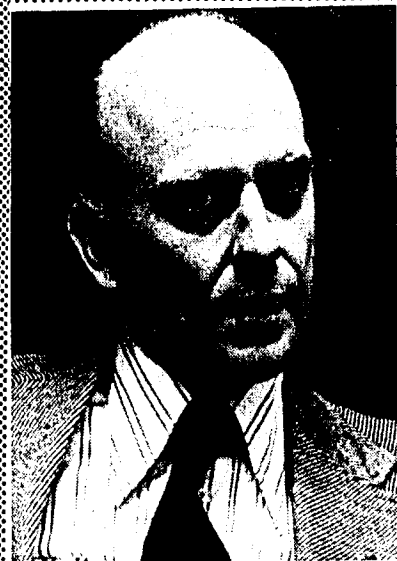
Shortly after this the World Press announced that Axiom was having internal troubles and that a revolution could be expected shortly if there was not action of some type.

Peace abandoned

So the World Organization which by now had abandoned any pretense of worrying about peace in the world or even about Ergosum and Fabuland alliances, decided to take steps.

The World Peacekeeping Force, was formed consisting of about half of each member country's forces. And we announced to the World Press, who in turn announced it for the benefit of Ergosum and Fabuland, that these forces were sailing around the sea off the coast where the mine was located.

But this decision was not reflected on (continued on page 3)



Sherman F. Carter



"...there is no way to build apartments and rent them for less than \$110 or \$120 a month."

Behind financial affairs

Editor's note: The following interview was held with Sherman F. Carter, vice-president of financial affairs, discussing current financial problems and low-cost housing. This is the first installment of a two part series, to be continued on Friday.

Argonaut: First of all, essentially what is the present financial situation at the University?

Carter: That is a very big question. It's sort of hard to describe. Like, what is the present situation of the United States or whatever. I don't know how to summarize that in a few words. But, the University has been faced with many financial problems and the financial problems have become increasingly acute over the last few years.

At this time we are hopefully optimistic, as far as overall financing of the University, that things next year will be somewhat improved. The next fiscal year over the present year, based on the legislative appropriations and the proposals which we plan to make to the Regents which we hope they'll approve.

To illustrate, last year the average faculty member received only a \$100 pay increase. There were some special situations in which people received more than that, but that was sort of the general increase, that \$100 increase. This next time, we are hopeful that we'll be able to provide about a five per cent, pretty much across the board, cost of living increase plus have some

(continued on page 6)

Idaho's Borah: man of peace

"I would sooner lose in a right cause than win in a wrong cause. As long as I can distinguish between right and wrong, I shall do what I believe to be right — whatever the consequences."

---William E. Borah

By MARGI BIRD
Argonaut Political Writer

William Edgar Borah, the man for whom the annual symposium is named, was a U.S. senator from Idaho for more than thirty years. He has been called a master of statecraft, an intense patriot and a fervent champion of democratic institutions.

He was the "perfect isolationist", and an active leader in working for peace between the years of 1907-1940. John Chalmers Vinson has designated him as the "personification of the desire for peace."

Early Years

Borah was born in Fairfield, Ill. on June 29, 1865 a

few weeks after the state's most revered son Abraham Lincoln was put to rest. Along with a love of democracy associated with the great emancipator, Borah was also absorbed with the fierce nationalism of the era.

The young man who grew up in Wayne County was given a good background in the study of the Constitution and the Bible. Borah developed a desire for education at a young age. He worked his way through the University of Kansas by waiting on tables.

He earned a law degree and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1889 at the age of 24.

Moves to Idaho

After eighteen months of practicing law in Kansas, Borah decided to move to the West Coast. The trip proved to be (continued on page 3)

Nasmyth -



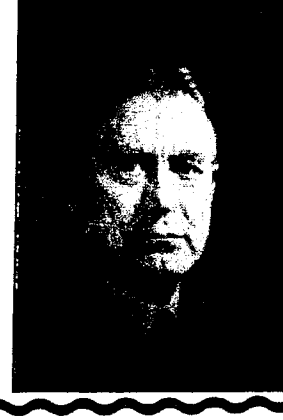
A POW returns to his alma mater to describe life in North Viet Nam prison camps. Capt. John "Spike" Nasmyth discusses his experiences in an article on page 3.

Andrews -



This year's Borah symposium is featuring simulation games dealing with power, conducted by Dr. John Andrews from the Univ. of California. Real-life groups are represented by role-playing teams and individuals. See page 4 for details.

Borah -



The man behind the symposium, William E. Borah, is featured in a continuation on page 3. An in depth biography of Borah tells of his life and stands on important issues.

Carter -



Sherman F. Carter, Vice-president of financial affairs of the University of Idaho is featured in an exclusive interview. The continuation of this front page article appears on page 6. Topics discussed are financial status of the University and housing problems.

Comment and Opinion

Free all the POW'S

This week, as we celebrate the return of the last POW's, we at Idaho take a look at the prospects of peace for the future.

Last night we heard John Nasmyth, a former POW and Idaho student, speak about his experience as a communist prisoner. We turned out in numbers to hear him last night, rejoiced for him and looked up to him as a hero because he is a man who suffered through his circumstances.

But in a very real sense, if we would take the time to see, we are all prisoners of war. Except for us, unlike "Spike" Nasmyth, there is no foreseeable freedom. Our parents and their parents were war prisoners too, and because of the political and social roads they chose to take, we have also become a war generation.

We can applaud the end of this Vietnam battle, but it is only one of many that has wasted mankind away. Do we have any room in our minds and hearts to halt the chain of wars which have mapped out mankind's history?

Until we open up our minds and look at our mistakes, reasons our enemies opposed us, we will never be able to free this world of war prisoners.

This is not a time for pointing the finger. Perhaps, we have been tortured, and perhaps we have tortured in our own way. Our enemies believe they are right and we believe we are right.

Unless we deal with each other as human beings, realizing our differences, then surely this world torment will continue.

We also have to mend the scars in this country caused by this war and our long history of war. We have to make sure that the political and social roads we take won't lead our children into war.

Some of our prisoners are freed now, but what about all our other prisoners? What about the rest of the world's war prisoners?

We can't forget the 49,943 prisoners of death who died on our side, nor the many who came back unheralded and without legs or bodily movement.

And can a nation striving to make itself whole again forget about the Americans who followed their conscience and fled to Canada rather than face war, any more than a man striving to walk again can take his first step by cutting off his wounded legs?

We have to set our perspectives on peace now or that true peace will never come. Are we going to be a generation like those before us who led us to a path of constant war? Are we going to rejoice only for the winners or do we have compassion also for those without bodies, without homes, and without countries? — Gramer.

Rambling On



In a way, today's Rambling On will be a sort of political What's Happening. With the Borah Symposium, The Board of Education/Board of Regents and special tenure hearings this week, it might be of some assistance to know what all is going on.

In terms of names that most people know, last night's Symposium agenda probably topped the event. Former Idaho Senator Len B. Jordan and POW John "Spike" Nasmyth were featured. For some reason, the impression of a good number of people toward the former Senator has risen considerably since he announced about a year ago his intention of stepping down from the Senate.

Title of office sounds interesting

The other speaker who, just from the title of his office, could be interesting is George L. Sherry. Sherry is the principal officer in the Office of the Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs at the UN. As such, he serves under UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and that alone could be of a good deal of interest. He is scheduled to kick off Wednesday's session at 9 a.m.

Another enlightening talk could be the presentation by Wilma Heide, the president of the National Organization of Women, speaking on "Society's Responsibilities with respect to War and Peace." That will be 1 p.m. this afternoon. If nothing else, it probably will be one of the few chances to hear someone from NOW on campus.

Later that afternoon a panel on personal and inter-personal peace takes over the ballroom and this also sounds interesting for a contrast of everything from Yoga to CHORD (Center for Human and Organizational Research and Development) interpersonal relations. This also could be a good session to attend.

This is not to say that you should attend only these but, strictly at face value, these appear to be the cream of the proverbial crop.

Today, in the KIVA, changing subjects slightly, the Regents Planning Committee headed by Dr. John Swartley and consisting of Dr. Kenneth Thatcher and M.T. Deaton, is holding hearings on the statewide problem of tenure.

These are in part prompted by the problem of making use of an employer's market with constraints on hiring and firing because of tenure.

Probably more important is that the Board of Education/Regents convinced Senator Reed Budge that they would do something about tenure and thereby relieve the Legislature from doing it for them.

Statewide problem to be discussed

At any rate the statewide problem (with ISU and BSC along with LCSC) will be discussed and some sort of guidelines will probably be brought together — although Idaho has requested that no formal and strict regulations be set at this meeting. Idaho has formulated a complete policy on tenure, much more so than the other schools in the state, especially Boise State which reportedly simply put together a philosophical statement.

Dave Warnick and Ken Marcy are going to present student feelings at the hearings based in part on the resolutions passed by the senate last Tuesday.

Then on Thursday it gets down to regular business as the Board of Education with a meeting on ISU and BSC problems in addition to a meeting with the joint institutions student body presidents, and faculty government leaders.

English Comp.--bad medicine

It was an awful medicine — a murky liquid of verbs, nouns, and Holt's Handbook. And it's looks like we are going to have to keep swallowing it straight — no dilutions allowed.

Its name? Eng. Comp. 101, and its stronger version, Eng. Comp. 201.

Less than a month ago the General Faculty approved a change in the pass/fail option extending it to freshman and sophomores. But at the same time according to Dr. Roger Wallins, present director of the English Composition Program, they amended it by "overwhelming vote" to exclude English composition.

Then last week, oh my, a double blow. But let's back up and begin (where else?) at the beginning of attempts to stop the terrible addiction to the stronger forms of this drug.

Frosh council and senate
Last fall the Frosh Council unanimously (naturally) passed a resolution urging the adoption of pass/fail Eng. Comp. In turn the ASUI Senate passed it and sent it to the Faculty Council.

Now Faculty Council, following standard procedure, referred it for study to the University Curriculum Committee, and they sent it to their sub-committee on General University Requirements.

(It's a requirement that you take this drug in order to survive at the U of I.)



