Friday, March 9, 1979 Moscow, Idaho 83843 Vol. 83, No. 45

Senator Frank Church (top right) listens as Masanori Hashimoto speaks at the Borah Symposium podium. Kolchi Matsuura (bottom left) presented Japan's view

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Church 'too late' in '76

by Jim Borden

JUSNOD

Idaho Democratic Senator Frank Church would not say Tuesday if he would support Jimmy Carter for president in 1980, but said he would support the Democratic party's nominee, adding, "it will not be me." Church, on the U of I campus

Church, on the U of I campus Tuesday for the Borah Symposium, addressed a capacity-plus crowd at the university law school courtroom.

The senator opened the session with a brief statement about his law school years at Harvard, then answered questions from the audience on Mexico, Cuba, China and arms sales.

"One question too many," was how he described his last question of the afternoon, on his intentions for the 1980 presidential election.

Church said he had a good time running for president in 1976 and that he learned much doing it, but added he started too late last time and would not run next year.

On Mexico, Church said the "necessity for a love affair is apparent," and explained Mexico has the oil, and America the market.

He said it would be better for the U.S. to buy petroleum from a "neighbor" than from across the world, from the Arab countries.

But he said the Bureau of Immigration "too long has dictated foreign policy" with Mexico. He added the question seems to be, "How high can we build the fence?"

Mexico should be treated as an equal, Church said, adding, "If we don't solve our problems now, we may find them unsolvable by the end of the century."

(Continued on page 3)

Change in economic order

by Lynda Herrick

"The U.S. has a tremendous responsibility for world peace-keeping and economic stability in the world," said Charles Kindleberger, moderator for the second evening of the Borah Symposium Tuesday. The international economist said it's difficult but "as my mother-in-law says—it's something you have to do."

The second session of the Borah Symposium again filled the ballroom of the Student Union Building with

on world economics at the Tuesday evening guest speaker session. Photos by Rick Steiner and E.W. Ramsey.



spectators. The focus of the evening session was economic conflict of the "rich nations," in particular Japan and the U.S.

Koichi Matsuura, presenting the Japanese view on world economics, said, "We still do not see the light." But Matsuura, economic counselor to the Japanese Embassy at Washington, D.C., said he thinks the world will have a new economic order in the 1980's provided the major economic powers deal closely together. Those powers are Japan, West Germany, and the U.S.

Matsuura acknowledged there has been increased concern with trade between Japan and the U.S. The U.S. now faces a major deficit, and Japan a surplus, but he feels the balance will draw nearer in 1979.

Two factors of the surplus he said, were higher gross rates in the U.S. and insufficient currency adjustment.

Matsuura said, "We must take care not to overreact to economic conflict." He said he is confident the U.S. and Japan will resolve economic problems "and strengthen the alliance between our two countries."

Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, expressed his concern for the American economy when he changed the evening's topic from "The Rich vs. the Rich/Japan and the U.S." to "I have a yen to make a mark for the dollar."

He said, "The collapsing dollar abroad finally brought home a painful truth—that America's economic position in the world has been seriously eroded over the years and that a fundamental change in our outlook was long overdue."

Church said additional U.S. billions have been spent on foreign aid. Some of these billions he said, have gone "to

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Check cashing may cease

by Kathy Barnard

Check cashing services at the SUB may be completely cut off by April 15 if the high rate of bad checks continues, SUB General Manager Dean Vettrus said Thursday.

"The time spent in processing bad checks is a whale of a lot of time and is the same for every bad check, no matter how small it is," he said. "And if the problem continues, we're going to have to do something. By cutting it off in April, we would still have time to collect on those checks before people leave at the end of the semester.'

The controller's office is now holding 70 bad checks cashed at the SUB at a value of \$490, according to senior Violet account clerk Emerson. Those figures do

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(Continued from page 1)

support governments that were too corrupt to support themselves." Other billions, he said, were used to secure oil rich nations to the western nations.

"The erosion of our accustomed economic predominance," Church said, 'is directly related to a singleminded concentration since the Second World War on our global power struggle with the Soviet Union.'

But, he said, the Soviet Union is a military rival, not an economic one. Economic rivalry comes mainly from West Germany and Japan. He said the U.S., compared with its competitors, appears to be "standing practically still." "If we are seeing the end of 'the American Ĕra' it is not because we have lost the superpower race with the Soviet Union for strategic superiority, but because we are closing our capacity to compete with our allies," Church said.

A "resurgent domestic economy" is necessary Church said, to maintain an economically competitive standing. Church's recommendations for a resurgent economy included:

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not include checks at the prosecuting attorney's office waiting for processing, she said.

Vettrus said he would hate to see the service discontinued "just because of a few bad apples. It penalizes the guy who never writes a bad check."

Other alternatives Vettrus outlined include:

-raising the penalty charge on bad checks from its present \$3 to\$7, \$8, or \$10.

-charging 10 to 25 cents for every check cashed at the SUB, whether it bounces or not.

-publishing a list of the names of people on the "bad check list" in local newspapers weekly.

"People are put on the bad check list after they write three bad checks or if their

-strategic arms limitations.

---scrutinization of the

-reassessing the national energy policy. He said we should be more concerned

"that

program.

He said the U.S. spends

governments will never use."

aid

private investments abroad.

Discontinuing subsidies for

with Mexico's "oil bonanza"

than with other foreign oil.

About fifteen students

Organization

Church's

affiliated with the Arab

demonstrated outside the

appearance. A spokesman for

the group said his group did

not support Church because

of the senator's support of the

Camp David Accords. The

protesters said the accords

position as oil producing countries, with 52 percent of

all exportable agricultural

supplies—and we're giving it

away," said speaker Frank

LeRoux. LeRoux, a Pacific

Northwest agriculturalist and

former official in the U.S.

Department of Agriculture blamed the U.S. budget deficit

and decline of the American

"The U.S. is in the same

ignore the Palestinian issue.

against

'It's on our doorstep.'

billions on arms

foreign

Student

SUB

WANTED

registration fees check bounces," Vettrus said. "And once they're on that list, they stay there. But I consider publishing those names a revolting alternative."

He said only 50 percent of the bad checks received are collected, and the other half Jhave to be "write-offs."

"Write-offs are a direct loss to the students," he said. "And on the checks we do collect through a collection agency, we only get half. The agency takes the other half.

"It comes down to restricting the service or totally doing away with it," Vettrus said. "Ideally, there-would be no bad checks, no people's mistakes with accounts and no charges, but I'm afraid that is a veryunrealistic position."

raise the price of export, grains.

LeRoux said the U.S. farmer has just had the worst two years of any administrative period in history. He disagreed with U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland "who says we're doing great," he said. "This country won't move again until agriculture does.

LeRoux said the U.S. is subsidizing economies all over the world. He said Japan buys U.S. wheat at \$3.50 to \$4, adds \$5.20 to that and re-sells it to, the millers. "It gets to the people at \$9 a bushel." "We've got food, much

more valuable than oil. We should use it not as a threat. but to get an adequate price to offset the high cost of oil. This will help in stabilization of the dollar, balance of payments and the agricultural economy," Le Roux said.

University of Washington professor of economics at the Masanori Hashimoto, said, 'We should enlarge the whole pie rather than concentrating on how to slice it." Hashimoto viewed the economy from the labor point of view.

Hashimoto, who replaced Jacob Clayman on a lastminute cancellation, said it is the consumer who loses with trade restrictions between economies.

g to the U.S. trade ns on Japanese s, he said the 'likes them."

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		Referring to the U.S. tra restrictions on Japane televisions, he said t consumer "likes them."
For your old manual typewriter, regardless of age or condition, on a new OLIVETTI PRAXIS electric. Supply is limited. Offer Expires April 1, 1979		Arts & Crafts Sale March 10 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
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Barry Evans, member of the Moscow Special Olympics, sends a fast one down the alley at the SUB Underground bowling lanes. A Special Olympics regional track and field meet, hosted by the Delta Delta Delta sorority, is planned for April 29 behind the Kibbie Dome. The state meet will be held at the U of I campus May 24-27. Photo by Rick Steiner.

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The senator said James Schlesinger, secretary of the energy department, should be held accountable for terminating the petroleum sale by Mexico to American businessmen last year.

"I don't know whether the Department of Energy is solving problems or is a part of it," he added.

In response to a question on Cuba, Church said there is "no possibility of relations with Cuba while they are still involved in Africa."

Church, who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he had met with Cuban leader Fidel Castro and told him he was making a mistake getting involved in Angola. same justifications for being in Angola, "as I heard ad nauseam for the U.S. going into Vietnam."

But he said there would be no normalization of relations until, "Castro comes to his senses."

