Why there is a Borah Symposium

By Mary L. Perrine
State of I. William Borah

Salmon O. Levinson, who made a gift of $5,000 to the University of Idaho in 1908 "to establish a fund administered as an endowment fund in honor of my friend, Senator William Edgar Borah, also to be known as the William Borah Outlawry Foundation," was an unusual but perhaps preferred in name.

But as a private American citizen, he was able to influence the leaders of almost every nation in the world to sign what was known as the Borah-Briand Treaty declaring war to be illegal.

At the inauguration of the Foundation for the Outlawry of War, Sen. Borah said, "I regard the Peace Pact as the embodiment of the principle for which I (S.O. Levinson) has so earnestly contended. It may be that this principle is in advance of the times. Time alone can tell. But permanent peace must rest at last upon this great foundation principle.

During World War I, Levinson, a Chicago lawyer who had been opposed to U.S. entry into the war, decided that since the right to trial by jury was one of the provisions of international law war was legal, outlawry of war was a necessary step toward permanent peace.

Friends helped

With the help of friends, both old and new, he started in 1914 to work on his project.

Among his old friends who soon became dedicated helpers were the great social workers, John Dewey, and the distinguished minister, John Haymes Holmes, pastor of the New York Central Church.

One be converted to his cause was Sen. Borah, who worked in Washington to publicize the outlawry inside and outside Washington made speeches and published articles in which he appealed to the American people.

Levinson's efforts

Levinson himself worked with almost superhuman energy. He travelled in America and Europe, talking to political leaders, members of the press, and other influential people.

John Dewey, when reviewing the book "S. O. Levinson and the Pact of Paris," by John E. Stone, said of him, "There was stimulation—indeed, there was a kind of inspiration—coming in contact with his absorbing energy, which surpassed that of any single person I have ever known and which might have prepared a group or organization with power to carry on extensive activities. It was great physically, but more than that it was moral power."

Arthur Briand, foreign minister of France, in an interview with the Associated Press in April, 1937, was the first national leader to propose outlawry. In a message delivered by American Ambassador Myron Y. Herrick to Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg in 1927, he made his proposal formal.

Secretary Kellogg's only response was an off-the-record remark about volunteer diplomats and peace crusaders. He called them "a sort of foolery."

Sen. Borah, then chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in a speech delivered in Cleveland, welcomed the Briand proposal but urged a multilateral treaty rather than the bilateral treaty proposed by Briand.

Finally, on Feb. 23, 1937, after much pressure from Levinson and Borah, aided by popular support they had helped to create, Kellogg sent Briand a proposal for a multilateral treaty to outlaw war.

It signed

When he received an acceptance from France he invited other nations to join in the movement.

On Aug. 27, 1932, representatives of 15 nations met in Paris and signed the pact. Most nations of the world signed it soon afterward.

After World War II the Paris Pact was used as the basis for presenting top diplomatic and humanitarian for the crime of war, as distinguished from war crimes. The Nuremberg trials were the best known of these trials.

No Nobel award

On the first anniversary of the signing of the pact, Briand, hearing that Levinson was in Europe, invited him for a visit. "I am happy," he said, "to meet the real father of the Pact of Paris."

"But," Levinson replied, "the father would have died shining.

Some of Levinson's friends started a movement in 1935 for him to be awarded the Nobel Peace prize. A letter from them said: "I am appreciative of your efforts to secure for me the Nobel Peace prize. First of all, I would consider it a betrayal of my own convictions and independence of mind if I did anything to obtain it or even if I nurtured an ambition for it."

The prize was not given to anyone in 1939. In 1950 it was awarded jointly to Kellogg and Briand.

The prize was not given to anyone in 1939. In 1950 it was awarded jointly to Kellogg and Briand.

Fee increase rejected by 77%
The state investigator rides for the railroads

The state railroad inspector came to town this week. And he left satisfied. After two days’ inspection, he complimented the Idaho Railroad Commissioner on one of the best signalled towns in the state.

There are few complaints with the Public Utilities Commissioner James B. Barham as he is with himself. He finished his brief Mormon summer visit in content, in fact, that all railroad signals were working; he did not have to involve himself in the Dec. 10 train accident which killed Moscow High School student Becky Sullivan. He heard not one student or townsperson complain on speeding trains, mal-functioning lights, or the lack of warning signs; he paid no attention to the fact that the busy Fifth and Sixth Streets towards the University need special consideration; he did not read critically to the railroad’s61e2li" in replacing several crosstie warning signs.

Indeed, James B. Barham sat pleased and happily satisfied with himself and his investigation. He remained pleased because there was no faster than 25 miles per hour in the town, that the Sixth St. signal activates when a train in 200 feet (theoretically a time of 36 seconds) from the intersection, and even the telegraph signals flash for a time at near switching areas with no trains moving. Barham remarks motorists’ 61’s a violation to fail to make a complete stop at the lights. Human nature—leading to instruction—may not work that way, but James B. Barham certainly does.

Moscow officials, who must remain here longer than the commissioner, observed that signals are not working, but they treat the matter with more concern. Police Chief Clark Hubbard has removed the signal arms of the railroad intersections before and can only produce conflicting reports on the Sullivan accident. City Engineer Bill Smith has heard complaints on more than one occasion and has gone to the trouble of studying Idaho Code Regulations and notifying the company. Pinkus, a recent Professor of Engineering who recently brought railways to the attention of his City Traffic Safety Committee.

