

4-18-1973

Arbiter, April 18

Students of Boise State College

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THE BSC ARBITER

The Boise State College Student Newspaper

ISSUE NO. 31

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1973

John Schmitz 'Not qualified for position'

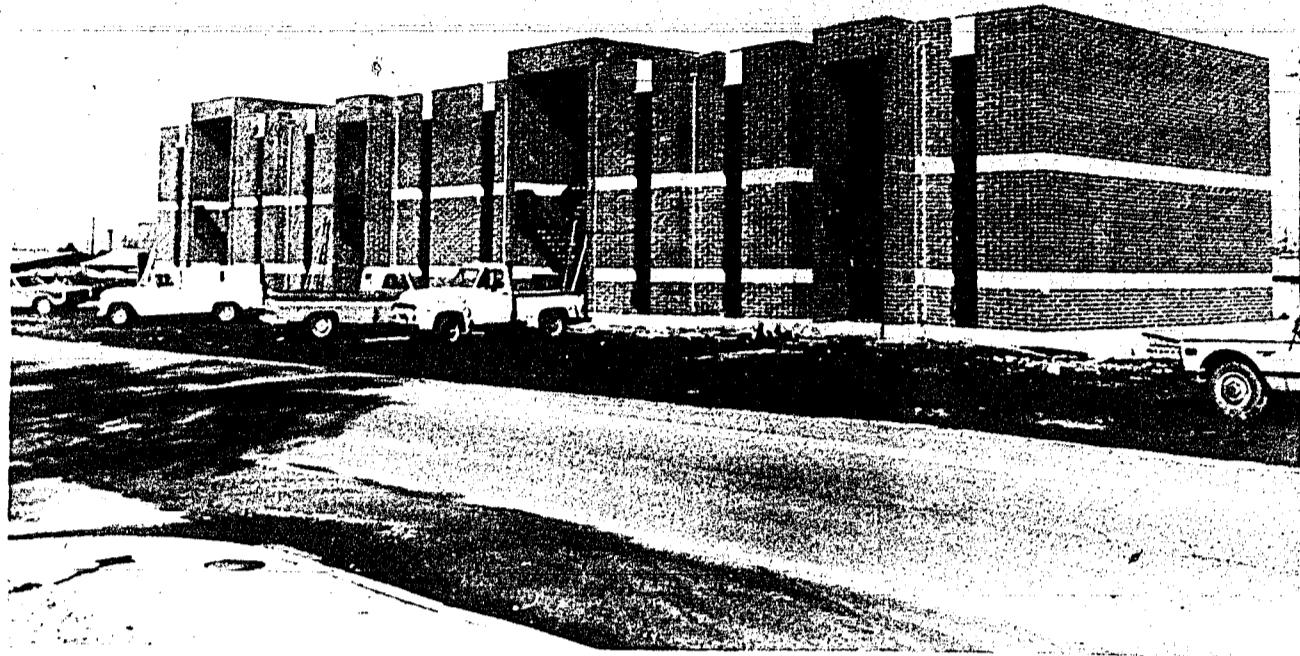
John Schmitz, 1972 candidate for president on the American Independent Party ticket, has been rejected for a teaching position in the Political Science at Boise State College.

According to Dr. Willard Overgaard, Chairman of the BSC Political Science Department, Schmitz listed as his qualifications a Masters Degree in Education and experience as a teacher of Political Science at a California junior college.

Overgaard cited the reason for the rejection was that Schmitz was "not qualified for the position open." A position in the Political Science Department became vacant because of Dr. Wallace Gould's death. Overgaard outlined the necessary qualifications for the position. "We want professionally trained people with concentration in specialized field, within the broad field of political science. We had a large number of applications, from people with Ph.D.s, but many were rejected because they lacked our specific area requirements."

Overgaard rejected the idea that Schmitz was unacceptable because of his political beliefs. "We do not accept or reject anyone on the basis of their political beliefs. Mr. Schmitz's academic preparation simply was not sufficient to fill our requirements," Overgaard said.

The Political Science Department has received 134 applications for the vacant position.



Married students housing available soon

Ninety new married student housing units will be available for occupancy by early this summer. The new apartments, which are being constructed at two locations near the college, will double the number of married students for which the college can provide housing.

The complexes each consist of one and two bedroom apartments which will rent for \$110 and \$134 a month. This price will include all

utilities and free laundromat facilities.

Married student housing has long been a source of inconvenience for BSC students. At times the waiting list for the 87 apartments the college previously offered has contained hundreds of names.

Although the new apartments are smaller than their counterparts in the older College Courts, Housing

Director, Jon Vestal expressed confidence that the apartments would meet the needs of the BSC students. He explained that the new apartments offer enough additional features to compensate for the smaller size.

Anyone who would like more information concerning student housing should stop by the housing office in room 209 of the Administration building.

Students initiate petition for better sounds

A petition for KBBK radio, criticizing the FM station for "appealing to a mass audience whose musical knowledge is limited to the Top 40", is now circulating around campus.

Leslie Cole, who wrote the petition, said that she talked to a representative of KBBK telling him that she and a lot of her friends were disappointed with the station. She was told that the best way to show how they felt would be a petition. The petition asks KBBK to "begin broadcasting a more representative cross-section of the best there is in rock music...Do justice to your FM potential. We don't want to just hear AM in stereo."

The Arbitrator talked with KBBK's operations director Lon Dunn.

Said Dunn: "You must remember this is only our ninth week programming rock, and we started for nothing. With Jerry Rohnert as new music director, we're getting things together. If you listened this past week, in the evenings, I think you would have noticed we are playing more variety of music. We're a long ways from being a Top 40 station, and are going to stay away from that type of

programming."

"People are always complaining, and telling us that Boise is ready for an all progressive, or acid rock station. We are trying to appeal to a mass audience, we have to, because that is how we get sponsors. If the advertisers felt that our programming was too narrow, they'd pull their support and that's it for KBBK. Boise just doesn't have the audience to support a narrow audience station the way that San Francisco or Los Angeles does. So we're trying to please as many of the people as much of the time as we can, within limits. It's not that people aren't ready for the progressive rock, it's just that there are not enough people in the area to support that kind of programming."

Many people just want to hear their kind of music and that's all they want to hear. My advice to those people is to buy the records and listen to the stereo. Radio provides the listener with various artists, to make one aware, and hopefully, enjoy other music."

Petitions may be obtained at the SUB information booth, or by contacting Leslie Cole at 345-4048.

Phil Yerby gets wrist slapped

"SEVEREST OF REPRIMANDS"

Acting in response to alleged violations of the ASBSC election code the first general election the ASBSC Judiciary acquitted Pat Large and Pat Nance of all charges and declared Arbitrator editor Phil Yerby guilty of voting more than once.

In a three-page statement, the Judiciary pointed out that the charges against Large and Nance "consisted solely of hearsay statements, unsubstantiated by any eye witness observations or by supporting circumstantial evidence."

Pat Large had been charged with distributing campaign material within the fifty foot limit established by the election code. Mr. Nance was charged with photographing ballots.

Before being found guilty of the charge against him, Mr. Yerby calmly told the Judiciary hearing that he had voted once in the Liberal Arts Building, once in the CUB, and once in Vo-tec. He explained that he had attempted to vote the second time merely to see if it were possible to vote twice without encountering difficulty. Mr. Yerby stated that it was so easy to vote the second time that he went to the vo-tec building and voted a third time. "At no time did any of the election workers ask for proof of identity or ask if I had voted," Mr. Yerby told the Board.

Because of Mr. Yerby's "misguided" actions the board declared that Mr. Yerby should "receive the severest of reprimands." They continued by stating that any further attempt at the violation of the "laws" prescribed for students should result in Mr. Yerby's dismissal from Boise State.

The complete statement of the Judiciary follows.

This matter arose out of the charges filed challenging the ASBSC elections of March 14 and 15, 1973. In the course of the review of the filed charges by this body concerning the manner in which the said elections were held, it developed that individual charges were presented involving alleged misconduct on the part of Phil Yerby, Pat Large, and Pat Nance. Because of the severity of the allegations against these three and because of the prime importance in reaching a decision concerning the said election without further delay, the hearing of the charges against these three individuals was continued until the 9th day of April, 1973 at 3:00 p.m.

At the April 9 hearing, it developed that the charges alleged against Pat Large and Pat Nance consisted solely of hearsay statements unsubstantiated by any eye witness observations or by supporting circumstantial evidence. It thereupon became the duty of this Judiciary to declare that such allegations were without merit and to dismiss the said charges in their entirety which action this Judiciary at this time formally affirms.

The charges against the other party, Phil Yerby, are another matter. Not only are these charges, to wit, repeated voting in said election, admitted in the formal complaint filed with this Judiciary, but they were also affirmed repeatedly by the said Phil Yerby at and during the course of the hearing on April 9. To further bring the matter into focus, the evidence and

statements made by the said Phil Yerby at the hearing emphasized that further attempts to vote repeatedly were made at the second election held on April 5 and 6, and were accompanied by further statements that such attempts would be made in the future so long as the said Phil Yerby was enrolled in Boise State College.

The defense for these obviously illegal actions seem to consist in the belief that because the said Phil Yerby is a staff member of the Boise State College Student Newspaper, his actions were protected inasmuch as they were designed only to portray the illegality of the first, or, for that matter, any election.

First, it must be pointed out that the actions engaged in by the said Yerby were illegal and in violation of the law. However, beneficial such violation might be conceived to be, the flouting of the law for any purpose is like the repeated drop of water on the stone. It adds to the growing burden of disrespect for the law which has become a major problem in our society.

That the defense is neither logical nor proper is borne out by the fact that such action was not necessary for the said Yerby to obtain his news story and thereby reveal the election for what it was. Nowhere have we ever discovered a case where a newspaper reporter was allowed to violate the law for the purpose of obtaining a story. Yerby would have been fully within his rights to stand in the vicinity of any polling place—particularly those which were left unguarded—and observe the violations of the election law and then write his story based on such observations.

His own participation in illegal acts neither added to his story, nor was it determinative, standing alone, in this Board's decision that the first election was void. When he places himself as a participant in a criminal action he must, like any other wrong-doer, be prepared to accept the punishment that any other lawbreaker would receive for the same act.

We recognize that his defense is based on, at the least, a misconception or, at the worst, an ignorance of the law pertaining to the protections available to newspapermen to protect them in their legal acts. We point out that any ignorance of the law could have been cured by reference to a law library or by a few moment's discussion with knowledgeable people. Yerby availed himself of neither.

Because of the fact that he was misguided in his actions, however, it is the opinion of this Judiciary that the severest penalties be waived. It is our opinion, however, that the said Phil Yerby receive the severest of reprimands and that any further attempt at the violation of the election or any other laws prescribed for the student body carry with it the punishment of dismissal from Boise State College. We, as the ASBSC Judiciary, cannot tolerate a deliberate flaunting of the laws carrying with it, as it does, encouragement to others to also flout the law and the further increase in disrespect for the law—a belief in which is so necessary for a civilized and orderly society.

Marcia Davidson, Chairman

Sen. Frank Church to lecture on 'Constitutional Authority'



United States Senator Frank Church will speak at Boise State Monday, April 23, 1973.

Senator Church, the senior senator from Idaho, will lecture in LA 106 at 10:40 a.m.

Senator Church has most recently been in the news in regards to his special sub-committee hearings into the dealings of multi-national corporations.

Foreign-Relations subcommittee on multi-national corporations has spotlighted the relationship between ITT and the CIA in trying to effect the outcome of the presidential election in Chile.

Senator Church, who has served in Congress during the reign of six presidents, will lecture on the Recovery by Congress of its Constitutional Authority.

The arts are a major and effective weapon in any effort to improve the human condition. For, it is the arts that stimulate and reinforce the human spirit and help us to learn that life really has meaning.

Therefore, any community, or any institution, that believes in and values the richness and diversity of human individuality will provide a variety of opportunities that encourage and stimulate each individual.

And that is really what the arts and involvement with them is all about.

Dr. William Shankweiler, Associate Dean, School of Arts and Sciences

FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS SUPPLEMENT INSIDE

Opinions & Letters

editorial easter-maybe?

A new regime will assume command of the ASBSC very soon. Shanholtz and Flowers will need all the help they can get in the coming year. There are responsible positions open in every area of student government and there should be a slot for everyone interested. Get your applications in now. Visit the ASBSC offices on the second floor of the CUB.

According to a source at the White House Easter will not be cancelled this year. We have no information concerning future years. This same source insists there will be no multiple air strikes on Wounded Knee in the foreseeable future. Sen. Frank Church will speak at Boise State on Monday. This appearance of the senior Senator from Idaho should draw a crowd so those interested in a seat should come early.

Our beautiful spring weather has departed and the rain and cold have caused the re-emergence of the maxis. We can only hope spring will return (for obvious reasons).

Phil Yerby

as honest as possible



The election is history. . . Shanholtz and Flowers won. . . The ASBSC Judiciary heard the various charges against myself and Pat Nance and Pat Large. . . Instead of attempting to ascertain who was at fault for the poorly run election, the Judiciary took the easy way out and sent me "the severest of reprimands". At the hearing on the 9th I told the Judiciary that I felt it was the duty of the newspaper to keep elections on campus as honest as possible. I still feel this way. If the various people who are directly responsible for administering honest elections (this does include the Judiciary) can't or won't live up to their responsibility then the Arbiter (under the present management) will continue to expose the fraud and corruption wherever and whenever we find it.

It is common knowledge that Dwayne Flowers won both elections by almost the same number of votes. The final figures show a 2 vote difference between the first count of the election (before the recount showing Henscheid winning by 4 votes) and the count from the second election. The only difference between the two elections was the matter in which they were run and the way the votes were counted.

It would seem to me that the Judiciary could reason out (like the majority of the students on this campus already have) that the first election was crooked. It also seems to me that the Judiciary is charged with the responsibility of administering justice and doing everything possible to insure equal rights under the law.

