

Finals Special: the idaho ARGONAUT

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MOSCOW, IDAHO UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

May 14, 1974



Ansbert Skina, a former Idaho graduate, returns this Sunday to give his commencement address.

Graduation '74: It All Happens Sunday

When the procession begins this Sunday at 9:15 a.m., 1600 students will be nearing their graduation. Some 850 participants will graduate at Idaho's 79th commencement, since half of the senior class has been excused from the optional ceremony or has finished school at mid-semester or mid-year. For the rest, the ceremony which begins at 9:30 will last approximately two and a half hours.

Ansbert G. Skina, will be the guest speaker at commencement. Holding several executive positions with Commonwealth Services, he is a well-known international consulting and architect-engineering firm of New York.

Four other men will receive honorary degrees during the commencement. They include Phillip C. Habib, U.S. ambassador to Korea; Arthur E. Humphrey, dean of engineering and applied science at the University of Pennsylvania; Francis J. P. Newton, director of the Portland Art Museum and Delmer F. Engelking,

Idaho's state superintendent of public instruction for the last 16 years.

For those who cannot obtain a ticket but wish to view the commencement, two television cameras will telecast the procession in UCC 101 and 102.

Photographs for students can be reserved at rehearsal. Pictures will be taken at the SUB on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. with the family after commencement.

Commencement rehearsal is set for Saturday morning, May 18 at 8:30 a.m. All participants will proceed to the Memorial Gym for rehearsal after meeting their respective deans at this time at the following places:

- Agriculture — Agricultural Science 104
- Business & Economics — University Classroom Center 101
- Education — Kiva
- Engineering — Engineering 104
- Forestry, Wildlife & Range Sciences — Front of new Forestry Building
- General Studies — Gymnasium, North Section
- Law — Law Building 104
- Letters & Science - Memorial Gymnasium Northwest Section (Organized alphabetically in degree groups — B.A., B.S., etc.)
- Mines — Mines 32
- Graduate School — Memorial Gymnasium Southwest Section

BSU Audits Due Sept. 25

University officials and the Black Student Union have agreed on Sept. 15 as the completion date for audits of two offices requested by the BSU last month.

They have also tentatively agreed to ask the Idaho Commission on Human Rights to assist in the audits.

The BSU gave President Ernest Hartung a list of 11 demands April 17 and followed with additional grievances on April 22. Included was a request for audits of hiring and student financial aids policies by a three-man committee composed of Hartung, the Idaho attorney general and Edward Reed, assistant professor of Black studies at WSU.

That committee, with David Blackwell representing the attorney general's office, met last week here with BSU members. The Blacks asked then that

the three-person committee oversee the audits rather than actually perform them.

Hartung, in his reply to the first BSU communique, suggested the human rights commission would be an appropriate organization to do the audits.

As a result of last week's conference, the administration has a much clearer understanding of the BSU's specific demands. "My belief at this time is that we have the answers to their questions," Hartung noted.

Hartung said he didn't believe there has been any shoddiness in the way financial aids funds have been handled. "I think the Blacks have gotten the full share of their entitlement in terms of need," he said.

"On the other hand, if it does prove out that there are federal funds available

which we haven't been getting, or if we've been misinterpreting the federal regulations in the way we've been assigning the money, then we want to know it and know it fast," Hartung said.

Hartung admitted that he was contacted by the BSU as early as February but said the only subject discussed was a Black cultural institute. After a meeting with student advisory services personnel, Hartung said he informed the Blacks that it wasn't feasible to fund such an institute at this time.

The administration suggested instead the BSU seek a grant of some type to get funds for the project but Hartung said he didn't learn until last week that the Blacks had carried through with a grant proposal but were unsuccessful.

There'll Be Some Changes Made

by Doug Johnston
Argonaut Reporter

By the end of this week, most students have called it a year and have headed home to get away from the same old routine of school at the same old school.

But—come September, they won't have to come back to the same old school, it will be a slightly changed old school.

During the summer, the SUB is going to receive a face lift. The remodeling will be most extensive in the cafeteria and Dipper areas. The food service area will be redecorated in earthy colors and the cafeteria line may be changed into a scumble line, where the customers pick up their food at various stations rather than standing in a line. A salad bar is also planned.

A dreaded class won't be required any more in the English department and a new one will be offered. English composition 201 is no longer a requirement for all students. The new class will be Special Topics 301—Literature of the Supernatural. It will be taught by Dr. Renald McFarland spring semester and will not only cover late pieces of supernatural literature, but will trace the backgrounds of the supernatural and how it has been treated in past literature.

The physical plant plans to finish the landscaping around the college of law and the new performing arts center. They also plan to landscape the park that is to occupy the space

between Theta Chi fraternity and the BSU. Work has already begun on the south wing of the Administration Building where they are remodeling the computer center.

The Women's Center will be moving, but the workers aren't sure where yet. In a similar predicament is the school of communication. They know where they will probably move but don't yet know when. It is planned to move the School of Communication into the old Agriculture Education building, but the budgets for remodeling have yet to be checked, according to Don Coombs, director of the school.

A different type of move is in store for the dormitory part of campus. Prices for room are going to move up. Semester costs are currently \$170 for the first semester and \$150 for second semester for continuing students. These will raise to \$175 for the first semester and \$160 for the second. All of these prices refer to a double room.

Alpha Kappa Lambda fraternity will be strung out between two buildings. The men will use the dining and living facilities of their present fraternity house. Because of fire insurance problems and fire regulations on the old building, the second and third floors will be sealed off. Their members will have to study and sleep in Old Forney hall.

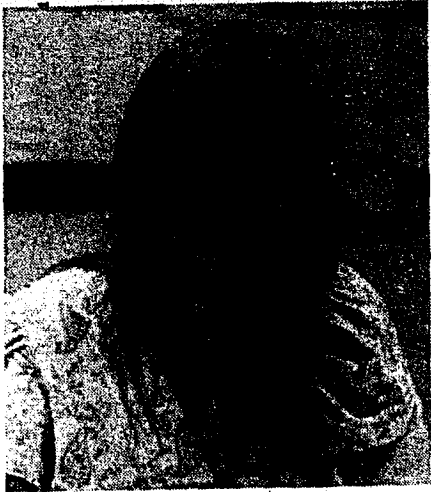
Something that won't be here when students get back is President Hartung. He will be on sabbatical leave and Vice President Robert Coonrod will be standing in.

This Is It!

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- Macklin's Missiles Page 11



A lone student looks for transportation out of Moscow at the end of his long confinement at school.



Sue Thomas

The handbook for the year 1974-75 will be somewhat different than those in the past. Next year's version will be both different in size and in content, according to the new editor, Sue Thomas.

"I plan to cover more student services in this issue," said Thomas. The handbook will include more pictures and a somewhat modern format in its makeup, she stated. "The student services will in-

Handbook Editor Sees Changes Photo Head Aims For Agency

clude a description of what and where they can be found in the University," said Thomas.

Thomas's version will also have some changes because the time schedule will contain the student code of conduct, the Idaho Code (appendix to student code of conduct), a statement of student rights, ASUI constitution, an outline of the structure of student judicial system, and other university policies, therefore, eliminating them from the handbook.

The budget for the handbook has been appropriated by the ASUI Senate, and includes \$800 for the handbook and \$125 for the editor's salary. "I'll need someone to help paste up the pages, but I'm not sure how much I can afford, because a large part of the \$800 must go to printing," she said.

The handbook will also incorporate the use of line drawings and cartoons, she said. "Anyone interested in helping should contact me soon because the deadline for the handbook is June 1," Thomas concluded.

The job of the ASUI photography department is to provide departments in the ASUI and other organizations on campus with our service," said Huggins.

"We've been budgeted \$3,600 for materials by the ASUI. That's more than last year, but a bit less than the increase in price for materials would deem," said Huggins. "We'll be able to operate fairly well as it is, although our goal is to eventually become an agency," he said.

"If we were an agency we could have an income that could be divided between the photographers and the supplies," Huggins stated. "Right now the work done by us for other departments, besides the Argonaut and the Gem of the Mountains, is costing us and not the departments getting the work done. For example, the price paid for taking pictures for these other departments goes into the ASUI general fund, so the photography department doesn't get repaid for the supplies and the photographer's time," he stated.

