While the University Judicial Council (above) discussed ramifications of alcohol on campus Thursday afternoon, students outside demonstrated against current restrictive alcohol regulations.

Alcohol regulations debated

By BRUCE SPOTLESON of the Argonaut Staff

The University Judicial Council was told Thursday that a Student Code of Conduct article pertaining to the use of alcohol on campus is ambiguous, vague and in need of clarification.

ASU Attorney General Gary Cooper, acting in defense of Borah Hall president Dick Boerger, said in a hearing at the College of Law that language used in Article VIII of the Code is "uncertain". Cooper added that prohibition of alcohol possession and use on campus should only be in cases where the "pursuit of knowledge" and other educational aspects of the University are affected.

Boerger in an unprecedented disciplinary action, has been charged with violating the Code by possessing and consuming alcoholic beverages at a "kegger" held within the Wallace Complex. Boerger pleaded "not guilty at Thursday's hearing, and has decided to make a "last case" out of Article VIII because he feels the present policy is "nebulous."

Approximately 30 other living-group members demonstrated peacefully in front of the law school prior to the hearing, reaffirming support of Boerger's action.

Article VIII of the Code of Conduct reads, in part, that "The primary role of the University in handling matters involving the use or potential use of drugs or alcohol by its students is that of counseling."

The article goes on to state that "jeopardizing the academic operation or interests of the University community through drug or alcohol use is a violation of this code."

Both of the above sections of the article came under fire by Boerger's defense Thursday.

Judiciary action against Boerger resulted from a Halloween party held in the Borah Hall lounge. More than a hundred persons in the courtroom listened to prosecutor Brian Chernecke, a legal intern at the U of I, tell the Council that Article VIII was intended to be a "disciplinary regulation" when it was written.

Chernecke said that the Judicial Council was empowered to make decisions as to the interests of the academic community, and he asked action on the matter. Chernecke contended that Boerger be merely warned about any such further violations of the alcohol policy, and asked for "special consideration" of the defendant in the case, which is the first adjudication of this matter in U of I history.

Cooper argued that "pursuit of knowledge" hadn't been obstructed by the party, and said that by prohibiting further after-class on-campus parties, the University would be acting as a "regulator" rather than a counselor, as prescribed in the Code of Conduct. At interim, continued on page 12

Seeking fame

The Argonaut needs something to put on its front page for the last issue of the semester so we're looking for a distinguished citizen to honor. Find out how you can become person of the year on page 4.

Seeking fortune

Collective bargaining for college professors is looming on the horizon and what form it will take probably depends on the efforts of two organizations, the American Federation of Teachers and the American Association of University Professors. Page 7.

Seeking victory

Boise State's Broncos have their eye on an upcoming Division II playoff game and that might be to the benefit of Idaho. The Vandals head south Saturday for their final contest of the season and Kevin Kelleher has details on page 10.
Golf course receives more funds from senate

The golf course received $1950 for driving range improvements at last Tuesday's Senate Meeting. After the reason for the improvements, Senator Bill Fey said that the driving range would be brough up the hill. He added, however, that revenue would probably be increased after the improvements.

Part of the money will go toward spreaders to smooth out the lawn and part will go toward two mowers, with $150 going toward minor driving range improvements.

The final composition of the Senate Board was determined at the meeting. It would return seniors and juniors to the Board. Members of the board would be students. Greg Casey suggested that one or two of the members be faculty people, to provide continuity. The stedum manager, however, pointed out Mark Beatty, "besides, the faculty people would dominate the conversation. And we paid for the doors, we should decide what happens to it."

Provision was also made for more editors to serve on the board.

The concept of a new special investigator for the University paid off when an advisor was approved at the meeting. Senate approval was not required for the appointment, but it was asked for by Ed Chremos, Associate Judicial Advisor. Emily Hansen, the advisor, said the bill, "All it does is release the Advisor for other duties." Greg Casey added that it would allow the University to conduct investigations by itself without calling in outside help. Despite some opposition, the resolution passed.

The Senate also passed a resolution opposing the Faculty Council plan. The Senate passed a resolution also opposing theification of two Idaho Student groups, the Idaho Student Lobby and the Idaho Student Government Association. There was some opposition outside the Union; as Casey pointed out, one lobby for all Idaho College Senate registered to dis- sension within the lobby. The "U of I certainly doesn't agree with, say, Rick's comments..."