Roger Wallins, English professor pro-composition

Now the University Curriculum Committee is a student-faculty committee, and so is the General Requirements committee. So out of the eight members, three are supposed to be students.

Unanimous recommendation
Well, all last semester the item was never considered. So finally last week the sub-committee considered and according to Wallins, unanimously recommended that English Composition course remain graded A, B, C, D, or F.

But, surprise, only one student was present, a grad student, Jan Gillespie. Neither of the two undergraduates, Carl Wurster (the new ASUI President) and Tom McGowan, a freshman member of the committee, were there.

Friday morning, the exciting business for Idaho students begins with the Code of Conduct and Student Judicial Code up for approval. The Regents Executive Committee of J.P. Munson, Janet Hay, and A. L. Alford has been meeting with leaders from the ASUI and University to put together a proposal for the Code of Conduct. The 24-hour visitation proposal would be incorporated at that time and the code itself would allow liberalized alcohol regulations.

If that doesn't give you your fill of politics for the week, you've got a pretty insatiable appetite for the stuff.

Anonymous Rose critic attacked

To the Editor:

The letter in last Friday's Argonaut written by the mysterious stranger using the handle "U of I Alumni — U of I Employee" must be answered. Dear Mr. Alumni-Employee, a sentence in your letter contained a highly misleading statement and demonstrates a disturbingly superficial understanding of the issues involved in the dismissal of Alan Rose.

You wrote, "No one to my knowledge has ever doubted Mr. Rose's teaching ability; what seems to me to be the primary question is that Mr. Rose has failed to show any kind of scholarly advancement in the length of time that he has been employed by the University." How do you know this, Mr. No-name? Upon what do you base such a damning statement? Until yesterday morning, any evidence of Alan's scholarly progress was locked up in a file in the foreign language department or tucked away in the heads of those members of the faculty who voted on Alan's dismissal. Students for Rose at that time presented a written demand to see Alan's dossier, particularly the letters from his doctoral advisor in England concerning Alan's

The University Curriculum Committee has yet to act on their recommendation.

But — be that as it may be — why was there such overwhelming support of grades in English composition?

Several arguments presented

Wallins presented several arguments. First he pointed to statistics which show that three years ago the average "verbal ability" of entering Idaho freshmen was in the 38th percentile nationally. This means that 38 per cent of the colleges in the nation had a lower entering average verbal ability.

Two years ago this declined to 37th percentile, and last year it was 36th percentile. Figures for this year are not available, partially, says Wallins, because "Students have not been taking the SAT Verbal Ability and CEEB English Achievement tests," as the University has been letting them enter without them.

Wallins went on to comment, "I would say the average has declined again," and he places the U of I currently as just above the bottom third. "The freshman class has a basic well-below-average verbal ability."

And he argues from these statistics that the U of I student needs as much improvement in his composition ability as possible, and that instituting pass/fail grading would detract from this improvement.

Harm in the last weeks
He pointed out that it would be especially harmful the last four to five weeks when the Eng. Comp. student synthesizes everything he has learned prior to that in the semester and presumably makes his greatest improvement. "Those last four to five weeks students would especially concentrate on the classes they were taking for a real grade."

(Which sounds almost as if Dr. Wallins does not consider a pass or a fail as a real grade.) He contends that pass/fail grading "would detract from what the student learns" in most cases.

Wallins did admit that some students would write better if the pressure of grades was taken away, but he reiterated that most students would not devote as much attention to English Comp. if it were pass/fail.

In answer to Wallin's argument concerning the low verbal ability of entering freshman — part of it might be due to the quality of English teachers the University sends out to Idaho schools. Whose responsibility is this?

And if the average ability improves substantially, would he then be willing to institute pass/fail grading in English Composition?

His second argument referred to the basic theory behind the introduction of pass/fail grading. "It's to allow someone to take something outside of his major field that he wouldn't take otherwise because of the fear of getting a bad grade," said Wallins.

He argued that "in a way, English Comp. is part of every student's major."

To the Editor:

Students For Rose agree with the anonymous letter writer in last Friday's Argonaut that Alan Rose's scholarly competence and advancement is an important aspect of the controversy, and believe that we now have new information which sheds new light on this question. And the information we now have raises serious questions about not only the credibility of the foreign language department, but also of its very integrity.

Our anonymous writer seems to have fallen victim to the vicious and

scholarly progress. In light of these documents, Mr. No-name, your statement will be seen as a particularly contemptible form of deceit. University rules prohibit public display of this information within five days of its initial disclosure. (Who are you anyway, Mr. No-name? Your quote from the university Handbook section on Ethics is glaring irony in view of the ethical cowardice you display by hiding behind a false-face to throw up false facts.)

Besides all this, your letter displays a discouraging ignorance of the questions of deeper significance involved in this matter. The primary question is not, as you seem to think, simply whether or not Alan Rose is a competent scholar (which will be answered Friday, you watch). The question involves the relative worth of the scholarship as opposed to the teaching function. As a former student here you must have suffered through enough hours of mental dullfunds in the classrooms of scholarly deadheads to know that unless knowledge can be communicated effectively, it is worthless. So much for you, Mr. No-name.

Mark Switzer

and therefore it shouldn't be given pass/fail status. He covered Frosh Council's argument that the other University-wide requirement, Physical Education, is pass/fail by saying, "I don't want to detract from the importance of physical education but there is a difference between what we expect of students physically and mentally."

The very concept of a University, he stressed, is devoted to mental ability, and while people with physical handicaps can enter and do well, people with mental handicaps cannot, as that is the nature of the institution. (Football and athletics notwithstanding, I suppose.)

Wallins contends that since it is essential that everyone be able to communicate in writing, English composition should be required and graded A, B, C, D, or F.

Upheld two years ago

The General Faculty did uphold this University-wide requirement unanimously two years ago as they

endorsed the English Composition sequence requirement.

This of course, brings up the question why aren't other "communicative" courses required? Everyone needs to know how to talk, so why not require a course in oral composition?

Or since everyone needs to know about this form of communication, why not require a course in Human Sexuality? After all, it already is pass/fail (Advanced placement tests might be interesting.)

(In the next issue: past, future and recommended improvements in English Composition 101 and 201.)



Dave Warnick

Comment

The ASUI requests the honor of your presence at its regular weekly meeting tonight at 7 p.m. in the Chiefs room student union building

Wurster and Co. will swing into action tonight as the first real live senate meeting (the last one was a fake) featuring new ASUI officers gets underway. Besides the thrill-a-minute action of Resolution No. Two—desk assignments for 13 senators—there are the audience-grabbing possibilities of such student interest items as Blue Mountain III—tentatively set for early May.

President Carl Wurster is going to present a mimeographed sheet which just might become this senate's first infamous action. It's Resolution Three or as it might go down in history, "That 10 Per Cent Thing" — meaning a move to decrease all ASUI non-professional salaries by 10 per cent.

Argonaut Comment: Raising money is a nice idea, lowering salaries on student positions isn't. Skimming off a percentage for use elsewhere could set a dangerous precedent. Those who work for the ASUI are underpaid anyway, counting themselves lucky if they make 50 cents for an hour of their time and devoting it anyway because it is a student organization and, "much as they hate to admit it sometimes, they are involved and caught up in the process. A chop in the old pay check could lead directly to a chop in the competency of those working. What's more, to gain any workers at all in the future, ASUI positions might have to be partially paid through class credits and with that fee comes more University involvement and guardianship. The Argonaut staff today stands independent of the journalism department and advisement from it. This independence in so many of the ASUI areas should be protected at all costs—and from the proposal of That 10 Per Cent Thing.

Senator Jeff Stoddard will present to the senate a draft of a survey he hopes to take through each senator's appointed living groups. Consisting of questions on KUOI power, campus security images, Big Name Entertainment concert prices, as well as increasing fees and SUB closing hours, Stoddard hopes to gather student opinion at the first of his term.

One Dave Greene, a student from Boise State, is also scheduled to appear before the senate tonight to speak for support of beer on campus. It seems that his school, along with ISU and LCSC, are backing the resolution and want to bring it before the Regents this week. Idaho is backing beer indirectly through the Code of Conduct now up for Regent approval.

Students for Rose promise new evidence for case

slandorous rumor being circulated by the language faculty that "Mr. Rose has failed to show any evidence of scholarly advancement in the length of time he has been employed by the University."

How does our anonymous friend know this to be true? What facts can he cite to justify this conclusion? Are there any facts which will justify this conclusion? These questions have been repeatedly raised by Students For Rose, only to be met by a conspiracy of silence by the language faculty.

Where is the evidence, where are the facts, which would prove or disprove this claim—and I emphasize the word "claim"? Why has the language faculty repeatedly refused to answer questions or produce the evidence to support and document this claim?

Ask yourself this question: Considering the publicity and pressure surrounding the Rose controversy, wouldn't you expect the foreign languages faculty to willingly produce the evidence to document and support their claim if they had such documentation and support? Conversely, what reason, other than a total absence of such documentation and support, would cause the language faculty to remain silent? What is the language faculty hiding?

It turns out that they are hiding a great deal, an allegation we are now able to document. The facts, the evidence, the documentation I have referred to are located in Alan Rose's Personnel File, the bulk of which is maintained in the office of the language department chairman.

This file contains a great body of information which speaks directly to Alan Rose's scholarly competence and advancement. This file has been available to every member of the language faculty during all stages of this controversy. It has been available to those members of the faculty who have said they have no

evidence of Rose's scholarly competence, advancement, or potential.

Yesterday morning, three members of Students For Rose demanded and were granted access to this file, as authorized by Regents' regulations. We are not permitted to release any of the records in this file for a period of five days. But if the anonymous letter-writer, and all others who have succumbed to the slanders of the language faculty, can wait for one short week, they will be in for a surprise, and probably also a shock.

When these records are released next week, they should establish both Alan Rose's competency, advancement, and potential, and also the hypocrisy, duplicity, and dishonesty of those who have claimed that there is no such evidence, while holding the evidence in their hands.

John Orwick
Students For Rose

Tearing down

To the editor.

