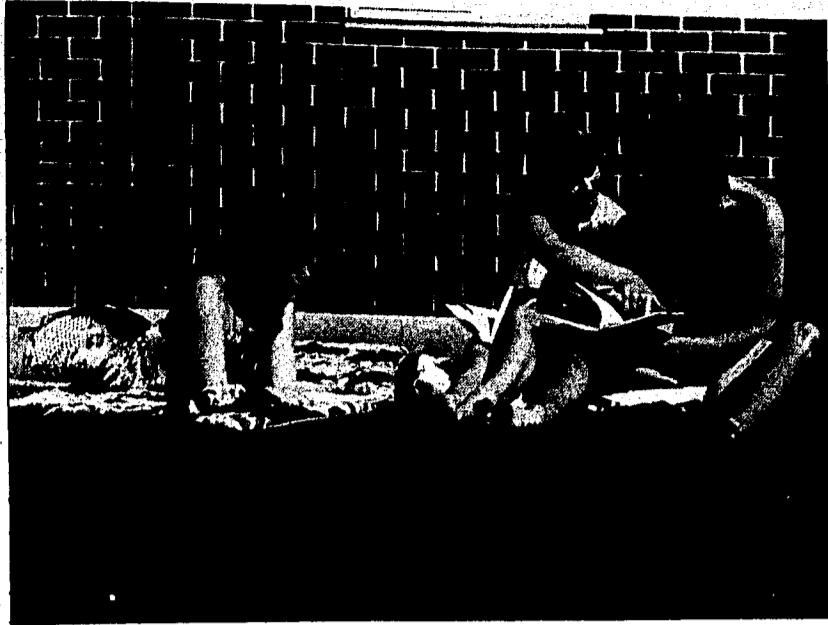


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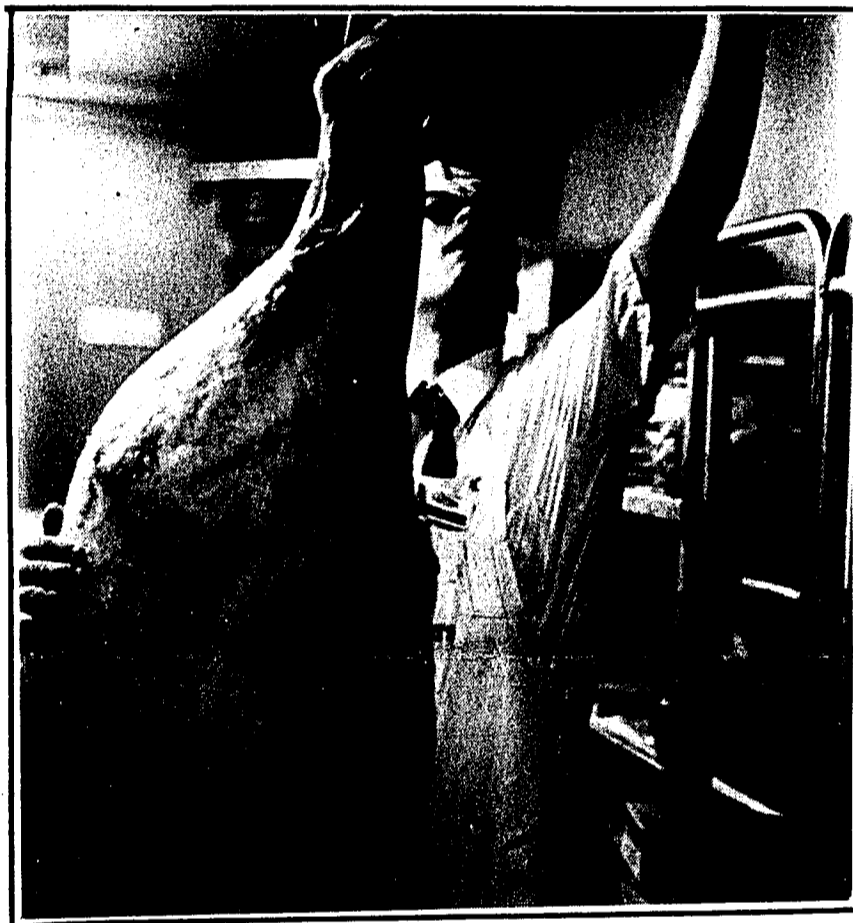
how the weather...