I do not think they fulfilled their duties by sending me a reprimand for my part in exposing a crooked election. The primary was crooked and the various individual student leaders charged with the responsibility of student government chose to ignore the crookedness due to a lack of formal written complaints.

I have neither the time nor patience to lecture the ASBSC government on its responsibilities but I will say their tactics regarding formal charges reminds a lot of us of the tactics of the Federal government at the present time regarding the American Indians and also the Southern politicians and their tactics regarding the Negroes in the South for one hundred years after the civil war. In all three cases the people in control chose (and in one case, the Indians, still do) to ignore injustice and corruption.

It was very clear to me and others concerned that the only way to rectify a rotten situation was to prove beyond a doubt that corruption was rampant. I did that by publishing in the paper that I voted several times. I am not sure if my voting more than once offended the Judiciary or my publishing of the fact did it. If the occasion arises again (another election) I intend to do all I can to insure it be honest. If I can vote more than once I intend to do it and then write about it. I accept the reprimand.

It would be a whole helluva lot easier to accept if the Judiciary had made any effort at all to determine why the election was rigged and who did the rigging and then take the appropriate action.

CAUSE OF THE WEEK

You oughtn't a done that

Denver, Colorado (CPS)—A resolution to declare Jane Fonda "persona non grata" from the state of Colorado was defeated in the Colorado House of Representatives April 4.

The resolution introduced by Rep. E.E. Hayes would have declared Fonda unwelcome in the state until she publicly apologized for calling recently released American POWs "liars."

Hayes said Fonda had "called for the victory of the Viet Cong," urged American servicemen in France to desert, encouraged draft card burning, "applauded wildcat strikes in the military," and broadcast propaganda on Radio Hanoi. He cited a recent statement of Fonda's labeling POWs who reported being tortured "liars" and said it was a "vengeful attack on the resolution" was proposed by Rep. Arie Taylor which would also condemn actor John Wayne, who, she said, had made racist remarks about black, brown, and poor people. Taylor's amendment would have excluded Wayne from the state until he was "by an act of God struck either black, brown or poor."

Several representatives maintained that the legislature had no business trying to abridge the right of dissent or freedom of speech, even though the lawmakers might not agree with the dissenters.

Rep. Richard Lamm claimed that the resolution would give Fonda a "Helluva publicity shot."

"Every slut and slattern on the New Left will come along and want to be banned by the State of Colorado," Lamm said.

Another representative described Fonda as a "foul-mouthed, offensive little Vassar dropout."

The resolution was defeated 46-15.

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Secretary: Yvonne Richards

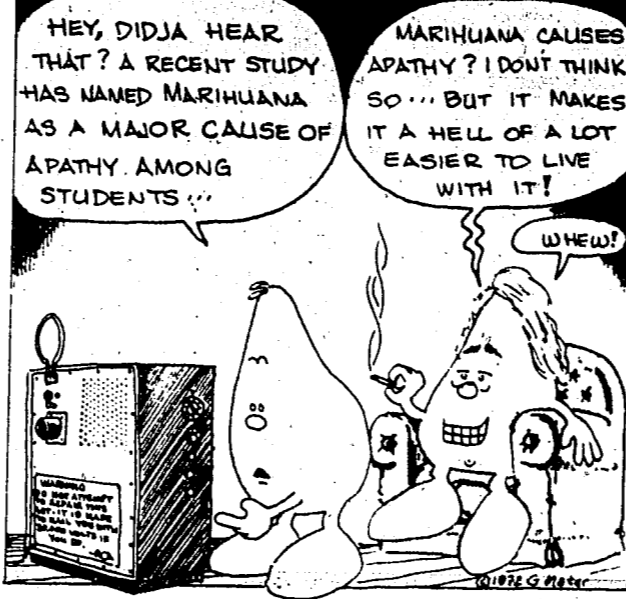
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an individual decision

Dear Editor:

There has been a great deal of furor created by not enough, or the wrong kind of information in relation to the action taken by the Student Senate at Boise State College. Many of the statements which have been released in regard to the Senate's move have been misleading, to say the least.

As a result of a request by a student to have included in the insurance program some kind of abortion protection, the Student Senate chose from two alternatives. One alternative, which was presented by the Puritan Life Insurance Company, would involve an increase of student fees for every student by \$2.50 to cover abortions and vasectomies.

The second alternative, and the one which the Student Senate eventually endorsed, would allow those students who desired to avail themselves of OPTIONAL abortion insurance protection to do so.

This was in no way intended to act as an endorsement of abortion; nor was it intended to enforce the morals on one group or another. The Senate merely provided an avenue, and in my opinion a rather restrictive one, for those individuals

who find no objection to abortion.

The information that has been disseminated, through whatever media, in my opinion, has missed the most fundamental point of the discussion with which the Senate concerned itself; that being the enforcement of any one person's set of morals, and the consequences of those morals on other people. No one seemed to mention that a very small part of the debate centered around the moral issue. Very few people seemed to mention that the primary DEBATE involved the propriety of taxing every student for the consequences of one person's decision. The Senate HAS NOT endorsed abortion. It has not forced the students of Boise State College who oppose abortions to pay for someone else's abortion. The Senate is not ignoring those students who find the very thought of abortion repugnant. The action of the Senate merely strengthens the principle of allowing each individual to make his own decisions and accept for himself the consequences of those decisions.

Sincerely,
Henry Henscheid
Chairman of the ASBSC Senate

in all fairness

To the Editor:

A statement made recently by ASBSC president-elect Doug Shanholtz, to the effect that "if I had my way, it wouldn't be Wounded Knee, it would be Broken Knee," was printed in the Arbiter, and has caused Mr. Shanholtz a great deal of concern. As the individual who overheard that remark, though not the individual responsible for its publication, I feel it is only fair for me to point out that the remark was made among a group of friends having coffee in the Snack Bar, and, as Mr. Shanholtz has since pointed out, was said

"in jest."

Mr. Shanholtz feels that the publication of such a statement at the beginning of his term of office might hamper his relations with students of other ethnic and racial backgrounds than his, and has indicated his willingness to "be fair" and work with all students at BSC. So I urge all of those students who might have been put off by Doug's remark to discuss any questions or concerns pertaining to this or any other matter you may have as a student.

Katrina Brown

MCC educational goals

To the Editor:

In regard to the Minority Cultural Center, I would like to give a little background information as to the what, why, when and where we are hoping to achieve from this meeting. I would like to say I have been given the job of Student Assistant for Minority Affairs. One of my responsibilities is to inform faculty and staff of the needs of minority students. In performing my duties, I have set down as number one priority the establishment of a black cultural center.

This Center will not only serve black students, but also Boise State College and members of the community. It will also serve other minority groups striving to reach educational goals.

The Cultural Center will provide a program of academic, cultural, philanthropic, social, and recreational services. By this we mean to give students and any other interested group, both black and white, an awareness of the contributions that blacks have made to world history and progress. Also, try to give a better understanding of the racial situation, hairstyles, clothes, handshakes and of various movement organizations such as Black Panthers, Muslims and others. I would like to feel that by teaching about blacks, we can create an area of greater understanding. I might also add a line of division made up primarily of ignorance and a lack of understanding, is a definite barrier that Boise State College and all across the country are facing. To deny that there is a problem is the myth that has too often been accepted at Boise State College or, if accepted, the seriousness of the problem has been undermined. I do think we have a problem when from the year 1968 to the present only thirty black students have had scholarships to enter our

athletic program and only eight have attended on academic scholarship. Other institutions, from United States Military to educational institutions, including Idaho State University and the University of Idaho, are making some headway with their minority programs.

In many cases and for various reasons, black students do not receive the degree for which he and every student comes to college. At Boise State College, three have graduated under athletic scholarships and four are presently enrolled. The black student also discovers that Boise State and the surrounding community have not taken any affirmative action to relate to the problems of coming from one environment and entering a completely different one. We believe the Cultural Center will be helpful to all Boise State Students, especially the Black students in the

1. Establishing our own self-help tutoring service.
2. Better recruiting of Black students.
3. Unity between Black students and the Community.
4. Bridge student communication at Boise State College.
5. Promote racial harmony.
6. Incorporate Black culture into the curriculum.

So, we must somehow provide an organizational structure to serve the interest of the black students in order to reconcile the conflict of environments. We should do this not because everyone else is doing it, but because over the years it has proven to be a worthwhile and beneficial

don maclean

'you've got the wrong man'



WASHINGTON.—I was just wondering what I'd do if I were kidnapped and held as a hostage by one of these groups that might demand \$14 million and the pardon of Sirhan Sirhan for my release.

Would I be as calm about it as some diplomats have been? Would I sit quietly and await developments, assured that sooner or later the FBI would burst the door down and save me? Or would I, as I have many times in the past, simply panic and lash out in all directions with whatever heavy instrument came to hand?

My usual reaction to any crisis that endangers my tender body is to start talking fast while I desperately look around for a weapon. I was talking about this sort of thing to my friend in the diplomatic corps the other day and he counseled against violence.

"The only course," he said, "is to outwit them, or outsit them. If you are calm, the kidnapers eventually will panic themselves, as the forces of society close in and surround the joint. Finally, they will be asking you to help save them."

But could I outwit my kidnapers? I can't even outwit the service manager at my local garage. Still, it would be worth a try. I think that the first thing I'd say once they'd grabbed me (presumably as I left the house for work, that's the way it's always done) is this:

"Ha, Ha, the joke's on you. You've got the wrong man. If it's Don Maclean you want, he lives in the House next door."

If they fell for that, I would, of course, do everything in my power to see that my

neighbor eventually was freed from their evil clutches. Or, if that failed, I would at least try to do something thoughtful for his widow. I'm not completely without conscience, you know.

My next ploy, if they would not accept my neighbor in lieu of myself would be to point out that regardless of how important I might be to President Nixon, it is highly unlikely that he would okay the outlay of any vast sum, or move to spring any desperate criminal just to save me.

However, I would be happy to suggest alternative choices the kidnapers might make. They could have my address book. If that didn't work then I would pretend to be uncaring about having been kidnapped, since I only have a few days to live, anyway. They would ask why, and I would tell them that while covering a story at a hospital, I had contracted bubonic plague and that there was nothing doctors could do to save me, or anyone I came into contact with, for that matter.

That might make them toss me out of the car right there and then. My next ruse might be to tell them that I was wanted in seven states for murder, under my real name, and that because I'd recently been exposed, I was on my way that very next morning to give myself up. However, I would say, the kidnapers might have saved me. I would offer them money to get me to Cuba or Algeria.

I'm sure none of those ideas would be successful, but trying them might give me time to find something more persuasive, like a firearm. Yes, yes, in these situations, Walter Mitty has nothing on me.

bill white

price controls with teeth



WASHINGTON.—Not merely the Nixon Administration itself, but also the deeper dogma of old-fashioned conservatism, is now beleaguered by angry housewives, organized labor and the Democratic Congress with demands for price controls "with teeth in them."

The President and his principal associates are clinging grimly to the classic notion that a free-market contest between supply and demand will at length put down inflation. Their critics point to a series of gloomy indicators, including a huge rise in wholesale prices, to charge that the traditional economics of the past will not work in all the realities of the present.

It is probable that both sides are a little wrong in economic terms. In viewing controls as likely to produce nothing less than "catastrophe," in the words of Treasury Secretary George Schultz, the Administration is surely speaking in excessive tones. After all, the country has more than once survived a controlled economy without lasting harm.

The President's Democratic critics, for their part, are surely oversimplifying that if only Mr. Nixon would just roll back prices and put the government in full charge all would be well.

Where the Nixon people omit to mention that controls in the past have not in fact produced that true "regimentation" which they so fear, the Democrats are doing some glossing over of their own. They seem to have forgotten that Federal price management can lead to black markets and to vast bureaucracies, as it has.

All this, in short, is a long way of saying that abstract truth in this controversy is indeed a moving target. The problem here simply has no good solution. Ultimately, the choice will have to be made between undesirable alternatives to find the one that in all the circumstances is the less undesirable of the two.

investment.

In the past two years Boise State College has applied for grants of money through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare of the Federal Government. To this date we have not been successful for a number of reasons. After talking to the representatives of the HEW program, I feel it safe to conclude the main reason is the lack of an affirmative action minority program. We are convinced that if positive steps are taken to begin such a program, and the program conducted shows a solid, constructive beginning, financial aid from the Federal Government would favorably be considered by HEW.

The question we should answer now is, "What would be an appropriate beginning?" In answering this question I must first say, that we have appropriated an ideal location for the Cultural Center at 1005 Euclid Avenue here in Boise. We feel this building to be ideal because of its location, size and accommodation capacity. This facility would cost \$250.00 per month or \$3,000.00 per year—utilities approximately \$500.00 per year.

Finally, however, there is not really any such confusion and complexity. The simple fact is that unless inflation can be curbed by the Fed, soon notwithstanding that this nation is already far better off than most others—the President will be required to go to real controls.

Back in the winter when everybody in the Administration was flitting applying the lone word "never" to the limited question of whether there would be a price freeze or not, this columnist predicted that "never" would become "now" before the arrival of summer.

Well, "now" has already come. And the same irresistible forces that brought this cooling off, being will bring more and more controls, barring the highly unlikely eventuality soon of some self cure in the price situation.

For, when you come right down to it, the issue here is, not whether the country would be better off in the long pull to sweat it out with a free economy. Perhaps it would be, at that. The issue instead is whether the people will stand for this naive approach and, more specifically, whether Mr. Nixon will dare commit the Republican party to it to the end.

That party was gravely and very nearly fatally wounded some 40 years ago by a world-wide depression that in the public mind became indelible, if unfairly, associated with the name of a contemporary Republican President called Herbert Hoover.

Richard Nixon is not going to open the G.O.P. to another such trauma, when all is said and done, even if at last he has to accept price controls. When the Vietnam war became literally and simply unbearable domestically he ended it, not ideally but on the best terms to be had in the circumstances. If inflation becomes as unbearable in an equally literal sense he will end that, too, again on the best terms available in the circumstances.

The incorporation of Black Cultural Center into a basic study program and all other educational programs will be handled by representatives of the Black Student Union and volunteer staff or faculty of Boise State College.

