Christmas is less than two weeks away and the University and surrounding community have taken on a holiday appearance. Thursday's fresh snow added to the effect and Argonaut photographers Jim Huggins and John Bird were on hand to record the snow and Christmas preparations.

Inside...

The University Judicial Council has struck down the U of I ban against drinking on campus. Bruce Spotleson reports on today's back page.

It appears that questions of procedure may have pre-empted questions of substance in the attempted dismissal of Professor Everett Sieckmann. Opinions of the appeals hearing board and other faculty members are aired beginning on page 2.

Students registering next semester will have things a lot easier than in years past. Find out why on Page 11.

Steelhead runs on the Snake River might be a thing of the past if present trends continue. Kevin Kelleher and Jim Bohman team up to bring you a special report on the steelhead crisis in today's centerspread.
Sieckmann-appeals board members look

By DAVID WARNICK
of the Argonaut

Editor's note: Second of two parts.

The decision on the Sieckmann case will probably be made by the Board of Regents at its Jan. 31 meeting in Boise.

The final recommendation in the case would mean an appeal board hearing after a lengthy deliberation which started on Sept. 9.

The board often listened to lengthy deliberations for up to nine hours a day. The deliberation was seeking dismissal of tenured physics professor Everett Sieckmann.

"Unless someone had sat on that panel for nine hours, he couldn't really make a valid judgement on the case," said George Greely, a member of the panel from the electrical engineering department.

The initial vote of the appeals board was 3-2 for the removal of Dr. Sieckmann. The alternative member of the Board of Regents, in the letter he received, said, "When I recommended to the present board of Regents in March, 1974 that Dr. Sieckmann be dismissed, I had been directed by Dr. Harguth to do so on the basis of a two-year period of deliberation on the basis of such action was not appropriate and in my opinion the recommendation of the Hearing Board has not changed that conviction."

However, Coonrod went on to recommend that the Regents follow the appeal board's recommendation.

It is highly possible that the case may now reach a level where questions of procedure have become more important than questions of fact as viewed in the light of the probable consequences," the letter went on to give some of the procedural reasons the Board of Regents should follow the recommendation:

"The departmental evaluation procedure which led to the final recommendation for dismissal did not provide Dr. Sieckmann an opportunity to face or question his evaluators. As a result, the hearing board brought back to the stand those who had recommended dismissal. They were requested to make their recommendations before the Hearing Board in Dr. Sieckmann's presence and were subjected to question by Dr. Sieckmann's attorney. Consequently, adequate process was accorded by the hearing board. A decision to reject the recommendations of the hearing board would therefore raise a serious question of due process in any subsequent litigation. This analysis is concurred in by the University General Counsel, Mr. Jon Warren."" Bob Jones, professor of law, represented the University during the case and was asked in the Board of Regents over-turned the hearing board ruling, would there be grounds for an appeal.

He said, "It depends on how the Board of Regents over-turns it. If the Board of Regents over-turns it, there's no grounds for appeal."

But if the Board of Regents does not over-turn it, the appeal board has to do it so there's no grounds for appeal.

Or they could do it so there's very good grounds for appeal.

Other reasons cited by Coonrod for concurring with the hearing board included a loss of credibility if the faculty's procedures was ignored and an evident failure to present "clean and convincing proof" of incompetence.

However, Coonrod's letter also gave several reasons which could justify the dismissal of Professor Sieckmann. These included the 8-1 vote by his peers in the physics department.

The second point mentioned was "There was a general agreement in the Hearing Board that Dr. Sieckmann's performance had been weak. Consequently, a failure to dismiss him is apt to place the principle of tenure in jeopardy in the eyes of the Regents, the legislature, and the general public."

Finally, Coonrod noted: "A department faculty, department chairmen, and the dean have gone through a painful two-year period of evaluation and recommendation who they do not dislike. They have exercised their responsibility for making a tasteful judgment of sincerity, deliberation and responsible manner. If their considered judgement is to be overturned by a hearing board not qualified to judge persons in that department's own discipline, then future department faculties and administrators are apt to be reluctant to face the issue of competence when it arises."

In the letter, Coonrod also recommended Dr. Sieckmann be allowed to apply for an abetual leave for "for the purpose of post-doctoral graduate study or research."

The issue of whether this would handicap administrators was mentioned several times by Mike Brown, chairman of the physics department said: "Even if you took your test, that wouldn't do anything—we need people in the dean's and academic vice-presidents position that are willing to do something."

"Basic ally, it's heresy to recommend dismissal," the department administrator said. "He noted, "A person like Coonrod will never do something."" There is no committee behind him."

James Guthrie, a member of the hearing board from plant sciences said, "I think we're getting to the point where an administrator can no longer administer, who served as acting department head for six months at one time while his department was on leave, stated, "They should be able to do something. They really can't do anything important now. Administrators can't make too many decisions, so they can't make too many wrong ones."

"It seems to me (the appeals process) forces administrators to administrate properly," countered Lou Edwards, hearing board member from chemical engineering. He suggested administrators should take care of it and long before they reach the stage of the Sieckmann case. "They should get to root causes which are fairly easy, and in the industrial world, an administrator can get rid of the employees, and they have no fear of returning to the academic world, he said, "I think this procedure is necessary."

It was Bobek who also noted, "The situation crossed largely because of a misinterpre-tation of a statement, by Dr. Harguth."

"The whole thing was carried forward by a group of very vocal and bright graduate students some of whose complaints were justified, but I don't think that means incompetence" the hearing board member commented.

The Argonaut obtained a copy of the original petition by graduate students that took the Sieckmann case from student complaints to official action. Their petition read in part: "Re- ceived an announcement concerning renewal of non-tenured faculty to contracts, gives this petition more urgency. It is an absolutely abhorrent (sic) thought to us to consider terming some capable, ambitious, untrained person while retaining an incompetent."

The first real point was made, "Specifically we wish to call attention to the conduct and action of Professor E. F. Sieckmann in the physics department of the University. It is a matter of general feeling that the performance of this man in the position of professor of physics DESERVES the label of inefficiency."

We believe him to be a hindrance and a detriment to both the physics department and the University in achieving quality education in the laboratory and service to the citizens of the State of Idaho."

Last issue, the Argonaut concentrated on student views of Sieckmann. Since that time, two students who testified in Sieckmann's favor at the hearing have been contacted. It should be noted Sieckmann was unwilling to reveal their names and they had to be located by other means."

Robert Morrison, a senior in electrical engineering, testified in Sieckmann's favor at the hearing. He said, "I've only had one course from him, so I didn't know him that well— he was an average instructor, neither outstanding or all that bad."

The electrical engineering major noted, "A couple of times, I tried to find other charges against him but I couldn't find out. No one seemed to know." Morrison has concluded. "He stacked up above average. In my opinion, there are worse teachers wandering around."

This theme was mentioned a couple of times. One math professor noted, "It seems to me if the Regents are going to fire someone, they should fire the worst professor, and I don't..."
at procedural actions

Think Dr. Sieckmann is the worst. The chairman of the appeals board, Bob Lottman, said, "There are a couple of other teachers that are even more indeed. One was born of us with that much better (than Sieckmann)." Sieckmann came in at 2.1 on a 4.0 scale, while the other five fellows with physics departments at the University were ranked at 2.2 and 2.7. All others were above 3.0.

Meanwhile, hearing board member Guthrie noted: "Student complaints are normal, but when undergraduates and graduate students both complain for a five-year period and petitions are formed and signed by most of the graduate students requesting departmental help, when seven of eight faculty members agree that his ability as a teacher is sub-professional and when teaching guidance and counseling are used the improvement, although visible, is still insufficient; then it is time to dismiss him."

On the other hand, alternate appeal board member Diane Walker, women's physical education, said in her report concerning the case: "Evidence has been presented on Sieckmann's side indicating that he did seek help in both teaching and personal relations. He has tried to improve his teaching methods and these improvements have been noticeable as testified to by student evaluations. Sieckmann does not fail consistently at the bottom of student evaluations. In the evaluations considered at the end of his probation, he ranked only .5 point lower than the man who initiated his termination. His average was 2.1 which still indicates average or adequate teaching. (These figures are on a 1-4 scale.)"

Bernard Borning, hearing board member from political science, stated that Sieckmann's "teaching, research, and service performance has not been worse than inferior to that of some other members of the department in given instances and categories. This point, however, is not major inasmuch as other members are not under review in this hearing."

Borning was one appeal board member to vote to dismiss Sieckmann. The other member of the board voting to recommend dismissal was Guthrie. Chairman Lottman, Bobbeck, and Edwards, and alternate Walker, recommended, he be retained for various reasons.

