Blindness in the Public Eye

by Mike Green

Most minority groups aim at being seen and heard. One minority group not listened to enough is the blind. They have been misunderstood to the point where they are practically bitter.

To say the blind is a minority group may be a misstatement. They are not a group as such. The blind are a bunch of individuals who have only one thing in common: their sight disability.

"The old stereotype of a blind person as an outcast donning dark glasses, crouching on a street corner and selling pencils is becoming obsolete. Due to the blind's perpetual toll of fitting into society, the public is gradually becoming aware of the blind as competent individuals.

Two nationwide organizations that serve the interests of the blind are the American Council for the Blind and the National Federation for the Blind. Their ends are synonymous: to promote the cause of blind people in society.

"The main thrust of the federation is the idea of getting the blind person off the welfare role and out of the closet and into the public in an economic productive life," said Ron Hughes, a blind student majoring in secondary education.

There are at least seven students attending the University who are visually impaired. Those visually impaired include the totally blind, the partially blind and the sight-savers. Although there are varying degrees, most sight-savers are able to read print usually with corrective lenses. The partially blind, many of which are legally blind, are those with light and form perception.

Services statewide for the blind include the Idaho State School for Deaf and Blind, located at Gooding, and the Idaho Commission for the Blind centered at Boise. The commission finances most of the schooling for the visually impaired.

The University itself has no special facilities for the blind, but that is no pitfall.

As blind freshman music major Kim Toomer said, "... in my opinion it is not particularly necessary. When one graduates from high school, one is supposed to be well enough trained that they can manage."

However, books for classes do present a problem. The Delta Gamma Sorority has a nationwide program in which volunteers read books on tape or directly to the students themselves. This service of taping books for the blind is also provided by the Washington State Penitentiary and a company in New York. The visually handicapped may also take advantage of the regional Library of Congress at Salt Lake City. The library has a toll free number from which braille and talking books along with cassettes and reel-to-reel tapes may be received.

Several years ago, before the establishment of the Commission for the Blind, Don Kees of the counseling center was appointed special counselor for the blind. He kept these students updated on the services available such as reading and guide services.

But now the tune has changed.

"I've found these kids seem to be pretty well squared away and just don't need as much contact with the center as they did before the commission came in," Kees said.

Don Kees now finds the only problems of the blind warranting counseling are those concerned with career choice, education, or marriage problems in which "regular sessions" are conducted.

"The blindness really didn't have a damn thing to do with it," he said.

That is the problem in a nutshell. "Too many people don't think of blind people as being like everyone else," said Pat Hughes, a visually-impaired mother who can't understand why people would think her daughter to be abnormal.

That is the problem in a nutshell. "Too many people don't think of blind people as being like everyone else," said Pat Hughes, a visually-impaired mother who can't understand why people would think her daughter to be abnormal. "They think you're mind is gone because your eyes are gone."

Kevin Nathan, a blind freshman math major has similar feelings. "We're just common ordinary people with interests, with hang-ups, with problems, homo sapiens, the whole bit. There's no difference."

(Continued on page 8.)
Pat, Ron Hughes conquer blindness in diverse ways

by Mike Green

The serenity of a warm sunny afternoon is broken by the clustering of fingers on a firm hard surface, then the roar of an automobile, then footsteps, heavy footsteps, probably a male. But Ron Hughes can't tell his height, color of eyes, or style of hair. Ron Hughes is blind, living in a world of sounds and smells, touches and tastes, but no sights.

Like many others, Hughes refuses to be hindered by his handicap. He not only goes to college, but competes in a world of the sighted.

Why college? Hughes replies, "I figured I ought to go to college because everyone else was going. I wanted to be something but I really didn't know what it was."

Now a secondary education and physics major, Ron needs only one more year to graduate.

Once, Ron Hughes could see. An accident in his infancy, shortly after birth, resulted in a gradual deterioration of the ever so delicate eyes. Ron found it increasingly more difficult to read his text books and to hit the baseball at the neighborhood park back in North Carolina where he was born.

At the age of 14, complete darkness arrived.

Despite the drawbacks, Ron is optimistic. "I don't think it is essential for a blind person to know what the world looks like. As far as functionality goes, it doesn't make any difference. Once you're blind, you're blind." Fortunately, Ron's transformation to blindness was gradual. He had time to adjust to new methods, such as braille. He received his primary and secondary schooling mostly from residential schools for the blind. This included five years at Gooding.