The responsibility of black leadership weighs on the shoulders of young black Americans in our colleges and universities throughout the nation. As of today, we as black students, are committed to solving the problems of our own people, but have no means of obtaining these vital resources. For this reason we solicit your active support in this endeavor.

If you have any additional or different ideas, or if you have any questions regarding the points raised above, do not hesitate to make them known at the proposal meeting.

Respectfully,
Bliff Barnes
Student Assistant
for Minority Affairs

FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH STUDENT SENATE OKS ABORTION INSURANCE

Another packed gallery was on hand for the Senate meeting of Tuesday, April 10, including representatives from Planned Parenthood and the Catholic Center. Their interest was in the abortion policy which was added as an option to the student health policy for next year. The extra premium would cost \$100 and would cover abortion expenses up to \$200. The senate chose this over an alternative plan that would cover all students at an extra cost of \$1.50 per student per semester. Mike Campbell, a student representing the Newman Catholic Center spoke in opposition to both policies on personal moral grounds, saying that they, as Catholics, could not support a policy that would have them paying for something they do not believe in. George Gress, from Planned Parenthood, objected on the grounds of moral discrimination. He said that the recent Supreme Court decision liberalizing abortion laws makes abortions nothing more than a medical operation and should be treated as such.

In other action, Jon Rand, chairman of the Election Board, asked for an additional \$45 to pay those people who volunteered to work on making the election a success. In the discussion of whether or not the Administrative Budget had enough money to cover Rand's request, they somehow got to talking about President Drechsel's

expenses, at which time Tom quietly and quickly disappeared. The Senate allocated the money for the election salaries and later froze the Administrative Budget until they receive an explanation from Drechsel as to why and with whom he has been going to lunch at the expenses of the students. Copies of a requisition were passed out to the Senate revealing that Drechsel had been having "meals for two" at Victor's and Little John Prisella's, at the cost of the students. When asked about this later, Drechsel said that he has taken his secretary to lunch occasionally. He also said, "No one told me what I can and cannot do with that money."

Terry Francis reported to the Senate concerning beer on campus. He and Dave Green went to Moscow two weeks ago to present a resolution to the State Board of Education that would permit each school to establish their own rules regarding beer on campus. The policy, endorsed by all four state colleges, was put into a committee to investigate the possible impact beer would have on the schools. In previous studies where beer is permitted on campus, results have shown that there are no adverse effects. The issue is expected to return to the State Board in June.

The Senate approved three new campus organizations, the BSC Marijuana Association, Movimiento Estudiantil Chicano de Aztlan (MECHA), and the BSC

Chess Club. "The Marijuana Association is committed to the naturalization of marijuana," said Geary Betchan, coordinator for the club. MECHA is the initials of the student Chicano movement, whose goals are "to promote student awareness of Chicano students and their needs, Chicano recruiting by Boise State, bi-lingual classes, and Chicano education," according to Bill Romero.

The student Senate also endorsed a resolution by the Faculty Senate that would remove provisions from the Student Bulletin for waiving a prerequisite and credit for prerequisite not taken. This would mean that students would not longer be able to challenge prerequisite courses for the higher level courses and receive credit for the classes that were not taken. Some reasons for this action are that the students aren't using these options, and that they could accomplish the same results by challenging.

Finally, a resolution calling for the Food Service to adopt a policy to serve two meatless meals per week was defeated. The purpose of the resolution was to recognize the continuing meat boycott. Chairman Henscheid, the only Senate member who lives in the dorm, said that it's not the senate's business to decide what the Food Service will prepare, as they have neither paid for a meal ticket nor eat the food served.

OPEN HOUSE

An Open House will be held at the Minority Culture Center at 1005 Euclid Avenue from 3:30 until 9 p.m. on April 20, 1973. Dwayne Flowers, MCC representative, said that during the course of the evening "an exchange of cultures and ideas through group interaction and dialogue" is planned. Refreshments will be served and all interested persons are welcome to attend. Students from various racial and ethnic minorities, who run the house for the benefit of other college students as well as themselves, have issued this invitation: "Come one, come all, get to know us for a more rewarding college life."

Dwayne Flowers
385-3911
Chaffee Hall, B106

BSC Marijuana Association receives recognition

Approval by the Student Senate Tuesday marked the final step in the establishment of the Boise State College Marijuana Association. The Association, whose purpose is to "normalize the concept of marijuana," will begin operations in the latter part of April.

The difficulties encountered by other students who attempted to start a similar organization was cited as the original reason for the forming of the Boise State College Marijuana Association. Once the idea began taking shape, the organizers became "seriously interested in the potential" of the organization. Association coordinator, Gary Betchan, explained that the association "began almost as an experiment and kept snowballing."

The immediate plans of the association

call for the distribution of information relating to the legalization of marijuana. One example of the type of information the association will be distributing is the report of the President's commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse. The commission spent a year examining the legal and medical implications of marijuana usage, "only to have their findings brushed aside by President Nixon," according to Mr. Betchan.

The organizers of the association feel the repeal of prohibitive marijuana laws is only a matter of time, and they point out that the Oregon legislature recently passed a bill establishing an experimental program based on lenient marijuana penalties. Ann Arbor, Michigan, is also reported to have had very good results with a system of very lenient marijuana penalties.

YOUTH-NARC Conference to be held at BSC

The YOUTH-NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR RETARDED CHILDREN (YOUTH-NARC) will hold its seventh annual conference August 15-19 at Boise State College announced Scott Woll, Conference Chairman.

This is the first time in the history of the national organization that the annual meeting has been held in the Northwest. It will involve some 500 to 700 teenagers and young adults from the United States and Canada.

The theme of the conference is centered around the concept of normalization through direct service. Workshops will be

based around what teenagers can do WITH the retarded rather than FOR the retarded.

In the past, workshops have dealt with such theories as prevention and causes. This year workshops will take an attitude of acceptance and dwell on the needs of the retarded. Workshops will include the latest facts and ideas on motor perception, outdoor recreation, swimming, dance, music, and much more, all focused around bettering the world of retarded people.

YOUTH-NARC is the national unit of a nation wide movement to aid the retarded. Idaho has a chapter of YOUTH-NARC called "TORCH" or Teens Organization for

Retarded Children. There are about 20 chapters of TORCH with approximately 500 teenagers participating at local levels. At the local level many TORCH groups run summer recreation programs, camping programs and home visit systems. At present most of the groups are involved in training their retarded friends for Special Olympics, coming up in April and May.

For information concerning the National Conference, the nearest TORCH organization, or starting your own group, contact: Scott Woll, 6902 Northview Street, Boise OR TORCH, Box 2554, Boise, Idaho 83701.

BSC PLANS WONDERFUL WEDNESDAYS

By Katrina Brown

A variety of recreational activities will be available to students attending the summer sessions at BSC. These include a series of special on-campus activities, use of the college's recreational facilities and equipment, and activities sponsored by the College Union.

The on-campus program will include a series of weekly events, scheduled on Wednesdays, in which students, faculty and their families are urged to participate. Picnics and barbecues, swimming and diving competition, golf and bowling tournaments, as well as softball matches, comprise the list of special activities. Planners indicate that it will be necessary to charge a nominal fee for some events. Those wishing to participate in the special Wednesday activities should sign up at any of the following locations: Administration Building, Room 105; College Union Building, Games Room, Gymnasium, Physical Education Office, Room 109.

The school's large physical education and recreation complex may be used by students and their families at their convenience. The facilities include the auxiliary and main gymnasiums, the tennis courts, playing fields and swimming pool.

Equipment will be provided for students who do not have their own, and may be obtained by presenting a BSC identification card to the person in charge of the facilities. Such items as tennis rackets and balls, softball, bats and mitts, weight lifting equipment, field hockey sticks and balls, paddle balls and rackets, and also footballs, soccer balls, volleyballs, and basketballs.

The weight room is open to all students, male and female. The times available for students and faculty will be posted outside the Weight Room. The swimming pool will also be available during posted hours for individual and family recreational swimming. Towels and lockers are provided for registered summer school students.

The College Union Game Room will be open during the summer for bowling, football, pool, and billiards on a posted hour basis. The Department of Outdoor Recreation, located in the College Union Building, has equipment for check-out and rental. This includes bicycles—men's and women's and tandems; camping equipment—tents, sleeping bags and backpacks; badminton sets; bats and mitts; tennis rackets; and croquet sets. Information regarding rental costs can be secured at the information desk in the Game Room.

For further information, contact the office of Extended Day and Summer Sessions Program, Room 105, Administration Building, or call 385-1209.

campus news

CAMPUS NEWS

Helen R. Johnson elected WBEA secretary



HELEN R. JOHNSON

Helen R. Johnson, associate professor of office administration at Boise State College was elected secretary of the 3,000 member Western Business Education Association in Portland last week. Mrs. Johnson has taught at Boise State since 1955. Prior to her election she has served as Idaho Delegate Member Chairman, Nominating Committee Member and Legislative Chairman for Idaho, all in the WBEA. Additionally, she has served as secretary of the Idaho Business Education Association. She has authored a secretaries hand

book for Boise State as well as a shorthand homework book. She is also author of the State Insurance Fund Office Handbook.

Also attending last week's WBEA meeting were Dr. Robert C. Cornwell, BSC professor of business education and administration; Dr. Diston K. Scudder, BSC professor of general business; Susan Brender, BSC assistant professor of business education and office administration; and Dr. Marvin Clark, chairman of the Department of Office Administration, Boise State School of Business.

Placement Services—a key to the future

Most students attending BSC are in one way or another working toward a place in one of hundreds of possible careers. Of all the seniors graduating this year, a good portion of them have made changes in their plans during their years at BSC. Questions about the job market, careers, or about how to find a job after graduating can be discussed and answered at the BSC Placement Services in the Administration Building.

Placement Service is a young department at BSC, but has been growing at a fast rate. The number of students using the service has increased from 156 in the school year 68-69, to more than 1000 this year. Much of this growth is due to Richard Rapp, who came to the department in 1970. Mr. Rapp has been very successful at encouraging an increasing number of businesses, government agencies, and school districts to recruit graduating students at BSC. During the school year 68-69 businesses and agencies, and 32 school districts recruited at BSC. Last year the number of businesses and agencies recruiting here increased to 46, but the number of school districts decreased to 7. This year the number of businesses and agencies recruiting here will be increased again.

The fact that the number of school districts recruiting on campus has decreased markedly is do to an overload of teachers jamming the market in 1971. But the markets for all types of jobs vary from

year to year. Mr. Rapp is trying to keep track of these changes so that he will be better able to help students choose a career. It might be a good idea for the undergraduate who hasn't set his vocational goals to stop in and talk to Mr. Rapp, and let him help you find a career which you can work toward.

Placement Services has a number of services designed for the graduating student and alumnus. The first of these is the maintenance of a reference file. The reference file is a collection of vocationally significant data about the student which can be invaluable in seeking employment now and in the future. The files are permanent, and may be used later when changing jobs. It is important to set up a reference file while you are still attending BSC. This is a time when professors know you best and will be most effective as references. Mr. Rapp suggests to all the graduating students, that if you have not placed a file with the Placement Services, you should do so before the semester ends.

Another of the services is the usage of the collection of directories and resource materials that can help students to decide on a career. Mr. Rapp can explain the use of the information in the material, and will gladly discuss with any student the certain problems in different careers, and will present alternatives for examination.

Most important to many graduating students and alumni is the help in finding employment that the department offers.

Mr. Rapp has material to help students with interviews and the sending of resumes. He also arranges for interviews with many businesses and agencies throughout the year. The success of the graduates has been good. Of the 428 students registered with Placement Services who graduated in December 1971 and May and August 1972, 60.5% found employment, 10.3% reported to have made other plans (military, Peace Corps, not work, graduate school), 21.3%

did not respond and only 7.9% were still seeking employment. The Placement Services also filled over 2000 part time jobs last year.

The services at Placement Services are at no cost to the student or alumnus. Mr. Rapp is eager to help you with your particular vocation problem, so if you're one of the many students without direction, or a graduating student without a definite career in mind, the BSC Placement Services is a place worth checking out.

The Library will be closed Easter, April 22.

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Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation

Academic achievement and leadership plus, nets Scholarships for ten BSC Students

Ten Boise State students have been awarded scholarships from the Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation for the 1973-74 school year. Recipients were chosen on their academic achievement and leadership record. Awards from the Foundation have been given annually at Boise State for many years. The Foundation was established by Linda Moore Cunningham, daughter of the founder of the Idaho First National Bank.

The ten scholarship winners are: Janice Jo Alder, 19, 1643 Locust Street, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Ashman, 5 Maple Grove Blvd., Boise.

Janice is the wife of Gregory Alder and is a sophomore at Boise State majoring in mathematics. She graduated from Baran High School where she was a member of National Honor Society. Janice has earned above a 3.00 cumulative grade point average while at BSC. Judith Al-Sarraf, 20, Star is a senior at Boise State majoring in elementary education. Her parents are Mr. and Mrs. Donald Deores of Star. Judith has earned above a 3.00 cumulative GPA at Boise State. Rick Bryner, 21, 448 South Center, is now a senior at Boise State and is carrying a cumulative grade point average above

3.00. Rick is the son of Mrs. Elaine Boyes. He graduated from Baran High School and is now completing his degree in psychology at BSC. Christine Chadez, 20, is the daughter of Mrs. Pete Uberuaga, Marsing. She graduated from Marsing High School and will receive an associate degree in fashion merchandising this spring from BSC. During her high school years, Chris was a member of her high school band and drill team and has earned above a 3.00 cumulative GPA while attending Boise State. Ronald Fisher, 19, resides with parents Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fisher, Ernest, Ha-

graduated from Emmett High School and is now a second semester freshman at Boise State where he earned above a 3.00 GPA during the fall semester. Ron is a vocational technical student majoring in electronics technology. Stephen K. Hill, 14, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hill, 4938 Alameda and is a freshman at Boise State majoring in mathematics. Stephen graduated from Clifton High School and earned above a 3.00 cumulative grade point average at Boise State. Agnes Meyer, 24, is the daughter of Mrs. Ronda Cook, 4911 Shirley Street, Newkirk sophomore. Agnes plans to teach high

school English. She is a first semester freshman at Boise State and transferred from the College of Idaho where she was a member of the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society and the Phi Chi Theta Honor Society. Agnes has earned a cumulative grade point average above 3.00. Carol Lee Hutchins, 20, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, 2011 11th Street, Driggs. Carol is a sophomore at Boise State majoring in mathematics with a minor in psychology. She has earned a cumulative grade point average above 3.00 while attending Boise State.