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

Vol. 77 No. 25

Moscow, Idaho

Friday, April 27, 1973



Previous patients question Health Center's competence

By KENTON BIRD
Argonaut Staff Writer

Are University of Idaho students getting the quality of health care that they should?

That's a difficult question to answer. Most people seem fairly satisfied with the service that the Student Health Center provides.

But the Argonaut has learned of several cases of alleged impropriety on the part of the health center.

Appendicitis problem

Perhaps the most serious of these incidents involved a girl who had appendicitis last semester. The girl, who asked not to be identified, told the Argonaut she went to the health center complaining of a pain in her stomach.

She was admitted to the infirmary for observation, but appendicitis was not diagnosed, she said. Then several days later, the pain went away suddenly.

Two days later, doctors noticed an abnormally high white blood cell count and called in a specialist (a downtown Moscow surgeon). He determined that the girl's appendix had ruptured two days before (that was why the pain had ceased). She was immediately taken to Gritman Hospital where extensive surgery was performed.

Fortunately, the ruptured appendix was discovered in time and her health is now satisfactory, she said.

Another student, Bob Black of Theta Chi, told the Argonaut he injured his ankle and went to the health center. The ankle was x-rayed, he was told it was broken, and a cast was put on it, he said.

Several weeks later, he got the cast wet and it was obvious that a new cast would need to be put on. This was over spring vacation and the health center was closed, so Black went to another doctor downtown.

New x-rays

Since the other doctor couldn't use Black's original x-rays to put on a new cast because the health center was closed, he took a new x-ray of the ankle.

"He came out and showed me the x-ray," Black said, "and asked me if I saw a break in the ankle. I told him I didn't. He said, 'That's funny, neither do I.'"

Black said the downtown doctor's diagnosis was that it was probably just a bad sprain and that he should stay off the ankle for awhile.

X-ray shown

When asked to comment on this incident, Dr. Robert Leonard of the health center showed this reporter the x-ray report from Bob Black's health file.

Leonard explained that all x-rays from the center are sent to a radiologist downtown who then returns them with a report. The x-ray report for Bob Black said "fracture.... right ankle" and was signed by the radiologist.

"As far as we're concerned, that's proof that the ankle was broken," Leonard said.

Not Center's fault

So from this observation, it appears that any mistake or mix-up with the x-rays was not on the part of the health center.

But Black contends the mistake was there at the infirmary. "That place is just worthless, and you can quote me," he said.

Dennis Burkhardtmeier, another Theta Chi student, told us what happened when he was injured one evening last semester. Burkhardtmeier went through a window and had a bad cut in his side.

Poor healing

He went to the health center and "after about an hour, a doctor came and stitched it up." Later, Burkhardtmeier noticed that the cut didn't seem to be healing properly.

"I went to another doctor downtown and the first thing he said was 'That looks like an infirmary job,'" Burkhardtmeier said. "He said he knew right away where it was from — it wasn't stitched close enough. He commented that it didn't look like a professional job."

Burkhardtmeier said the doctor couldn't do anything about it because it had been too long and it was too late to restitch it. "Now I've got a scar that's about an inch wide because of it," he said.

