Cultural Week begins

Sunday

The Black Student Union (BSU) has planned a Black Cultural Week April 9-15 to acquaint those unfamiliar with its meaning with the black way of life.

"The program is for the university and the community, not for us. We already know what it's like," said Robert Williams, BSU member.

Highlighting the week of activities is a live concert by the Stylistics Sat., April 15, 9 p.m. at Memorial Gym. Advance tickets, available at Memorial Gym ticket office, are $2.50 for students and $3 for adults. Cost at the door is $3 and $3.50.

Kicking off the week Sun., April 9 will be a Soul Dinner, a barbecue-type affair with a black touch. Speakers and entertainment will be provided. The dinner will begin at 6 p.m. at St. Augustines Catholic Center. Cost is $1.75 per plate.

Monday will feature an open house at 8 p.m. at the BSU, located across the street from the SUB. The film "The Lost Man" starring Sidney Portier will show at 7 and 9 p.m. at the SUB Borah Theatre Tuesday.

The U of I BSU basketball game challenge against the WSU BSU will be played off Wed. 8 p.m. at Memorial Gym. Admission is free.

A black poetry session will feature original poems by Jay Wheeler, U of I student. Tuesday night in the SUB Dipper. Various BSU members will also speak.

St. Augustines Center is the setting for a talent and fashion show and a record session. The show, to be held in a nightclub atmosphere, is Friday at 7:30 p.m.

"I think this week can be quite a success, and we invite everyone to come," said Williams.

Earth Scope

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lobbyist Dita Davis told a California congressman she wrote a disputed memo linking a commitment of at least $200,000 by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. to the Republican National Convention and the out-of-court settlement of antitrust suits pending against the conglomerate, according to the transcript of a newspaper interview released Thursday by Sen. John V. Tunney, D-Calif.

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho (AP) — Four out of five persons committed to Idaho mental hospitals from Kootenai County during the past two years have walked away because of poor security, Pros. Atty. Gary Haman said yesterday.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Egypt is breaking off diplomatic relations with Jordan, according to a Cairo announcement heard by U.S. radio monitors today.

OLYMPIA, Wash. (AP) — The State Supreme Court gave a green light Thursday to the mandatory busing plan for racial integration adopted in 1970 by the Seattle School Board.

WASHINGTON (AP) — The President and Mrs. Nixon will visit Iran May 30-JI, following an eight-day stay in the Soviet Union, the White House announced yesterday.

DORAVILLE, Ga. (AP) — An explosion rocked a refinery tank farm in this northeast Atlanta suburb yesterday, killing one man and injuring at least four others.

SAIGON (AP) — Scores of the U.S. warplanes began massive strikes inside North Vietnam yesterday in retaliation for the Communist offensive across the demilitarized zone, the U.S. Command announced.

Ambassador from Lesotho

African dignitary visits UI campus

The Ambassador from the Kingdom of Lesotho, a small all black country landlocked by South Africa, will pay an official visit to the University of Idaho Tuesday and Wednesday.

His Excellency Mokhosi T. Mashologu, is the Ambassador to the United States from Lesotho, High Commissioner to Canada and a former ambassador to the United Nations. The ambassador was educated at the London University of Economics.

The Kingdom of Lesotho, an all black nation a little larger than Maryland, has been a Constitutional Monarchy, independent with the Commonwealth since Oct. 4, 1966.

Prior to that time Lesotho was known as the British High Commission Territory of Basutoland.

Also on Oct. 4, 1966 the nations' paramount chief, Moshoeshoe II became king and took the oath of office for life.

Lesotho's principal economic pursuits are subsistence agriculture and stock raising. The nation, which has a population of approximately 60,000 people, has a per capita income of $60 a year.

Approximately 70 percent of the people are literate. The two principle languages spoken are English and Sesotho.

Ambassador Mashologu and his wife will arrive in Spokane at noon on Tuesday. The couple will be met there and be driven to Coeur d'Alene for a short stop. They will then proceed to Moscow and to President Hartung's house where they will be staying.

Also on Tuesday will be a dinner in the IUB at 6 p.m. and an Academic Seminar in the Cataldo Room at 7 p.m. The panel, which will discuss Lesotho's relation to South Africa and Africa in general, will be open to the public.

Wednesday the ambassador will visit Dworahak Dam, Orofino and the State Fish Hatchery. Wednesday evening there will be a formal reception and at 8 p.m. a Banquet for Ambassador and Mrs. Mashologu.
A caucus for supporters of Shirley Chisholm will be Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB. All interested persons are invited.

The Patsy Mink for President Committee will meet Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB. All interested persons are invited.

A University Christian Symposium will be held Saturday from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the FOB Lounge.

Nightline is open for crisis and information calls from 2:30 p.m. to 2:30 a.m. The number is 882-0320.

U of I Chess Club will meet Sunday at 2 p.m. in the SUB. Everyone is invited.

Rights Commission to hear three cases

The Idaho Human Rights Commission will meet in Lewiston today and Saturday to consider three discrimination complaints.

Two cases involving alleged housing discrimination in Lapwai will be heard this evening at 8 p.m. The hearings will be at the Idaho First National Bank.

Allen vs. Meyers, a case involving alleged discrimination in hiring practices will be heard Saturday morning at 9:30 a.m. All three hearings will be open to the public unless a party involved in a hearing objects.