Maria A. Williams, 20, is a sophomore at Boise State majoring in psychology. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, 4911 Shirley Street, Newkirk. Maria has earned a cumulative grade point average above 3.00 while attending Boise State. Judith Al-Sarraf, 20, is a senior at Boise State majoring in elementary education. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Donald Deores of Star. Judith has earned above a 3.00 cumulative grade point average while attending Boise State.

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Edited by John Henrik Clarke American Century Series Hill and Wang Publishers

TELL IT LIKE IT IS ON BEING CRAZY

BY WEB DuBois

Introduction: Since most white people look upon all minorities as being stupid, crazy, dumb, ignorant and etc., read this and then tell me who is really the crazy one.

H. ROSEANN JONES

It was one o'clock and I was hungry. I walked into a restaurant, sat myself, and reached for the menu. My table companion was a white man. "What do you want to eat?" he asked me. "I don't know," I said. "What do you want to eat?" he asked me. "I don't know," I said. "What do you want to eat?" he asked me. "I don't know," I said. "What do you want to eat?" he asked me. "I don't know," I said. "What do you want to eat?" he asked me. "I don't know," I said.

"Order," said the lady. "This is a white hotel," he said. "I looked around. Such a color scheme requires a great deal of cleaning," I said, but I don't know that I object. "What do you want?" Rest, I said. "This is a white hotel," he said. "I looked around. Such a color scheme requires a great deal of cleaning," I said, but I don't know that I object. "What do you want?" Rest, I said. "This is a white hotel," he said. "I looked around. Such a color scheme requires a great deal of cleaning," I said, but I don't know that I object. "What do you want?" Rest, I said.

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NOTICE: ASBSC student government positions are now being filled. Qualified persons who are concerned about the efficient functioning student government are urged to get involved. The best way to do this is to apply for a position on such things as the Scholarship Committee, the Curriculum Committee, the Student Union Board of Governors, the Student Policy Board, the College Union Program Board, and the Traffic Court. Approximately

eight other positions are also open. Applications may be obtained in the ASBSC offices on the second floor of the College Union building. Doug Shanholtz, ASBSC president-elect, is urging students to apply because "This is your student government, paid for by the students." His main priority is getting people to fill the positions, who are willing to stay ALL year, that he can work with.



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TRAP THE CHILD

The game is called "trap the child." It is played by judges, social workers, and corrections officials in courtrooms, in bureaucratic mazes and in prison cells. It is known officially as the juvenile-court system, and yearly it mangles the lives of thousands of our children.

For an outsider, the first glimpse of a fellow human being caged in solitary confinement in a six-by-ten-foot cell—prisoners call it "the hole"—is a harrowing one. But when the caged one is a child, the sight will trouble sleep that night, and for many nights thereafter.

Last August, at the Illinois Industrial School for Boys at

Sheridan, I counted 26 boys, some as young as 15, who had been locked in the hole from five days to two months. One was Carman Tate, a slim, fine-featured boy of 17 whose dark-tan coloring reflected his black Latin origins. Some deep, inner cry of protest so filled the boy's eyes with pain that one wanted to look at him.

Carman had already spent three of his adolescent years locked away from mother, friends, and school when I first saw him. What crime had he committed while outside home known to the criminal code. The charge that set him on the path to this maximum-security prison was "running away from home for two days." His story reveals how the juvenile-court system traps and mangles children in the name of saving them.

The "saving" of Carman Tate began when he was 13. In the ghetto neighborhood that bordered the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., some drugs were set aside in a school in Carman's neighborhood. Carman, along with thousands of others, was mulling around the streets that night, was picked up and charged with arson. Since children 15 and under are held in the local detention center awaiting disposition of their case. Then, as it turned out, the case was dismissed for lack of evidence. But Carman faced a still more difficult charge: his parents' word that he had run out late was "beyond their control."

Actually, as a court investigator and a reporter reported, it was Carman's parents who were beyond control. When Carman was nine, a stepfather had entered his life—a Chicago policeman, quiet in size and quick with his fists. To make a man of young Carman, he would send him to a day school, where he met out of his wits, then "pull easy" at the youngster's terror. The stepfather also had a store and made Carman work long after-school hours, without pay or allowance. When the boy rebelled, the stepfather beat him. When Carman's mother interceded, he beat her, too.

At the time of the stepfather's arrival, Carman was an average student, attending school regularly. Soon, however, he became listless in class and, because of the long hours in the store, sometimes fell asleep. He had to repeat the fifth grade, then, when Carman was 13, he stayed away from school for 25 days. The reason, his mother told a social worker, was the Carman had to lobby at for his sisters while his mother worked. But to the school, he was a habitual truant.

All this was spread before the juvenile-court judge after the arson charge had been dismissed, plus the psychiatrist's advice that Carman's parents, as well as Carman, get counseling. But juvenile courts are not in business to save adults. Only Carman got the treatment—a year on probation. Having become a ward of the court, he was ordered to obey his parents, observe a curfew and attend school regularly—or else. Since Carman's probation did nothing about his difficulty with his stepfather, the "or else" descended within four months. Carman was adjudged a delinquent for violating a probation and turned over to the Illinois Youth Commission.

Prior to assigning Carman to one of the state's 18 juvenile detention centers, the commission tested him at a "diagnostic center." Here a social worker strongly recommended "family counseling." Carman's place, obviously, was in his home.

But Carman didn't go home. Somewhere out there in the corrections bureaucracy, some paper-shuffler had pinned crimes on the boy that he had never committed: unlawful possession of narcotics, and setting fire to a school. Carman had never been accused of a narcotics charge; the arson complaint had been dismissed. Yet the final diagnostic-staff decision concluded: "Because of his possible anarchist tendencies," the boy had to be put away in a secure setting. He was bundled off in a prison van to the state training school for boys at St. Charles, the second-most severe juvenile-detention facility in Illinois.



It took eight leisurely months for the child savers at St. Charles to discover that Carman merited parole. But less than two weeks after his release, Carman was back on a parole-violation charge. He was defiant, his parents had told the parole officer, true. Ordered out of the house by his stepfather, Carman had cried to his mother, "I can't be with you, I might as well be locked up!"

Sent again to the diagnostic center at St. Charles, Carman learned that his stepfather had died, since a happy home now awaited him, reason screamed: SEND THIS BOY HOME! Instead, he was taken to the training school for boys at Sheridan, the maximum-security institution where I met him. It was a routine department matter: no judge, lawyer or parent was advised. During his first year at Sheridan, Carman spent a total of 82 days, 1968 hours in solitary. Once (eight days) was for threats; the slightly built 15-year-old to let a guard, another time (14 days) for disrespect to an outsider and refusing an order. When he was not in solitary, he lived with some of the most desperate young boys in the state.

As the months passed with no word about parole, Carman descended into bitterness. He came to feel that only a black revolution against an oppressive white establishment could free him. So, in the spring of 1971, Carman joined other inmates in a "black revolution" riot aimed at calling attention to their plight.

The spark was the authorities' use of a powerful tranquilizer, Thorazine, injected to immobilize misbehavers. A psychiatrist later testified at an inquiry into Sheridan that "Thorazine is a dangerous drug which should be used only as part of a program of psychiatric therapy." Yet Sheridan's part-time psychiatrist was not consulted about the drug's use. Nor did the prison's part-time doctor always examine the injected boy. The result was that one asthmatic inmate, 19-year-old Anthony Jones, subjected to a heavy daily dose for four consecutive days, died by strangulation.

Because Jones was a leader of the Black Power organization inside Sheridan, inmates looked on his death as calculated murder. During the riot that subsequently broke out, inmates knifed one guard to death. Later another guard was seriously beaten, and Carman was accused in this incident. Since this was a serious charge, Carman, now 16, was taken before an adult criminal court and indicted for aggravated battery—which carries a one-to-ten-year sentence in Illinois. Last October, Carman's lawyers were planning to plead the boy guilty to the charge, in return for a specific sentence in an adult penitentiary which—with time off for good behavior—could free Carman within a year. In the mad world of juvenile correction, then, Carman could extricate himself from the juvenile-court trap by "committing" a crime, his first.

The Crime of Childhood. Carman's case is not an isolated one. Each year, more than 440,000 other non-criminal minors under 18 are trapped by our juvenile-court system.

The Trap Is Set. For a close-up view of a juvenile court at work, let's visit Illinois' Cook County (Chicago). Here, to enter a juvenile courtroom, you need the written permission of the chief judge. This, you are told, is to protect the anonymity of the juvenile. But the secrecy protects the system more than it does the child.

The court I entered is where the first step in the juvenile judicial process takes place—an arraignment that leads to the dismissal of a case or to more court appearances. A black 11-year-old stands mute, as adults take three minutes flat to agree on a decision that may damage him for the rest of his life.

An assistant state's attorney reads the accusation which charges the boy with "illegal trespass to a vehicle," i.e., joyriding in a stolen car, driven by another. The young public defender, who had not seen the boy before, does not speak to his client or challenge the state's attorney. He pleads the boy guilty.

The judge questions the boy to determine whether he understands what has been said. Then, as the boy stands silent, he tells him that he will be placed under court supervision for six months. At the end of that time, if the boy has behaved, the charge will be dismissed and the case record destroyed.

The trap has been set. Truancy from school, disobeying his parents or a probation officer's complaint will bring the boy back to court. Then he may go to jail for disobeying the judge's orders—although, because of the guilty plea, the original charge was never tried and proved.

Strangely, as other children face the judge, the public defender pleads virtually all his clients guilty. Why? In the Cook County juvenile court, parents and children are first questioned by law students and recent law graduates who—as "investigators" for the public defender—spend about ten minutes on each case. They note the child's name, his school record, past difficulties, if any and then advise the parents.

"We kind of push for admissions (guilty pleas) on arraignment if the kid has anything at all to do with the charge," a law student told me. How the investigator determines this is not clear, for he does not investigate. The parent, not knowing what he or she is getting the child into, usually agrees to the guilty plea and supervision.

However, this well-intentioned theory was codified in vague laws that gave the state awesome power to intervene in the lives of non-criminal children. Indeed, some statutes, seem to make childhood itself a crime. California's law, for example, says "Any person under 21 who persistently refuses to obey his parents, guardian, custodian, or school authorities or who from any cause is in danger of leading an idle, dissolute or immoral life is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court."

Because those caught up in such broad legal nets were to become "wards of the court," and the state was to become their parent, a new kind of court was created to deal only with juveniles. (In many states, however, adult criminal courts continue to handle serious offenders over 15, and in some states over 12.) The new court would be run by a new kind of judge—a wise and benign counselor who would prescribe treatment for the child, instead of passing sentence. And presumably, this judge would have the tools for therapy: psychiatric care, counseling and foster homes.

But neither judges nor tools matched the lofty aims of the child savers. Today the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), which has studied juvenile courts and detention in almost every state, says "The quickest route to a criminal career is via the juvenile court." One study has found that one fifth of all juvenile-court judges were not members of the bar; one half hadn't even graduated from college.

In El Paso, Texas, one judge bundled children off to detention without ever seeing them. He simply initiated a mimeographed form, filled out by a parent, declaring the child to be a delinquent. One such "delinquent" was a 16-year-old girl whose mother went off on a two-week spree with a lover and signed away the child as an "incorrigible"—so using the detention home as a baby-sitter.

How did crimes against children like these begin? The juvenile court and the concept of juvenile delinquency are American inventions, mothered by welfare workers of the 1880's to save children from lives of crime. The way to do it, they theorized, was to catch the youngster in "pre-delinquent" misbehavior, remove him from his family and put him into "protective custody," where he would get the care and discipline to prepare him for solid citizenship.

Even where court-appointed lawyers fight to send the child home, heavy case loads make the job difficult. In some cities public defenders each handle as many as 50 juvenile cases a day. And in small towns, many juvenile-court judges waive legal niceties altogether. When OEO lawyers

sued every juvenile court in Texas last summer, charging failure to protect children's rights, the U.S. District Court for Eastern Texas sent a questionnaire to some 2400 jailed children all over the state. Half of them had not had a lawyer.

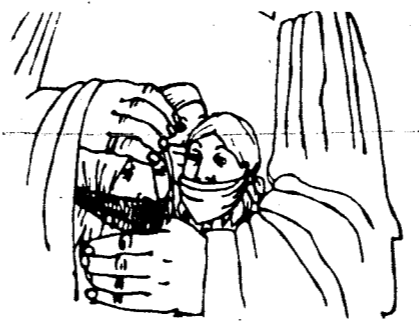
To all this, add the common practice of "dumping" non-criminal children, who languish in detention centers while judge and social workers seek a foster home, a shelter or psychiatric care. Such facilities are extremely hard to come by. The President's Crime Commission has pointed out that more than 80 percent of juvenile-court judges "had no psychologist or psychiatrist available on a regular basis." In short, the juvenile-court system simply can't keep the promise—made by its inventors—to use the behavioral and medical sciences to prevent or cure delinquent behavior.

Let's return to the Cook County Juvenile Court to watch judge; public defender and social worker make a promise that, unkept, dumps a 15-year-old who has done no one any harm. The courtroom we now enter is where the judge decides what to do with a child and who has been held over after arraignment. It takes him an average of 12 minutes.