Even the railroads themselves prove more cooperative. Local stationmasters have been willing to answer investigitive questions and have made some suggestions, and offered changes when they were here two days ago.

The townsfolk and those whose warning signals may or may not be dangerous. Irate students and townspersons with complaints should produce detailed accounts. Roadmen are directly involved in the situation and city officials seem interested and concerned.

And James B. Barham, he’s left town—he’s being taken for a ride.

Reader hits report on prisons

To the Editor:

I was surprised to read Mr. Lunder’s March 30 article on the social therapy ward at the Idaho State Prison in Post Falls. As a psychologist involved with a program called the Prisoner’s Program at the Idaho State Hospital, I would like to add some comments.

I think Mr. Lunder’s point of view is the ethical and humanitarian angle, and that is the angle I agree with. Perhaps it is true that the complaints are exaggerated and that there is more cooperation than conflict. But I think there is a real lack of cooperation and that the program is not producing the results it is supposed to produce. It is not for the benefit of society or for the individual.

To the Minister:

I want to express my present difficulties as a student at the University, but rather with the people I meet with the University. I have been looking for a dormitory, but there are so many dormitories and the process is so confusing. It seems like everyone has a different opinion of how things should be done.

I want to express to the University my concern about the high cost of education.

The problem of the work and duty of the minister is that the present situation is not working as it should. I would like to see some changes in the university to make things easier for students.

I am not sure if the University is really interested in the student’s needs or just interested in making money. I feel that the University should be more concerned with the student’s needs and not just with the financial aspect.

The university needs to make some changes to improve the education system so that students can get the best education possible.

Mark

The administration and athletic department are striving to implement the new policy of cooperative governance by involving student athletes in decision-making processes. This policy aims to ensure that student athletes have a voice in the governance of their sport and to promote their participation in decision-making processes.

The policy was implemented after a review of the current governance structure, which revealed that student athletes were not adequately represented in the decision-making processes. The new policy includes the establishment of a Student Athlete Advisory Committee (SAAC) that will be responsible for representing the interests of student athletes in governance decisions.

The SAAC will consist of five student athletes, one from each of the major sports programs. The SAAC will be responsible for recommending policies and guidelines to the university administration and the athletic department.

This new policy is expected to improve the level of participation of student athletes in decision-making processes and to enhance their sense of ownership and engagement in the governance of their sport. It is also expected to increase the level of collaboration and cooperation between the university administration and the athletic department.

In summary, the new policy is a significant step forward in promoting the participation of student athletes in decision-making processes and enhancing their sense of ownership and engagement in the governance of their sport.

Loren Horsell

Future planning needed NOW

Basking in the sunshine

Dave Warnick

Tailored to fit the jocks

Rod Gramer

Viewpoints

The Real Deal - get it straight

Bill White

The division of the language faculty on the Idaho campus has been highly publicized during this academic year. The President of Idaho University, Dr. Charles Elmore, has taken a major role in the division of the faculty.

The faculty division is due to the institution’s effort to improve the quality of education and to address the financial challenges faced by the university. The division of the faculty has been met with mixed reactions by students, faculty, and the public.

The faculty division is expected to improve the quality of education and to address the financial challenges faced by the university. The division of the faculty has been met with mixed reactions by students, faculty, and the public.

Several offices have been established to coordinate the efforts of the divided faculties. These offices include the Office of the President, the Office of the Provost, and the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs.

The Office of the President is responsible for the overall strategic planning and decision-making processes of the university. The Office of the Provost is responsible for the academic planning and decision-making processes, while the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs is responsible for the non-academic planning and decision-making processes.

The faculty division is expected to improve the quality of education and to address the financial challenges faced by the university. The division of the faculty has been met with mixed reactions by students, faculty, and the public.

Several offices have been established to coordinate the efforts of the divided faculties. These offices include the Office of the President, the Office of the Provost, and the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs.

The Office of the President is responsible for the overall strategic planning and decision-making processes of the university. The Office of the Provost is responsible for the academic planning and decision-making processes, while the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs is responsible for the non-academic planning and decision-making processes.

The faculty division is expected to improve the quality of education and to address the financial challenges faced by the university. The division of the faculty has been met with mixed reactions by students, faculty, and the public.

Several offices have been established to coordinate the efforts of the divided faculties. These offices include the Office of the President, the Office of the Provost, and the Office of the Vice President for Academic Affairs.
May plead guilty to drug charges

There seems to be a lot of talk about the future of the U.S. air traffic control system and the possibility of integrating various forms of air travel, including jet travel and drones. The system is currently in place and operating in a very efficient manner.

The possibility of integrating various forms of air travel, including jet travel and drones, has been discussed in recent years. The system is currently in place and operating in a very efficient manner.

The possibility of integrating various forms of air travel, including jet travel and drones, has been discussed in recent years. The system is currently in place and operating in a very efficient manner.
Students, inmates

Talk, not drugs

By JOHN LUNDERS
Argonaut Staff Writer

Perhaps 10 of 12 students are verging hardcore of Washington State University. The members of their group believe it is because they are volunteering to go, and to assist the students in the same.

The inculcation program, organized by the student affairs department, is a joint project of the student affairs department and Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.

The program begins on Monday, Oct. 10, when students call at 10:30 p.m. in the halls of Washington State University. The program is designed to involve students in the process of helping their peers to adjust to the university environment.