Trailer ordinance: Pushing out city’s ‘poor folks’?

by Jim Borden

(Editor's note: This is the second of two stories on the 1972 Moscow mobile home ordinance for which compliance is due Feb. 1. The first part Tuesday dealt with the administrative point of view on the situation. Today's story deals in possible ramifications of the ordinance from the point of view of mobile home court owners and occupants.)

"The city don't want no poor folks." Or so it seems to Kenneth, 76, a 17½-year Moscow mobile home resident. Kenneth, like many other retired persons and students, is afraid of what may happen if the city of Moscow enforces a 1972 mobile home ordinance.

The ordinance, according to at least two city hall sources, was designed to protect the health and welfare of mobile home occupants.

Kenneth disagrees with the intent of the ordinance. He told the Argonaut Thursday "There's not a damn bit of danger" living in Kenneth's court, Greenstreet Trailer Court, 506 N. Jefferson.

In the 17½ years he's lived at Greenstreet's, there has never been a fire in one of the trailers, he said. "The City should be damn proud of this court."

Kenneth's friend, Leo, 71, who also lives at the court, agrees. The court is "not a proven fire hazard," he said.

The ordinance requires a minimum of 10 feet between trailers with 20 feet on entry sides. It also requires that the trailer occupy no more than one-third of the mobile home space. At present, only one of seven parks in the city limits is in compliance with the ordinance.

In order to comply with the ordinance, the court, owned by Ray Wilcox, would have to remove about every other trailer.

Carol Baeth, also a Greenstreet resident, said Thursday, "If it (the ordinance) goes through, there's going to be a lot of trouble; there's no place to go."

Both Baeth and Kenneth, however, believe they will not be forced to move.

Leo, however, said "There's a definite shortage of low-income housing; if they phase out the trailer courts, we won't have any."

He added, "I'm not even going to think about it until they try to force me to move." And, like Kenneth, Leo says he can't afford to move his trailer.

"And I can't afford $250 rent either," he said.

"I managed this court almost two years," Leo said. "If they have to take out every other trailer, they won't make it financially. There's no way they can cut income by 50 percent and exist," he said.

Two other mobile home court owners voiced the same fears, "We probably won't be able to comply. It's just more than we can afford," said Ellen Caldwell. She and her husband own a 14-space park at 1106 S. Main. All 14 trailers, she said, are occupied by students. "Kids can't afford higher rents. That's why we've kept our (space rental) so low."

"If we have to cut back (on the number of trailers), we couldn't afford to keep the court," she said.

She admitted there has been a trailer fire at one time in the court, but added it was due to faulty wiring in the trailer itself. She also added that no other trunk was affected by the blaze.

In her opinion, "the city's been against mobile homes since they first"

(Continued on page 2)

Gibb addresses legislators

by Marty Trilhaase

Boise—The U of I will need considerable flexibility when dealing with tight budgets resulting from the one percent initiative, President Richard Gibb told legislators Tuesday.

But the university also recognizes the measure represents public demands for accountability in government, Gibb said. The university will heed that message, he added.

Gibb made those comments in his budget request to the legislature's powerful Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee. That committee has the responsibility of dividing the state's financial pie.

"We enjoy considerable flexibility now. If budgets get tight, we'll need it more than ever," Gibb said.

Gibb limited his remarks to his assessment of the university, its problems and Gov. John Evans' proposed $336 million state budget. He did not speak directly on the U of I's budget request.

Currently, the university receives $27.2 million in state funds. The Board of Regents in July recommended increasing that allotment to $29.3 million.

Gibb noted Evans' budget amounts to a decrease in actual spending power since it does not totally compensate for inflation. Gibb pegged the amount cost at $744,000. But he added, "If we don't have it, we won't ask for it."

Likewise, the university can survive without $150,000 requested for repair and replacement of equipment. But he added, equipment must be replaced eventually.

"If (University) were mine and a private business, I'd see the $150,000 as a good investment," Gibb said.

Gibb urged the lawmakers to guard against making continued cuts that appear slight over the short term, but inevitably cut into the institution's quality. Should the quality of the U of I's programs be eroded in such a fashion, "it won't take three or four years to get it back. It will take a generation," Gibb added.

Gibb noted a number of needed expenditures can be postponed in light of the budget crunch. Such areas include the physical plant and equipment. "We can postpone that this year and another year," Gibb said.

But eventually those expenditures must be made, he added.

Another concern is the potential

(Continued on page 3)
The future of these mobile homes is in the hands of the Moscow City Council. The council will meet at 7 a.m. Tuesday at city hall to discuss the situation. Photo by Mark Johann.

Trailers

(Continued from page 1)

started coming in."

Presently, according to figures from the Latah County Assessor’s office, there are 362 mobile homes in the Moscow city limits and 1,620 in Latah County, as of Aug. 1, 1978. Those figures indicate there are seven mobile home parks in the city, rather than the eight reported Tuesday.

Mrs. Caldwell also said, “We won’t know until then (the city council) do what will be done” about the situation.

Isabele Bond and her husband, owners of the park at 403 College Ave., are as in the dark about the future as the Caldwells.

Mrs. Bond said all the changes she’d have to make would depend on how many mobile homes would have to be removed. She added there’s “no sense” making any changes in the court until she knows exactly what the city wants done.

One thing is certain in the Bonds’ minds, however: it would not be feasible for them to comply with the ordinance.