A beheading interest in computer programming convinced Ron to drop out of his first try at college in North Carolina. The adventure was short-lived; after five months of computer training no one would hire him. Bitter and disappointed, Ron returned to Idaho to find that a state commission for the blind had been established. Its funds provided an opportunity for him to return to college, a decision that would be a major factor in his life.

During the next summer Ron met Pat at an Iowa convention for the blind. They were married two months later and are now the proud parents of a new baby girl — two-month-old Penny.

Visually impaired

Pat has a remarkable story to tell. Until a few weeks ago Pat was legally blind. She had only part vision in one eye with no field vision. Due to a mistake in analyzing her eyes in her prescription for glasses, it was believed her sight disability was permanent.

Now, with new glasses, Pat is only visually impaired which in Pat's words, "means the left eye is a blinker and the right eye is pretty good where now it is almost normal."

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A blind man speaks:

They see more than most

by Ron Hughes

What is a blind person? On the surface of things it might appear that someone who is blind, is not. That is, this person lacks the usual landmarks normally attributed to the blind. For instance, not all blind persons sport dark glasses or have a white cane in their possession at all times. Therefore, it is obvious that blind people are undistinguishable from the general public in some instances.

A blind person, then, is himself — part of the general public. He is as much a part of the public as is a paraplegic, amputee, your grandmother, or sister.

This is as it should be. A blind person, then, is himself — part of the general public. He is as much a part of the public as is a paraplegic, amputee, your grandmother, or sister. Blind individuals are just individuals without any vision, or they are people with vision impaired to such an extent that they require training in alternative techniques as though they had no sight.

Since blind people are in and of the public, they share the same general attitudes about the world, possess the same average intelligence, and, in short, are a cross section of the populace. However, it must not be forgotten that each blind citizen is a distinct personality.

Identifying the blind

It is not always possible for one to identify the blind citizen by disfigured eyes because many blind people have prosthetic eyes which appear completely natural; other blind people have what appear to be normal eyes.

During the last 25 years, blind persons with white canes or with guide dogs have been seen in public more than in previous decades. This is because the dog and cane are being used as effective tools for mobility which is not uncommon for a blind person to be accompanied by a sighted guide.

Since the blind are seen by the public more often, there arise more opportunities for interaction between the blind and the sighted. In this regard sighted individuals often wonder if they should assist their blind fellow man in everyday affairs such as street crossing, just plain walking, opening doors, etc. On other occasions when blind and sighted people pass each other, the person with sight goes around the blind guy as if to avoid him. It is necessary to elucidate over-assistance and over-avoidance separately because each reflects a general attitude about blindness.

When meeting the blind

In the first instance we have willingness to assist beyond that which is necessary, or even desirable. A blind person walking with a cane or dog has, or is being trained in, the proper use of these devices. In many instances, people over-anxious to assist only hinder the blind person.

For example, when I was attempting to cross Sixth Street in Moscow this summer I had two people tell me to cross and not to cross at the same time, according to whether or not each of these persons felt it was in my best interest to get to the other side of Sixth Street or to remain where I was. Under such conflicting instructions it's impossible to act. I ignored both of them.

Blindness is usually thought of as something dark and hopeless, bleak, or barren. In the minds of many people these connotative aspects of blindness are projected onto the unsighted. Because there are connotative inflections toward the individual without sight, it is far more difficult for the blind population to become fully assimilated into society.

Generally, it is always a greater task to promote understanding on intangible things than it is to teach someone the proper use of a cane. When I was in Pittsburgh, Pa. I was crossing the street on the proper light at Fourth and Wood, when a driver, attempting to make a left-hand turn on a red light, stepped in the middle of his turn and demanded: "Get the hell off the street!" It is actions just such as these which make one feel less than human.

The question presents itself: How might the blind individual respond to this kind of treatment? When confronted by an over-anxious public which is afraid of blindness because of what they believe it to be or who are afraid that blind persons will not be able to function without help and are always in danger?

Speaking for myself, I would wish that people who might be tempted to hustle me across the street when I don't need to cross would not be so quick to act. If one is not sure, he should ask before doing. This will save a lot of embarrassment and frustration and it will result in everyone being happier. I will always ask should I need assistance. However, I cannot speak for all the blind.

