When cheaters get caught

Some just get slapped, but it can be harsher

By Jane Roskams
of the Argonaut

U

cal students don't cheat — and that's official. According to some university staff, the way in which cheating is dealt with at the UI gets around any such allegations; instead of an official record of cheating going onto a student's transcript, students receive low or failing grades if they're caught.

Some, however, say that isn't the only way cheating cases are dealt with at the UI. Bruce Pitman, the dean of UI's Student Advisory Services, said that while it could have been the case two years ago, before the judicial system was revised, it certainly isn't so today.

The changes in procedures made it possible for students caught cheating to potentially face disciplinary action from the judiciary council. That isn't always what happens, because professors usually handle particular cases on their own, but it can be used in extreme cases.

The UI catalog states: "Instructors and students are responsible for maintaining academic standards and integrity in their classes. An instructor may reduce a student's grade for dishonesty in a course, but the effect shall not be greater than the proportionate value of the work involved to the total requirements. If the student deems the reduction of the grade unfair, he or she may appeal through the appropriate department chair and college dean, and finally to the Academic Hearing Board. Disciplinary penalties for academic dishonesty must be handled by the Student Judicial System."

Students attending Washington State University who are caught cheating can be expelled.

There has been one recent case of student expulsion at the UI, Pitman said. However, that student was also involved in criminal proceedings; he was shown to have stolen examination papers. He was allowed to return to his studies after one year's absence.

In a similar case at WSU the student involved was

See Cheating, page 6

Friday

UI women's residences are getting a nightly lookup because of unwanted nighttime visitors. See page 9.

The Vandal football team returns home this weekend with a game against regional rival Eastern Washington. See page 15.
Senator puts censorship bill on hold

A proposal to limit the publication of unapproved appointments to ASU GIF lists and committees was put up on the back burner at the Senate meeting Wednesday. In proposing the bill, President Pro Tempore Jeff Kunz, more than one-third of the senators expressed their dissatisfaction with the bill, Kunz said. That is enough to halt the passage of the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote to pass.

"The chances of it passing are not good," said Student Rights and Means Committee is meeting to discuss alternatives Monday and will be voting on an invitation to interested senators and Argonaut staff.

"I think we can find a middle ground," said Kunz, who chairs the committee. "I'm looking for all the. Alternative solutions.

"It's time that we started pushing our efforts in a more productive direction," Kunz said. He said the hopes of come to a formal agreement on policy at the meeting that will not be in the prior Senate meeting. The bill was promised by a Sept. 16 article in the Argonaut when representatives of the Senate to the Communications Board which were still pending senate approval.

In other business, the Senate allocated $2,000 to the ASU GIF Course to tile cement floor of the men's restroom, Ken Chris Berg gave a table-top demonstration outlining the puncture resistant tile at pre- session Tuesday night. Berg stood on the table and stepped on the modest tile. The tiles, designed to prevent his safety.

The Senate also unanimously voted in favor of a bill discounting the cost of entertainment, such as the entertainment fee paid by UI students. The bill stated that entertainment budget purposes be used solely for the staging of concerts. It defines a concert as a large or small scale muscal or comedy production and allows the Senate to consider or override any production of questionable nature.

The bill has a history of debate; it was voted on the floor of the House for the past two semesters. At the Senate meeting Sept. 14, the bill brought up for reconsideration during the same meeting and it ended up in the Rules and Regulations Committee for further definition of "large or small" scaled concerts. The bill was put out of commission with no changes for the meeting Wednesday. And after listening to arguments for and against at pre- session, senators approved it easily at the meeting.

The Senate also approved the following appointments: Gary Lindberg, Political Concerns Committee chairman; Nancy Crane, ASU Scholarship chairman; Greg Felton, ASU Entertainment chairman; Rick Felix, Co-Council for the department; Brenda Mallet, Blood Drive chairman; Vicki Mesenbrink, Special Events Fund chairman; Robert Johnson, Academics Board member; and James Lyon, Activities Board member.

Also receiving Senate approval were Janet Johnson, Geoffrey Brown, Rob Chambers, Barry Terek and Joanna Mnatlin as Election Board members. Approved to the Recreation Facilities Board were Beth Kersey as chairman, Rich Rogers, Jeanie Barber, James Gulla and Jonathan Arapostatian. Kathy Murphy, John Jensen and Jessica Chapman were approved as Activities Board members. And Boyd Willies and Keely Englesey received Senate nomination as members of the Communications Board.

Contests highligh Aggie Days

By Debbie Pliner of the Argonaut

Depending on what time it is when you walk past the Agricultural Science building today, you may see anything from tobacco spitters to straw walkers pitting their skills against one another. The spitters and stalkers will be competing in two of six contests held as part of the Fourth Annual Aggie Days being held today and Saturday.

Originally a barbecue fundraiser for Agricultural Student Affairs, Aggie Days sprouted into a two-day celebration with participation of campus agriculture groups.

"Aggie Days lets students get away from school for awhile and relax," said Agriculture Student Council Secretary Terri Zwingli.

Zwingli also explained that while Aggie Days is sponsored mainly by agriculture-oriented clubs, any interested student may participate in the celebration and contests.

The tobacco-splitting contest, sponsored by Copenhagen Tobacco, will begin at 12:30 p.m. on Friday, followed by the Block and Bridle straw-stacking contest at 1 p.m.

Other contests held Friday will be a bale throwing at 1:30 p.m., sponsored by the Red Bridle; siphon tubing setting at 2:30 p.m., sponsored by Associated Students of Agricultural Engineering; cow milking contest at 3:30 p.m., sponsored by Alpha Zeta; the Future Farmers of America Tug of War at 4 p.m.

The Block and Bridle Barbecue will start at 10:30 a.m. and clubs will be selling refreshments throughout the day. The Vet Science Club will be selling fresh apple cider, and the Entomology Club will be selling honey. Other refreshments include a snack sale by Alpha Zeta, and an Idaho spud sale sponsored by the Rodeo Club. The Rodeo Club will also be selling hats.

If you're looking for something to bring little life to your room, the Plant and Soil Science Club will be selling plants.

The Agricultural Economics will sponsor two booths Friday, one for the sale of T-shirts, and the other for the College of Agriculture Career Day. Representatives from non-profit companies will be in room 62 of the Ag Science building and will be available to talk about students careers in agriculture.

Registration for FFA and 4-H judging will start the second day of Aggie Days at 8:00 a.m. The actual judging contest will start at 9:00 a.m. There will be two hour break until 11:00 a.m. when students will be competing in the Little International Show and Fitting contest in the Judging Pavilion. Campus and farm tours will be held in the Ag Science 101 lot at 11:30 a.m. and return at 3:30 that afternoon. Departmental Exhibits will begin at 12:30 p.m. in the new Agricultural Engineering building. The Agricultural Student Council barbecue will be in the new Ag Engineering building at 4:30 p.m., dress code will be Aggie Schedule to a close. All are invited to attend. For more information call the College of Agriculture at 885-6681.
Faculty OKs interschool exchange

By Laura Hubbard

University of Idaho faculty and administration professional staff will now be able to participate in a national exchange program with other universities.

The Cultural Exchange Coordinating Committee unanimously voted at its Sept. 14 meeting to recommend that the Faculty Council consider allowing UI to be a member of the National Faculty Exchange Program. The faculty council approved the recommendation at its Tuesday meeting.

According to Jess Caudillo, committee chairman, the program will provide faculty with the opportunity to teach for up to one year at various universities in the United States and its territories. There are currently 31 universities involved in the program, and several other memberships are pending.

"It can be a very worthwhile program for the university to get involved in," he said.

While many exchanges involve a one-to-one trading of faculty members, Caudillo said this is not always the case. The individual wanting to participate in the exchange will pay an application fee of about $20 (the exact amount has not yet been set) and will be paid by the home university.

Faculty will receive their usual salary, Caudillo said, and, since the cost of living is higher in some places, certain universities may be picked over others depending on individual finance.

To become a member the UI has to pay a $200 membership fee, Caudillo said, and he is unsure where the money will come from.

Caudillo said benefits for participants in the program include developing new curricula and courses, meeting leaders in their particular fields, and growing professionally through new involvements.

"Faculty members will be responsible for their own housing in the new location, but some may have the chance to live in homes left vacant by other exchange members.

The NFE is funded by the Exxon Education Foundation and was established with the intention of encouraging the exchange of ideas across the country.

Legislature to recruit interns

Supervisors from Idaho's executive and legislative branches will be at the University of Idaho Oct. 3 and 5 to recruit interns.

Marte Parsley, special assistant to Gov. John Evans, and John Andrenson, legislative fiscal officer, will be looking for students to serve nine-week terms in their respective offices. Students will receive nine upper-division political science credits for the internship.

Parsley will be speaking to an American State Government class Oct. 3 at 9:30 a.m. in room 306 of the Administration Building.

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Opinion

What's the cost of human life?

When UI students find the going rough, when they aren't getting along with roommates or spouses, and when they even consider ending it all, they need someone to talk to. There are plenty of students who fit the description. And they need that someone, even if it's an anonymous voice on the phone.

Those students — and the service that helps them — deserve better consideration than they've been receiving from the ASUI Senate lately. The Senate, Nightline, has been having some difficulty receiving funding from the ASUI. An appropriations bill that would have supplied only one-fourth of Nightline's budget recently was shot down in the Senate.

For whatever reasons they might have had, a number of senators voted against the Nightline funding bill in last week's Senate meeting. If they voted for reasons of economy, then what they were seeing was a false economy.