She said there now are 22 or 23 trailers in her park. Since trailers may occupy no more than one-third of the space, she is worried about how many trailers would have to be moved to comply. She said she needs the space rental from three trailers for a year just to pay the taxes on the land.

A “good percentage” of her occupants are students, she said. In fact, only four “permanent” occupants are not students, she said.

Mrs. Bond is also concerned there is no guarantee that meeting this ordinance will help her comply with any future ordinances.

She also expressed concern that “low-income housing options are getting fewer and fewer” in Moscow.

Mrs. Bond speculated that it wouldn’t be possible to develop a new mobile home court in Moscow, given the “mood” for the community now. Or if it could be done, she said, it wouldn’t be a low-cost development.

Steve Davis, a U of I student and a resident in Bonds’ park, feels safe living there. He feels safer from fire, in fact, than he would in an apartment building, he said, “If I like it here,” he said, “It’s not like a modern court, but it’s not a parking lot either.”

Davis, a resident of the park since September, recalls no fires there.

Mrs. Bond, who has owned the park 10 years, said there have been no trailer fires there since she’s been proprietor.

In the meantime, city council will ponder what to do about the matter. The City Administrative Committee, chaired by councilwoman Dee Hager, will meet at 7 a.m. Tuesday in the City Hall conference room to discuss the ordinance.

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913 S. Washington
Administration pulls waiver requests

by Marty Trillhaase

Boise — In what was an anti-climatic meeting following a month’s session with the legislature’s Joint Finance Appropriations Committee, the Board of Regents Tuesday approved several routine measures on the U of I agenda.

The U of I administration added to the routine by withdrawing one major agenda item. That was a proposed increase in the number of tuition waivers allowed to two men’s intercollegiate athletics.

The administration has proposed 22 additional waivers for women’s athletics, bringing the total number up to 50. That would have brought the women’s number to par of that for the men’s athletic program.

"There was a great deal of uncertainty and confusion on this," Gibb told the regents. "On the Richter scale of confusion, this ranked right there with one percent," he added.

Gibb also indicated submitting the proposal while the Legislature is considering the U of I budget requests might not be perceived as proper.

The proposal may be resubmitted to the board in April, Gibb added.

The regents approved the following:

- $1,065,334 in grants and awards to the U of I. Among these were an extension grant of $7,500 from the U.S. Forest Service to the Department of Entomology and a grant of $35,547 from the Idaho Office of Water Research and Technology to the Water Resources Research Institute.

- The forest service grant will finance a study of the effects of various logging practices on stream ecosystems. The grant from the Idaho Office of Water Research and Technology will fund a project to study the feasibility of establishing a new system for transferring water rights in Idaho.

- Budget increases for agricultural research and cooperative extension amounting to $112,800 and $51,100 respectively. The move results from unexpected increases in federal funding.

- Approved a revised budget for the Veterinary Medicine Program’s facilities at Moscow and Caldwell. Inflation escalated the cost of facility additions at the two sites, Dave McKinney, U of I financial vice-president said.

- In a related move, Gov. John Evans Wednesday named Courer d’Alene attorney Eugene Miller to the Board of Regents to replace J.P. Munson of Sandpoint, who resigned last year.

Gibb

loss of the university’s best faculty, Gibb said. At present, the university is not experiencing a major turnover in faculty, he said. But one could develop, he said.

He noted many of the best faculty members are examining the job market.

Their reasons include pending budget cuts, salaries that are not competitive with those found at other institutions, and salaries that have not kept pace with the cost of living, Gibb added.

Two legislators expressed concern over the cost of complying with federal regulations, such as Title IX.

Gibb estimated the cost of complying with Title IX, which calls for recruiting for men’s and women’s intercollegiate athletics, at $300,000 to $300,000. Sen. Walter Yarbrough, R-Grand View, asked what the consequence would be if we just kind of ignored it?

"Gibb said he didn’t know.

But, he added “I think the states have rolled over and played dead too often.”

Sen. Dane Watkins, R-Idaho Falls, asked Gibb what percentage of his time spent dealing with regulations is caused by federal programs.

Gibb said it ranged from two-thirds to three-fourths.

Gibb added two-thirds of the regulations are unnecessary.

Faculty retirement policy unacceptable with regents

A change in the U of I retirement policy approved by the Faculty Council in October was not forwarded to the Board of Regents because it was inconsistent with a policy the Board passed in November, according to a letter sent to Dr. Lawrence O’Keefe, Faculty Council Chairman, by President Richard Gibb.

The faculty policy stated by 1982 the mandatory retirement age for tenured faculty members would be "not less than 70." The Regents’ policy, however, states, "at least until July 1, 1982, the mandatory retirement age for tenured faculty will remain 65 years of age."

Apparently, there was some confusion surrounding the interpretation of the Board’s policy because the introductory statement leads some people to believe the policy was flexible for individual institutions.

In correspondence with Gibb, Milton Small, Executive Director of the State Board of Education, wrote, “I do not understand the Board’s position to be that the institutions may make exceptions.”

Small also said a review of the entire tenure policy, "would seem likely within the next year.”

Exam assistance offered

A review class designed to help students pass the graduate record examination will be offered by U of I Continuing Education in February.

Two Saturday meetings of the class are planned, Feb. 3 and Feb. 10. The math portion will be offered from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. and the verbal review will be offered from 1 to 3 p.m.

There will be a $20 registration fee for both portions of the class or $12 for either the math or the verbal portion. Students need to attend Saturdays to cover all of the material.

For more information, or to pre-register, contact the Office of Continuing Education, 885-6436.