Educating the sighted

My reaction to people who may think of me as a wierd because I am blind is to explain that I am not wierd; I am aware of such thoughts and actions which involve me. Furtive glances, silly grins, or pointing fingers is unnoticed because I do not see them. All I can do in such cases is hope that people who perpetrate such actions become educated to their ignorance someday.

There is an organization of blind persons in Idaho, Gem State Blind, Inc., has, as one of its goals, to inform the public about mistake attitudes toward blindness and to let the people know what blind persons are accomplishing.

Personally, I accept people as they are and I would wish that everyone reciprocate in the same manner. I do not ever forget that I am blind and be yourself whenever you pass me in public or anywhere else. I believe this attitude should be displayed before all blind persons.

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Is Rubin relevant?

by Kimi Kondo

Four years after the Chicago National Democratic Convention activities, a real live radical has indicated that he has time to visit the Idaho campus.

As an agent for Jerry Rubin, member of the Chicago Eight and indicted to destroy the convention notified the ASUI Issues and Forums committee last week that Rubin was available to speak here on Oct. 4.

"Relevant" is admittedly an overused word, but the ASU Senate seemed not to take the changing social and political climate of the country into account when tentatively approving the appearance.

Most probably Rubin's speech would be a learning experience, however. If Issues and Forums really wants to hit every kind of student, this reporter would rather see the money spent on a type of panel presentation (i.e., the abortion panel two years ago) examining an issue such as legalization of marijuana.

There are good arguments for and against the use of this "controlled substance" and a panel would provide a lively evening with possible speakers from students, faculty (some of them might have something to say, too!), local law enforcement people, medical personnel, the state attorney general's office, sociologists, and a variety of other people who could provide a valuable insight into the current substance use/base situation in the state. Of course many would rather avoid this issue for a variety of reasons, but at present nothing is being done about the prevalent ambivalent legal situation.

At least there could be a chance for an honest appraisal of the situation allowing for a change of ideas and interaction between groups who now avoid most attempts at any objective appraisal.

Listening to Jerry Rubin would be interesting. But with a little work, some other type of Issues and Forums presentation could be put together that would be perhaps more beneficial to more students in the long run.

Who can judge?

Today, Faculty Council is scheduled to resume debate of the Student Code of Conduct. With the resumption of this debate returns the larger question of the role of the faculty at an institution such as the University of Idaho.

Presently, the Faculty are delegated under the University's charter, with the responsibility of maintaining the academic standards of the University. Under this provision the faculty can make decisions concerning the Code of Conduct under the guise of maintaining the "academic atmosphere" of the University.

It is by such an absurd distortion of the basic purpose of the University that the Faculty, through the Faculty Council, feels it is capable to judge the merits or faults of the code.

The major point of controversy in the case concerning student conduct in living groups is presently the code states simply that the members of the individual living groups shall by majority vote set their own standards of conduct within those living groups. Members of the faculty who oppose this section argue that the rights of the minorities within the living groups can be abused by the fallacious use of power by the majority.

It apparently does not occur to these members of the faculty that the persons who are best able to judge what is "right" or "wrong" conduct within any democratic society are the majority of members within that society.

The faculty council on the other hand is not accountable to the students for their actions. Though very few faculty members have ever lived in a dormitory on this campus, they will be casting deciding votes on a document which determines what life will be like in those dorms.

The Board of Regents, though further removed from the life of the average student than the faculty, are appointed under a system which recognizes the political realities of this state. The members of the Board realize that the man who appoints them is in part dependent upon the voting student population. Thus they generally are willing to give some credence to what students have to say, especially with the emergence of the 18 year old vote.

When attempting to judge the Student Code of Conduct the Faculty Council represents the worst in bureaucracy. Totally devoted to maintaining its own position and generally unresponsive to the wishes of the students for whom this University was created.

This was apparent during the go-around with the Statement of Student Rights. After that document had been haggled and compromised by the University Faculty, it was so distorted that the Board of Regents threw it out and started over again from the original student version.

The faculty could avoid a similar embarrassment this time by admitting the simple truth that they are incapable of judging the Code and sending it on to the Regents.

No thank's Dean

Exactly who is the student being protected from by existing University Codes? "The 6,000 at this school need protection from the remaining 100," says the Dean of Men. Who are these "100?" "Well, of course it's those 'others', say many. Those after egos. And the many? "We can protect them," says the Dean of Men.