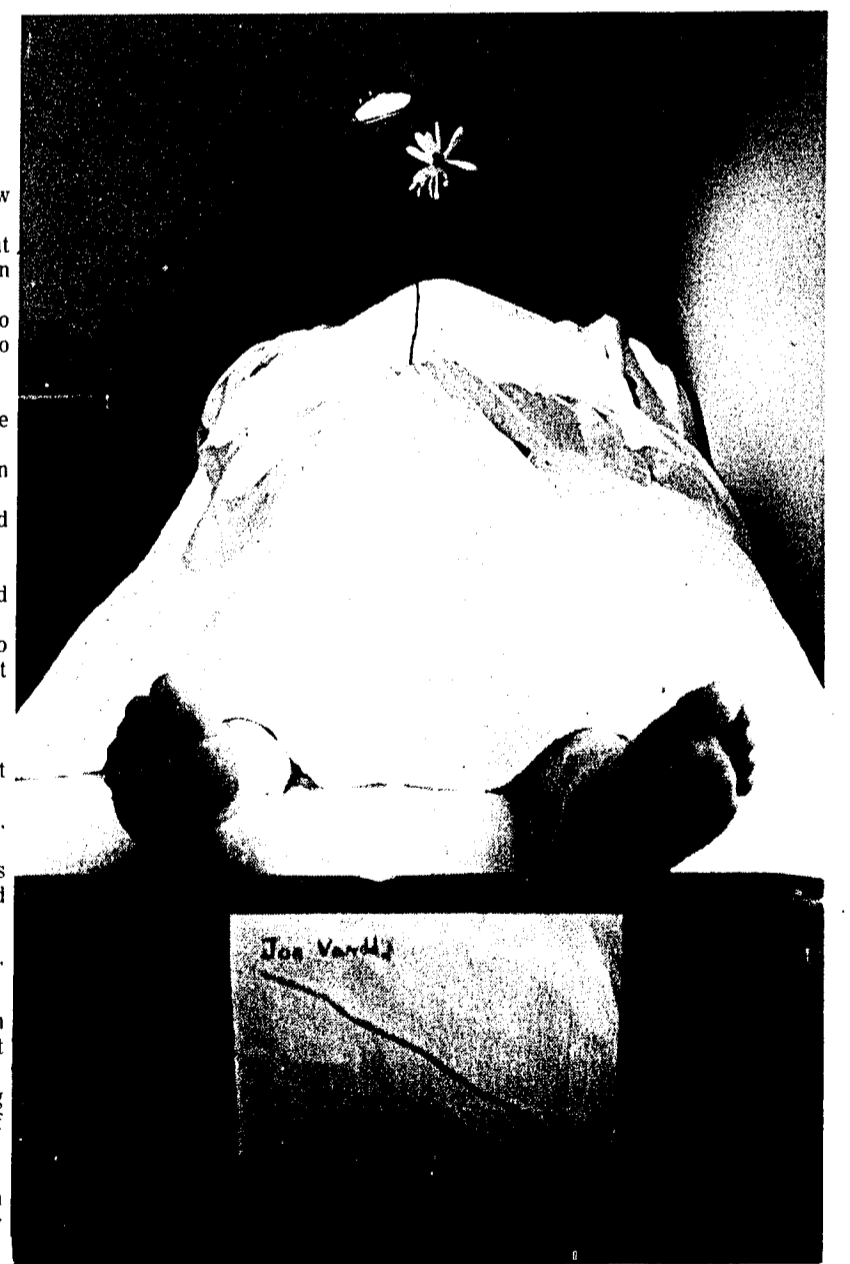
Mono diagnosed

A slightly different situation was reported by one girl, who also asked to remain anonymous. "I had a really bad sore throat and went to the health center," she said. "They took a blood test and diagnosed it as mono (mononucleosis)."

The girl said she was admitted into the infirmary, and the doctor she usually sees told her not to worry about it and just keep going to class. "He didn't even see why I should be in the (continued on page 5)



"I think we're pretty capable of handling most cuts and broken bones."
--Dr. Robert Leonard



What hands is your body in?

Beef profits: who gets what

By Maryjude Woiwode
Argonaut Staff Writer

The beef price dilemma has raised nation-wide protest and many unanswered questions. Why are prices high? Will they ever come back down? Who is making a profit from the increase?

John Jacobs assistant professor of animal industries at the U of I named a number of reasons for the price rise. "First of all," he said, "the demand this year is high. About five years ago, each American was eating about 60 pounds of beef a year. Now it is up to 118 pounds. Second, the supply of beef cattle has declined, and farmers cannot raise enough steers to meet the demands of the feedlot operators."

Jacobs explained that farmers cannot raise as many cattle because the price of grain has risen. This is because the US is selling its surplus wheat and barley to Russia. Since the supply of grain decreased, the price went up.

Another reason for the beef shortage is that severe blizzards swept the cattle-raising states this winter. Thousands of cows were lost that could have produced calves, Jacobs said.

Beef unavailable

"There are world shortages of beef because of the increase in population," says Jacobs. "When President Nixon lifted the import quota on beef, it did not effect the American market because beef was just not available."

Economics professor David Campbell said, "When the import quota on beef was imposed, Australia started looking for other markets for her beef. Japan, for instance, will pay about \$3.50 per pound for it." When the quota was lifted, he explained, the US wasn't affected because Australia already had other buyers for their beef.

Jacobs noted that in the past, the farmer could lease federal land for grazing. Recently, the government has cut back these privileges to allow more space for recreation. "If the farmer loses his grazing rights," said Jacobs, "he can raise less cows and the beef supply will be cut back even further." Since the supply of red meat will decrease, prices will remain high.