ACU-I CAMPUS TOURNAMENTS

Billiard Tournament
141 Straight Pool
January 27, 6 p.m.

Frisbee Competition
January 26th, 7:30 p.m.
In The Dome

Foosball Tournament
Doubles, Bring Your Partner
January 26, 6 p.m.

Bowling Tournament
24 Games Scratch
January 25-26
7 p.m.

For Information on all Tournaments, Contact Leo Stephens. 885-7940

Bowling, Pool & Foosball Competition at the Student Union.

Friday, Jan. 26, 1979 3
Commentary—

Trailer residents in trouble

"The city don't want no poor folks," according to Kenneth, 76, a 17 1/2 year Moscow mobile home resident.

While that statement may not be true on its face, that appears to be the imminent effect of the 1972 city ordinance for which compliance is due next Thursday, Feb. 1.

Six of seven of the city's mobile home courts have been unable to comply with the regulations, despite a five-year grace period and a year and one-half extension.

As a result, Moscow may lose much of its low-income housing. For example, should the parkowners have to move half of the mobile homes out of the parks to comply with space requirements outlined in the ordinance, they either will have to lose half of their monthly park incomes, or double rent on the spaces remaining occupied.

This, of course, could hurt the many students of this community who live in mobile homes because they cannot afford plush new apartments. Likewise, it could hurt old folks like Kenneth, who, living on fixed incomes, can neither afford to move their mobile homes, nor pay the rent of a suitable apartment.

Additionally, the ordinance may cripple the mobile home court owners. Two court owners there Thursday may have to sell all their properties, and use the land for something other than mobile homes, or sell the land, should the Moscow City Council force them to comply. Incidentally, one of those courts, according to its owner, houses all students. The other court houses only four persons who are not students; they are called "older" permanent residents.

While poverty is hardly a desirable element of any community, the way to eliminate it is not to sweep it out of the city via ordinances. Why not reconsider this one?

J.B.

The American Holocaust

West Germans are being reminded of an extremely bitter national memory this week, courtesy of the German television network and the National Broadcasting Company.

The American television epic "Holocaust" is currently being broadcast in the land where the story took place. As here, the program is drawing both record audiences and commentary.

Not surprisingly, the airing of this program, which dramatizes the Nazi annihilation of some six million Jews, has stirred deep controversy there. Some Germans report feeling of great shame and guilt. One woman was reported as saying she will never live in Germany again.

Most Germans are not fond of the memory of Adolf Hitler and his madness which swept the nation into the bloodbath of war and genocide, and use the land for something other than mobile homes, or sell the land, should the Moscow City Council force them to comply. Incidentally, one of those courts, according to its owner, houses all students. The other court houses only four persons who are not students; they are called "older" permanent residents.

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J.B.
betsy brown

John Rideout was found innocent of raping his wife. But this is no reason to question the validity of the new Oregon law that allows a married woman to press rape charges against her husband. It was obvious that a woman's body is her own, and that a wife has a right to not have sex with her husband.

Some commentators have complained that this law represents undue state interference into the private affairs of married couples. This objection is just too much hot air. The formal institution of marriage is itself a creation of the state. And this institution gives state governments a great deal of control over the private lives of its citizens.

Many states have outlawed sexual relations between people who are not married to each other, and even forbid married couples to engage in certain types of sex acts. States prescribe who may marry whom, and pass laws setting down the social and economic obligations that marriage partners have to each other. In light of this it is ridiculous to condemn the new Oregon law for invading the "privacy" of married couples.

The fear that numerous spiteful wives will file rape charges against their husbands is completely groundless. At present, many rapes go unreported, because a woman who reports it is making public the fact that she has suffered a grave personal humiliation.

Astatistic of percentage of false reports of rape is no greater than the percentage of false reports of other crimes. It is true that in some cases, where a husband is accused of raping his wife there is no impartial observer and the case must be decided on the basis of one person's word against another. This is also true not only in many other rape cases, but also in most criminal cases. According to Philadelphia District Attorney Edward Rendell, writing in the Dec. 27 issue of the Philadelphia Bulletin: "In almost all criminal cases there is a conflict among stories which our officers must resolve, and in over 70 percent of the cases, we must decide this without the benefit of a disinterested witness. That percentage rises to almost 100 percent when the incident occurs at 3 a.m. . . ." The notion that married women are more prone to lie than other classes of crime victims is the result of pure misinformation.

The Oregon law is an excellent one, unless you are willing to accept the old common law doctrine that permitted a husband to treat his wife as his property.

The writings of St. Paul, which referred to husband and wife as "one flesh" and commanded a wife's subjection to her husband were the basis for this part of the common law. The woman was considered "dead in the law" when she married; the husband and wife were considered one person, and that person was the husband. The husband gained the "right" to his wife's sexual and domestic services, as well as complete control of the family's property. It is not surprising that some of the more radical early feminists considered marriage a form of legalized prostitution, in which a wife sold herself to her husband in return for financial support.

Few people still believe that a wife is the property of her husband. But the idea that he should have final control over all aspects of their marriage, including their sexual relations, still lingers, supported by custom and by some conservative Christian doctrine.

It is, of course, the "Christian" intention that the husband should be a beneficent dictator, but power corrupts, as the saying goes. To some extent it is still considered "natural" for men to subdue and dominate women in sexual relationships. To that extent, rape is still viewed as the "normal" form of heterosexual intercourse, particularly between husband and wife.