A noon luncheon will follow the Saturday hearing. The commission will then proceed at 1:15 p.m. with its general meeting.

Reports on recent legislation of concern to the commission, rules and regulations and a budget report will be included under old business. A review of cases handled by the commission will be given at 2:15 p.m. followed at 4:30 p.m. by new business.

This will include a report on the commitments made to minorities by Idaho education.

All interested persons are invited to attend.

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Publisher, attorney general featured at journalism conference

Robert B. Miller Jr., Idaho Statesman publisher from Boise, is keynote speaker for the 26th Annual High School Journalism Conference, which will be held Saturday through Tuesday.

Miller will speak today at 9:30 a.m. at the St. John's Building East Ballroom on the responsibility of newspapers.

Other major speakers include Leo Jeffers, former Peace Corps volunteer and journalism teacher in the Philippines now with the Lewiston Tribune; Paulette, production director and assistant professor, Department of Radio Television.

The committee discussed the point that Afro-Americans and Native Americans aren't too well represented at the university and formulated a proposal that the University hire more Afro-Americans and Native Americans to teach students about Black and Indian culture. In this way, the members agreed, students could gain a better understanding from real experiences. They made it clear that it wasn't absolutely necessary to have a black teacher teach about black culture but they specified the point that more Afro-Americans and Native Americans be hired to teach.

Ken Johnson, black instructor, had the floor and stated he felt the university should first establish the structure and curriculum of a program such as this and then start hiring for the program. All agreed and the proposal was passed.

The second issue brought up was that of the Park Village pre-fabs. The committee members investigated the situation and concluded that the rationale for these decisions to tear down the huts wasn't sound. The reason given was that about half of the apartments are in good condition and about half are in poor condition.

Juntura committee requests more blacks, native Americans

The Juntura Committee, a committee specializing in minority and underprivileged persons within the university met this week and sent out a proposal urging better representation of blacks and native Americans in the university faculty.

One graduate student from the anthropology and sciences, respectively, sit on the Council. The dean and associate dean of the Graduate School make up the remaining persons on the Council.

Complaint challenges gift checkbox offer

MISSOULA, Idaho (AP)—A Bellingham, Wash., man and a gift coupon organization are defendants in a voluntary compliance motion filed here under Idaho's new Consumer Protection Act.

If approved in District Court here, the University Gift Checkbook Club and Chem Mathison, Bellingham, Wash., would agree not to continue using allegedly deceptive practices. The state then would not pursue the matter in court.

Idaho Atty. Gen. Tony Park charged the club offered a gift coupon book to parents of University of Idaho students for $5 and claimed services and merchandise available from using the book were valued at $6.

But Park said some merchants placed limitations on merchandise and services. In addition, the agreement pending court approval says the $5 cost of the coupon books was "far in excess" of the printing and distribution costs the fee was to have covered.

IKs to Utah for convention

Officers from the U of I chapter of the Intercollegiate Knights and the chapter's deposits, Joan Harrison, will attend the IK's 48th Annual Grand Convention in Logan, Utah April 10-14.

The officers are Rick Thorton, duke; Brad Clark, scribe; Gordy Toes, chancellor; Bob Castellaw, expansion precinct; Joe Robinson, record; Lyle Henderson, page:trainee: Kevin Canicke, horrible executioner; and Sandy McCool, court jester.

For the first time in the expanded convention there will be a Royal Queen Pagant, Harrison and another chapter "deuces" will compete for the chapter "deuces" and a scholarship.

Other events will include meetings, assemblies, dances, and inter-chapter competition.

Graduate Council: who what why

Director's note: This is one of a continuing series of articles describing the Council's activities, the group's power, and service.

The Graduate Council represents and acts for the graduate faculty. It reports to the graduate faculty, which retains the right to review, amend or restate Graduate Council decisions. Functions of the Council include coordinating and promoting graduate instruction and research and formulating policies and long-range plans for the graduate program.

It also acts on catalog changes proposed by the constituent graduate faculties of 15 other academic divisions of the university and the Council is empowered to review and act on appeals and petitions from students, which involve exceptions to the accepted regulations and procedures of the Graduate School.

Each graduate faculty of each college or similar academic division with graduate students elects a member to the Council. Four faculty members at-large are appointed by the president.

Christian symposium Saturday in FOB

Christian students of all denominations will gather on Saturday, April 8, to conduct a University Christian Symposium. Under the direction of Jim Sedore, the program will run from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. in the FOB lounge.

The symposium is being sponsored so that Christians will have an opportunity to express their faith with others according to the Bible. Several campus Christian groups will be involved in presenting the program. These include Campus Crusade for Christ, Concern, Intervarsity, Marva's Thursday Night Bible Study, The Tuesday Noon Bible Study, Navigators, and Searchers.

In the afternoon, the group will visit convalescent centers of Moscow and also God's Garden in northwest Moscow. These trips will be provided.

Moscow mayor Larry Merk will discuss "Does being a Christian Make a Difference?" The evening will conclude with singing provided by various Christian groups. All faculty, students, staff and residents of Moscow are welcome to attend.
Editorial Opinion

Rapport with the ASUI

A bit of the colloquialism traditional to the ASUI seems to have left it with the advent of the new administration. Roy Eiguren chief coordinator has admirably dismissed the traditional forms of ASUI politics, upstaging, backstabbing and bullying for a more sophisticated form of management employing an organization and a good deal of public relations.