Curiously, three of the hearing board members are engineering professors: Lottman, civil engineering; Edwards, chemical engineering; Bobbeck, mining engineering. Four of the members have served on Faculty Council, and three of them were serving when the council began considering changes in the tenure and competency review policy (Lottman, Bobbeck, and Borning).

Several sources suggested there was tension between the physical sciences department and some parts of the University, especially engineering departments. The Argonaut was unable to confirm this.

Two engineers on the appeal board voted to retain Sieckmann suggested that given circumstances, perhaps he should be dismissed. Chairman Lottman focussed his attention on the probationary period. "The evidence was not clear that he was incompetent or his presence was prejudicial to the University at the completion of the probationary period."

"It is highly possible that the case has now reached a level where questions of procedure have become more important than questions of substance, if viewed in the light of probable consequences." -Coonrod.

He expanded on his written statement saying, "The University had a good case. He probably would have voted differently, if the probationary period had been more carefully structured."

He did not think Sieckmann was treated fairly during the probationary period. Lottman said he was not provided with any specific guidelines to measure up to.

"My main point was that I wasn't sure what things were taken into consideration when the faculty finally voted to dismiss after the probationary period. I thought the University had to prove the man was still incompetent beyond a reasonable doubt." (Amount of proof was another curious concept used in the Sieckmann case. According to Vice-President Coonrod, there are three types of proof, as defined by legal terminology: a majority of the evidence, clear and convincing proof, or proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

In this particular "quasi-trial" the second standard on the scale was supposed to be used.)

Hearing board member Edwards might have recommended dismissal in different circumstances. "I didn't think they were justified in getting rid of Sieckmann just to get someone better," Edwards noted in an interview concerning the appeal board.

However, Edwards noted that
Other papers say...

Editor's note: the following poem is reprinted from the Daily Illini, University of Illinois. We thought it appropriate prior to the first day of finals week.

And it came to pass.
Early in the morning toward the last
Day of the semester,
There arose a great multitude
Shuffling' the books and waiting.
And there was much weeping
And gnashing of teeth
For the day of judgement was at hand.
And they were sore afraid, for they
had left undone
Those things which they ought to have done.
And they had done
Those things which they ought not to have done.
And there was no help for it.
And there were many abiding in the dorms
Who had kept watch over their books by night.
But it availed them naught.
But some there were who rose peacefully:
For they had prepared themselves
The way
And made straight paths of knowledge.
And these were known
As wise burners of the midnight oil.
And to others they were known as
"Corner raisers.
And the multitude arose
And ate a hearty breakfast.
And they came unto the appointed place
And their hearts were heavy
And they had come to pass,
But some of them
Repented of their riotous living and
temoaned their fate.
But they had not a prayer.
And at the last hour there came among them:
One-known as the instructor:
And they feared exceedingly.
He was of diabolical smile,
And he passed papers among them
And went his way.
And many and varied
Were the answers given,
For some of his teachings had fallen among fertile minds.
Others had fallen among the fallows,
While others had fallen flat.
And some there were who wrote for one hour.
Others for two.
But some turned away sorrowful,
And many of these
Offered a little bale.
In hopes of pacifying the instructor
And these were the ones who had not.
And when they finished,
They gathered up their belongings
And went their way quietly, each in their own direction,
And each vowing unto himself
In this manner:
"I shall not pass this way again."

Comm Board choice rapped

To the editor:
An open letter to the students at the University of Iowa and the Communications Board:
It seems to be that time of year again; when we can look back at the end of the Comm Board and (once again) shudder and say to ourselves: "What fools they serve..."
Their latest mishap of this year is the hiring of Bill Harland as the new station manager of KUOI. If things weren't bad enough with Matt Shelly, can they ever be good with Harland? I don't think so...
Bill Harland, nobody's favorite disc jockey, took second place in the Argon's music survey in the "most offensive disc jockey" category. Bill Harland is a person whose voice I never listened to for more than three minutes at a time because I simply couldn't
up and changed the dial or put on a record. A voice my eyes and ears could never tolerate.
His taste in music is as good as his disc jockey abilities. Louzy. At work where having music to listen to is a must, we (and I mean all of us) always sacrifice our need for music by turning him off. (If we're lucky, KUID will be on because our radio can't pick up much else...)
Bill Harland. Consider the alternatives: Tom McGraw, a member of the Comm Board (who wasn't voting for this sorry affair) and a deejay for KUOI. At least one could listen to McGraw's show, he isn't a loud-mouthed, obnoxious deejay, as Harland is, and he even plays decent music.

other alternative? Michael Jones, an ex-deejay at KUOI, and one of the few realy good deejays to ever work at one of the University of Iowa stations. His music was mellow and pleasant, and his vocalizations were few, but pleasant to hear.

These two alternatives were at least as competent as Bill Harland, if not more so. It is my belief that any one of the two losers could have been the forerunners of good music on KUOI, while Bill Harland will probably wallow in the mire of his obnoxiousness and turn more listeners off the airwaves.

Our decision, keeping in the fine tradition of his predecessors, Matt Shelly, I for one, will not listen.

And now, lastly, I ask the Comm Board, if they will have the intestinal fortitude to change their decision for the sake of U of I students and good radio everywhere. Please.

Steven Basen

Sieckmann

Discard dead weight, student says

To the Editor:
I was really interested in the article in Tuesday's Argonaut about the controversy over Dr. Sieckmann. As a physics major and one who has had Dr. Sieckmann for a class, what really irks me about this whole mess is that it apparently makes no difference at all to Dr. Coonrod or the hearing board that Dr. Sieckmann's students (physics majors and non-majors alike) as well as the physics faculty itself feel that he should not be teaching here at the University.

It seems that all Dr. Coonrod and the board are interested in is their precious tenure system, which is obviously not serving the best interests of the students or the University as a whole if this is the type of situation it perpetuates.

The recommendation of the physics faculty that Dr. Sieckmann be dismissed was not something they took lightly. Much time and effort had gone into the matter to insure fairness and objectiveness.

It seems to me that the ones who are the most competent to judge Dr. Sieckmann's contribution to the University and to the physics department would be his students and fellow faculty members. Then why don't we listen to these people?

As one who pays the required fees, as well as an Idaho taxpayer, I feel that I have the right to demand the best education this University can give me. In my estimation, the quality of education could be improved by dismissing dead weight such as Dr. Sieckmann. Why continue to cripple ourselves any further?

Name withheld at writer's request

...But another defends teaching ability

To the editor:
Concerning the article in Tuesday's issue on the dismissal of Prof. Everett Sieckmann, I found the article to be unfairly weighted opposing Dr. Sieckmann.
The opinions given therein were incomplete in as much as they were mostly in opposition to him and his instructor.
As a student in Physics 101, I find him completely able to instruct physics and willing to spend as much time as needed to aid, his students until they fully understand the course.

Ron Huggins

WRA defends volleyball stand

To the editor:
The following letter is a response to the Houston and Alpha Phi (both 9-1) and Pi Phi and Campbell (both 7-9) story.

Our purpose in WRA is, not to let any disappointed team replay a loss, but rather to assure each team is provided with fair opportunity to win. This was not done at first and we apologize to the teams. We only hope that further criticism will be in a constructive manner rather than a destructive one.

The WRA Executive Board
Nancy Monroe, President
Jackie Davis, Vice-President
Anne Williams, Recording Sec.
Julie Schwitzel, Corresponding Sec.
The iniquity of student fees

By Bill Hall

The author is editorial page editor of the Lewiston Morning Tribune. This column, written several years ago, was submitted by the Committee for Student Rights.

A private school is a non-tax-supported institution that charges students for their education. Public schools—created in the belief that there should not be a means test on education—are taxpayer-supported and open to all, regardless of means.

Idaho's institutions of higher learning have been charging their students under various gimmicks for several years and are therefore not entirely open to all students regardless of means.

The students have to pay only a small portion of their education, but that portion is growing. It is growing faster than the national rate of inflation and faster than the increase in pay for part-time jobs in college towns.

Why shouldn't students pay part of the cost of their own education?

—Because they will pay their share and then some of the rest of their lives in taxes. And the taxes they pay will be in larger amounts if they aren't driven out of school by high fees and denied an education.

—Because the college graduates of earlier generations received their educations for free and are now obligated to repay it through taxes and not be relieved of that literal debt to society by dumping more and more of the cost of education on students—on those at age in life when they are least able to pay.

—Because Idaho law says and the Idaho Constitution generally decrees that it is in the interest of Idaho society to provide all students who are able and willing with a free education.

—Because you can't get blood out of a turnip. The higher the fees, the larger the number of families who cannot afford to send their children to college.