Our society still has difficulty in conceiving of equality in sexual relationships; we almost believe the formula sex equals rape. This amounts to our society's horror of homosexuality, particularly male homosexuality. While the simple facts of physiology make it very difficult for a woman to rape a man, it is quite possible for one man to rape another. And the willingness to be humiliated is considered "natural" in women is not so viewed in men.

Certain bigoted people are likely to jump all over another recently notorious sex crime case, the Gacy case, to try to prove that homosexuality is somehow sick or evil. Gacy, who apparently raped and murdered close to three dozen young men, might be considered sick or evil. But this is because he is a rapist and a murderer, not because his victims were of the same sex as he.

The sexual expression of love is good and healthy in both heterosexual and homosexual forms. Rape is not an expression of love. It is somehow ironic that so many states outlaw consensual homosexual behavior, while 46 states grant a husband the licence to rape his wife.

Nicholas Gier

(Editors' Note: Nicholas Gier is on sabbatical leave in Denmark and will return to the U. of I. in May. He has a Ph.D. in religion from Claremont Graduate School and has an entry signed with both "Nicholas" and "Gier" in the 1977 edition of Who's Who in Religion.

The contemporary debate on abortion continues at a feverish pitch. It is sad to see such poor arguments (on both sides) and such tasteless methods on one side being used to further this moral dilemma. Logical slips, conceptual confusion, and factual errors float in a sea of emotion and rhetoric.

What I find especially weak about the evangelical Christian position is its assumption the Bible gives a clear-cut answer to this question. Along with other Christians they claim that a unique human soul somehow resides in the human being from conception on.

The main problem with this position is that there are at least three different theories of the soul in the Bible. The most pervasive concept in the Old Testament is the idea that the soul is an immaterial essence that moves in and out of the body in the course of its life. The body is a sort of shell or cockpit for the soul, and the body is treated as an individual, with its own rights and wrongs. The New Testament view is that the body is a sort of prison for the soul, and the soul is treated as an individual, with its own rights and wrongs.

Let us take the Hebrew doctrine and follow logically the consequences of such a view for the question of abortion. The Hebrew word for soul, nephesh, stems from a root meaning "to breathe" and therefore one finds an intimate connection between breath and soul: "The Lord God formed man of dust from the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath nehashamah of life, and man became a living being nephesh." (Gen. 2:7).

It is a biological fact that the fetus does not actually breathe until it comes out of the womb. Therefore, the intra-uterine fetus cannot be a soul in this Hebrew sense.

If one takes the blood rather than the breath as the anchor point, one can then establish a much stronger case against abortion. Blood circulation begins comparatively early in the human embryo. But before that time, the logic is clear: there is no blood or therefore no soul.

This Hebrew account obviously has many difficulties. The main problem is that it is "scientific." Where does the blood of the soul reside? In the blood or in the breath? Furthermore, what happens to the soul during a blood transfusion? Does one trade one's soul for the soul of the donor? Does the donor's blood even have a soul?

Whatever the answers to these questions are, the challenge remains: the evangelicals cannot use the Hebrews for a claim that a unique human soul resides in the fertilized ovum.

The evangelicals claim that there is no exception to the taking of a fetus' life. But this cannot be true. The God of the Bible is a cosmic agent that causes everything to be done, including spontaneous abortions and stillbirths. Earthquakes, floods, etc. also take place every day.

The typical answer to this is that God is the sole creator of life and it is he, and only he, that has a right to take a life. Therefore, it is somehow wrong for God to take a fetus' life, but it is definitely wrong for humans to do it.

But there is a larger question here: the respect for life.

The problem of abortion will not be solved by reference to any scripture. It will be solved by sober, rational argument at a philosophical and legal level. Abortion may be a great evil. But there is a greater evil and it has been responsible for the deaths of many more innocents than abortion ever will be. I am speaking of the evil of dogmatism and fanaticism.
Co-op for kids, parents too

A group of toddlers and their parents will join the university ranks Feb. 1.

The Moscow Parent-Toddler Co-op will start holding classes in the U of I home economics building then, according to Beverly Faas, co-op coordinator.

In an effort to "help parents enjoy parenting" and "children enjoy being children," the co-op stresses parent-child interaction through a variety of activities, Faas said.

By allowing parents to be the teachers of motor skills, art activities and other projects, the co-op provides the opportunity for the child's development, and the parents to discover alternative methods of parenting.

Two groups have been decided on.

The Young Toddlers are from nine months to two years old. They meet one day a week at $10 per month.

The Junior Toddlers are from 18 months to 3½ years old. They meet twice a week at $16 per month. The co-op is totally self-supporting. Co-op classes do not coincide with regular nursery school classes.

"Half of each group will supervise and interact with the children, while the other half of the parents have a group discussion," she said.

"It gives an opportunity for parents to share ideas and concerns."

The group will decide the limits of the classes, and what measures will be taken when discipline is needed. She said, "When a child's behavior is unacceptable, we try to ask 'what does that child need,' and try to help him correct his own behavior," she added.

Faas is presently a coordinator of a similar Pullman program. With an MS in child and family studies, she has been in infant-toddler programs for five years.
Moscow loses its Magic—Mushroom, that is

by Dan Tarter

"CLOSED"
The Magic Mushroom is gone. Eking its way through the ether into the unworld of the dodo, LOOK magazine, and the white buffalo, Kaput.

No more. Gone fishin'.

All that's left is a lonely shell of a storefront patiently waiting its new occupant, a few bookkeeping headaches and three tired, but satisfied partners.