The watchword these days is rapport, a reprieve with the president of the ASUI in particular. A criterion for selection of personnel has been how well the person selected can get along with ASUI officials. This is all well and fine. You could even say it was practical. After all, what better way to get things done than to appoint people you know will cooperate with you?

Actually, Eiguren seems to be the only one who knows what's going on besides possibly a couple of ex-senators he's appointed as department heads. The tendency seems to be that if you don't know what to do ask Roy what he thinks. The new senate, in particular, appears particularly sensitive to Eiguren's wishes. Tuesday's senate meeting was scattered, with "Roy says" and "Roy seems to think".

All that might not be too bad as long as the senators learn eventually, after they've had some time in office, to speak for themselves. As Eiguren pointed out himself at Tuesday's meeting, he cannot overrule a decision made by the senate. Eiguren was careful to clarify his veto powers Tuesday in regards to decisions made by department boards. He however, should have little trouble in agreeing with his handpicked board of directors, many of whom are good friends.

One in particular may be very agreeable. Eiguren's appointment as Communications director is a fraternity brother and appears to have been picked or drafted out of the blue in Eiguren's haste to get a malfunctioning Communications board in order. Upon first impression the new director sounded as though he would dutifully fulfill each executive request with little heed to the members of Comm board at least until Eiguren can appoint people to that board with whom he has a little more "rapport".

One hesitates to criticize the new administration especially in light of some really fine things it is doing in terms of organization and budget. The ASUI, it has been generally agreed, needed some revamping badly, much of which Eiguren has undertaken. The new appointments of course, too, must be judged as they perform. It just seems that Eiguren has definite goals and he is insuring that few people will be around to disagree with those goals. Room should still exist for controversy and disagreement within an administration even if it takes on a less political nature and becomes efficiency oriented. People still exist who should be in the way of getting things done for the sake of clarifying and testing issues.

Letters

What's this - A study in relevancy?

Editor, Arg:

Kumquat, New Jersey, 1-17-72

Climaxing a stormy, 3 months ownership of the Kumquat Horsemanship Center here, Dr. Gregory L. Green, former 16, of L physics tonight, today announced its permanent closure and his plans to return to university life. The final days of the horsemanship school were marked by threats of criminal prosecution from the office of the attorney for the post. Bed in suburb, three lawsuits filed by students for injuries allegedly sustained while attending classes, and a statement of confidence by Dr. Green's loyal gatehouse helper who served as arena instructor.

An investigating committee headed by city attorney Cambian R. May, charged that "Dr. Green's lectures were in no way meshed with the so-called laboratory activities conducted by his graduate teacher of the arena."

Students supported the investigating committee's contention that the school's troubles stemmed from a lack of coordination between lectures and lab. Three students, claiming damages, one from a broken arm, one for a mashed shoulder and another for a twisted neck, testified that during the week when Dr. Green was lecturing them with overhead projector on the musculature of the horse's back and the conformation characteristics of the leather saddle, that his "lab" instructor, P. Smith, had already progressed to jumps 4 feet high and to Cossack type revolving beneath the horse's belly at a run. Fourteen other students, some complaining of lesser injuries, testified that when they remarshaled with P. Smith that their studies had not prepared them for such advanced work. Smith informed them that they were being graded on a curve and that one was no more disadvantaged than another. Dr. Green, too, gave them the brush-off, they said.

P. Smith, who served under Dr. Green at the U. of I. as laboratory instructor in physics, told newspaper that his "experiments" were set up university fashion at the beginning of the course and carried out on schedule. The revolutionary horsemanship venture, he maintained, would have proceeded but for the "subjectivity" of the students.

Dr. Gregory L. Green served at the University of Idaho in association with the late Dr. Levin R. Acheson, of the department of Chemistry, who became nationally known for his Modern School of Carpenter, founded on University teaching methods. Dr. Acheson perished last July when an apartment which his lab students were constructing collapsed.

Wally Russell
Bert Russell

FULLMER

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April 7, 1972

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Program Budgeting

There are many different ways to prepare budgets. They can be allocated by item classifications, organization assignment, or budgeting by returns of the program. In recent years there has been a trend to plan budgets by having them on returns. This type of budgeting is called program budgeting.

Program budgeting

Dr. Sherman Carter explained the concept of program budgeting as focusing the budget on things to be done rather than items to be bought. It involves budget classifications which show why money is being spent rather than what specific things are being bought, for example, budgeting in terms of recreation and big name entertainment, etc., rather than in terms of numbers of balls and bats to be purchased, etc. At some point, all budgeting involves specific things to be bought, that is, line item budgeting. However, at legislative and higher executive levels, budgeting by programs is more meaningful.

The university is presently using a program budget. Carter said. Funds are requested from nine programs—library, physical plant, instruction, department research. Each of these is subdivided into sub-programs.

In explaining the present system, Carter said that the programs with the approved budget formula of the Board of Regents and State Board of Education. All state universities use this formula to arrive at the amount they can seek from the legislature. There are nine formulas to conform with the nine programs.