A sturdy boy, Gregory C., faces the judge. At an earlier hearing, Gregory had been adjudged a "minor in need of supervision," a term by which Illinois differentiates from delinquents. That was two months ago, when Gregory's mother had complained that he stayed away from home overnight. Since then, he has been behind bars in the Audy Home, a high-security detention center, while a social worker looked for a foster home. The social worker tells the judge that he still hasn't found one. Gregory's mother refuses to take him home.

A public defender has an idea. He takes the mother aside; and in an off-the-record hour asks her to agree to a finding of neglect against her. This will turn Gregory into a "neglected child" and it will be easier to find a place for him. The mother demurs, then agrees, and the judge orders Gregory back to the lockup—pending further search for a foster home.

Tragic Odds. Is such dumping unusual? No. The Chicago Citizens Committee on the Juvenile Court found that 331 children under six had been dumped into the Audy Home in a recent year. Another 447 were six to 12 years old. Sometimes the bureaucracy, having dumped a child, loses or forgets him. Billy N., left temporarily at Audy when he was six, remained there on and off until he was 16!



If Gregory had been adjudged a delinquent he would probably have been sent to a training school. Many of these places are massive maximum-security facilities—overcrowded, located far from the homes of the children, and according to NCCD, control their inmates with physical repression.

For example, at the Gatesville State School for Boys in Texas, as U.S. Senate investigators heard: "Security is maintained by a 24-hour house patrol, 24-hour jeep patrol, and an eager kennel of dogs who are trained to chase younger children. [In April, 1969, 200 of the 'school's' inmates were under 12.]...A day without a beating is the exception, and torment is the order of the day."

Says Massachusetts Youth Services Commissioner Jerome G. Miller: "Almost anything we could do is better than what we have been doing." He wants to shut down his state's ten juvenile-correction institutions by 1974.

What are the odds that a juvenile graduate from a training school or reformatory can go straight? Less than 50-50, says NCCD. When the FBI studied several thousand repeaters of all ages it found three of every four offenders under 20 were repeaters within the next four years. At the school at Sheridan, Ill., an official who used to inspect state prisons said: "Over the years, I saw hundreds of inmates at Pontiac (an adult prison) whom I had first met as Sheridan boys."

In Philadelphia, Family Court Administrative Judge Frank J. Montemuro, Jr. summed up the horror of our juvenile courts: "We're running a feeding system for the adult-criminal court."

The delinquency doctors are telling us that the treatment is part of the disease. Isn't it time we tried another treatment?

GREEKS GREEK GREEK GREEK

The annual T.K.E. Sig Tau Beer Baseball game on Sunday, April 8 was called in the fourth inning because of the lack of interest in playing baseball as opposed to drinking. The Sig Tau's jumped to an early lead, and the TKE's slowly closed the gap. The actual outcome of the game is unknown, because no one was able to remember the score!!

Boise State College Juniors Rich Jones and Greg Clopton won Gold Medal honors at the recently completed Pi Kappa Delta National Debate Tournament. The Gold Medal award is the highest distinction that a competitor can receive at the national tournament. Jones and Clopton captured the medals by winning seven rounds in debate while losing only one.

Sophomores Barbara Bridwell and Helen Christensen received ratings of Excellent in several individual events. The performance of the four Boise State entries won and Excellent rating for the B.S.C. Idaho Epsilon Chapter for the second consecutive national convention.

Pi Kappa Delta is a national forensic honorary fraternity. The week long tournament, hosted by the University of Nebraska--Omaha, attracted 850 competitors from 160 colleges and universities representing every section of the country.

The Boise State Chapter of Alpha Chi Omega held its annual retreat and workshop during the last of March in order to prepare for the formal fall rush season of 1973. It was conducted at Cascade, Idaho.

Alpha Chi Omega's National Collegiate Field Advisor, Cindy Hacker, arrived at the Alpha Chi sorority house on April 2. Cindy graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1972 and now resides in Cheyenne, Wyoming. This is her second visit to Boise State this year. While in Boise, she will serve as a resource advisor to build and unify the Alpha Chi group. Cindy will meet with the chapter's advisors to strengthen their program within the sorority and she will also discuss what the Alpha Chi panhellenic representative can do to contribute good spirit and ideas to the collegiate panhellenic group.

April 6 is the formal dinner-dance for all Alpha Chi members, alums and their invited guests. It is an annual affair to be held at the Downtown Motel.

The district convention of Alpha Chi Omega will take place on April 13 in Corvallis, Oregon. The sorority members will leave on Friday, the 12th, and plan to return on the following Sunday. While in Corvallis, girls from surrounding chapters will meet to discuss common business and ideas from this school season and the upcoming year. The convention will also promote good-fellowship and sisterhood among the members of the sorority.

JAMES DEMOUX, Instructor in Communication, was recently elected to the National Council of Pi Kappa Delta. The National Council is a seven member panel that sets policy and administers the affairs of the organization. Mr. DeMoux, the youngest member ever to be elected to the council, will serve a two-year term and will be eligible for reelection at the next National Convention to be held in Montreal, Canada, in 1975.

Pi Kappa Delta is an honorary fraternal organization for intercollegiate debaters, orators, and instructors teaching debate and forensic speaking. Its purpose is to promote scholarship, especially in the field of forensic speaking in American Colleges and Universities. Membership in Pi Kappa Delta exceeds 45,000 and active chapters are located on more than 240 college and university campuses.

The sweetness of spring is in the air and warm weather is coming back to the Boise Valley. Good things usually happen when it's so nice and Sigma Tau Gamma is no exception. It seems those band of drunken nomads are combining one of those bawling beer parties with something worthwhile.

The American Cancer Society is generally considered worthwhile; beer parties are thought by most to be the only way to have fun. So, the Sig Tau's are combining the two. For the first time in your life you can go out and have a good time and do your bit for society at the same time. Governor Cecil D. Andrus has endorsed the event and hopes that attendance will be high at the April 20 event. Local businessmen have donated prizes which will be given out during the dance. Prizes include a water ski and dinners at local restaurants. As an added bonus, Golly's will be giving away two one-year dance passes.

The Sig Tau's urge all to attend and the big slogan seems to be "Give a ---- and get drunk."

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THE ARTS

The Art Show Committee urges all students to keep their hands off the paintings that hang in the College Union Building. The paintings belong to individuals that have allowed us to display their work. If there is continued abuse, the paintings will be removed and returned to their owners. So if you don't want to see bare walls in the CUPB, KEEP YOUR HANDS OFF THE PAINTINGS!!!

Performance scheduled

BSC faculty member Sarah Blood and Madeleine Hsu, piano teachers, as well as Wm. Hsu, violin and viola professor are combining with Virginia Cockrun cello teacher at the C of I to perform duos and trios on April 27, 15 12:40 p.m., in MD 111. Works by Mendelssohn, Beethoven, and Barber. This presentation is open to faculty and students as well as the general public, free of charge.

Avonne W. Whitcomb to present senior piano recital

Avonne W. Whitcomb, senior piano major in the Music Department at Boise State College, will be presented in her senior piano recital Friday evening, April 20, 1973, at 8:15 p.m. in the Music Auditorium. Mrs. Whitcomb, who has maintained her own private piano teaching studio in Boise for many years, is a student of Madeleine Hsu, Assistant Professor of Piano at BSC. The recital is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Bachelor of Music in Piano Performance. Prior to her work at BSC, Mrs. Whitcomb received training at the

University of Idaho and the College of Idaho.

Included on her program will be selections from the "Visions Fugitives" by Prochiant, "Sonata, Opus 14, No. 2" by Bach, two sonatas by Scarlatti, two mazurkas and a scherzo from Opus 116 and 117 by Brahms, "Pastorale" by Schubert, and "Extemporaneous Works for the Piano" by the contemporary American composer Peter Sacco.

The public is cordially invited to attend, there is no admission charge.

APRIL 15, 1973—Christy Bakem opened a one man art show of watercolors in the Boisean Lounge. Christy is a drafting student and is the first non-art major to have a one-man show. The BSC Art Show Committee hope that every one will come and see it.



Roy Clark a sanguine and vesatile type of concert

As I watched a capacity crowd of over 4,000 people pack the Boise State College Gymnasium Saturday night waiting to see the BSC concert of Tommy Overstreet and Roy Clark of Hee Haw fame, I began to wonder how one man was going to hold the attention of so many people. Doubt about the outcome of the concert began to cloud my mind. However, when Roy Clark stepped out on stage, my doubt faded fast. Clark, a very perceptive musical genius, grasped the audience with such tenacity and retention that the empathy that followed was the result of pure art. In an hour and a half, he not only had retained the attention of every member of the audience, but he showed such

versatility and style that he had them begging for more. His style varied from hick-country comedy and "hand-clapping, foot-stomping" music (with such favorites as "Dueling Banjos," "Foggy Mountain Breakdown," and "Country Music Revolution") to a hushed silent seriousness with "Yesterday" and "Malaguana." Roy Clark has been playing the guitar and the banjo for 26 years. He cannot read music and he has never had any lessons, but he is truly a genuine artist. To speak with him in person, one would think he was your best friend that you had known for many years. The audience was exceptional, with people driving up to 3 and 4 hours to

attend the concert. They gave Roy Clark a standing ovation, and some 400 people stayed after to seek an autograph or two, which was gladly given.

Tommy Overstreet, who did the pre-show concert, was also quite outstanding along with his exceptional band "The Nashville Express." He really warmed the people for Roy Clark, and also sang his hit song "Heaven Is My Woman's Love."

During the intermission, records and song books were sold with the profits going to the March of Dimes, and the BSC's percent of the profits were donated to the Walk a Thon.

There should be given very much credit to George Mustard and the College Union Program Board for offering a sanguine and versatile type of concert. It is the final step to the BSC Festival of the Arts. The CUPB has been a very active part of the college this year bringing in all styles and types of cultural variety. It is beginning to show, by the tremendous response of the surrounding community, that Boise is becoming a cultural center, and that BSC is providing the spark necessary for such a center. Hopefully the first annual Festival of the Arts will induce even more response, with the CUPB being the key.

By Mark Lewis

Burlesque revisited

One sees that a new entertainment has sprung in Boise. "Daves Den" features a constructive view of the art of the traditional Burlesque and contemporary strip-tease dance techniques. One may suspect that this so-called "cheap entertainment" has a very shallow worth and is contrary to the "rights of women." I dare challenge those particulars to see these art-forms and recognize the subtle traditions and intrinsic values that surely are too prevalent in American society today.

The Burlesque dance technique is genuinely Americana from its lowly beginnings in the twenties and thirties. One senses a rich respect for tradition and accomplishment while knowledgeably reviewing other dance forms for which Burlesque is the basis.

Burlesque started as a fairly loose organization of comedians and run-of-mill actors and musicians (however, that isn't to give comedians a top billing either), with the feature showing of partly de-nuded bar girls dancing to the music. Eventually, and with newer and better talent, the show was primarily for the dancers, picking their own style of music. Gypsy Rose Lee was, of course, the fore-runner and originator of a truly choreographed style, it is to her that much applause must be directed.

From the Burlesque came the Cabaret form, without the quality of featuring strippers. This is somewhat the route taken by the former Burlesque Musicians and Comedians Guild. Dancers at that time were not too well organized and so were usually registered under either of the above names. The Cabaret is strictly song and dance routine with social comedy expressed throughout the lyrics.

The New Orleans style entered about the same time as the Cabaret (about 1928) but didn't really form a complete "school" or general philosophy until after W. W. II (about 1947). It's main proponent was, of

course, jazz, and its effects are still presented in some of the more well known entertainment spots.

The next and probably the newest school of strip is San Francisco, which is now dying. This dance style is recognizable by the use of sterile as possible facial expressions and as intimate as possible, bodily expressible sensations. A fair example of this style is the recent engagement of Trina Marie at Daves Den. This is a very limited expression but is effective with narrowed audiences.

Dusty Street (another recent engagement) is a proponent of the truer tradition of the Burlesque. She received her training in Austin, Texas, where some of the old art still flourishes. She used for most have a number of acts or sets to perform) a good deal of variety and leaves the audience a little more at ease than does the former dancer.

Hopefully this short summary will give one the encouragement to explore and ponder these appreciable arts. Do not hesitate to express your questions and comments as this will serve to aggravate the editor.

The Boise State College Festival of the Arts Week, April 22-28, will have as one of the many events a Fine Arts Display sponsored by the CUPB Art Show Committee. Any interested artists are urged to contact one of the Art Show Committee members (Betty DeMarco, Andrea Boisse, Jan Lybbjoe, Tom Henscheid, or Cindy Lemar) or to leave their name and phone number with the CUB Program Office (385-3654 or 385-3655). All details will be explained. Call now before it is too late to participate.

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Dan Coffman, shop assistant (left), Royanne Klein, Mr. Harvey Sweet, and Mr. Frank Heise work on one of the beams to

be used as the cornice in the Theatre Arts Department's production of Noel Coward's NUDE WITH VIOLIN.

Nude with Violin

NUDE WITH VIOLIN, by Noel Coward, will be presented by the Boise State College Theatre Arts Department April 26-May 5.

The play is a sparkling, witty piece about a deceased art genius, Paul Sordin, and what he was not. His valet, Sebastian, played by Dan Coffman, was the recipient of a letter that is destined to shock the art world, if the Sordin family and artist Friedland, an art dealer, will let the news out.

Despite efforts to be honest and above board, in the true English style, the contents of the letter are kept quiet in

order to do this, Sebastian's family has to pay, eventually, amounts of money to a Russian art, and a Jackson Gull, and an Elvynth, a "Bourgeois" and a "Bourgeois" character appear throughout the play and finally reveal the secret of the letter.

The final fourth, however, is reserved for Sebastian. He has a secret, which nobody knows about until the end of the play. It ends the story of Paul Sordin.

NUDE WITH VIOLIN opens at the 52nd Theatre April 26-May 5. Reservations may be made by calling 385-1467, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily. BSC students are free.

STUDENT SEASON SUBMISSION FORM

NOTE: By submitting this form it should be understood that your suggestion will be considered by the staff for production next year. Because it can't be expected of a director to direct a play that he doesn't want to direct, the staff will have the final say. Your suggestion will be given its due consideration, however.