For those who are familiar with the Magic Mushroom, skip these paragraphs. For those unininitiated few, a digression is in order.

The 'shroom was a store for the senses. Located on one of Moscow's busiest intersections, Sixth and Main, it was always a refreshing experience to step through the doors for a break from the madness outside. Music sneaked through speakers; something nice like Little Feat or John Prine. Obligatory sandalwood incense. Waterbeds. Ah-h-h-h. But, there was something missing from the Magic Mushroom that dubiously blesses most other headshops one encounters. No slick spud with sculpted hair, Gucci loufers and little gold spoons. Nope, just regular folk.

The store opened its doors in October, 1976, with a franchise from the still-alive and expanding Magic Mushroom of Spokane. John Bryant, a Spokane resident, bought a franchise and decided to root the store in Moscow. With a phone call to his two friends in Denver, Steve Schlich, a science fiction writer, and Jim Knox, a teacher and magician, the nucleus of the mushroom fused. Of the three, only Bryant, as holder of the Mushroom franchise had any previous business sense. Knox remembers, "When we first opened, none of us had a realistic idea of what we'd gotten into. We had a lot of romantic ideas about running a record store. Really laid back and all that. But the reality of it came fast. It was pretty tough work for little financial return."

In the beginning, the Magic Mushroom stocked new and used vinyl, and herbal smoking devices for, what else but smoking herbs. One could dig through a stack of albums and come up with a slightly worn recording of the excellent but scarce, CAT MOTHER AND THE ALL NIGHT NEWSBOYS, or press your nose against the glass and gaze at a variety of paraminious payforthemselfs-inaweek pipes. If one tired of this business, the magazine rack served up such seemingly amusing, if slightly decadent titles as Zap, Oat Willie, and Freak Brothers.

Eventually, a waterbed business that doubled annually committed the records and paraphernalia to an evershrinking floorspace. Yet, the store managed to retain its mellow, unhyped atmosphere. According to Schlich, "We tried to be a little different from other businesses in the way we interacted with the customers. We didn't want them to get a 'buy something and get out' impression of us at all."

With the Moscow business doing fairly well, Schlich, Knox and Bryant envisioned another franchise. In November, 1977, the three bought out an already established Magic Mushroom in Coeur d'Alene, and after some landlord hassles, relocated in another part of the city. According to Knox, the financial shock of remodeling and settling the new store played a large role in the eventual closure of both.

"The expense of moving coupled with losses from the Moscow business over a two-year period ate away our assets. By December of '78 we were looking at a little inventory, a few bills and no cash," Knox related. With the paraphernalia and record sales stagnating, the three closed the mushroom's doors for the holidays with the intention of opening back up in January, concentrating on waterbeds alone. But, in Knox's words, "A couple of days after Christmas, we talked it over and decided to go ahead and shut down both the Coeur d'Alene and Moscow stores. We could have gone for it, but we just didn't have the energy to struggle for another three years at poverty level."

Schlich, Knox and Bryant are currently in the process of tying up loose ends, liquidating their inventory and trying to give creditors a reasonable return on their dollar. Most of the bongs, beds and new records have already left town, but according to Knox, the Mushroom's used record inventory went to another Moscow shopkeeper for local auditory consumption.

Bryant, who was unavailable for comment, has moved back to Spokane to work in business with his father. Schlich said the three partners were now experiencing a strange combination of sadness and relief at the dismantling of their venture into capitalism.

"It's too bad, yes, but the people of Moscow made it worthwhile. I smile a lot more now. Little things don't bother me anymore," he added. Schlich has gone back to his first love—writing, living in Hayden Lake and trying to break into the elusive fiction market.

Knox is still living in Moscow tending bar and laying plans for the Moscow Community School, where he serves on the board of directors. "I’ve woke the experience through," he reminisced. The hardest thing for me now is for people to come up and ask 'What happened?' I feel good about it though. Had a Christmas and New Year's like never before."

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Friday, Jan. 26, 1979 7
Women hoopsters in showdown tonight

by Sam Wear

“We haven’t been thinking about it much” said coach Tara Van Deveer. “Believe it or not, we still have several weaknesses we must work and concentrate on if we are to continue to win, especially tonight.”

Statements such as these you wouldn’t expect to hear from a coach whose team is in the midst of a seven game winning streak, but Van Deveer knows very well the Vandals will need an all out effort tonight if they are to defeat the Pacific Northwest’s number one small college team, Eastern Washington State University.

“Eastern is very quick and likes to run, and on top of that, their starting guards are 5’9” and 5’11’. That gives you some type of indication of what we’re up against,” said Van Deveer.

Asked to comment about her team’s impressive 9-2 season record so far, Van Deveer said that, more than anything, “We are in top-notch condition. We haven’t played a team yet that was in better shape than we.” Van Deveer went on to say “we work the hardest at what we do the best, playing defense.” Even though they are totally different aspects of the game, when we play good defense, we shoot well.

The Vandals have shot well during their winning streak, and it has largely been a result of the steady offensive play by a pair of freshmen pint-sized Karin Sobotta and Mary.

The Vandals’ job is only half done if they win tonight. Tomorrow the Vandals will return to Moscow to meet the region’s number-three rated team, Oregon College of Education, at 7:30 p.m. in the WHEB.

Basketball marathon starts today

The 4th annual Kappa Sigma Basketball Marathon gets underway at noon today in the U of I Memorial Gym.

The goal of the 24-hour marathon is to raise money for the Mountain States Tumor Institute in Boise, according to John Mitchell, public relations chairman for the fraternity.