Since the Stillinger houses are to be torn down and a parking lot installed why not use some novel destruction methods? For a small fee the university could allow someone fifteen minutes with a sledge hammer to vent frustration after a bad day at the classroom. Or for a larger fee allow people to play like Steve McQueen and drive their cars through one of the houses. Still more exciting is competitive destruction. Let the fraternities and residence halls field wrecking teams and have smashing races down to the foundations. Perhaps they would even set a new world record for Guinness' book. At least have an interesting means to a dull end.

Larry Bulling
235 Lauder Ave.

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Nam tortures; POW experiences told by Nasmyth

By MARY SOCHINSKY
Argonaut Feature Writer

Eleven years after graduation and six and one-half years of being a POW in North Vietnam, Capt. John (Spike) Nasmyth returned to the University of Idaho, his alma mater.

In a press conference with members of a journalism class this morning, Nasmyth said that the military had lifted the lid that restricts what information about their captivity could be disclosed by former POW's.

With the lid removed, Nasmyth told of his six years of life in a prisoner-of-war camp.

U of I graduate

Nasmyth was graduated from the University of Idaho in 1962 with a BA in Sociology. After graduation, he went into the Air Force with a ROTC commission. While on his second tour of duty in Vietnam, he was shot down Sept. 4, 1966. He was among the second group of prisoners to be released on Feb. 18.

Speaking of the time he learned that he was to be released, Nasmyth said, "I was emotionally screwed up for a week. I was afraid I'd wake up and be back there."

Nasmyth spoke of the living conditions in the POW camps as deplorable and livable.

Two time periods

"When I speak of living conditions,

I speak of two periods of time," he said. "The first is from the time of my capture in Sept. 1966 to Oct. 1969. This period was deplorable. The period from Oct. 1969 to my release was livable."

All POW's were confined to small cells, Nasmyth stated. Each cell contained no more than four prisoners, with two or three the average. Many POW's were in solitary confinement for much of the time, he noted.

The physical cell ranged greatly in size, Nasmyth said. The first cell he was placed in was 5'x8'. He spent four years and two months in a 12'x13 1/2' cell with one other prisoner. He described his bed as a 1 1/2'x3 1/2'x6' board that resembled a table in both appearance and comfort.

Cell confinement

"We were confined to the cell all day long except for twice a day for meals. We got to go out to a washing area every two or three days," Nasmyth said.

The first meal was served at 10:30 a.m. and the second at 2:30 p.m. The time between meals was what the Vietnamese called the nap time.

"This schedule leaves a lot of hours to dream up something to do to pass the time," Nasmyth said.

Much of the POW's free time was spent exercising on an individual basis. The type of exercise depended on the space available in the cell.

Eye exercises

"You'd find yourself doing eye

exercises for 35 or more minutes at a time," Nasmyth said. "I had injuries that took two and three years to heal so I did not do too much exercises during that time."

During the first two years of his capture, Nasmyth said that the prisoners were allowed to only have certain items in their cells and all other contraband would be taken away. Articles that were permitted were such things as blankets, spoons, cups. Later, the prisoners were allowed to make and keep such pastimes as cards, chess sets, and poker chips.

When asked if any of the POW's he knew in the camp were ever tortured he answered without hesitation, "All of them."

Statistics gathered

Nasmyth said that one of the men in his prison camp had gathered statistics about the POW's there during 1965 and 1968.

"He found that 98 per cent of the prisoners there were tortured — not harassed. I mean, they were hammered until they felt they'd croak if the Vietnamese did not stop beating them," Nasmyth said.

Eighty percent of these tortured were performed to force the prisoners to make statements of good treatment by the Viet Cong, to sign a statement that they had committed war crimes, and to write hawks in the U.S. to urge them to end the war," Nasmyth noted.



combat. They signed these statements even if they never committed these crimes, mostly because of torture.

"We are not John Waynes who said we'd never confess. We were hurting."

The prisoners were tortured for various reasons, he noted. Some men were tortured because they carried communication from building to building in the prison camp, which was forbidden. Many were tortured until they signed to the war crimes or good treatment statements.

Prisoner in rope

The means of torture varied, Nasmyth said. A common practice was putting a prisoner in ropes. He described this practice as tying the hands behind the back, attaching a rope to the feet and pulling until the prisoner was in a pretzel position. The elbows were tied together until they touched.

"You'd never think that your elbows can touch, but then can. And it hurts," he stated.

One man, Nasmyth said, was hung by his heels from a rafter and beat with a fan belt from an automobile until his body from his knees to the middle of his back "looked like hamburger."

Rations cut

It was common for the prisoners to receive one-half food rations and one cup of water a day if they proved to be uncooperative.

"The last thing you do in a prison camp is to incriminate the other guys in your cell because you know that they'd get the same treatment," Nasmyth said.

The prisoners in Vietnam kept up-to-date on news in the United States by the newly captured American soldiers. Nasmyth added that each cell had a speaker and every day at 6:30 a.m. and

8:30 p.m. Vietnamese propaganda was broadcasted. Nasmyth said that this news "was distorted, but we could read between the lines and get some news."

Fashions changed

Upon returning to the United States, he said that he noticed a few changes.

"I don't look too much at men," Nasmyth said, "but I do approve of most of the female changes like the miniskirt and bareback blouses."

Nasmyth will be discharged from the Air Force in a few months. He then plans to work for a year or so in the MIA program which hopes to find that some of the missing in action will be found alive and returned to the United States.

"I never was a career man. I planned to stay in the Air Force for five years," Nasmyth said. Then he added with a muffled laugh, "Guess I got a little extension."



Capt. John "Spike" Nasmyth

Borah: peace advocate

(Continued from Page 1)

more costly than he had anticipated and he found his funds running low as his train entered Idaho.

He had passed the idle hours on the train discussing with his fellow passengers the most likely place for a young lawyer to settle. A companion painted a glowing picture of the future of Boise, Idaho. As his wealth had dwindled to \$16.69, Borah was easily convinced that Idaho (rather than Oregon or Washington) was the land of opportunity.

He settled in Boise in 1891 and married the boss's daughter — Mary McConnell. His law practice flourishing, the young attorney became interested in politics.

The first election he entered was for city attorney in 1891 where he went down to defeat by three votes. In 1896 he lost again, this time for the post of Congress-

Fame arrives

His fame by 1899 had covered the state of Idaho, but in 1905 an event occurred which was to make his name a household word.

Jim Quarles, a black second baseman for the Boise baseball team, became involved in a fight during the course of a game with the home team of Nampa. A policeman attempted to break up the hubbub and Quarles subsequently shot him. The excitement was high as the Negro was taken to jail.

Borah, the prosecutor of the state's law cases, received a call shortly before midnight. Quarles would be lynched unless outside interference saved him. Borah then called the governor and arranged to have a special train, consisting of an engine and two cars, sent to Nampa.

Arriving at Nampa, he found the crowd in a state of frenzy, seeking to break into the jail. Borah tried twice to speak, but was booed down. Finally a brief lull came and he was heard.

Senate life

There would be no lynching he told the mob. It would be prevented peacefully if possible. If not force would be used. "That train," shouted Borah "is loaded with militia." Quarles went back to Boise on the smoker.

The political career denied in 1903 opened to Borah in 1907 when he was elected to the Senate. He was to stay there for the rest of his life, and was re-elected by huge majorities each time.

From the beginning of his career, Borah would remain completely independent in his policies. When he was asked why he remained in the Republican party when so little of its programs appealed to him, he explained, "I have remained in my party for the reason that I have been just as free in it as I would have been in any other."

His insistence on personal independence made it difficult for him to work with any party or faction for any length of time. Even as early as 1912, a Boise newspaper greeted his return to Idaho with the headline: "Welcome Stranger."

War vote

Entry of the United States into World War I established Borah as a power in United States politics. His adroitness in working with opposing factions suddenly became a valuable asset.

In casting a reluctant vote for entry into the war he declared "I join no crusade: I seek or accept no alliances: I make war alone for my countrymen and their rights, for my country and its honor." In later years he regretted his action and asserted that it was the one vote of his career that he would like most to change.

He entertained no such feelings in blocking the passage of Wilson's League

of Nations. An isolationist in the finest tradition of Washington, he was vehemently opposed to any entangling alliances. Borah counted the defeat of the League of Nations as the most im-

portant step in American Foreign policy since the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine. As Vinson writes, "Indeed, thwarting the League was the pole star of all of his peace plans in the

decade following."

He attracted national attention with a resolution in the Senate calling for a five-year holiday in ship building by the three leading naval powers—the U.S., Japan and Great Britain.

War on War

A path to peace was opened when presentation of a resolution in the Senate advocating the outlawry of war. His influence in the peace movement became even more marked in 1924 when he became chairman of the powerful Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A pact with peace was opened when Aristide Briand of France proposed a pact with the United States to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

"There was no great speech to the Senate on outlawry, but Borah continued his efforts to promote peace. Several articles appeared throughout 1924. All of these continued to stress the ideal that force was a false solution to the problems of peace. It was time to stop the centuries-old practice of talking peace and practicing war."

"It seems to me that the first successful step in the ending of war is to declare it a crime, to array against it the moral and legal condemnation of mankind - to outlaw it - to place it outside the pale of respectability, of legality - to brand it as a criminal monstrosity. Other steps will follow."

Congressional warfare

He insisted that peace must be enforced by public opinion and moral (continued on page 6)

War games in SUB

(Continued from Page 1)

the sheets each country filled out as it made no change in the overall strategy of each country in regards to the threatened clash between Ergosum and Fabuland.

War decision

Then suddenly as the communications dragged on, the long conferences where shares were discussed and methods of obtaining them, or retaining them, depending on whose side you were on, had not worked and the WO came to agreement to invade with the threat of force. But it was too late—after minute 5 in the World Organization meeting—you could no longer invade according to the rules.

So we agreed to take our troops out of the peacekeeping force and use them individually the next turn to invade the countries, and take over the mines as we easily had superior military force now but since the next period was round 5 they would be able to cash in their chips for many military force units.

So we broke up feeling quite content with ourselves; but we neglected to note that the military units in the World Police force had been withdrawn.