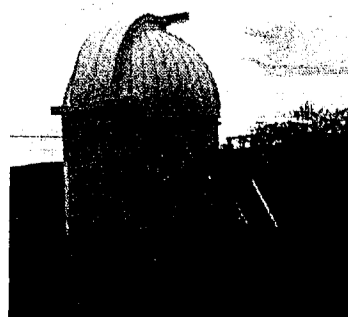
Economist disagrees

Some economists see things differently. One economics professor here said "The government used to pay farmers for not growing crops. They have begun to abandon this practice. This means that farmers will raise more grain, thus lowering the prices. In turn, the cost of raising cattle will decrease. The end result is the lowering of red meat prices unless the demand for beef rises faster than the supply."

As far as profit goes, farmers, retailers and economists agree that each person along the way gets some share. The meat Department Manager at Rosauer's, Keith Bieren said, "But I don't think anyone is making a haul on this."

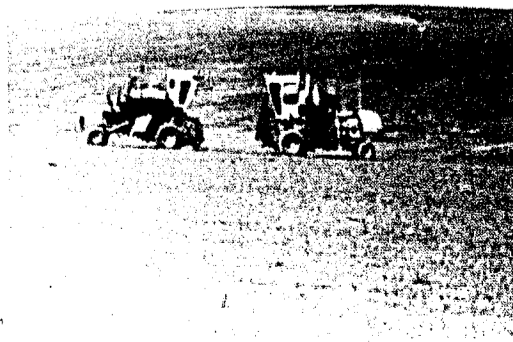
Several persons are involved in the beef (continued on page 4).

In the Arg today...



Observatory

The history and class use of the U of I Observatory is revealed in an article found on page 3.



Agriculture

Budget and tenure in the Agricultural Science department are discussed on page 3. Dean Aultis Mullins gives his comments on the situation.



The Infirmary

The U of I Health Center is a subject of interest to many students, especially to those personally involved. The continuation of this front page story appears on page 5.

Mullins explains agriculture college cuts

By Dave Warnick
Argonaut Political Writer

"Our action is just a hard cold business fact," said Dean Mullins commenting on the termination and reclassification of 19 faculty members in the College of Agriculture.

He went on. "When you run a business for three years below cost by cutting back all capital outlay, and all plant improvement, and putting that in the operating budget; we had no real alternative but to cut programs."

Mullins said the 1973-74 budget was \$874,652 less than had been sought. He said that although the stress in reports has been given to cut-backs in federal funds, this was not the only factor.

Funds problems in '69
The funding by the state has been lagging behind since 1969 according to Mullins. 1973's support fund figure for the Agricultural Experiment Station is \$497,971 less than the college should have had just taking into account 8 per cent inflation since 1970 said Mullins.

"This lack of support funds is an over-riding factor." The amount appropriated for support funds in 1973 is \$777,082. "And when you compare that with the almost \$500,000 we need just to keep up, you can see the problem," commented Dean Mullins.

Most students new
Other problems which put a financial burden on the college, leading to the Regent's action, were pointed out by the Dean. "We're teaching approximately 100 more students today than in 1963, with the same number of

teachers." However, the Dean added that through reorganization and realignment of the college they're doing an equal if not better job.

After the "state of emergency" was declared by the Board of Regent's, the administration of the College of Agriculture, and several programs and personnel were terminated or reclassified. The total deficit made up from terminating and re-classifying amounts to \$328,876.

According to Dean Mullins, another \$545,776 in new



positions, and expanded program requests and new equipment was put off. These two figures make up for the difference between the College's request of and the appropriated figure which was \$874,652.



Observatory enhances astronomy class

Everyone knows how hard it is to get up for those eight o'clock classes. If you were a student of astronomy you'd discover what it was like to get up for class at 3:30 a.m. Dr. Tom Ingerson teaches astronomy to about sixty students interested in the movements of the heavenly bodies.

This course is possible partially because the observatory belonging to the University is located a short distance from the old Pullman highway. The observatory is equipped with a 16-inch Schmidt-Cassegrain telescope, which allows the students to photograph the planets they observe.

Getting the observatory was quite a complicated process, Ingerson said. When the Physical Science Building was constructed, an observatory was placed on top. Unfortunately, this was poor planning because the vibration of ventilators and motors in the building prevents proper use of the equipment. Also, the area is too well-lighted, and an observatory should be in a fairly remote spot.

Conditions bad

Three years ago, Ingerson received a \$12,000 grant to buy a telescope, but with conditions as they were, he refused to place it where the vibrations would make such a sensitive instrument useless. He set out to build a new observatory. After procuring the site closest and most suitable for the project, he looked into the

steps necessary for the construction of a new building.