Huggins is asking for some physical changes in the ASUI darkroom for next year. "I'm trying for an extension on the darkroom, specifically another room for developing film," he said.

Huggins says he'll be hiring photographers next year to fill the department. "I intend to have a final



Jim Huggins

working number of six photographers, although more will be hired at first for competitive selection," he explained. "We'll aim to provide the best service to the most departments possible," Huggins concluded.

COLLEGE



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Ballet Folk was one of the many groups representing Moscow at Expo '74 in Spokane last Friday. The troupe appeared at the world's fair to help celebrate Moscow Day.

Initiatives to Reform System

U of I students are attempting to reform the political system with two initiatives.

Students who wish to sign the initiative-petitions should stop by the table in the SUB lobby.

The first initiative would establish a presidential primary in Idaho and move the primary to the fourth Tuesday in May. This is the same date that Oregon and Nevada already have their presidential primaries on, so it would establish an effective "regional primary."

The other initiative provides for the registration of paid legislative lobbyists, and the disclosure of campaign financing by candidates for state office.

The initiative, according to presidential primary initiative campus coordinator Pete Wagner, "is a method of getting legislation on the ballot, so that the people can vote on it directly—and in these two cases they happen to be measures that have been ignored by the legislature itself."

Rod Gramer, who is coordinating efforts for the campaign disclosure or so-called "Sunshine" initiative, added that both of the measures "give some power back to the people."

The disclosure initiative, he stated, "would give people that all-important element of power—knowledge—the knowledge of who is influencing their legislators and state officers."

Wagner characterized the presidential primary initiative as "giving the people a share in the presidential nominating

system." Presently, the state parties select all the delegates to the national conventions where the presidential candidates are nominated. This measure would allow the voter to have some power over this choice.

Wagner urged anyone interested in circulating the initiative to contact him at Farm House Fraternity (885-6776). "We especially need signatures from students' home counties and towns. Any help in those areas would really be appreciated," Gramer echoed his remarks.

Scruggs, Whitewater Entertain Next Fall

Pending final contractual arrangements, there will be a concert next fall starring the Earl Scruggs Review and Whitewater, announced Rich Brown, new entertainment committee chairman.

It is tentatively scheduled for Friday, October 25th, in Memorial Gym.

Brown said, "This should be one of the widest-based concerts that the committee has ever promoted. It should draw our students, those from WSU, and people from as far away as Lewiston.

Scruggs first gained national fame playing in a duo with Lester Flatt. His current group consists of Scruggs; Josh Graves on dobro; Gary Scruggs, a son, on electric bass and harmonica; and another son, Randy on guitar. The music that they play is as close to rock as it is to bluegrass.

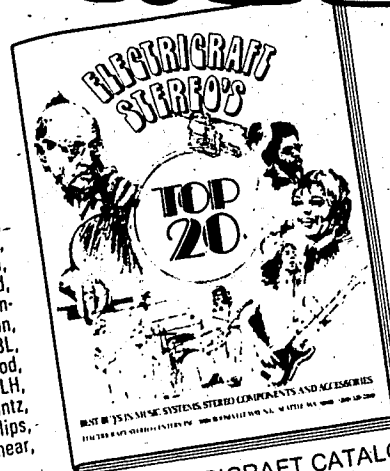
May 14, 1974

the Idaho ARGONAUT

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Thanks for the Memories

What can you do when the school year is over, your semester as Arg editor ends and an eager, idealistic young editor-appointee is awaiting your departure? My only alternative is to clean out my desk and leave.

But my desk is a treasure-trove of the semester's activities, scattered pieces recalling the best stories to date in 1974 and also some of the worst. Under a cherished motto waxed to the wall reading Good Work at the Arg, there are spread the souvenirs of a newspaper, items which were printed, views which never should have been printed, reports which somehow never made it into print in four short months. Memorabilia from the lines of type and the reading between those lines include the following:

—Letters from Senator Mary Morris lie in a bottom drawer, scathing objections to the publication of our rather lurid astrological guide to the ASUI. Ironically, hidden under Mary's angry notes is the zodiac tribute to Mary herself, withheld from publication because it was the most shocking of them all.

—A small obituary was once sent in from Bob Calvert. "Ida-PIRG is dead," it reads, "due to an abundance of apathy." This brings back memories of the first dialogue presented on the Arg editorial page this semester, critical of Ida-PIRG because it was destined to become the kind of bureaucracy it promised to oppose. It makes you wonder if the movement didn't die because students were aware of this big business tendency. They were on top of things, the very opposite of apathetic.

—Nihilist party literature falls out of a folder, it is material which caused a sensation when the mysterious group held meetings with no one in attendance. There are letters mailed in from the enigmatic Mrs. Daley who charged the Nihilists with crimes against motherhood. And there are meeting notices submitted by the infamous Nile Bohon in handwriting strangely similar (same fountain pen) to the Daley signature. For some strange reason, all of these fascinating documents are stuffed into the file marked Invalid Election, March '74.

—A collection of pictures shoved to one side offers a semester overview without words. There are naked bodies caught in the glare of lights in front of Theophilus Tower, S-T-R-E-A-K spelled out in torsos. Streaking lived and died this semester at Idaho and the naked truth is exposed forever on film.

Also caught, for better and worse, is the studio control room of KUID-TV. For the better, it is a good, clear picture, well shot and easily reprinted. For the worst, it ran in connection with a front page report on the computer center and was mistakenly identified as the IBM 360. That one misprint drew more criticism than any piece of writing this semester, and it should be noted, neither KUID nor Computer Services liked the switch.

A final photograph shows Sports Information Director Bob Maker rising menacingly out of his chair, cigar at a dangerous angle as if he'd just been told he'd been axed by the Athletic Department. The picture and the story of his imminent departure appeared in an early Arg issue. Maker got a one-semester reprieve in sports PR though it is reported he is cleaning out his desk now, too.

—A solitary gold key is a true souvenir of by-gone days. It belonged to a Datsun destined to be wrecked by eager ASUI almost-officers on their good will mission to the Idaho Legislature seeking more state monies for this school. They ended up spending more monies that day in March since the car they drove in was uninsured and cost the student body \$3200 to replace.

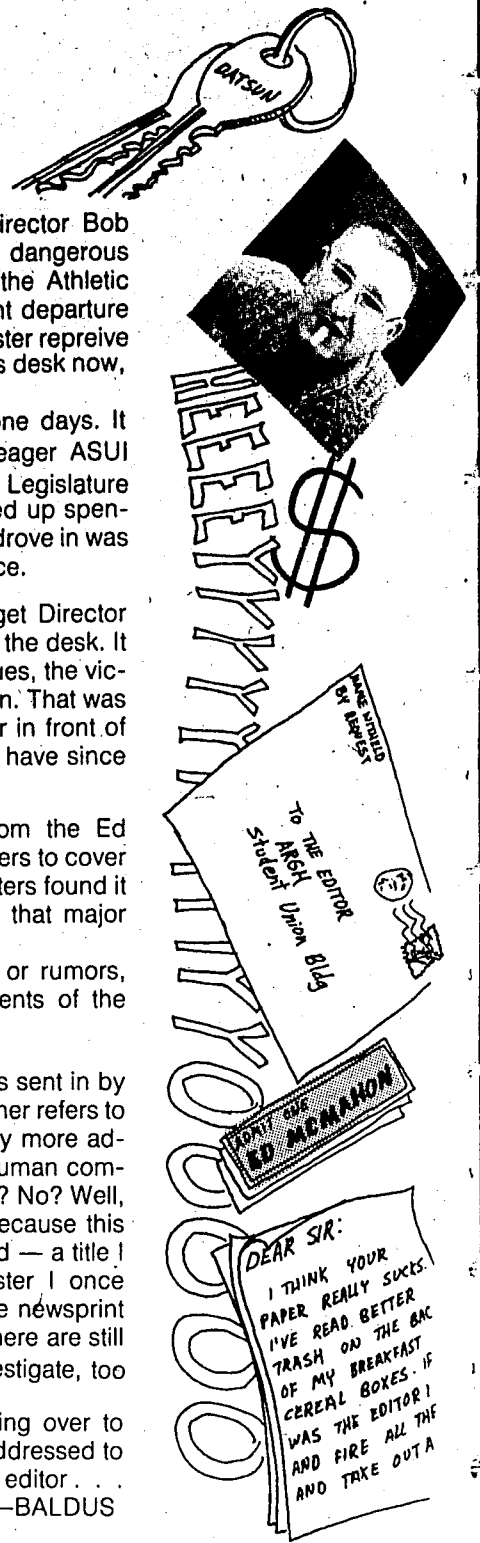
—A computer read-out sheet produced by Budget Director George Inverso is crammed into the deepest corner of the desk. It predicted that the Argonaut would go under in two issues, the victim of poor financial management under an earlier reign. That was 10 Argonauts ago and obviously, these pages appear in front of you. The calculations from George and the computer have since been used as scratch paper.