Next round

During the next round of conference little was achieved, at least for the "outer four" so we filled out our sheets, for the first time making a decision leading to war, and it went all the way: invasion.

Then crash, as we went to hand in the

sheets, we discovered that the forces in the World Peacekeeping force had to remain there, which cut down the number of troops we were able to commit. But, "Oh well, we'll still beat them" we said as the "outer four" sat down at the World Organization meeting.

Then came the World Press announcement, that Fabuland had been given all the military, economic and dermatium by Ergosum and that both countries had blown up the mine.

Thus Burymore and Axiom took over a sterile, essentially worthless Fabuland, and Dolchavev and Camelot were fought to a standstill by Ergosum. And then they turned in their Dermatum chips.

Oh my, we got screwed.

Food Facts & Fallacies

By Maryjude Woivode

Warm weather means sun tans and bathing suits and one look in the mirror may convince you that you need to lose a little weight.

The purpose of a weight loss program is to reduce the number of calories consumed. The calorie intake must be at a level less than required to meet your energy needs. This may be accomplished by either decreasing the calorie intake or increasing the physical activity; preferably both.

The diet should be adequate in all of the nutrients and low in calories. It should include a variety of readily available foods.

Remember - no one food makes you fat. The calorie restricted diet must be made to fill the individual depending on age, sex and activity; because the calorie requirements are varied with many of these individual factors.

The average college female's calorie requirement is 2000 calories daily and the requirement is 2,800 calories per day for the average college male. Without increasing activity, a 500 calorie decrease per day, as compared with the previous intake, should result in a weight loss of about one pound per week (500 calories x 7 equals 3,500 calories equals one pound of fat). A 1000 calorie decrease per day should promote a two pound loss per week.

Food for a 1,200 calorie dietary pattern	
Food	Amount
Milk, skim	2 cups
Egg	1 medium
Meat, fish, poultry (lean)	4 oz., cooked
Vegetables	4 servings (1/2 cup each)
Fruit	1 serving
citrus	2 servings
other	
Bread, white, enriched	2 slices
Butter or margerine	one tablespoon
one oz. of meat may be substituted for one egg	
size serving for fruit i.e., orange - one small; 1/2 cup orange juice or grapefruit juice; 1/2 small grapefruit. Substitutes for bread may be one of the following: 1/2 cup cooked noodles, 1 sm. potato, 1/2 cup mashed potato, 1/3 cup corn, 3/4 cup dry cereal, 1/2 cup cooked cereal.	

Food for 1,800 calorie dietary pattern	
Food	Amount
Milk, whole	2 cups
Egg	1 medium
Meat, fish, poultry (lean)	4 oz., cooked
Vegetables	
potato	1 medium
Deep green or yellow	2 servings
other	2 servings
Fruit	
citrus	1 serving
other	2 servings
Bread, white, enriched	4 slices
Cereal, whole grain	1 serving
Butter or margerine	2 Tbs.
sugar	1 Tbs.

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"We need a local salesman"

Borah simulation games focus on human affairs

A series of simulation games dealing with power in an international context is being held in conjunction with this year's Borah Symposium.

Most of the simulations have been developed by the Western Behavioral Science Institute, noted for the development of political and economic simulations and games, and were presented by Dr. John Andrews, a psychologist from the University of California at San Diego.

According to Andrews, "A simulation is a game-like classroom exercise focused on some aspect of human affairs."

Rules of procedure

It is like a game in that there are rules governing procedures of the exercise, such as a time schedule and limits on

communication between participants, Andrews said.

Individuals and teams are assigned to represent certain real-life groups, he explained. The main activities concern decision-making, allocation of individual and team "resources," planning, and negotiation.

Participants carry out activities by holding conferences, writing and reading written communications, and conferring within their own team.

Theoretical model

"Simulations are built around a theoretical model, which makes it possible to encounter 'reality,'" Andrews said.

"While they're like role-playing, they seem to offer something more," he

continued. "Through replication of life we can provide learning which is 'realistic' rather than 'pretended'."

Although games have been used increasingly for research and training tools in recent years, their development is nothing new, Andrews said.

Chess, war game

"For example, chess was probably originally designed to be a war simulation designed to teach strategy. Other teaching games go way back, too," he explained.

As learning tools, Andrews feels games are very effective, because the learner takes an active role. "But more research is needed on the subject," he added.

The planning committee for the Borah Symposium commissioned the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to offer simulations relevant to the issue of power in international relations.

"They're designed to plunge the participants into the complex system of world power and conflict in an immediate and involving manner," Andrews said. "We hope that participants will gain a new understanding of problems in international relations."

Four simulations have been collected or newly designed for the symposium,

Andrews stated. Each simulation is being followed by a "debriefing," during which participants and observers will discuss what they have learned about the issue of power in international relations.

Andrews is being assisted by Dr. William Bergquist, Director of Special Higher Education Programs for WICHE (formerly of the University of Idaho); and Nancy Barber and Del Weston of the University of Idaho.

"Guns and butter"

Simulations being conducted for the symposium are titled "Guns and Butter," power and priorities in international relations; "Crisis," power and conflict in international relations; "International Simulation," power and the structure of international relations; and "Conflict," a study of power and international government.

Sessions began yesterday afternoon and will be held from 1 to 5 p.m. today and tomorrow in the Silver, Gold and Galena rooms of the Student Union Building.

A maximum of 30 individuals are allowed to participate in each session. Other individuals may observe the simulations, subject to space available in the room.



Dr. John Andrews

Sports topics

By MARSHALL HALL
Argonaut Sports Editor

I came back. He came back. They all came back, and Tricky Dicky knows it. It was announced earlier this week that the last POW had been released from Vietnam, and was safely on his way home.

With the release of the last American POW from Vietnam, it seems as though those dirty commie pinko rats have lost all their bargaining power. Extreme militant groups have been pointing this out to the man on Pennsylvania Avenue, but no one knows if he is aware of this factor.

Washington rumors have it that top brass in the military have been gathering at the Pentagon for more than just the usual drill practice. No one is sure as to how valid these rumors are, but word has leaked out that Spiro has been practicing his presidential acceptance speech marked "In Case of Impeachment."

Now that peace seems to be rock solid, what could it take to shake its foundation. Perhaps a slight fault in the administration could cause the political eruption necessary for a military earthquake. No, I believe it's doubtful that the American people could be shaken enough to re-enter the Vietnam conflict.

With all the returning POW's arriving back home, America seems content enough. The only black mark held against the North Vietnamese has been the harsh treatment of the prisoners. But the well renowned Vietnam authority, Jane Fonda, informs us that North Vietnam treated the POW's humanely.

Who knows how President Nixon is accepting all this, and better yet, how will he treat it? Will bombings be resumed in the coming months? Will the American people ignore a situation which has been a pain to them so long? Only the man in the White House knows, and all He's saying is "April Fools Vietnam, April Fools America, April Fools Everybody!"

Students have Rose's files

Three members of the Student's for Rose Committee requested and were granted access to Alan Rose's personnel files held by the foreign language department, Monday, April first.

Mark Switzer, chairman of the committee, Bill Martin, member of the executive committee and John Orwick, member of the committee were granted access to the files. Each claim that the information in those files and the misuse of that information by the foreign language faculty during all of the discussions of Rose's tenure is shocking.

"We will not be able to disclose that information until next Monday," Orwick stated. "This is due to the Regents regulations governing this process. At that time we feel that the information will

speak for itself. When we are able to release contents of the file, I expect it to be a bombshell. Therefore, I can't even discuss it now.

"This information is extremely important," continued Orwick, "because the department of foreign languages has claimed that Alan Rose has shown no evidence of scholarly competence or advancement. Specifically, Dr. Elizabeth Stevenson, acting department chairman, and Dr. Galen Rowe have made this claim.

"We were allowed to see these files simply because it is a policy of the Board of Regents. Dr. Carlton Iiams Chairman of Foreign Language Department, was there while we inspected the files," concluded Orwick.

TASC--legalized narcotic addiction

The government is implementing a plan to addict thousands of persons to a drug that is potentially more potent, more addictive, longer lasting, and more harmful than heroin. The secret tool is methadone. The Nixon "game plan" uses many names, often T.A.S.C.

T.A.S.C. (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) is a federally-funded program coordinated by President Nixon's Special Action Office on Drug Abuse Prevention. Its funds come from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, best known for supplying local police departments with military hardware like helicopters, tanks, chemical gases, and computers.

Behind the TASC program is a philosophy innocuous enough to appeal to liberals and "law and order" conservatives alike. The stated goal of the program is to "interrupt the drug-driven cycle of street crime, to jail, to street crime, by providing the possibility of treatment for drug-addicted arrestees..."

Crime up 80 per cent

Since crime experts believe that up to 80 per cent of all crimes are drug-related, most persons arrested will be eligible for the program. They will be strongly encouraged to enter the program in the first few hours after arrest, while their psychological disorientation is high.

Special deals will be provided for those persons who "volunteer" to join TASC. They may be released from jail for free (on their own recognizance), their charges may be reduced, or they may be offered a light sentence if they agree to enter the treatment program.

People arrested for charges ranging from shoplifting to burglary, loitering to robbery, may end up in the program. TASC officials will base their decision on a single urine sample taken from a defendant and a follow-up interview that includes a check of prior drug use and arrests.

Urine tests

Unfortunately, only certain drugs can be detected in a person's urine: such tests do not indicate whether or not that person is a narcotics addict. The possibility for many non-addicts to enter the program is obvious. Even Assistant San Francisco District Attorney John O'Brien admits that "the guy in the next jail cell will pee in the bottle if it will help him get his friend out." The only safeguard, according to the physician heading the treatment phase of the San Francisco program is "that he would not be put on the program in the first place unless he

acknowledged that he wanted to be on the program."

TASC officials are pushing methadone as the solution to heroin addiction and crime, but methadone maintenance is NOT even a cure for drug addiction. Methadone is a synthetic opiate narcotic with effects similar to heroin. Researchers are finding that methadone is more harmful to the body than heroin and may cause brain damage. The withdrawal from methadone is more painful and takes longer than withdrawal from heroin.