On arms sales, Church said the U.S. made a mistake selling F-15 jet fighters to Saudi Arabia while supplying Israel.

He said Israel is "our ally," and is the only free and democratic government in the Middle East.

The U.S. did the same thing with Pakistan and India, Church said. He said, "We actually armed both for war with each other," and that both countries ended up resenting America for arming the "enemy." About China, Church said there was "no chance to recognize both," Taiwan and Mainland China, both of which claim to be the "real China."

So, he said, the U.S. had to choose between them.

He said the U.S. had "pretended" for 30 years the Chinese government was in Taiwan, and "Americans live longer with illusions than anyone." The senator commended President Carter for

The senator commended President Carter for "consummating what Kissinger and Nixon started," in ties with China.

"From now on, we can deal with the Russians with a stronger hand," he said. "They'll always have to look over their shoulders at the Chinese."



Friday, March 9, 1979 3 Gibb 'literally' left in dark

KUID-TV, KUID-FM and President Gibb's home were literally left in the dark Thursday when a damaged transmission cable cut off their electricity from 6 a.m. on. It was expected to be repaired by 5 or 6 p.m. cable with Thursday borrowed from WSU, Physical Plant Director Ed Stohs said.

Stohs said most of the lines in the cable blew out Wednesday night, so the rest

LACALACA

of the lines were switched off for repairs Thrusday morning. "Apparently when the cable was installed 12 to 13 years ago the insulation on the cable was slightly damaged. Nicks in the insulation grew, and moisture gradually worked its way through," he said.

Temporary generators were installed at Gibb's home and at the radio-TV station, however KUID was still unable to go on the air.

LACALA



4 Friday, March 9, 1979 Commentary-

Budget hassles.....again

The time has come again when department heads, boards, committees and ASUI senators argue over who'll get how much money from ASUI fees. This year promises to be no exception.

It does promise to be interesting, however. There is simply not enough money to go around.

Rick Howard, ASUI President, has given department heads what he calls a "subsidy ceiling." This figure is based on subsidy received by the departments two years ago. While that subsidy may (or may not) have been adequate two years ago, with 8 to 10 percent inflation and large increases in minimum wage, social security taxes and university pay scales, departments are now faced with an impossible task: to provide the same or better service to the students for less money.

The question of how to do this is something that needs to be resolved right away. Some decisions need to be made—immediately. How? Some of the options include:

—Prioritizing departments. We could eliminate those departments that don't serve the majority of students. However, the criteria for such a decision would no doubt be a source of considerable and probably continuous debate.

--Instituting user fees. Those students actually using the service could be charged instead of all students subsidizing something they may never use. However, some students may find the user fees too expensive and wouldn't use the service at all.

-Consolidating departments. Not all departments could be consolidated, but this would be beneficial in some areas.

—Instituting a fee increase. This option is obviously the least desirable because it opens the door on further fee increases. It also puts the ASUI in a very touchy position should it decide to oppose any fee increase proposed by the administration. On the other hand, the ASUI has not had a permanent fee increase since 1969. This wouldn't help the present budget crunch as it now takes a full year to get a fee increase implemented.

These are painful solutions, but the hard truth demands action. Put simply, we either make the decision to deal with the budget crunch—or those decisions will be made for us. G.S.

War for profit

For a peace-loving country, the United States has been clever—perhaps too clever.

Since the demise of South Vietnam, the U.S. military industry has moved to profit from other wars. The profit motive has been the overriding consideration, although "defense" has been the official reason.

But this obsession with weapons may have come home to roost.

During his presentation at the Borah Symposium, Sen. Frank Church credited the emphasis on military might as a primary reason for U. S. economic woes. Roughly 10 percent of the U.S.'s gross national product goes to military purposes. Church noted 70 percent of U.S. research and development funds go toward new weaponry systems.

That leaves little for research of other technologies. And it is those industries that other nations, particularly Japan, have explored profitably.

The end result is an awesome balance of trade deficit. And that contributes directly to a weak dollar abroad and inflation at home.

The U.S. has two major types of products to offer foreign nations—raw agricultural products and armaments.

And as the trade deficit has widened, especially in light of rising foreign oil prices, the U.S. has come to rely on the sale of weapons systems as a bail-out technique.

But proponents of sales of highly technical weapons to third world nations still claim to be interested in stabilizing the world against communist aggression.

Such was the case when the U.S. sold arms to Pakistan and India in the 1960's. In the war between those nations, American-made weapons were used on both sides.

That's one danger.

1900 per

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Another of more intimate concern surfaced last month, although few seem willing to admit it.

In order to regain some "petrol dollars," the U.S. recently sold extremely sophisticated weapons to Arab nations. Included was the sale of F-14 jet fighters to Iran, according to the Los Angeles Times.

Since the fall of the Shah, much of the top-secret technology employed in those planes has reportedly been compromised to the U.S.S.R.

If that has happened, the U.S. has suffered the loss of an extremely valuable secret—both in terms of monetary and military concerns.

But it would serve as a good, though painful, lesson to those who still use war as a profitable enterprise. M.T.

Lawmakers make sober decision

It seems too good to believe but the Idaho House of Representatives is showing signs of reason.

Consider the move to liberalize liquor laws. The House voted this week to allow liquor licensees to pay a fine in lieu of license suspension for liquor law violations.

That way the proprietor suffers—not the customer. It's a step in the right

direction. Now if they could only get the price lowered.....

M.T.



betsy brown

gays are neighbors too

Arguments about religious issues have become a standard feature of the *Argonaut*'s editorial page.

Representatives of the "Christian" position have typically taken extremely conservative stands on various social issues. Without passing judgment on the views of conservative Christians, it seems only fair to note that their views aren't representative of Christian opinion as a whole.

A case in point is a book entitled Is the Homosexual My Neighbor? written by Letha Scanzoni and Virginia Ramey Mollenkott, and published by Harper and Row in 1978.

The theme of *Is the Homosexual My Neighbor*? centers around the biblical command to "love your neighbor as yourself." According to Scanzoni and Molenkott, "Jesus made it clear that every person is our neighbor," and therefore, Christians should love all people. The authors suggest that Christians who engage in hostile crusades against homosexual civil rights are failing to love a large part of the human race.

Scanzoni and Mollenkott say that moral maturity requires the willingness to critically examine one's moral beliefs, and "the courage to obey God's voice in those highly unusual situations when long-accepted standards must for some reason be transcended." They say that a narrow interpretation of the Bible has led in the past to Christian support for slavery and for the subordination of women. And, "It has been only too easy for man churches to support society's sinful assumptions by latching on to a few verses of Scripture interpreted literalistically and without attention to context."

Scanzoni and Mollenkott note that the Bible itself says very little about homosexuality, and that the term itself is never used in the original languages. Furthermore, "Whenever homosexual acts are mentioned, the acts are always committed in a very negative context, such as adultery, promiscuity, violence or idolatrous worship." The authors suggest that the fact that this context has been ignored accounts for the hostility many Christians have shown toward gay people.

Until about 1890, we are told, the possibility of a lifelong homosexual orientation was not recognized, and Bible writers assumed that people who performed homosexual sex acts were heterosexuals behaving in an unnatural fashion. And, "The Bible...does not mention the possibility of a permanent, committed relationship of love between homosexuals analogous to heterosexual marriage."

Is the Homosexual My Neighbor? contains a fairly thorough examination of various scientific studies of homosexuality. Included is the information that nobody knows what causes people to be homosexual, that it is not possible to "cure" people of being homosexual, and that modern studies have shown homosexuals to be as mentally healthy as heterosexuals.

The authors are cautious about drawing any definite conclusions. But, while they condemn adultery and promiscuity, they seem to suggest that homosexual "marriage" and heterosexual marriage are equally acceptable in the sight of God. At the very least, they seem to feel, Christians have a duty to love gay people and treat them with dignity and respect.

In short, Is the Homosexual My Neighbor? provides a fairly complete overview of psychological, sociological, and Christian perspectives on homosexuality. It also gives a convincing argument for Christian acceptance of homosexuality.

This book is not unique; a number of other Christian books contain substantially the same message. Perhaps the book is important precisely because it demonstrates that acceptance of homosexuality is not unusual among Christians.

And just as Christians take different positions on homosexuality, there are a variety of Christian viewpoints on abortion and other social issues. It is a mistake to stereotype Christians as it is to stereotype any other group of people.

5.55



(Editor's note: This is the first half of a two part column by Dr. Blank, head of the U of I political science department. Blank is considered an expert in the field of human biomedical research.)