The benefits of funding Nightline aren't readily evident. After all, the $2,000 it sought from the ASUI offered no financial return. Indeed, the $8,000 or so it is planning on spending this year will bring in no revenue.

But then money shouldn't be everything. How can you compare a measer $2,000 to a single human life? It would be difficult to say whether any of the 20 would-be suicides who called Nightline last year were lives saved, but it is sufficient that none of the 20 even attempted suicide. Nightline is doing its job.

And it is doing it well. Since it began, it has seen roughly a 200 percent increase in its calls. It now is receiving upwards of 40 calls per month.

Most of the calls come from the UI community. Yet only a fourth of the budget comes from the ASUI; the remainder comes from Latah County, the United Way, grants and other sources.

That's why the senators who voted against the Nightline funding need to reconsider their positions. The service deserves full, wholehearted support from the ASUI.

Fortunately, cooler heads are prevail-ing. Another bill has been resubmitted that would allocate $700 to the service (Nightline already has received $1,000 of its funding). Perhaps when it comes before the Senate this time, the senators will use better sense.

After all, a $2,000 expenditure is always pretty minor compared to the value of a human life.

— David Newert

Nick Gier

Ban the Bible?

Nick Gier is a UI professor of philosophy, local president of the Idaho Federation of Teachers and a member of the AAUP.

There was once an unmarried man and woman traveling together. It was late and they found themselves in a small town with no place to stay. An old man was kind enough to put them up for the night. Later, some man came to the old man's house and demanded that he send out his guest so that they could molest him.

The old man was indignant, and in an attempt to mollify the bawdy crowd, he offered his virgin daughter instead. The crowd was still not satisfied, so the guest offered his woman to them. They were content with her, abused her all night long, and left her to die at the doorstep.

How gross, you say; something suitable for Hustler magazine or some other gutter journal? No, this is the story of the Levite's concubine, found in the Holy Bible, Judges 19. Furthermore, I don't think that even Larry Flynt would print what follows in Chapter 20 (read it for yourself).

My 10-year-old daughter has been introduced to several Bible stories, but I hope that she doesn't hear this one. There is always the risk that she'll find it herself, but I will definitely not remove the Bible from my house, nor will I ask that the Bible be banned from libraries and bookstores. When she's old enough, she'll be able to handle this story and any others that she wants to read. She will have learned to recognize the horrible sexism in this and other stories, and I hope she lives in a world less burdened by the curse of sex discrimination.

Instead of continuing the time-honored arguments for free speech, I would rather respond to Greg DeHart's letter (9/9/83). He contends that the real problem of censorship is not conservative parents banning books, but liberal educators who avoid books from a conservative standpoint, especially the fundamentalist view.

Recently I took a quick look through WLN microfiche in the UI library. I found over 30 titles dealing with fundamentalist Christianity, a number equivalent to the titles on liberation theology, Christianity from a Marxist perspective. As UI coordinator for religious studies, I order new library books in this area. I have just ordered the revised edition of The New Bible Dictionary, a fine reference book edited by conservative Christians. I also ordered a commentary on Daniel from an evangelical perspective, but decided not to order a book from an atheist publisher that claimed Jesus was not a historical figure. The review of the Daniel book was positive, while the review of the Jesus book indicated shoddy scholarship.

In most instances, what DeHart claims in censorship is actually the application of sound, critical judgment. DeHart complains that libraries and bookstores do not carry the works of Francis Schaeffer, whom DeHart claims is "the premier Christian philosopher of our time." I once read Schaeffer's first book, Escape from Reason, and I couldn't believe the inaccuracies and misrepresentations in it. I have since read some of Schaeffer's other works, and I must conclude that he is an embarrassment to philosophy and Christianity. State money could certainly be better spent to enlighten people about theological matters.

Just as most Christians would not recognize Schaeffer as their theologian, most of them would also reject DeHart's narrow definition of Christianity. Schaeffer called Catholicism the "world's oldest cult"; and Jerry Falwell attacked a Christian professor at the University of Richmond and demanded that he be "kicked out the book door." This is the same man who also said that God does not answer the prayers of Jews.

The Library of Congress is the only library that can afford to buy virtually every book published. Libraries like ours are so strapped for funds that they cannot even carry the basic books needed for teaching and research.

I am writing a book on fundamentalism, and I have chosen to buy my own copies of Schaeffer and others or use interlibrary loan for my research. I cannot in good conscience ask the library to support an author who seems willing to distort the history of Western thought for his own purposes.
A personal attack

Editor:
I try not to respond to personal attacks, as most readers see it as just that, personal attacks. I believe David Neiwert’s article in Tuesday’s Argonaut is a good focused point to clear things up.

We will start with the Richard Thomas affair. I did not respond to that whole thing because it is students I talked to saw it for what it was—a 32-year-old man who threw a temper tantrum and took the easy way out by resigning. The problems Richard and I had were, and are, commonplace in the Senate. People naturally feel strongly for positions they take. Obviously, this should not be taken so far, and therefore, I took the lumps on that one. What I called Dave in my office for was merely to ask him to justify his opinion convicting me as guilty in the Thomas affair. For the record, Dave’s reply was that he solicited a public official so readers do not think he is biased when he commends a public official. So why is Dave still dwelling on that? I dropped it. It has nothing to do with what the Argonaut refers to as “the censorship bill.”

Now for the bill. Also for the record, I asked Dr. Gier, the President of W&M, to convey my concerns. I offered them solutions, all of which they rejected. Two members of W&M’s Board of Trustees are afloat (from which this whole thing came from), to which I was initially opposed (talk to any member of the administration about that). The Argonaut gives the impressions that I was the one carrying the ball on that. I talked to a few of the set, and they told me to drop the bill, so I sat down with the Attorney General and revised the bill so that some legal questions would be taken care of.

Let’s let it all out now. I brought to the Ways and Means meeting three proposals, yet Dave dwelled on the bill and deemed any proposals as ridiculous and unnecessary. He insists this bill is a power play. Dave, it’s a matter of practice and old hog run this office as efficiently as possible. Some people shy away from their names being printed. I have a hard time filling boards now, and publishing names before confirmation will add to these troubles. Empty boards do not help the ASPU run efficiently. I also reject the kind of people who call and unafraid to have their names published, constitute the best board members.

So here’s another proposal. Why doesn’t Dave Neiwert bury the hatchet and work with the Senate on this thing? That is why we asked him to attend the Ways and Means meeting last week. His unyielding position made it difficult for all involved to accomplish anything. Working together, the Argonaut and ASUI representatives have a better chance of working out the problem to the satisfaction of both sides. Regarding what the Argonaut believes, I am simply doing the best job I can.

Scott Green
ASUI President

The rodeo money

Editor:
I would like to direct this letter specifically to Mr. Mark Engberg. It is in regards to his biased and obviously performed letter aimed at the University of Idaho Rodeo Club. Mr. Engberg, it is not necessarily the money question that sparked me to reply. Your point there is well taken. I can assure you the money will be repaid. The Idaho Western Classic Rodeo, during Parents’ Weekend last year drew over 11,000 people throughout the entire weekend. That Mr. Engberg seems to me to be fairly successful considering it was the first one. There is potential not only to repay the debt, but to be a self-supporting proposition. Many hours of hard work and preparation went into putting that rodeo on. Had there had a chance to happen, the performances you hopefully are already aware of this.

You referred to the sport of rodeo as “chasing animals around.” That comment was not only insulting, but totally inane. If you had any knowledge of the sport, you would realize this. I invite you to come observe one of our practices or performances, whichever you prefer.

At this writing there are many people that are involved in first class rodeo. We are working at pulling a travelling team made up of men and women. This team will represent the university at the NIAPA-sanctioned rodeos in the Northwest. When the time comes for us to travel it will be from our own pockets. That includes gas, lodging, entry fees, stock charges and of course, if you are in timed event there is the cost of boarding, care and feeding of your horse. On a given weekend the members that compete could travel well over 300 miles. If you are representatives of the UI and are proud to do so, I repeat, at our own expense.

The club consists of more than just the competitors, all of whom work as hard, if not harder, than the team. I know that I am not alone in the belief that you spoke unfairly in your appraisal of the Rodeo Club.

Mr. Engberg, it is easy to sit back and take potshots at those who are doing something constructive. That is not to say that you aren’t doing so, but may I suggest that the next time you decide to slam someone publicly, you first give it a little forethought and maybe a little pre- investigation. Lastly, I would like to invite you to our next club meeting so you can in fact see that we are a well-organized, hard-working and serious club, not a bunch of “yee haws” as you so eloquently put it. That meeting will be Thursday, Oct. 6 at 7 p.m. in Ag Science Rm. 106.

Mark Johnson
VP UI Rodeo Club

Nukes are needed

Editor:
I would like to comment on B. Wilton’s denunciation of Laurence H. Johnston.

Indeed the world would be different if war were uncontemplated and our effort concentrated on constructive problem solving. Perhaps someday this will be the case. For the present, the world has fewer than 100 percent of the peaceful, sellciss, citizens of the world. B. Wilton dreams of, hence we must prepare for the aggressions of the few.

We owe a debt of gratitude to men such as Dr. Johnston for their careful and involved support of our nuclear disarmament. Had we not had the A-bomb in 1945, millions of lives would have been wasted — we would have been forced not only to continue the war on a global scale but to invade the Japanese mainland at the expense of remarkably high casualties.

Granted, war is barbarism. But defense against the aggressor is not terrorism. And the men who made our war effort were not justified, although cannot be accused of falling to live a Christian life because of that success. Failure to live a Christian life of peace and goodwill is instead committed by those who would advocate abandonment of our nuclear deterrent program as B. Wilton and her kind would favor. When one side has the weapons, it isn’t hard to predict the outcome of a conflict.