Fetus affected

Particularly dangerous is the effect of methadone on the fetus of pregnant mothers addicted to this drug. When born, the infant suffers severe withdrawal symptoms, loses weight, and usually has to be tube-fed because it cannot suckle. The mother cannot breast feed, in any case, for her milk is contaminated. It takes up to 90 days for the baby to become detoxified.

TASC officials give methadone as a substitute for heroin, switching from one addiction to another and then maintaining addicts on daily doses of methadone.

Methadone junkies, once addicted, frequently want to get off the program. Because they are under the control of their program officials, they prefer to remain anonymous for fear of repercussions. One relates, "Your memory is reduced to a childlike state; waking up in the middle of the night to find you can't feel your heartbeat; panic, think, worry, paranoia, but all the time knowing with the sunrise you'll have to go and get some more poison; the maddening cycle never ends."

Pushed into program

Up until now, people have been able to volunteer for methadone maintenance programs in order to get out of jail. The implications of government created and

government controlled drug addicts are frightening.

The 90,000 methadone addicts in 450 programs throughout the country are literally in minimum security jails. They have their urine checked, provide identification, fingerprints, footprints, and photographs to be fed into a central computer. They must follow every rigid rule or face the possibility of having their methadone taken away from them.

Deaths from overdoses of methadone are now greater than deaths from overdoses of heroin in some major cities.

DA opposes

Surprisingly enough, in San Francisco the District Attorney has been against this program since its inception. He do

not like the concept of putting people into methadone maintenance," states O'Brien. However, if the program does come to his city, the DA thinks that he can use it to boost his rate of successful prosecutions. "We refuse to sign an agreement that we would not use in a criminal prosecution."

Powerful grassroots opposition to the TASC program has developed rapidly in the past few weeks in San Francisco. A multi-racial, city-wide coalition of people is leading the struggle to have local government officials withdraw their support for the TASC program. Meanwhile, TASC is on its way, with little public fanfare, to about twenty-two other cities.

U of I meets Gonzaga

"We're a club with a lot of determination and hustle," said John Smith, baseball coach. "It's more of a team effort than anything else."

The Vandals open Big Sky Conference play with a tough Gonzaga team this Saturday. "Gonzaga is pretty strong in defense and hitting," said Smith. "It's just how well you play, we'll have to do well in all areas," he added.

The baseball team's hitting hasn't been real good this season. "Our average is about 210, with Allen Head, outfielder, the only person hitting over 300," said Smith.

"The U of I holds a 9-7-1 record this year, averaging just better than an even season. "We haven't played for two weeks now, because the five games scheduled with Portland were rained out," states Smith. Last year the U of I tied Gonzaga for second in Conference play, while Weber State took the title.

"I have some good freshmen who are coming on strong," Smith said. Bob Aoki, freshman, is a regular starter for the Vandals at second base. "He's got quick hands and a quick arm," stated Smith. "That's what it takes to turn those double plays," he added. Freshman Gary Arnone has taken the position of catcher on the squad. "He's improving and gaining experience as he goes," said Smith.

Smith expects the team to be a strong ball club next year. "We don't have any real great athletes, but we're a team that works well together," Smith stated.

The U of I lost a few good players last year, leaving Smith with the problem of filling holes. The Vandals lost Tommy Hull and Herman Carter to graduation, and Steve Hunter signed a contract for professional football with the Dallas Cowboys.

More passed to practice law

Last summer the bar exam was given to 86 aspiring lawyers. Only 38 passed. Those failing felt that they had studied much too hard to lose at that point. According to Dr. Albert R. Menard Jr., Dean of the College of Law, one of the rules of the exam allows the individuals taking part to request the Supreme Court to review the fairness of the test.

These people were granted this privilege by the Idaho Supreme Court who appointed a special group of "masters" as they are called to evaluate all aspects of the exam. The three chosen were John A. Karth, from the Department of Law at the University in Denver, Colorado, who was at one time at the University of Idaho; Larry Harvey from Salem, Oregon; and Frances N. Marshall, Chairman of the California Board of Law Examiners who is with a San Francisco law firm.

After extensive study these three filed a report in the first part of March of this year. They claimed there were certain mathematical problems in the grading of the test which prevented a number of people from passing. On March 13 the Supreme Court, by special order, admitted 34 more to the practice of law, applying a special mathematical formula, that corrected the problems encountered before. The added numbers left only 14 who didn't pass.

One of the people most affected by this situation was Pat Monahan who became a candidate for prosecuting attorney in Latah county in the last election before learning that he had failed the exam. He was forced to withdraw. Since he can't be sure that he would have won, he can't press any kind of charges. He just has to begin a practice of his own.

The three commissioners who direct

the affairs of the Idaho Bar Association write the bar exam each year. The graduating law students are hoping the results will be final the first time this year.

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All people who receive money from the Veteran's Administration will receive a certification of attendance card with their April check. They must return this card to the Boise Veteran's Administration office at once so that they will receive their May check on schedule.

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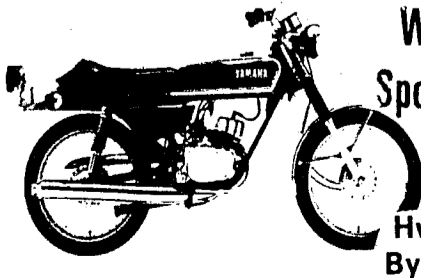
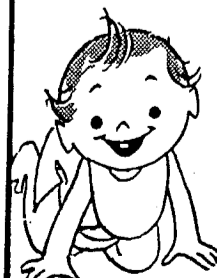
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Russell rocks Nixon, Nixon knocks Russell



This album seems to take as its theme, the interesting paradox that both Leon Russell and Merle Haggard are from Oklahoma. Which is okay, as Leon seems to have a lot of fun with redneck Haggard's I'm proud to be an Okie from Muskogee, with which he opens the album.

Leon opens: "We don't smoke marijuana in Muskogee..." which is met with an immediate burst of applause and laughter. Then he postscripts it by explaining that it was for Richard Nixon, who "is from this part of town." The song, with its beer guzzlin', flag wavin' patriotism is one of Nixon's favorites. Needless to say, Leon isn't.

Recorded live
The album was recorded live at the Anaheim Convention Center on December 11, 1970 by someone in the audience. As a result, the sound quality is not the best, and the fact that it was recorded two years ago dates it considerably.

He follows the opening cut with Bob Dylan's Girl From the North Country, and that with a powerful version of It Takes A Lot to Laugh, It Takes a Train To Cry. The latter being another Bob Dylan song

he had at that time just recorded for his second Shelter album, and for which he was to play bass behind Dylan's vocal at the Bangla Desh concert the following summer.

The middle of the set sees Leon introducing his own Stranger In A Strange Land, which he follows with another of his own classics, Hummingbird. By this time he is loosened up and the plot is sufficiently thickened for some hard rockin'.

Side two is dominated by rock & roll, from Slippin' and a Slidin' Through ("This is a rock'n'roll song from back in the fifties") Jerry Lee Lewis' Great Balls of Fire, with which he jams the concert to a close.

This record will probably be as hard to come by as marijuana in Muskogee, but I guess the rarity helps to heighten the effect. If you are able to come by it, it might help make up for the glaring lack of an official live Leon Russell album. And if you are into Leon Russell as a master performer, even if you don't smoke marijuana in Muskogee, you'll be able to slip and slide into this disc.

The muledeer and moonogg Medicine Show will be playing at the Parents' Weekend Cabaret on April 14 in the Student Union Building Ballroom. The evening events will begin at six P.M. with a Baron of Beef Buffet and the show will begin at eight P.M. The tickets are \$4 for dinner and floor show or \$2 for just the show.

PIRG to be initiated at U of I

What is a PIRG? The Idaho Public Interest Research Group will be a state-wide student organization funded and operated solely by college and university students. The purpose of the Idaho-PIRG is to offer the student population a viable and effective means through which to voice their concern and opinion on all matters relating to the public interest at the campus, community, and state levels.

The concept of the PIRG was initiated by Ralph Nader who recognized both the need, ability, and resources available to students.

Operated for 2 years
The first PIRG's were begun in Oregon and Minnesota and have been operating for two years. Both have come to be recognized as vital and worthwhile institutions through which the student population can voice a directed and noted concern.

Action taken by PIRG's consist of coordinated efforts of analysis and research, public education, active representation before legislative bodies and before administrative and regulatory agencies; and litigation (where such actions are warranted) to achieve the goals of this group. Some general areas of PIRG concern deal with consumer protection, resource planning, protection of natural areas and environmental quality, landlord/tenant relations, freedom of information in government and similar problems of urgent and long-range concern to the welfare of the public.

Efforts needed
Such action can be accomplished only through a concerted effort of all the campuses and students in the state. Piecemeal approaches of the past have more often than not failed due to lack of

support and resources. The Idaho PIRG would offer a united effort with the support and resources to carry out its projects.

Once organized, the Idaho-PIRG will operate on a state-wide basis administered by a State Board of Directors, composed exclusively of students, with one or more representatives from each campus. The State Board will be responsible for the administration of time, monies, and professional staff allocations to the various research projects throughout the state. According to the input and requests from the local campus organizations, the State Board will establish the priorities of resource allocations.

Executive Board
The local campus organizations will elect an executive board who will in turn elect one or more of its members as representatives to the State Board. Local campus organizations can initiate projects and requests, and will receive funds and professional staff assistance at the direction of the State Board.

The professional staff is perhaps the buttress of the organization, lending expertise and continuity to the PIRG. These professionals (e.g., lawyers, marine biologists, etc.) will work exclusively for the PIRG and maintain no other commitments.

The Idaho-Pirg will be funded by the students by attaching a special \$2 fee to their semester fees. The fee is special because it allows for each and every student to demand a refund of this \$2 fee during a 3 to 5 interval after registration each semester. Such funding procedures will only result if an absolute majority of the students on each of the campuses register their willingness to tax themselves this \$2 per semester by

signing petitions to this point during the coming Fall semester.