Recent advances in technology are transcending our ability to deal with them within traditional ethical and political contexts. Although technology has always required redefinition of issues and concepts, recent advances in genetics and biology require alteration of our most basic definitions of humanhood. It has been suggested that the history of technology demonstrates that it cannot for long remain a matter of choice for individuals or societies.

Daniel Callahan contends that it is difficult to think of any older technology that has not become mandatory, either by law, custom, or social structure. Therefore, any new technology should be judged with the assumption that it will soon pass from being a voluntary matter to becoming a socially enforced requirement. The need for reformulation of moral and legal positions on new developments before their widespread rise is more crucial now than ever before, because the changes are: (1) more fundamental in nature, (2) less likely to be reversible in the individual or in his descendants, and (3) changes in human nature itself. Although we can never go back, assessment of the risks and benefits of any technology becomes more essential as technology itself advances at unprecedented speed. Nowhere is this more true than in biomedical technology.

Recent technological innovations in human genetics and medicine, while offering new hope for many, have created ethical dilemmas more difficult and complex than any in the past. The possibility of indefinite artificial maintenance of life, new methods of creating as well as aborting life, improved prenatal diagnosis techniques, drug therapy and new applications of psychosurgery, are but a few of the rapidly advancing areas of technology. While each of these innovations promises to give us more control over our destiny and that of our offspring, they will force us into very serious moral binds.

It has been estimated that

technology brings ethical dilemmas

knowledge in human biology is doubling every two years; at a much faster rate than any other area of science. Each advance produces many new questions most of which are highly volatile. Terms such as eugenics, behavior modification, fetal research, and genetic engineering, automatically trigger highly emotional responses from many observers. of Nazi human Images experimentation are alluded to and terms of such as racism and genocide are frequently mentioned. Others condemn these efforts as attempts to play God or point to the dangers of tampering with human nature. Despite these emotional attacks, it appears likely that advances in biomedical technology will continue to accrue, probably at a faster rate than expected.

One example of this rapid rate of discovery is apparent in the work on embryo transplants and in vitro fertilization. In 1931, Huxley predicted in *Brave New World* that test-tube babies would come in about 600 years. In 1970 a group of experts were invited by the National Academy of Sciences to predict time frames for putting various theoretical innovations into practice. In updating Huxley, they estimated that it would be 1995 before fertilization of a human egg in vitro and implantation into a surrogate mother would occur. Within a year after their estimate, Steptoe and Edwards successfully fertilized a human egg in vitro, and in July 1978, this same British team succeeded in producing the first baby conceived in a test tube. The scope of coverage in the world press and the resulting controversy surrounding the birth of Louise Brown illustrates clearly the social implications of such applications of technology.

There are some who argue that various forms of biomedical research must be halted now because of their potential to disrupt current ethical and moral standards. Others suggest instead that we adjust our conceptions to the changing situation. As technology opens new doors, we must be willing to adapt. Just as our values and beliefs influence the acceptance or rejection of a particular technological application, so technology influences future values and options exercised.

Response

Betsy's disease

Editor,

Open letter to Betsy Brown: You made the serious mistake of writing some lies about a country I am proud to be one of the citizens of, and what is ridiculous was your writing about a country you only know by name. You said that the Libyan representative cannot acquaint you with the diversity of needs and interests of the developing nations and you were mistaken because the problem was not in his explanation but in your poor understanding.

Libya, as you said, opened a training base for volunteer anti-Israeli guerrillas, but you forgot about the billions of dollars sucked from the American people as taxes to be sent to Israel in the form of destructive arms of all kinds, and do not try to tell me that these arms were sent to help in establishing peace.

It is not only partly true, as you said, but it is the truth that the creation of the state of Israel dispossessed the native Arab Palestinians and everyone knows this, but you. You were afraid of the destruction of a nation of three million people, but you forgot another nation of more than this number living as refugees.

You talked about Libyan interference, but you again forgot about your American way to interfere in all foreign countries and tell me where I can find a bloody war or revolution or any political assassination without the American hands, money, and arms involved?

I think the groups from the U of I you talked about can tell you what Libya is and how the Libyans treated them.

Worst of all was your article which indicated you hate a country which never did you any harm and what hurt me was your talk about a representative who you will never reach in knowlege even if you live for a thousand years.

If you want to know anything about my black Africa, I can help you, but cannot clean your blood from this strange disease, hate.

Abdalla Daoud Saad Libyan Student, U of I

Pro-life's survey

Editor, Last semester Evangelical Pro-Life Organization took a random survey of students on campus concerning abortion. It was taken primarily for our own benefit, to know how people generally stood with regard to the issue, and how much they were informed. Several have asked us what the results were, so we thought we would oblige. We admit freely that it is only a rough reflection of student opinion.

opinion. We surveyed 282 people, approximately one third from the SUB, one third from the library, and one-third from the dorms. Out of these we chose 100 according to three criteria: sex, college, and class standing, frosh through grad, in appropriate percentage. 100 people is 1.4 percent of our campus. Gallup would have to survey 3,150,000 people to get the same percentage of this nation. We endeavored to concentrate not on the number, but on whether that number was representative.

The following two questions we thought were most significant: (1) Do you consider yourself to be Pro-Life or Pro-Choice? Pro-Life: Men 35 percent, Women 44 percent. Pro-Choice: Men 61 percent, Women 53 percent, Undecided: Men 4 percent, Women 3 percent. (2) Do you think abortion ought to be an issue? No: Men 42 percent, Women 43 percent. Yes: Men 56 percent, Women 57 percent. Undecided: Men 2 percent.

There were some interesting correlations, e.g. some Pro-Lifers did not think it should be an issue and some Pro-Choicers thought it should be an issue. Also it was interesting that more women were Pro-Life than men.

We were pleasantly surprised that there were so many who considered themselves Pro-Life, certainly more than we expected. We are also glad that so many of you have reinforced us by responding affirmatively to whether it ought to be an issue.

If you are interested in any more correlations, you may contact us. Heather Wilson 882-4383

Repent and relax

Editor, On Wednesday I had the pleasure of seeing Josh. After two weeks of advertising I was glad to find he really existed—I was beginning to doubt. The objective, logical arguments he presented were reassuring. After nearly two thousand years of advertising for Jesus, it was good to hear this hasn't been for nought. The countless wars and persecutions in the name of Christ were not in vain. Judgment day is well on the way. The holocaust is now only a button away. But do not fear death, unless of course, you haven't accepted the love of Jesus—then fear his wrath.

So repent and relax. The troubles pointed out by all those economists are not worthy of worry. Everything is beautiful. In fact, as Liebniz so correctly pointed out, "this is the best of all possible worlds." It must be if God is all powerful and all benevolent. So dear friends, rejoice in the glory of the Lord. Look at all the people who have found happiness in his love. Can all those people be wrong? Look at all the people who said no one could go to the moon—they were right, that was mirrorly a hoax, unlike the resurrection.

-more letters-

Craig Clark

Godly science

Editor,

112pm

1:30

There is something fishy going on in my Psychology 100 class.

Last week one of our teachers, Ray Paloutzian, asked the class if it would do him a favor by remaining in class and filling out a form. This seemed harmless enough, so I stayed. Some people left.

I was pretty upset when I got the form, which was full of statements I was supposed to agree or disagree with-statements like, "I don't find much satisfaction in private prayer with God," and "I don't get much personal strength and support from my God."

This week Paloutzian asked the students to fill out the same form again.

If Paloutzian is conducting some form of research, he has violated a basic rule: he has not read any consent forms aloud to his subjects (although he did say they could leave if they wanted to. Consent forms state that (1) information gleaned from the tests will remain confidential (2) the subject is free to back out at any time and (3) the test will not harm the subject. Since Paloutzian did not make these promises, is he free to break them?

Another thing which appalls me is the fact that the two psychology teachers have invited Josh McDowell to speak to our Friday lecture (today). Josh is a Christian evangelist who, as far as I can tell, has had no psychological training. Psychology claims to be a science; it seems hardly scientific, impartial or objective to invite such a biased speaker to lecture in a purportedly scientific class-unless the teachers have made arrangements to have someone representing the opposite view speak also.

I don't think teachers have any right to use a science class as a platform for their personal religious beliefs.

Name withheld

Comix not funny

Editor.

While reading the Argonaut last Friday I was quite surprised to find that the no joke comix strip suggested that some of the local Jesus Freaks appear to be self-righteous. After all these weeks, this pathetic comic strip has finally made an intelligent point.

In a college town that seems to abound with these self-righteous J.F.'s, we are continually bombarded with propaganda telling us how we must conform to their belief system in order to be "saved." We are also told that we must abandon our intellect and accept their ideas on faith, so that we can "know" we are right too.