Senators assigned portfolios

ASUI Senate portfolios have been assigned to each of the 13 senate members.
The portfolios are intended to provide in-depth information regarding various ASUI functions and areas of student interest. Each was given a choice of subjects and provided with information regarding people to contact. They were also told where to find background material.

Requirements for the projects were listed by the ASUI administration, including meetings to attend, extent of involvement, and reports to the senate. Due dates for completion were also given.

Projects were assigned as follows:

Clive Strong - Idaho Student Government, National Student Association, and Associated Student Governments.

Mike Krieg - Gold Course
Mark Falconer - Housing and Big Name Entertainment
Mike Moore - University Finance and Big Name Entertainment
Tom Hill - Campus Affairs
Phyllis Lord - Alumni Relations
Greg Casey - University Student Services
Kathy Bainard - Faculty Council
Michael D'Antonio - Fund for the Performing Arts Center and Athletic Complex
Ron Cuff - Consumer Protection Center, Idaho Student Lobby, and Political Action
Mike Roen - Athletics
Bob Nowlerski - Environmental Ed Littenaker - Long Range Planning

Discussion over best type of budgeting

There is continual discussion about the best form of budgeting. The critical problems involve deciding the most meaningful classifications and in retaining an ability to distribute money in accordance with the organizational structure, said Carter. The classification must permit answering questions which are most likely to be asked; with a budget program structure a university can accumulate accounting data to show the cost of educating each class/year, freshmen, sophomores, etc., or design programs to show the cost of teaching specific areas as mining, engineering or agriculture.

With specific reference to the need to budget in terms of organizational structure, specific people must be given the responsibility of getting given jobs done within the funding levels provided.

Reasons and advantages of budgeting

Carter stated that the primary purposes for budgeting are to facilitate planning and coordination and to permit financial control. He said that our present system is fulfilling these purposes, but that there are always ways to make improvements. The primary difficulty with the present budgetary system is followed by the University of Idaho, according to Carter, apart from not having enough money to budget, is the inability of the University to determine sufficiently far in advance the amounts of funds to be available.

Student representation hurt by council's action

By Dave Johnson

The Faculty Council tabbed the revised draft of Policies on Academic Freedom and Tenure, Tuesday, and sent it to the Faculty Affairs Committee for further revisions. By doing this, the first test of student Senate Resolution No. 29, which calls for student representation on all committees making tenure, hiring, and firing recommendations, has been delayed.

Just before spring vacation the council passed the resolution "in principle" by a close vote of 9 to 7. However, the matter was then sent to the Faculty Affairs Committee so the necessary policy statements could be prepared.

After the March 21 council meeting, Mary Ruth Mann, former ASUI president and author of the resolution was very optimistic about the resolution. She said "The first and most important step had been taken in the quest for student representation on University decision making committees."

Student representation hangs in limbo

Now with the tenure draft joining resolution No. 29 in the Faculty Affairs Committee, formal student representation on recommendation making committees again hangs in a state of limbo.

The revised tenure draft states, "committees to review faculty members for tenure will consist of all tenured faculty of the candidates department and at least one non-tenured faculty member, It then states that student representatives on such committees are at the discretion of the department faculty, and not mandatory.

This is where the first test of resolution No. 29 would have taken place. If the council had passed the tenure draft as it now reads their decision would have conflicted with the student representation policy spelled out in resolution No. 29.

The council was not satisfied with various parts of the tenure draft but made no mention of the conflict in committee representation prior to tabling the draft.

In an interview the following day, William R. Parish, Council chairman, said he did not feel a test of resolution No. 29 had been delayed by the Council.

"The council found many small things wrong with specific policy statements in both the tenure draft and resolution No. 29," said Parish, "and rather than taking the time to hash the matters over in the council meeting we decided to send them to the committee which was formed to take care of these matters."

Parish said the council was not trying to avoid the issue of student representation.

"This is a matter that has to be approached carefully," he said and added it is not a simple matter because it may involve many changes in present University policy.

Parish agreed that student representation stems from the now somewhat written and complicated concept of Community government.

He said, "Students want a formal written policy giving them representation on the decision making committees, but in reality student input has always been of great importance to the faculty council and has been very beneficial."

In conclusion, Parish said "the faculty council is relatively liberal on such matters and students should realize the close vote for passage of resolution No. 29 may be an indication of the controversy that could come about when the slightly more conservative bodies like the general faculty are faced with the resolution."

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College grades rising steadily


College grades are rising steadily and perhaps at an accelerating rate on campuses across the country, although teachers and professors do not agree on the reasons why.

This "grade inflation" — the phrase belongs to David Reisman, the Harvard sociologist — is adding to the growing debate among students, teachers and administrators over the usefulness and real meaning of the A's, B's, C's, D's and F's that have traditionally spelled the difference between success and failure for students seeking scholarships or hoping to get into graduate school, or looking for a good job after graduation.

Part of the reason lies in the liberalized curricula and grading systems of the last decade. But teachers and other educators with differing feelings about the grade rise believe the changing attitudes towards students and the role of the university, particularly among young teachers have led to more generous grading.

"No question about it," a senior at the University of Wisconsin said recently, "I never go to school anymore and I get wonderful grades. There's a consensus here that it's a lot easier to get good grades.