This type of funding rationale has been employed in all the PIRG's thus far. It is used because of the numerous advantages it offers: it creates an efficient means of collecting funds, the professional staff are assured of a source of income, it affords each student the opportunity to receive a refund from the PIRG, and most importantly, it provides a semester-by-semester vote as to the direction of the PIRG through the number of refunds demanded (i.e., if 30 per cent of the students demanded refunds, then the PIRG can realize that it is not serving or meeting the student's objectives and desires, and on the other hand if less than

Recital presented

Two University students will present their junior French horn recital Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the Music Building recital hall.

Performing will be Ted Hadley, a junior from Sandpoint, and Bonnie Lagg, a junior from Delavan, Wis. Both are French horn majors.

The program includes Halsey Steven's "Sonata for Horn and Piano" and "Sonata for E Flat Alto" by Paul Hindemith. Jazz horn quartets will also be performed, with Hadley and Lagg being assisted by Merrivonne Smith and Roger Logan, both UI music students.

The public is invited to attend. There will be no admission charge.

3 or 4 percent demand refunds then the PIRG can see that it is satisfying and meeting the objectives of the overwhelming majority of the students.)

Before the actual petition drive can be mounted, core committees of volunteers on each campus must be established. These steering committees would serve for the dissemination of the information concerning PIRG's. The campus committee would also be responsible for directing the preparations for the petition campaign on its campus.

To insure a successful petition drive, the campus steering committee must promote an intensive publicity campaign in the weeks immediately preceding the drive. The committee must also mobilize sufficient volunteers to assist in the drive.

After the steering committees have been formed on the individual campuses, a state-wide steering will be established to coordinate the activities of the campus committees will elect one or two representatives from its own members to the state steering committee.

A state steering committee can be put together for the preparation during the summer for the petition drive next fall. The state committee would also be responsible for seeking administrative approval of the fee increase if the petition drive is successful.

Persons interested in participating in PIRG may contact Kevin Russell or Bob Pickett. A meeting will be held Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in the Pow Wow room in the SUB.

Night on the town Movies: two for one

by Liz Weston and Mike Morrison

There exists a strange thread of thematic similarity woven into the double feature currently showing at the Kenworthy theater. In this case the shows are "Young Winston," an historical epic dealing with Churchill's life from age three to twenty-six, and "I Never Sang for My Father," a psychological drama.

The former of these contains all the elements necessary for a biographical study, and is further elevated by the fine acting of Simon Ward. But what is most striking upon viewing the films in succession is the occurrence in both of the same parent-child relationship motif, secondary perhaps in "Young Winston" and paramount in "I Never Sang." Gene Hackman (in his post "Bonnie and Clyde" and pre-"French Connection" days) and Melvyn Douglas (in his post-nearly everything days) demonstrate the tragedy of old age and that of the withering, tenuous filial relationship they try desperately to hold onto.

The son is torn between the responsibility of remaining in vigilance by the side of his widowed father, a vigorous, die-hard who enjoys recalling his past personal tribulations and financial hardships, and the need to live his own life, an assertion of independence that would necessitate a near-total severing of an unwanted, yet strongly restricting, umbilical cord. This is the basic focus of the tension, amplified by the repeated defiance of the father concerning his son's efforts, and driven home by the view of a cold, insistent reality where smiles and small talk hide the unspoken emotions of age, sickness and filial duty.

Indeed, the entire movie is a shade of gray, a grayness which remains constant throughout the film as the reality which suppresses any sense of life's fulfillment. Nowhere is this more frighteningly pointed out than in the haunting scene when the son investigates the possibilities of first, a private nursing home, and then, a state hospital for his father.

We take a grim, terrifying trip into a Picasso-type world, reminiscent of Guernica, in which the characters are sterile and complacent in their pain and desolation. When Gene realizes the closeness his father could come to this resigned anonymity, it becomes clear that the alternative, loneliness in a familiar setting, is preferable.

The results of the parent-child struggles in the two movies are ones of both similarity and juxtaposition. Churchill manages, out of love and respect for his somewhat inattentive parents and spurred on by personal ambition to assert his manhood, to vindicate his father's political demise as a rebellious Minister of the Exchequer, and finally achieve success.

The son's role in "I Never Sang" carries with it a less auspicious fate. Faced by perhaps the even greater obstacles of hate and helplessness, the sacrificial, dutiful child also breaks away, but the ultimate feeling is not one of success but rather of tragedy and seemingly inevitable personal failure in the relationship.

At Idaho

Tuesday --

Associated Graduate Students of the University of Idaho will have a meeting today at noon in the SUB.

World's Citizen Circle will meet at noon today in the Campus Christian Center. All foreign students, and anyone interested, are invited to come and bring their lunch.

Bible studies will meet in the Campus Christian Center at noon and 1 p.m. to discuss the "Gospel of John."

Prayer and Praise Service will be held in the Campus Christian Center at 2:15 p.m.

There will be a student panel during the Borah Symposium today at 3:30 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom. The theme "Personal and Interpersonal Peace" will be discussed by a panel representing widely varied philosophies.

The Interservice Christian Fellowship meeting at 6:45 p.m. in the SUB will study Colossians. All are welcome.

U of I Rally Squad will hold practices and tryouts for the 73-74 squad today through Thursday from 7 to 9 p.m. in the Women's Gym in the gymnasium room. For further information call Tony Smith, 885-6766, or Penne Bailey, 882-7548.

Wednesday --

The guest in the Women's Center Brown Bag Series will be Wilma Scott Heide, president of NOW. The public is invited to the informal discussion, which will take place in the Women's Center, Ad 109, at noon Wednesday.

Dr. C. M. Wai will present the topic "Tracking Down Sources of Chemical Pollution" at 1 p.m., Wednesday, in the Kiva. Interested persons may attend.

Women in Communications will meet Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the SUB to discuss April activities, elections, debts, penalties for delinquent dues and the regional convention.

Blue Key interviews will be held Wednesday in the Chief's room of the SUB. Interview forms are available at the SUB information desk. Students must have junior

standing and a minimum GPA of 2.60.

Thursday --

Joanne Sprenger will discuss the topic "User Conflicts on Public Lands" at 11 a.m. in UCC 108, Thursday. Interested persons are invited.

Prayer and Praise service will be held in the Campus Christian Center at 2:15 p.m. today.

A new consciousness-raising group will be organizing on Thursday at 3 p.m. in the Women's Center, Ad 109, and will continue to meet at the time most convenient to participants. Consciousness-raising differs from a rap session in that it is more structured and has a stable membership.

The soccer club has a short meeting Thursday at 7 p.m. in the SUB. All players that are going to Montana must meet. Players that cannot meet should contact Nick or Stein.

Alpha Phi Omega will have a meeting on Thursday at 7 p.m. in the SUB. Check at the information desk for the room.

Bible Study in Philippians will be held at 7:30 p.m. in Conference Room 2 of the Wallace Complex.

The People's Marijuana Initiative will meet Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the second floor lounge of the SUB. If you can get behind reforming the marijuana laws, we want to see you.

Coming Up --

The ASUI Outdoor Shop has tents, sleeping bags, stoves and much more available for rent. Call 885-6331 to reserve equipment and take advantage of special low-cost weekend rates.

The Sex Information Center is located in Ed 216. Hours are noon to 1 p.m. or by appointment Monday through Friday. The telephone number is 885-6324. Ask to speak to someone from the Sex Information Center.

Anyone interested in riding a chartered bus to Spokane, leaving at 7 a.m. and returning at 9 p.m. Saturday, to see interesting museums, sights, gardens, hospitals, and shops, call Patty at 885-6011 or 885-7263. Bus fare and a German dinner will be about \$9.

A friendly FACE FAR FROM HOME.

Away from home. For the first time or the fiftieth time. You can always use a friend.

If you're from one of 94 cities in the Intermountain Area, chances are First Security is your hometown bank.

When you come to school in a strange town, as far as we're concerned, we're still your hometown bank. Just as friendly, just as anxious and willing to help you as the bank you grew up with. We call it person-to-person banking. But it means we just want to be friends.

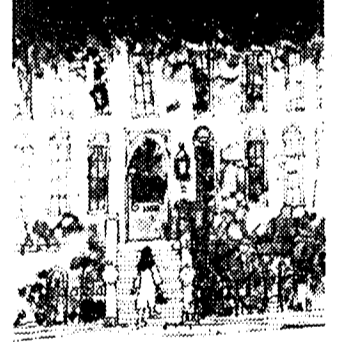
Come in and see us.

You have a long way to go. We want to help along the way.

First Security Bank
of Idaho, N.A.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SOMETIMES THE SMALLEST MOUSE HAS THE MIGHTIEST ROAR.



Last year, in New York City alone, 7 nursing nuns made 6,322 patient visits. Not in hospitals, but in the patients' own homes. Fantastic? Not at all.

Not for the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor. Ever since they were founded in 1876, the Sisters have been doing the impossible daily.