It becomes apparent, however, through the use of such tactics as the no joke comix strip that these "believers" have neither faith nor intellect.

We could all sit around for ages and argue about who the hell is going to go. to heaven. But so what? If Christ were here he would be weeping for ALL of us, good Christians as well as the rest of us supposed heathens (Catholics, Moslems, Jews, non-believers, etc.).

But once again these Jesus Freaks know they are right and are going to feed us their slanted view of God's Word if they have to ram it down our throats with a pitchfork. Is nothing sacred?

It's perfectly logical to have no respect for others' view of God if you only employ a fourth grade level of moral reasoning. Perhaps some of these "Good Christians" should spend spring break in Idaho Falls consulting with their not-so-well liked cousins, the "Saints of Southern Idaho". Maybe then they could see just how vain they have come to be.

Is it not possible that God (assuming that He does exist) in his nature is much more forgiving, understanding and just than humans are able to comprehend, and will take care of all things in accordance with his love and wisdom? Not according to these "Good Christians." After all, they know they are right ("and Satan is laughing with delight").

Well, maybe they are right. I don't pretend to know all of the answers as they do. But if they are right, you can bet they will be waiting around in the next life to say that they told us so. God help them as well as us. Don Hite

P.S. Be watching for those fourth graders' sermons in the next Arg.

Default corrections

Editor,

The purpose of this letter is to clear up any possible misunderstanding created by the recent Argonaut article entitled "Defaulters Ripe for Criminal

Prosecution," (Friday, March 2, 1979). The article incorrectly implied that one can be criminally prosecuted for defaulting on a National Direct Student Loan (NDSL). As serious as the consequences of default are, (possible garnishment of wages or attachment of non-exempt property) criminal prosecution is not among them.

One can, of course, be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses or other criminal activity in connection with securing a student loan. Prosecution in such a case would be possible whether or not the individual was in default.

Anyone who is uncertain of their legal status in relation to student loans should consult an attorney

Neil Franklin College of Law Legal Aid Clinic

Money manners

Editor.

Upon my return to Moscow this semester, I've noticed quite a change in the local Christian movement. In Tuesday's Argonaut alone there were two continuous ads and more propaganda concerning "Josh.'

iously some of developed and money has been raised to profess the "WORD OF THE LORD!" As a matter of fact, I've seen quite a lot of literature circulating the campus, and have met more than one person who is wholeheartedly trying to save my soul.

My question concerns this flood of information. When I became interested in the so-called street movement (1974), we usually met. shared some songs, and I must admit, had a good time. But the focus of our attentions wasn't on how many

heathens we could save, but how many humans we could help.

Unfortunately, this isn't where Moscow's Christians seem to be focusing their interests. Granted, as in any organiztion, membership is a concern. But Christians here have made it the only visible concern. Instead of paying \$27 to share a verse that anyone who wanted to could read in the Bible, why not invest it into CARE, or locally to the Big Brother program? Instead of dressing up some guy as an insect and have him distract studiers at the SUB, why wasn't that, (or similar) energy spent raising money for the Peace Corps, or taking that little brother on a bike ride? I think their priorities have to be evaluated. If more Christians are the sole purpose. so be it. If not, how about a little less propaganda and more action.

Tim Arnold

Campus spuds

Editor,

Most women on this campus will not take this letter seriously, but I will have you know that I am very serious in writing it. Many people have prejudices, but there is one that is shared by all men on this campus. It is the prejudice against obese women. Whatever happened to the day when I could walk down the sidewalk and not have to go into the street to avoid a wide load?

Obesity is no one's fault but your own. I would think you would have more respect for yourselves. It is unhealthy, grotesquely ugly, and just downright disgusting. You women don't know how depressing it is for a man to look around the room at a social function and see 75 sets of overweight buttocks staring him in the face. It's enough to make you sick!

According to a national survey conducted by the H.E.W., the average weight of a college woman is 125 pcunds. According to a recent survey taken on the U of I campus, the average weight of a woman is 150 pounds. There are 2,500 women enrolled here at U of I. This means that there is an extra 67,500 pounds or 33.75 tons of unsightly fat. Believe it or not, this converts to 62,5000,000 BTUs of energy going to waste. Comparatively, this is enough energy to run your 5-horse power ride lawn mower for 5000 hours.

I hope you women take this seriously and lose this 33.75 tons of fat because it means extra food for the starving people of this world. So let's get to work girls and lose that excess tonnage.

Wayne Miller

PEANUT?

Children and a state of the second second

Nuts on peanuts Editor,

Dissection of a peanut"-Today class, we shall examine a peanut! We begin first by looking at the outer shell. Here we see a fine display, all arranged in a neat and orderly fashion. It is a continuous layer which has holes or cracks, and so, we may perceive that this is a fine, wholesome specimen.

Ah, but note, class, that there are two more distinctions that the outer shell displays. Yes, Andrew, that is the first one! The shell, altough it is not permeated, is covered, literally, with bumps, and so we must deduct that

smoothness is not one of its outstanding qualities. But who can tell me the other characteristic? Very good, Jericho, you have brought out the question which must be found at this point. How easily can this beautiful shell be broken and how much pressure must be applied to crack it open?

As you see class, I am now exerting pressure upon the shell and again as you can see, I do need to exert pressure but that the resistance is not so strong that I cannot break it with the use of just my hand. So, we must assume that the shell has some outward strength but all in all can be considered relatively weak! But let us go on, we must now examine the insides of our specimen to determine what this shell contains. Note that upon breaking open this shell, we have discovered а remarkable characteristic: the peanut shell is divided in half and we have what appears to be two distinct seed-like items encased within the frame. We shall at this point refer to each of the seed-like items as "nuts." Now, let's procede to describe these two nuts to see what significance they have. What have you to add, Harold? You say that one looks different than the other, but how so? The one on the right is more whole, uniform, better colored and looks more appetizing? That is interesting! Yes, Teddy? Oh, you think the one on the left is of better quality! It is, you say, smoother, less sharp and much more of a pleasant color so that you think it is more tantalizing. Hmm! OK, what do you think, Smith? Yes, that is definitely something to notice. Smith says that, no matter which one looks best, the main thing to distinguish is that the two do not seem to be connected in any way at all. So, may we deduce that these two "nuts" are split and that they will never come together as one. Also, I think we may safely assume that the peanut has tried to merge the two but has found this to be too difficult. OK, it has been hinted at that this speciman is meant for consumption, and so it is. At this time let us as a class decide if we should eat this particular peanut, knowing what we know so far. Alright, I shall now crunch and blend the peanut so that we may all sample its taste. Everyone come up now to taste this specimen. Now we shall find out whether the taste was good or bad. Well, it seems that Bert is the only one that thinks the taste is pleasurable. I will taste it now and describe to you my evaluation. I think I agree with the class concensus, for in the process of chewing it is not so bad but upon swallowing I notice a souring taste and I would say that it must be labeled as "bad". The question is now: Is it the peanut that is bad or is it some other factor which has soured this specimen? Is it the way it has been cultivated and grown, was it the environment it was placed in, or could it be that we the pickers have just made a bad judgment in picking this particular specimen? That, maybe, cannot be answered, so we will turn to the final and ultimate question, which you will be allowed to ponder over for awhile, and then I will ask you to give me your answers on the next test. SHOULD WE, AFTER THIS EXPERIENCE EAT ANOTHER

2

Darrell G. Coleman

. Third and Main: revitalizing downtown

by Cary Hegreberg

"Progress just doesn't come very fast, but I think we're going to see some changes in downtown Moscow within the

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next year," said Moscow city planner Richard Fryhling. Fryhling said Moscow's

downtown revitalization was rated as the number one project in the state by the Development Economic Administration.

The future of downtown Moscow has been a concern in the community for "about

eight or nine years," he said, but he indicated the Third and Main project held last summer may have been what spurred people's interest and initiated action.

Several months after the Third and Main discussions, Moscow received a \$24,000 planning grant to study

downtown shopping and parking needs. Major emphasis of the current study is on how Moscow should react to the impact the new Palouse Empire Mall will have on retail businesses. The 225,000 sq. ft. mall is located on the Pullman highway and is scheduled to open next fall, with the exception of several stores that will open in 1980.

William Lee, director of the

study from San Franciscobased Economics Research

Associates, recently told chamber of commerce members the new mall will reverse shopping trends in this area.

Lee said the mall will draw people from several counties and people will stay home to do their shopping rather than drive to Spokane or Lewiston.

Third and Main was a weeklong series of discussions sponsored last summer by the Downtown Retailers Association to involve members of the community in shaping the future of downtown Moscow.

Although many ideas and concepts were presented at the Third and Main discussions, one dominant theme seemed to prevail throughout: "Let's keep Moscow's small town character."

