Former US Attorney General Elliot Richardson will speak to students today at 9 am in the SUB ballroom A. A background report on Richardson is on page 8.

Although they profess to be followers of libertarianism, politicians like Bob Smith and Steve Symms are of a different variety than early-day libertarians such as John Stuart Mill. At least that's the conclusion of philosophy professor Nick Gier, who discusses the subject in an essay in today's centerspread.

And a healthy Idaho Vandal football team heads to Philadelphia this weekend seeking its first victory Page 2.

Technical problems create Arg difficulties.

Technical problems in the production cycle of today's Argonaut resulted in several omissions and numerous typographical errors, Editor Kenton Bird said.

The malfunction occurred when about half of the headlines for the issue had been processed and some corrections remained to be done for typographical errors in stories.

"We apologize to our readers for the inconveniences," Bird said.

Idaho Stadium sits waiting for its roof, while the costs to do so are increasing every day. But the ASUI Senate doesn't think the students should pick up the tab for putting on the roof and neither does the Argonaut. A story on the Senate's stand is on page 11, editorial comments on page 4.
Villanova vs. Idaho

Vandals going after first win

By BRUCE SPOTLESON
of the Argonaut staff

A hungry healthy Vandal football team will trek to Philadelphia this weekend to meet Villanova in a contest that will be spiced up somewhat by homecoming festivities.

Idaho is also seeking its first win of the season after losing to Air Force and Washington State. Coach Ed Troxel plans to have his team in top physical and emotional shape for this, the third consecutive road game of the season for the Vandals.

The Wildcats are 2-4 on the year, with wins over Massachusetts and Toledo and a narrow loss to Richmond in the school's season opener. Villanova head coach Jim Weaver is in his first year at the helm, as is Troxel at Idaho, and the intersectional battle is expected to draw in excess of 13,000 fans—a sellout crowd.

The pair of victories Villanova has picked up this year are but one shy of the school's entire gridiron victory output all of last year, a very real indicator of a team on the rise.

Defense may be the Villanova bread and butter. Leading the front line is defensive tackle John Zimba (6-4, 250), a highly-touted All-American candidate.

Right linebacker Steve Ramsey is expected to also provide an obstacle to the trio of Vandal alternates at the running back slots.

Marshall Brantley, who ran for 94 yards against WSU last weekend, was bestowed the team's offensive award for his performance. He will be most ably complemented in the backfield by Mark Feedback and J.C. Chadband, both of whom had fine running games against the Cougars.

Dennis Ballock will be at the quarterback slot for the Vandals once again, although junior Dave Comstock will be healthy enough to be included.

Ballock has completed seven of 14 passes this season, a respectable average for a team that chooses to stay on the ground with the ball more often than not.

The defensive unit, which drew praise from the Vandal coaches for last week's performance, will be hoping to stop a Villanova air attack that has accounted for four of the school's five touchdowns this season. Villanova's sophomore quarterback, Brian "The helicopter" Sikorski has been the man responsible for directing the attack, and has completed 33 of 83 passes for 437 yards.

Sikorski has been intercepted four times this season, and the speedy Vandal secondary will be on its ballhawking toes. Last weekend, it was the timely "big play" by the defense that kept WSU contained. The weekly defensive award, as a result, was this week bestowed upon the entire defensive unit.

Troxel went on record as referring to the first two games of the season as "exhibitions." That makes sense, from the standpoint that the Vandals played schools that had a certain edge in size.

So in this, the season "opener" for Idaho, a number of impediments will confront the Vandals—a partisan homecoming crowd that will surely be screaming its brains out, and a broken-in pass attack, to mention but a few—but the team is without injury and, yes, fans, the scouting films finally did arrive.

The game should be a true test for Idaho. Villanova hasn't given up any first half points this season, while the Vandals have scored all of their 174 tallies in the opening quarter. So a ready-made challenge looms on the horizon.

Acting broadcast over Moscow's KRPL. Kickoff is at 10:30 p.m.

Tennis, co-rec softball lead intramural action

Football isn't the only intramural sport on tap at the U of I this fall. Tennis and co-rec softball started with a bang Tuesday and despite a number of forfeits the season should be action packed.

The tennis results were:

S. Waldor over Bryers
T. Hedrick over M Sullivan
J. Higgins over M. Yarborough
M. Himan over L. Vandenburg D. Cummings over K. Kilrell
Ferrant over Lewis
Lomas over Adolphson
Jetter over Niewet
Weist over Joos
J. Eisenbarth, K. Burbules, J. Huber, D. Christiansen and W. Wishney were all winners due to forfeit.
Hearing set for ex-DJ Jones

The ASUI Communications Board has scheduled a public hearing on a complaint from a former KUOI-FM announcer who charges that he was improperly dismissed from his position at the station.

The board voted Monday evening to hear the complaint brought by Michael D. Jones against KUOI station manager Matt Shelley.