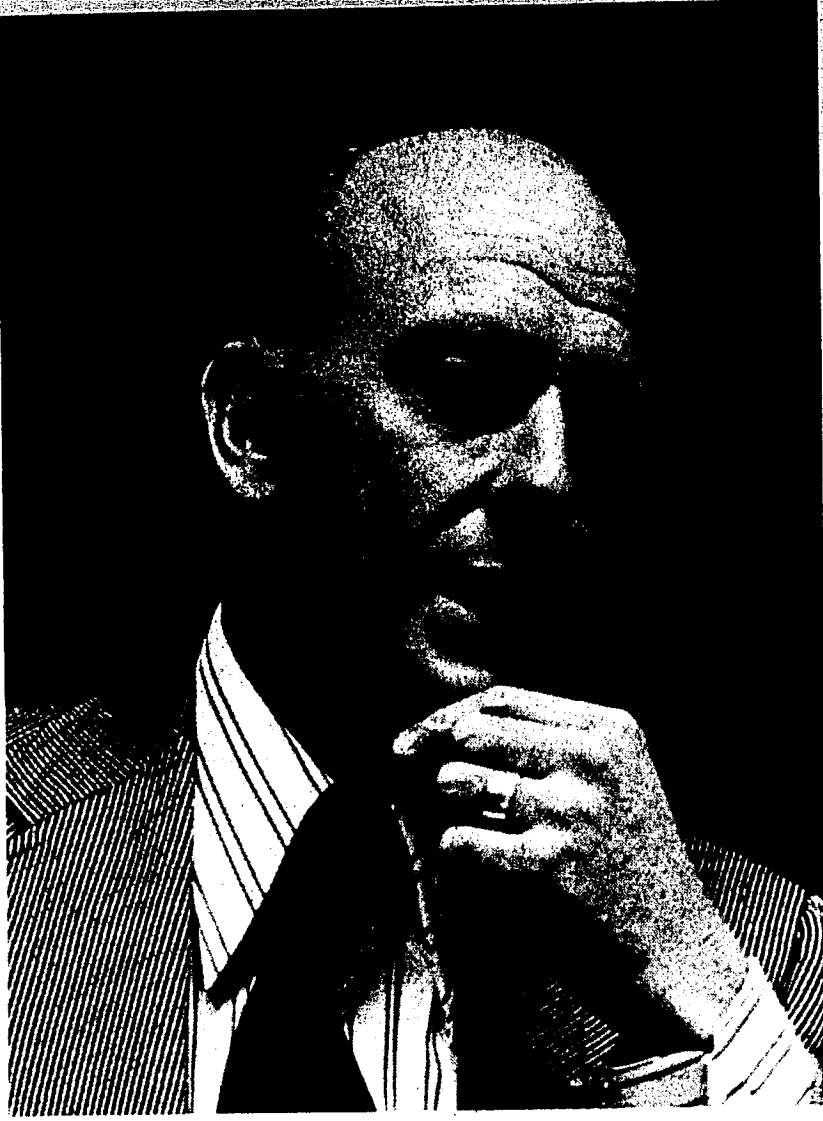
Long before there were relief agencies or visiting nurses, the Dominican Sisters were dedicated to nursing the poor in their own homes thus keeping the families together.

Today, the Dominican Sisters of the Sick Poor are still on the job. Although their primary work is still in nursing, it has been expanded to include social work, physiotherapy, dietetics, and almost all health related professions. Each woman has her own skill, her own special ability to offer. In this Order, which is small in size, there is both freedom and flexibility.

Yet the Sisters are not merely visiting nurses but religious nurses who think of their patients, not as cases, but suffering members of the Mystical Body of Christ who need, even beyond material and physical help, the healing union of Christ's love.

To learn how you can serve as a Dominican Sister of the Sick Poor write to:
Sister Marquerite Mitchell,
Vocation Director
Room 104
Mariandale, Ossining, N.Y. 10562
**DOMINICAN SISTERS OF
THE SICK POOR.**





(Continued from Page 1)

additional funds to take care of promotions and special situations.

That same type of an adjustment will also take place in the other University accounts. We'll provide more to the colleges and departments to replace their various equipment and there should be a little more money for irregular help payments, among other things, based on where we think we are at this year.

In a way, we won't have any firm word as to just how we are until after the Regents meeting on April 6. So what I'm telling you really is premature and its assuming the Regents will approve certain proposals which we're going to make to them. But, in summary, the University has been faced with some very acute shortages and a rather bleak financial situation. Everything is not as we'd like it to be but we are hopeful that next year things will be better than they have been.

Argonaut: You indicate that the University is going to be in a bit better financial position next year. Where's the money coming from? Is it coming from the operating budget, state appropriation funds or from where?

Carter: Well, the bulk of the increase will be from state appropriations which will be more next year than has been provided this year.

Argonaut: How much will there be of an increase do you think in student fees proposed to the Regents?

Carter: The University administration is recommending to the Board of Regents that student fees be increased \$12 a semester and that there be an increase of \$50 per semester in nonresident tuition. Those are the amounts of the increase which are going to be requested of the Regents.

Argonaut: Is this for sure now?

Carter: Well, it's for sure that the Regents are going to be asked to approve that. It isn't for sure that the Regents will approve it. That is the situation.

In preparing the operating budget, we computed very carefully our needs and we then have covered the bulk of those from the state appropriated money which will be provided. Then there are some other things which we're going to have to do to make things balance.

We're going to reduce the funds from the general operating budget made available to the athletic department by a certain amount. We're going to reduce some other administrative charges in areas. We're going to reduce the amount we're going to spend for auditing next year. We're going to make some other adjustments but then after having done all those things that we can, we still don't have things in balance.

We feel the \$12 per semester per student plus the \$50 for nonresidents is necessary in order to cover the financing of the proposals we'll make. Now if this is not approved, we'll have to make some reductions. Maybe instead of a five per cent cost of living increase for the faculty, it might be somewhat less than that. Or there'll be some other cut required. But our budget proposals that we now have outlined are on the basis that the Regents will approve this request which we're going to make to them; that is, the amount of the increase.

Argonaut: I understand that you are proposing, or there has been discussion about, a \$10 per semester increase in board rates or the room rates. I also understand that Bob Parton of Housing is against this. I'm wondering how come you're proposing this and he thinks he can get along without the \$10 added amount.

Carter: The only proposals we're going to make to the Regents regarding board and room costs is that there be an increase permitted for the food charge. This is necessary because of the

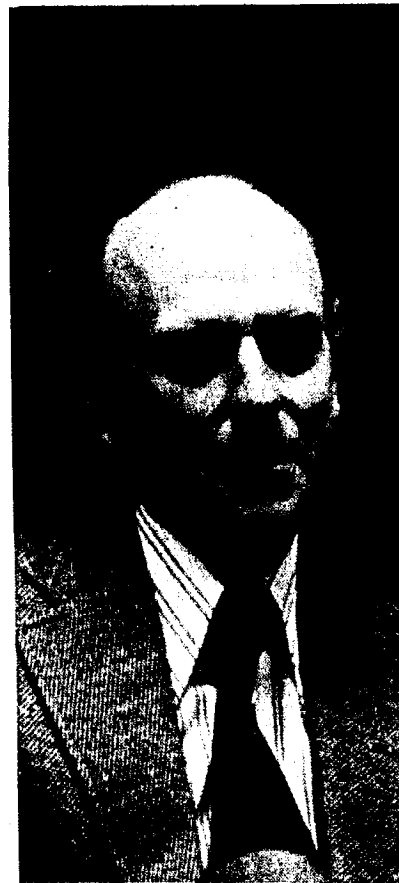
increasing food prices and the increase of labor costs and so forth. That should be about \$30 a semester. Now we need another \$31,000 from the housing operation. There are certain charges in the housing area which are covered by the general operating budget and we wanted to reduce those and shift those through housing. And initially it seemed that there would be a need to increase room rent about \$20 a year.

But in reviewing very carefully what they propose in housing we're now convinced that we will not have to increase room charges next year although we do plan to reduce by \$31,000 the support which will go to the housing operation from the general operating budget. So we did manage to take care of this without having to request an increase in room rent.

Argonaut: Has the University explored the area of federal grants in various experimental areas. Say in the service areas, has it, for instance explored grants in terms of experimental housing projects to the fullest extent that it can?

Carter: Well, yes; we're continually working to get more funds from the federal government through grants and through grants from foundations and other sources. I don't have immediately available here the exact amount of grant money which we now are receiving. It is extensive. But most of the grants are to sponsor research and some academic activities.

In addition, whenever we receive any of these grants, we receive about 33.81 per cent additional money for University overhead. So the grants pay for the



"The University administration is recommending to the Board of Regents that students fees be increased \$12 a semester and that there be an increase of \$50 per semester in nonresident tuition."

administrative, bookkeeping costs, the costs of the utilities and so forth. There is quite a bit of that available and we're making continually more efforts to get more of that money.

There is no money that we've been able to find that would permit the subsidy of housing projects. Usually that type of money, when it is provided, only helps to reduce the interest charge. For the building of the Theophilus Tower, for example, the University did borrow and the federal grant subsidizing this reduced the charge of the interest so we only paid about three per cent interest on the money that we borrowed.

Vice president explains housing, funds policies

There isn't money available to put up free housing or other than to reduce the interest charge. For the housing that the University has put up, we haven't been charging ourselves interest on that anyway.

So there really has been nothing that we've been able to identify that would help reduce the cost of housing through federal grants or gifts or other monies that might be available.

I don't know that I answered your question properly. Just sort of in summary again, yes, we're making a massive effort to get more funds from foundations and the federal government. And, we've been reasonably successful in doing that to underwrite a lot of the scholarship activities, the academic functions, research and so forth. But not very much recently in the way of building financing and nothing for housing since the Tower. There were some federal monies provided to reduce the interest rates there.

Argonaut: How about low-cost housing? Do you see the University in the future making any way for low cost housing, to replace perhaps the Stillinger Estate?

Carter: Well, the term low is relative. That's a very difficult, if not impossible situation these days as far as constructing housing and renting it for less than we're renting it right now. We plan to rent one-bedroom, unfurnished units for \$110 a month. Two-bedroom, unfurnished units for about \$120 a month and three-bedroom, unfurnished units for \$130 a month. Now we do have some other apartment units down by the Information Center which now rent for about \$95 a month, as I remember, and \$85. I can check that very quickly....

But there is no way to build apartments and rent them for less than \$110 or \$120 a month. The only way to do that would be if somebody is going to give you the money to do it. This is fairly low rental; is much lower than we feel comparable units rent for elsewhere. And it's the best we've been able to do. There is no way units can be built these days so they're of adequate standards and they don't crumble and come unglued within a few years or whatever at a rent for a lower figure.

It wouldn't be economically sensible even if we had units; it would be quite unfair really to pick out a dozen people or fifty or thirty or whatever and rent them a unit for \$40 a month when everybody else has got to pay more. Because somebody else is subsidizing their rent, internally. The housing that we've been constructing in recent years, the University has paid for, and it wouldn't be a subsidy that could be distributed very fairly or equitably, if we could provide just a handful of units for \$40 a month or whatever you'd consider low rental to be. But actually if we can rent a new, very nice unit for around \$110 a month or \$120 a month, that is fairly low cost, I believe, compared with other prices that are charged.