Mike Strub

Biblical teaching?

Editor:
Roy Pierson, in his letter to the editor titled “The library is our friend,” does not understand church history, the Bible or the need for the fundamental educational element. Moreover, he would not know what the mainstream of biblical teaching was if it ran over him.

He must have received his thoughts from an apostate, liberal periodical like the Christian Century. He certainly did not get them from the Bible. In order to be part of the mainstream of biblical teaching you must first believe the Bible. Godless humanism cannot claim that it does.

What godless humanism has produced are lethargic, liberal religions that know little about their Bible and believe less. It has also produced compromising with homosexual perversion condemned by the Bible, compromise with abortion or child murder condemned by the Bible and compromise with most every other sin condemned by the Bible and compromise and acceptance of godless Marxism.

Recently, Nick Gill, an article in the Idahoan, proclaimed Thomas Jefferson to belong to the humanists. Mr. Pierson, the Bible is ours. Until you can believe it from cover to cover and word by word do not claim to be in the mainstream of its teaching.

For 2,000 years, fundamentalists have believed the Bible and many times had to die to stay in the mainstream of its teaching. The more “enlightened” the world becomes and the more the “Rise of Science” it experiences, the greater its danger and the worse the mess. The Bible has the answer. When Jesus Christ returns to earth he will bring the solution.

Mr. Pierson should pick a subject to write about that he knows something about. His attempt to connect humanism to the Bible looks ridiculous.

Clinton R. Keaton, pastor
Fundamental Baptist Church, Moscow

Get involved

Editor:
I would like to take this opportunity to extend an invitation to all education majors to join in a get together with other people going into your profession. The SNEA is a student form of the National Education Association. Meetings are held the first Tuesday of every month at 7 p.m. in the Appaloosa Room of the SUB. Oct. 4 is our first regular meeting for the 1983-84 season. We are expecting a great year with state and national conventions on our schedule. If you have any questions about our organization you may contact Dale Preuss at 882-8145. We hope to see you at our first meeting where Alethia Fasolino will be our guest speaker.

Bobbi McKeen

What’s a scam?

Editor:
I’m writing you as a last resort; maybe somebody out there has the answer. The problem is it is with this word “scam” I’ve been hearing all over campus? It’s driving me crazy! Yesterday a guy in my hall told me he was going out to “scam” at Delta House, at lunch today my sister’s friend told me I couldn’t “scam” any of her French fries anymore. It seems that we students were told that it would be impossible to “scam” on the exam!!! What is this with this word??? Has anyone heard it before???? Does it have any meaning at all, or is it all just a “scam”?

Name withheld by request
Cheating

From page 1

The judicial procedure for such cases at the University takes place at two levels, one by the University Judicial Council and another by the Student Advisory Service. The SAS acts as "prosecutor and investigator," Pitman said, while the Judicial Council hears the case under the same conditions as a real court.

George Williams, chairman of the student judicial council, said, "Actually, to be honest, most cases don't even get as far as their department head — never mind us.

"Most of the professors have their own ways of dealing with cases of cheating," said Pitman, "depending on how serious they consider them to be." The system as it is now has only been in existence for two years. "Before that, cases of cheating, if handled at all, were dealt with in the confines of the department. I'd say that ever since we were set up we've been doing our best to clamp down wherever we can," Pitman said.

In two years, the judiciary council has had to deal with 15 serious cases of student dishonesty, according to Pitman. "These were generally for students substituting for others in exams, smuggling in copies of test notes and pre-prepared essays into a test." He noted that there have also been a number of cases involving plagiarism — direct copying of someone else's work.

"We have different ways of dealing with these things, many of the people involved were put on probation," Pitman said. In order for a case to be brought to the attention of the SAS, there must be adequate proof of the dishonest action alleged to have occurred. "We cannot take one person's word against another," Pitman said. "We have to abide by what would happen in a court system."

Some teachers, though, deliberately allow some students access to tests with books and notes. Pitman said that's not a major problem. "Each instructor has a tremendous amount of discretion in handling cases of academic dishonesty," he said. "If they wish to allow this, and merely award lower grades, they have the right to do so, but they must do this on their own."

Williams, however, views the subject differently. "I think it's a very poor policy, and defeats the objective of a test altogether. If I had to set the perfect test, I would set many more questions than it would be possible to answer in the time allotted, and let them bring in all the books they want."

The systems currently in operation at other universities in Idaho work on a basis similar to that at the UI. That is, they try to leave the details in the hands of the individual instructors. However, when dealing with more serious cases of academic dishonesty, there are some differences in their approaches.

David Taylor, vice president for student affairs at Boise State University, said, "Absolute expulsion from the school is not out of the question. So far, this has not been necessary, and the most serious cases we have dealt with have involved students being suspended from school for a given period, and then being allowed to re-enter the following semester."

At BSU, students can be suspended from individual classes if they are caught cheating. These students then have the opportunity to petition against the decision if they wish to be allowed to retain the class.

"We have two different systems to deal with different types of cheating," Taylor said. "The range of academic dishonesty here is large."

The first system is concerned with "pure" academic dishonesty. That is, cases involving students looking at each other's test papers, or looking at books or notes without permission during a test. This is dealt with by the individual teacher.

The second involves a criminal offense, such as stealing test papers, or forgery when one student substitutes for another. This is referred to as the all-university judiciary body, the highest judiciary body within the university, which is made up of four students, two faculty members, and two administrators. They have the power to consider suspension.

But, Taylor notes, "We only have approximately five or six serious cases referred to us each year."

Unlike BSU, Lewis-Clark State College officials refused to admit that any of their students were capable of such illicit practices, "but if we find any we will send them over to the UI."

However, just in case any LCSC student does decide to be dishonest, the school does have strict guidelines written down to deal with them. LCSC President Lee Vickes is responsible for dealing with these offenders. He said, "Before we deal with a student, we like to take into consideration his background, his academic record, and his present circumstances."

If he then recommends suspension, the student has an opportunity to appeal. The appeal is heard by a final board of appeal, which is comprised of students, faculty members, and administrators.

At Idaho State University, the story is different again. Dave Sanna, associate dean of students, said, "We like to put our emphasis on academic freedom. That is, disciplinary procedures for classroom cheating and for dishonesty may involve a felony are kept entirely separate."

Sanna continued, "We may suspend a student, but only for a fixed period, after which he would be allowed to re-enter."

Taking all the statistics into consideration, the UI actually deals with more cases of academic dishonesty than the other Idaho colleges.

So, is the UI judicial system effective? Pitman certainly thinks so.

"As far as I can see, our system deals with more cases of academic dishonesty than the others."

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Gibb, McQuillen disagree on program moves

By Bill Bradshaw of the Argonaut

Students interested in engineering, the health sciences or some graduate programs currently offered at the University of Idaho, may have to go to Boise or Pocatello for those programs in the future.

Charles McQuillen, executive director of the Idaho State Board of Education, said the board has discussed plans to review UI engineering, health and graduate programs for possible moves to Boise State University or Idaho State University "in the sense that there was a time when we could aspire, in most cases, to four comprehensive institutions.

"But the current budget, the foreseeable budget, indicates the focus will respond to a comprehensive system of higher education," McQuillen said. "In that each institution has a focus and that programs that are currently at one institution or another might, after study, be better placed in another institution."

However, he was careful to emphasize that any plans are still vague and no programs have yet been angiled out.

University of Idaho President Richard Gibb said he does not fear a transfer of programs to other universities, in response to the headline of a recent newspaper article.

"I won't say I feared they were going to transfer," Gibb said. "I don't think they are going to be transferred, but we have to be certain we can operate." Gibb said said no successful programs at any of Idaho's universities would be totally wiped out. Rather, the plan is to "create areas of emphasis," to where particular programs could receive the greatest local exposure and support.

As an example, he said BSU's role and mission statement says it is the lead institution in the state with an emphasis on public affairs.

"If the budget says that you can have one public affairs kind of operation," McQuillen said, "it seems to me that operation belongs at Boise State.

"Any institution in the state could have a graduate program in, for example, political science. The question is, should our graduate effort in political science be focused in the institution with the emphasis in public affairs and public policy analysis?" he said.

Gibb, however, was not so sure. "I don't agree that Boise would have more to offer" a political science program than the UI, he said.

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Keeping busy

By Kimberly Slifer of the Argonaut

If anyone needs ideas on how to keep busy, Martin Trail, a graduating senior will surely be a motivating example.

Trail is a business marketing and finance major, carrying a 3.8 GPA, born and raised in Moscow. The first two years of his college education were spent taking the basic required classes and attending summer school. Now that all of those are out of the way, Trail is able to spend time in some of the clubs and organizations here on the University of Idaho campus. Trail said, “I’ve got a lot of free time and I like to spend it with people rather than in a room watching television.” And Trail was not kidding.

Trail is presently involved in an internship program with Northwestern Mutual Life. Trail started selling insurance his freshman year. “At first I was doing it for the experience, but since I enjoyed it I’ve decided to pursue selling insurance as a career,” Trail commented. He then added, “The hours are flexible which is great because I’m active on campus in other activities.”

One of the organizations Trail is involved in is the Intercollegiate Knights, of which Trail is the president. The Intercollegiate Knights are best known for their book sale. This year the club will be doing a fingerprinting service for all Moscow children as a kidnapping-prevention service. The club will also provide transportation for the Junior Miss contestants during the statewide competition.