Kappa Sigma has organized six teams from among its members to play in shifts against other teams from various campus fraternities and organizations, said Mitchell.

Money raised will be used by the institute to purchase a simulator, a sophisticated X-ray machine used to pinpoint the exact location of cancer in the body.

Spectators are welcome to attend and may make donations at the door.

Officiating will get no better

by Sam Wear

Big Sky basketball officiating has been a little less than desireable this year. Last weekend Big Sky officials Larry Wendel and Dan Nickisch were in town to make the calls for the Northern Arizona and Idaho State games.

Their performances left spectators dissatisfied and wondering why conference schools are subject to the same officials on consecutive nights.

In a telephone interview Tuesday, Big Sky Commissioner Steve Belko said it was mainly due to a “cost factor.” “The act of holding officials in town on consecutive nights is determined on recommendations by the conference athletic directors,” said Belko.

“Occasionally we can bring different officials in for separate games, but for the most part we are forced to adhere to the present policy purely from an economic point of view.”

The going rate for a Big Sky official is $125 per game. The host school pays per diem which includes transportation costs and if needed, lodging and food. “The $125 per ball game is the same rate in the PAC-10, Big Eight and most other conferences,” said Belko. “Unfortunately, top-notch officials tend to favor the bigger conferences like the PAC-10 because they get more exposure like television.”

Next year the basketball league will go to a Thursday-Saturday schedule. It will cost the league considerably more money to keep these officials in town over a three-day period. It will cost even more money to keep conference athletic teams on the road this additional day. Even if they could afford to keep officials in the conference towns over the three day period, most officials would be unable to do so because they hold regular jobs and would miss a day’s work on Friday. Only if the league choses to bring in separate regional officials for the Thursday ball game and the following Saturday contest will they be able to curb their expenditures.

(Continued on page 9)
Amanda Burke: Goals beyond winning

by Sam Wear

The atmosphere is quiet. Her room is tucked away in the dark corners of Memorial Gymnasium on the U of I campus.

The sun passing through the window strikes her sandy-blond hair. It radiates a feeling which matches her personality: warm and gentle.

"I see myself almost like a counselor," said Amanda Burke, U of I women's head volleyball and tennis coach, "almost like an example setter."

My athletes are pursuing something they like doing and are good at," added Burke, "I believe we all pursue things with which we can obtain a feeling of self-worth or self-accomplishment."

Swimmers home this weekend for two

The U of I swimmers will return to their home waters this weekend in a match Friday night against Whitman at 5 p.m., and on Saturday against small college power Pacific Lutheran University.

Both meets are scheduled in the U of I swim center.

Last week the men lost to a strong University of Puget Sound team Friday night and tennis and volleyball, Burke came to Washington State University to work on her masters in 1975. Upon graduation in 1977 with her M.A. from W.S.U., Burke accepted the head volleyball and assistant tennis coaching positions at the U of I.

Last year Burke directed the U of I to the small college women's tennis championships in Santa Barbara, Calif. To her delight, a strong nucleus has returned from last year's squad.

"I love coaching," commented the young coach, "almost to the point where I thrive on it. Most of all though, I enjoy the challenge of working with people, as each one of my athletes are different in their own way."
Actors and playwright to work together during workshop

The U of I Department of Theatre Arts is looking for people with a sense of humor and creative ability for a 12-week accelerated workshop that begins Feb. 6. "Playmaking: The Actor and Playwright Together" will be given by Dr. Fred Chapman, department chairman, and Barbara Austin, writer and assistant professor from San Francisco State University.

The class will work on a play written by Ms. Austin, entitled "Ice," which was a runner-up at the Eugene O'Neill Awards in New York. The one-act play is about a family, and the children's initial reaction to their parents' divorce.

Starting with some ideas Ms. Austin has about place, time and character, and building upon the actors' own feelings about family, the group will work improvisationally to create a dramatic situation.

The workshop will be divided into two parts. The first eight weeks will be a playwriting session, and the second half of the class will be a four-week preparation of the play performance to be presented in the Studio Experimental Theatre in April. The sessions have been tentatively scheduled for Tuesday nights, 7-10 p.m.

Ms. Austin, who has had two books published and a number of plays produced in San Francisco, is on leave this year. At present she is under contract to Holt, Rhinehart and Winston publishers to write an original novel, and is continuing work on other plays as well.

Explaining her diversity in the literary field, she says, "I started as a poet, but became a novelist who does plays...in our culture it's so important to be dramatic, and theatre and film are where innovative work can be done, but particularly in the theatre."

Ms. Austin feels the workshop will have a two-fold benefit. "I want to learn from actors and actors can learn a great deal from working within a play. We want not only talented actors, but 'interesting' people. We're going to draw on their life experience to make the play."

She was impressed with the U of I theatre arts department after seeing some of their productions, and that is how she and Dr. Chapman became acquainted and decided to begin this joint project.

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Gooch returns to theatre group

U of I graduate Bruce Gooch has returned to the company of actors at the Oregon Shakespearean Festival in Ashland, Ore. for the 1979 season, where he will appear in Shakespeare's "Macbeth" and Strindberg's "Miss Julie."