"Board members agreed that public comment on the issue was of such magnitude that the case deserved a hearing," explained Dave Carlson, Communications Board director.

The hearing was set for 6 p.m. next Monday in the Ee-Dah-Ho Room of the SUB. It will be open to any interested students, Carlson said.

Jones, a KUOI announcer the previous two semesters, said he was not rehired this semester because the music he played was not "top 40." KUOI station officials contend other factors influenced their decision not to rehire Jones.

The issue was first raised by Jones in a letter to the editor in the Argonaut Sept. 13. But a formal complaint was not submitted to the Communications Board until Monday, Carlson said.

Jones is basing his case on a provision of the ASUI regulations which gives the KUOI station manager the power to "employ and discharge staff" of KUOI subject to approval by the Communications Board."

At its Sept. 12 meeting, the board rejected a similar request from another ex-announcer, Eric Larsen, in effect upholding Shelley's decision not to rehire him.

Larsen's case was dismissed, Carlson said, because of "insufficient grounds." The board voted 6-0 to uphold Shelley's right not to rehire Larsen. Larsen had allegedly used profane language on the air.
Don't ask why

Tuesday night, the ASUI Senate told the University to look elsewhere for the $500,000 extra the administration says it will take to keep the stadium. But there are other factors that make the senate's decision even more important.

Last year, the University administration told students it would be possible to roof the stadium without increasing student fees. Financial Vice President Sherman Carter told the Board of Regents April 5 that the stadium could be roofed without an increase in student fees. Barely six months later, he claiming it can't be done without more money from the students.

Sure there are plenty of explanations—like "inflation"—but no excuses. The administration should have sensed the probability that inflationary trends would continue Carter, in particular, should have at least open the possibility of a request for more student money.

But now that we're confronted with that request, maybe it's time to suggest some other alternatives. How creatively has the administration looked at this problem?

There's the possibility of reallocating some present student fees. For example, students currently pay at least $35 per year for health services. And a stadium roof is probably worth more to most students than $5 or $10 of the money they're putting into the health center.

Perhaps it's time for the University to strike a blow for free enterprise and end at least some of the "socialized medicine" on campus.

Finally, it's a roof over our heads four Saturdays in the fall more important than classrooms 365 days a year? Students have been sold on the stadium, but before we buy more, let's hear the full story—like maintenance and upkeep costs.

In general, students are in support of the idea to roof the stadium. But when they're told their money won't be needed, they don't like being asked to come up with an extra $5 per semester from now to kingdom come.

Indian wounds not healed

The initial reaction is to treat it as a joke, to assume that the idea of 67 Kootenai Indians declaring war on the United States is absurd. Another thought which comes to mind is a movie popular a few years back in which a tiny European principality declared war on the United States in hopes that the ensuing publicity would bolster the nation's dwindling wine sales.

Undoubtedly publicity was a major reason for the Kootenais' recent declaration of war, but there is substance behind their action. Beneath the clever headlines there are some serious issues.

At stake in this immediate controversy is ownership—or at least control—of nearly 1.7 million acres of land in Idaho and surrounding states. The Kootenais contend that treaties dating from the 19th century to the early 1960's either unjustly deprived them of land or took it at rates of settlement that bordered on theft.

When they say someone owes them some money, they seem to be on pretty firm ground. And when they realize how many acres of land are being discussed it no longer seems like a joke.

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to Ken Kittrell's letter which appeared in the Sept. 24 issue of the Argonaut.

First of all, Mr. Kittrell states that he is "amazed that so much attention is being devoted..." to criticizing KUOI's format... while the world abounds with more serious problems... you really shouldn't be so amazed, Mr. Kittrell.

Music is an integral part of any radio station.

To the Editor:

We are in total agreement with Michael Jones concerning the concern of KUOI. We have always been under the impression that college students had passed the age of wanting to expand the scope of their listening beyond the top 40. Mr. Jones presented good music, a pleasant change from the high school oriented stations.

We want Michael Jones and his type of program to return to KUOI. We have been impressed by the number of students who have written in his behalf and urge more to do so. Let Shelley know that the KUOI audience includes college students. Gary and Lauril Gadwa

KUOI draws some bad vibes

On the contrary there is very little difference in the music played on KUOI, KBOY, KETA, KANA or any of the other stations, of course. KUOI has no commercials, because it is a non-commercial station.

However, KUOI has other features that liken it to most Top 40 stations, like disc jockeys that like to talk over the music and between each song and otherwise behave obnoxiously as Top 40 DJs are wont to do. It also features absolutely no continuity from one musical style to the next, from one song to another and generally complete absence of any thought regarding what music is being played, just like in Top 40.

And lastly, it features new music that rapidly gets old because of consistent airplay. If you've heard a million times and even little in between, just like Top 40 radio. I think there's a lot of similarity between KUOI and Top 40 radio.