Trail is a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity and this year serves as president for the Interfraternity Service Club. In addition, Trail is an active member in Blue Key and Mortar Board.

When asked what the advantage of being involved in so many clubs was, Trail said, “Classroom experience is a good base, but to be effective it is best to communicate with hands-on experience.”

After graduating in May, Trail plans to begin working for Northwestern Mutual Life full time in Moscow and eventually move to Coeur d’Alene.

Michele McDonald

An active student, Martin Trail contemplates the many facets of the busy life he leads while maintaining a respectable grade point average.
Dorms lock doors to rowdies

By Laura Hubbard of the Argonaut

Problems with unwelcome strangers entering UI women’s dorms has led to a mandatory nightly lock-up at the residences.

According to Ron Ball, assistant director of student housing, incidents "well in excess of 100" have caused much concern with the housing office as well as residents. These problems have ranged from drunk people looking for "fun" who wander around the dorms to several assaults.

This year all of the women's dorms are being locked up at 11 p.m. and are re-opened in the morning. Nightwatch security personnel - students employed by the university - are in charge of looking up and patrolling the dorms at night.

Women in the dorms have been given individual keys to outside doors and are allowed to let invited guests in. Also, residents who are inadvertently locked out may call an information desk number to be let in.

Ball said the decision to lock the dorms was made by the resident staff, the Student Advisory Services, the housing office, and the campus police.

Back in previous years, decisions about lock-up were left to the resident advisors or hall officers.

The result of this policy was a rather haphazard approach to the security, Ball said.

He added that none of the men’s dorms have had many similar problems and that only two residences - the Alumni Center and the fourth floor of Graham Hall - currently lock up voluntarily.

"We just don't see the same types of problems in the men's dorms as we do in the women's dorms," Ball said.

He also said that persons caught breaking into the dorms would be referred to the SAS office in minor cases and to the Moscow City Police in cases involving immediate danger to residents. However, some aspects of the system are still being ironed out. According to Kim Myran, resident advisor at Campbell Hall, hall officers have had to lock up since the night watch students have not been doing so.

Myran said that her hall, first floor in the Willey wing of the Wallace Complex, is often bothered by people walking back from the bars who are looking for a shortcut. Often these people knock on doors and write obscene messages on residents' memo pads.

"When it first happened to me I just took it real personally. I thought it was directed against me, but then I realized that it wasn't," she said.

Myran added that the hall has been much quieter and traffic has been significantly cut down since the doors have been locked.

Mary Jo Stevens, a resident advisor at Neely Hall, also said that some bugs need to be worked out of the system before it's completely operable.

Rumors around the hall have indicated that it is now a "challenge to see if you can get into the tower," she said.

Stevens said most people coming into the dorms at night or on weekends are looking for a party.

"They just come to see what the night life is," she said.

Tracy Carmack, a resident advisor at Houston Hall, said the night watch personnel have been looking up recently, but earlier in the year it was not being done.

However, Carmack said that often signs on the doors describing the new security system serve as a deterrent in themselves.

Dean of Students, Bruce Piman, said SAS will be working with the housing office to try to work out some of the kinks in the system.

UI conference looks at brain

The Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel will hold a conference Oct. 7 and 8 at the UI and the University's Im- Western Convention Center in Moscow.

The UI chapter of the AEOPA will host the conference which will discuss topics including computer use and how the human brain works.

From 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. on Friday, Oct. 7, Terry Armstrong, executive assistant to the UI president, will give a workshop on "The Human Brain: New Insights on How It Works."

Saturday's sessions include two concurrent offerings of "Introduction to Computers" by Bill Pyle and Bill Accola of the UI Computer Services center, and "The Right People for the Right Job," by Tom Jenness of the UI School of Communication.

For more information contact Barbara Hopkins at 885-6772.

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Local food store exists naturally

By Jill French of the Argonaut

"People working together to provide wholesome food at reasonable prices." is the basic idea behind the Moscow Food Cooperative, located on Jefferson Street in downtown Moscow.

The Co-op was established in 1973 as a regular grocery store. It was owned by four people and located on Main Street.

One year later, the Co-op received a CAA grant from the State of Idaho and was converted into a health food store for local people with low incomes. Dubbed the Good Food Store Association, its operation ran basically the same as the Co-op's does today.

About five years ago, the Co-op moved to its present location, expanding in both space and members. At one point, the Co-op had nearly 1,000 members.

Presently, there are about 700 members who own and operate the store. There are three managers (who call themselves coordinators). A great deal of running the business is the members' responsibility who volunteer their time in exchange for up to a 50 percent discount on items sold in the store.

Members who choose not to volunteer their time receive a discount of 8 percent, provided that they pay a $5 per year fee.

Non-members are welcome to shop at the Co-op, but they pay regular prices and can not attend or vote in the Co-op's quarterly meetings.

The Co-op calls itself a vegetarian grocery store, and carries a wide variety of products. The store strives to keep its prices low, mostly by selling many of its items out of bulk containers. Customers can save money on packaging by bringing in their own containers.

The Co-op carries all of the basic staple foods as well as organically grown produce (local whenever possible), soy products, grains, cultured yogurts, fertile eggs and raw milk.

Non-food items from shampoo, soaps and cleaning supplies to books, magazines, candles and incense are also available. All the clothes in stock at the Co-op are 100 percent cotton.

Kenna Eaton, one of the coordinators, emphasizes the fact that the Co-op likes to be involved in community functions: "We started the Farmer's Market that now takes place every Saturday in Friendship Square, and we are always a part of the Renaissance Fair."

WE DON'T PAY MUCH...

In fact, we don't pay anything at all, but you can receive fame and acclaim in the pages of Palouse Review. The Argonaut's Arts & Literary Supplement, Palouse Review will be distributed with the November in Argonaut, and needs your contributions of short fiction, essays, poems, original art and photography. Students, staff and faculty are invited to submit items. Bring your contributions to the Arg office or call 882-6201 / 885-6927.

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Latin American sabbatical

By Laurel Darrow
of the Argonaut

The cultural diversity of Latin American nations requires that any person studying the area visit it often, according to Michael Moody, whose area of study is Modern Latin American Literature.

Moody, the chairman of the University of Idaho Foreign Language Department, took a sabbatical to Latin America from January to June this year. While in Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia, Moody talked to Latin American writers. He said that his purpose in taking the trip was to learn about literary trends, but he learned about political issues as well.

"My primary interest was a literary one, but the people are caught up in the interests of their nations. It's difficult to separate literary activities from others thrust upon the writers," Moody said most of his time in Chile. One of the writers Moody talked to was Jorge Edwards, a novelist and an important diplomatic figure in the country, according to Moody. He said that Edwards was sent as a diplomat to Cuba after the 1980 military coup in Chile. Edwards' mission was to re-establish diplomatic ties between Cuba and his own country, Moody said, but Edwards' book on his negative experiences in Cuba became very controversial.

Now Edwards is a spokesman for the dissident movement in Chile, according to Moody, who said that open opposition to the regime in power is widespread. Another writer Moody interviewed is Nicanor Parra, the most internationally known poet from Chile today. Moody said that the poet was more interested in discussing ecology than poetry.

"He is extremely involved in the ecology movement," Moody said. Parra was especially interested in Idaho ecological issues, Moody said, because Idaho is very similar to Chile.

Moody said that parts of Chile resemble the Boise valley and others look like the Pacific Northwest, with pine trees, lakes and high mountains. Moody said that Chile is a beautiful country, and he took many photographs while there. The photographs have been made into slides that Moody uses in class lectures. Moody said that the slides are useful supplements to his coursework.

In addition, Moody is using photos and information from his trip to write magazine articles for a major Latin American magazine. One article, a photo-essay, concerns bilingualism in Paraguay. Moody will be speaking on the topic at a UI humanities forum lecture in November. Moody also hopes to give community lectures such as the one he gave to the Kiwanis Club in August.

Moody said that his trip was very useful to him because it gave him personal, literary and political impressions of Latin America. He said that such impressions are important to his research and teaching and he appreciates the university's sabbatical program for allowing him to take the trip.

Moody's sabbatical was financially assisted by the UI Research Council and by a fellowship from the Organization of American States.

Recital Hall starts Tuesday

A concert of chamber music will open the Recital Hall Idaho concert series Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Music Building Recital Hall. The program will appeal to a wide variety of musical tastes, according to Greg Steinke, director of the School of Music. Steinke said, "We hope it will have a broad appeal. I would like to see students from across the campus - not just music students - attend the concert."

Steinke said that the music will be light and the concert will be short. Wind ensembles, string ensembles, vocalists and pianists will perform a wide variety of music.

The center piece is the original chamber version of "Appalachian Spring" by Aaron Copeland. The familiar piece will be performed by a faculty-student ensemble of wind, strings, and piano. UI music faculty and students will perform other light chamber works by Schumann, Pachelbel and Brahms as well as ragtime music by Scott Joplin, Joseph Lamb and Eubie Blake.

No admission will be charged, but donations to the UI Music Students Scholarship Fund will be accepted. Steinke suggested donations of 75 cents for children and UI students, $2.50 for adults and $1.50 for senior citizens.

All the concerts in the series are benefits for the scholarship fund, Steinke said. Planned concerts include a "piano bash" in November, another chamber music concert in February and an April Fools' concert in April.

Author to discuss romantic love

Did you know that women consider a man's eyes to be among the sexiest parts of his body? Some say it's true.

Michael Morgenstern, author of How to Make Love to a Woman, believes that we are in the midst of a new revolution. He will be speaking in the SUB at 7:30 p.m. on Oct. 5.