From this, I get the impression that students are unable to protect themselves from their peers. In fact, when this artificial division (this mirror) between the 6,000 and the 100 is inspected, it becomes apparent that what is really being said is "we can protect the students from themselves." This is certainly not a generous offer. It is an attempt to drive home the idea that the students are incapable of taking full responsibility for their actions (but see wha', ma.). Enough.

Dealing with Dr. Rolland's possible minority, those who choose not to have expanded visitations (remember how concerned we once were about the 6,000?) Students who choose for visitations other than mystical can live on different levels than those who choose otherwise. This decision will be binding for a period of, say one school year, and a lesson on the freedom of choice and its price.

John Zinnet

Idaho co-ed as golden ass

Having been a student on and off the last few years, I feel compelled to write to you about the newly opened Women's Center. During my stays here, I have found the typical Idaho co-ed to be more interested in enhancing her role as a "Golden Ass" than in furthering the causes of Women's Lib.

That plus the fact that I have had many otherwise enjoyable nights at the local bars interrupted by overly zealous Susan Sororities singing their songs of praise for old Eta Zeta or whatever, has led me to conclude that what this school needs more than a Women's Center is a man in a mirror.

However, men, don't give up yet, for BSU comes back next week.

Jennings Cuzzo
ASUI programs challenge students

"We want to challenge people to enhance their education, even their lives, while they are students here," explained Mary Wickstrom, ASUI Programs Chairperson, in outlining a basic philosophy behind ASUI programs this year.

"While students are in school here, they are exposed to more cultural and educational experiences in a more concentrated form than they are likely to be once they take up careers and the accompanying lifestyle," Wickstrom said. "We hope to create interesting and involving programs that will reach nearly every type of student at least once during the year, hopefully more often than that.

The Programs office, which Wickstrom heads, is planning a full schedule of events for the school year. The effort this year will be directed toward developing "in-depth" programs that will both entertain and educate students and encourage them to suggest ideas for new programs. An example of what can be done was the recent week focusing on bicycles.

Wickstrom emphasized that anyone who has an idea can come to the programs office in the SUB and talk it over with the people there in an effort to try and develop it; they are always looking for people who are willing to work on existing programs or field their own ideas.

"The amount of time students can contribute is not important," Wickstrom said. "Any time they can work is more than we'd have without them."

Another important factor for students to consider is that most of the events are entirely free. They're already paid for the privilege of attending in their fees," Wickstrom stressed.

The Programs office will be a "Week of the Occult," September 18 to 23. This week will bring a professional astrologer who will discuss the intricate and ancient art he has chosen as his profession. One of the nation's foremost magicians and experts in the occult, Mandrake, the Magician, will also be featured.

In addition to the professionals in the occult, several students who are interested and experienced in the occult will contribute their skills in developing the events of the week.

On November 9th, former Olympic great Jesse Owens will be a guest of the ASUI Programs office. The office will sponsor a program revolving around his history-making performances in the '36 Berlin Olympics and his opinions and views of current Olympics.

In January the Programs office will sponsor a charter flight during the semester break to take students to Disneyland. The charter will include hotel rooms, and tickets to Disneyland attractions as well as nearby attractions such as Knott's Berry Farm. The package will cost $118 out of Boise or $170, approximately, out of Lewiston. The trip will be for five days and four sights.

An event of special significance on January 26th will be the appearance of "Cav. E," a group of four ex-cons from San Quentin, who will present psycho-drama on what it is like to be caged in prison.

Many of the programs exemplify the philosophy stated by Wickstrom that they take a special person or event and build it into a whole week of supplementary events around them to maximize the impact. They are not interested in merely bringing in an expert to give a one-shot talk.

"There's plenty to do on campus, in Moscow, and in the surrounding area," insisted Wickstrom. "All it takes is for the person or persons to get out of their rooms and come, or for those same people to hit us with an idea and see how far we can go with it. Anything goes."

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Sept. 12, 1972

Page 1
Vandals face tough team in first game of the year

Presently, the Vandal varsity has to look forward to a tough game with powerful Ohio University, a school several thousand students larger than Washington State.

According to Coach Robbins, Ohio is a strong team that runs from the 1st formation and has a balanced running and passing attack.

Ohio, a team belonging to the Mid-American Conference, plays Central Michigan this weekend and will, therefore, have a one-game advantage over the Vandals.