Finally, you say each announcer at KUOI "does his own thing" on the air, remind you that I got fired for doing my own thing at KUOI. Each announcer gets to do his own thing as long as it sounds like he's doing Top 40.

Michael D. Jones
Bookshelf Heils!

Flash and kids set to go; replacement chosen for Dusty

If you hadn't realized it by now, Flash Cadillac and the Continental Kids will be appearing in the Memorial Gym tomorrow night at 7 p.m. Flash puts on a wild, sometimes crude performance that regularly brings audiences to their feet, as people who saw him three years ago in the SUB Ballroom will surely attest to.

FC&K walk on stage, decked out in outfits ranging from a white Palm Beach suit to letterman's sweaters with 59 on the sleeves, and then promptly sprout their middle fingers to the screaming throng. No class, you say? Maybe not, but it is doubtful you'll see any other group do that stage. Also booked with Flash is MCA recording artist Ron Gardner from Tacoma, Wash. Gardner was formerly the lead singer with the now-disbanded Wailers, the rock 'n' roll band of the sixties in the northwest. Gardner's new album, titled simply "Ron Gardner", is a hard-driving rock LP that has impressed a lot of people.

Big Name Entertainment Committee Chairman Rich Brown told the Argonaut yesterday that the third group billed with Flash, Dusty Drapes and the Dusters, have cancelled. Severine Browne, brother of singer Jackson Browne, is set to appear in their place. Browne already has an album out on the Motown label and is set to release another this November. He is basically a folk singer, out of the mold of James Taylor. The BNE expressed satisfaction with the Browne substitution since no one seemed to have of Dusty Drapes in the first place.

Meeting around campus

-Valkyries, a women's service organization are having fall rush for all interested women who have completed at least one full semester of college. The first party is Sunday at 2:30 in the arboratum. The next one is Oct. 3 from 9 to 10 p.m. in the Delta Delta Delta House.
-Meet your forever family from 8 to 12 Saturday at the Campus Christian Center.

-Palouse Audubon Society meeting Tuesday at 7:30 at the home of Earl Larrison, 803 Residence, Moscow.
-There will be an introductory lecture on ECKANKAR, ECK is the path of Total Awareness, gained through the individuals own efforts at Soul Travel. The talk will be in the SUB Oct. 3 at 7:30.
-Chess club meets Sunday at 1:30 in the Blue Room.
-An orienteering club meeting will be held Tuesday at 6:30 in room 400 of memorial gym.
-Today at noon the first meeting of the World Game will take place in the Campus Christian Center, Burning Stake.
-Soup and sandwiches at the Campus Christian Center at 6:30 Sunday for anyone interested.

Assistance to Veterans

DANTES (Defense Agency for Non-Traditional Educational Support), a new agency under the Department of Navy, has been established to provide assistance to veterans seeking help in obtaining reports of examinations taken while they were in service now that USAFI is no longer in existence. For reports on such examinations, write, DANTES Contractor Representative 2318 South Park Street Madison, Wisconsin 53715.

Field Trip

Palouse Audubon Society Field Trip is this Saturday, all day, to the Genesee Pond, Coyote Grade, Spalding Park. Meet-in-from of UI Life Sciences building at 8 a.m.
Libertarianism: Are Symms and Mill Right?

By NICHOLAS F. GER

The author is an assistant professor of philosophy.

In America the term "libertarian" is usually associated with social and political philosophy based on the works of such thinkers as Leonard Read, Ludwig VonMises, Ayn Rand, or Murray Rothbard. Disciples are found throughout the country as arch-conservative politicians, economists, and such men as Congressman Steve Stockman, senatorial candidate Robert Besh, and columnist Ralph Smead. Although their strength in Congress is slight, the nomination of Alan Greenspan, an adherent of Ayn Rand’s objectivism, as chairman of the council of Economic Advisors was a significant gain for right-wing libertarianism.

It is my contention that libertarian philosophy is obsolete and completely insufficient to meet the challenges of the 20th Century. Indeed, in terms of the problems of the public domain, it is a dangerous policy. I believe that John Stuart Mill's celebrated essay on Liberty can better serve us, and that full and consistent application of his principles lead to a liberal, if not radical, political philosophy.

The theoretical key for right-wing libertarianism, is laissez-faire; in fact, there seem to equate libertarianism with radical free market economics. The basic fallacy is clear: complete non-intervention does not automatical guarantee individual liberties. Indeed, it has in many instances led to their destruction. As shall show later, the lack of intervention in the public sector of society has fostered license, not liberty. True liberty is the exercise of freedom with full respect for the freedom of others. License is obviously action that encroaches upon the rights of others.

John Stuart Mill was a great champion of individual freedom, but he gradually realized that through-going laissez-faire means the destruction of personal liberty. Mill had the vision to see some of the great problems that confronted humankind as it looked towards the 20th Century. But many problems have appeared in the public domain, e.g., drugs, abortion, pornography, which are not issues in the 19th Century. And in the public domain problems such as pollution,

"The consistent libertarian must support the right of an individual to go to hell in his own way.