TITLE: _____

AUTHOR: _____

How Many Men: _____

How Many Women: _____

Special Staging and/or costuming problems: _____

Brief Summary: _____

Why should this play be done? _____

The staff and students of the Boise State College Theatre Arts Department want to know if any students on our campus have any interest in what plays are done at the Subal Theatre. Therefore, the Theatre Arts Department is submitting this form to you for consideration. We want to know what you want to see. If you are interested please fill in the information and return it to the Theatre Arts Department office, MD212.

Diamondmen clouted by Zags in Big Sky tilt

Gonzaga sent two men over the plate in the top of the ninth inning to post a 3-1 decision against the Boise State College Broncos Friday afternoon. The game was the first Big Sky Conference test for the BSC nine as a second game of the doubleheader was called due to typical Friday the 13th weather—a rain storm.

The Broncos led 1-0 game going into the top of the seventh but the Zags tied it at 1-1 when Lenn Sakata lived on a fielders choice, took second on the same and scored on John Lollis' single.

Vic Wells walked in the second then made second base on Bruce Bergquist's single. Kurt Marostica's double sent Wells home for the only BSC run.

The Bulldogs put the game out of reach in the ninth as Tom Foster singled off relief Bronco pitcher Jerry McConnell and then advanced on a BAS error. Foster scored on Jack Kointopp's single and later Sakata scored after a second Bronco error.

Tom Thomas had stayed off the Bulldogs until Sakata scored after seven innings. Mike Dazey sent the distance for the Zags, allowing only five hits and fanning three Bronco batters.

The loss dropped the Broncos to 7-14 in overall action and initiated them into BSAC records at 0-1. Gonzaga started undefeated with a 3-0 loop mark and an 18-7 season posting.

Boise State earned a split with Gonzaga Saturday in a Big Sky Conference doubleheader at Ontario. The Zags picked up the opener 14-3 and the Broncos swept the nightcap 9-8.

The Bulldogs won the best of three meetings this weekend with the Boise State nine as they improved their BSAC mark to 4-1. BSC is now 1-2 in the Big Sky and 8-15 in all.

Overpowering the Boise team in the seventh inning, Gonzaga belted out seven runs as a result of 15 base hits in the game off loser Tom Clark.

Winning pitcher Tom Burns allowed only nine hits from BSC as John Walker stuck the Broncos with a four base hits performance aided by John Lollis' homer and single.

Jumping to a 6-0 lead in the first inning, Bronco coach Lyle Smith's charges then managed to hold off the Zags who called to out the margin to 9-8. The Bulldogs had successive two-run performances in the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth innings.

Craig Farrell and Jerry McCormick added pitching help for BSC as Mike McCormick picked up the win.

Jack Wilford, a graduate of Boise High School and a sophomore at BSC, led the Bronco's 10-hit parade with three hits. Welker continued to hit well for the Zags and picked up three more hits.

Even though the Bulldogs flurried for ten hits under the lights, they still committed three errors.



Demolition to highlight schedule

The 20th Annual Benefit Race for the Heart Fund, sponsored by the Meridian Athletic Association and the Western Idaho Racing Association, will attract Easter holiday enthusiasts to the Meridian Speedway April 22.

Stock cars of the late model-type with junior and hobby stocks will be featured.

A popular attraction in the coming season will be the demolition derbies. The bash and bury cars start their routine May 5 and continue the

12th, 19th and 26th until the Demo Tournament climax May 28.

The five top cars from the four demos will be competing for \$1,000 in cash prizes in which first place will receive \$500, \$250 for second, \$150 for third and \$100 for fourth.

Time trials begin at 2:00 and the racing starts at 3:00 PM.

Publicity spokesman for the Meridian Athletic Association, Bill Crowe, commented that a wide variety of cars would be on hand for the benefit race.

Idaho wins at Warm Springs to defend Invitational title

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

The BSC-Arbitrer Foosball Tournament has been cancelled due to the present lack of interest. Another will be scheduled May 2-4. Plan to participate!

A four under par 68 performance by Weber State's John Abendroth aided the Wildcats in successfully defending its Boise State College golf title at Warm Springs Golf Club last Friday afternoon.

Abendroth repeated medalist honors for the second straight year with rounds of 70-68 for 138, six under par for the course.

The Wildcat's team total for the two day tournament was 743, four strokes better than the University of Idaho which placed second with 747.

Boise State golfers earned third place with an aggregate of 761.

Ron Hodge was third in medalist competition with a 146 on rounds of 75 and a 71 for BSC, edged out for second place by Idaho's Kim Kirkland who had 145.

Team scores: Weber State 743, University of Idaho 747, Boise State 761, Utah State 770, Gonzaga University 786, Whitman College 791, College of Idaho 855, Treasure Valley C. C. 857.

BSC remains undefeated in tennis

Boise State earned a 5-4 decision over Washington State University last Friday in the opening action of the BSC Tennis Invitational.

Singles—Graham (BSC) def. Randolph 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Steege (BSC) def. Crow 6-1, 6-2, KARAS (WSU) def. Enriquez 6-3, 6-1, Pontious (BSC) def. Kastner 6-1, 6-3; Larracochea (BSC) def. Clayton 6-2, 3-6, 6-4; Kadama (WSU) def. Smyth 6-0, 6-2.

Doubles—Randolph-Karas (WSU) def. Steege-Enriquez 6-4, 6-4; Clayton-Crow (WSU) def. Larracochea-Pontious 7-5, 6-4; Smyth-Graham (BSC) def. Judy-Happy 6-4, 6-3.

In concluding the BSC Invitational, the Broncos stomped Weber State and Utah State in round-robin matches to win the tournament with a 3-0 mark.

Washington State had the second-best mark with 2-1 as Weber State and Utah State each lost two and won one.

Weber State fell 9-0 and Utah State was nipped 5-4 as head coach Dan Owen's netters for BSC.

The wins show that the Broncos are undefeated at 7-0 for the season.

Hurdlers drop duel meet to Wolfpack in Reno 99-52

BSC undermen lost a dual meet to the University of Nevada Reno there Saturday. The Wolfpack scored its 10th consecutive win by downing the Broncos 99-52.

Head coach Ray Lewis's charges had a trio of double winners as Gerry Bell took the long and triple jumps. Karl Bartell swept the two sprints and Mike Bennett won the intermediate hurdles and the high jump.

Bell won the long jump with 22.5 performance and also won the triple jump in 47.2. Bartell won the 100 m

9.7 and swept up the 220 and 21.9. Bennett was high in the intermediate hurdles with a 56.1 time and cleared the high jump at 6.3.

Bell also went the distance for the Broncos when he took a second in the century at 10.1 and ran a leg on the winning mile relay team.

Bennett ran his best race in the 120 high at 14.9 and placed third.

The Bronco mile relay team turned in a 3:26.0 time with Brent Lerman, Ron Davis, Bell and Charlie Stenbrouer participating in the event.

April 19
WOMEN'S TENNIS: NNC at BSC, 3:30

April 20
TENNIS: Inland Empire Tourney at Pullman, Washington
BASEBALL: Idaho at Moscow, 1 p.m. (1)
GOLF: Ore-Ida at Caldwell, 9 a.m.

April 21
TENNIS: Inland Empire Tourney
BASEBALL: Idaho at Moscow, 1 p.m. (2)
FENCING: Washington State Invitational
WOMEN'S TRACK MEET

April 24
BASEBALL: CSI at BSC, 1:30 p.m. (2)
GOLF: BSC, NNC, C of I at Boise, 2:30 p.m.
April 25
TENNIS: Utah State at Logan, Utah

Preps sign BSC letters of intent

Two prep football players, Greg Duncan from Wenatchee, Wash. and Denny Brookings from Sacramento, California, have signed national letters of intent to attend Boise State next fall. The announcement of the signing was made by Bronco head football coach Tony Knap.

Duncan, who was an offensive and defensive back for Eastmont High School in Wenatchee, stands six feet and weighs 175 lbs. He will be playing in the offensive backfield at Boise State next fall.


He earned all-league honors on both offense and defense.

The versatile Duncan also gained two letters in basketball where he was a guard and earned one letter on the baseball team as a centerfielder. Last year his football team had a 7-3 record in the North Central Washington League.

Brookings was an all league wide receiver for Grant Union High in Sacramento. His North Metro league squad had a 6-3 season mark.

Brookings, who stands 5-10 and weighs 175 lbs., also competed in track where he ran a 9.8 100-yard dash and had a best leap of 23.2 in the long jump. He earned two letters in baseball playing the infield.

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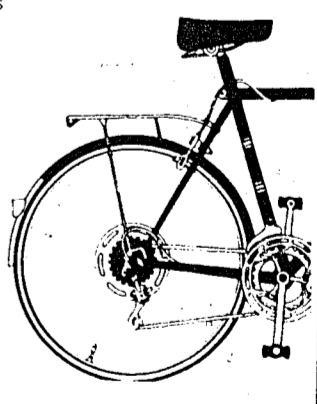
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Supreme Court

"The January 22 U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring abortions legal is an historic victory for women and the women's liberation movement. It is the most significant legal step forward in the fight for women's emancipation since women won the right to vote.

The Supreme Court's decision is based on the constitutional guarantee of a right to privacy. The court has ruled that such a right does exist under the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty.

In recognizing the right of women to choose to terminate pregnancy the court decision reflected the impact of the women's liberation movement. The feminist movement, in spearheading the abortion-rights struggle, took the abortion issue out of the realm of population control and made it a question of women's right to control their own reproductive lives.

The court denied the anti-abortion argument that the fetus has a "right to life," saying that "the word 'person' as used in the Fourteenth Amendment, does not include the unborn."

It further declared: "We need not resolve the difficult question of when life begins. When those trained in the respective disciplines of medicine, philosophy, and theology are unable to arrive at any consensus, the judiciary, at this point in the development of man's knowledge, is not in a position to speculate as to the answer. There has always been strong support for the view that life does not begin until live birth."

This victory will add impetus to women's struggles on all fronts. The freedom from unplanned and unwanted pregnancy that this ruling can bring for millions of women will mean far-reaching changes in women's attitudes. It will encourage the fight for other forms of human freedoms."

Reprinted from THE MILITANT

"... a system which doesn't give you birth-control methods, then afterwards refuses to send you to an abortionist. I call that hypocrisy."

Student Senate

A proposal to include coverage of abortions in the BSC health insurance policy was presented to the Student Senate on Tuesday, April 10. The insurance company, in the person of Jerry Pate, offered two coverage alternatives. Both would pay for expenses incurred up to \$200 for a legally authorized abortion with a normal procedure and no complications. Alternative A would make the coverage optional, and the extra premium would be \$100 per student, per year, married or single. Alternative B would cover abortions like a sickness or accident under the terms of the present policy, and the extra premium would be \$1.50 per student, per semester.

Alternative A was accepted by the Senate on a hand vote of 82.

Mr. Pate, on his own initiative, included coverage of vasectomy in the clause. This coverage was not requested, and even though it may seem like equality to include such coverage, it is not. Abortions are an emergency curative operation—risk increases four-fold after the thirteenth week—while vasectomy is a voluntary preventive operation and is considered a form of birth control. A good analogy might be the comparison of the surgical reconstruction of one's face after it has been destroyed in an accident to having plastic surgery for cosmetic reasons. I sincerely believe that Mr. Pate attached vasectomy coverage as a rider much as certain senators attached the discrimination-on-the-basis-of-sex rider to the Civil Rights Act of 1964—to delay its passage.

Alternative A requires a woman to "register" for an abortion when she registers for school. She pays \$100 for \$200 worth of coverage on a \$300 operation—thus she actually ends up paying \$200 for the operation herself.

Alternative B is also a rip-off. If 8000 students paid \$1.50, the insurance agency would collect \$12,000. If six women (an estimate from the Dean of Women's office of the number of women who leave school each semester because of unwanted pregnancies), filed a claim for a termination-of-pregnancy operation, this would cost the insurance company \$1200.

Therapeutic abortions are now legal in Idaho and are being performed at St. Luke's Hospital. Therapeutic abortions are those performed, for other than medical reasons, usually socio-economic reasons, and are the only alternative to compulsory pregnancy.

Dr. Glen Weyhrich, of the Women's Clinic, is currently the only doctor performing abortions in Boise. Before coming to Boise, Dr. Weyhrich practiced in Oregon and performed termination-of-pregnancy operations there. He identifies himself as 'believer' in abortion.

The procedure being used in Boise during the first trimester (1-13 weeks) is the suction curette method, in which the cervix is dilated and a machine used to vacuum out the pregnancy. Another method used, but not in Boise, is the dilation and curettage (D and C) in which the doctor dilates the cervix and gently scrapes out the matter with a spoon-shaped surgical instrument.

In order to prevent the discomfort of sudden dilation or the use of anesthesia, the doctor inserts a piece of kelp into the uterus the day before the operation is performed. This kelp swells when it comes in contact with the uterine fluid and causes the cervix to dilate slowly.

During the first trimester the operation may be performed in a hospital or a physician's office or clinic which is "properly staffed and equipped." (SB 1184)

The saline infusion method is used

during the second thirteen weeks. A concentrated salt solution is injected into the amniotic sac which surrounds the fetus. This causes the uterus to expell the immature fetus just as it does in a spontaneous miscarriage.

The risk factor is increased by four when the operation is performed during the second trimester, and doctors' fees double. Hospital costs also rise because the operation can only be performed during the second trimester, and doctors' fees double. Hospital costs also rise because the operation can only be performed in a hospital after the thirteenth week. Dr. Weyhrich urges any woman contemplating a termination of pregnancy to "make up her mind and see her doctor as early as possible."

Pregnancies are only terminated in the third trimester when two physicians consider it necessary for the preservation of life of the pregnant woman, or when such a pregnancy would terminate in the birth or delivery of a fetus unable to survive. Abortions are restricted during the third trimester because the fetus is considered viable; that is, "potentially able to survive outside the mother's womb, albeit with artificial aid." (SB 1184)

The primary factor in the cost of the operation is the procedure used. If the operation is performed in a hospital and anesthesia is used, or if complications develop due to the operation itself, the cost rises. Most doctors require full payment in advance, as do most hospitals.