—Unused tickets lie in the desk, left overs from the Ed McMahon concert. We had a hard time finding volunteers to cover that Saturday night situation comedy just as the promoters found it tough to get volunteers to sit in the audience during that major fiasco.

—A file sits empty, still waiting for lists, or hints or rumors, anything that could be considered as accomplishments of the Wurster Administration.

—And there are letters, my collection of misnomers sent in by faithful fans. One is addressed to Mr. Bob Baldus, another refers to "that guy Balder's editorial" and there are many, many more addressed Dear Sir. Is there no justice in this land, no human compassion that can conceive of a girl in the editor's chair? No? Well, next year there will be no such generic difficulties. Because this special issue marks the end of my work as media head — a title I always considered a little objectionable. The semester I once thought would never end has cheated me out of more newsprint and I must admit now I'm not ready to quit the task. There are still too many stories to report, too many mysteries to investigate, too many opinions to air.

My ousting from office is inevitable though, looking over to Kenton's clutter at the associate's desk, I spy a letter addressed to him out of yesterday's mail. It begins, "If only you were editor. . . Well, now you are." And I must face it, I no longer am. —BALDUS



Comment on Commentary:

Can Dean Be Good While Hansen's Condemned?

To the Editor:

The May 10th issue of the Argonaut carried an article, an editorial, and a commentary about the "post-Blue Mountain" drug busts resulting from the undercover work of Sid Hansen. All three writers took the same approach: Sid Hansen is the bad guy.

In his commentary, Richard Faylor linked the morality and integrity (or lack thereof) of Nixon and Company to the drug bust situation. It would never have entered my mind to do so, but since the idea is at hand let's follow it a moment. Now, everyone knows that what the Nixon administration has done is immoral, if not outright illegal. What they don't know is that there are several parallels between the Watergate and the drug bust situation.

First, both situations involve a central villain — an informer, if you will. Dean pointed at the President; it was rejoined that Dean was actively involved, if not the source of the illegal activities. Hansen pointed to the eight; the Arg writers reported that Hansen himself was a "user" and had instigated the sales which he reported. Dean confessed his role, perhaps to get a reduced sentence; the Arg reported rumors of Hansen making perhaps the same kind of "deal." On the college scene it seems that Dean is a good guy for telling on the President

while Hansen is a bad guy for telling on the pushers. By what standard can Dean be praised for courage in action and Hansen be condemned, both for doing the same thing?

Second, Baldus calls Hansen "traitor to the team", the team being the human race. It's interesting to note that the entire Baldus editorial, with the change of one sentence, could very well be indicative of what Nixon would like to see in writing about Dean. Change "And maybe this had been your one and only sale of what a lot of people consider a harmless weed." to something like "And maybe this had been your one and only attempt at the widely accepted practice of 'bugging' your competition." By what standard can the fact that many persons consider one act "harmless" justify that act, while though other persons consider a second act "harmless" the second act is not justified?

Third, Faylor wants us to distinguish between a "pusher" and someone who is doing a favor for a needy friend. Nixon would have us distinguish between "invasion of privacy" and someone who is doing a favor for the national security. If the same criteria (whatever they be) are applied to both Faylor's and Nixon's appeals, both must be either accepted or rejected. By what standard could anyone

accept Faylor and reject Nixon?

The standard which allows all this to take place is the "pre-Watergate" morality (which is still with us, it seems) which states: It is proper and moral for me to use any means to acquire for myself anything I desire, be it a good time, money, or political power. Others, however, must remain within the laws which allow our society to function.

In conclusion, I'd like to answer Baldus' question, which was: "And what do his friends think now?" Well, it's quite simple: Hansen's friends think of Hansen what Dean's friends think of Dean, and certainly for similar reasons.

Name Not Submitted

Editor's Note:

Perhaps the writer is unaware that Dean is facing a stiff prison sentence, while Hansen was paid \$400 for his information. Dean blew the whistle on someone who had actually taken advantage of the nation's highest office to use it for personal gain, while Hansen reported on college students who used marijuana, and sold it to him as a favor.

The question here is based on how someone can be charged with a felony for selling any amount at all, while possession of up to three ounces is but a misdemeanor.

Arg 74

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Only the Semester Ends—

Bruce Spotleson

News Goes On and On

Maybe it's the U of I that needs a full-time special prosecutor.

A lot happened this year, too much for some, not enough for others. There was more than enough news, however, and we would love to have printed a couple more issues.

With everything else that's going on, there's still quite a fuss in the psychology department, where there has been an abrupt turnaround in support of Dr. Bill Rees. One report has it that three out of four psych teachers now favor giving him an extra year of employment. Initially, the odds were three out of four against Rees. (Could it be that the rest of the department isn't ready to divvy up Rees' work load yet?)

Two arguments by which one particular administrator, Dean Elmer Raunio of L & S, denied Rees support for tenure are worthy of note in this matter:

—That Rees "doesn't have student support." This is typical of charges leveled against Rees. One questionnaire showed Rees had an 88 per cent support figure among psychology majors. The numbers of students that turned out to support him on numerous occasions were also impressive.

—That Rees is "not a good teacher." Here's where the special prosecutor would come in handy. He could check into reports that Rees' courses are highly beneficial to the average student preparing for the Graduate Record Examination.

Later, in mid-February, Academic Vice President Robert Coonrod told Rees that publishing was not an issue in denying him tenure.

That's funny; because in the final

analysis, it was to be the lack of procedural publishing by Rees that sealed his fate with the U of I.

Jones Not Leaving?

Talking about tenure, W. Howard Jones, assistant professor of music, might not be leaving the U of I as abruptly as had been expected. At least, that's the opinion of a number of music students.

The University started advertising for a replacement for Jones some time ago, but until another cello-teacher can be found (Jones is presently the state's only one), there's a good chance that the University will give him a job. (Maybe even encourage him to stay?)

And in one last stab at tenure, (or "free love" as the Arg once called it), a physics prof might be the first U of I faculty member to ever have it rescinded. Dr. Everett Sieckmann might soon be stepping out of Vandal life and into some other dimension of the educational process if the U of I takes back the tenure it gave him quite some time ago.

The End of Ken

Ken Buxton's position as coordinator of new student orientation was terminated as of 5 p.m. Friday, Jean Hill, dean for student advisory services' confirmed yesterday.

Hill chose not to respond to a strongly-worded letter from Buxton, but said one condition of the reprimand was that Buxton return to work or appeal her decision by last Friday or else be taken off the payroll. He has done neither, Hill said.

Buxton will not be replaced in the position, Hill said. His duties will be divided among Hill, Del Weston, director of student and organizational develop-

ment, and Opal Dilly, residence hall area coordinator.

Johnson Leaves

The University's lone Black faculty member, Dr. Kenneth Johnson, an assistant professor of sociology, is saying goodbye to the University after the summer session is over. He arrived at the U of I in 1969.

Johnson is going to the University of Colorado, where he was "offered a better position." He said yesterday that although many improvements are still needed in the handling of minorities at the University, he feels that the recent corrective actions are "going in the right direction."

"I would hope that the University would make special efforts to recruit not only Blacks, but other minorities," he said, referring particularly to the vacancy his departure will create.

As For Sid

And last, but not least, we have the Sid Hansen story. The Argonaut (and this writer specifically) ran a story on the basketball player-turned cop in last Friday's issue, but a post script is in order.