Morgenstern says that we first had the sexual revolution, the feminist movement and the ERA, and we are now entering the "Romantic Revolution."

For his lectures on courtship, romance, and what women find sexy in a man, Morgenstern has drawn his information from over 200 interviews with women.

He also discusses communication, learning how to read body signals and being sensitive to the emotional needs of a woman. He analyzes the question, "What do women..."
Screen Scene

‘Trading Places’ showcases talent

By N.K. Hoffman

Do prepsies give you a pain in the nether regions? Would you like to see a loving between members of the old and new Saturday Night Live cast? Do you enjoy rooting for heroes and seeing villains get their just desserts? If so, Trading Places may be the movie for you.

In addition to giving one a feeling of general all-round satisfaction, Trading Places acts as a showcase for a healthy array of talent.

Dan Aykroyd plays Louis Winthrop III, the successful ex-preppy Wall Street broker brought low by the evil machinations of his employers. In one scene, tuned and orchestrated to perfection, Winthrop reaches the absolute nadir of despair; Aykroyd’s muta, understated portrayal of suffering is priceless.

Eddie Murphy plays Billy Ray Valentine, a streetwise con man suddenly the victim of forces from above. Murphy has a superb awareness of comic timing, and a good relationship with the camera.

Jamie Lee Curtis plays Ophelia the prostitute with considerable charm and chutzpah. Denholm Elliott acts the part of the John-Gelgid-like butler Coleman with restraint and a little acerbity. Ralph Bellamy and Don Ameche are wonderful as the prestigious and wicked Randolph and Martin Duke, who see the world as a giant toy and all the people in it only buttons to push.

If you’ve ever wondered what the inside of an exclusive Eastern man’s club looks like, what sort of song prepsies sing to their girlfriends, or what Wall Street looks like in full riot, Trading Places should please you.

Trading Places plays at the Micro tonight and tomorrow with shows at 7 and 9:15 p.m. Admission is $2.50.

Bonifas to serve on arts board

By Ebersole Gaines of the Argonaut

With fifteen years of promoting and booking artists now behind him, Barry Bonifas has taken a step towards more efficiency in the fanny-flappy entertainment business.

Bonifas, University of Idaho Student Programs Director, recently journeyed to Las Vegas where he was elected to a 10-member Board of Directors of the Western Alliance of Arts Administrators.

When the board was started ten years ago, the organization consisted of between 20 and 30 members. Today approximately 300 delegates, representing different areas in the West that present performing artists; form together annually for a booking conference. Some representatives travel from as far as Mexico and Alaska.

The delegates represent colleges, universities, community art centers and other like-minded groups. By working together the group can schedule artists and entertainers in a block booking method.

An artist or an act — ranging

from a solo guitarist to a ballet troupe — travelling across country can work with the board to schedule as many performances along the way at the least cost. This is mostly worked out through the type of communication the organization provides.

“For a while I’ve been trying to increase and improve cooperation between sponsors in the Northwest,” said Bonifas who claims that Western Alliance will benefit those colleges and universities who don’t have large entertainment budgets.

According to Bonifas the Western Alliance is entering a new planning stage. It will work on block booking, technical assistance, video programming and increased communication among organization members.

The organization is presently operating with no paid staff or central office, although there is word that Citrus College in Los Angeles might be the site of future headquarters.

Bonifas will travel to Berkeley for a Nov. 6-7 organization meeting to discuss a long-range planning process. The organization covers each member’s travelling expenses as well as room and board to and from these meetings.

“Western Alliance is in the market place for every type of artist besides those into rock ‘n’ roll,” Bonifas said. “Rock ‘n’ roll is in another area all by itself. We concern ourselves with music, dance, theatre, mime, film, lecture, jazz, and pop music,” he added.

This organization gives Bonifas a chance to meet with representatives of artists. “You just can’t build a working relationship with other sponsors by always being on the telephone,” quipped Bonifas who now has the opportunity to talk with representatives face to face.
Romance

From page 11

want?"

Morgenstern points out that a man should show a woman in
tangible ways that she is cherished.
A man should be romantic.
He should utilize flowers, candlelight dinners, dancing,
courting, complimenting, caring and other tasteful actions
that were popular in the fifties and are
now starting to make a comeback.

The book How to Make Love to a Woman is a response to the
1981 book How to Make Love To a Man by Alexandra Penney.
After "meeting men and women
that were missing something" in their
movements of lovemaking,
Morgenstern decided to write a
book about it.

Besides being an author of
best-selling books, Morgenstern
is a practicing attorney and a
teacher at the George-Kent
School of Law and the Brooklyn
Law School.

Tickets for his lecture, which
is sponsored by the ASUI Pro-
grams Issues and Forums Com-
mittee, will go on sale today at
the SUB Information Desk and at the
door. Ticket cost is $1.50.

Women's Center plans concert

The Robin Flower Band, a
well-known women's country-
bluegrass group from Berkeley,
Calif., will perform at the Univer-

Flower is a mandolin and guitar
player, singer, songwriter and ar-
ranger. She is backed by a string
band that plays a jazzy style of
bluegrass and is noted for its in-
ticate harmonies and stunning
instrumentals.

Tickets to the 7:30 p.m.
performance are $4 each if pur-
chased in advance. Tickets will
go on sale Saturday and are
available at Cafe Libre, Guitar's
Friend, and at the UI and Washing-
ton State University Women's
Centers. Admission at the
door will be $4.50.

The concert is produced by
More Music and is co-sponsored
by the UI Women's Center.
Jerry Blunt

Visiting theatre expert
studies language dialects

By Kimberly Slifer
of the Argonaut

"Actually I'm a woodchopper,
and the scenery and fishing,
not to mention the fine people
in the Theatre Department,
bring me to Idaho," said Jerry
Blunt, a guest lecturer at the
University of Idaho drama
department.

Blunt, a former history major
at UCLA, is the world's authori-
ty on dialect. "Dialect is a minor
part of my work, but it is sort of
a major reputation," comment-
ed Blunt. "My main field is
learning acting, directing, and
the history of theatre."

Blunt has authored two
books on dialect, the first of
which was Stage Dialects. This
book deals with many dialects
based on the 11 different ac-
centsof America. The second
book, More Stage Dialects, is a
research book based on ac-
centsof Blunt collected for
30 years in 32 countries. The
book represents 58 accents
that Blunt recorded as he
taveled the world with his tape
recorder.

Blunt's professional history is
impressive. Blunt began work-
ing in Hollywood in 1927 when
the first talking motion picture
came out. All actors wanted
stage experience, so Blunt put
together a group of Hollywood
Playcrafters with a partner, pro-
ducing plays and putting hun-
dreds of actors to work. In
1931 Blunt went to Los Ange-
es City College and taught a theatre professional
training program. Among his
students was Alexis Smith, who
went on to Warner Brothers
playing opposite stars such as
Cary Grant, Robert Vaughn
and James Coburn, as well as
soap opera stars Kris Robert-
son of "General Hospital" and
Carolee Campbell of the long-
running "Doctors".

In addition to Blunt's ac-
ccomplishments in the
classroom he is the publisher of
two plays. "My Adoption of
Congreve's Way of the World"
is a famous restoration play in
England. This play won first in
the National Theatre contest
and opened the Ford theatre in
which Abraham Lincoln was
shot. The second play is "A
Gap of Generations". Blunt
wrote this play with his
students in Los Angeles. The
style of the production is
comediate del arte, meaning
improvised comedy.

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Spikers hang tough but fall short at PSU

By Frank Hill
of the Argonaut

PORTLAND — The University of Idaho women’s volleyball team dropped its Mountain West Athletic Conference opener Thursday night against Portland State, losing in three straight games, 14-16, 10-15, 4-15. The loss lowers the Vandals’ season record to 16-7. The loss at Portland State was disappointing, said Head Coach Amanda Gammage, but not totally unexpected. “I knew we’d lose some on the road,” she said, “but now we have to forget this game and get on with beating those teams we can.”

The Vandals started the PSU series on a positive note. Gammage said that in the first game of the match, Idaho played the most inspired defense she’s seen in some time. The Vandals would need more than inspired play to beat PSU, last season’s MWAC champion.

With the victory, PSU raised its overall record this season to 11-3. Last year, PSU compiled a 16-0 MWAC record and an overall record of 36-10. Gammage said earlier this week that PSU would be the Vandals’ toughest MWAC opponent. After the close opening loss, the Vandals seemed to fade with each following game, Gammage said; in the second game, the Vandals played “fair,” she said. However, the Vandals proved to be totally disorganized in the final game. “We couldn’t do anything right,” Gammage said.

Leading the Vandals in kills was co-captain Kelly Gibbons, who added 15 to her team leading total of 224. Both Jenny Frazier and Julie Holsinger chipped in nine kills apiece. Frazier now has 194 kills and Holsinger, 171. Ul setter Kelley Neely led the team in assists with 27, and now has 764 assists on the year.

The Vandals went into the PSU game after falling second in their own Northwest Classic Women’s Volleyball Tournament last weekend. Gammage said she would have liked to have won the UI tourney and enter the PSU game with a tournament win. Since then, the Vandals have lost two matches in a row.