The discussions produced two basic plans to improve the downtown district.

One plan involved closing one lane on each side of Main Street, providing parallel parking. All truck traffic would be diverted to Jackson Street. An underground parking garage would also be constructed on Jackson and alley store fronts would be encouraged for businesses with back entrances facing

Jackson. In addition, a cultural development and community center would be located where the old post office now stands.

The other plan provided for construction of the townhouses and low-rise apartments on Almon Street

between Sixth and Third St. Friendship Square would be extended by closing Fourth St. and an underground parking garage would be constructed nearby. The plan also suggested a multi-story recreation park to be located somewhere off Main St.

Both plans included the

formation of a downtown development corporation, planting trees and shrubs on Main, and constructing bike paths to the university.

Those plans haven't been forgotten or laid asiae, according to Jeanette Driskell, a learning resource specialist on campus who compiled and edited all the results of the 3rd and Main discussions.

Driskell said the results of the 3rd and Main discussions are being carried on by several separate interest groups. A "fairly active" group is working with

downtown redevelopment ideas, she said, and another group dealing with the old post office has appointed someone to work with the city council concerning the future of the now vacant building.

Not only did the project bring about a "unanimous sense of the future of Moscow," Driskell said, "Third and Main cost less than having one expert come in."

In terms of that the project was worthwhile," she said, "it made people aware of a concensus in Moscow and of what can be done."

Professionals study heart anatomy

Medical professionals will look at the normal anatomy and physiology of the heart in a workshop sponsored by the Washington-Alaska-Montana-Idaho Regional Medical Program's U of I division and the North Idaho Consortium for Health Education Inc. March 20 at the U of I Student Health Center.

The workshop will begin at 9 a.m. and end at 5 p.m. with a one hour no-host lunch break. education Continuing

recognition will be given for completing the workshop. Geared toward nurse

practitioners, registered nurses, licensed practical nurses and other interested professionals, the workshop will include a lecture and a session. laboratory session. Participants will study the electrical conduction system of the heart, the definitions of systole and dyastole, the sounds of the heart, their clinical significance and cardiac output.

Dr. Victor P. Eroschenko, assistant professor of anatomy for the WAMI program at U of I and M.C. Presol, a registered nurse and current director of NICHE, will instruct at the workshop.

Participants must preregister by Tuesday. The fee for NICHE members is \$5 and \$15 for non-members. More information and preregistration is available at the Continuing Education Building, 882-9186.

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8 Friday, March 9, 1979 The family tree

Searching for roots becoming popular hobby for Americans a hobby entwined with obsession, meshed with philosophy

by Mark Crane

Alex Haley, author of *Roots*, has a lot of company these days. Genealogy, the study of family pedigrees, has become one of the most popular hobbies in America.

Linda Thomas, a graduate of Brigham Young University who worked her way through college by doing genealogical research says that doing family research can become an obsession. "You get a taste of the feeling that they (ancestors) are more than just names on paper. You want to learn about them. The harder someone is to find the more you get into it.

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Thomas, working in connection with the Office of Continuing Education, teaches classes in basic genealogical research in America, England and Wales. Since these courses were first offered last winter, 70 people have enrolled.

One of those is Elliot Marshall, a junior majoring in business and finance.

"A lot of my friends see me leaving at night for the class, and they wonder what's going on," says Marshall. "Half of them think I'm taking gynecology."

Marshall says he is lucky to be a descendant of several royal lines from Wales. Royal pedigrees, he says, are often the only ones in existence. One of Marshall's ancestors was a sheriff from Wales, named Baron Lewis Owen.

"He (the Baron) was responsible for putting 80 bandits to death," says Marshall. "But he was eventually ambushed. They found him dead with over 30 wounds in his body."

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, have been searching out their ancestors since the church was organized in 1830. Thomas says the LDS Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City is the world's largest repository of genealogical records. Boyd Wilden an instructor

Boyd Wilden, an instructor at the U of I LDS Institute, says "Mormon people believe strongly in the family. They believe that the family is a unit that can exist eternally. We do genealogy to identify and preserve family ties."

Jack Handly, a senior majoring in plant protection, who also teaches genealogy in LDS Sunday School, says that Mormons are also encouraged to write their own individual life stories. "If you have written your personal history, your kids will be able to look back and see that you went through the same things they are experiencing," says Handly.

Now increasing numbers of



non-Mormons are looking for their ancestors. Last May, several members

of Linda Thomas' class organized the Palouse Genealogical Society. Dorothy Schell, secretary, says, "We are doing really well. We have 30 or 35 members."

Richard Beck, associate director of the U of I Library, is one of the society's members. In an effort to help beginners Beck helped publish a library guide for gene alogical research. This booklet, says Beck, lists resources for genealogists. "It gives people a starting place and saves our staff a lot of time," Beck says.

Iva Tiave, a junior majoring in physical education, was born in Hawaii, but her father is from Samoa. She said she became interested in doing genealogy through a class at the LDS Institute. Last summer Tiave traveled to Samoa as part of a studyabroad program.

"I'm named after a village in western Samoa," says Tiave. "I went to that village and found a man who knows my father. He turned out to be my great uncle. It was like my own episode of 'Roots.'"

Ann Foster, a senior

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Moscow

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majoring in wildlife resources, said she started doing , genealogical work after reading a book that explained how to get started. Now she has traced her mother's line , back to 16th century Ireland.

"One of my relatives was killed in the Irish Revolution," says Foster. "He was one of the leaders, I think, because there is still a statue of him somewhere."

Joan Morris, a local LDS , church member and genealogist, remembers her grandfather as an accomplished story teller."He was always telling us that he was a descendent of Daniel Boone," says Morris. "We figured it was just another tall tale. Then last year my sister and I discovered, by accident, that grandpa was a direct descendent of Daniel Boone's th brother, Edward."

Ellis Burcaw, director of the University Museum, says that he sees some philosophical value in searching out family pedigrees. "In our society the individual is looking for something to hang on to and identify with. Genealogy can be a sort of substitute for not having been able to live with and know one's ancestors. It gives continuity to life," says Burcaw.





Local Greeks live down Animal House image

by Kim Compton

Visions of John Belushi swallowing whole squares of jello and gaily smashing empty beer cans against his forehead must crowd the minds of many high schoolers now eagerly preparing for college.

Belushi played the role of a fraternity gorilla in the highly popular movie, Animal House. The movie spoofed the "Greek" side of college life, insinuating that students who forsook scholastic endeavors for wild parties and women were happier for it.

While the movie and television subsequent may give imitations fraternities and sororities a boost, the nationwide Greeks-as they are often called-don't need it. They're

doing well on their own. Fraternities and sororities peaked after World War II as servicemen returned to college and attracted women with them. But the post-Vietnam War era produced an opposite effect a decade ago.

Liberal thought radicalized the colleges, and campus critics hailed the decline of the Greek way of life. Times have changed, though, and sentiment has come full circle. Fraternities and sororities,

on the upswing for several years now, owe their renewed life to their adaptability to change

U of I's Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity is a good example of the changes that have taken place over the past several years for hundreds of similar houses.

The fraternity began its membership decline in the early '70's and continued on a downward spiral until the spring of 1975 when a drug problem arose. In a drastic move, the house's Board of Control, made up of 12 alumni, threw out 12 of the 15 members living in the house.

The board moved quickly during the summer, with the aid of the University Interfraternity Council and National TKE organization, and recruited eight members and 35 new pledges for fall semester, all freshmen and sophomores.

The number of students living in the house has since increased to 56.

Redinger said to rebuild the house, priorities had to be changed. In 1974, before the

drug bust, the house had a cumulative grade point average of 1.2. Last year, its GPA was 2.78, fifth on campus among the 18 fraternities.

"We placed more emphasis on scholarship because, after all, that's what you're here for and that's what we're looking for, we wanted a lot more dedicated students. If you want to play around, you should go somewhere else to do it," he explained.

Redinger was quick to point out that the house doesn't focus all of its attention on academics, but tries to give its members a balanced mixture of educational, recreational and social activites.

'Hazing' was done away with because it was too dangerous, Redinger said. "It just killed too many pledges," he said, recalling an incident five years ago in which a TKE pledge from Washington State University died of pneumonia and exposure after being left out in the country with nothing on but underwear.

Charlie Peterson, an ag science professor who has been on the TKE Board of Control for about 30 years, said he sees cycles occurring where the Greek system grows and wanes in popularity. He added it's just about as strong now as he's ever seen it.

He attributed the problems of the early '70's to poor student attitude but now foresees continued growth for the fraternities and sororities. "The young people today want to be associated with something that is good and constructive, and that's why things are going so well," he explained.