School on Wednesday

Classes will be held next Wednesday, despite what the U of I catalog says. The time schedule gives the correct semester schedule, which includes classes on Wednesday. The Faculty Council changed the schedule last semester, on request from the Board of Regents. The change did not come in time for the catalog's publication.

Last day to withdraw

According to Faculty Secretary Bruce Bray, today is the last day that students may withdraw from classes with the approval of the "W." Withdrawals after today's deadline will have to be made through the office of the dean of the college in which the student is withdrawing in each department.

Such withdrawal will have to demonstrate that there is a compelling reason for withdrawal. Academic Vice President Robert Coonrod said "death in the family or very grave illness are examples of such compelling reasons."

Affirmative action gets go ahead on equal employment.

Faculty Council designated the University's Affirmative Action Committee to monitor and advance equal employment opportunities at the University, at their Tuesday meeting.

The committee will work closely with the University administration, and will charge with reporting periodically to the Faculty Council on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action programs.

In other business, the council heard a report on a conference of the schools of the engineering of the three major Idaho Universities; referred to committee a motion by a faculty member to eliminate mid- semester grades, eliminated the Recreation Complex Board of Control, giving control over athletic facilities, including the stadium and swimming pool to an ASUI Senate Committee; and discussed the possibility of having a faculty member on the Alumni Board.

The Faculty Council, in choosing Rich Suga, on a conference on education engineering at Boise State and Idaho State University, and the University of Idaho. The meeting according to Rigas, "left the door wide open to ISU and to ISU to propose new engineering programs to the regents." Rigas said that while the other two schools were recommending new programs the U of I has been eliminating some programs in the school of engineering.

Rigas said the meeting, which he termed, "very disappoin-
ASWSU President Paul Casey thinks the ASUI and the ASWSU can cooperate "basically on programming—cultural events, speakers and concerts."

The student body president at Washington State University pointed out in an interview this week, "Idaho has the same problems we have here—it's so expensive to bring people to an area.”

ASWSU President Dirk Kempthorne approached Casey about the possibility of sharing expenses for speakers and having them appear at both campuses. They have also discussed the possibility of members at Green River Community College in western Washington went on strike, since they were working under a "life of collective bargaining agreement." The faculty walked out during the middle of the semester, and students tried to get an injunction to get them back on the jobs—but were unsuccessful. Thus students were held up in their education.

Due to a different fee structure, the ASWSU operates on a budget a little more than a third of the ASUI. According to Casey, the organization budgets about $90,000 which comes from a $3 fee per student per semester, and the profits from the class lecture notes program. Student publications and the Compton Union Building are funded separately.

The ASUI is not the only student organization having problems with their golf course—ASWSU lost $7,000 in operating its two years ago, but now they are breaking even. The ASWSU President hopes North-South Ski Bowl, which the organization owns can do as well, since it lost $7,000 last year.
Nominate now

The end of 1974 is fast approaching and that means it’s time for the Argonaut staff to begin its search for a deserving soul to honor as the Argonaut’s person of the year.

The competition, based on a Time magazine contest of a similar but more chauvinistic name, began last year when we selected student Ken Buxton for the award. Buxton, as you may recall, went on to make news after a charade on the Ad lawn in the garb of the KKK (which, depending on your point of view, meant either “Ku Klux Klan” or “Kenny’s Konner Klub”).

Buxton has faded from the campus scene but there are probably other unsung heroes in the University of Idaho community equally deserving of recognition. Some possible nominees:

—ASU l Sen. Bill Fay, who showed President Dirk Kempthorne who was in the driver’s seat.
—Another senator, Greg Lutman, who has championed causes ranging from ASUI’s opposition to the Black Student Union to reimbursing students who buy extension cords for rock festivals.
—Political candidates Glen Miles and Mike Hogan, who led a student landslide at the polls by capturing 39 and 35 percent of the vote, respectively.
—Of course, it’s possible our choice could honor some feats of a more exemplary nature.
—Perhaps Ron Hoene, a student who risked the wrath of the University bureaucracy by daring to take a tape recorder to class.
—Or Salt Lake City industrialist, William Kibble, who contributed a cool $300,000 for our stadium roof, which may or may not have helped out the students’ cause.
—Or maybe the Argonaut’s no. 1 investigative reporter, Bruce Spotleson, whose zeal for a story resulted in breaking his own ankle, not once but twice (the first accidental, the second intentional.)