Industrial safety, and consumer protection are now pressing concerns. It is because of these contemporary problems that a new application of Mill's principles is necessary.

A legitimate libertarian philosophy must include provisions for social justice. Without some sort of social restraints (beyond basic laws against blatant crimes) any real perception of liberty can only be license of others. Libertarian principles should lead to the elimination of pluralism with complete tolerance for any thought and any action, no matter how controversial, eccentric or perverse. This libertarianism would fulfill the American ideal of liberty and justice for all. The results of the right-wing libertarianism, especially for the public domain, would be license for some and just for none.

Traditionally, the context of Mill's libertarianism has been the area of private conduct and morality. Mill's formulation of the principle of liberty indicates clearly this emphasis: "over himself, over his own mind and body, the individual is sovereign." This mandate unequivocally supports unrestrained activity in the areas of free speech and thought and unrestricted use of one's body in any way one sees fit. It means, for example, that laws against prostitution and homosexuality are unjust, as long as these actions are based on mutual consent and do not involve other criminal activity. It means that the decision for abortion rests solely with the individual involved, as long as the fetus is not legally considered a human being. Some theologians hold that this a divine law, but libertarians must hold to a strict separation of theology and civil law.

Laws against the private use of drugs are unjust according to a consistent libertarian argument. One of the foremost interpreters of Mill, Donald Brown of the University of British Columbia, contends that this must also include the drug laws. There is sufficient civil law to cover the criminal acts which some addicts resort in order to support their habit. But a law determining what a person should do with his body is simply an invasion of privacy. The consistent libertarian must support the right of any individual to go to hell in his own way.

This is different from Symms or Smith who insist that all safety seatbelt legislation be repealed. Individual have the right to drive unprotected in their cars if that is their wish. On this point these politicians are consistent libertarians. They are inconsistent, however, in not asking for the complete decriminalization of all drug use. As Brown observes, there would not only stop the addict from taking desperate measures to get his fix, but the organized crime involved in drugs would eventually dissolve. The reason a libertarian answer to this heroin problem is a model solution.

The rights of women must be protected by libertarian principles. As an individual, a woman should not be forced to accept any pre-conceived notion of what is or is not right for her. The consistent libertarian must support the rights of those who produce and enjoy pornography. Finally, the principle of liberty must apply to those individuals who choose to obviate the law in order to satisfy a wish. This means that many sordid laws would fall to the judicial review of a libertarian legislator.

There is an absolutely essential provision to the principle of liberty that must always be kept in mind, lest libertarians turn into complete laissez-faire and thereby promote license and anarchy. Mill states this proviso in these terms: "That the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, can be to prevent him from injuring others. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant." Philosophers Jeffry G. Murphy phrases the same idea: "Freedom or liberty is to be understood as the ability, without hindrance from others, to gain any knowledge, or to adopt any plan of action, consistent with the interests of others. This is sometimes called the principle of self-ownership. This is the principle of liberty. This is the foundation of Mill's libertarian philosophy.

For example, under libertarian principles the rights of one who smokes a pipe should not be restrained for the same reason as the drug addict and the driver without a seat belt. But one is free to commit suicide, then the individual involved does not cause harm to others. In other words, one does not throw oneself onto a burning street, an act which would surely cause harm to others.

"The responsible" suicide takes life in a corner, or some place away from the public domain.

The libertarian defense of the behavior above is by no means a defense of criticism. For example, the driver without a seat belt may cause harm to others if he is thrown from the car into the path of other cars. But he could not possibly injure others if he drove on a safe belt is virtually assured of surviving a serious wreck; thus allowing him/her to walk away from the accident and be of immediate help to all those concerned, including the police and other public officials whose burden would be considerably lessened if drivers wore a safe belt. The same objection applies to suicides and drug addicts. Someone has to fish the corpses out of San Francisco Bay, or risk a life climbing to save those attempting suicide from dangerous places. Usually it is a public servant with such thankless jobs. And isn't the drug addict a tremendous burden on society, especially if we take into account his/her immediate family?

I must stress an important corollary to the principle of self-protection: the protection of children. Only legal adults have the power and the value of liberty only through a sufficient condition and an education process. This means that children must be protected in an authoritarian manner. For example, the libertarian stand on homoeosexuality must include the provision that homosexual activity definitely not include the seduction of children.

This consistent libertarian stand on the private domain would obviously be anathema to the conservative supporters of our "libertarian" congressmen. It is ironic indeed that these representatives, like Symms, receive enthusiastic support from people whose basic instincts are much more authoritarian than libertarian. It is obvious that libertarianism is an effective political ideology that can be used to stir up patriotic emotions in the faithful and moderate. Libertarians themselves are aware of this.