The next UI volleyball game is slated for Saturday against Boise State University in Boise. The Vandals defeated the Broncos earlier this season at the Oregon State Invitational Tournament, 15-10, 6-15, 15-8. However, the Vandals’ loss was their first conference home game of the year. Against Eastern Washington, the Vandals’ first conference home game is Oct. 4.

stubborn Eagles look to soar against Air Express in Dome

By Don Rondeau
of the Argonaut

Back when Eastern Washington University was placed on the Idaho football schedule, Vandals fans must have thought it was put there as a practice game between Idaho's important conference matchups. The Eagles, however, have proven this season they can play toe to toe against several Big Sky opponents. In the past two weeks, EWU has lost to Idaho State and Weber State by scores of only 20-17 and 21-17, respectively. Its solitary lopsided loss was against Boise State, 33-14. In all, the Eagles will play seven BSC schools this season. The EWU-UI kickoff is slated for 7 p.m. (PST) Saturday in the ASU Kiddie Dome.

"There's no surprise to me. I figured they (EWU) would be as good as they are now," said Idaho head football coach Dennis Erickson. "They're a very good team."

EWU, an independent Division II school from Cheney, enters the contest looking for its first victory after an 0-3 start. The last time the Vandals and Eagles clashed was in 1942; Idaho won 9-7.

Offensively, the Eagles rely equally on the passing and running games, although it is unlikely they will put the ball in the air as much as Idaho State did a week ago against the Vandals. EWU's offensive show is directed by junior quarterback Steve White. Thus far this season, he has 68 completions on 127 attempts for a total of 609 yards. White also has thrown two TDs and five interceptions. His longest completion was for 42 yards.

Erickson thinks highly of the Eagles' running attack. Leading the department is 5-foot-6, 190 pound Jeff Haack. The senior backfield has rushed for 199 yards on 51 carries and is averaging 3.8 yards per carry. Haack also leads the team in total receptions with 15 and an average of 5.1 yards a catch.

The Eagles have no deep threats in the passing department. Tight end Tim Bradbury leads the team in receiving yards with 114. He is averaging 16.3 yards a catch. The offensive line averages a decent size. Left guard Aaron Voelker, 6-4, 257 lbs., and right tackle David Flutta, 6-7, 255 lbs., are the big men for EWU in the trenches.

On defense, EWU appears to be strong, evident in their ability to contain offensive minded Idaho State and Weber State. For the Vandals, Erickson said the number one criteria for a victory is to eliminate turnovers. In last week's defeat to SU, Idaho surrendered seven turnovers: five interceptions and two fumbles. Already this season the Vandals have committed 18 turnovers.

In an attempt to eliminate the high number of miscues, the Vandals have planned 17 more, and use more control in offense.

Because the Vandals had to catch-up to the SU Bengals in the second half last week, quarterback Ken Hobart was forced to throw often and long on almost every down.
EWU wants Big Sky entry

By Don Rondeau
of the Argonaut

Although Saturday's football game between Idaho and Eastern Washington is a non-conference matchup, there is a possibility that the two teams may someday be Big Sky Conference rivals.

EWU Athletic Director Ron Raver expressed an interest in joining the conference early last summer. He sees the question as not whether the BSC wants the Cheney school, but rather the sacrifice the BSC would have to endure to accept it.

According to BSC Commissioner Ron Stephenson, under NCAA legislation, if the conference was to admit a school that has not had a Division I or I-AA standing for at least five years (Eastern Washington is a Division II school), the conference would lose its automatic birth in the NCAA basketball playoff championships. EWU would also have to play more than half of its games against Division I or I-AA teams to meet NCAA scheduling criteria. EWU has already taken one step in raising its status. Last summer, the basketball program moved up to Division I, the same division the UI occupies. Its football program, however, is still Division II, as are the remaining male varsity sports.

Until these sports programs are raised to at least Division I-AA, it is highly unlikely BSC school presidents will vote in favor of expansion. "I can't imagine they (the presidents, who are the only ones who vote on the matter) would vote for anybody, but they could. Our conference would not jeopardize losing a birth in the NCAA basketball tournament. It's "no" at this time," Stephenson said.

The reasons behind Eastern Washington's desire to join the BSC has to do with team size and school location. Although EWU is an Independent Division II school, its approximate 6,000 student enrollment is almost the same as the UI's and other Big Sky schools' enrollments.

Scheduling other Division II schools has become a problem for Raver. The nearest school fitting their classification is Portland State, which is over 300 miles away. The next closest schools, Santa Clara, Cal State-Hayward, and Humboldt State, are located in northern California and are roughly 1,000 miles away.

Raver could not schedule any football games with nearby NCAA schools Central Washington, Puget Sound and Whitworth because their states have already been established. By joining the Big Sky, travel expenses would be greatly reduced for the Eagles, Raver said. For example, Montana is

See EWU, page 17.

Intramural corner

Turkey Trot (men & women) — Entries open Tuesday, Oct. 4. The race will be run Oct. 16.

Co-Rec Racquetball — Entries are due Tuesday, Oct. 4. All matches will be played in the Dome on Monday-Tuesday evenings.

Volleyball Officials Clinic — Anyone interested in officiating men's or women's intramural volleyball games must attend the clinic scheduled for Wednesday, Oct. 5 at 4:30 p.m. or Thursday, Oct. 6 at 7 p.m.

Volleyball (men) — All men's teams must have a member sign up their volleyball team at the men's intramural managers meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 4 at 7 p.m. in room 400 Memorial Gym. You must be at this meeting to sign up a team.

Volleyball (women) — Women's entries are due at the women's intramural managers meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 5 at 7 p.m. in room 201 PEB.

Ruggers battle WSU Saturday

The Blue Mountain and the Dusty Lentils rugby clubs will travel to Washington State University on Saturday, Oct. 1. The Lentils will play WSU at 11 a.m. and Missoula Mountain at noon. The Blue Mountain team will follow at 1 p.m. as they, too, tangle with Washington State. Both clubs will play on Farm Way Field.

Blues are coming off a 46-7 defeat against the Snake River Snakes of Caldwell last weekend.
If Hobart wants to go deep, he can shoot for three line outside receivers. Ron Whittenburg, Brian Allen and Curtis Johnson are all averaging over 16 yards a catch. Johnson is coming off a splendid performance last week, as the senior wide receiver snared two Hobart touchdown passes. He is averaging a lofty 25.4 yards a catch on five receptions. Allen is doing even better with 29.6 yards per catch on nine receptions.

Hobart again echoed his name in the BSC record books last week by throwing three TD passes. That gives him a career total of 59, breaking the record of 58 held by Boise State's Jim McMillan. Hobart has thrown for 12 TDs in three games this season.

The area plaguing the Vandal offense this season has been its ground game. Witness its inability to accumulate yardage on the ground last week against ISU.

Senior Kerry Hickey leads the Vandals in rushing with only 84 yards on 11 carries. Next in line is fullback Mike Shill with 59 yards on 13 carries.

However, starting defensive tackle Dan Anderson will probably return to action after missing last week's game with tendinitis in his ankle. Strong safety Boyce Bailey leads Idaho in tackles with 24. He is followed closely by Todd Fryhover with 23 and freshman free safety Mark Tidd with 22.

Vandal notes: Idaho place kicker Tim McKonigle had his name printed in the headline on the cover of the national newspaper USA Today last week when he attempted to break the NCAA Division I-AA record for consecutive points after touchdown attempts. His consecutive string stands presently at 50. The old record was 47 in a row, set by Mark Leone from the University of Maine ... Ron Whittenburg and Tom Hennessey were named Idaho offensive and defensive Players-of-the-Week for their efforts against ISU ... Coming into Saturday's game, Dennis Erickson is 11-5 at the Vandals helm ... Darin Magnuson has taken over the punting chores from Ken Hobart ... Following last week's interception-plagued game against ISU, Hobart dropped to third in the passing efficiency department in the BSC. His 11 interceptions and 12 TD passes lead the conference. Hobart is still the number one rated offensive player in the 1-AA, averaging 408.7 yards per game ... Ron Whittenburg is the third leading receiver in the BSC and tied for 17th in the 1-AA ... The UI team is the leading offensive club in the BSC (averaging 497.3 yards per game) and number two in offensive in the 1-AA ... Saturday's game has been designated as "Ag Day" ... The Vandal JV football team faces the WSU JV team today at 3 p.m. at Martin Stadium in Pullman. The JV's played to a 21-21 tie last week against Wenatchee Junior College.

Defensively, the Vandals suffered a serious blow when starting left end Frank Moreno tore ligaments in his right knee last week. He underwent surgery Tuesday morning and will be lost for the remainder of the season. Moreno may play an extra season because his injury occurred before the fourth game of the season.
Vice presidential search hampered by low salary
By Bill Bradshaw of the Argonaut

The inability to reach an agreement on a salary for the vice president of development and university relations at the University of Idaho back to square one.

Terry Armstrong, executive assistant to the president and chairman of the vice presidential search committee, said that after the last two candidates for the position had visited the campus earlier this month and one of them had been selected, that candidate rejected the university’s offer.

“We reached an impasse on the salary,” Armstrong said. He said the candidate, who requested his name not be released, considered the university’s offer and after weighing the cost of selling his present home, moving and buying a home in Moscow, decided against it.

“It’s difficult to come up with a salary that can float that,” Armstrong said, referring to the costs of relocation faced by someone who must move to the Moscow area to accept the administrative post.

Armstrong said he will suggest to the search committee today the names of two candidates who had been suggested last summer. Although he declined to name any specific possibilities, he said Carl Miller, former director of the Arizona State University Foundation and one of the two candidates considered this month, had not been dropped as a possibility. He said the committee is at a point where no one has definitely been dropped and it is basically starting over.

The new position will replace that of development director and will oversee the UI Foundation, the alumni association, university information services and special projects.

The job has been open since former Development Director Wallace Pfeiffer left the university in June 30 to go into private business in Court d’Alene.