Even for a small uncomplicated building such as this, it's necessary. Ingerson said, to get permission from the Regents and the legislature and it takes time and money, so he found another method of accomplishing his end. Several junior high, high school and University students volunteered their time, and with money provided by the Physical Science Department, they built an observatory on twenty feet of concrete.

They would have preferred to have used bedrock, he said, but there are too many feet of Palouse dirt beneath our feet for that. The next problem was the dome on the observatory. Without equipment or money, it looked like a rather difficult task.

Dome moved

Ingerson called a general in the National Guard who said he'd be happy to move the dome as a training exercise. One day in the spring of 1971, a helicopter picked up the dome and placed it on the finally completed observatory.

The structure is used mainly by astronomy students. Ingerson has, he said, tried to get away from the usual stereotyped lab in which one mixes two chemicals together, they turn green and a neat little lab report is written to show these results. Instead, he's trying to allow each student to proceed at his own pace

and pursue what he finds the most interesting.

He outlines a set of well-defined goals they can choose from which require no reports but only visual proof of completion. Goals include such things as photographs of sunspots, looking for asteroids or comets, computer work, discovering the temperature of stars by the color of the light they produce, and other activities.

No time

After the initial orientation sessions, the lab has no set meeting time. The students get together when the weather conditions and the position of the heavenly bodies is correct. If it's necessary to use the observatory in the middle of the night, Ingerson has been known to get up and be there when the students come. It is possible to borrow keys. Besides the lab, there is an Astronomy lecture class. Both can be taken independently of the other.

New plans are in the offing for the telescope. Because it's still too close to city lights, it can't be used for in-depth research. The physical science department has been granted funds to build a mobile lab so the bus available will be the vehicle for a mobile observatory. A new mount is being built to accommodate this unusual operation. Some spots in the mountains to the east have been chosen as sites. When this is accomplished, the telescope will have the dual functions of research and teaching.

There are occasional open houses at the observatory so that everyone can see the facility. Of course the best way to gain access is to take Astronomy and do a little star gazing yourself.

Plastino comments on school funding

(Ben Plastino, vice president of Idaho's parents Association and editor of the Idaho Falls Post-Register comments on the Legislature and Idaho higher education in the following article reprinted from the Post-Register with permission.)

Higher education in Idaho has made tremendous strides in recent years.

As result of out-of-state, colleges abruptly raising student fees, especially those for out of state, Idaho students have been attending Idaho schools in greater numbers, primarily the University of Idaho, Idaho State University and Boise State College.

This trend can't help but benefit the state as the young people take greater pride and loyalty in their own state. While enrollment in Idaho universities and colleges has increased, those in most other states has dropped. Utah, for example, decreased some 4 per cent mainly as result of Idaho students shifting to Idaho universities.

Perhaps the most devastating blow, the legislature violated the Idaho Constitution by failing to appropriate sufficient funds and forced the board of regents to approve student fee increases to balance the University of Idaho 1973-74 operating budget.

Out-of-state tuition will rise to \$450 a semester, to \$900 a year, and in-state students go up \$12 a semester, to \$190. In addition board-rates in the Residence Hall system were raised.

Instead of encouraging Idaho students to go to Idaho schools, the legislature is forcing financially-pressed students and their families to pay more. Considering the legislature is well-heeled as witnessed by hoarding \$5 million in a "contingency fund," serious doubts are raised on the state government's performance in the field of higher education.

The increase will net the University some \$144,000 to help make up the underfunding of some half million for the university. The university president, Dr. Ernest Hartung, and Financial Vice President Sherman Carter, ignored the students' opposition to the fee increase.

said Roy Eiguren, the outgoing student body president.

Perhaps the worst offender is a farmer, William J. Lanting, R-Hollister, speaker of the House, who sent a letter to Dr. Hartung pointing out what he said were differences between the cost of education in Idaho and neighboring states. However, his figures compared the cost for an in-state student in Idaho and out-of-state tuition for other states, which of course, is a gross error.

The governor recommended \$31.4 million for higher education, an 8 per cent hike from \$29.5 million the preceding year. The legislature appropriated \$31.8 million. Both apparently prepared to keep higher education at minimum funding. The legislature, however, is the deciding agency on this final figure and must be held responsible.

Unless some drastic revisions take place in the 1974 session, many legislators, particularly Lanting and the leaders on the Joint Finance-Appropriations committee, will have some answering to do with the concerned people of the state.