Significant as this may be, it is just as significant that the "complete" libertarian will make the moral and political argument the right one.

To his credit, Sen. Symms does stand on a moral platform. He is aware of it. His recent position on the intrasocial, he is consistent. With his libertarian principles, it is natural that he be consistent in relief of the principle protection, provision, principle protection, provision, as a whole.

Let us strengthen the "stolen "individual right to come, not the expropriation of an individual's property, an individual's life. The balloon which occurs in our day, the individual's property, an individual's life.

"Only liberty is libertarianism.

Luncheon Specials
FRIDAY: Vegetable Soup and Grilled Cheese Sandwich $1.25
Poor Boy $1.00

The Poor Boy sandwich was incorrectly reported in the Sept. 24 issue. All Sand. Served With Choice of Salad.

Dr. Jekyll's & Mr. Hyde's
(All 59.98 list albums -- 3.99
All 6.98 list tapes -- 4.99)

"Special, Harry Chapin-Balderdash $5.98 list, $4.19 Fri. and Sat.

Budget Tapes and Records
207 Main Pullman
faithful and to impute a lack of belief in personal freedom to the opposition.

Significant indeed is the strong support Symms receives from the John Birch Society which endorses some of the finest authoritarian minds in the country, just as authoritarian as any Communist ideologue. Something tangible is going on with Symms' concept of liberty when he attracts people, who if in power, would make the U.S. a monolithic state with tight controls on morality and dissent.

To his credit Symms has taken a strong libertarian stand on abortion and on the use of psychosurgery on criminals and mental patients, but this is all that I am aware of. Symms claims that "consistency is not an essential point," especially since Symms prides himself in his philosophical approach to politics. Consistency and coherence are absolutely necessary for any philosophy. Otherwise one does get a "mishmash of unphilosophic oozes," a phrase Symms uses against his opponents, but applies to himself as well.

The implications of libertarian principles for the public domain have not been drawn as extensively as or as firmly as they should be. In the public domain where I contend that the right-wing libertarians have completely failed to be consistent in their arguments. With their simple identification of laissez-faire and libertarian principles, they champion "solutions" in the public domain that can only exacerbate problems, not relieve them. In fact here it is clear that they apply the principle of liberty without the proviso of self-protection. As I have argued above, liberty without provisions of self-protection becomes license. Liberty as a whole must protect itself against the license of a few.

Let us phrase the principle of self-protection in the strongest possible terms. Societies justified in placing any individual or group of individuals if they do palatable harm to others.

At any rate, contrary to the political philosopher Robert Paul Wolff, is useful for our investigation of the public domain. Conceive of a finite space in which there are many individual units. The balloons represent individuals and their offspring which occupy the finite space of our biosphere. The inner sphere of the balloons represents the private domain, over which each individual is sovereign. The expanding gas of each balloon symbolizes each individual's ability and right "to gain satisfaction for one's wants and desires." The crucial point of this analogy is the fact that some balloons will inevitably bump up against other balloons. This is where the principle of self-protection comes into play: an individual is allowed to act without constraint only if he/she does not encroach upon the inner spheres of other individuals.

It is obvious that because of the overwhelming demographic pressures of social life in the modern world, these balloons will collide at an increasingly greater rate than before. This means that the principle of self-protection must be enacted much more than in the past. Our conservative friends are simply either naive or dishonest when they refuse to concede this point.

There are two major areas of the public domain where the consistent libertarian must take a firm and unequivocal stand: (1) pollution and its manifestations, including noise pollution; and (2) safety in industry and other occupations, in our transportation systems, and in the outdoors (viz. shooting accidents).

In these areas there is virtually no inner sphere. There is a public domain when unsuspecting workers walk into an unsafe industrial plant. In each of these cases the principle of self-protection must be applied. We must guarantee the liberty of many from the license of a few.

I could go on at length, Nader-syle, to catalogue the many infringements in the public domain. Incidentally, I consider Nader a good libertarian with an instinctive grasp of the principle of self-protection.) Let us just take some of the more obvious ones. Air pollution is still at dangerous levels not only in the larger cities, but in smaller towns. Health authorities have stated that children living in Los Angeles smog have irreparable lung damage after the age of six. Here is palpable harm being inflicted on millions of people, and our self-styled "libertarian" congressman calls for the dismantling of the Environmental Protection Agency. And it is an absolutely baseless argument to claim that the free market would have forced the auto industry to clean up the internal-combustion engine.

Another area of dire concern is lead poisoning, which has its primary source in lead-based paint which are peeling off the walls of homes and other older housing.