—Because many families with small children are in a heart-stopping surprise when they discover how much income a family can have and still be, functionally, a "poor" college family. Anyone with a couple of children or more, who makes less than about $15,000 a year, is facing a massive, four-year financial drain if he doesn't have at least $5,000 salted away. Student fees are, in most cases, actually parent fees.

—Because student fees are a reactionary policy, detrimental to the concept of universal education, which places a means test on opportunity.

Dan Yake

For students with rocks in their heads

Until last week, I believed the Idaho Board of Regents was capable of making rational decisions.

Something must have snapped inside after the regents took their monumental inaction decision on the SUB as evidenced by the board's decision Saturday to slap the College of Mines with a two-year probation. Just peachy.

The regents cite low enrollment as one major cause for the probation. Whipping out a few quick figures on the old slide rule, we see: 200 College of Mines and 7100 University of Idaho students, or 2.618014 per cent of the total student body.

The College received $405,228 for operating expenses this year, about two per cent of the University budget. If cost per student comparisons were the mode at the U of I, the college would actually be in a position to cry rip-off.

Granted, 2010 students to an entire college isn't much and the College of Mines has never been noted for its public relations programs, which they had better start. But if the regents think they are going to help enrollment with a probationary action, I'll be like punching a hole in the bottom of a leaking ship to let the water run out.

Graduate School Dean Ronald Stark and Regent Ed Benoit should be commended for their knowledge and observations on the harm that can come from probation. As for you Jasper (Board Chairman J.P. Munson), if you insist on calling a spade a spade (his statement was of the air that we should make reference to the fact that the school is in jeopardy and should be made clear), I for one shall insist on the same.

For the most part, the regents are valid in pointing out the problems of the College of Mines, it's timing that's bad. With mineral scarcity and energy problems mounting daily, the college is in greater demand than it has ever been.

This fact is evidenced by the fact that the average Mines graduate receives no less than eight job offers upon acceptance of his diploma.

How many education graduates can say that?

NML Helps Stamp Out Inflation!

Ask me how it works.

Monte Walker

882-7711

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE MILWAUKEE

Friday, Dec. 13, 1974
Idaho Argonaut

Dan Yake

For students with rocks in their heads

NML Helps Stamp Out Inflation!

Ask me how it works.

Monte Walker

882-7711

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE MILWAUKEE

Theprimary function of a college curriculum is to prepare and place individuals in a field of study related to the course of study, the College of Mines is filling its role admirably.

If you have been going to school for a couple of years and see no future in your field, take a look at what is offered in the College of Mines.

The instructors are of excellent quality (I oughta' know, I've had the same instructors a number of times when I repeated their courses), and the facilities are fairly decent.

Just take heed to my words: you'll enjoy the life if you've got rocks in your head.
Two plays feature views on marriage

By CAROLYN HARADA
of the Argonaut Staff

Is marriage going to be a thing of the past? Solitaire and Double Solitaire are two plays directed by Jamie Lewis, 25-year-old graduate student in theatre arts from Omaha, Nebraska, which will illustrate marriage in the future and in the painful present.

"Solitaire" is a typical evening of the average man in the future about 2050 A.D. after the system has taken over. Lewis explained. It is a time in the future where there is no marriage and everybody is off by themselves—solitaire.

"Very institutionalized" is the term Lewis used to describe the play Solitaire for there is no family, no sex, artificial insemination is used for reproduction and children are taken from their mothers at birth.

The man, continued Lewis, has a terrible sense of loss because families are no longer together. Each citizen spends his night in a room cell, entertained by a computer wall. The man puts in a request for a "call family" which is like a cell girl, he furthered. There is a mediam who runs the cell family and rents out "call pets," Lewis noted that the whole family is very fake. "Nothing is real anymore."

The second play has as its theme the contention that no matter how hard people try to make marriage work, it will inevitably slowly disintegrate, the director noted. The play does have a "nebulous ray of hope," added Lewis.

The plays are naturalistic in terms of characters and actual presentation, he said, but the sets are highly selective and have a "quality of timelessness." He termed the plays as "thematically compatible" meaning they don't fit together plotwise, but story wise.

"Double Solitaire" which deals with the present is not necessarily going to turn out like "Solitaire" of the future, but thematically both deal with the frustrations, desire of, and importance of marriage.

He believes both plays contain funny parts, but they are not to be termed as "comical plays." They are powerful, serious and thought-provoking.

The plays will use film, slides and tapes to add to the effect, commented Lewis.

Lewis selected the two-one act plays, written by Robert Anderson, for they were meant to be performed in tandem—together as one evenings entertainment, and in part fulfillment for his master's thesis.

"Together they are about as long as a regular play—1 1/2 hour for Solitaire and 50 minutes for Double Solitaire. The plays were written fairly recently about 1971 approximately Lewis.

The cast for one play is generally the cast for the second play, which is the case for this Idaho production.

"Solitaire, Double Solitaire" will be performed at 8, Friday and Saturday nights at the U-Hut on campus. Tickets are free and available at the SUB.

Frosh joins Senate

Scott Roberts, the next highest vote-getter in this fall's Frosh Council elections will be named to the council to replace Chip Day.

Day was injured in an automobile accident during Thanksgiving vacation, and will be unable to attend school. According to Frosh Council chairman Ron Bush, "There's no provision for replacing someone on Frosh Council, so we went to the next highest vote-getter."

He went on, "If the Senate feels it should go through the Senate (for confirmation) then we'll do that."

Wishing all the students and faculty of the University of Idaho a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

from the Garden Lounge and Bacchus Room at the Moscow Hotel

Overlooking Friendship Square

For a daily look at what's happening on the U of I campus, call: grapevine

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430 W. 3rd. Next to OPERATION P.A.N.T.S.

TEAM ELECTRONICS

Friday, Dec. 13, 1974
Idaho Argonaut
on Saturday night...

Perils, pleasures, and pitfalls

By MIKE SULLIVAN

Ever face the problem of what to do with yourself on a lonely Saturday night? Or, after a long weekend of partying, do you feel like forever swearing off chicks and booze? If you can answer yes to these two questions, then this article is for you.

If you've ever experienced these feelings, you probably think that the only things the University of Idaho campus has to offer are career opportunities, loose ladies, jock straps, and bum trips. You undoubtedly view your four years of college life as just paying your dues or serving your time.

Well, if you feel this way, you're wrong, dead wrong, because the Idaho campus has more to offer in the way of fun than most traveling carnivals. Most of this "fun" is highly illegal and frowned upon by the campus 'Pinto Patrol', but then nothing is illegal until you get caught. Besides, this is all part of the joy of having a good time.

Since some of you are unaware of the unlimited, cost-free recreational opportunities that beckon your presence, let me take you on a magical mystery tour of "Vandal Playground" and relate a few of my adventures to you, complete with play-by-play descriptions and famous quotes.

The first of these "fantasies" is known as the "Tower of Babel," otherwise called the Alumni Center - Sky Slide. Consisting of a 45-foot enclosed, steel firescape slide, this apparatus twists and turns its way from the top of the fourth floor in the Alumni Center down to a waiting asphalt alleyway and a quick, easy escape into the security of darkness, leaving the voyager with a good case of the whirlies.

Located across the street from the farmhouse fraternity, this readily-accessible ride can be found by walking through the front door, up the stairs, and down the hall until you reach the revolving blue doors that have "Fire Escape" painted above them. Upon opening the doors, you will see a flat slide that curves ever downward until it disappears into a black, empty void.

Now you are ready for the ride of your life. Make sure to sit leaning inwards to increase your speed and to avoid catching arms and legs on lower floor entrances. This happened to me the first time I went down and the effects were totally devastating. I ended up colliding with the guy behind me and we did somersaults and half-baked cartwheels the rest of the way down. It was great, but also pretty scary.

One man is needed at the bottom to help peel people off the pavement and help restore badly-disoriented equilibriums. It's also fun to stand at the bottom just to catch the action in progress. Screams, shrieks, and other comments emanate from the hollow confines of the tube as people totally lose their balance, helping you on the sky slide and emerge at the bottom as a mass of entangled arms, legs, and bodies, that are barely recognizable as forms of human life.

"Fantastic!" shouted one Gamma Phi coed as I tore her away from the asphalt.

"Oh my God!" was another's reaction.

A third body expressed the thought that was on everybody's mind: "Let's go do it again, you guys!"

Another Idaho adventure that beckons the bold and reckless are the notorious underground heat tunnels, the University's getaway to the Pacific Northwest's finest spelunking area. Ubiquitously located under the campus' sidewalks, these tunnels serve as heating conduits for most of the campus' buildings.

Tickets to ride to this happening can be purchased with a crowbar and a hammer. These implements of destruction are needed to pry open the circular or rectangular coverings that serve much the same function as a manhole cover. These are found along any campus sidewalk and have "Heat Tunnel" engraved across their lids.