The list of possibilities is long and ranges from a lowly freshman to the Board of Regents. Send your nominations to the Argonaut, c/o the Student Union Building.

Labor unfair

Faculty interested in collective bargaining have so far made no attempts to include a very interested third party—students.

ASWSU President Paul Casey suggested one solution in an interview that legal machinery be developed to include student representatives in negotiations between administration and faculty.

Too often, in labor disputes, it’s the consumers who get hurt. It could happen again in this case.

Certainly a simple two-way bargaining procedure between faculty and administration (or Board of Regents) would be wrong.

Car 212, where were you?

The year was 1930, near election day, and Republican candidate for Governor, John McMurray, was waging a battle for the seat against Canyon County Democrat Ben Ross. In the final week of the campaign McMurray drove through Boise on his way to a speech in north Idaho. He sensed that he was ahead in the race and suspected that the presence of other big GOP names on the ticket—such as William E. Borah—would help pull him into office.

Then it happened. In Boise his car broke down, and in a thoughtless moment he drove a state car 212 miles from Boise to Lewiston.

The Democrats, behind the wily Ben Ross, immediately seized upon the incident. Here was a potential campaigning tool for such things as, “A fraud against the people!” they cried. “A misappropriation of tax dollars!”

Well, it was, and it worked. That seemingly small incident turned into a winning campaign and sent Ross to the statehouse. In 1932 he elected a Republican senator, two Republican congressmen, but a Democratic governor.

It’s difficult in the wake of Watergate to comprehend the ingenuity that the “car 212” incident evoked in Idaho voters of 1930. At most a few dollars were involved. Today it doesn’t seem like anything to get excited about.

And yet, to place the “car 212” affair in perspective it is only necessary to pick up this week’s newspapers. Last Saturday Governor Andrus flew down to South Carolina to attend the pleasure-filled and polluted-seeming National Democratic Governor’s Conference. The only problem was that he flew down in a National Guard plane, which means the tax payers picked up the bill for a private, political junket.

Back in 1930 a few state bucks spent on politicking cost a man his state at the statehouse. There was honest anger that tax dollars would be spent on such a private project. Today, when tax dollars fly a Governor to a junket in the sunny south we think of Watergate and shug.

Car 212, where were you?

Director threatened, resigns

Two men pointing at each other, saying “You lie...” When Lance Fry, with the approval of the programs board fired Mike Hogan from his position as Chairman of issues and forums, he set a chain of events into motion that led to his own resignation. He surely must have thought a song and dance would end well. Hogan was a popular committee head, fairly successful in his work. Besides that, he was a county office, which meant some prestige for the ASUI.

In the face of all this, Hogan was fired. Why?

Duke Stovor, among others, said in the Idahoan (November 1) that the firing was not over finances, but rather around a conflict of interest. In his official explanation for Hogan, Fry gave four reasons behind the firing: a disregard for communication, lack of organization and planning, poor committee organization and incidents impeding smooth operations. All are blamed upon generalizations; Fry did not supply any details in the explanation.

The most immediate traceable cause occurred October 19, when Hogan declared that he was stepping down as Issues and Forums chairman. A note to that effect had already been sent to Fry’s desk.

Fry waited until October 23 to react to the announcement, when he sent a demand for resignation to Hogan. Fry had not apparently even spoken to Hogan that he was to be fired, and did not give him a chance to work it all out. Hogan did file a appeal through the ASUI, but he did get a vote of confidence from his issues and Forums committee. And while the Programs Board upheld Fry’s right to carry out this action, they did not approve the action itself.

On November 1, someone lipped off the Idahoan that Hogan had been fired. The article itself stated no source for the original information; Duke Stovor and Hogan gave information in reply to the original leak. Fry has said that he did not know who and there is no real evidence to suggest that he leaked it. But there’s a feeling that Fry, in some way, put Hogan somewhere to hurt Hogan’s campaign.