Hog Heaven means bluegrass

By Jackie Johnson
Argonaut Staff Writer

Spring is here and the Blue Mountain Rock Festival, as a sort of initiation, comes with it. In fact, the festival is next Saturday.

One of the groups playing is Hog Heaven. The group consists mostly of students and ex-students of the University of Idaho, who have been playing together about one year. Steve Brown, the mandolin player, attributes a lot of their popularity to the increasing popularity of bluegrass music.

"Dueling Banjos," from the movie *Deliverance* is probably the first bluegrass tune to get on the top forty. *Deliverance* definitely exposed a lot of people to bluegrass. We've noticed a surge of interest in the last six months."

"That scene in *Deliverance* where the little boy and the guy on the guitar just start playing, well that's real. Bluegrass musicians, if they're good, can get together, having never played together before, and sound like that," Steve said. "However, that kid couldn't have gotten the sound he did out of that old, home-made banjo. That was dubbed in at the movie studio."

Country fans

Jake Hoffman, the group's banjo and pedal steel guitar player, said the recent popularity of bluegrass has a lot to do with the "back to the country, ecology movement." "There are a lot of people around who live out in the country and you never see them in town unless a bluegrass group is playing. We've built up a following like this, of people who'll come

to wherever we're playing just 'cause they like the music."

"Bluegrass grew up in the Appalachians. I lived in North Carolina and every weekend there'd be these festivals. Musicians would come and there'd be a 1,000 people there. This was true from Virginia through Georgia," Brown said. "They'd be mostly mountain people but a lot of college students were starting to come to them."

"Bluegrass has always been popular in Idaho," Hoffman said. "During the Civil War and after a lot of mountain people settled here. There are old time fiddler's organizations in every little county. Bluegrass was born out of fiddler's music around the period of World War II. It's (bluegrass) a lot richer and has more drive. A man named Bill Monroe is probably the granddaddy of bluegrass. He had a group named Bill Monroe and his Bluegrass Boys which is where the name for the music came from. He got Lester Flatt and Earl Scruggs into the music. They're the people who did the theme song *Foggy Mountain Breakdown* in the movie *Bonnie and Clyde*. Scruggs developed the three-finger-picking style on the banjo, which is universally used today in bluegrass."

Improvisational

"It takes a lot more skill to sound good on an unamplified instrument than it does to play in a rock and roll band," Hoffman said. "You haven't got two million watts of power to back you up and make people listen. That's not to say there aren't a lot of good musicians who use electric equipment. There are. But you can't rely on using any electrical tricks when it's just you and your instrument."

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Veteran's:

Conscientious objectors who have completed alternative service are urged to apply for veteran's educational benefits. A recent court decision now pending before the Supreme Court has held that all conscientious objectors who have completed their alternative service are entitled to the same benefits as those who served in

the US armed forces. The ASUI Draft Information Center will supply information on making an application.

Students drawing veterans benefits are reminded to notify the Registrar's Office veteran clerk if they plan to attend Summer Session 1973.

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College of Ag budget cuts: reflections

"When you don't have funds, tenure doesn't amount to anything," said Dean Auttiss Mullins concerning the recent crisis within the College of Agriculture.

The dean said that when the decisions were made to dismiss some faculty members and reclassify others, "tenure was of no consideration. Tenure was not intended to protect a person from accountability."

Eleven positions are to be terminated, and ten reclassified from 12-month appointment to ten-month appointment. Five of the eleven positions are in the extension service, and six are professional research positions within the College of Agriculture.

The ten faculty members reclassified to ten-month appointments are all on-campus personnel. All but one are at least part-time teaching faculty.

Most researchers Mullins pointed out that this was one of the factors that must be considered in the reclassification—that most of the college's personnel are researchers, and this is the primary service of college.

According to Mullins, an equivalent to 90 full-time faculty members are in agricultural research, while an equivalent to 30 full-time faculty members are teaching personnel. "In addition," he said, "we have 162 people in the Cooperative Extension Service, spread throughout the state."

"The very nature of our program gives us many research personnel," Mullins said. "We don't have anyone who is a full-time teacher." However, he said the college attempts to reward outstanding teaching on a par with research achievements.

Information wrong Responding to a letter to the editor which appeared in Tuesday's Argonaut, Mullins said, "Certainly the person was uninformed about the situation in the college."

He pointed out that the specific professor referred to, A. W. Helton, professor of plant pathology, who was reclassified to ten-month appointment (which brings a corresponding cut in salary) is actually on a contract which stresses research.