The time-honored procedure for proper entry and rules of tunnel etiquette are as follows:

While trying to gain access, always be on the alert and ever ready to make disperse to the nearest dense foliage in order to shield your presence from those who would rob you of your God-given right to express yourself. Sometimes, as in the case of one of our follies, a half-dozen trips in and out of the...
Moving Your Fun Indoors?

Then You Need WISHTL! Try our SYSTEM
No. 2 "The Sitar"

DRIVING DAY, our SYSTEM

SANSUI 210 FM/AM receiver
STEREOCRAFT II acoustic suspension speakers, terrific bass, pure high fidelity
SHURE diamond cartridge

Total retail $79, our price $269
Senate gives $250 to Rights Committee

By RANDY STAPILUS of the Argonaut Staff

"We cannot become part of a lawsuit," said Rich Brown at last Tuesday's senate meeting, "but we can contribute to it." The senate apparently agreed with him; they donated $250 to the committee of student rights, which may be used to stop registration fees at the U of I.

"I think there is a possibility that a lawsuit may be avoided," committee coordinator John Owick told the senators. The committee, which has stated a goal of initiating "legal action next semester to challenge the tuition presently paid by resident students," would be able to pay a $250 retainer fee for a lawyer who is expert in these matters, according to Owick. He also said, "This will really be our major expense."

Governor Billee, originally written to keep senate control over the donated money, was amended so the committee has freedom to spend it as it sees fit.

An article was read from a Boise newspaper, in which U of I President Ernest Hartung reportedly said he supported in-state tuition. A resolution was submitted opposing the tuition increase, urging Hartung to agree with the senate on this stand.

Senator Mark Beatty suggested that "he may have been misquoted or at least misunderstood," but David Warrick said that he had talked to people who confirmed the report. They passed a resolution asking ASUI President Dick Kemphorne to write Hartung, asking him to appear before the senate when it reconvenes in January.

The resolution opposing tuition passes, but not without opposition: Senator Emily Hansen, Mary Morris, Bill Fay and Greg Casey voted against the resolution.

Kenton Bird was confirmed for the spring semester as Argonaut Editor, Bill Harland as UOI manager, and Jim Hughes as Handbook Editor.

Bird answered questions about Argonaut operation and procedure. His appointment passed without opposition, as did that of Bill Harland.

Huggins fielded questions on his ability to handle both the photography bureau and the student handbook. There were questions also whether the handbook might be eliminated or radically changed for this year, thus possibly eliminating the editor's position. But, as Huggins pointed out, "There's a lot that could be done in January, February and March." And the appointment was approved.

The entertainment budget received $1772 to help pay for future operations. Chairman Rich Brown said the committee had already brought in revenues over their expenses this year, and expects to make a profit at the end of the year.

The senate also officially invited the Idaho Republican Party to hold their 1976 State convention at Moscow and the U of I. David Warrick, who submitted the resolution, said the SUB could hold the convention.

Dean Johnson, who bought extension cards for ASUI at the Blue Mountain Hotel, IV Project last year after a promise of reimbursement, was reimbursed by the senate last Tuesday for the full $57 he had spent on the cords.

Bill Fay proposed the senate pay Johnson $25 for the three extension cords still owned by him; two others were lost at Blue Mountain Hotel. Fay said, "Are we going to be Mr. Hard Guy or Mr. Nice Guy? I say, neither...I could only go for this $25.

Grant Burgoyne argued that if the bill will be approved at all, "it should be for the full amount." It was.

The resolution opposing such a payment in the future, however, failed to pass. Some senators said that it was too weak, and suggested instead that the senate adopt some workable system of informing students of how money is allocated.

"I mean," said Senator Mark Beatty, "I could walk up to some student and say, 'go downtown and buy $100 of Christmas bulbs and the ASU will pay you back.' And he would believe me."

Senator Emily Hansen will be in Boise next semester, but she will not resign her post because, she said, "I can help influence actions there."

Aliens must report

All aliens in the United States, except a few diplomats and accredited members of certain international organizations, must report their addresses to the government each January.

The card for this purpose is available at any post office or office of the United States immigration and naturalization service. After filling it out, place a postage stamp on the reverse of this card and drop the card in any mail box. Parents or guardians are required to submit reports for alien children under 14 years of age.

If you or any members of your family are not citizens of the United States, you should tell your parent or guardian these requirements. If you have relatives or friends who are not citizens, you will do both them and the government a great service by telling them of the requirements. Remember, the time for reporting is during the month of January.

Taco Time lowers prices

Taco Time, in the face of spiraling inflation, will reduce prices on three of their items soon, according to manager Ed Robbins.

The chilli, he said, will be reduced from 55 cents to 49 cents, and the enchiladas from 89 cents to 79 cents.

Winter Session 1974-75

The following courses have been tentatively scheduled for the Winter Session on the University of Idaho campus, 1974-75. Additional courses may be scheduled. Students should contact the Special Programs Office (6486) and indicate their interest in a specific course. A minimum of 12 students is required to offer a regular course (please see note below about individual study types courses).

Registration Procedure and Fees

Individuals interested in registering should contact the Special Programs Office for appropriate application forms and payment of fees. This must be done prior to December 18. If the minimum number of students have not registered by that time, the course may be cancelled in which event fees will be refunded. If the course is offered as scheduled, fees are not refundable since income from fees is necessary to cover the costs of the courses. The amount of the fees is $25 per credit for Idaho residents and $25 for nonresidents.

- Bus 441 - Labor Relations, 3 credits, Instructor Donald Seeley, place Ad 338, hours 9:00-12:00 noon, dates December 28-January 10 inclusive, (class will not meet Christmas and New Year's Day, but will be made up on the following Saturdays).

- Engr 101 - Digital Computer Programming, 2 credits, Instructor Gary Claxton, place FTB 201, hours 9:00-11:00 A.M. and 1:00-2:00 P.M., dates January 2-11 inclusive including Saturday, January 4. Limited to 30 students.

- Engr 224 - Advanced Fortran Programming, 2 credits, Instructor Charles Nelson, place Jeb 340, hours 9:00-11:00 A.M. and 2:00-3:00 P.M., dates January 2-11 inclusive including Saturday, January 4. Limited to 20 students.

- Bus 430 (or possibly 406) - Social Stratification, 3 credits, Instructor Ronal Lee, place FOG 104, All initial class meeting, 1:30 p.m., December 23, schedule will be arranged by agreement of instructor and students.

Speech 131 - Fundamentals of Speech, 2 credits, Instructor Paul Miller, place UCC 205, time 7:00-10:00 A.M., dates December 30-January 10. Class will not meet New Year's Day, but the three hours missed that day will be made up at a time jointly selected by the instructor and students.

VS 404 - Special Topics: Field observation of Veterinary Medicine Programs, 1 credit, Instructor William Cogner, dates January 6-10 inclusive. Each student will be responsible for individual travel and subsistence costs; contact Veterinary Science Dept. regarding travel plans.

Individual Study Type Courses

It is possible to set up individual study type courses such as Directed Study, Research, and Thesis, etc, where one student works directly under the supervision of a qualified faculty member. Students interested in this arrangement should follow this procedure:

1. Contact the faculty member with whom you wish to work to see if he/she is interested in accepting responsibility for a Winter Session student.

2. If the faculty member is interested, the instructor should contact the department chairman and a memo be sent to the Special Programs Office indicating the following:
   a. Name of the instructor and name of student
   b. Name of instructor and name of student
   c. Number of credits (cannot exceed 3)

3. When the memo has been delivered to the Special Programs Office, the student should contact that office, fill out appropriate application forms, pay registration fees. This must be done no later than December 20 for a three credit course, December 27 for a two-credit course, or January 3 for a one credit course.

For further information contact, Paul Kaus, Director of Special Programs Office, Health Services Building 301, office phone 665-6485 — home phone 882-7191.
Registration at Idaho takes on new look

A new look in registration—with two forms to be filled out instead of one—may be adopted instead of a hand-written registration system. The new system will replace the older one, which has been in use for some time.

The physical procedure of registration will not change, but the system will save time for both students and registrars. The new system will also eliminate the need for money to be collected in advance.

Registration forms will be available at the registrar's office, and students will be able to fill them out at their own pace.

Students will be able to fill out the forms as soon as they arrive, and the registrar's office will be open until 5 p.m. The forms will be available at the registrar's office every day except Saturday.

The new system is expected to be more efficient and will save time for both students and registrars. It will also eliminate the need for money to be collected in advance.

Kemphorne speaks to merchants

There is a good relationship between the University and the community of Moscow. The University has been a part of the community for many years, and the relations have been good.