There is some evidence to suggest that plans were hatched on the other side of the fence as well. Fry told the Argonaut a week that someone tried to volunteer him to the tax rate. Someone tried to volunteer him to the tax rate. Fry went on to say that he broke this up and did not give it much weight.

Fry’s comments should be taken in the spirit in which they were intended. After all, the governor is using the Hogan situation as part of the prosecutor’s case.

A simple conflict of personalities and policies was probably the beginning of this problem, but it developed that the governor wanted to blame the people in our country. The people have enough blame to go round. Hopefully the new people in the Program Department will get along better and free themselves of office politics.
Christians, Muslims, Jews can live in peace

By A. Mannan Shalit

Anybody who reads Jack Anderson's columns knows how frequently he has written about the Middle East with a one-track mind. He is a well-known Zionist - a person who supports the creation, existence, and continuous extension of Israel - directly or indirectly.

It has almost become a second habit of the Zionist columnist to blame the Arab Muslims and Christians alike for all the world's problems and particularly the United States' problems. If anybody disagrees with him, first: one cannot afford to disagree because the price is too high; and second: if someone does, he has to suffer the expressions of "anti-Semite," "anti-Jewish," a "narrow-minded reactionary," which are used to vilify anyone who legitimately criticizes the Israeli government.

Good examples are provided by the left add right of the political spectrum of the United States: Senator Goldwater in 1964; Senator McGovern in 1972; and recently Senator Fulbright. Bob Smith (defeated candidate for U.S. Senate from Idaho), and Rabbi Elmer Burger. Only last week Governor Brown was to be hanged for expressing his true feelings about the Israeli supporters.

I hope the reader will not be misled by my writing "Zionist" that I am against Jews, or Judaism. Jews are closest to my religion; they believe in the same God and above all they believe in the revealed holy book "Torah." But I am against the Zionist whose political ideology and philosophy is to promote the concept of "Greater Israel," a country under Jewish rule from Nile (Egypt) to Euphrates (Iraq).

No one expects from Anderson's column true information of any journalistic value. A poisonous venom against the Arabs is openly put into the minds of the United States people to mislead them as much as possible.

In 1971 he was criticizing Pakistan for keeping Bengali people suppressed and unfed and was helping to liberate them. Now their hunger is blamed on the Arabs. If India can make atomic bombs, and cannot solve the food problem, let us blame the Arab!

So let us talk about some facts. The sugar shortage is created by the Arabs. If the United States economy is controlled so much by the Arabs we should have more friendly towards them. Who can believe the sugar shortage is caused by the oil situation? Especially when the United States buys only 8 per cent of its oil from Arab countries. Anderson is hereby invited to write fact, and not false propaganda.

This year, there was a drought in the Mid-west. Who was responsible for the drought? Arabs. Do Arabs control the production of soy beans? Correct. Anderson should know that the sugar companies made 500 per cent higher profits - not the Arabs. The price of sugar has gone from 80 cents to $3.50 for five pounds.

Has the price for Arab oil at American gas stations gone from 45 cents per gallon to $1.20 per gallon? Anderson should thank the Arabs that they are not following the example of the American sugar industry.

Is it not true the prices of all commodities have gone up from 100 to 150 per cent? Let us consider gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and other metal prices. Arabs do not produce even one per cent of the world production of these metals. Why are the prices going up? Because of Arabs? How about wheat?

If yes, let us have a detente with the Muslims and Christian Arabs who are the closest to the people and republic of United States in religion and philosophy. Muslims and Christians are the two major people (800 million Christians and 700 million Muslims) and they can keep the world as it is or destroy it.

The United States is isolated since the Ramadan War (October War) from the rest of the world in accepting the Palestinians right to live in their own country where they have lived for centuries. Six million Palestinian people cannot be made homeless, countryless, and helpless forever. According to Ben Gurion, first prime minister of Israel, Israel has to the Palestinians if she wants to live peacefully. The Holy Land belongs to all people - it's not reserved for one group of people.