Pitman, Bruce interfraternity council advisor for the university, was equally confident of the Greek system's continued growth. He noted that 360 male students were pledged to fraternities last year, a 24 percent increase over the previous year. The houses are currently 94 to 95 percent filled to capacity.

He felt this was partially due to some changes in the rush procedure. There was more control exerted over the use of alcohol and more visitations by high school juniors and seniors to the university.

Although Idaho already has fraterniti

sororities, there are others knocking at the door. Pitman said there are currently five new women's groups and six new men's groups that would like to locate on the U of I campus but have thus far been denied permission.

The Greek system, with its sophisticated rush program, is great recruiter for the a university as well, he pointed out. That's why U of I is able to spend so much less on student recruitment than

either Boise State University or Idaho State University.

Pitman said the other schools realize fraternities and sororities are excellent recruiters and are currently taking steps to improve the situations on their campuses. BSU is soliciting fraternities, while ISU is offering to hand over free land for of Greek construction Houses.

Reflecting on the recent

"Animal House" movie and the new TV sitcoms dealing with Greek life, Pitman said, "I honestly was concerned about what effect that would have on us. But I realized

some of them are so dumb and absurd that most people realize it really can't be like that. And I think it's had a good effect. It has raised the awareness of people that this is a living option. We'll see next spring."

up or down it costs the

the artificial surface from 3-M

company six years ago, 3-M

estimated the surface would

last about ten years, Chavez

said. He noted, the turf is in

good shape now, "but we

don't know how fast it will

deteriorate in the next few

replaced at today's prices,

When the U of I purchased

Turf to be unrolled for spring football

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university about \$600.

The annual chore of rolling out the artificial turf at the Kibbie -ASUI dome will begin at 6 a.m. April 2, according to Ed Chavez, dome manager.

Even if no repair work is needed on the turf, it still takes about six hours and from eight to ten men to unroll and secure the turf, Chavez said.

When the turf was rolled up last fall "it was in good shape," he said, but the tremendous physical strain to unroll it again occasionally causes the turf to tear or rip and it must be repaired. The amount of time needed to unroll the turf depends a lot on how much repair work is needed, Chavez said.

Each time the turf is rolled

Summer session gets funding cuts

Summer session at the U of I will be funded at about twothirds the level of the 1978 program and students may have problems finding the classes they want, according to Paul Kaus, director of summer sessions.

and College deans department chairmen are currently working to define their programs and class should schedules be distributed in early April, Kaus said. But a copy should be available for viewing in the Summer Sessions Office by March 22, he added.

Since summer salaries come from the fiscal 1980 budget, the summer program is the first to be affected by

"uncertainty." budgeting However, we have made a very conscientious and serious maintain effort to а reasonably well-balanced program," Kaus said.

After the turf is down spring football practice will begin, but general recreation hours "will remain pretty much the same." After April 2 the dome will be reserved for football and track teams between 3 and 5 p.m. However, once the floor is down, field sports like soccer will replace the court sports such as tennis.









10 Friday, March 9, 1979 Sports Women's intramurals survey searches for interests

By Marty Renzhofer

The intramural office issued a survey Thursday to find out what attitudes women have about intramurals.

According Bob to director of Whitehead, intramurals and campus recreation, the intramural office wants to find out where women's intramurals is at.

'We have 2,900 women at university, said the

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Whitehead, "and 1,700 of them are living off campus. have very little We participation from off campus students in intramurals, and we want to find out why.'

The survey will run until spring break. Women can pick up the survey at Women's Health and and Education Building, the library, the SUB, the Women's Center and the intramural office in Memorial Gym, he

Hebrews 2:13

"I didn't feel comfortable about the way we're putting out the survey," said Whitehead. "We don't have many people to stand around the tables and make sure people fill out the survey. I'd like at least 1,000 women to fill out the survey.

This semester the women's men's and intramural programs are combining for the first time, and there have been problems.

According to Whitehead. changes in women's intramural scheduling weren't reported to the intramural office. As a result, conflicting events have occurred, and persons calling the intramural office to find when a team was playing and where have been given wrong information.

Whitehead thinks the conflicts result from a lack of experience on the women's part in working with an intramural office.

"They're so used to doing things on their own, that they forget to keep this office informed," said Whitehead. "What we need," he said, "is for the sports managers of the women's events to still run things, but for scheduling to be made in this office. That would cut down on a lot of the confusion."

Whitehead added that one of the problems was lack of an "indoctrination meeting." But next year he will try to see everything runs a little smoother, he said.

The survey is also a way to find out what interest women have in different activities.

There are 48 different sports on the survey for a selection of what women would like.

University women now have 11 events from which to choose, according to Whitehead. That is a low number considering that most universities have from 18-20 intramural offerings, he said.

"We are very low in the number of women's activities," said Whitehead, and the survey will help the university rectify the problem. "We would like to have all the forms filled out just before the start of spring break. That way, we will have the information we need," he said.

Whitehead said if this survey doesn't work out, he will keep doing it until he receives the response he wants.







A Washington State University player avoids a pick-off throw from a Vandal pitcher during yesterday's Banana Belt action in Lewiston. The Cougars went on to defeat the U of I 8-4. Photo by Rick Steiner.



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Soccer joust set for WSU

by Sam Wear

Three U of I soccer teams will be at Pullman over the weekend for the fourth annual Washington State University



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Indoor Soccer Tournament.

With more than thirty teams expected to compete in the tournament, competition is to be at its best since the 1976 inaugural year. Schools from Oregon, Idaho, Montana Washington and scheduled to participate.

Characterized by a much more rapid pace, the slimmed down six-man teams add a new dimension to traditional soccer with its 11-man team.

Compared to the traditional 45 minute half the six-a-side tournament has only a 15minute half.

The game is a test of individual stamina and endurance as fewer players compete on a playing area almost identical to a normal soccer field. The scoring pace remains about the same, and

(Continued on page 11)

Bowlers out of the gutter

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Most people on campus aren't even aware there is a university bowling team, but there is; and it seems to be doing pretty well.

The organization does not receive university funding so is technically called a club. The "club" however, does receive some financial help from the ASUI Recreation Board and the SUB gameroom.

Leo Stephens, player-coach of the team and gameroom manager, said the team competes on an intercollegiate level with some schools that classify bowling as a varsity sport. "We're not quite so fortunate," he said. "Most of our expenses are paid out of the bowlers' own pockets."

This year, \$5,000 from the gameroom budget went to help pay travel expenses for the men's and women's bowling teams and to send pool and foosball players to a tournament in Corvallis, Ore., Stephens said. The pool player took second place, he added, "which is actually pretty good."

The men's bowling team tries to attend four tournaments each semester, Stephens said. In December the team bowled in a

Soccer-

(Continued from page 10)

replacements enter the game more frequently, while the tempo of the game remains fast and demanding from one end of the field to the other.

Sporting a well-seasoned squad, the U of I will attempt to recover the first prize trophy it lost to WSU in the championship game last spring. In the tournament's three-year existence, the Moscow school has received no lower than second place, coming in second in 1978 and 1976 and grabbing first place honors in 1977.

Maintaining a very respectable low profile within the athletic spectrum at the U of I, the soccer club has built a reputation in the Northwest. A member of the Pacific tournament at Showboat Lanes in Las Vegas, Nev., "which is probably one of the largest collegiate bowling tournaments in the country," he said. Of the 107 teams that competed in that tournament, Idaho finished 14th and averaged "one pin under 200."

The men's team also took second place behind Washington State University in a tournament held earlier in the year at WSU. "We've got some good teams in this region," Stephens said. "WSU is one of the best teams in the nation, and, realistically, we're usually neck and neck with them. Our men's team average is around 180, and lately around 185."

There are currently 22 names on the men's roster, but only six bowlers travel to tournaments, Stephens said. "Our whole program is geared around 30 students."

The women's bowling team is part of that figure. Between five and seven women participate with the team, Stephens said. Last year the women's athletic department dropped women's bowling as a sport, "and we picked it up as a part of our program," he said. "We're looking to have a real strong women's team next year."

(Continued on page 16)

Intercollegiate

Soccer League, the U of I cruised to an 8-2 record and a tie for first place in the league's 1978 fall season. Though the NISL does not carry a spring schedule, the U of I is scheduled to compete in a Boise soccer tournament April 21-22. Many U of I members also compete in the summer North Idaho Soccer

Northwest

League. Action is slated to begin this evening with all games scheduled for the WSU field house. The tournament is a single-elimination. Thus, pairings and times are to be made up as the tournament progresses. Competition will continue all-day Saturday and through Sunday morning, with the championship game to be held Sunday afternoon.