"We're aware that the University is part of the community," said Kemphorne. "We try to keep the University involved in the community, and we try to make sure that the University is part of the community."
Steelhead: Struggling for survival in what once was Idaho’s wilderness

By KEVIN KELLEHER and JIM BOHMAN
of the Argonaut Staff

The plight of the renowned migrating steelhead is in more jeopardy than many people are aware.

"If river conditions in future years are poor for the survival of young steelhead (juveniles), and they are not given protection from losses at dams, the Snake River anadromous fish runs may soon be a thing of the past," according to Wesley J. Ebel, fishery research biologist for the National Marine Fisheries Service. The past few years have been catastrophic for ocean-going steelhead in their exodus to the sea.

Years ago, the only obstacles the steelhead encountered in their annual travels were Indian traps and fish wheels. The steelhead must now confront eight massive man-made dams.

Dams are not the only obstacles the steelhead encounter in their annual travels. Other hurdles include commercial, Indian, and sport fishermen. Potential pollution effects, and state and federal legislatures also spell trouble for the steelhead. Rudy Range of the U of I Forestry College believes that everybody is trying to hood the fish.

In a speech that research biologist Howard L. Raymond of the National Marine Fisheries Service presented at the University of Idaho on Oct. 25, he said, the problem is "simply fewer smelt making it to the ocean due to significant losses of the young steelhead migrating down river past seven dams and impoundments since 1970." It is not due to the loss of adults at the dams.

Slotted bulkheads that were installed in the skeletal days of the dams in 1972 probably were responsible for much of the damage done to the smolts that year. Out of 2.5 million steelhead, only 500,000 made it to the Dalles. Twenty-five per cent survived. The slotted bulkheads were supposed to alleviate turbine-related losses. The bulkheads were in the water in such channels which lead to future turbine generator stations.

The bulkheads have since been removed. The steelhead mortality problem in this area of the dam structure may be solved by the installation of the diverting screens that are hoped to be in place sometime in the future. Two Columbia River dams are now using these screens on a test basis.

The catastrophically high mortality of 1973 resulted from the passage of almost the entire outmigration of the young sea-bound smolts through the power uses of the dams. The fish passed through the powerhouse to low water flows from a light spring runoff. Out of 5.5 million steelhead smolts, only 220,000 survived Bonneville, the final dam on the Columbia. Five per cent of the 1973 smolts made it to the ocean.

Downstream survival in 1974 was encouraging because high water allowed fish to pass over spillways, but heavy losses were inflicted because of nitrogen supersaturation. The number of steelhead surviving would have been higher had more fish been released from Dworshak Hatchery been in better condition. Apparently the fish were small and in poor condition for the 500 mile journey to the Pacific.

Dworshak National Fish Hatchery is the largest steelhead hatchery in the world. It was constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers with public funds to counteract losses of steelhead spawning and nursery grounds upstream from Dworshak Dam.

Dworshak Hatchery is tremendously complex. In its effort to provide an ideal growth environment for steelhead, it is operated to a great extent by a computer system which controls water temperature, filtration and feeding operations. Despite the sophistication of the hatchery, some experts feel it is effectiveness and output can be increased as more knowledge and experience are gained. The mortality rate of juveniles, young fish that have not yet migrated to the ocean, has been tremendously high. During their downstream migration from late May through early July, the river level is often high and thus nitrogen supersaturation is high.

Nitrogen supersaturation is a result of manmade power structures, more specifically dams. Nitrogen has always been in the water, but a quarter of a century ago it was not saturated enough to harm the fish. The nitrogen disease can be compared to the 'bends' that may affect scuba divers. Walter Harris, assistant director of Dworshak Hatchery, says the saturation is a result of large runoffs, which results in more water passing over spillways.

"This water goes to depths of 40 feet or more, at the plunge basin, where the pressure is great enough to compress the gas within the water, and when the fish take the water through their gills they accumulate the gas in their circulatory system causing hemorraging."
Meet the Vandals

Air Force ROTC

Has two-year scholarships available for

Computer Technology
Architectural Engineering
Civil Engineering
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Is your junior? Join the Air Force ROTC for two years of education and scholarship. Could you use help in determining your college major? We can help with that too. For more information, contact the Department of Aerospace Studies.

Sports

Peck's Shoe Shop 824-453

Shoe Repair

University Auto

217 Main

Elkhorn

211 Main

University Auto

217 Main

Sports

Cresthills 1930

21st Street

Cresthills

21st Street

Cresthills

21st Street

Cresthills

21st Street

Cresthills

21st Street
University of Idaho Roster

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Co-captains Rick Nelson (24) and Roger Davis (25)

HEAD COACH: Jim Jarvis
Assistant: John Smith
Graduate Assistant: Dale Leach

Go Vandals Go

Come a tribe from the North brave and bold,
Singing banners of Silver and Gold;
Ride and true to subdue all their foes!
Vandals! Come on you Vandals!

Come on and go, Vandals, go,
Light on with hearts true and bold,
Foes will fall before your Silver and your Gold.
The victory cannot be withheld from thee;
To all bear down for Idaho, Come on, old Vandals, go.

University of Portland Roster

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Coach: Jack Avina
Assistant: Gary Strachan and Ken Hettrich

Here We Have Idaho

And here we have Idaho
Winning her way to fame
Silver and Gold in the sunlit blaze,
And romance lies in her name;
Singing, we're singing of you,
Ah, proudly too;
All our lives through
We'll go singing, singing of You
Alma Mater, our Idaho.

We support the Vandals

Delta Ford
Northwestern
Mountain Sports
Cal's Mobil
Bennett's Auto
Papineau Bohman
Insurance
Tri-State
Lewiston Tribune
Nobby Inn
A & W Family Restaurant
Mel's Tropical Fish
Hillcrest Motel
David Warnick
Royal Motor Inn
Forney Hall
French Hall
Hays Hall
Garter Hall
Steel House
Oleson Hall
Alpha Kappa Lambda
Beta Theta Pi
Delta Sigma Phi
Kappa Sigma
Lambda Chi Alpha
Phi Gamma Delta
Pi Kappa Alpha
Sigma Alpha Epsilon
Sigma Nu
Theta Chi
Idaho Argonaut
Sigma Delta Chi
Bruce Spottleson

Capricorn Ballroom

Happy Hour — 4-6 p.m. Country Rock — No Cover
"We support the Vandals"
The end result of the nitrogen poisoning varies. The responsible agent can kill the fish; it makes the steelhead susceptible to squaw fish and other predators. Squaw fish congregate in the pools beneath the dams and wait for their weakened victims.

Nitrogen supersaturation can be reduced by the installation of "flip-lips" on the spillways. These "flip-lips" divert the falling water from a vertical fall to a semi-horizontal descent. The result is a less violent water plunge into the basin below. Not all the dams on the rivers are equipped with "flip-lips". No definite date for complete installation has been given because Congress has not appropriated funds.

Although pollution is not a factor in the problems that confront great fish now, there is a possibility that it could present a problem in the future. According to a recent study submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by the researchers, Michael Falter and Robert Ringe, pollution could add to another obstacle for the fish. "Pollution standards must keep up with pollution," said Ringe.

The EPA report states: "The completion of Lower Granite Dam will impound the free-flowing stream." It further acknowledges that "The reduced velocities and turbulence in the reservoir can compound detrimental effects by allowing concentrations of waste water pollutants to remain undispersed, thus concentrating waste assimilation into a small area."

What this means is that there is a possibility that pollution could be a potential problem in coming years, although the report says, "We were unable to relate steelhead behavior to pollution inputs in the Lewiston area under free-flowing conditions."

However, Ringe believes that if pollution standards keep up with pollution, "the amount of waste will be insignificant."

Dams present the most horrendous problem to the migrating steelhead. But Biologist Ebel believes there is a solution.

Ebel has been experimenting with the transportation of juvenile steelhead from upstream dams to downstream sites since 1965. He said, "Survival of the steelhead can be increased by collection and transportation and we believe significant data exists to recommend mass transport of steelhead as soon as possible."

Not only does he recommend immediate action but also holds that mass transportation of juvenile steelhead in the years 1975-76 may be critical in determining the ultimate survival of Snake River populations.

Researchers collected the fish, with the aid of specially installed diversion tubes. The fish are loaded into insulated refrigerated tank trucks and hauled downhill where they are released. This method appears to be extremely successful.

The steelhead needs protection from losses during their downstream migration. Present data shows that "flip-lips", transportation, screening and improved bypass systems around dams could significantly reduce losses. According to Ringe:

"We have the potential of not only restoring the runs to their former size but significantly increasing the numbers of steelhead to the Snake River," said Ringe.