Let us help to strengthen the ties between the Jews, Christians, and Muslims to live together as they have lived in the past - with mutual respect and equality. If we want to have a world with equality, then let us help to organize a Palestine State where Jews, Christians, and Muslims (with common father Abraham - peace be upon him) can live democratically with equal rights.
Election results final

It appears Republicans captured all three of the extremely close legislative races in the Nov. 5 general election.

Aides in the secretary of state's office have been working to compile official election results from reports turned in by county clerks.

Chief Deputy Secretary of State Jerry N. Hill said Thursday it appears now that Republicans C.W. Neider of Coeur d'Alene, David Little of Emmett and B.E. Bud Lewis of St. Maries all slipped by their Democratic opponents.

The results still are subject to verification by the State Board of Canvassers but that is little more than a formality. The board is supposed to certify election results by Nov. 20 but the session has been postponed because Treasurer Marjorie R. Moon and Auditor Joe R. Williams are in Alabama for a convention.

That means the makeup of the 1975-76 Idaho Legislature will include two more Democrats in the Senate and eight more Democrats in the House than the last session. But Republicans remain firmly in control of both houses.

Hill said the unofficial tally shows 21 Republicans and 14 Democrats in the Senate and 43 Republicans to 27 Democrat in the House.

The closest legislative race apparently occurred in Legislative District 2, where Rep. Gary Ingram, R-Post Falls, and Neider won.

Hill said the tally shows Ingram had 3,989 votes, Neider 3,914, Democrat Ray Bedine had 3,782 and Frances Heard trailed with 3,680.

In a small paradox, the district ousted one-term incumbent Sen. Ivan Hansen, a Republican, in favor of Art Manley of Coeur d'Alene, a former Democratic state senator. Manley won by 519 votes.


In another close contest, Little, Idaho Republican national committeeeman, won a state senate seat by 68 votes over Woodrow W. Bean of Cascade, a former state legislator. Hill said the tally shows Little got 4,475 votes to 4,407 for Bean.

The seat was vacated by Sen. Warren Brown, R-McCall, who did not run for re-election.

The soccer team will play Eastern Washington State College Saturday at 1:30 in the New Idaho Stadium.

Campus Democrats and other assorted persons will meet for post-election planning meeting Monday at 4 p.m. in the SUB.

The second orienteering meet will be on Saturday. There will be two different levels of difficulty so all may participate. To guarantee a bib, there is a sign up sheet at the Army office in the gym.

The meet will begin at the gym at noon, there will be a nominal charge of $1 to cover expenses.

The AFT is organizing a new state teachers association. Nicholas Cooper of Boise tonight said affiliation with the national AFT is for a faculty fee is $7.25 a year.

The state salaries and the stand the teachers held.

Their salaries were increased in the same, down from $3,000 a year in the University of Idaho. The private school salaries are $1,000 a year in the market.

The University of Idaho is advertising for another 130 teachers, mostly in the sciences.

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College unions seek academic freedom

By CHRISTA ZAHN
of the Argonaut Staff

Most students may not know it, but like in other areas of life, there are associations and unions which college faculty can belong to. For example, at the University of Idaho campus, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) are the most active.

The AFT is a union, while the AAUP is a professional organization. Both groups were formed to help the teacher, but they use different methods.

"The idea of a faculty union is new in the United States," Nicholas Gier, President of the AFT explained. Salaries and tenure are the primary reasons for a faculty union.

Gier emphasized that university salaries barely keep up with the standard of living increases. Their salaries have remained the same, with some even going down from the past years. At the University of Denver, a top private school, the starting salaries were from $12,000 to $13,000 a year, now they are from $8,000 to $9,000. Schools are able to pay their teachers less because of the surplus of PhDs around, Gier explained.

In the 60's colleges were expanding and it was easy to get a job, so many people became teachers. Then the Vietnam War and the recession tightened the economy, and people started to...get a job. "The academic market has become like a meat market, you sell yourself to the highest bidder!" Gier exclaimed.

The controversy over tenure also started in the 60's. It was given out freely then and now it is very tight and controversial. A legislator from Soda Springs wants to abolish tenure completely, but faculties agree that tenure shouldn't be abolished, Gier said. It is the only thing that approaches a contract for teachers. Their letter of acceptance is their contract, even though it could be termed as nothing more than a verbal contract. "If we could bargain for a legally binding contract, then we would be completely immune from the legislature," Gier added.