Flutist present senior recital

A flute recital is planned by Richard Hahn at 8 p.m. Tuesday, Jan. 30, in the U of I Music Building Recital Hall. Hahn's program includes Sonata in F Major, K.V. 31, by Mozart which was written during Mozart's first London tour at the age of eight; Sonata for Flute and Guitar by Mario Castelnuovo Tedesco, an Italian composer who came to the U.S. in 1939, and became an active film composer in Hollywood; and Sonata for Flute and Piano by Cesar Franck, while Hahn said is "probably the most famous sonata of all time for violin and piano." He will perform a flute and piano transcription by Jean Pierre Rampal, a French flutist.

Following an intermission, Hahn will play "Autumn" and "Winter," two concertos from The Seasons by Antonio Vivaldi. Hahn said he will use his own flute transcription of these works which are "extremely popular today." He said that although the music is frequently performed by major symphony orchestras, it was originally written for a much smaller group. The music was written for violin as the featured solo instrument, but other instruments are frequently used.

He said the works are "extremely programmatic and describe the events that take place during each season; the hunt, the joyous parties with much wine and trying to walk on ice, as well as vivid descriptions of the weather." Assisting Hahn will be Sandra Hahn, assistant professor of music, harpsichord and piano; James Reid, instructor of music, guitar; Stephen Folks, associate professor of music, violin; Mark Guilbeau, violin, freshman music major; LeRoy Bauer, viola, professor of music; William Wharton, cello, associate professor of music, and Ken Suchy, bass viol, sophomore music major.

Rozema schedules senior recital

Brad Rozema will play music ranging from Bach to Dorsey in his senior trombone recital scheduled for 8 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 1, in the U of I Music Building Recital Hall. His program includes compositions by Kazimierz Serocki, Arthur Frackenpohl, Tommy Dorsey, J.S. Bach and a Bill Reichenback arrangement of "Scarborough Fair" followed by a Doug Sparks transcription of "Frippery No. 6."

Assisting Rozema will be students Pat McLain, trombone; Robert Wells, trombone; and Bill Foster, trombone.

Also assisting will be Teresa Harbaugh, piano; William Billingsley, professor of music, trumpet; John Harbaugh, assistant professor of music, trumpet; Kaitlin Mahoney, instructor of music, French horn; and Robert Spevacek, associate professor of music, tuba.

The recital is free and open to the public.

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Alteration Extra

Contraceptive information available on Palouse

by Kathy Barnard

With two college towns within eight miles of one another, contraception information is readily available to anyone seeking it. In Moscow, birth control and pregnancy counseling and information is available and fairly inexpensive at the student health center on campus and at the Latah County Health unit in the county courthouse. In Pullman, both the student health center at WSU and the Family Planning Center in the old National Bank Building offer birth control information and counseling. All four centers offer five basic methods of contraception.

Birth control pills come in as many as 25 sizes, shapes and strengths, according to Dr. Robert Leonard, U of I director of student health. The pill is a combination of hormones, estrogen and progesterone. The estrogen disrupts egg production. The progesterone makes vaginal fluids and the cervix opening "hostile", serving as a spermicide.

The pill is probably the most effective means of birth control, according to Leonard, being 98 to 99 percent effective. There are side effects for some users, however. Women taking birth control pills after long use, may develop high blood pressure, an increased tendency for blood clots or a vascular tumor on the liver. Minor side effects such as weight gain, acne, breast tenderness and nausea can usually be cured with a change of prescription, Leonard said.

Intrauterine devices are plastic or copper-covered devices inserted within the uterus by a doctor. According to Leonard, IUD’s irritate the uterus. As to fertilized eggs won’t settle and grow. Once inserted, IUD’s can be left in up to three years. IUD’s are 90 to 98 percent effective; also carry some side effects. They aren’t as reliable as young, childless women because they are harder to insert, and one in ten are accidentally expelled in the first year. Women with IUD’s may experience spotting, cramps and heavier periods. The greatest danger with an IUD is the risk of perforation of the uterus and infection. There is also a chance of tubal pregnancies.

Contraception’s no new idea. The Greek goddess Thetis, pictured here, was believed to have powers over fertility, impregnation and birth control.

A diaphragm is a thin rubber cup with a flexible spring rim fitted to the individual. It fits over the cervix, closing the mouth of the uterus. It stops sperm from reaching the egg. Spermicidal cream or jelly is used inside the cup. There are no risks or side effects with the use of a diaphragm, but there are some disadvantages. The diaphragm must be inserted no more than three hours before sex, and must be left in place six to eight hours afterwards.

A rubber sheath fitting over the penis, a condom, traps the man’s ejaculation, preventing sperm from entering the vagina.

Condoms come in a variety of colors, shapes and textures. However, the most effective ones have a tiny reservoir at the end to catch the ejaculation, Leonard said. “Tight fitting ones have a tendency to break when you least expect it,” he said. Used alone, condoms are 50 to 90 percent effective.

Special foams and creams inserted into the vagina before intercourse contain chemicals that immobilize and kill sperm. Used alone spermicidals are 75 to 85 percent effective. They are safer if used with a condom. Besides minor allergic irritations, there are no side effects. However, some are messy to use, and they must be inserted just before intercourse and left in place from six to eight hours after sex.

A diaphragm, a chemical contraceptive in suppository form, was introduced a year ago, advertising 99 percent effectiveness. The Federal Drug Administration made the company pull those ads because of their research methods.

In actuality, encare oval is 60-70 percent effective. Twenty-seven pregnancies have been confirmed at the Pullman Center since May when women using the encare oval method.

Only the campus birth control centers will issue the “morning after” pill to women who have unprotected intercourse. Progesterone is a high dose of estrogen hormones given in two a pills per day over five days series and stops the egg from implanting on the uterus. It is a known carcinogenic and has some strong side effects, including severe nausea and vomiting.