The complexity of problems from the ramifications of the man-made structures are not the only problems the fish must endure, however. "There are the most pressing problems. The steelhead must make it past white commercial fishermen, Indian fishermen, and sport fishermen before breaking out into the sea."

The juvenile steelhead are not confronted with the above problem, but must run the gauntlet of these fishing interests when they return, approximately two years later. Contrary to popular belief by most sportsmen, the Indians do not take a great majority of the steelhead. There is a possibility that the Indians will have to stop their fishing if Idaho Governor Andrus goes his way. He said in a news conference that gillnettters should be removed from the river or Idaho should be made a member of the Columbia Interstate Fisheries Compact, under which Oregon and Washington have jurisdiction over the Columbia River.

Idaho provides the spawning grounds for a major per cent of the steelhead and shares in only a small per cent of the catch.

Andrus is steaming. He said the Oregon legislature has blocked Idaho's full entry to the compact, even though that state's Governor and the Governor of Washington have supported such a proposal.

The people of Oregon recently passed Referendum 15 which calls for the end of commercial sales of the Steelhead. The new law declares the steelhead to be a game fish, not to be sold for meat. The law does not apply directly to the Indians but it should reduce the steelhead take in the lower Columbia significantly.

The federal government is also making it rough on the steelhead. If the Congress passes the Ford Administration proposal concerning the reclassification of the Idaho Primitive area, some irreplaceable spawning grounds for steelhead will be lost.

The wilderness proposals from all factions involved are difficult to ascertain, but the Ford proposal proves to be devastating. The Chamberlain drainage basin provides some of the few remaining areas, where the steelhead spawn naturally. Some ecology experts say, "Logging and mining of the area would result in silt runoff into these streams. As the silt is carried down the stream it fills in the gravel beds where the fish lay their eggs and in effect, it would leave them with nowhere to lay their eggs. Hence a new chapter in the steelheads fight for 'semi-natural' existence could be written."

Another complicating factor is the current economic situation. The federal government, has proposed legislation for the allocation of 40 million dollars for developing and constructing two new hatcheries. The sites are not yet determined, though they are assured to be either on the Columbia or Snake River.

Proposing the funds is one thing, but allocating them is another. A severe economic recession would probably delete any possibility of the proposal being carried out. Programs will be cut back and one of the first areas to be hit will, in all probability, be research for saving the steelhead, and their plight would continue.
Early copy desired for last Argonaut

One more issue of the Argonaut is scheduled for this semester, to be published next Tuesday, Dec. 17. However, to allow Argonaut staff members to study for finals, early deadlines will be in effect for this issue, Editor Kenton Bird said.

All classified ads must be received by 10 a.m. Monday instead of the normal time of noon and all items for the Events column must be received by noon, Bird said.

Robert Searfoss, manager-director of Video-5 television station, was named chairman of the board of directors of the Moscow Recycling Center Tuesday evening at the regular monthly meeting at the Western Home Center.

Searfoss replaces Jeff Williamson, who resigned the position after being elected president of the corporation last month.

The board voted to close the center Dec. 22 through Jan. 1 so the employees may enjoy the holiday season. Center manager Ruth Campbell has asked that recyclables be brought in prior to that date and then held until after the reopening so the bins do not overflow.

Signs will be posted on the door of the center and on the bins, she said.

Campbell reported the prices obtainable for quality paper, newsprint, corrugate and computer cards is down because of lessening demand for the products the recycled paper is used in manufacturing. Aluminum prices are holding, though, she added, and the volume of aluminum recyclables at the center is increasing.

The next meeting will be Jan. 88 p.m. in Moscow City Council chamber, City Hall, and is open to the public.

Center has new chairman

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In an international poll taken in 1955 by the leading film quarterly "Sight and Sound", Orson Welles' 'Citizen Kane' was ranked above such masterpieces as 'Greed' and 'Potemkin', the vote placing it first among all the great films ever made. The same magazine took a similar poll 10 years later and though other films on the list had changed, "Kane" once again came first. In fact, in 1972 another Welles' film, 'The Magnificent Ambersons', was also included in the top 10 of all time, and Welles was voted the greatest director in movie history.

Probably more has been written about 'Citizen Kane' (Welles' first film) than any other movie. Although it was a box-office failure when first released in 1941, it has grown in stature over the years to become one of the most popular movies ever made.

"Kane's" importance as a landmark in film history is indisputable. Even those who don't believe "Kane" is a great movie agree.

Peter Bogdanovich, in a recent issue of 'Commonwealth' magazine, said "Personally, I don't think 'Citizen Kane' is the greatest movie ever made. Welles himself has made better films. Of course, this is a matter of opinion, but that 'Kane' represents an important landmark in film history is not really open to dispute."

How did 'Citizen Kane' begin? Orson Welles says he had "The idea of telling the same thing several times—and showing exactly the same scene from wholly different points of view." Then Welles and Herman Mankiewicz (the writer of "Citizen Kane"), started looking for the man it would be about. At first they thought of Howard Hughes, but they finally settled on the publishing magnate, William Randolph Hearst.

Welles had established such a reputation in radio and theater by the age of 25 that RKO gave him carte blanche and unprecedented control over script, production, and editing. The movie, as it was finally released, begins with Charles Foster Kane uttering his dying word—"Rosebud." This sets a reporter off on a search into the meaning of the man's life. He obtains five views, sometimes overlapping, often conflicting, of various events: Kane's inheritance of a fortune as a child; his building of a journalism empire; his abortive political campaign; his two unsuccessful marriages; his loneliness and eventual death in the palatial estate Xanadu.

The elaborate construction of Welles' and Mankiewicz's Oscar-winning script alone made "Kane" unusual, but the film is also famous for Gregg Toland's deep-focus photography and a striking use of black and white; the overlapping dialogue; Bernard Herrmann's brilliant music; the bold editing, and the subtle performances by actors all new to film.

But 'Citizen Kane' was almost not released! Since it paralleled too closely the life of Hearst, it was suppressed for many areas. RKO was afraid to release the picture because they feared the wrath of Hearst's string of influential newspapers. Theaters would not book the film because they were afraid that they would lose the right to advertise in Hearst's newspapers (which did, in fact, happen in some cases). When "Kane" finally was released, Hearst banned the mention of Orson Welles or Citizen Kane.

Kane received a warm reception from some quarters, however. Bosley Crowther of the New York Times, upon the film's release, prophetically wrote, "... it can be safely stated that suppression of this film would have been a crime. For, in spite of some disconcerting lapses and strange ambiguities in the creation of the principal character, 'Citizen Kane' is far and away the most surprising and cinematically exciting motion picture to be seen here in many a moon. As a matter of fact, it comes close to being the most sensational film ever made in Hollywood." "Citizen Kane" has, from its first showing, continued to gain respect and stature as one of the most revolutionary films ever made.

On Friday and Saturday, Dec. 13 and 14, the Film Society will present 'Citizen Kane.' It will be shown in the SUB Ballroom at 7 and 9:30 p.m. Admission will be 75 cents per person or season ticket.
Group calling for refund of past fees

Some lucky students could get their registration fees refunded next semester. The qualifications for getting money back are: you must be a resident of Idaho, an undergraduate with less than eight semesters completed, and a willingness not to back down under pressure, according to student John Hecht.

Is it a content? No, but a challenge of the present fee system. The Committee for Student Rights believes that the $195 registration fee charged each student is in fact, "tuition", which is illegal according to the Constitution of the State of Idaho, Hecht said.

The committee is searching for students who are willing to fight this fee and will see if it can be defeated through the University appeal channels.

The Charter of the University states, "No student...shall be required to pay any fees for tuition at the University except in a professional department, and for extra studies.

The Charter of the University was incorporated into the Constitution when Idaho became a state the Idaho Supreme Court ruled in 1943.

The committee has firm grounds to believe that if this challenge is made, the courts would rule in favor of the students and registration fees would need to be refunded.

An executive board has been formed of five students to organize a challenge during the next semester's registration period. Students who qualify as stated above would be assisted in demanding that the bursar of the University refund their registration fees. If he refuses, the committee would petition the Administrative Hearing Board in behalf of those students.

If the petition is accepted, the students' fees would be refunded. If not, the committee and its representatives would ask the Board of Regents for relief.

During this process, which would be a matter of only a few weeks, the committee is negotiating with the University administration to arrive at an equitable policy and ruling on the application of fees that would be legal.

Representatives for the committee will be going around asking for support and assistance. If you wish to have your name submitted for a refund, contact any one of the persons listed below and talk to him, Hecht said. He will explain what you need to know and help you prepare your case.

President, Mark Falconer; Willis Sweet Hall; vice president, Mike Heibing, Argonaut; treasurer, Greg Casey, Lambda Chi Alpha; secretary, John Hecht, ASUI Office, and coordinator, John Orwick, 725 W. Sixth.