The Argonaut has repeatedly tried to contact the tall blond who triggered the busts of eight U of I students a week ago, but those efforts came to an abrupt halt just prior to press time.

Moscow Mayor Paul Mann confirmed yesterday that Hansen had been told the Argonaut was trying to contact him, and indeed this particular reporter made a very sincere effort to do so over the weekend. This came on the heels of a Daily Idahonian article in which a stern Hansen refuted part of the Friday



Argonaut news story concerning the drug busts.

But Hansen has chosen not to talk to the Argonaut, exercising the choice which was his. It doesn't seem fair—nor good public relations—however, that the "fully commissioned police officer" spoke to a city paper and not the Argonaut, which Mayor Mann claims had been "advocating his being beaten up."

We never advocated his being "beaten up", it's important to note. We did want one or two of the dozens of questions we have compiled answered by the number one authority on Hansen: himself. But this proved futile, as was first evidenced by Moscow Police Chief Clark Hudson's "inability" to contact Hansen. Hudson also accused the Argonaut of printing a "front-page editorial" against Hansen.

It's rather difficult to distinguish fact from fiction when you're getting such non-help. Occasionally, one's mind wanders, perhaps even to a consideration of the idea that such treatment of the official student newspaper isn't a coincidence.

Editorial Criticized: What Happened to Free Speech?

The Lewiston Tribune carried a negative editorial Saturday, signed by A.S.M., denouncing Ken Buxton for his actions in the last several weeks. It denied as an issue Buxton's contention of freedom of speech, citing as the crux of the matter, "good taste," or Buxton's lack of same. It called for Buxton to swallow his pride and return to his job, pointing out that he could have just as well been fired as reprimanded. The following is a letter from John Hecht in reply to the Tribune's editorial.

Editor, the Lewiston Tribune:

I must take exception with your editorial, "First a Foolish Parade." The Tribune in the past has defended many areas of expression that is not of the liking of all, even the paper itself, on the basis of "freedom of speech." One example of this would be in the area of "pornography", which is only in the eye of the beholder, and such a vague term that the Supreme Court backs off from any workable definitions and guidelines. "Good taste" is a similarly vague term.

I am sure that there are quite a few persons that read your paper and feel that areas you cover as newsworthy, such as streakers, are not in "good taste". Such a phrase is not appropriate when used in a discussion of Buxton's actions.

However, if you persist in the use of the phrase, please consider the "good taste" of the Blacks when they made the very illegal take-over of student radio station KUOI-FM. What was the "good taste" involved when some Blacks made threats of physical violence against Buxton, the night before he wore that white sheet, for not reading their communique over the air, following the directions of the station manager.

Last Tuesday the senate of the ASUI

passed a bill giving the BSU \$304. These monies are to cover the expenses the Blacks incurred while gathering attention to their demands.

The Blacks antagonized many, many students (including other minorities) with their methods of presenting their grievances. The Blacks asked for the money after the expenditures were made. The bill passed the senate by a very close vote, and even then there was a strong feeling to move to reconsider. I suggest that without Buxton to distract student feeling somewhat, that bill would have failed utterly. Perhaps it might be appropriate for the Blacks to thank Buxton for his actions.

Buxton did increase tensions within the office of Student Advisory Services (SAS), which employed him as Student Orientation Coordinator. This is quite probably to the good. If the SAS had been doing their mission properly, there would have been no need for the Blacks to erupt with many of their valid complaints. It is from this office that Buxton was reprimanded. Could the reprimand be a smokescreen to distract attention from the failings of SAS? The reprimand does not seem designed to appease the Blacks. When several of them heard of the reprimand, the words that they used to describe the action were, "That's ridiculous."

To fire Buxton for expressing himself within his legal rights is something I would term "poor taste". It also would create a furor, drawing attention and examination to the roots of the problem, which seem to be lodged in the SAS. This search might have been detrimental to the job security of some of the higher administration of the University. That might not be bad.

Finally, since when is a formal reprimand, placed in a personnel file, mild? It

is an affront to a person, especially when the person does not feel the reprimand justified. To "swallow pride" and accept such a reprimand, if Buxton feels that it is not justified, would be the most wrong thing done. Does the state wish to employ lackeys, or persons who are not afraid to make their own assessments of a situation, and then act?

Respectfully,
John Hecht
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cc/University of Idaho Argonaut

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"It may be that I'll do nothing for six months but sit back and think..."

University President Ernest Hartung leaves June 1 for a seven-month sabbatical to study aspects of "The Limits to Growth." The leave, approved by the Board of Regents in April, is designed to allow Hartung to research the problems of growth, particularly as they apply to the state of Idaho.

Hartung talked about his sabbatical, as well as what effect his absence will have on the operation of the University, in an exclusive interview last week with the Argonaut's editorial staff.

Could you begin by explaining the plans for your sabbatical?

The board, a year ago, set up a policy for granting sabbaticals to university administrators. But they specified two items: first, that the presidents needed to be on campus during the budget building process, which is always at the end of the second semester. And they also wanted them on campus during the legislative session, which is the beginning of the second semester. So what it means is that if you are present during the legislative session, which is January to March, and if you are present during budget building, which is April, that almost means by definition that if you're going to get a sabbatical, it has to be in the fall semester, the first semester of the academic year. So that pretty well describes what the limits will be.

The project that I want to work on concerns the problems of growth, since Idaho is still one of the states talking about continuous growth. I'm concerned

"Finances are always a problem."

over problems such as what happens when we are sending a lot of money on agricultural research to expand our productivity in agriculture at the same time we talk about ultimately coming up to the little megalopolis between Boise and Nampa and Caldwell and Meridian, which if it comes, is going to knock out some of the finest farm land in the country. I think agriculture and urbanization are on a collision course, in several areas in Idaho and I'm not aware of anybody who is looking into what the imponderables and possibilities are.

There are many many things we're concerned with in Idaho, or should be, I think. Water, for example, is indispensable to a state that has a large agricultural stake such as Idaho. And yet other states are looking at our water, very definitely. The whole Colorado drainage is now at a critical point so that agriculture in Arizona is actually severely crippled and in a period of recession, because of the fact that their water supplies are limited. So they're looking to Idaho's water, or the Northwest's water.

You probably read recently that they've been saying "Yeah, we've got a lot of reserves in oil shale," but we can't get the oil out of them unless we have fantastic amounts of water. The same situation holds in terms of the mineralization of the Great Salt Lake basin. People have estimated variously that there may be \$6 billion worth of minerals tied up in those salt flats. But again you can't get them out without water.

So there are a lot of these questions and I think somebody needs to be thinking about the trade-offs. And these are just some of the things I want to look into in my sabbatical.

This sounds like your interest comes out of a new personal feeling towards Idaho. Is it something you picked up recently?

I don't think it's a new personal interest but I think it's been growing, in that I've been very disappointed with most educational institutions, higher educational institutions, in terms of what I feel is the curriculum necessity for facing the future.

We talk about interdisciplinary programs, but what we do is bring a socialist, then a historian, and a biologist, and maybe an anthropologist together and say "Alright, devise an interdisciplinary program." And the sociologist says "Well if the student is going to know anything about sociology he's going to have to take 104 and 207 or something like that; the same with biology and so on. But each one is talking as a sociologist, as a biologist.

The student winds up with a kind of scrambled eggs curriculum that gives him what Oscar Lavant used to call "A smattering of ignorance." And it's not truly interdisciplinary.

I think maybe the way we could change this is to take some of these problems that I think Idaho is going to be looking at in the future, concentrate on them, and bring teams of students and faculty together to work on these kinds of problems.

My thought is to see if I can't generate some kind of awareness in terms of what

The President's

are the limits to growth; what are the problems to growth, bring these in and say "Okay, here's the University. It is supposed to be an institution devoted to pushing back the frontiers of learning. Here are some problems. Faculty, student-body, how would you attack these problems? Bring them together in terms of curricula, change this way. The chemist may have one approach to that problem, the biologist another, and the sociologist still another. But I think until we bring them to grips in trying to devise curriculums aimed at certain kinds of long range continuing problems that will affect the quality of life and all these things.