On a numerical grade scale where 4 is an A and zero represents F over all the student averages at the student's Madison campus went from 2.5 in the 1960-66 school year to 2.8 in 1970-71. A Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois the rise had been from 2.7 in 1967 to 3.0 last year, a shift from a high C to a B minus.

Similar trends are present in each of a dozen other universities queried. At Harvard, just over half the class of 1961 graduated with honors; last spring, the figure was over two-thirds.

Correspondingly fewer students at the University of Illinois are flunking out or being put on academic probation. During the 1964-65 school year, the university reported 16 per cent of the undergraduates were either expelled or put on probation for low grades, last year just 3.7 per cent fell into that category.

These trends reflect the findings of a study of 435 colleges and universities conducted last year by Leroy S. Burwen, director of Institutional Research at San Francisco State College. Burwen found that the overall undergraduate grade rise was from 2.4 in 1960 to 2.56 in 1969, and was accelerating — that is, the rise from 1968 to 1969 was equal to the rise of the previous four years.

The pattern applied to big and small colleges, public and private, urban and rural. Burwen found. Only Southern colleges and universities showed a slower rate of rising grades.

In walking through almost any women's residence hall, a person can be assured to hear the combined voices of both men and women coming from the individual rooms. This is because of a ruling passed by the Regents a little less than a year ago, which allowed for visitation.

Before visitation was passed, men in a woman's room was forbidden. Males were restricted to the lounge and then had to be accompanied by an escort. In the second semester of last year, the halls tried an experiment which would allow men in the rooms on the weekends. Then in April of 1972, the Regents passed the present visitation standards.

Maximum visitation for women's residence halls is noon to 11 p.m. on weekdays, noon to 1 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, and noon to midnight on Sunday. Each hall must decide if it wants to have visitation and then it sets up hours within the maximum allowed. Seventy-five per cent of the women in the hall must approve the visitation before it goes into effect. This voting must be done once each semester.

Almost all the women's halls have taken advantage of the visitation. The women's residences in the tower, with the exception of one, and those in the Wallace Complex, except for Campbell and Carter Halls, all have the maximum hours. The women of Campbell and Carter have set their weekend hours from noon until 10:30 p.m., but according to Mrs. Brubury, the head resident, they usually don't manage to get their guys out until 11 p.m.

At Smiley Corners

According to the rules set up by the Regents, there must be living space available where no visitation is allowed. Smiley Corners, a residence in the tower, is such a place. Girls live in this hall by choice, and no man can set foot beyond its doors.

Penalties can be assessed to those who disregard the visitation laws. Fines ranging up to $25 may be given to a man found wandering around women's halls after hours or to a girl caught with a man in her room after the permitted time. These fines are given by the Standard Judicial Board.

Enforcing the visitation rules sometimes presents a problem. Many girls don't like to see guys in the hall after hours but they don't want to turn them in. According to Nancy Sterling, Resident Assistant to Hays Hall, it is up to the women of the hall to maintain the visitation standards. If the hours aren't enforced it is because the women really don't care.

Good reception

The present visitation is well liked and accepted by most of the women in the residence halls. Some would like to see it extended yet they also like to have their privacy. The girls like to know when men are in the halls so they can be aware of when not to rush out of their rooms wearing only the bare essentials. This is a major problem in the tower where the bathrooms are apart from the private rooms.
Law student comments

Amendment could change men-women relations

The United States Constitution as it stands today neglects over half of the country’s population. Fifty per cent of Americans now depend solely on the good will and charity of others but will finally receive government protection when three fourths of the states ratify amendment 27.

The proposal guarantees equal rights regardless of sex, the first and only amendment in United States history to fight sexual discrimination.

Second year law student, Dolores Cooper, explains the potential of the law which Idaho and several other states recently ratified.

ARGONAULT: How would the amendment help women?

Cooper: This amendment will result not only in equal rights for women, but for men too. Probably many men who view the amendment with suspicion or hostility will find that it will result in enhancing them from many areas of the law which discriminate against them.

ARGONAULT: Can you list some examples?

Cooper: Laws regarding the duty of a man to support his wife, child custody, alimony, and child support will probably be looked at in the light of this amendment. Questions regarding which party should have custody of the children will probably be decided not on the basis of the mother automatically getting the children, but rather on the basis of what is best for the child. That is, both spouses will be equally regarded as being potential custodians of the children, not just one. In this way, fathers will not be arbitrarily ruled out of having custody of their children as is the current trend in the law.

ARGONAULT: What other marriage laws would be affected?

Cooper: As a result of this amendment, the management of the community property will probably be more equitably distributed between the spouses. As it now stands, the husband now has management. For all practical purposes, ownership without management is a hollow possession. The essence of ownership is the ability to control, to manage.

ARGONAULT: What about discrimination in occupations?

Cooper: The amendment will knock down a lot of discrimination restrictions in many job fields. People will be hired, not on what they are, but on what they can do.

ARGONAULT: If this constitutional amendment is ratified, what happens to existing state laws that may conflict?

Cooper: If the amendment is ratified by all necessary states, much of the current state law will have to be changed to conform to the amendment. This process will take a number of years because the philosophy of sexism is pervasive through many facets of our legal system and all of society.

ARGONAULT: Why has such a proposal taken so long?