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Blue Key doesn’t get publishing rights

The publishing of the campus directory may not remain in the hands of a student organization, under the terms of a resolution adopted by Faculty Council at their Tuesday meeting.

The council failed to adopt a motion that would have assured the Blue Key Honorary future publishing rights for the campus directory. Blue Key is presently responsible for publishing the directory.

Instead, the council adopted an alternative motion written by Faculty Secretary Bruce Brind, which allows the department of university relations to take open bids for the publishing of the directory. Brind’s motion also provided for a regular updating of faculty and student records to assure that next year’s publisher has the needed information by the directory’s publication deadline.

University relations director Frank McCreary told the council that if open bidding was allowed, the publishing rights for the directory might be awarded to the Alumni Association, who McCreary said could do the job at less cost than Blue Key.

Directory publisher Scott Hanford said that Blue Key had kept its commitments to the University in publishing the directory and that in recent years the organization has brought the price of publication down. He added that some problems in publishing arose because “the University did not meet its commitments,” with regard to providing Blue Key with needed information.

Council member David Warnick said he believed that the council should have adopted a motion assuring that publishing remain in the hands of Blue Key, because the group accepted responsibility for publishing the directory and has brought publishing costs down in recent years because of advertising revenues.

“Whenever students are given responsibility,” Warnick said, “It’s been taken away.”

In an interview concerning the directory, ASUI President Dirk Kemphorine said he hadn’t talked to the university relations department about the matter but believes “that when a student organization is doing a good job, an agency, and bringing some benefit from it, it shouldn’t be taken from them.”

In other business, the council heard a report on last weekend’s meeting of the Board of Regents and the University’s prospects in the 1975 Idaho Legislature from Chairman Tony Rigas, and Graduate School Dean Ronald Stark.

Rigas said that representatives from the University would meet with Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus after the legislature convenes, to tell him that they were in favor of new programs, “at the expense of existing programs or faculty salaries.”

At the regents meeting last weekend, Rigas said, there was some talk of implementing new procedures for dismissing faculty members. The new procedures, he said would bar any faculty input until after the faculty member was dismissed.

Stark told the council that the newly elected Speaker of the Idaho House of Representatives “told me it was the worst possible person that could have been picked, from the University’s standpoint.”

Allen F. Larsen, R-Blackfoot, the new Speaker, to whom Stark was referring, was a leader among the conservative faction of the Republican party in the last legislative session. Larsen was described by retiring Rep. Harold Snow, R-Moscow, as a legislator whose only concern was decreasing taxes, and who would vote against any existing program to bring in a tax cut.

In his report on the Regents meeting, Rigas said that a request for a beer license for the University golf course was postponed until the Regents April meeting, which will be held in Moscow. Rigas added that a possible $5 fee increase for the PUB will be taken up by the Regents at their meeting next month.
Vandals lose but set Big Sky record

The Vandals lost their first game Wednesday night to San Jose State 76-68. But it wasn't because the Vandals were suffering from cold shooting or because they were having a bad day. It was because they were outscored 0-19 at the foul line.

The loss, on the first road trip for Coach Jim Jarvis' Vandals, made Idaho's record 2-1. San Jose is 5-2.

Officials called 29 fouls against Idaho and 11 against San Jose—and nine of the Spartan fouls didn't warrant a Vandal trip to the free throw line. It was a new Idaho and Big Sky conference record for fewest free throws attempted. Never before has a Vandal team gone scoreless at the free throw line.

Foul shots bolstered a Spartan rally that put San Jose ahead 63-58 with 4 1/2 minutes to play after trailing most of the game. Two goal-tending calls against Idaho's Henry Harris in the last 40 seconds gave San Jose its final margin of victory.

Jarvis declined to comment about the officiating but expressed disappointment about the Vandals' motivation at the second half after holding a 40-30 lead at intermission. "Our kids lost their poise and motion," he said.

The score seesawed in the early going before Idaho took an 18-16 lead on a field goal by Rick Nelson. The Vandals increased the gap to 34-21 with three minutes to go in the first half. Strong rebounding and accurate foul shooting enabled the Spartans to trim the margin to 10 points at halftime.

San Jose hit 50 per cent of its field goal attempts to 47.9 per cent for Idaho. Idaho was in foul trouble for much of the second half. Vandal Roger Davis, the game's leading rebounder with 12, and teammate Erv Brown both fouled out. Three other Vandals had four personals each.

The Vandals flew out of San Jose Thursday morning for Tacoma, where they will play the University of Puget Sound Friday night in an opening round game of the Daffodil Classic. Other teams entered are the University of California—Irvine and Simon Fraser University of British Columbia.

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to remove Sieckmann as a poor teacher, to get a better teacher. And they said that wasn't incompetence.

"What it seems like, looking at the Sieckmann case as a precedent for other cases, it's impossible to remove someone for incompetency," Schowalter said.

The student representative on the physics departmental committee, Ray Bueler concurred. "The thing that bothered me about the appeals board—they seemed to take it upon themselves to rehear the entire case, rather than to review the case to find out whether he got a fair hearing or not. I don't feel a panel of faculty members was competent to judge a physicist as a physicist. They made their decision on a re-hearing of the case rather than on whether he got a fair hearing in the first place."

One point of student concern was the forgery of student evaluations. Physics Department Chairman Browne shared that, saying, "I thought it was a pretty serious thing." Then he shook his head in bewilderment, "And yet he hasn't even received a reprimand."

Guiterie said, "I thought the forgery was very important—very strong point. Some of the other guys thought just the opposite—the argument they used was that student evaluations weren't worth anything anyway."

On the other hand, hearing board member Edwards contended "There was falsification of ratings by everyone, students, administrators, and Sieckmann."

According to Edwards it was brought out at the hearing that several graduate students and the acting department chairman during the year Sieckmann's dismissal was first sought, had given Sieckmann a rating of higher than they believed he deserved.

The graduate students contended that because Sieckmann could recognize their handwriting there might be some retribution if they evaluated him low and they had been afraid to put down their true feelings.

Edwards concluded, "That one thing Sieckmann did was not all that grievous in relation to the other things going on."

Bobeck noted in his statement: "The forging of

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Every Saturday
Students have right to examine files

By JEFFREY TRACEY of the Argonaut

In August of this year, an amendment was made to the "Protection of the Rights and Privacy of Parents and Students Section of the General Education Provision Act." Essentially the amendment states that funds shall not be withheld from any "state or local educational agency, any institution of higher education, any community college, any school, agency offering a preschool program, or any other educational institution which has a policy of denying, or which effectively prevents, the parents of students attending any school of such agency, or attending such institution of higher education... the right to inspect and review any or all official records, files, and data directly related to their children." This material includes anything that is embodied into each student's "cumulative record folder" and intended for "school use" or to be convenient to "parties" outside the school system. The material would include but not be "necessarily limited to" any identifying data, academic work completed, level of achievement (grades, standardized achievement test scores), attendance data, scores on standardized intelligence, aptitude and psychological tests, interest inventory results, health data, family background information, teacher or counselor ratings and observations, and verified reports of serious or recurrent behavior patterns.

For those persons under the age of 18 information may not be divulged to anyone other than "other school officials... officials of other schools or school systems in which the student intends to enroll... authorized representatives of the career center General of the U.S.... and in connection with a student's application for or receipt of, financial aid" without the parents written consent.

For those 18 and older the same law applies with the students written consent mandatory. Parents of the student, law agencies (without a subpoena), any one except the aforementioned officials, will not be permitted without written consent of the student to look through his or her collected "material." Since the bill was passed without a hearing there are some undefined terms-one being student (alumna?), currently enrolled with full credit load), etc.-which could, depending on how the bill is interpreted, affect its meaning. The main problem with the bill as it now stands is that the student will be able to go through his own files, in most cases looking for material that may be detrimental to the students future. In this sense the bill, as it stands now, assumes like it would be definitely to the students advantage, but in the field of job placement upon the students graduation it is actually quite a disadvantage. Obviously if the files were open to the students, the "counselor ratings and observations" would consequently be considerably toned down if not totally eschewed by the counselors and teachers to avoid being liable to suit by a student for slander. Under the law the student has the perceptive to eliminate from his record any counselor observation he chooses.

If there is any question whether or not the student should eliminate the observation, a hearing (another undefined term) will be held to set the matter. The manifest conclusion is that the observations in a student file will be worth absolutely nothing to an employer. The student might as well right his own recommendation, which doesn't sound half bad, but is hardly practical, or for that matter valuable.