He concluded that tenure with accountability, at least a five year competency review would be a good idea.

The AFT advocates collective bargaining as a method of settling changes. Collective bargaining is when the management and a faculty group meet with the employees. "Right now in Idaho public employees don't have the right to bargain," Gier said, "but as soon as the legislature passes a bill allowing us to bargain, the AFT would call for an election."

In an election, the faculty would vote either for the AFT, AAUP, or the NEA (another faculty group which has two members on campus) as their bargaining agent, or vote not to bargain at all. After the election, if they go for bargaining, the agent would bargain with the Administration, the Board of Regents, and probably the legislature.

Gier feels that the old traditional model of collective bargaining needs to be tailored to the university. In the traditional model there are negotiations, for example, wages and salaries, but in the university the products are human. In the 60's, students have revolted against collective bargaining, because they aren't represented.

At the Massachusetts State colleges students, faculty, administration and even some nonprofessionals all are represented. They actually personally feel that all the advances made in the 60's would be gone if strict collective bargaining is done.

"The AFT laid out principles to protect academic freedom and tenure and have done many other good things," Gier added, "but they see the university different from industry. They see the faculty as co-managers of an academic institution, and are afraid collective bargaining could derail its academic climate."

The AFT doesn't hesitate about collective bargaining.

The AFT has 40 members, but Gier considers that to be a moderate success for their 1 1/2 months of existence in Moscow. They are mainly members. "We aren't rading, although we have some radical members among us; on the whole we are very moderate," Gier added.

The main problem recurring members for the AFT is its affiliation with the AFL-CIO.

Unions have gotten a bad image because they have abused some of their privileges," Gier explained. He emphasized though that each union is autonomous and gets the majority of its $5 a month dues. But they also get legal and financial aid from the national.

Gier concluded, "The AAUP is a medieval model of an antiquated system, the faculty have meetings, make decisions, but they are just recommendations. The Regents can do what they want. We are instructed to educate students, teach, but we ourselves aren't democratic. That is why our slogan is "Democracy in Education-Education for Democracy."

"Our way of operating is different from the AFT's," Barbara Meldrum, President of AAUP explained. "We incorporate principles into guidelines, set examples, and give advice to campuses, but we don't dictate what they must do. The AAUP promotes solutions and the administrations of many campuses turn to the AFT local advice. So we are quite a force for setting standards in the profession."

The AAUP has served the faculty for 60 years and has gained 70 members on campus. The AAUP will answer questions, give advice, and work with the issues, but they are not involved in the problems, even if he isn't a member. Their problems can be solved from not being represented to being denied tenure or promotion.

The AAUP has initiated several programs, including review of competency for tenure, working with the legislature, and salary studies. "Tenure review and review to the competency review, but the regents abolished the latter," Meldrum emphasized. The AAUP started the review toward the competency review, but the regents abolished it. AAUP started the board before they had a chance to work out the details. AAUP is now working on a review of competency should remain with the university; in other words, the university should review the individual imm. competent, not the individual proving competent.

On the involvement of students in tenure review she said that they have an important role in providing information, but shouldn't be involved in the actual decision.

The AAUP started the drive for a legislative consultant. The State Council of AAUP started donations for the hiring of a full time consultant, and after they got some support the Chairman of the Faculty Council took over and now there is the Council of Higher Education.

Meldrum added that the AFT is strongest in academic freedom and the results are an accepted means of publicizing faculty salaries. ("The survey shows that Idaho is one of the lowest of the lowest.")

The AAUP does participate in collective bargaining and has been in 36 elections during the past two years. They won 20 and lost 16. Many of the decisions, but of the 18 they lost, only 5 were to rival organizations. The rest were when the faculty decided not to bargain.

Meldrum explained that the dues are paid to the national organization and the benefit here is indirect, but if they charged the amount that the AFT does, they would have more local. She added though that if collective bargaining was eminent the dues would go up and the local would get the money.
Fleetwood Mac restores image

By DAVID WEEKS of the Argonaut Staff

“We're the original Fleetwood Mac, and that's a fact.” The group was more than half-way through their concert when Bob Welch, lead singer/guitarist, made this exclamatory, and by then no one in the gym had any doubts.