What I need to do is get more confidence in computer modeling and then take certain givens like water in Idaho, or the future of agriculture, devise computer models along the lines of these givens: what if, what if, what if and then run the model out.

What would be the limits to growth, where would the limits to agricultural expansion come if we can assume that urbanization will go on at this rate, water will be constant, etc?

Then let's change it. Let's assume we lost a third of our water to some of these other demands, then what would the limits to growth be? And I think only in that way can we weigh accurately what our future courses and planning should be. And those future courses and planning I think should become in a very large measure the substance of curriculums at the university, and the substance out of which the knowledge the students derive from their curriculum, not that one curriculum should be entirely devoted to solving the water problem in Idaho.

By our working at that kind of thing the students can devise a knowledge, a feel of the concepts of the changes and trade-offs that I don't think we see now when we talk about the environment or the quality of life, or anything like this. **Is this project restricted to something just the western states can only get a hold on?**

No, I don't think it's only something only western states can get a hold on, but I think we've got a better opportunity because Idaho certainly has its days of growth, intensive growth, ahead of it. You take a state like New York, it's already far beyond Idaho in terms of intensive growth, it's already facing backlash and urban blight and all of these problems which are a whole new bag and which really, if we've got at all in

Idaho, we've got in such mild degree that they're not really problems.

Where does Idaho stand in relation to getting ready for these problems? It seems like such a new frontier. Would Idaho be leading the pack? Or are there schools right now on this track?

Well, I think there are schools right now that are attacking the problems somewhat. But I don't think any of them are doing it in a comprehensive way. For example, we have a couple of very good courses relating to this kind of thing which are taught here.

"I've been very disappointed in terms of what I feel is the curriculum future."

Just to cite one example that comes to mind, Professor Helton's course on pollution control. I think this is a very admirable sort of course. And I think other institutions are doing the same sort of thing.

But in terms of the totality; I don't think there is enough comprehensive coverage.

Maybe one guy in six months can't get enough data to make anybody excited about this, but I think in six months, with the right computer techniques I may be able to run enough models and get enough data to at least become stimulating to enough people to get some other people jacked and that's what I hope to do.

Do you have the feeling that there are schools setting the trend that you would look to for inspiration?

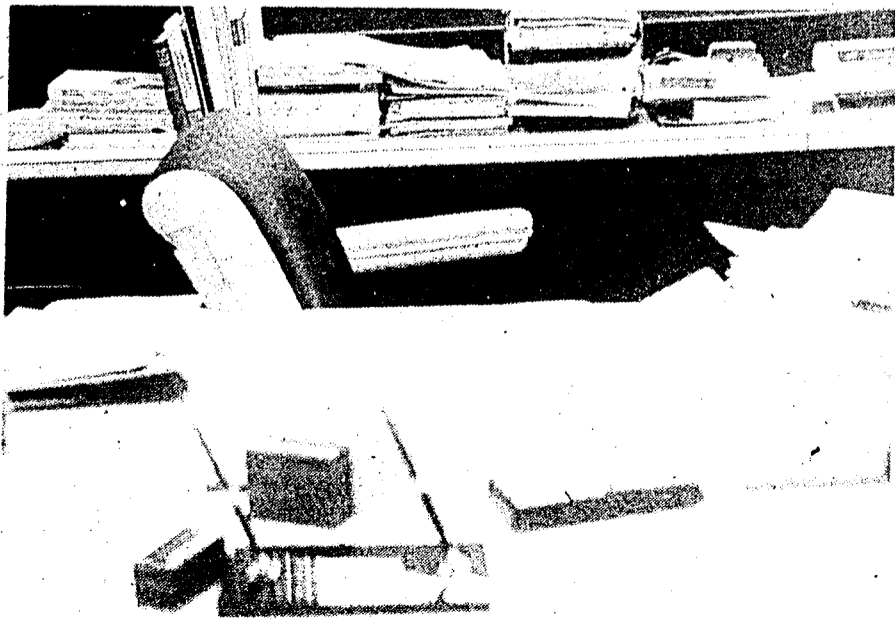
Yes, this is one reason that I am going to this institute at Dartmouth College because in their school of engineering is where the Meadows are on the faculty. They are the editors to this book called *The Limits to Growth*. They are working on this and are very concerned with curriculum change.

So that's one reason I want to go to that institute for a couple of weeks and see what I can find there.

How long would it take to implement some kind of curriculum change?

I have no idea. I think it depends entirely on what kind of data I can get, what kind of sympathy I can generate in the faculty and maybe what kind of salesman I am. And maybe how ready the faculty and student body of this institution are for change.

"It depends entirely on what kind of data I can get, what kind of sympathy I can generate in the faculty and maybe what kind of salesman I am."



Office Will Be Empty

Can you gauge that at all?

No, I don't think you can until you throw the ideas out. Change just for the sake of change is of course kind of a sterile exercise. And I think you have to have some reason to change and some goal to change to. Just to go out and say "Well, we have to change because the times are changing and leave it there is not going to generate anything."

Are you going to welcome the chance to get away from here for awhile?

Oh yes, I think so because I think it's a chance to explore some ideas and maybe to get me refreshed a little bit. I

awhile. As has Dr. Stark, as has Dr. Richardson. So we're not really introducing anything new into the administration at all.

I think there is a stability there that would support a sabbatical. I don't think



"Agriculture and urbanization are on a collision course in several areas in Idaho."

I'd feel free to take a sabbatical if we had one or more of the administration brand new.

So you could compare this to the times when you're absent from campus now?

When I'm away to say land grant meetings or when I'm consulting the AHE

or anything like that, yes. If it can go on for two weeks with no problem, I can't see why it can't go on for three, four or five months.

Particularly since a significant portion of this period is vacation period when we only have the summer school and the University isn't in regular session.

And also it's not like I were going to be over in Timbuktu. I'm going to be in the western area and I'll never be more than a plane ride away from the campus so if anything happens, I can always be reached.

Do you see anything else under the surface that is likely to come out in the next school year?

Finances are always a problem. I think there are going to be some very serious financial problems because I don't think inflation is going to stop. I'm not sure the tax base of Idaho is capable of expanding to meet inflation fully.

They talk about setting our budgets up with a three or four per cent allowance for inflation when we know the rate is up around seven or eight or nine per cent.

So you're bound to fall behind and I think during the next year or two we are going to have to see some very dramatic refinancing of the whole enterprise of higher education or else institutions like Idaho are going to have to cut back very drastically.

I've been saying this for two or three years; we haven't been doing it because we hope each time that the legislature when it meets this time would say "This is the year for higher education." It didn't really prove out that way. I don't think we can go much further this way. I think we're going to have to change the nature of the institution. That's why I feel there's urgency in my sabbatical.

Do you think a school the size the U of I is now is about the most workable?

Yes, I'd hate to see it get more than 8-10,000. And I don't think it'll ever reach that.

Dr. Terrell at WSU and I talked about this at one time back in 1970 when we had a fair amount of campus unrest across the nation. We pretty well concluded that one of the biggest problems in those unrest situations (where there

"...Generally, Dr. Coonrod has come to the same decision I would have come to."

were really outbreaks, such as at Ohio State and places like that) was the size of the institution. Once you get up over 10,000, communication becomes very, very difficult.

Not that there weren't some smaller institutions that didn't have some problems. But we just concluded that it was a management thing.

And if the institution was under 10,000 students, then there was a good chance for communication, and if you can communicate, then you can probably solve problems. If communication breaks down then you're kind of licked before you start.

How about a cultural phenomenon? Do you think kids raised in the Northwest and the farming communities of Washington and Idaho are any easier to put through school?

Oh, yes, I don't think violent change is necessarily their bag. But I don't think they're going to be immune to the desires to change if they really see the social situations changing around them. I think there is a growing disillusionment with a lot of things in this country that we have to approach differently.

Most educational institutions feel is the curriculum necessity for facing the

think it's going to be hard work, but it's going to be work in a different idiom.

And you can get ground down at the desk. I don't mean that physically or anything, but I think you get dealing with so many ideas and leaping from crisis to crisis so much that you just don't have a chance to sit back and think. And it may be that I'll do nothing for six months but sit back and think, but I think that could ultimately be to the benefit of the institution, too.