"His contract called for 17 per cent time teaching, and 83 per cent researching. We have to hold him accountable for that contract," said Mullins. He added that next year the contract would be changed "so that he spends one-third of his time on teaching, and two-thirds on research."

Others reclassified Others reclassified to ten-month appointment status, which is not really ten-month as it provides for a month's paid vacation, just as twelve-month appointments are:

William Ardrey, professor of veterinary science; Paul Muneta, associate professor of food science; C.W. Hodgson, associate professor of animal science; Richard Ross, professor of dairy science;

and Ross Christian, professor of animal science.

The other tenured faculty cut back to ten-month appointment are: Warren Pope, research professor of agronomy; Ross Watson, professor of plant pathology; Howard Smith, associate professor of entomology; and A. C. Weise, professor of agricultural biochemistry.

Procedure noted Mullins outlined the procedure followed in deciding who would be reclassified. "We went very carefully, very objectively, and evaluated their work. We looked at those people who were least accountable in research endeavors."

Questioned as to the identity of "We," Mullins explained that it was himself, the three associate deans, Don Marshall, Steve Zobrisky, and James Graves. Also included were the eight department heads of the College of Agriculture.

Mullins added, "The department heads were in on our consideration, and actually in fact you could say the faculty themselves were in it, since they write their own progress reports—they can justify their activities."

No clashes When asked whether he had changed any of the recommendations made by the associate deans and department heads, Mullins said that he could not generalize on that question—"We were able through discussion and compromise to come to an agreeable position."

"We have every confidence in these people to be fair," the Dean said. "We have no personality clash with any of these faculty who were reclassified."

He explained the evaluation procedure as looking at the achievements of each faculty member in research—the practical applications, the impact, and publication of results. "Especially where the constituents we serve would read it," he said.

All evaluated According to the Dean, "We look at publication over a two-three year period." Every year, the researchers have to write progress reports, and the evaluators measured actual progress against what was said in the reports.

"We have done this on all of our people this year — so we feel we're in a very good position to appraise the faculty and staff," said Mullins. He stressed that "research is the easiest area to evaluate — it's one where you can really come up with a handle on." Mullins thought teaching would be much harder to judge.

Replying to another criticism which had been raised—that the College of Agriculture should have put nearly all personnel on ten-month appointment in the interests of fairness—the dean replied, "We cannot think about putting all of our people on ten-month appointment."

Not accountable The primary reason he gave for this was the necessity of research during the summer growing season, especially field

trials which could not be carried out if the entire college went on ten-month appointment. He was questioned concerning why all the positions which had been reclassified had been tenured positions — 72 of the faculty in the College of Agriculture are tenured and 38 are non-

tenured. He responded that "If the non-tenured faculty were not productive they would have been terminated."

"These people were not accountable for their research activities who have been on tenure," the dean said. Despite the crisis, Mullins contends

that the college is still doing a good job. "We feel we can make more accomplishments in fewer areas now," he said.

No club "Some people are interpreting it as a club over the legislature's head (all the

cutbacks) and it's not that at all... He went on to say that if the legislature comes back next year and says that the College of Agriculture is getting as much money as it needs, then they will just have to assess and analyze their programs again.

Landlord would profit by not renting to all

By JOHN LUNDERS Argonaut Staff Writer

Some landlords want the teacher type; others want married couples only. No matter what they want rent does not seem to be decreasing, but summer rent is somewhat negotiable—if you are lucky you might be able to rent the same old shack for \$20 less during the summer months when no one has to live in Moscow.

Notices of available apartments at the SUB information desk range from summer subleases at \$175 to studio apartments including breakfast for \$40.

According to one agent at Newsome-Mercer Real Estate "There is not that much profit in Moscow apartments."

University better off

Off campus housing projects comparable to University Ridge apartments are not making much profit according to the source.

"The 50 units at the end of Taylor cost about \$600,000 and are built on free ground. That figures out to about \$12,000 per unit, and since it is built on university ground there is no land cost or real estate



tax. Then they rent the units for \$135 per month."

"The same type of project would have cost a private developer at least \$10,000 for equal quality and if they charged the same amount of rent they would still have to pay for the land, insurance and taxes," said the agent.

No taxes

"The university doesn't have to pay five cents worth of tax on those buildings or on the ground."

"They might pay for some city fire and police protection, but they don't pay taxes on rental units," he said.