By Linda Lee of the Argonaut

About 110 interpretive naturalists from throughout the Northwest will gather in Moscow on Oct. 6 through 7 to attend the Northwest Regional Workshop of the Association of Interpretive Naturalists (AIN). The workshop will be held at Cavanaugh’s Motor Inn.

Interpretive naturalists are people whose careers are devoted to communicating information about the environment to the public, according to workshop Chairman Sam Ham of the University of Idaho department of Wildland Recreation Management. The workshop is jointly sponsored by the department and by UI Continuing Education.

“Our concern at this workshop is not how our lands ought to be managed, but rather how management issues and practices can be effectively communicated to audiences who know nothing about ecology,” Ham said.

This year’s workshop focuses on the future and includes such topics as interpreting peace and war, computer applications in visitor programs, human ecology for interpreters, nuclear physics for the public, hologram demonstrations and state-of-the-art multimedia production techniques.

Ham said this unique vocation includes biologists, archaeologists, anthropologists, forest rangers, park rangers, journalists, advertisers, media specialists and a host of social and behavioral scientists.

“When national park visitors go to the visitor centers or attend a campfire program or ranger-led walk, they are using the services of a professional interpreter,” said Ham.

Michael Fronc, visiting associate professor in the Wildland Rec department, will deliver a speech titled “To Call By Silence” during tonight’s banquet. It will focus on the censorship by natural resource management agencies.

“Interpretation as a profession and interpreters as individuals are falling in their stewardship responsibilities,” Fronc said. He added, “There are good interpreters with conscience and courage, but they are a minority.”

Censorship to protect corporate goals is found in various agencies, Fronc said. He cited a case involving four employees of the Mesa Verde National Park in southern Colorado who resigned in 1970 after being warned not to discuss with visitors a ship mining project in nearby Black Mesa. When asked why most interpreters prefer to be silent on such matters, Fronc replied, “Because they want their paychecks.”

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Speakers discuss problems with prisons

By Chan Davis for the Argonaut

"There's no feeling like that of being behind bars, and it's very difficult to understand that feeling unless you've been there," said Kenneth Allwine, assistant professor in criminal justice at Lewis-Clark State College, after noting that he had spent 72 hours in jail.

Allwine was one of three speakers at a presentation on incarceration in America Thursday night in the Borah Theater. Jery Jolley, associate professor of sociology at LCSC and Ron Schilling, Idaho second district judge, spoke with Allwine at Coeur d'Alene and Moscow; they are also planning presentations in Boise and Pocatello.

The forum was concerned with issues of crime and imprisonment in America. Jolley opened the program with a historical perspective and the development of the criminal justice system. He introduced the four types of punishment used throughout history, from physical torture and death to social degradation, exile and banishment, and financial losses or fines.

He focused on prison reform in America and the trend toward rehabilitation. The main concern in prisons today, Jolley said, is overcrowding. "Prison population has doubled in the last 10 years. This is a big problem all over the country," he said. "The incarceration rate in America is the third highest in the world, behind only the USSR and South Africa."

Allwine spoke on socialization and resocialization. America is based on the idea of freedom and every day we are faced with free choices, he said. Our only sanctions are social and legal but we always have the choice whether to honor those sanctions, he said. "In a prison environment you are required to quickly adjust to a loss of choice and individuality in order to survive," he said.

Allwine diagrammed prison life as a controlled environment where inmates are forced to resocialize and adjust to dehumanization, overcrowding, hatred, conflict of purpose, and boredom.

"Prisons," he said, "are boring by nature and design," and riots are likely to result once that interaction in prison life is set. This is not always the main problem, he said; administration problems with the guards is a primary cause, as are job conditions and family relations.

Re-entry into the free society is a big problem too, said Allwine. Readjustment must include living with the label "ex-prison." He said Allwine.

The four basic goals of the Idaho justice system, said Schilling, are the protection of society, to provide deterrents, rehabilitation, and punishment. He said that the judge's various sentencing alternatives. According to Schilling, judges generally like to keep first offenders out of prison.

"Most feel rehabilitation is more likely outside prison walls," he said. One very serious consideration in the prison is cost, he said. "Twenty-two months in prison costs $18,760, whereas 22 months on probation only costs $983."

Schilling pointed out that overcrowding and poor conditions are a direct result of lack of money, but the overcrowded conditions could not be taken into consideration at the time of sentencing.

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Advisers help UI obtain grants

A team of officials from the National Science Foundation will visit the UI Oct. 10 to explain policies and discuss ways in which UI researchers can receive a greater share of NSF grants.

The NSF is a federal government agency whose primary focus is basic research and science education. The visit is being sponsored by Idaho Senator James McClure’s office. Nancy Weller, grants officer for the UI’s University Research Office, said the group will tour UI’s research facilities, paying particular attention to those departments which have received grants from the NSF in the past or are likely to request support in the future.

Weller said that such visits are particularly important to scientists at UI who do not often have the opportunity to meet with representatives of the funding agencies.

According to NSF figures, Idaho received $294,000 in research and development funds from the agency in fiscal year 1983.

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Cloning

Nature, researchers provide insecticides

By Jane Roskams of the Argonaut

Genetic engineering is a term that conjures up images of George Orwell’s 1984. In actual fact, genetic engineering 1983-style is currently being used extensively as a technique in the biochemistry research labs of the University of Idaho.

The UI biochemistry team is attempting to use genetic engineering methods in the production of new types of insecticides. Current insecticides are purely chemical and can cause harm to flora and fauna not targeted by the insecticides.

Lois K. Miller, associate professor of biochemistry, and a team of three graduate students and one post-doctoral researcher, are using insect viruses to develop microbial insecticides. The team is particularly working with the molecular biology of Bacillovirus, a virus which affects Lepidoptera, that is, butterfly and moth larvae.

The team is trying to discover why the Bacillovirus is toxic only to the Lepidoptera species, and hope to utilize the virus' toxicity against other insects.

Miller works closely with Dr. Lee Bulla and Dr. Al Lingg of the Biochemistry department. The three doctors had a major review of their work printed in Science magazine in late 1981.

Lingg is looking into the possibility of producing microbial pesticides from fungi, whereas Bulla is attempting to produce microbial insecticides from bacteria.

Bulla's postdoctoral assistant, Gary Held, said, "We are primarily cloning genes of a bacteria known as Bacillus thuringensis. This makes a protein which is toxic to the larvae of butterflies and moths."

What happens in this case is that the larvae eat a protein, in crystalline form, produced by this bacteria. The protein makes its way into the digestive system and into the abdomen, where it dissolves. This causes a weakening of the epithelium, resulting in the collapse of the intestines and the death of the larva.

Bulla and Held have managed to isolate the gene coding for the toxic protein and have cloned it onto a bacteria, Escherichia coli, which is now producing it in greater quantities for the team to work with.

"We are trying to find out why the protein is toxic to some insect systems and not others," Held said.

He continued, "We are now working on a strain of mosquito called Aedesales and are trying to isolate the crystals of protein which are formed, in the hope that we can identify the protein. That way we could clone the gene and hopefully determine its genetic sequence."
Cloning

Once the sequence has been determined, it can then be placed in a suitable vector, say another bacteria, and produced in greater quantities for use as an insecticide. Professor Duane Le Tourneau, head of the department of chemistry, said, "Nature herself provides viruses against certain insects. We are really just trying to improve on nature by improving that toxicity."

The process of cloning involves the transplantation of genetic material, DNA, from one organism or cell to another. In this case, the portion of DNA that codes for the toxic protein is taken from the virus. It is then inserted into the DNA of a carrier organism, for example, Eschericia coli, which produces it in greater quantities with no harm to itself. A similar example is the use of bacteria to produce insulin for the treatment of diabetes. Formerly, the insulin used was extracted from cows and sheep, and although similar, it was not exactly the same as that produced in humans. Recently, scientists have isolated the Lac operon, the gene that controls insulin production in humans. This has

been transplanted into E. coli, which now produces the pure insulin needed for medical use.

Other microorganisms could be used, but E. coli has been shown to grow more rapidly than most.

Genetic engineering can be used to produce a completely new individual. A nucleus from a mature cell can be transplanted into a single unfertilized egg, from which the nucleus has been removed. This is then allowed to grow in a normal manner, and the single cell will develop into a whole organism. The result is an individual exactly identical to the one from which the original nucleus was taken. The original genetic make-up of the "host" cell has no affect on development whatsoever.

Genetic engineering has been surrounded by controversy ever since its development earlier this century. Concern over the ethical use of cloning, possible abuses and the ramifications of "playing God" continues.

Although experiments so far have only produced clones of plants and small animals such as frogs and chickens, scientists do not rule out the possibility of one day being able to clone more complex animals, including humans.

Some scientists have claimed to do just that, however, there is no documented evidence available to support such claims.

The government has set down strict guidelines for scientists working in the field of genetic engineering in an attempt to avoid manipulation of the techniques available.

The team at the UI is working in a field which can only work to our advantage. As Le Tourneau so aptly put it, "We are just trying to improve on nature."

Professor Wayne Magee of the Biochemistry Department is working to help Idaho's potato crop. He describes his work as "using a hypodermic technique to produce highly specific monoclonal antibodies to help improve the detection of disease."

What this means is that he is using animal antibodies in the detection of disease in other organisms.

The production of antibodies is achieved by injecting a sample of the antigen that causes the disease into mice, hence the "hypodermic technique". The spleen cells of the mouse then produce a number of different antibodies against the antigen. The cells which produce the most specific antibodies are separated and fused with mouse tumor cells.

This single antibody is then produced in vast quantities by the fused cells. The antibodies produced in this way will be pure, specific, and many.