Cooper: It’s been tied up in Congressional committees for around 50 years with one man holding it down. But it’s a consistent, integral part of the United States Constitution. A belief in democracy is inherent in the American people — it has to do with “fair play.”

ARGONAULT: Is there opposition to the equal rights amendment?

Cooper: I don’t know the extent of opposition although Oklahoma did refuse to ratify it.

Any politicians against equal rights have got to recognize women’s importance. If they don’t pay attention to this, they’ll pay dearly with the female vote.

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ATTENTION:
Seniors, Graduate Students, Faculty
Cap and gown measurements will be taken on April 5, 6, 7, 1972 at the University of Idaho Bookstore.
Surveys reveal reasons for many women drop-outs

"You've come a long way, baby," a phrase coined woman's liberation may hold true for cigarettes, but not for academic opportunities here at the University. The current dropout rate of women students over a period of years at the University of Idaho is 50 percent, compared to three percent from the men students. This figure seems alarmingly high to many, among them, Dean Hill, dean of women.

As a result, a president's ad hoc committee, including Hill, made an attempt to evaluate reasons for women students' withdrawals so as to develop more effective means of working with students while still on campus.

Results from a survey of women dropouts revealed that "conflict with self" in terms of goals, feeling, interests, and personal confusion was by far their primary reason for withdrawal. Interestingly enough, marriage was an insignificant factor.

Another survey regarding the attitudes of women students here at the university revealed that 70 percent made their final career plans during their college years, 40 percent changing their career plans after entering college.

A survey of the faculty concerning the educational and occupational opportunities for women in their academic areas, indicated that faculty and staff are generally aware of these opportunities, but aware of the students are not always informed. This suggests that faculty is not actively advising female students of the available careers or opportunities. The survey also indicated the faculty felt discrimination does exist in employment, salaries and promotion.

Miss Hill is optimistic on developing programs aiding women students with their career goals and the educational and vocational opportunities available to them upon entering college. A program already underway is a recruitment brochure issued to various high schools listing the career opportunities available to women in all professions.

19-year-old drinking

The bar opens in July

by Rod B. Grammer

July has usually been known as a month for firecrackers, picnics, and the month man first landed on the moon. But this year, it may mean something new. At least in Idaho.

July the new 19 year old drinking law will go into effect. Thousands of young people and many bar managers are anxiously awaiting July with anticipation.

"I am very much in favor of the new law. I figure anybody old enough to fight for this country should be able to drink a beer," said Mr. Guy W. DeVaney, owner of the Spruce tavern.

Many students agree with Mr. Devaney. "I always used to drink and it didn't bother my parents at all," added a student. "Laws are all determined by the culture. Therefore, anyone who can handle it should be able to drink. Even a 14-year-old who has one drink and walks out is better then a 30-year-old who get's home and walks out and kills someone. There should be more of a limit on the amount you can drink rather than age."

Mr. DeVaney thinks there will be no repercussions because of the new law. "Young people have always been able to get alcohol if they wanted it. I don't think this will cause more people to drink."

But there should be a boom in business for the first couple of months before the law is passed. People think it's a psychological thing. The excitement of buying it legally may entice a lot of young people to drink, but after the first few months it will wear off.

A beer drinker at the Alley tavern commented, "it's like the neighbor's wife. If you can't have it, you want it. Stolen fruit always tastes better; at least in your mind."

"When I was in Spokane when it was illegal for Indians to drink alcohol everywhere I looked I saw drunk Indians. If the Indians did get alcohol, they had to drink it right away or lose it. After the law was changed so they could consume it legally, I saw very few drunk Indians," recounted the drinker.

Even though most are in favor of the new law there are a few critics. Surprisingly, one of them is Devaney's son, Jim Devaney. He is the manager of the Alley tavern.

"As a businessman I am very happy with the new law. It's a beautiful law. But personally I am dead against it and I have good reason," confessed the younger Devaney.

"From now on, every time you drive the highway between Moscow and Pullman, you'll be conscious of what I mean," he added. "That road should have been improved years ago, now they might just have to improve it."

DeVaney says that there will be about 1,000 more car trips from Pullman to Idaho because of the drinking law.

"The only one I can see is if all the states lower their drinking laws to 19. Montana did it last year and now Idaho has, but I don't see Washington doing it in the near future," DeVaney said.

Last November the Washington legislature soundly defeated the bill lowering the drinking age to 19.

Until Washington's policy is changed there may be a good deal of heavy traffic on the Pullman highway, and the police will be busy.

"If Washington would lower their drinking age, things would be safer again because there would be less commerative drinkers," noted the younger DeVaney.

Other club owners agree with the manager of the Alley.

"I think 19 year olds are definitely ready to drink," commented the manager of the Rathskeller. But the majority of our business is from Washington and I expect the Washington State Police will have a chore."

Some other critics of the new law say that it will cause more people to become alcoholics.

This definitely isn't true according to Dr. Mary Prescott at the Student Counseling Center.

"Statistics show that lax attitude towards alcohol won't cause alcoholism. In families where there can be alcohol consumed at anytime, chances are slimmer for alcoholism."

"If you have a person with an emotional problem he won't necessarily turn to alcohol for an outlet. Certainly, if he has a problem and tends to use alcohol as an escape, he will. But the new law won't entice more young people to use alcohol as an escape mechanism."