"Symms claims that consistency is an essential point for libertarian philosophy"

Ralph Nader's research indicates that one out of three black children in New Haven, Connecticut suffer from serious lead poisoning. A more general survey made by HEW confirmed that 275,000 children under the age of six, 30,000 had potentially dangerous levels of lead in their bloodstream. Casper Weinberger, Secretary of H.E.W. estimates that as many as 2.5 million children may be suffering from this malady. (I cannot refrain from noting that Symms was one of the very few who voted against a bill banning lead-based paints.) Again the free market libertarians cannot possibly protect individual liberty in this area; nothing short of federal regulation will stop the production of lead-based products.

There are many other examples which could be mentioned. Suffice it to say that libertarian principles unequivocally support an individual's right to be free from all poisons and pollution. They support the rights of migrant workers who must suffer the consequences of entering orchards and fields where pesticides have been used. True libertarianism guarantees the right of every individual to a safe environment, whether on the job or off. These principles would assure a peaceful walk in the woods of Idaho without being threatened by indiscriminate "target" shooting. These principles undergird the pleas of many citizens that all motor vehicles must have proper mufflers.

Let me join with the laissez-faire libertarians in commending the advantages of the free market: (1) it reinforces the individualism and personal initiative which is so important for sound libertarian philosophy; and (2) its volume of production is great and its products are generally of good quality. The fact is, however, that the free market has not protected the liberty of all. It has not given us the safe and pure products that we so desperately need now for survival on this planet.

For example, the EPA asked Shell Oil some time ago if they would voluntarily stop producing cancer-causing pesticides. They refused and now the EPA has been forced to move in with a federal ban. Symms and Smith call such action "Gestapo-like"; I call it proper application of libertarian principles. If Shell refuses to be a responsible "balloon," then we are fully justified in "letting some of its air out" in our pursuit for justice and liberty for all.

Symms maintains that his sole legislative principle is "Never pass a law to help anyone at the expense of another." But consistent application of Mill's axioms requires an essential corollary: "Pass laws that protect people from, the harm done by others." As Mill states eloquently; "As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it, and the question whether the general welfare will or will not be promoted by interfering with it becomes open to discussion."

Following Mill's theoretical guidelines, right-wing libertarianism is a distorted view, because it makes only selective use of the principle of liberty and virtually no use of the principle of self-protection. The crux of this whole argument is that right-wing libertarians have no sense of social justice. A concern for social justice was built right into the fundamentals of Mill's libertarian philosophy, even before the complexities of the 20th Century came upon us. Mill saw this much clearer than others, and social justice is assured by his principle of self-protection.

It is only a coincidence that two major books were published in 1859: Mill's On Liberty and Darwin's Origin of the Species. This incidental fact, however, shows us the real contradictions of right-wing libertarianism. Actually, it is a form of Social Darwinism, a political philosophy that combines the biological principles of natural selection and the economic principles of laissez-faire and applies them to the social sphere. To do this is to admit to a basic irrationality in the behavior of individuals in society as well as animals in nature. It is a political philosophy of "dog eat dog," a veritable "bellum omnium contra omnes," a war of all against all.

True libertarianism must affirm the basic rationality of humankind and its ability to formulate reasonable restraint that will insure the liberty of all and discourage the license of a few. Those on the right-wing seem to forget that human civilization is categorically different from animal societies in its capacity to be painless, self-conscious of the obvious shortcomings of any natural state. The animal merely accepts the natural state and passively participates in the natural processes which Darwin so brilliantly described.

Humans can modify their environment (sometimes drastically) and they can project themselves into future goals and ideals. Humans have also discovered that the fulfillment of these ideals requires a certain amount of self-sacrifice, restraint, and some outside control and regulation. The irrationalism and implied nihilism of Social Darwinism and its latter-day expression, right-wing libertarianism, is certainly not the best path to the advancement of civilization—it is surely a program for its systematic demise.
Audio visual unit gets budget priority

Faculty Council voted by a margin of 8-7 at its Tuesday meeting to recommend that the Audio-Visual-Photography Service be given a “high priority” by the University Budget Committee.

The action was taken after the council heard a report from its ad-hoc committee on audio visual services. The committee recommended the expansion and centralization of audio visual functions. The committee recommended and a recommendation that a committee be appointed to perform “advisory functions” with regard to audio visual facilities were referred to committee by the council.

Council member Robert Scale, forestry, expressed reservations at the “high priority” recommendation, stating “I like we’re writing them a blank check.” Acting President Robert Coonrod commented that because of the closeness of the vote the “high priority” recommendation “may not have much of a mandate.”

In other business:
- The council approved an eight member board to conduct an inquiry into campus student advisory programs.
- Excused students from class who wished to attend this morning’s address to a law school convention by former Attorney General Elliot Richardson.
- Took action to bring attendance rules at University faculty meetings in line with Idaho’s new open meeting laws.
- Modified the quorum rule at University faculty meetings.
- Eliminated provisions concerning the notification of promotion and salary changes for faculty members from the University handbook.
- Referred to Committee a proposal that any reference to outside employment for faculty members, now present in the University handbook be deleted.
- Roger Watkins, English department, was appointed chairman of the council committee looking into student advisory programs. The committee is charged with conducting an assessment of the roles of the student advisory programs at the U of I.