For awhile, however, there were many people who thought that once again they had been burned. Last year, a sham Fleetwood Mac appeared in certain sections of Idaho; some of their oldest fans still haven't recovered fully from that disappointment. And Monday night it seemed, at first, that something was going wrong again.

First of all, the scheduled back-up group, “Triumverat,” was dropped, the stated reason being that their drummers ill. But the Argonaut has learned that the band had been dropped from the tour because of conflicts with other tour members. Thus, instead of having a rock-group to precede the main act, there was a solo performer from Pullman named Gary Ball. Gary played his own compositions and some Jim Croce numbers for about thirty minutes to an unreceptive audience, then departed. For the next hour or so, everyone listened to recorded music, and grew more and more restless. Finally, Fleetwood Mac arrived from Missoula (their previous stop) and immediately went on stage. The prolonged wait was soon forgotten as the five members played more than an hour and a half of mostly high-energy rock music. They played songs from the old albums, including “Green Manalishi,” “Rattlesnake Shake,” “Black Magic Woman” (Santana adapted their version from this Fleetwood Mac original), and “Oh Well.” Songs from their more recent albums included “Hypnotized,” “Spare Me a Little of Your Love,” and “Future Games.” And there were several tunes from their newest album, (“Heroes Are Hard to Find”), “Angel,” “Bur- muda Triangle.” Perhaps the most interesting aspects of these renditions were the additional comments Welch made about the composition of the songs—the story behind the Bermuda Triangle, the Beatles-inspired writing of “Future Games.”

Apart from the songs, the main points of interest were the lights and the physical appearance of the group. The lights, varying combinations of colors, were well-coordinated with solos and high points in songs, and added greatly to the mood of the performance. In addition, the traditionally bland stage setting in the gym was somewhat relieved by the artificial plants the group had brought with them.

There was a marked contrast between the members of the group as the concert proceeded. Christine (keyboards) and John (bass) McVie and Doug Graves (keyboards) were the most reserved, while Welch and Mick Fleetwood (drums) were in constant motion. Fleetwood's outfit was particularly enticing; he wore a modified vest, a baseball cap turned backwards, and knee-length pants.

The audience responded well to Fleetwood Mac, and clapped long enough to encourage one encore (although Welch said they had gone off-stage to get their salt pills). The only criticism I heard was that the lyrics were unintelligible, but then most people who were familiar with the group already had the words memorized anyway.

Fleetwood Mac rests an image.
Life of a small boy

The French film-maker François Truffaut has been responsible for such masterpieces as "Wild Child" and "Jules and Jim." He has even directed an English-language film, "Fahrenheit 451." Originally, Truffaut was a movie critic for a French magazine, "Cahiers Du Cinema," along with Jean-Luc Godard, Claude Chabrol, and Eric Rohmer.

Critics launched an all-out attack on the then popular French directors who represented the so-called "Tradition of French Quality." However, they were not content with simply putting their ideas on paper. They carried their protest against the French film establishment one step further by making their own movies. Soon afterwards, a man labeled this group the "new wave" (a title which Truffaut did not agree with).

Truffaut's first feature film, which many critics considered to be the best of the "new wave," was "The 400 Blows." With this film (made in 1959), the 27-year-old Truffaut established himself as one of the leading geniuses of the cinema.

"The 400 Blows" is the moving story of a young boy turned outcast. It is a frank examination of the life of a tough Parisian kid as he moves through the lonely stages of dishabilitation at home and at school. Antoine, aged 12 (played by Jean-Pierre Leaud) is rejected by his parents, and eventually ends up in reform school. It has been said that "The 400 Blows" is autobiographical. (Truffaut himself did indeed go to reform school.)

This may explain why, as Bosley Crowther of the New York Times says, "one gets a profound impression of being personally involved—a hard-by observer. If not participant, in the small joys and sorrows of the boy."

"The 400 Blows" won the Director's Prize at the 1959 Cannes Film Festival, and the New York Critics Award. The present version of the movie is slightly different from the original—Truffaut has re-edited it (but not drastically). It features a fine musical score by Jean Constantin, and is characterized by the literal and factual camera style of Truffaut.