The antibodies produced could then be injected into the organism being studied. If the disease is present, then the antibodies will "clump" with it, and the disease can be identified.

This technique can be used on either animals or plants. Most of Magee's research is centered around a disease known as bacterial ring rot which affects potatoes. His team produces antibodies which will indicate if the antigens for ring rot are present.

Magee says, "In much of the work we are doing, normal animal antibodies, which consist of a number of different types would do, but monoclonal antibodies can be much more specific."

From page 20
New publication aimed at alumni

Alumni and other "friends of the university" now have a new connection with the University of Idaho — a new magazine called Idaho: The University.

The monthly periodical, which began publication this month, is offered free of charge to interested alumni, faculty and students and covers everything from who is doing what to general articles on educational concerns.

According to Editor Beth Grubb, the university has been interested in putting out such a publication for some time but was hindered in its quest by high printing costs.

After putting out another periodical and then a newsletter, the university got in touch with University Network Publications in Tucson, Ariz., which serves some 34 colleges and universities in the United States. The company pays printing costs and sells advertisements for the various magazines.

This permits the magazines to have color and national advertisements, Grubb said, while the Arizona company can offer potential advertisers the prospect of a circulation of one million through all of the periodicals. The content of the magazine is approximately 50 percent advertisements and 50 percent editorial content, but Grubb added that universities can include black and white local advertisements if they are considered part of the 50 percent editorial content.

Grubb said the UI publication currently enjoys a circulation of about 53,000. Approximately 450 of these are overseas subscriptions.

One of the purposes of Idaho is to stimulate a dialog between the university and alumni, she said. And while she expects to receive a healthy amount of letters from interested alumni and administrators, 80 percent of the information will probably be going out from the university.

"For some reason people just feel a real need to know what's going on at the university," she said.

The magazine will also offer guest columns, and some of the authors of these will probably be students, she added.

Idaho will offer two features each month; one of these will focus on one of the colleges and the other will be open. October's issue will highlight world hunger, and November's will feature the problems of handicapped students.

"You'd be surprised. There are a lot of stories here," she said.

Currently Grubb is the only salaried staff member on the non-profit publication. The university may later consider adding some student interns.

While the university covers the costs of putting out the magazine, an annual alumni volunteer fund drive covers postage costs.

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All day Agricultural College career days, with company representative displays in room 62 of the Agricultural Science Building.
9 a.m.-4 p.m. Marines, SUB-Pend Oreille Room.
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Christian Series, SUB-Chief's 12:10 p.m.-2 p.m. Associated Deans, SUB-EE-da-ho Room.
2 p.m.-4:30 p.m. UI Foundation, SUB.
2:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Nursing Home Visitation, leave from the Campus Christian Center.
3:30 p.m.-5:30 p.m. BSM Meeting, SUB-Pow Wow Room.
7 p.m. and 9 p.m. SUB Films, SUB-Borah Theater.
7:30 p.m.-10 p.m. Campus Christian Fellowship, SUB-Silver.
Saturday, October 1
6 a.m.-12:30 p.m. NICHE Morning Session, SUB-Borah Theater.
noon-5 p.m. Circle K leadership training conference, UCC 330.
1:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. NICHE afternoon sessions, SUB.
3:30 p.m.-5 p.m. NICHE late afternoon session, SUB.
4 p.m.-9 p.m. President's Dinner, SUB-Delphi and Silver Room.
7 p.m.-9 p.m. PGS Meeting, SUB-EE-da-ho Room.
Sunday, Oct. 2
All day Basic Rock Climbing Session. Call UI Outdoor Program at 885-8170 for information.
All day NICHE Meetings, SUB.
9 a.m.-noon Bellevue's Fellowship, SUB-Gold Room.
9 a.m.-10 a.m. Sunday morning College class-Bible Study, Campus Chief's Room.
Monday, October 3
9 a.m.-3 p.m. E.I. Conventions, SUB-Appaloosa and Gold Room.
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Christian Series, SUB-EE-da-ho Room.
noon-2 p.m. Deans' Council, SUB-Chief's Room.
1:15 p.m.-3:30 p.m. Parking Committee, SUB-EE-da-ho Room.
4 p.m.-5 p.m. Radiation Safety, SUB-Chief's Room.
6 p.m.-11 p.m. Dance Class, SUB-Ballroom.
7 p.m.-9 p.m. The Refuge, SUB-Silver Room.
7 p.m.-10 p.m. Pikes, SUB-Pend Oreille Room.
7 p.m.-10 p.m. Bellevue's Fellowship, SUB-Cataldo-Spalding Room.
7:30 p.m. Alpha Gamma Delta, SUB-EE-da-ho Room.
9 p.m.-11 p.m. Delta Tau Delta, SUB-Appaloosa Room.

Chemistry program impresses visitors

The University of Idaho's Department of Chemistry made an outstanding impression on a delegation of Congressional aides that visited the department in August, according to Dr. Arthur Gittins, director of the University Research Office.

In a letter to Gittins after the visit, a congressional liaison from the National Science Foundation (NSF) said that the presentation made by the department's researcher "was one of the most effective and useful ones of the entire week-long site visit" to research institutions in the Northwest.

In particular, the liaison said, the chairman of the department, Dr. Jeanine Streeve, was very successful "at succinctly communicating the importance of basic chemistry research and education, especially as it relates to the University of Idaho."

The Congressional officers, representing both the U.S. House and Senate, were on campus Aug. 8 to look at research and science education programs in the UI chemistry department. The group was given a overview of the department's research and education programs, toured chemistry labs and saw the kind of equipment UI chemists use to conduct research.

Streeve, commenting on the visit afterward, said that of the chemistry department's 13 faculty members, 11 of them are actively involved in scientific research of one sort or another. Most of those 11 would not be at the UI if they did not have that opportunity.

"Research is the absolute keystroke of our whole operation," Streeve said. "If you have a faculty that doesn't do research, you're going to short-change your students."

Streeve, who is herself an active researcher and recipient of NSF grants, said she told the congressional aides about the need for state-of-the-art equipment, particularly for undergraduate teaching.

"This department does a good job of training its undergraduate students," Streeve said, "but the reason we are able to do it is because we have an awful lot of gear here that has come to use as a result of our graduate programs and research."
Counseling center

By Maribeth Tormey
of the Argonaut

"A counseling service is apt to receive most attention on the day a suicide is attempted, a psychotic episode disrupts a class, or a female student is beaten and raped," said Donald J. Kees, director of the UI Student Counseling Center. However, the Counseling Center is needed throughout the year to help students cope with daily problems and to prevent major difficulties from developing, Kees added.

The Counseling Center is free and confidential, dealing with seven to ten percent of the university population each year, Kees said. Students who visit the center are equally dispersed throughout the classes at the university, he remarked.

"Popular opinion might suggest that freshmen make the heaviest use of Counseling Center services," Kees said. "This is not usually true. Problems develop and must be solved in every stage of a student's educational process."

Kees said that emotional pressures and a tight job market have added anxieties to the lives of many seniors. This problem of the 1980s has made counseling centers ideal services for students who are worried about their careers after college, he added.

Many members of a graduating class are also confronted with personal problems, Kees said. "Marriage and other living arrangements present a problem when one or both students are graduating and are offered jobs that, if taken, would separate them," he said.

"Relationship problems are the most common among visitors to the Counseling Center, Kees said. "Students have difficulties with lovers, roommates, parents and peers," he said, adding that "Often these problems seem un-fathomable until the student is able to talk them out."

The Counseling Center deals with student problems on a broad spectrum. Counseling Center employees, including six psychologists, work with students who have difficulties dealing with relationships, career decisions, eating disorders, adjustment to college life and just about anything else that is troubling them, Kees said.

"The whole purpose of the university is learning," he said. "If something is blocking that learning process our job is to jump right in the middle."

Counseling ranges from one-on-one personal sessions, to group help seminars, to testing and researching career options, Kees said. Counseling sessions are made on an appointment basis and are usually scheduled for a one-hour time block. Emergency counselors are on call every day and can be reached within a minute's notice, Kees said.

"During the first interview, we attempt to identify the problem and develop a treatment plan," he said. "Then we usually see the student on a weekly basis until the issue is resolved."

Group counseling is offered for a variety of problems. Groups are formed for students who have difficulty with social relationships, eating disorders, test anxiety, assertiveness, and a host of other problems.

On the average, counseling sessions meet for two hours each week during an eight to ten week period, Kees said. "The major advantage to group counseling is that students are able to help each other," he said. "When one student finds another with a similar problem, things don't seem quite as bad."

When asked what kinds of problems are discussed during counseling, Kees compared the problems of today's students to those of the 60's. "During the 60's, kids spent a great deal of time rebelling against their parents," he said. "They felt deprived of love because of the materialistic view of the time. There were angry at the older generation and relied on peers for approval and compassion."

He explained that today's biggest problem is the shaky family structure. "As a society, we haven't made the adjustment to the change in the traditional family," he said.

Because finances in the average family are pressed, when parents send their children to college they expect the child to make the experience pay off, he said.

"In the 60s, students could graduate from college, roam around Europe, grow their hair, and conform whenever they wanted to," Kees said. "Today's students must enter the competitive job market as soon as possible."

Kees said that, although the focus of many problems changes from generation to generation, difficulties will always exist. "Personal feelings like fear, doubt, loneliness, depression, anxiety, and indecision invade the learning process," he said. "And like the common cold, these problems are reported by all types of students from the very brilliant to the dull."

Students seek help from UI specialists for difficulties both major and minor

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