In Boise, the total cost for termination

of pregnancy during the first trimester is about \$300. The doctor's fee is \$170, and includes the initial visit, during which a pregnancy test is made; a visit before the operation to insert the laminaria; the operation itself; and two follow-up visits for required medical treatment and birth control counseling.

Hospital fees, approximately \$125, cover use of the operating and recovery rooms, medication, and any labwork that might be required. The surgery is performed on an outpatient basis, so a hospital room is not a cost factor.

The saline infusion method used during the second trimester is considerably more expensive. The doctor charges \$250; the initial infusion costs \$65; and a hospital runs about \$65 per day.

When questioned about the high price of these operations, George Gress, educational coordinator for Planned Parenthood of Idaho, said "This is absolutely ridiculous. It's a \$60 operation, and there is no medical or legal reason why it can't be performed in a clinic or doctor's office."

Dr. Weyhrich replied that he is not trying to make a living performing abortions, but his practice is in obstetrics and gynecology, and he doesn't want to start running an abortion mill. He added that in his opinion "the cost factor has enough impact on the patient to make them learn to take more responsibility for their actions."

Abortions are only available to women at the top and the bottom of the economic ladder. Even when abortions were illegal in

Idaho, women with money could easily obtain them out of state. The Department of Environmental and Community Services announced April 6 that it will pay for abortions for women on public assistance who want them under Idaho's new laws. According to Dr. John Marks, assistant director of DECS, abortions are covered by the medical assistance criteria of Title 19.

But the majority of middle-income women will still be unable to attain abortions. They are least available to the young woman or couple just above the poverty level who are ineligible for public assistance. College women, who are generally regarded as wards of their parents, but who have no income of their own, also find abortions inaccessible.

Planned Parenthood estimates that about 75% of their problem pregnancy caseload is college-age women. Central District Health Department's caseload for the period between November 1 to July 1, 1972, showed that 33% of unplanned pregnancies occurred in the group of women having thirteen years and more of education. This group represents college-age women. The Boulder Birth Control Information Commission, University of Colorado, estimated that on an average college campus, approximately 20% of women students will become pregnant during the course of a year's term.

Many women become pregnant even though they use birth control methods, human error is one factor in the use of contraception. But unwanted pregnancies

among college women must often be attributed to ignorance. In a survey taken in the fall of 1971 among dorm students at BSC, more than half of those contacted said they were unaware of the existence of the ASBSC telephone birth control service, but an overwhelming majority stated they were in favor of a service of this type, and would like to see the program extended. Restrictive laws prohibit advertising birth control services and this poses a problem for the out-of-town or out-of-state student who needs birth control information and has no idea how to find the service. The most poorly informed group, and also the group with the highest level of sexual experience, are those who have lived on a farm and moved away or those who come from the inner-city areas.

Mr. Gress says that if more doctors begin to perform abortions, Planned Parenthood can offer a streamlined program which will cut costs greatly. The doctor would perform the operation, and examine the woman before and after; Planned Parenthood would administer counseling before and after and provide the woman with a safer form of birth control.

But, until more Boise doctors come forward to help Dr. Weyhrich shoulder the responsibility for making adequate health care available to women, and thus make the operation less costly, women with unwanted pregnancies and no money have two alternatives. They can travel to Washington, where an abortion can be obtained for \$60, or they can carry till term.

A "It would have been the end of my life as I had constructed it. I couldn't possibly cope with an illegitimate child."

The availability of this operation does not in any way discriminate against men, though the unavailability of it openly denies equality of opportunity to women. Inadequate health coverage discriminates against those students who don't have the money for good medical services, and to provide these medical services to those who can't afford them is what health insurance is all about in the first place.

ABORTION RAP

Most of the blurbs on this page were taken from the book ABORTION RAP, edited by Diane Schuller and Florynce Kennedy, and published by McGraw-Hill Book Co. It consists of testimony presented by 300 women plaintiffs who, with 6 women attorneys, pressed a suit in Federal Court challenging the constitutionality of New York State's abortion laws. Claiming that abortion laws deny a woman's right to privacy and her right to decide whether or

not to bear children, they demanded total repeal of the law rather than liberalization. For the first time in a court proceeding, women testified as to how they were forced to face illegal and unsafe abortions, exorbitant prices, and the experience of giving up a child for adoption. This testimony remains relevant. Though abortions are now legal, they are still inaccessible because of the high cost involved.

American freedoms." It is also moral discrimination if the religious element in our society, while trying to impose their views on the society as a whole, restrict a woman's right to adequate health care, and her right to make a decision about her own future. As one student put it, "We've lived with their damned morals long enough. Let them live with ours for awhile."

Most students pay for health insurance, yet only a small percentage of us actually file claims. We are insured for such a variety of things that no one person could ever possibly suffer in one semester, all the sicknesses and accidents against which we are insured. Men will argue that they will never even have the opportunity to have an abortion. True, and they are indeed fortunate, for no woman WANTS to have an abortion. However, a person having had their tonsils or appendix out, but who is covered by the school insurance policy, would never receive benefits from that portion of the policy insuring against such eventualities as appendectomies and tonsillectomies.

Information & referral

Information concerning birth control and abortions can always be obtained through Planned Parenthood, 345-0760, headquartered at the Boise YWCA, 720 Washington Street. The same information can be obtained on the BSC campus by contacting Cindy More, director of Student Services, whose office is on the second floor of the College Union Building, or phoning 385-3753. These services are confidential.

Students will be referred to a private physician at the Central District Health Office, 1455 N. Orchard. There is no charge for services, and the clinics operate Monday mornings, Tuesday evenings, and sometimes Thursday evenings. Clinics are usually booked about three weeks ahead, but a method of birth control will be provided in the interim. They are generally non-judgmental and probably the most comfortable service available. Appointments can be made by phoning 375-5211.

The Student Health Center will give a free examination and prescribe the pill. They offer no alternative method of birth control, and the pills must be purchased at a pharmacy or drugstore. (This is in contrast to other medication which the Health Center dispenses at no cost to the student.) Planned Parenthood does not recommend using the Student Health Center "unless the patient feels the need for increasing her guilt feelings and wants a lecture."

Condoms and foam, two of the least efficient types of contraception, can be obtained on request at any drugstore. A male vasectomy, one of the MOST efficient forms of birth control, is performed by private physicians only, and the cost is \$15-150. Central District Health makes referrals and will pay part or all of the costs in some cases of indigency. Among the many competent doctors in Boise performing this operation are Dr. Donald Mack, 375-0442; Dr. Stewart Merrill, 375-0442; and Dr. Manley Briggs, 342-5509.

The female tube-ligation operation costs \$300 and up and is performed by most gynecologists in this area. For the special technique, known as laparoscopy, Dr. Donald Barton is one of the best doctors in this area.

The insurance company would then realize a capital gain of \$10,800. Alternative A also encourages a woman NOT to take responsibility for her actions. It encourages her NOT to use birth control methods. If a woman has already paid \$100 and registered for her abortion, why should she bother to use birth control?

In order to counter moral objections, perhaps a proposal should be submitted to the Senate that would make optional maternity benefits available to married students only, since married students would probably be the only students planning a pregnancy in the first place. A separate clause could be added to cover either 1) abortions, or, for those who wish it, 2) health care and financial support during pregnancy. The proposal would satisfy students from the Newman Center who proposed financial support of the pregnant woman rather than abortion. Perhaps the Newman Center would consider operating a home for unwed mothers as well as an adoption agency.

The following are the objections to including abortions in the school health insurance policy raised at the Student Senate meeting and in conversations I have had with various individuals since then. I have tried to "distill them to their essence" and counter them with reasonable, logical arguments of my own.

I. I am morally opposed to abortions. Why should I be taxed to pay for them?

First of all, you are already being taxed to pay for abortions. The Department of Environmental and Community Services has announced that it will pay for abortions for women on public assistance who want them under Idaho's new laws. Abortions are covered by the medical assistance criteria of Title 19.

Abortion is no longer a question of morality. Adequate health care is. The Supreme Court and the Idaho legislature have both ruled that abortion is a woman's constitutional right. Since it has become a matter between a woman and her physician, it should be regarded as any other medical problem, and like all medical services, should be made available to anyone who needs it. Representatives of the Newman Center declared that abortion is "unnatural," yet one would imagine that

when a Catholic has a medical problem, he goes to a doctor, rather than "letting nature take its course." And I quote from the Gideon Bible passed out on campus last week: "And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee." (Matthew 5:29).

I have been informed by many male members of both the Catholic and Mormon churches in the past week that "there is no such thing as an unwanted pregnancy." All I can suggest to the gentlemen laboring under this illusion is that they talk to the female members of their congregation before making a blanket statement on a subject of which they can obviously have no knowledge.

Many students on this campus object on MORAL GROUNDS, to the hundreds of thousands of dollars being poured into the athletic department every year, yet the objections of this group are not respected, and their money continues to be used for activities to which they morally object. Members of the Nazarene Church attending BSC abstain from dancing on moral grounds, yet their money is being used to fund such things as the Homecoming dance. Vegetarians, many of whom abstain from meat for moral reasons, are served meat in the college cafeteria, and no effort is made to meet their special nutritional needs. Many students undoubtedly object to such crimes as murder, assault, and "possession of a controlled substance," yet convicted criminals use the facilities at BSC five days a week.

In the broader spectrum, many people objected to our involvement in the Vietnam War on moral grounds, yet their wishes were not respected and their tax dollars continued to support that war.

So, if adequate health care for women is going to be prohibited because of moral objections, we at BSC are beginning to practice a policy of moral discrimination. If one group's moral objections are respected, then all moral objections must be respected. Are BSC students ready for that?

The separation of church and state is a sacred American principle. At the hearings on the Equal Rights Amendment, Ron Adcock countered moral objections with this statement: "As a Christian minister, I am concerned that the church not look to government to enforce its value system on those who will not voluntarily subscribe. Such separation of church and state is essential to the maintenance of our

"It has recently been recognized that there are special problems for women in obtaining education; though "men and women are equally in need of continuing education. . . at present women's opportunities are more limited than men's." (American Women: Report of the President's Commission on the Status of Women, 1963, p.11) Nonetheless, women are robbed of their education and opportunity for any development and self fulfillment, robbed of their rights to be "free in the enjoyment of all their faculties." (Madera V Board of Education of City of New York) by chance and unwanted pregnancy.

II. Why should I pay for something from which I will never receive any benefits?

We all pay for things at this college which not all of us use. Our student funds and our taxes helped build this college, and most of the facilities are available to all of us if we choose to use them, but how many of us ever use the library? Are the books in that library the books that we want to read?

Quite a few of the buildings on this campus were paid for by students, yet how many of us, except in isolated instances, ever use more than one or two of the buildings in our whole college career?

The Minority Cultural Center is open to all students, yet how many of us avail ourselves of the opportunity to learn more about people of the various ethnic and racial groups which comprise a good part of the population on this campus? How many of us really use the facilities of the College Union Building other than the Snack Bar and the Game Room?

"I had no intention of interrupting my education and spending nine months working to produce a baby that I did not want."

How many of us, in need of information and assistance, contact the Student Services Office? How many of us need of a job use the Employment Office? How many of us go to the Counseling Center for help with our problems?

To get down to the heart of the matter, BSC's health insurance policy—how many benefits do we pay for and never receive?

"The very idea that one may be compelled to hold her life, or the means of living, or any essential to the enjoyment of life, at the mere will of another, seems to be intolerable in any country where freedom prevails, as being the essence of slavery itself." (Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356, 370 (1886)).

III: Why should I pay for some girl's mistake?

This statement might be attributed to what we liberals refer to as a "male chauvinist pig," but unfortunately many girls have asked the same question. George Gress of Planned Parenthood has pointed out that when abortions are necessary, "we as a society have failed: failed to provide people with an orientation toward a healthy use of their sexuality which is necessary to prevent persons from using others as objects for sexual gratification, without regard for the well-being of the other person; failed to teach people about reproduction and contraception so they could incorporate this knowledge into their daily lives; failed to instill in people the concept of human value and dignity, and that man is a responsible being that can make decisions."

Sex is a dual responsibility. Contraception is as much a responsibility of men as women, but men are not currently being held responsible for THEIR actions. Women are. If a couple has intercourse and the woman becomes pregnant, she is responsible for 1) nine months of prenatal care; 2) all the actual costs of pregnancy, such as doctors, hospitalization, medication, etc.; but also 1) hours lost in education; 2) hours lost on the job; 3) the physical hardships of pregnancy, (termination of pregnancy in the first trimester is actually safer than carrying until term) 4) responsibility for the child once it has been delivered—either raising the child, or suffering the psychological trauma of giving it up for adoption.

"There can be nothing more degrading than a human female being shackled to an embryo for purposes of involuntary breeding."