Usually if a person wants alcohol, they'll get it, and if they tend to use alcohol as an escape, they'll become alcoholics anyway," Dr. Prescott concluded.
Art evolution
Exhibit traces style growth of major American painting

An exhibition representing some of the major developments in American art from the turn of the century to the late forties will be at the University of Idaho Museum 5-9 p.m. daily, through April 16. Called "American Painting: 1900-1940," the collection of 29 original paintings is on loan from International Business Machines Corp. (IBM).

This will be the last major traveling exhibition at the museum for some time. During the last two weeks of April, the museum will be moved into the former Chrsman Hall dining room adjacent to areas now used by the Department of Sociology/Anthropology. The aim of the move is to consolidate the museum facilities with the museum needs of the anthropologists.

The museum will continue to display its permanent collection as well as occasional small touring shows.

The IBM show displays an evolution in American painting. At the beginning of this century most American artists painted in a natural style reminiscent of the Hudson River School and other painters of an earlier generation. But before the end of the first decade an art revolution had been started by such artists as Robert Henri, Everett Shinn, John Sloan and George Luks, whose realistic, unromanticized paintings of everyday urban life so shocked the public that they were dubbed the Ash Can School.

From then on there was constant change not only in subject matter, but in the introduction of a broad spectrum of styles and approaches to art, from a reinigrated naturalism to various modes of expressionism and abstraction.

This exhibition contains works by some of the leading artists of the period, among them Edward Hopper, Max Weber, Thomas Hart Benton, Reginald Marsh, Jack Levine and George L. K. Morris, as well as the members of the Ash Can School.

Student directed plays featured at u-hut
"Lovers," Brian Friel's 1968 Broadway hit which starred Art Carney, will be presented as a student-directed show at 8 p.m. today and tomorrow and at 7:30 p.m. Wed. in the University of Idaho U-Hut Studio Theatre.

Directors for the two-act play are junior drama majors Val Molkenbaur III and Terri J. Parker. Molkenbaur directs "Winners," the act which portrays the final day in the life of two young lovers. Miss Parker directs "Lovers," the story of a man and woman who marry late in life, then go to live with her mother.

"The play is a tragi-comedy with an ironic theme. The winners are freed by death while the losers are trapped by life," the directors noted.

Each act has four characters. The winners are Rivers, played by Joanna B. Mueller and Andy, played by Paul D. Gussenbohn. Mrs. Wilson, Hanna's mother, will be done by Mary L. Chan while her friend Sissy Cassidy will be done by Pamela Nyman.

There is no charge for the production.

Faculty art goes on display
The annual faculty show by members of the art department at the University of Idaho will go on display Monday at the University Art Gallery located in the Department of Art and Architecture complex.

It is expected that every member of the department will contribute art work for the show. Sculpture, painting, drawing, prints, jewelry and possibly pottery will be displayed.

What's happening
By Mark Fritzler

Ingmar Bergman has said, "cinema and music have a great deal in common — both appeal to the senses directly." He compares this seminal effect to literature which requires reading and interpretation before it can be felt. Bergman's philosophy was readily apparent in last Monday's showing of his film "Shame," by the Film Society.

This was another example of the fine series of films that the Society has been providing us with this semester. They will be showing another next Sunday and Monday evenings at 7:30 and 9:00 p.m. in the Borah Theatre. The feature this time will be a full length W.C. Fields opus, "Poppy." The film will be good and the society could use your attendance (and financial support). You will find it well worth the time and money. This effort should be actively supported as a definite plus to the life of the university. So get yourself up and come see a direct sense appeal through the efforts of the Idaho Film Society.

Another film for the weekend will be "Grand Prix" starring James Garner, among others. To be shown tonight and tomorrow night at 7:30 and 9:00 p.m. in the SUB, this film details the life, and work of international race drivers. I believe that "...Prix" recibed several awards for special effects in the filming of the race action. The plot, low-grade romance tandems, seem, I believe gratuitously and needlessly. The cars themselves along with the fantastic action sequences are supposed to keep Audiences don't really need love stories to keep them in their seats, if the basic premise is good, dear directors and producers.

Rumor Con't'd — a Christ

More on a rumor, folks, "Jesus Christ, Superstar" may or may not be descending on Moscow. It seems that the telephone call from the play's "agent" in San Francisco is a bit of a mystery now. He was willing to send the company here on no guarantee of admission receipts. He claimed to be willing to take the risk.

Another call, after the first story reached us, was from another alleged "agent" who said he had heard we were interested in seeing the play. He claimed he wanted a $10,000 minimum guarantee before the question was raised. He seemed to say that the two companies these two "agents" represented were really one. Maybe we've had no further calls and the whole project is up in the air.

Something smells pretty fishy here, fans. It may all be legitimate and be worked out satisfactorily, in time, or else there's a catch somewhere. Personally, I'm a little suspicious. Maybe someone thinks that they can pull a fast one on all of us backwoods types in far north Idaho. We've all heard of the play, of course, and just maybe the Idaho kicks might jump at a chance to buy a bootleg performance of the play to see it. A little more sensible side action for some out-of-work studies. We're not all that credulous and I think we would all really like to see the show. We just want to know we're getting the real thing and not some rip-off. This is just conjecture and maybe it is all on the up-and-up — merely a communication problem. However, I think we need to know a lot more before we get our juices up. I'll be reporting the latest info in this column as we get it. Stay tuned.