Besides that, the Ohio University had an excellent season last year with victories over such tough teams as Tulane University, University of Miami, and the University of Kentucky.

Bill Hess, Ohio coach, is the 23rd winningest coach in the nation today and Idaho coach Robbins feels that he is probably one of the best football coaches in the country.

The Ohio team will be smaller than the Vandals, but probably much quicker. Also, they have as their quarterback Rich Beatty, a black student who is an excellent runner and thrower.

Besides Ohio, Coach Robbins commented on several other teams which are on the schedule and said that he felt the conference race would be a hot one, with several teams in contention for the title.

Robbins felt that Weber State, Boise State and Idaho State would all be tough this year and that the championship was pretty much up for grabs.

Idaho stadium receives new expensive addition

The new Idaho Stadium last week received a new addition to their already expensive-equipped area. This one is a new scoreboard, bought for the measly sum of an estimated $22,000 installed.

Besides several substantial amounts received from alumni and Vandal Boosters, Idaho First National Bank has donated $12,500 towards the purchase of the board, upon which it is advertised. Also, the Washington Water Power company donated $1,500 for the scoreboard.

Although it is evidently planned for the new scoreboard to hang from the wall or future ceiling of the stadium, it is presently sit in a wall behind the west goal post, where it is, er... ah, serving as a good catch-out for all well-placed extra-point and field goal attempts!

He said that this year, seven of Idaho’s nine games will be played on artificial turf. The entire state of Idaho seems to be involved in this trend as they each have a different kind of artificial surface. Idaho with Tartan Turf, Boise State’s Astroturf and Idaho State’s Polyturf.

Idaho’s “Vandal Velvet” was the most expensive of them all, at a cost of $503,690 and installed with roll-up equipment. Vandal boosters and alumni, in the summer, were given a chance to chip in on paying for the turf, costing them $40 per square yard.

The Tartan Turf appears to be about the best turf around, as far as artificial turf is concerned. Coach Robbins feels that, if anything, it is almost too “sticky” and that a little rain and good, hard use will probably loosen it up a little bit. This would probably leave it at a happy medium where footing is solid, but not so solid as to make it hard to maneuver on.

Many people who have been around artificial turf a lot might notice that Idaho’s turf isn’t “crowed”, which means higher in the middle of the field to allow for water drainage. This is because Idaho is planning to put a roof on the stadium, thereby allowing baseball and other indoor sports to be played on the turf instead of grass.

Because of that needed flat surface and because no rain will hit the turf after the roof is finished anyway, the field was not crowned.

In the event that hard rain does strike before the roof is installed, which is likely, the university has a vacuum machine which can supposedly dry out the entire field of new turf in 21 minutes! Pretty speedy!

There was a good turnout in the Women’s Open Class with 11 racers competing. Donna Broder came in first with a time of 5:30 minutes. The second, third, and fourth positions went to Kris Richie, Carolyn Tyelda and Vickie Cochran.

Prizes for the winners in each division included: 1st place, $40 worth of merchandise or labor at ’C’ Street Bikes; 2nd place, $20 worth of merchandise or labor from ’C’ Street Bikes; 3rd place, $10 worth of merchandise or labor from ’C’ Street Bikes; and 4th place, $5 worth of merchandise or labor from ’C’ Street Bikes.

The organizational meeting of the Moscow Food Co-op was held at Talisman House, Saturday. The Co-op welcomes people who are interested in getting sources of good, cheap, organic staples, produce etc.

The group, which began last year, now has about 30 members and is willing to expand. For further information contact Bob Cameron at the Talisman House, 883-6371.

Bike race draws large audience

The Great North American Bicycle Race took place Saturday and, according to program director Mary Wikstrom, was a great success. The race, which started and ended at the Student Union Building, was approximately 1½ miles long and encircled the entire campus.

There was “good participation and an excellent turnout” as approximately 65 bikers raced in the event, Wikstrom stated.

Johnny Parkins took first place in the Over 25 lb. Class with a speedy time of 4:07.9 minutes. Second and third place went to Robert Strong and Jeff Leroy, respectively, while Rick Gobey and Rick Brooks tied for fourth.

In the Under 25 lb. Class, Dick Bend took top honors with a time of 11:54.1 minutes for the three-lap race. Mark Stieglimer, Tom Skach, and Kevin Fisk finished second, third and fourth in the race.