So you expect maybe personally to have a new outlook towards things when you get back?

Well, I don't know how new, but I think a lot of ideas I get as I sit at my desk thinking "Gee, we ought to be doing this." And then the phone rings and you just never have a chance to follow these thoughts up.

As then president Keeney of Brown University once said: "That is the biggest problem with being president. You never have time to think. You know, it's been about five years since I've done any thinking." And it almost does get to that point at times.

You definitely plan to return by the January term then?

Yes. **Vice President Coonrod is taking over in your place?**

Well, yes, in a way. As I stated it to the regents, I would expect that the three vice presidents, plus the coordinator of research and graduate dean would run the university, as they do now when I am away for a week or so.

But there are times when a decision has to be made at the central office. And in all of those situations where the president would normally make the decision, Dr. Coonrod will act.

What effect will your being gone for six months have on the administration?

I don't think very much. While our methodologies may be different, on the times when I have been away from campus and a decision had to be made, I get back and find that generally Dr. Coonrod has come to the same decision I would have come to. And when he's away and I have to make a decision in the academic area, generally we find I've made the same decision he would have made as academic vice president.

So I don't think he and I are so philosophically so far apart that there will be any great change. Now he's obviously a different personality and he operates differently, but in terms of the philosophy of how a university operates and what it is and what it could be, he and I are probably in concurrence 99 per cent of the time. So I don't see very many great changes.

This is one reason I felt reasonably free to take a sabbatical. Dr. Carter has been financial vice president for some time. Dr. Coonrod's been in harness for

...But Not the Job

Academic Vice President Robert Coonrod says he doesn't anticipate any radical changes in the University's administration during President Ernest Hartung's seven-month absence.

"I see my role chiefly as a vice president," explained Coonrod, who has been designated by the Board of Regents to act as president in situations which would require the sole decision-making at the administrative level.

"Dr. Hartung is still president," Coonrod commented, "He's simply on leave. My main objective is simply to keep the University running until he gets back."

Coonrod agreed that he and Hartung had a great deal in common and cited a "fine partnership" between the president and the three vice presidents.

"Sure, we argue a lot, but we agree a lot, too," he said. "You have to argue in a situation like this to get things done." Coonrod refuted rumors of a power struggle between the three vice presidents during Hartung's absence, adding, "All of us are pretty flexible."

Stanford and West Point
Coonrod, whose master's and doctor's degrees are in Russian History, taught two years at Stanford and three years at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He was chairman of the history department at Arizona State University and for nine years dean of the college of arts and sciences at the University of Montana before coming to Idaho.

But Coonrod felt the fact that he was a historian was irrelevant. "You'll find academic administrators come out of all academic disciplines," he commented. "The important thing is that they spent some time in teaching."

Coonrod has been on accrediting teams for 25 or 30 colleges, he said, and

is currently serving as chairman on the commission for higher schools of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

This was the same commission that evaluated selected areas of the U of I during April, although Coonrod, of course, wasn't a member of that accreditation team.

But the team's preliminary report has just been released and Coonrod feels it could have some major effects on the University.

Great Disparity
The accreditation team's report cites a "great disparity between the mandates given by the state to the University and the resources given to do it," Coonrod said.

"That discrepancy is great enough that the state is going to have to change the mandate or give the University more support, and the report points that out quite forcefully," he explained.

If the University's mandates are changed, it may mean cutting opportunities for Idaho students, Coonrod said, "and that's a tough decision to make."

Otherwise, Coonrod sees his primary responsibilities next semester in his job as academic vice president. And a major project within the academic area will be the implementation of the new tenure and competency review policy.

Lots of Changes
"There will be a lot of changes," he commented. The new policy includes students as voting members of tenure recommending and competency review committees, as well as non-tenured faculty members and faculty from other disciplines.

Another change will be an increase in the length of the probationary period for



Vice President Robert Coonrod

faculty, which will result in a delay of several years in the granting of tenure to some faculty members.

"The new system will only work if it has the confidence of both the faculty and student body," Coonrod explained. "My objective will be to implement the system to do that."

He said he'll start with the assumption that "tenure is not intended to protect incompetence," but the procedures should be set up so that all faculty members have adequate due process. "That's the only way it can work," Coonrod added.



Dave Warnick

"One of the alternatives to charging a few thousand students \$200 more per year is to increase taxes by a few dollars a year for several hundred thousand Idaho taxpayers."

But the matter would not die there. The matter started to heat up after the 1971 Legislative Session.

On July 7, 1972, Student Body President Roy Eiguren sent a telegram to the State Board of Education voicing several concerns about a proposed fee increase.

U of I Financial Vice-President Sherman Carter responded on a note to Eiguren... "look at the fees at other complex universities, e.d., \$564 at WSU, compared with our \$346. (Per year, presumably.)"

Carter continued: "If we get academic programs discredited, we will not be doing our students any favor... You should be concerned about the quality of

"In-state tuition" commonly means any fee by which Idaho students would pay most of the education costs at the state universities.

Presently, as the "Legal" section of this report will show, universities are barred from charging any resident student "tuition", but several different fees are assessed for attending a state university.

These fees generally support "auxiliary enterprises" of a university, including athletics, health services and student associations. They do not begin to make a dent in the University budget when it comes to instructional costs, because generally they are not applied to those costs.

Idaho is fairly unique in this situation, and this uniqueness has prompted cries that "Idaho students should pay their share of the way."

These cries become especially strident after several years of tight education budgets. The latest rounds probably started in 1970.

That year, The Idaho Statesman in an editorial stated that the fiscal situation could be very tight in 1971 and "it isn't too early to begin thinking about resident tuition."

The editorial went on to say: "The State Board of Education made the idea of resident tuition less unthinkable when it agreed to use student fees to build football stadiums at the three largest institutions. If students can afford to build stadiums, could they also pay a bigger share of the cost of their education?"

"Tuition for resident students," it concluded, "is basically not a good idea. But it could prove to be more palatable than some of the alternatives."

Bill Hall, editorial writer for the Lewiston Tribune would answer that statement a short time later, saying,

your program. If you can become a successful architect, etc., who cares about another \$20 per semester as long as it can be borrowed or obtained.

Since that time, the fees for all students have increased to \$380 (per year), or a little less than \$20 per semester.

Later, at a meeting in December of '72, after some student lobbying, the board reversed its stand, and decided not to support the introduction of any bill on the matter of in-state tuition.

Meanwhile, back on the U of I campus, Carter sent another note to Eiguren comparing resident tuition and required fees at various institutions. In the comparison, Idaho's student fees again proved to be the lowest of any institution in the area.

That fall, the threat of in-state tuition became very real as at least a couple of candidates talked about its value.

In response to this, the ASUI Senate passed a resolution expressing its total

opposition to the "application of tuition to Idaho resident students at the U of I."

A major petition campaign was carried out, and such groups as the Residence Halls Council passed resolutions opposing any "in-state tuition."

The next semester (Spring 1973) saw the threat materialize, as state Senator Phil Batt (R-Wilder) introduced a constitutional amendment to remove the University of Idaho's charter from its constitutional status.

This was regarded by some as a move towards in-state tuition, as the U of I charter is frequently cited as prohibiting the charge of such fees. Senator Batt had previously spoken out in favor of in-state tuition.

At the budget presentation that session, U of I President Ernest Hartung stated the increased student fees would

responses, too. The results of those first two questions are as follows:

1. Registration fees per semester are presently \$178. Because of inadequate funding by the legislature, the University Administration insists that additional revenues must come from other sources. One way to increase revenue is by increasing student fees. How high of a semester fee would you support?

Of those questioned, 100 per cent could support a \$0 increase. Only 61.9 per cent could support even a \$10 increase, 29.2 per cent for \$25; 8.6 per cent for \$50; 2.9 per cent for \$75; and 2.4 per cent for \$100.

The second question addressed itself to students' ability to pay:

2. Could you still afford to attend the University if the increase per semester were: Students answered with 100 per cent at \$0; 78.5 per cent at \$10; 54.2 per cent for \$25; 26.7 per cent at \$50; 12.8 per cent for \$75; and 10.7 per cent for \$100.