Keep evaluations honest

If students see violations of teacher evaluation policies, they should be reported to Reich Baldo, at 885-6171. "The professor is not to be in the room when students are filling out the evaluation forms," Baldo said in describing the policy governing evaluations.

He pointed out the faculty member's presence generally biases the results of the evaluation. In addition, to insure student evaluations do not affect their grades, the results are held in Baldo's office until after final grades are assigned.

A student teller, acceptable to the class, must administer the evaluation and return the forms to the Placement Center (in the basement of the Faculty Office Building), Baldo said. "All forms have to be filled out in pencil," the coordinator also stressed. The computer which scans the form only reacts to pencil.

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Moscow
Troxel wants Boise for Christmas

The Vandals close out the '74 football season tomorrow, when they face awesome Boise State, in Bronco Stadium. The interstate clash is scheduled for 12:30 p.m. Moscow time. The game will be seen on regional television throughout much of the West, but it will not be aired in Moscow. Technical difficulties make live broadcasting a total impossibility. The game will be aired on Wednesday, November 27, in Idaho.

Boise versus Idaho football rivalry has a special meaning. Boise coach Frank Solich has said that a victory over Idaho would go a long way to establish Boise as a football powerhouse. Boise State is averaging 50.8 points per game, with Boise State averaging 31.1 points per game. Boise State has won seven straight games, while Idaho is 5-4 on the year.

Idaho quarterback Ed Troxel has been mentioned as one of the nation's top offensive players. He leads the nation in total offense, averaging 486 yards per game. His passing stats are quite impressive, with 1,348 yards and 13 touchdowns. Idaho's defense has been stout, allowing only 177.6 yards per game.

Boise State, on the other hand, has a balanced offense, averaging 336.8 yards per game. Boise State has a strong running game, led by running back Randy McMillan, who has accumulated 813 yards on the season. Boise State also has a strong passing game, with quarterback Dennis Ballock completing 62.7% of his passes for 2,547 yards and 26 touchdowns.

The weather forecast for Moscow shows temperatures in the upper 40s, with a 20% chance of showers. The game is expected to kick off at 12:30 p.m. with the game to be played under the lights in Bronco Stadium.

Monday Night Football

Pittsburgh Steelers vs the New Orleans Saints

Bowl of chili and mug of beer 75c

Mugs 25c, Pitchers $1.00

from kickoff 'til final gun.

11 pool tables, 5 toto tables, air hockey, pock bowling, space racer, table tennis, sandwiches and pizza.

Tues. nite 8-ball tourney at 8 p.m. 3 cash prizes.

Thursday nite football tourney, 8 p.m. cash prizes.
ATTENTION

THE TEXTBOOK DEPARTMENT WILL BE CLOSED WEDNESDAY, NOV 20

THE ENTIRE BOOKSTORE WILL BE CLOSED THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—NOV. 21-22.

The U of I Bookstore
How the beer bust began

By JENNY SNOODGRASS
of the Argonaut Staff

It all started at an innocent<br>Sadie Hawkins party a couple weeks ago, with hay, pumpkins and two kegs scattered about the dormitory lounge of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. The side effects of the pumpkins and hay were great, but the after effects of the kegs of beer resulted as a lingering hangover for the participants.

The Resident Advisor of the hall submitted an incident report of the affair to the Student Affairs Services, which, after all was said and done, was thrown out by the chief justice of the University Judicial Council, Dan Poole.

Boerger responded, "Alcohol just fits in the social scheme. If we don't think people would show up if we served cider," he added. "We want greater freedom." The administration stresses preserving an academic atmosphere, and since alcohol has the reputation of not preserving the urge to study, it is prohibited on campus. Revolt is in the air.

According to many of the students living in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, the functions have enhanced social and academic life.

Rhonda Wing, a junior in Olsen Hall, agreed to Borah's claims. "They enhance social life 100 percent. When Borah has a kegger, everyone goes out. Social life revolves around the keg." John Fowl, a sophomore living in Borah hall, stated, "It seems ridiculous. The time people come to college they are adults and shouldn't be treated like children."