According to Kamire, the morning after pill is not always effective. If a woman thinks she is pregnant, it is healthier to wait and go for an abortion.

Dr. Leonard gives presentations on birth control methods on alternating Tuesdays and Wednesdays at the U of I health center at 3 p.m. For more information call: U of I Health Center 885-8611, Latah County Health Unit 822-7506, Family Planning Center, Pullman 509-564-1253, WSU Health Center, Pullman 509-335-3575.
Senate overrides veto, green-lights stop signal

After overriding ASUI President Rick Howard's veto of the lobbyist liaison bill 3-9 the senate approved a resolution Wednesday encouraging the crossing of a stop signal at the intersection of 6th and Rayburn Streets.

More than 1,200 students use the crossing several times a day, according to the resolution submitted by senators Jim Wright and Linda DeMeyer, and at least one student has been hit and knocked to the ground.

He was not seriously hurt, according to Wright. "But he very easily could have been," he said.

The present light allows cars traveling on Rayburn Street to drive through the intersection without stopping.

The senate also approved a bill allocating $657 for new typewriters in the library.

"I can personally attest to how badly those new typewriters are needed," senator Scott Fehrenbacher said. "I got a letter from a student the other day that was written on one of those typewriters, and I could hardly read it. After this lobbyist business, it is time we start doing tangible, good things for the students again."

In other business, the senate approved rebudgeting the Argonaut, with an additional $9,751 for reporter salaries, new typewriters, and other equipment.

Uncoupling

sessions set

Are you divorced, separated or in the process of uncoupling? If so, would you like the opportunity to meet with other people who are also working at coping with the confusions of leaving a partnership and re-entering single life?

A new group will meet for a two-hour session each week at the Student Counseling Center. The time has not been set.

Interested persons are asked to see Dr. Jim Morris at the Student Counseling Center, located in the University Classroom Center, room 309 or call 885-6716.

Appointments for blood donors

The year's first U of I blood drive will inaugurate a new system that should benefit the donor, according to Ron Heath, blood drive co-chairman.

"We have decided to try scheduled appointments," Heath said.

The blood drive will run on Feb. 6, 12-4 p.m.; Feb. 7, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.; and Feb. 8, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom.

Prospective donors can go to the SUB information desk for an appointment to donate in one of the above time slots. The information desk will give the donor a reminder card, which the donor should keep and present when he or she goes to give blood.

"If a donor is late, he or she will have to wait for another time and hope someone else is late. If all the scheduled times are taken, a donor may come and wait for a no-show or a deferral," Heath said.

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Department seeks college status

by N.K. Hoffman

The U of I Department of Art and Architecture is seeking college status.

"College status would help us do what we're already doing more efficiently and simplify administrative matters," said George Wray, chairman of the art program.

The Art and Architecture department has approximately 550 professional majors, or 25.6 percent of the Letters and Science students, enrolled in it. Graduates of the architecture, landscape architecture, and interior design programs have 100 percent job placement, according to Paul Blanton, department head. Art program graduates have less success getting jobs in their own fields, but art is "not a lucrative field," said Wray.

The Art and Architecture department already has a separate budget and presentation, but the funds they get are still controlled through the College of Letters and Science. "The College of L & S has not been short-changing us. They've been very fair," said Blanton. The department would still like control of its own budget, he said.

People assume that giving the department college status will cost money, but Blanton said this is not true. "We're not asking for more people or more space," he said. The department already has facilities, staff, accreditation, and chairman for the four programs. Blanton said the school will grow and inflation will make costs rise, so more support funds will be needed, but this will happen whether the department gets college status or not.

The Art and Architecture department has been proposing college status for the last five years, Blanton said. The issue has not been studied. The department decided to make a move this year. "It's unfortunate that the one percent initiative came at the same time, but it's not going to go away. We have to live with it," Blanton said. He doesn't believe that the department will be cut. "We are relevant and justifiable. We're doing what we're supposed to be doing, and doing it well. The job market looks good, and our students come out well qualified."

"I think we've got one of the best faculties on the West Coast. The students are interested in what they do, anxious to study and contribute... we have a very close department," Blanton said.

In a Campus News article (Jan. 18, 1979) L & S Dean Elmer Raunio was quoted as saying, "I'd really hate to see art leave L & S. Art is such an important discipline."

Idaho geologists examination

The Idaho State Board of Registration for Professional Geologists has set Jan. 1979 examination dates for geologists who want to become registered to practice in Idaho.

The geologist-in-training examination will be given March 30 and the professional geologist examination will be given March 31. Students in their final term of undergraduate geological studies can be approved to take the G.I.T. exam; five years of professional experience beyond the bachelor's degree must be completed prior to taking the Professional Geologists examination.

For convenience of examinees, the exams will be simultaneously given in Pocatello, Boise and Coeur d'Alene. Additional information and applications can be obtained from the State Board of Geologists, Box 7864, Boise, Idaho 83707.
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MANAGEMENT GROWTH FIELD

Management growth field for women in next decade

Some of the best job opportunities for women during the next decade will be found in business management, health care and the building and construction trades, according to a report released yesterday.

The report, compiled by the editors of Redbook magazine from information supplied by the Federation of Business and Professional Women’s Clubs and interviews with numerous women throughout the country, concludes that business management is “the real growth industry” for women.

An article in Redbook’s February issue urges women interested in management careers to get a master’s degree in business administration and to seek out corporations that offer executive training programs.
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