Other committee members include Thomas Hipple, education department; Victor Montgomery, psychology; Ralph Neuhau, mathematics and George Pataskas, physics. Student members of the committee are Terry Argyle, Pat Kora and Ken Buxton. Recommendations on student members were made by Dirk Kemphorne, ASUI President.

The council approved a proposal by David Wernick, student member, that teachers be permitted to dismiss class and that students in a class that is not dismissed be excused to hear this morning’s address to a law school convention by Elliot Richardson, former Attorney General.

The council directed Chairman Riggas to consult an attorney on the legality of present attendance rules at general faculty meetings. Present rules, which prohibit the public and press and some students, according to Faculty Secretary Bruce Bray, may be in conflict with the state’s new open meeting law.

The quorum requirements at general faculty meetings were modified to prohibit faculty members to ask for a quorum call while a meeting is in progress. The change came at the request of Bray who complained of the possibility under present rules of a faculty meeting having to be halted because of members leaving during the meeting.

Secretary Bray was directed to delete portions of the University handbook concerning the modification of promotion and salary schedules for staff members. Present procedure, which was established in 1966 requires the University administration to notify staff members of their salary schedule by April 1 of each year. According to Conrod the procedure is “infeasible” because the Board of Regents does not approve the University budget until May of each year.

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF HEARING

Notice is hereby given that the ASUI Communications Board will hold a public hearing at 6 p.m. Monday, Sept. 30, in the Es Dah Ho room of the SUB.

The purpose of this hearing will be to consider a complaint brought by Michael G. Jones against Milt Shelley, KUOI station manager. The plaintiff charged that he was improperly dismissed from a staff position at KUOI.

Jones, Shelley and other interested individuals are hereby invited to attend the hearing.

/s/ DAVE CARLSON
Director of Communications Board

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Hells Canyon recreation bill passes U.S. Senate

AP The U.S. Senate passed by voice vote Thursday a bill to establish a Hells Canyon Recreation Area along the Oregon-Idaho border.

The measure now goes to the House. "This ought to settle the question of whether or not there should be dams built there on the Snake River," commented Sen. James A. McClure, R-Idaho. He added that if the legislation fails to be enacted he would join in pressing moratorium legislation to prohibit damming of the river.

McClure said the Senate bill "is the best possible compromise that ought to have the support of all Idahoans."

The bill would:

—Designate a 101-mile stretch of the Snake as part of the nation's wild and scenic river system.
—Deauthorize construction of the Asotin dam downstream from Lewiston.
—Place a 10-mile section of the Rapid River, beginning at its headwaters, under the wild and scenic rivers protection.
—Designate about 700,000 acres as a National Recreation area, with the steep inner face of the canyon being designated as wilderness.

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Foreign study grants still being offered

In May, 1974, the 1975-76 competition for grants for graduate study abroad offered under the Mutual Educational Exchange Program (Fulbright-Hays) and by foreign governments, universities and private donors was officially opened by the Institute of International Education.

For one academic year; a few provide international travel only or a stipend intended as a partial grant-in-aid.

Candidates must be U.S. citizens at the time of application, hold a bachelor's degree or its equivalent by the beginning date of the grant, have language ability commensurate with the demands of the proposed study projects and good health. Preference is given to those between 20 and 35 years of age.

Application forms and further information for University of Idaho students can be obtained from the campus Fulbright program advisor.

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Senate vote down fee increase for funding of stadium roof

The ASUI Senate has said it before and they said it again Tuesday night: the students don't want a student fee increase to pay for roof the stadium.

By a 10-0 vote, with one senator abstaining, the senate passed a resolution in effect telling the administration to look elsewhere for funds to complete the project.

The action came in response to a request from the University that a $5 per semester increase in student fees be levied. The need for additional funds came after bids on the roof project were about $500,000 more than estimated.

Meanwhile, the bids that were received were rejected by the administration earlier Tuesday. The administration allowed 30 days for bids to be resubmitted and for the architect to study the plans and determine where costs could be cut.

In passing the resolution Tuesday, the senate reaffirmed a position it took April 2, when it voted to support roofing the stadium only if an increase in student fees would not be required.

"If we send them the same message, it might force them to consider alternatives which they would not otherwise consider," explained Sen. Grant Burgoyne. "Let the administration understand we haven't changed our views."

The resolution also opposes the release of funds set aside for the undersurfacing of the stadium floor. The administration proposes use of this money to help fund the roof.

However, without an undersurfacing, the stadium would probably be restricted to football and soccer, rather than the multi-purpose uses for which it was intended.

In other business, the senate unanimously supported a proposal to obtain a beer license for the ASUI golf course.