Sports Shorts

Friday March 9—Saturday March 10

Baseball—U of I at Banana Belt Tournament—Harris and Bengal Field—Lewiston

Swimming—Women swimmers at nationals Reno, Nevada Track and Field—Men tracksters at NCAA indoor track and field championships Detroit, Michigan

Gymnastics—Û of I women at regionals—Corvallis, Oregon

Soccer-U of I soccer at Pullman

Sunday March 11

Blue Mountain Rugby—vs. Ritzville, 1 p.m. Wallace Complex Fields

Baseball-Banana Belt Tournament-Lewiston

Soccer-U of I at WSU, six-man tournament



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2. ARE ALL DRUGS AVAILABLE GENERICALLY?

Unfortunately, no. While a drug is covered by a patent, the law forbids generic manufacture. When the patent expires, the drug is usually available as generic, if demand is great enough. Hodgins now stocks over 100 generic products, and our line is expanding. It includes drugs for high blood pressure, allergies, gout and thyroid deficiencies as well as many antibiotics, antidepressants, cough preparations and lax-atives.

3. WHY DO GENERIC DRUGS COST LESS?

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4. ARE ALL GENERIC PRODUCTS EQUAL TO NAME BRAND PRODUCTS?

No! Just as in any industry, not every manufacturer has high standards of quality. Because quality and consistency are so important in drugs, we at Hodgins choose our generic products carefully. If we don't trust the product, we won't use it.

5. HOW DO I GET MY PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED WITH A GENERIC PRODUCT?

If you get a new prescription, ask your doctor if he/she will sign the "generic permitted" line now on prescriptions. If you have a prescription on file and want to switch to the generic equivalent, we will be happy to check with your physician.

6. WHAT IF MY PRESCRIPTION IS ONLY AVAILABLE AS A SINGLE BRAND NAME PRODUCT? HOW CAN I SAVE

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Friday, March 9, 1979 **11**



10 Friday, March 9, 1979,

Entertainment-Student directed plays offer variety of drama

by Susanne Neville-Smith

Those who enjoy live-stage productions have the opportunity to see two very different dramas through Sunday, March 11.

Two U of I student-directed one-act plays will be presented in the U-Hut Studio Theatre at 8 p.m. March 9 and 10 and at 6:30 p.m. March 11.

Jim Hoekje is director of the first play, "Krapp's Last Tape," a Samuel Beckett work



that examines the self identity problem of an old man. Norman Scrivner, who does a good job of holding the oneman play together, portrays an old man, who through the use of annually recorded tapes, analyzes his youth with pain, regret and anger. Scrivner is a sophomore theatre arts major. Dave Lewis is the director of the second one-act play,

Two nervous hit-men, Ben and Gus, portrayed by Tom Costello and Paul Horner, argue during a scene from the production of "The Dumb Waiter" which runs at the the U-Hut through Sunday. Friday and Saturday's plays begin at 8 p.m. and Sunday's at 6:30 p.m. Photo by Jim Johnson.

with very special guest March 17th **Performing Arts Coliseum** TICKETS, *6 & *7 Reserved, available at: Puilman: Moscow: **Coliseum Box Office** U OF I SUB Paradise Records & Plants

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Album Advance

KUID-FM 91.7 "The Albums at 9"

Friday, March 9-Peter Rowan, "Peter Rowan" Saturday, March 10-Elvis Costello and the Attractions, "Armed Forces'

Sunday, March 11—Mongo Santa Maria, "Red Hot" Monday, March 12—UFO, "Strangers In the Night"

KUOI-FM 89.3 MHz "Preview '79" nightly at 10:05

Friday, March 9—Frank Zappa, "Sheik Yerbouti"

Saturday, March 10—Queen, "Jazz" Sunday, March 11—Bill Evans Trio, "Crosscurrents" Monday, March 12—Brian Eno, "Music For Films" Tuesday, March 13-Muddy Waters, "Muddy Mississippi Waters Live"

Wednesday, March 14—Peter Lang, "Back to the Wall" Thursday, March 15—Chrome, "Alien Soundtracks" ***Made Possible by the Gramophone.



A banana fetish that leaves the old man feeling guilty later, engulfs him in his scene from "Krapp's Last Tape," playing this weekend at the U-Hut. The old man is played by Norman Scrivner. Admission to the student directed plays is free. Photo by Jim Johnson.

Symphony orchestra sets concert

The Washington State University Symphony Orchestra Tuesday will present the Pacific Northwest premiere performance of Dimitri Shostakovich's "Tenth Symphony."

The 8 p.m. concert, which is open to the public without charge in Kimbrough Concert Hall, will be the symphony's only full concert of the season.

program is Smetana's 19th century symphonic poem, "Vysehrad." These two works will represent the Slavic repertoire on the program.

A

conducted by Scott Mather, a graduate student in music. Martin-Beatus Meier, musical director of WSU orchestras, will conduct the other numbers.



Ozone rock concert tonight at SUB

A progressive country rock group, The Rocky Mountain Ozone Band, will present a concert tonight.

The concert, scheduled to begin at 9 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom, will feature country sounds developed through the use of the dobro, fiddle and banjo as well as guitar works. In addition to original songs, the group will do renditions of pieces done by such groups as Commander Cody, New Riders of the Purple Sage, and the Marshall Tucker Band.

The group is made up of musicians from throughout the Pacific Norhtwest and is preparing to cut an album next month.

Advance tickets are priced at \$3 each and are available at the SUB information desk, the Moscow Mule and Mort's club. Tickets at the door are \$5.

The concert is sponsored by Second Winds Production in cooperation with ASUI and Dr. Tooth Unlimited.

Cat Ballou' and 'Little Rascals' showing at SUB

Cat Ballou, an academy award winning film starring Jane Fonda and Lee Marvin will be shown Friday at 7 and 9 p.m. in the Borah Theatre. This hilarious western comedy costs \$1.

"Bored of Education," a Little Rascals short, will be shown. Refreshments will be available.

Lee Marvin, riding his inebriated palamino, won an Academy Award as best actor for his performance as the drunkest gunfighter in the West. Jane Fonda stars as the irrepressible Cat Ballou, a once demure schoolteacher gone outlaw. Her partners in revenge are a cattle rustler who is a sex nut, a parson who

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE

is a train robber and an Indian who is "almost" Jewish. The film is sponsored by Women in Communication Inc.





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14 Friday, March 9, 1979 Ballet Folk's national tour nearing end of fourth season

Now mid-way in its fourth national tour, Ballet Folk Company is about to begin performances in Washington, D.C.

The company left Moscow on Jan. 30 to give give performances in Nevada, New Mexico and Texas. After performances in Florida and Washington, D.C., the group will continue its tour through the end of March performing in Virginia, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

Following its national

tour, Ballet Folk will return to Idaho and begin touring its home state with performances in Moscow on April 13 and 14. The company will then perform at Mountain Home, Boise, Emmett, Fort Hall and

Firth. Ballet Folk is currently searching for a new director to replace George Montague, former associate director of Ballet Folk, who left the company in February.

Montague will continue to choreograph for Ballet Folk on a part time basis.

Animated film creator here Monday

Animator Bob Gardiner, creator of the Academy Award winning short film "Closed Mondays" and a host of other innovative animated works, will show his stuff Monday at U of I.

He will give presentations 11 a.m. in Home Economics Building room 12 and 8 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom. The presentations will include short films, discussions of techniques, a hologram, music and a dash of Gardiner's philosophy.

Gardiner's visit is sponsored by the College of Art and Architecture, the ASUI and the School of Communication.

Gardiner has traded in the conventional animator's drawing board for clay and sculpting tools. Calling himself 'plasticine а sculptimator," Gardiner animates miniature clay sculptures rather than twodimensional figures.

"Bob's clay characters seem real. Well, not quite real, but hauntingly human," film maker George Hood wrote in an article for American Cinematographer.

Gardiner will bring with him a broad sampling of his work, including "Closed Mondays." The eight minute short, which Gardiner sculpted and Will Vinton

Record Sale Save up to half the price Classical Jazz Pop **Stereo LP Albums Specially Priced** From **\$1.98** to **\$8.98**

The Outdoor Orientation Program Is Looking For Leaders

The New Student Outdoor Orientations Program is looking for students to lead trips for incoming students in the fall. Responsibilities include organizing an outdoor trip somewhere in Idaho, attending four meetings in the Spring, and two more at the end of the semester.

The leaders should be well acquainted with Idaho, Moscow, and the University. Leaders will not only organize and lead a trip but act as a resource person for new students to Moscow and the university.