(These figures are slightly lower than the previous survey, because despite what the first question states, fees had already been raised to \$190 per semester for the 73-74 school year. This raise and the publicity which went along with it, probably raised student consciousness of the issue.)

Legality of In-state Tuition

The legality of charging in-state tuition is "up in the air." There are some who consider some or all of the present student fees to be "tuition", and therefore either legal or illegal depending on how you interpret present law.

The board's action in suggesting a legislative act to grant them the power to charge fees and tuition was meant to clarify that matter. But since they rescinded their suggestion and the act was never passed, some questions still exist in that area.

This session, the legislature amended the Idaho Code to provide that a student must be a resident for one year before gaining residency, instead of six months, but the first portion of the code still stands: "Any student who shall be a full time regularly enrolled resident student in any degree-grating program at a state college or university nor or hereafter established shall not be required to pay tuition to said college or university, excepting in a professional college, school or department or for extra studies or for part-time enrollment..."

Sherman Carter, Financial Vice-President of the U of I interpreted that section one way in his note to Eiguren on July 21. "With specific reference to your question about tuition, it is the cost of instruction, e.g., faculty salaries. There is a constitutional prohibition against charging this to Idaho residents, **except** in our professional schools. This would

Paid Under Protest

be needed at the U of I if the legislature did not fund the school with an additional \$400,000 for the next year.

The Idaho Student Lobby survey that semester found only 31 per cent of the students at all Idaho schools in favor of in-state tuition. (If that sounds high, remember that surveys were distributed to all students—both in-state and out-of-state.)

At the U of I campus there was even less support for the proposal, as 593 students out of 2,024 answering the question said they favored in-state tuition (29 per cent).

(Surprisingly, the ASUI Senate of that year, in a hand vote, had split 6-6 when answering that question on the ISL poll.)

That same semester, probably the most extensive poll ever taken on the subject was conducted during registration.

Later last spring still another survey was taken.

Jeff Stoddard, president pro-tempore of the 73-74 ASUI Senate conceived the idea of the survey to determine student wishes in several areas.

The first two questions of the survey dealt with "fees". The survey was taken to nearly every living group on campus, and there were some off-campus

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probably be determined to include about all areas except some areas within the College of Letters and Science; that is, education, engineering, etc., are 'professional schools' within the above meaning, as are architecture and music, etc."

Carter went on to say, "It IS clearly legal for the Regents to assess fees for extracurricular activities, to pay for building, and to cover other support for instruction, but not instruction per se."

This brings up another legal question—is the definition of tuition what Dr. Carter states, or something quite different?

In the fall of 1972, a long-detailed memorandum was prepared by Lucinda Weiss for then ASUI Attorney General John Lukens. She addresses herself to this question first, and then the legality of any possible in-state tuition.

To quote from her document: "State ex. rel. Priest vs. Regents of the University of Wisconsin recognized the distinction between fees for tuition and other fees charged by the Regents, and held that statute prohibiting charges for tuition did not prohibit charges for incidental expenses, as for heating and lighting the buildings of the University. But such incidental expenses have been held not to include buildings, furniture, library, and apparatus which are as necessary to instruction as the services of faculty."

According to Weiss, the University Charter provides that: "No student who shall have been a resident of the Territory for one year, next preceding his admission shall be required to pay any fees for tuition in the University, except in a professional department and for extra studies. The regents may prescribe rates of tuition for any student in a professional department, or who shall not have been a resident as aforesaid, and for teaching extra studies."

So, according to those two statements, slightly contrary to Dr. Carter's opinion, the U of I cannot charge resident students (outside a professional department) for buildings, furniture, library, or other academic costs.

But how binding is the U of I charter on the state of Idaho? The document answers this question by citing from a 1943 case, Dreps vs. Board of Regents of the University of Idaho. This case stated: "By this provision, the territorial act (University Charter), creating the university and prescribing the powers, duties and authority of the Board of Regents, was written into the constitutional cor-

porate charter of the University as fully as it had been set out at length in the constitution . . . its rights, immunities, franchises and endowments are placed definitely and permanently beyond the

an attempted usurpation of power."

The document concludes: "It is my conclusion that the only way a tuition fees can legitimately be imposed on students at the University who are residents of the state of Idaho is by a constitutional amendment specifically providing for such a fee."

But the future of in-state tuition is still questionable: State Senator Phil Batt wrote in November of 1973:

"It is erroneous to say that I proposed tuition last session. I proposed a constitutional amendment to be placed on the ballot. Its passage would have allowed the state to charge tuition. I would not have favored a substantial increase in tuition during a time when we had a surplus of money.

Batt went on to say: "I think it is unrealistic to expect that student fees will

several law students, who contend that they should not be assessed an extra \$100 per semester to pay for the new law building. (Which obviously is an instructional cost, but probably just as obviously, the Law School is a professional school.)

Their action may bring the whole fees structure crashing down, or it may clear the way for the legal institution of "tuition" in other departments such as architecture.

Evidently, few have done any long-range thinking about what happens when a portion of the L & S students are attending without tuition, and professional school students (who could take exactly the same classes under present regulations) would be paying more.

Additionally, thought on the use of present student fees is only beginning. In January of 1973, the Idaho Student Government Association issued a statement saying that "Auxiliary services should be funded from state appropriation only when undergraduate and graduate academic programs are fully-funded."

(Using that basis, the athletic program would receive no appropriations presumably this year.)

In addition, they suggested that auxiliary services (presumably funded by student fees) be rated in the following priorities: 1. Health Services; 2. Dormitories; 3. Union Services; 4. Athletics; 5. Campus police.

This writer would quarrel with their priorities, but not with the philosophy. Student fees should only be used for auxiliary services, and students should help decide what priority is given to those services.

The issue of in-state tuition is here to stay, especially with the addition of another "university" to the state system.



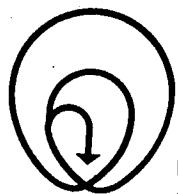
Paid Tuition

power of the legislature to disturb, limit or interfere with them."

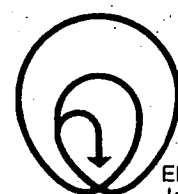
Because of this, Weiss even doubts whether the Idaho code section previously referred to is "constitutional." She says, "If this is the case, then Idaho Code Section 33-3717 is of doubtful validity at best, and legislative attempt to impose a tuition fee on resident student should be held constitutionally invalid as

remain at a lower level than those charged in other states. I think it is deplorable that we ask students to pay for gymnasiums and the like, but I think that a reasonable contribution to the ordinary costs of running an institution is not too much to ask of the student and/or his parents."

Meanwhile, the legality of some student fees has been challenged by



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Vicky Mallea

Mallea Aims For Pro Golf Tour

by Roy Bordeaux
Argonaut Sports Reporter

What weighs 125 pounds, stands 5 feet 5 inches, and wants to chase a small, white ball around for a living?

The answer is obvious to anyone who follows golf in Idaho. Vicki Mallea, a physical education major graduating this week, seems to have the credentials for joining the professional women's golf tour — a move she would like to make sometime this summer. In addition to winning "various little things around the state," she has been the top woman amateur in Idaho for the past six years by virtue of her dominance in the Idaho State Women's Amateur Golf Tournament.

Vicki explained how her career got

started. "Well, one day when I was eight, my father took my brother and me out to the Nampa Country Club, and just turned us over to the pro, Ken Sparks. I've been playing golf ever since." She went on to say that she has spent the majority of every summer at the Nampa CC since then, swimming and playing golf.

Strictly Golf

As for her plans after college, Vicki has only one: to play professional golf. "I've written to the wife of a Playboy sportswriter, who was a pro golfer, asking her what qualifications are needed to join the tour. I think I can compete with the other women. As it is now, it's hard trying to play golf and study at the same time, but it's going to be strictly golf after college. If I can't make it, then I'll have teaching to fall back on."

According to Mallea, the U of I golf

course is a good one, but she can't seem to score well on it. She thinks her problem may be that she hurries much more on this course than any other. It must not cause her too much trouble though, because last Friday in the U of I Women's Invitational played here, she grabbed medalist honors with a wind-blown 86 to lead Idaho to a third place finish.