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Women’s 3-Speed, Men’s 3-Speed and the Women’s Under 25 lb. Class races were cancelled because there were not enough entrants.

Wikstrom, who was quite pleased with the participation, suggested the possibility of making this an annual event and felt that “there was enough interest on campus to warrant a biking program” for recreation and competition.
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TRI-STATE
ISL:  Supporting students in Boise

Environment, education, and smoothing out the 18-year-old rights legislation will be focal points for Idaho Student Lobby action this year, according to Dave Thiessen, ISL lobbyist during the 1972 Idaho Legislative Session.

Thiessen, who received nine U of I political science credits for his work last semester, said "18-year-old rights were all we were able to focus on last year." He felt that now the ISL will be able to concentrate on broader areas of student concern.

An ISL informational meeting will be conducted tomorrow night at 8 p.m. in the SUB. New lobby spots will be filled for which political science credit will be available. Thiessen noted that the jobs would not be limited to political science majors.

ISL was formed last year by the members of the Idaho Student Government Association. Regional and campus coordinators, McI Fisher and Doug Oppenheimer respectively, said Idaho was the fifth state to organize a student lobby that they know of.

They said the ISL established a good reputation during the 1972 legislature, and was praised by the press and a number of legislators. They agreed with Thiessen that the ISL had "definite good effects," on efforts to lower the age for majority rights, and stands as "one of the true positive things to come out of student government."

The ISL will be funded this year by each student body, whereas last year it operated on "nearly a zero budget." Early organization, said Oppenheimer, will help "to restore the continuity of the program" lost over the summer and "to establish greater credibility with the legislators."

Greg Casey, who attended an August ISL meeting in Boise, said this year the organization plans to concentrate on lobbying for larger appropriations for higher education, and on increased coordination with the National Student Lobby.

The ISGA has the same members as the ISL and has for several years been funded by the individual schools, but is an entirely separate organization. ASUI Vice President Fisher noted the student government association serves mainly as a medium for communication between student government.

During ISGA meetings, said Fisher, representatives of student governments of all the colleges and universities of the state are able to compare notes and ideas. While some would attack its usefulness, Fisher said the ISGA has often proved its worth in helping each school organize its student organizations. Like the ISL, the ISGA has geographical problems, as the schools are widely separated. Last year, however, student governments were able to work effectively in sponsoring a mass voter registration drive, and establishing consumer protection services on campus.

Intercollegiate Knights will meet at 8 p.m. in the SUB.
Living Group presidents will meet at 7:30 p.m. in the Boise Theatre.
Interviews for new operators for the Stereo Lounge will be given from 1 to 3 p.m. and 7-10 p.m. in the SUB.

Thursday
Rodeo Club will meet at 7 p.m. in Ag Science 204. Old members and interested are urged to attend.

Monday
Peace and Freedom Party will have its regional convention beginning at 8 p.m. in the Boise Theatre. State initiatives for 1972 and local projects will be discussed. Which local and national candidates the group will endorse will be decided.

Student Spouse cards are available at the SUB Information Desk for the husbands and wives of University Students. For $5, the spouse can get a card which will get them into ASUI activities and all athletic events. For $7.50, he or she can get a card for just athletic events or for just ASUI events. The cards are not yet available, but a spouse can pay the fees which will serve as a card until the cards are printed.

... in the public eye
(Continued from page 1)

Kees said the blind students just want to be seen as regular students. "They're not asking for anything special," he said. All they're asking for is the same break that everybody else is getting.

What is blindness? Blindness is a small physical disability. If you don't think blindness is a small physical disability just ask a blind student.

"I'm no different than any other human being except the things you do I might have to do just a little differently, but I'll still get them done in the end sooner or later," said a blind student.

Kees is one sighted person having a realistic view.

"I see blindness as no different than a person who limps or a person who has low verbal ability," he explains.

Being visually impaired also has its advantages. For one thing there are less distractions since they can't be seen. Another is not being able to understand racial discrimination. As Toomer says, "If you've never seen color, what difference does black and white make?"

Another blind student bragged he could make love better than anybody in the dark. He also said he never panics when a lightning storm knocks out the lights.

Being blind may also effect one's outlook on life. Brett Winchester, a visually-impaired freshman majoring in special education, finds he appreciates the little things more — a nice day or someone saying "Hi" to him.

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