Our 1st meeting will be:

Thursday, March 15

5:00 p.m. Silver Room in the SUB



photographed, won the 1974 Academy Award for best animated short subject.

It depicts a wino who stumbles into a closed art museum. To the trespasser's distress, the art classics-all rendered in clay-come to life. Some of them talk about their creators. Usuallyinanimate objects metamorphose and pull surprising antics.

The first time a closeup of the main character is shown, a strange silence usually falls over the audience. The clay face seems 'life-like,' almost human, unlike anything animated you've seen before," Hood wrote.

Monday's presentation also will include the opening

segment for a Rolling Stone magazine TV special, done in a Rainier beer 1978; commercial produced in 1975; and a hologram, among many other features.

"As children, we used to draw 'still lifes' and whoever drew the best banana got to eat it," Gardiner wrote in a short background piece.

'I began to sculpt the same characters I'd always drawn. Then I filmed the sculptures. Now, I feel I've put more personal time and had more personal success with clay animation than anyone else I can think of, which is where I must have wanted to be.

"Soon I'll be and still using kindergarten clay.'

presented at 8 p.m. in the Hartung

Theatre. Admission is \$2.75 The Dumb Waiter and Krapp's

Last Tape two student directed one act plays will be presented at 8 p.m. in the U-Hut Theatre.

Moscow-Pullman Jewish Community will hold a Purim

celebration for adults and children

at 2 p.m. at Bershatsky's, S.W. 525

information or rides call Mary Loewus at 332-4047 or Joan

Bread for the World will meet at 7 p.m. at Campus Christian Center.

King Rockhill, director of the Rural Ministry Resources, will speak on "The Producers' Perspective." The Bread for the

World filmstrip will be shown at 6:30 p.m. Methodist Student Fellowship will

meet at 5 p.m. at Campus Christian Center. The group is

sponsored by the mainline churches of Moscow and is open

to all students. The Dumb Waiter and Krapp's

Last Tape, two student directed one-act plays will be presented at 6:30 p.m. in the U-Hut Theatre.

Outdoor Program will meet at noon to discuss upcoming events and activities in the SUB

basement. Dr. Lalia Boone will present a

lecture on "Classical Place Names in the U.S." at 7:30 p.m. in the Administration Building, room

318. The sponsoring group is Eta

Moscow Toastmasters will meet at Johnnies Cafe at 6:15 for a dinner

Monday, March 12...

Sigma Phi.

Tuesday, March 13 ...

For

Cityview in Pullman.

Admission is free.

Sunday, March 11...

Muneta at 882-3648.

Future Features Friday, March 9... Women's Center will host Barbara Meldrum as a guest speaker at Donation is \$2 per person. Arms and the Man will be

noon.

The Dumb Waiter and Krapp's Last Tape two student directed one-act plays will be presented at the U-Hut at 8 p.m. Admission is free.

Arms and the Man will be presented at 8 p.m. in the Hartung Theatre. Admission is \$2.75. Rockabilly Boogle begins at 8 p.m.

at the Moose Lodge. A KUOI-FM benefit dance, featured also will be fun, games and drinks. Donation is \$2 per person. The Rocky Mountain Ozone Band

will present a concert in the SUB Ballroom at 9 p.m. Advance tickets are \$3 and \$5 at the door. Tickets are available at the SUB information desk, Moscow Mule and Mort's Club.

Josh McDowell will speak in the SUB ballroom at 7 p.m. Admission is free.

Society of Professional Journalists will meet at noon in the SUB Russett Room. Professor Florence Heffron will speak on the Federal Freedom of Information Act and its relation to newspersons.

Saturday, March 10 ...

Orienteering Club will meet at 9 a.m. at Hellsgate State Park, Lewiston for an orienteering meet. Freestyle and score courses will be offered. Registration will be in Memorial Gym. Free refreshments.

Coffee House will meet in the SUB Vandal Lounge. At 8 p.m. is open mike; 9 p.m. Mary Meyers will do contemporary folk; 10 p.m. Jerome Mayfield will read black literature, and at 10:30 p.m. Bob Payton will do old time banjo and guitar works. Rockabilly Boogle begins at 8 p.m.

in the Moose Lodge. A KUOI-FM benefit dance, featured also will be fun, drinks and games.





Friday, March 9, 1979 15

HOLY SHIT ! LOOK AT)

OH GEE

THAT !!

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7. JOBS

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Summer jobs available. Several openings all positions. Camp Neewahlu, Couer d'Alene Lake. WSI, Sr. Life needed. Contact Kit 882-2873 (evenings).

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13. PERSONALS

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Lewiston Electrolysis offers permanent hair removal and facial firm skin care—deep cleaning acne—blackheads and toning enlarged pores and muscle tone, 743-0965.

14. ANNOUNCEMENTS

\$25.00 cash prize for the best cover design to be used on "The Plant and Soil Scientist." This informative publication explains exciting work of our professors and graduate students in plant and soil science at the University of Idaho. Submit entries by March 26th on a 8 1/2 x 11" backing to Agricultural Science, 328 with name and number. Please incorporate title. Questions—call 882-0427.

Opening of **Kent's** Office Machine Service Center. Repair all makes. Specializing in **IBM Selectrics**, 425 Lewis, 882-3512. Open 8-5, M-F.

16., **LOST AND FOUND** Lost: pair brown glasses in blue case. Call Alisa, 882-0684.

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In a short meeting Wednesday night, the ASUI Senate moved one step closer to filling the vacant seats on ASUI boards.

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The senators passed the appointments of the Recreation Board manager and six board members by unanimous consent. This leaves openings on the Athletic Advisory Board, the Housing Advisory Board and the Activity Center Board, which are in the process of changing. Bills eliminating the Housing Advisory Board and combining the Athletic Advisory and Activity Center boards will be considered next week.

Appointments of three administrative aides for ASUI President Rick Howard were also approved. However, a finance manager and assistant finance manager have not been appointed. Howard's



first choices were turned down by the senate, and Howard said he is "having trouble" finding other

Senate appoints recreation board manager

applicants for the positions. In other business, the senate gave unanimous consent to the rebudgeting of the Production/Graphics Department. The bill amounts to a change of \$5,000, which is added to the department's projected income, then filtered into its account.

The senate also approved taking \$200 from the repair and replacement reserve to fix a Haselblad camera in the photography department, and held indefinitely a request of \$500 by Howard to aid High School relations for its publicity of Borah Symposium.





BORNEO GRAPHICS



By TED RICHARDS

<u>TUU</u>

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16 Friday, March 9, 1979 New service honorary will aid athletic departments

by Sam Wear

Under the coordination and advisement of Dr. JoDean Moore, the U of I is in the early stages of establishing a new athletic honorary. Only two weeks old, the club already boasts a membership of nearly twenty students.

"We're attempting to build an honorary club similar in some respects to the old 'T club," commented Moore.

Bowling -

(Contined from page 11)

The U of I is hosting an invitational tournament March 30 and 31 and is trying to secure 12 men's teams and women's teams 8 to participate, Stephens said. "If 10 men's teams participate, we'll have the second largest tournament in the region.' The region, which is international in scope, includes Idaho, Washington. Oregon, Montana, British Columbia and strangely enough, Japan. Japan has never sent a team to a tournament in the region, however.

Stephens said team tryouts for the upcoming tournament will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week and anyone interested in participating on the bowling team may contact him.

Blue now 2-0

The Blue Mountain Rugby Club will take its 2-0 record against former league champion Ritzville on the Wallace Complex field 1 p.m. Sunday.

Blue is expected to encounter a physical game against their long-time rivals.



"This one will deal strictly in providing services to the U of I athletic department, both men and women."

Moore said the new honorary would like to focus on many of the minor sports.

"For instance," said Moore, "just recently there was a large regional swimming meet on campus where Coach John DeMeyer needed anywhere from 10-25 timers and people doing odd jobs for him. This is where we could have come in and helped out."

Moore said the club's services wouldn't stop at just providing timers or judges at meets.

"Members could also act as public relations people for visiting teams and clubs, work on publicity programs, initiate fund raising activities—there is a multitude of things we could do for the athletic departments."

the Membership in honorary will be limited to the meeting the students following criteria: second semester freshman standing or above-demonstrated commitment or involvement in. promotion of and service to the U of I athletic program-maintenance of a 2.25 GPA for cumulative credits or the previous semester-being a U of I student in good standing, male

or female—willingness to serve when called upon.

"It will be a service organization with somewhat of an honorary distinction," continued Moore, "most of the services will be on a voluntary basis."

Individuals interested in joining the new club may submit their names at the women's athletic department in the WHEB, or contact Moore at 885-6384.



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> CAMPUS INTERVIEWS MARCH 13, 1979