"The best part of my game is driving," explains Vicki "while I need a lot of work on my short game if I am going to be able to compete successfully on the tour."

Vicki Mallea is now looking for sponsors to help support her on the tour before she can earn enough money to support herself. "I'd like to have an Idaho sponsor so I could represent the home state. I'd like that a lot," she reflects.



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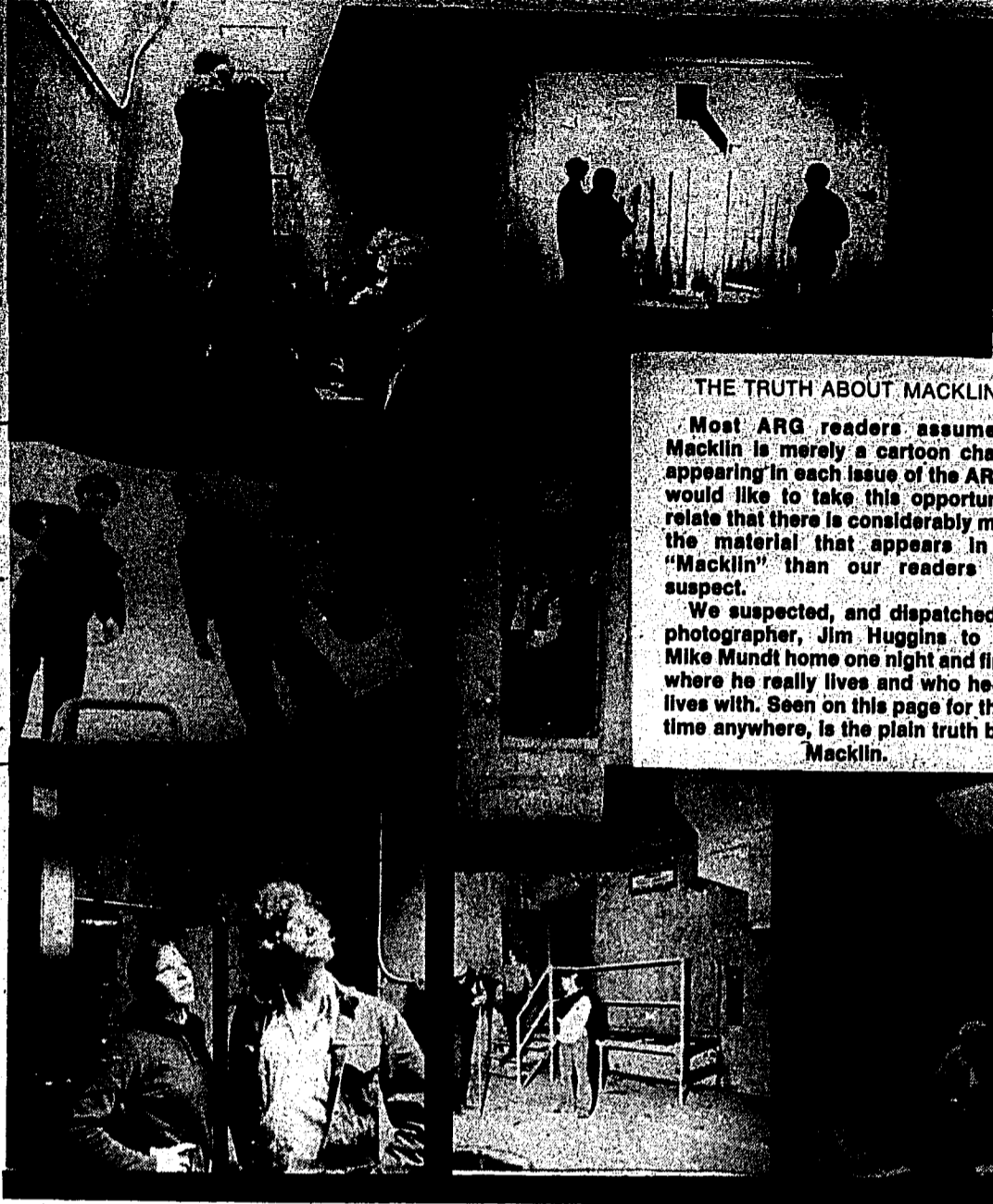
Fortunately forests are renewable. We have approximately 75% as much forestland as we had on this continent when Columbus discovered America. But, today we are losing timberland to other uses, our population is growing, and so is the need for more wood products.

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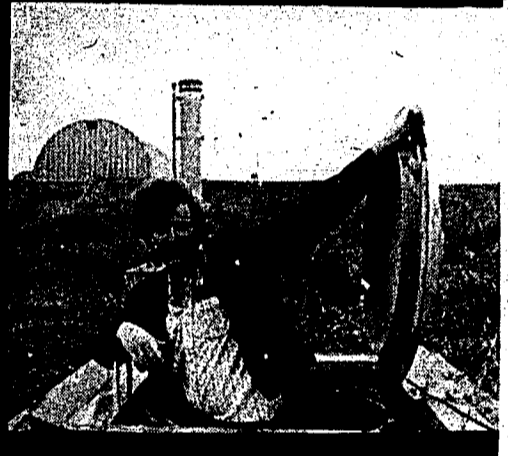
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THE TRUTH ABOUT MACKLIN

Most ARG readers assume that Macklin is merely a cartoon character appearing in each issue of the ARG. We would like to take this opportunity to relate that there is considerably more to the material that appears in each "Macklin" than our readers might suspect.

We suspected, and dispatched ARG photographer, Jim Huggins to follow Mike Mundt home one night and find out where he really lives and who he really lives with. Seen on this page for the first time anywhere, is the plain truth behind Macklin.



in the arena

Sports in Review

By Don Shelton
Argonaut Sports Editor

Bob Maker's position as sports information director was eliminated early this semester, and his future at Idaho is still uncertain. The 53-year-old Maker says he is awaiting director of university relations, Frank McCreary's, plan to keep him in Moscow. According to Maker, the proposal will combine his old position with that of vandal booster fund raiser. The boosters would then pay part of his salary. He noted that he has received six job offers "in related fields", and that "I can't afford to stand around waiting."

The University of Idaho soccer team won the Northwest Intercollegiate Soccer League championship for the second time in three years this weekend without playing a game. In a game postponed since fall, Montana beat Gonzaga 4-2, giving Idaho the title. Montana needed a 15 goal victory margin to overtake the Vandals. Idaho's record this season was 7-2-1.

Boise State ended the U of I's eight year domination of Big Sky Conference tennis, in winning the title at Ogden, Utah this weekend. BSU totaled 81 points and Idaho finished with 43. Tom Leonard and Dan Keluer grabbed top honors in division one doubles, beating the BSU entry 6-3, 3-6, 7-6.

Idaho's track team finished next to last in the conference meet also at Ogden.

Mark Crull collected the Vandal's only first in the shotput with a toss of 54' 7". Mike Hamilton (15' 6") and Al Ramach (1:53.8) placed second in the pole vault and 880-yard run respectively. Idaho State easily won the championship with 168 points.

But the biggest news arising from the meet was the controversy surrounding five of the Vandal's top sprinters: Mike Andrews Byron Porter, Al Borgman, Brad McKenzie and Kyle Kennison.

In an article in Saturday's *Idahonian*, McKenzie was quoted as saying that Vandal track coach Mike Keller caught he and three others walking back to their Boise motel room 10 minutes after curfew. (Andrew was sent back to Moscow earlier, because he refused to shave.) Keller ordered them to their rooms and told them to decide if they wanted to compete.

What began and should have remained a simple disciplinary warning, developed into a full-blown suspension. Somehow the four were back in Moscow while the rest of the team was at the conference meet.

Keller would say only that "they made the decision — not to compete. I was forced to suspend them." He added that Idaho may have lost a place or two in this year's meet but that "we gained much more than that for next year."

Keller didn't elaborate on exactly how next year's team had gained, but the fact remains that Porter and McKenzie are juniors and apparently will not return. Kennison, also a junior, was reinstated after he talked to Keller.

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2 p.m. — Workshop for copyreaders and proofreaders. If you've got a knowledge of the English language and an eye for spelling, come down to the Argonaut office and try your luck.

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