"Many apartment owners would be better off to put the money they spend on

rental units into the bank and draw six per cent interest and not have to pay for repair work resulting from some of the baby-sitting jobs they get stuck with."

Newcomer to field

Dave Trail said that he doesn't know much about the profit situation on Moscow apartments because he hasn't been involved with it that long.

Trail said the biggest cost in apartments was the financing and mortgage costs. Costs then lessen in order of real estate tax, insurance and maintenance costs.

"Pullman has about 600 empty apartments right now. They just can't rent them. Their rent is even higher than

the rent in Moscow. They can't lower the rent because of the locked in (fixed) costs on the apartments and their construction," said Trail.

Many landlords in the Moscow area claim that they will have between 50 and 75 per cent of their apartments full by the middle of July.

"We try to get tenants to stay back to back. As soon as one is ready to move out or his lease is about to expire we open another lease and get the apartment filled again," said Mrs. Tom Trail.

Personal Note: If you want an apartment, chances are you better start looking because the bargains you will find later may not be the (high cost) bargains you want to pay for.

Notice:

Interviews will be held for media heads May 2-3, by the Communications Board. All interested persons are requested to come. The time and place will be noted later. Among the positions open is that of Argonaut Editor.

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Senate comedy — the executive budget

By MARGI BIRDY Argonaut Political Writer

A new play is showing in town that relatively few people know about. It's worth seeing though if only for a few laughs.

The title is "The ASUI Executive Budget" written by Carl Wurster and Ric Smith. Other credits include Parliamentary Procedure by Mike Mitchell, comments by Sue Schou and seconded by Abbott.

The plot concerns passage of the budget for 1973-74 fiscal year.

More voting asked

The highlight of opening night was Sandy McLeod's stirring speech to the

Senate and assembled multitude in which he uttered, "We have wasted 20 minutes on this crap. We should have a little less squabbling and more voting!!!"

Along a more constructive line, the Senate did pass \$720 to the Rally Squad of which \$350 went to a Cheerleading Camp. Spokeswoman Penny explained that in past years the cheerleading squad has been rotten and since this rally squad has lots of talent, it would be an investment on the part of the Senate. "It's good PR," she cooed. "Who represents the school? The cheerleaders do!"

Vandals go to?

McLeod then spoke with wit as he inquired "Why don't we send the Vandals to Football school?" However, the girls and Tony got their money with an 11-1-1 vote.

"If you want to get your money," spake Mitchell, "show up with a lot of pretty girls, smile a lot and be positive."

This must be the reason why Steve Smith who showed up alone did not receive his \$100 a month, but instead will receive \$67.50, the same as the Attorney General. Naturally, the appropriations for the golf course rose \$5000 (although it was explained that expenses were being cut to the bone and the golf course was more than maintaining itself). As a result of this unexpected decrease in salary, Smith may not be able to devote as much time to Programs as before.

The Entertainment Committee (not Big Name) received \$10,000 which Ken Buxton said was a reasonable amount to work with. He also said it was the rock bottom figure he could accept.

In a flurry of fast voting, homecoming got its \$650, Blood Drive \$190, Kiddies Christmas Party \$120, and the Valkries got \$75. Student Services and Special Events (Bike Race, Occult Week) received \$1,425 in a typical unanimous 13-0!

Local babysitter

Greg Casey warned the Senators not to say anything to people like Argonaut reporters without checking with him first. He said that "people" had been coming up to him and asking "what did that senator mean by that" and, of course, Casey would have to answer. "Well, I don't know." Perhaps, Casey should be titled "Public Relations and Senatorial Babysitter."

Next Tuesday night, the Senate will be continuing their performance in the Wallace Complex meeting rooms. They will be considering appropriations for Communications—Gem, KUOI, Graphic Arts, Arg. — and Issues and Forums. What they decide will affect all the students vitally.

One very disturbing aspect is the dangerously low General Reserve of \$6,510.10.

CLASSIFIED ADS


Men's Macgregor golf set \$160.00.
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 Wanted table chairs 882-5446, after 5:00.
 Found: One Pair of Glasses belonging to a hitchhiker picked up in Lewiston Saturday night April 20. Claim glasses at SUB offices.
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 For Sale: 1965 Ply. Barracuda. Good Hurst 4 Speed, New Clutch. Good Tires. Engine Needs Work. See at 219 Taylor Apt. 33 or call 885-6755 afternoons.
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 1969 Datsun 510, red four door with snowtires. Great Condition. \$950, ask for Chuck, 882-9805.
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