ASUI Vice President Rick Smith said a beer license would increase revenue for the golf course, both by income from the sale of beer and the added play at the course which beer would generate.

Present city ordinances prohibit the sale of beer within 50 feet of an educational institution. But Burgoyne said the ordinances had been requested by the regents and a request to revoke the ordinance would probably be accepted.

For Sale: 12 Gauge Shotgun Remington Model 870 - $75.00 Call 882-1272 After 5:00 p.m.

For Sale: Black and White TV $50.00, Washing Machine $30.00, G.E. Commercial Washer $65.00, Baby Crib $25.00. Call 882-3692.

Lost: Black and Beige Short Haired Calico Cat near Cherry and C Streets. PLEASE Call 882-5832 if found.

For Sale: 1965 Ford Convertible. $100 runs good. Contact Linda Dumbaugh can be seen 224 West First.

Dance - "Farwater" formerly Whitewater Moose Lodge 210 North Main Friday and Saturday 8:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.
Kissing experiment reveals unfamiliar couples kiss longer and enjoy it more

The kissing experiment conducted last spring by Bill Rees, a member of the psychology department, has been concluded and now Rees is compiling the information for an article in a journal.

The goal was to discover the reaction of the heart and emotions of different kinds of couples: couples who just started dating and those who had been dating for a longer time, couples who enjoyed kissing and those who didn't.

There was a significant difference between unfamiliar and familiar couples. From the experiment results, Rees stated, you could conclude the unfamiliar couples kissed longer, an average of 10 seconds longer, and showed more excitement by the increase of their heart rate and were more emotional as tested by the galvanic skin response. The polygraph, which is used in this type of experiment, is being moved from the infirmary and until it is relocated, Rees won't be doing any more experiments on kissing relationships. But he has several more experiments in mind.

He would like to see if a pattern develops between those who enjoy kissing and those who have an oral personality. Some people enjoy kissing more than others and this may be an indication of an oral personality.

Also Rees would like to test the kissing of homosexuals versus heterosexuals, to find if there is a relationship between them.

"There still remain many questions and I don't know how to answer them," Rees explained. "Like what do people actually do with their mouths in terms of kissing and what difference is there between people who are good kissers and ones who aren't."

Another question he considered was what happens after two to three months of kissing.

He once had one unfamiliar couple who just started dating, their kissing showed an increase during the period of the test. The question is what, and why would the kissing level out and start to decline as shown by the other tested couples.

As in all experiments, you wonder how much of the reaction is normal and how much is due to the situation.

Rees is now planning an experiment on the inhibitions of whistling in public.

Blacks air problems to administration

A Wednesday meeting served as a progress report on steps being taken towards solving a list of Black Student Union problems mentioned in a formal airing of grievances early last spring.

Vice President for Student Administrative Services Tom Richardson represented President Ernest Hartung in the meeting. Hartung is on sabbatical leave from the University, and was to have attended the meetings between the administration and the BSU.

Also present at the meeting were BSU representative Ed Reed, an assistant professor at WSU, and an emissary from the Idaho Attorney General's office, David Blackwell. In addition, new Minority Program Coordinator Charles Ramsey and approximately six Black students attended the meeting.

According to Richardson, three major areas were touched upon at the meeting:

—The student financial aid program. An audit demanded by the BSU in the spring was conducted this summer by auditors of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In effect, a total audit of all financial aid programs (National Defense Student Loan, College Work-Study and SEOG) was conducted and the University received "a clean bill of health" according to Richardson.

—The establishment of the Minority Programs Office with Ramsey as coordinator. Ramsey, who has taught in the English department here, was hired for the position effective Sept. 1. The description of his appointment with the U of I was drawn up during the summer, and involves a certain amount of recruiting, counseling and cooperation with faculty members on the academic advising of minority students. Numerous facets of minority hiring policies. According to Richardson, there is a "whole series of steps" the administration will take to fulfillment of the Affirmative Action program and minority hiring in general. This also includes women. Job descriptions will be sent out to placement centers that deal with minorities, and other places with minority members will have an opportunity to review positions open at the U of I, such as Black colleges.

The University also plans to implement a well-developed system for checking on applications filed for a position and the eventual filling of the position, in order to determine whether progress is being made in the hiring system.

Richardson said that a future meeting is planned for the same group, minus Reed and Blackwell, who have fulfilled their responsibilities.

"I agreed to sit down again in October and talk things over," Richardson said. He said he feels that the students' respect for the students' respect for the fact that "progress is being made."

"I don't think they're 100 per cent satisfied," he remarked. "I don't see how they can be." Richardson said that some "very definite limitations", such as the percentage of Blacks in the community and scarcity of funds available to the University were hindering final solutions to problems first aired in a list of 11 grievances in a communique on April 17 of this year.

In that communique, the BSU charged the U of I administration with "strong acts of racism" and demanded that a response be formulated and correctional steps be taken where needed.