The office that would be hit the hardest by the bill would be the placement center. The way the situation stands now, according to Bill Miller, director of the U of I career planning and placement center, "all files established prior to Sept. 1, 1974 will be handled by the same procedures as they have been in the past." The files remain closed because the "observations" made by counselors were made under the understanding that they were confidential. All files compiled after Sept. 1, 1974 are open to a student wishing to read them.

Consequently, Miller has until Jan. 2 to come up with a long term policy concerning student files. If the bill stays "open file" Miller will alter all application forms, recommendations, and other pertinent materials to indicate that the files are no longer confidential and open to scrutiny by the student. As it is now (still being the grace period) Miller has given professors the right to "pull" any recommendations they have made for their own protections.

Miller happened to have an actual recommendation made for his office by a member of the U of I faculty for a student after the Buckley amendment was passed and was kind enough to copy it for use in this article, deleting the names for obvious reasons. The recommendation reads, word for word, as follows:

In view of the apparent condition wherein this recommendation is no longer of confidential nature, I do not believe my total response should be of a written nature.

Mr. --- Is, generally speaking, a very fine individual, please call for further details.

The recommendation so literally depicts the problem with the bill, as it stands, that it is almost absurd.

Miller also said that Washington State University, three or four years ago, decided after many students requested to look at their files, that they would leave it up to the students whether to have an open or closed file. According to Miller after the advantages and problems to the propositions were explained to the students 90 per cent of them voted for closed files.

If the bill is left as it is now Miller is left in quite a dilemma, to say the least. Miller is confronted with obligations to three parties, which in the end run conflict with each other. The problems are as follows:

1. Helping the student in placement which would be rather difficult with recommendations that the one which he sent to the Arg.

2. Protection of the person making the recommendations. He must make effort to protect the recommender from being sued for slander.

3. Protection of his office and the University by complying to the law, by not judging the bill damaging to a student's chance for placement and totally ignoring the bill.

Miller says though, that is if the amendments proposed by Buckley to amend his amendment are passed, he will be satisfied with the bill and his dilemma will cease to exist. He realized the fact that leaving it up to the student whether to have an open or closed file is probably the best solution to the problem as long as the student is informed of both the advantages and disadvantages of open files.

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Dr. Hoskins refutes complaints

Dr. Hoskins refutes complaints

By DAVID WEEKS
of the Argonaut Staff

The trouble with the term "proposition" is that it implies punishment for some kind of lewd and lascivious conduct. We've got all the guilt without having any of the enjoyment."

So said Dr. Sam Scripter of the Geography department in the college of Mines. He proceeded to tell me that he was tired of his department being associated with the real target of the proposition-the department of metallurgy and mining engineering. I was then rather curiously directed to Dr. J. R. Hoskins, head of the new-inaugurated M & M Engineering department.

For the following hour and a half, Dr. Hoskins persuaded me that his department was urgently needed not only by the University, but by the state and the nation. I left his office wanting to call Dr. Coonrod, the Board of Regents, and David Scripter to tell them all to leave mineral research alone. Although I have obviously come down somewhat from that moment, this article may still reveal some of the overlooked facts, and perhaps even cause some second thoughts in the growing sentiment against the college of mines.

Dr. Hoskins spent a lot of the first hour coming mineral research to agriculture and forestry, having listened to his explanation of how his field affects the home, transportation, amusements, water, warmth and sanitation, I was impressed when he paused, then said, "You think you're in trouble with little food and money-well till you run out of minerals." Dr. Hoskins very deliberately refuted each complaint of the school board, chiefly low enrollment and lack of funds. He asked that these facts be considered:

- The department of M & ME has the greatest industry support for scholarships in the University (per capita).
- In the last eight years, M & ME has brought in between $500,000 and $600,000 for research projects.
- No other department in the University has a minimum quota for students.
- For the college of mines building itself, half of the money was provided by industry donations, the rest came from out-of-state.
- In Agriculture (the Hatch Act) and forestry (the Stennis Act) there are provisions for research grants if there is only one student in the department, Hoskins feels that M & ME is easily as critical to the national welfare.

We discussed the general politics behind the recent pressure on the college. The main problem involves an impasse with acting-President Jim, who has not supported the college of mines at all. "During one meeting with the representatives of the mining industries in Idaho," said Hoskins, "Dr. Coonrod was assured of industry's support for the college of mines. Yet, in the next meeting the regents, Dr. Coonrod mentioned lack of industry support as one of the questionable aspects of the college.

Another problem always mentioned in and by the regents is recruiting. Dr. Hoskins, who has recently completed a study on a very small problem, concludes that popularitv is the greatest factor in recruiting. "For the last couple of years, psychology has been the most popular field; everyone wants to be an amateur psychologist." Now, however, because of the recent recommendations by two federal commissions on the urgency of mineral research, and because of the numerous job opportunities (several thousand openings, many in the $1,000-$1,400 range), some companies cannot even begin projects until an engineer is available. Dr. Hoskins has no apprehensions about the future in this respect.

So why the sudden pressure, given the importance of the department? Well, all of a people warned us that Idaho would not support three industries, and I think we are just beginning to see some repercussions now.

Also, I think recent developments in the political structure and the lack of confidence in the legislators tend to make people seek a scapegoat. Even David Brinkley on the national news makes unfounded statements about the mining Industry. At Idaho, the natural choice is the department with the highest cost per student-
day department."

Dr. Hoskins remains optimistic. "When the regents become fully aware of the facts, I'm sure rational minds will prevail."

Mines college merger proposed by Montana

Mont. AP

Montana's Board of Regents voted this week to notify the Idaho Board of regents that it would like to discuss the idea of combining the mineral-industries schools of the two states.

No dissenting voice was heard as the regents called for the board-level discussion in addition to institution level talks already authorized.

The subject of combining the mining schools of the two states into one well-funded technical college was brought up at a meeting in Missoula last month.

Lawrence K. Pettit, Montana's commissioner of higher education, said regents of the two states who attended the informal Missoula session seemed to like the regional concept of having two or more states support a single mining institution. He added, however, that there was no agreement on where such a unit would be located.

Last week, the Idaho Board of Regents asked officials of the mining college at Moscow to explore the subject with officials of Montana Tech and Butte.

The motion adopted by the Montana regents also called for a board-level, two-state discussion of the possibility of a regional school for veterinary medicine.

Included in the motion was the suggestion that regents of both states seek external funding for the feasibility studies of the regional mining and veterinary school proposals.

MINES PROBATION

Dr. Hoskins refutes complaints

By DAVID WEEKS
of the Argonaut Staff

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Another problem always mentioned in and by the regents is recruiting. Dr. Hoskins, who has recently completed a study on a very small problem, concludes that popularitv is the greatest factor in recruiting. "For the last couple of years, psychology has been the most popular field; everyone wants to be an amateur psychologist." Now, however, because of the recent recommendations by two federal commissions on the urgency of mineral research, and because of the numerous job opportunities (several thousand openings, many in the $1,000-$1,400 range), some companies cannot even begin projects until an engineer is available. Dr. Hoskins has no apprehensions about the future in this respect.

So why the sudden pressure, given the importance of the department? Well, all of a people warned us that Idaho would not support three industries, and I think we are just beginning to see some repercussions now.

Also, I think recent developments in the political structure and the lack of confidence in the legislators tend to make people seek a scapegoat. Even David Brinkley on the national news makes unfounded statements about the mining Industry. At Idaho, the natural choice is the department with the highest cost per student-
day department."

Dr. Hoskins remains optimistic. "When the regents become fully aware of the facts, I'm sure rational minds will prevail."
Student alcohol code still has loopholes

By BRUCE SPOTLESON of the Argonaut Staff

On-campus consumption of alcohol is not illegal—at least for the time being.

The University of Idaho Judicial Council has held that Article VIII of the U of I Student Code of Conduct does not give "proper notice and guidance" to both students governed by the rule and those who are charged with its enforcement.

In a ruling handed down last Friday, but obtained by the Argonaut only Thursday, the Council deemed the fourth sentence of the article "defective because neither it nor the language of the rest of Article VIII can be read to ascertain the acts which constitute a violation of the Code."

The fourth sentence of Article VIII, which pertains to the on-campus use of drugs and alcohol, states, in part, that "jeopardizing the academic operation or interests of the University community through drug or alcohol use is a violation of this code."

The decision came as a result of a "test case" tried before the council prior to Thanksgiving, in which Borah Hall president Richard Boerger challenged the validity of Article VIII, and attacked it for alleged ambiguity.

The case arose from a Halloween kegger held in the Wallace Complex. Boerger was acquitted of any wrong-doing by the council.

Obviously the definition of broad terms such as academic operation and interests of the University community is subject to widely varying interpretations depending on the personal views of the individual," the Judicial Council statement said.

The council contended that different individuals hold their own ideas on what restrictions should be placed on on-campu...