Argonaut: The low-cost housing or general university off-campus housing has been centered in terms of married students, and there are a lot of single students who live off campus who would like to have a shot at getting into lower cost housing provided by the University. Do you see the University moving into providing this type of housing for single students?

Carter: Well, we have a very limited number of on-campus apartments and units. Because of past decisions of various groups, including housing committees composed of students, faculty, and other people, it has been decided that we should rent the apartments we are constructing to married students.

Now if there were more of them, it's possible that sometime in the future that there might be groups of single students permitted to rent some of those units. Or, I think that if this were determined to be in the University's best interests, discussing this with graduate students and other people, this is internally decided and there's no reason why we couldn't block off some that we have and rent to single students. In the past all the

on-campus housing which has been constructed (these apartments have been like the South Hill homes) have been defined as married student housing and reserved for married students.

Argonaut: So if there's a little backing by undergraduate students that aren't married, perhaps we can open some of these apartments up to nonmarried students?

Carter: Well, there is such a limited number of units that you're talking about. They started with 50 units in South Hill acres, then we built 20 last year and we have 20 more this year.



"Because of past decisions of various groups, including housing committees composed of students, faculty and other people, it has been decided that we should rent the apartments we are constructing to married students."

I think that something like a quarter of the student body is married and I think there would be a lot of disagreement internally within the University as to whether or not the comparatively few units we have should be leased to single students other than being reserved to married students.

I think if the University concluded that we should be renting part of those units to single units rather than all to married units, that this could be done. I'm not proposing it, but I think that's something that we'd have to discuss internally a lot with housing committees or whatever groups to see if that seems most equitable and in the students' best interests.

(To be continued Friday.)

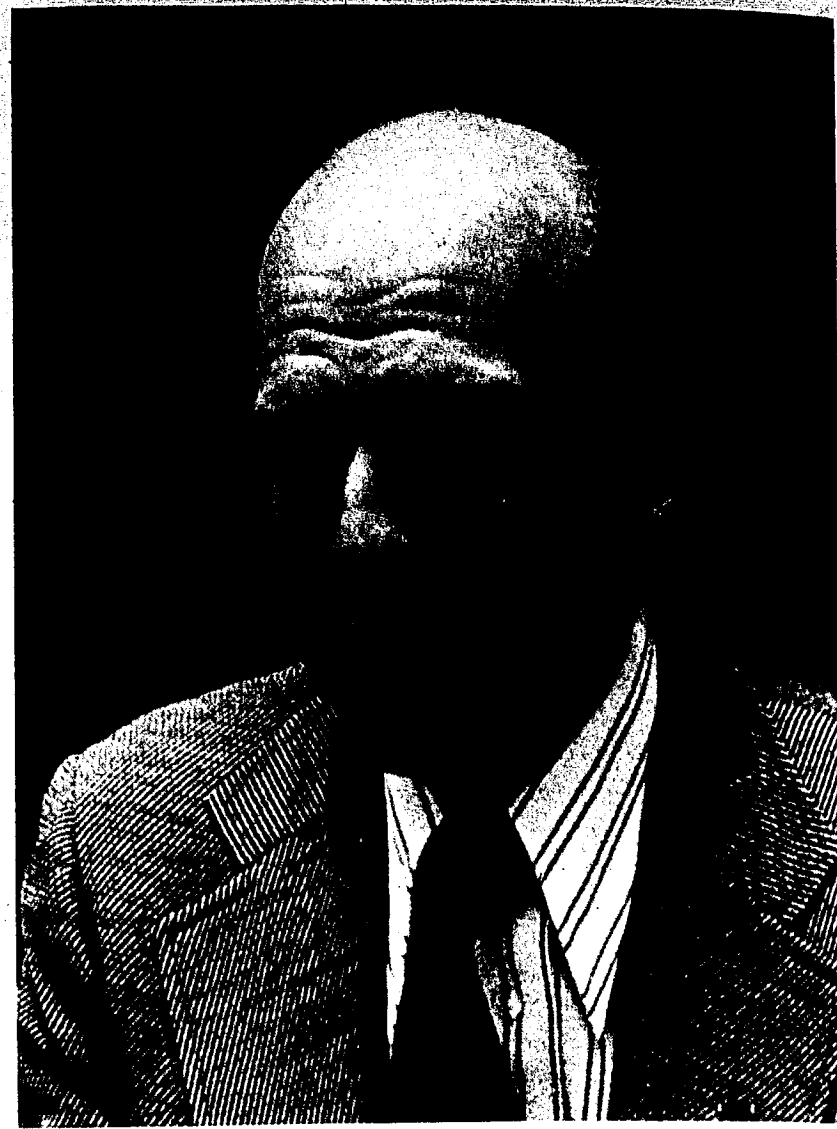
Borah

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sanction with no resort to military might. Few men of his time, either in a positive or negative way, played as important or colorful a part in the war on war.

William Edgar Borah won international renown as an isolation statesman and orator, but he got his biggest thrills as a master strategist in congressional warfare.

Borah won the greatest legislative victory of his career when he masterminded the Senate forces that defeated President Roosevelt's Supreme Court Bill in early 1937. Borah placed the Supreme Court fight



Movie review "Sleuth" — typical 'theatre of cruelty'

In its own literate British way, "Sleuth" is as Neanderthal macho a production as the worst of the Sam Peckinpah films. Because the plot is so intricate, and because of the multiple levels of meaning to the heavily theatrical events, much of the philosophical sting is softened. But more than enough remains blatantly sadistic and sexist to place "Sleuth" well within the tradition of the British "theatre of cruelty."

Apparently they enjoy this sort of thing. "Sleuth" has a cast of two, which is why the coming attraction trailer didn't show any actual clips from the film. The Joseph L. Mankiewicz version differs only slightly from Anthony Shaffer's play that is still running in London. Working from a virtually unchanged script and confined to the interior of one English manor house, Laurence Olivier and Michael Caine struggle admirably to add cinematic subtlety to their characterizations. Disbelief has to be suspended early and completely for the production to work. Once you accomplish this, it's all very clever.

Olivier plays Mr. Andrew White, a terribly urbane and wealthy writer of classic detective stories who is being cuckolded by Caine. As a proper gentleman, Olivier invites his adversary home, ostensibly to strike a bargain over the "goods." That is where the games begin, inside an old museum of a house stuffed with dolls, marionettes, glassware and fixtures of every variety.

Class role assumed
For his part, Caine assumes his usual working-class role — here the moderately successful hairdresser son of an immigrant watch-repairer. He has stolen a woman from the wealthy class, and his effrontery is not missed. The verbal jousting and battle of wits that follow reflect this class antagonism. But the games are much more complex, at once a ruttng duel, a rough homosexual fable, and an ethnic war.

Both sides, the English gentleman and the cockney usurper, soon become totally enmeshed in games of what they call "humiliation." De Sade would have been highly entertained. In the first round, Olivier dupes Caine into undressing and donning a clown suit — "Down to your smalls, don't be shy," he leers. Feigning preparation for a faked burglary, Olivier rips through his wife's underwear in front of Caine, encouraging him to join in. Later, having been reduced to blubbering pleas for mercy at the hands of the older man, Caine describes his "violation" and "abusement."

Sexual humiliation
Round two involves revenge, again based on sexual humiliation. Caine taunts Olivier with his impotence, revealed when information from the gentleman's own mistress helps Caine spin his intrigue. The bout ends with Caine bending the Englishman over a couch, sweating in mock sodomy and gleeful at his victim's pain. He changes clothes "afterwards."

It's all pretty ugly stuff. Throughout there are nasty little touches of Olivier mocking Caine as he "apes the gentry," and Caine in his turn purposefully using Olivier's deodorant and cologne. They vie for the same woman, and then like dogs, the winner fucks the loser in a dominance display.

Women, blatantly and without pretense, are chattel. Caine humiliates Olivier by taking his wife; in return for being frightened nearly to death, he again attacks indirectly through the Englishman's mistress. Caine eventually proves Olivier impotent, but it costs him dearly.

What point?
What is the point of all this? Given certain psycho-sexual appetites, I suppose it's fun to watch. Assuming a reduction of the human mating game to certain unguilate or canine analogies, I suppose it's a lesson in keeping and getting a female. And it's also a neat expression of class warfare in sexual terms. Lost long ago in this screen production, "Sleuth" was not incidentally a satire of the English detective novel as well.

All of this does not seem enough to elevate this film to something worth remembering for five minutes. The plot is too clever, the sets too cluttered with bizarre props, the lines too literate, and the acting too melodramatic. Constructed frankly as a drama of artifice and games, "Sleuth" is all tricks and no magic. As such the film is barely diversionary, sexist and cruel like the bulk of current pornography. Hopefully there are more humane diversions within us.

above defeat of the League of Nations because he believed the former involved the integrity of the Federal judiciary and thereby the preservation of democracy itself in the US.

When the Senate did reject the Supreme Court Bill, "Save our courts" Borah stated, "The president made a grave mistake in proposing to pack the Supreme Court. He underestimated the love of the American people for their own institutions."

People's champion

Many men clashed with him, but few became his enemies. He could disagree without being disagreeable. This ability was due to the sincerity and seriousness with which he approached his work. It was said that no man in the Senate had to devote less time to mending his political fences.

Borah knew people, common people as well as celebrities. He kept constantly aware of their problems and alert to their sentiments and reactions.

According to one newsman who covered him for 19 years, Borah could predict trends of popular sentiment on a public question long before other political leaders realized the question would become a national issue.

Holding a tea

The Valkyries are having an informal tea April 4 at 7 p.m. in the SUB Blue Room for girls interested in becoming members.

The Valkyries are the university's official hostesses. They usher at symposiums and concerts, and show visitors around the campus. Our other activities are decorating the SUB at Christmas, selling UNICEF Christmas cards, the kiddies' Christmas party and helping with All-Idaho Week, according to Jan Clements, Valkyries member.

The group is open to second semester freshmen, sophomores, and juniors with at least a 2.00 GPA. Additional details will be given at the tea and applications for membership will be filled out then.

Membership is limited to 25 members chosen on the basis of personality, appearance and eagerness to work on the club's projects.

"Previous activities are not important; it's a good chance to get started," said member Cathy Oliver.