I understand that we will be host to the Ambassador of Lesotho soon. It seems that he was tired of just seeing America a la' Washington, D.C. and New York. He wanted to see some of the other America. So, saying this to a friend of Bob Serrano, a trip to Idaho was quickly arranged. Now, I think that this is a great idea but there seem to be implications tingeed with danger in the growing arrangement here. The danger is that the hosts, in trying to the challenge of so prestigious a guest may try to give him the whole official treatment. Set up so that he will never know that he is not in Washington, D.C. or New York when he is not out-of-doors. Now, come on, folks. He wants to see us little folk and how we live. I challenge the hosts to arrange a time for him to have dinner with lowly students or common citizens in their homes, like real people.

I speak from some experience on this point. Having been a foreign guest myself over a lot a damned tired of having official visits I was able to make turned into official receptions complete with endless speeches and presentations by the local petty bureaucrats. I really valued the times I was able to spend with local families in informal, intimate settings. Of course, the local leaders want to make a good impression but I learned a great deal more about the people when I could actually be with them.

In the case of our visiting ambassador, I realize it is question of maximum exposure to maximum people. But is this for our benefit or his? Whose priorities should we consider? Should things appear to him as some of us think they ought, or as they really are? All these things can be done in good taste and with maximum courtesy. Official people are often tired of having others impose an imagined proper official world around them. So let's stop playing Walter Mitty protocol officers and stop worrying that it ain't enough to be just us.
Foul play looks good in Big Sky

Fans for years have felt their teams only receive a fair shake from the officials while at home, while the traveling team is destined to have twice as many calls made against it as the "home" team. This is entirely untrue, according to a recent survey by the Big Sky Conference office.

Taking into consideration both conference and non-conference games, it was discovered that teams committed 1,776 fouls at home, while 1,964 were whistled against members on the road. In non-conference games, the home team made 567 mistakes while the visitors committed 669. In conference games, 876 fouls were recorded against the home team, with the visiting team recording 960.

Breaking these figures down to a per-game average, in non-conference games the home team had 16.8 fouls per game called against them, while the visiting team committed 17.8 fouls per game. For conference games, the home clubs were called 17.5 times per game, the visitors 20.8 times a contest. Summing up a total of both conference and non-conference, the end result was 17.3 calls per game against the hosts, while 18.9 calls were made against the guests.

The "bonus" free throw appeared to play a slightly larger role at home, but still on a relatively even basis. The home team attempted 2,881 of the charity stripe during the season, while the visitors had 2,215 chances for the one point.

Big Sky Conference Commissioner John Roning said, "I am very pleased with the results of this survey. Although we are always seeking ways to improve our officiating, I feel that this report proves, there has been relative equality for all teams, away from home as well as on their own courts."

The Commissioner pointed out that there are numerous factors that must be taken into consideration in analyzing the number of fouls committed and the number of fouls attempted. The traveling team is under more physical strain, is in strange environs, and therefore could be more prone to committing fouls," he said. Also, the hometown fans play a big part on the performance of a player at the line, where the bonus free throw is a factor," Roning said. The visitor is understandably under more pressure than the home player, who enjoys the cheering support the fans provide.

Turf's up for Idaho golfers

The University of Idaho Vandals Golf Team is avenging it's miserable number two place showing last year in Big Sky. Last year that poor team of golfers hired by Weber State put the Vandals down. This year they'll be hitting the bunkers, as the Vandals make their way down the fairways and onto the greens. Perhaps the crowds will see such sights as aspiring young political candidates beating their fellow students. It all comes at the monstrous cost of a free pass, as things swing from golf course to golf course throughout the Northwest.

The bigger of this week is the tournament in Walla Walla. Washington will feel the brunt of Vandalsm in the form of a top quality Idaho offensive. Under the direction of the old standard professional, Richard Snyder, the team attempts to prove this article a gross underrating of putter power. Sports Illustrated will be busy with the big leagues, but the Big Sky will battle its way to the top, making even the Argonaut print their power.

The biggest spectator sport of them all is featuring Jeff Thomas, the state amateur champion, as its main character. Also in the cast are Ken Kirkland, number two man, a two year letterman adding experience, Mike Krieg, Bill Herron, Greg Thomas, and Mike Moore, all making their bids for letters. Pushing these allstars are Howie Crosby, Bill Reiser, Bill Stone, and last but not, with no better place, Mike Last.

Next week will be big for the ivy halls of Golddom. The University of Idaho travels to Boise for the Boise Invitational. A 36 hole, 2 day match, the players will get their chances at husting Boise State's fair maidens. There are some amazing strokes made this weekend, both on and off the course. For extra added incentive, the winners of the Boise State Invitational get to go home.

The only tournament played so far this year was the Banana Belt Invitational, where the U of I. Vandals only placed fourth out of eight. It's always a disgrace to lose to such unheard of teams as Oregon's, Washington State's, and Oregon State's. Maybe punishment isn't the answer. Maybe the team should be subjected to such instruction as sixteen hours of Arnold Palmer films would give them. And then again, maybe the student body will stop being such a sand trap and offer support. Go team go! Rah Rah Rah! Kill! Rape! Win!

Photo by Dave Amnic
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