1st Annual Festival of the Arts



April 22-28

APRIL 22, SUNDAY

"The Reivers" 8:00 P.M. Snack Bar; Coffeehouse 10:00 P.M. Lookout

APRIL 23, MONDAY

Governor Andrus Proclamation 10:00 A.M. Front of C.U.B.; Karen Braun Senior Voice Recital 8:15 P.M. MDA111; Rod McKuen 8:00 P.M. Ballroom; Coffee Hour with McKuen 10:00 P.M. Nez Perce

APRIL 24, TUESDAY

Mrs. Opal Holmes Fisher Informal Talk 6:00 P.M. Ada Lounge; "The Sorrow and the Pity" Foreign Film 8:00 P.M. Big Four; "Yeats' Country" "Ireland" English Films 7:30 P.M. B105

APRIL 25, WEDNESDAY

"The Yellow Submarine" 8:00 P.M. Big Four; Coffeehouse 10:00 P.M. Lookout; Best of Times Novels to Movies 3:30 P.M. L.A. 205

APRIL 26, THURSDAY

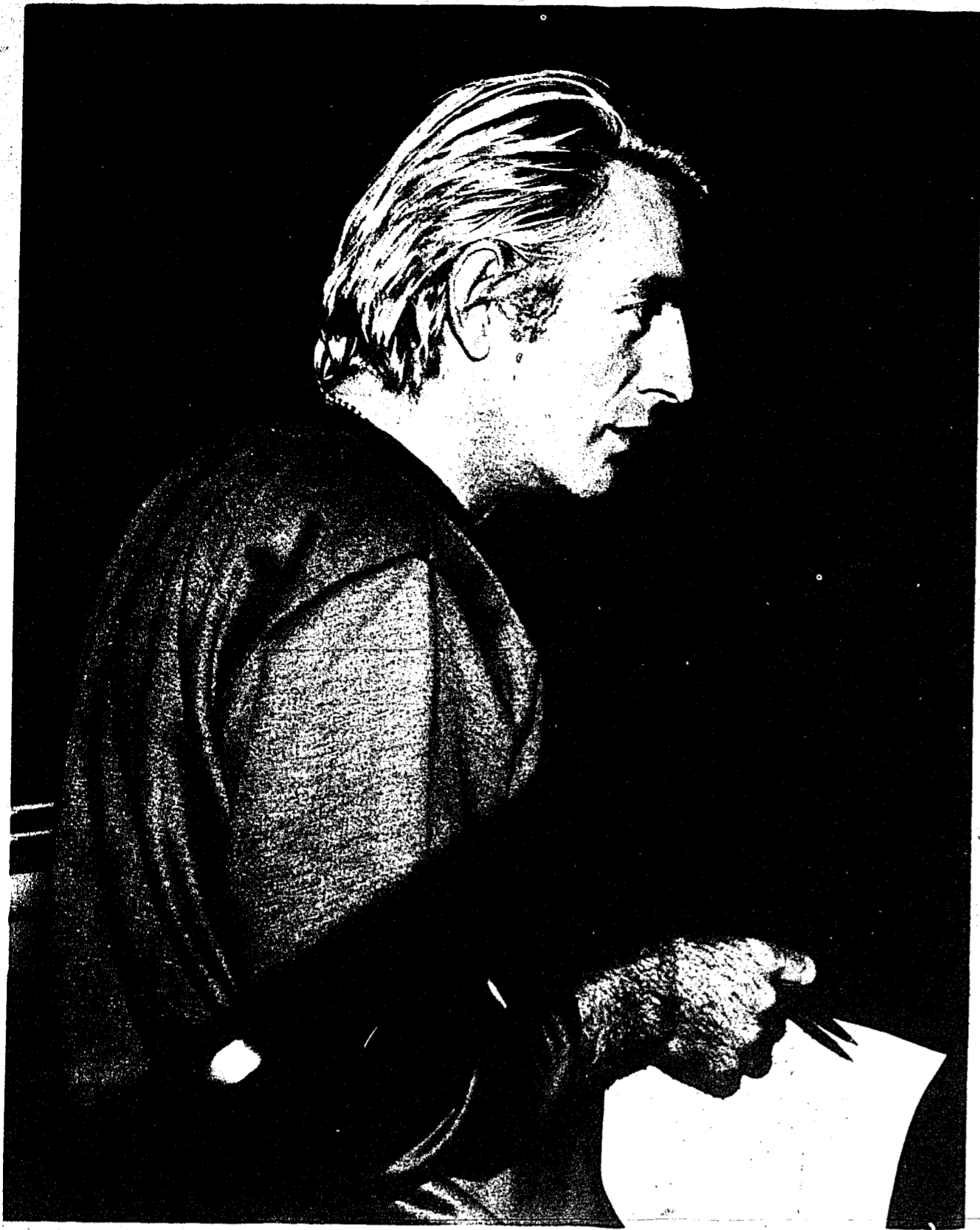
"Ramparts of Clay" 7:00 P.M. Big Four; "2001: A Space Odyssey 9:00 P.M. Big Four; "Nude with Violin" 8:15 P.M. Subal Theatre; Lunch with Poetry with Richard Hugo 12:40 P.M. B105

APRIL 27, FRIDAY

*"Z" 7:30 P.M. L.A. 106; "Nude with Violin" 8:15 P.M. Subal Theatre; Coffeehouse 10:00 P.M. Lookout
Ronnie Sue Blakely*

APRIL 28, SATURDAY

"Nude with Violin" 8:15 P.M. Subal Theatre



Lecture Committee
PRESENTS
**ROD
McKUEEN**

April 23 8pm
Ballroom
Coffee Hour
IN NEZ PERCE ROOM
AFTER LECTURE

The Poet: Public

Rod McKuen manages to touch everyday feelings with everyday language.

According to TV talk-show host Dick Cavett, Rod McKuen is "the most understood poet in the world." He is certainly the most popular poet in the United States. Although his poems may be clear to millions of readers, McKuen's success puzzles—even dismays—many people concerned seriously with literature. We suspect that most of McKuen's foes have never read a line of his work. When the editors of SR first mentioned to literary people their plans to interview McKuen, the usual reaction was outrage: "Why? He's not a poet." But further inquiries usually elicited the response: "No, I haven't read him, but . . ."

This, in turn, dismayed us; or rather, we were depressed at how much energy middle-class intellectuals devote to assuring themselves of their superiority to working people—at least by virtue of taste. In the case of McKuen's work that "taste" has become such a highly developed faculty that it need not encounter his poems at all in order to judge them. It seemed natural, therefore, that our first question to Rod McKuen should be how he would explain his great popularity with audiences and his bad reputation among high-brow critics.

Rod McKuen: I suspect that there is a poet lurking inside every man who writes. But most journalists and critics, having grown up believing that poetry can't, and shouldn't, earn a man a proper living, find a best-selling poet not only distasteful but suspect as well.

Americans don't use the word "chansonnier" very often. But I've been influenced by Jacques Brel, Georges Brassens, Edith Piaf, and other French entertainers. Even before I understood French (and my son, who lives in France with his mother, is still more proficient in it than I am), I felt strong affinities with the French people. I was popular in France before I ever had

a public in America. The chansonnier writes and sings about his life as he lives it. If I had been called a chansonnier from the beginning, my success might have aroused much less hostility. I believe it is the poet's duty to chronicle his own lifetime in his own way. He is, at best, a historian, a keeper of the language.

My audiences are people, and, oddly enough, they are exactly the same in America and Europe. Marlene Dietrich said that I'm "the only man really performing in America." *Paris Match* stated that it's impossible to say who influences whom: Brel McKuen, or McKuen Brel. I'm also attracted to the work of Yevtushenko; I would love to translate some of his poems. At one point the State Department wanted to have a cultural exchange between the two of us. Yevtushenko would show me Russia and I would show him America. Several of my books have been translated into Russian in unauthorized editions. I've been told that I can have royalties in the form of vodka. But for the moment I prefer staying home and drinking Coors beer.

My audiences are international; they are also composed of people of every age. I don't consider myself a spokesman for the young, although I do strongly identify with them. I wouldn't mind turning the country over to the kids today.

My concert audiences and my mail are pretty well divided among the young and the old, the black, the yellow, and the white, male and female, and people of different political, sexual, and intellectual orientations. I'm rather proud of that because I've always tried to talk squarely, straight ahead—never down, sideways, or over people's heads.



Reprinted from **SATURDAY REVIEW**

A First Annual Festival Of The **Arts**
Presentation

THE COFFEEHOUSE COMMITTEE & CUPB PRESENT



BROTHER SOUL

theatre
in a
trunk

APRIL 22
SUNDAY 10PM

brother soul,
kevin and sally

APRIL 25
WEDNESDAY 10PM

ronee blakley

APRIL 27
FRIDAY 10PM



Theatre  a Trunk

ALL Appearing in the
LOOKOUT
CUB
FREE ADMISSION
FREE Refreshments

AN INFORMAL TALK
WITH
Mrs Opal Holmes Fisher



TUESDAY-APRIL 24-6PM

VARDIS FISHER
The Man Of Now
IN THE ADA LOUNGE



(LEFT) KEVIN
and
SALLY



Ronee Blakley

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

It is the year 2001. Less than an hour ago, you were rocketed up from New York's Kennedy spaceport to embark on a journey that will take you into the far reaches of the universe. Your first stop is the slowly turning wheel of Space Station Five, in orbit high above the equator. The winged ship that has carried you from Earth nudges gently into the docking section, and you disembark into the 1,000-foot-diameter space city to await the shuttle service for the moon. While you wait in the spacious observation lounge, you enjoy a breathtaking view of Earth. Twice every minute the dazzling spectacle swings past you, for the space station is revolving like a cosmic carousel. As it turns, centrifugal force gives you a feeling of normal weight. You can walk along the curving floor; pour a drink and know that it will stay in the glass; distinguish between "Up" and "Down." In just two days you will be landing on the moon, that once unattainable world, to confront a mystery that has risen out of the past and is now baffling the twenty-first century's keenest minds...

So opens an adventure in space and time which began millions of years ago before the human race existed—and ends with Man confronting his destiny among the stars. It is a story that will sweep you across the stark beauty of the lunar plains, awaiting the slow dawn as the Earth wanes in the sky. From the moon it will take you half-a-billion miles to the greatest of all the planets, mighty Jupiter, lord of the solar system. And even then, your journey will just be beginning; for across the light-years, the stars are waiting and watching. As no other movie has done, "2001: A Space Odyssey" reveals the strangeness, beauty and wonder that we will discover on the Moon; the planets and among the stars—in the year 2001.

Produced and Directed by Stanley Kubrick

"2001: A Space Odyssey" marks Stanley Kubrick's first motion picture since his controversial and widely successful "Dr. Strangelove, Or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb." His new, epic-scaled adventure into the future encompasses a sweep in history from the dawn of man to some thirty-three years ahead of the present. Filmed in Super Panavision and Metrocolor, "2001: A Space Odyssey" was produced and directed by Stanley Kubrick, and was co-written by Kubrick and Arthur C. Clarke, noted space authority and science writer. Six months before the cameras turned, Kubrick and Clarke were joined by a team of thirty-six technical designers from twelve countries whose responsibility was to anticipate and visualize in sets and props the startling technological progress of the start of the 21st century. More than forty major industrial and scientific concerns from the United States and Europe supported the film with design construction, and leading aeronautical companies assisted in the development of the most advanced space vehicles yet developed either on or off the screen.

Starred in "2001: A Space Odyssey" are Keir Dullea and Gary Lockwood with a cast of international stage and screen players, including William Sylvester, Dan Richter, Douglas Rain, Leonard Rossiter, Margaret Tyzack, Robert Beatty, Sean Sullivan and Frank Miller. Keir Dullea achieved overnight international fame with his portrayal of David in "David and Lisa" for which he received the Best Actor Award at the San Francisco International Film Festival. His most recent films are "Bunny Lake Is Missing" and "The Fox." Gary Lockwood is best known for his MGM television series, "The Lieutenant." His background also includes an appearance on the Broadway stage and five motion pictures.

To ensure the scientific and technical accuracy of "2001: A Space Odyssey" from the film's inception, Kubrick worked in close cooperation with many elements of NASA and with leading American and British industrial, research and academic organizations. Top scientific consultants were permanently attached to the film throughout production. Among them was Harry Lange, formerly with the Army Ballistic Missile Agency and NASA's George C. Marshall Space Flight Centre, and now with the General Astronautics Research Corporation of Huntsville, Alabama.

35 Designers Create Spectacular and Awesome Sets

Art Director Tony Masters assembled a team of 35 designers and draftsmen to work with him on creating the spectacular and awesome sets for "2001: A Space Odyssey," the futuristic designs of which are based on science fact rather than science fiction. Eighteen major sets represent a peak in spectacular screen art design and construction for dramatic scenes on Earth at the beginning of the 21st century; the interior of a huge space station; on Earth-orbit and lunar-orbit space vehicles; on the Moon; and in an interplanetary space ship bound for the outer Solar System. One of the functional props especially designed and built for the film by the noted Vickers-Armstrong firm, stands 36 feet high and weighs 38 tons. Truckloads of machinery had to be installed on the studio grounds to power the unit.

Director of Photography on "2001: A Space Odyssey" is Geoffrey Unsworth, whose credits include "Genghis Khan," "Becket" and Laurence Olivier's "Othello."

Stanley Kubrick first entered motion pictures when he conceived the idea for a short documentary titled "Day of the Fighter," portraying the anxiety and tension of a prizefighter on the day of a match. He wrote the script, produced and directed the film which became a top documentary of the year. "Flying Padre," another short subject, followed, after which Kubrick wrote, produced and directed "Fear and Desire." Then came "The Killer's Kiss," which launched Kubrick as one of the most promising directors in the film business. His next picture, "The Killing," also received high critical rating. His subsequent productions, all successes, were "Paths of Glory," "Spartacus" and "Lolita," leading up to "Dr. Strangelove," for which he won an Academy Award nomination.

Arthur C. Clarke is a past chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, a member of the Academy of Astronautics, the Royal Astronomical Society and many other scientific organizations. As an R.A.F. officer during the war, he was in charge of the first radar talk-down equipment during its experimental trials. Author of almost forty books, he received the Kalinga Prize for scientific writing in 1962 and a gold medal from the Franklin Institute in 1963. About five-million copies of his books have been printed in some 30 languages. A Clarke article on communications satellites in *Life Magazine* was awarded the Aviation-Space Writers 1965 prize as the best aerospace reporting of the year in any medium. Clarke's novel, "2001: A Space Odyssey," based on the picture's screenplay, was chosen as an Alternate Selection by the Literary Guild Club of America. His other current book, "The Promise of Space," is a Book-of-the-Month Club selection.



SO-281

Mission Commander David Bowman (Keir Dullea) inside the Brain Room of the Hal 9000 computer. An emergency during the mission of the deep exploration ship Discovery has forced him to enter this area to take action in the hope of saving the mission.

BSC POP FILMS:

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY

APRIL 26, 9:00 PM
BIG 4, C.U.B.

A First Annual Festival Of The Arts
Presentation
CAST AND CREDITS

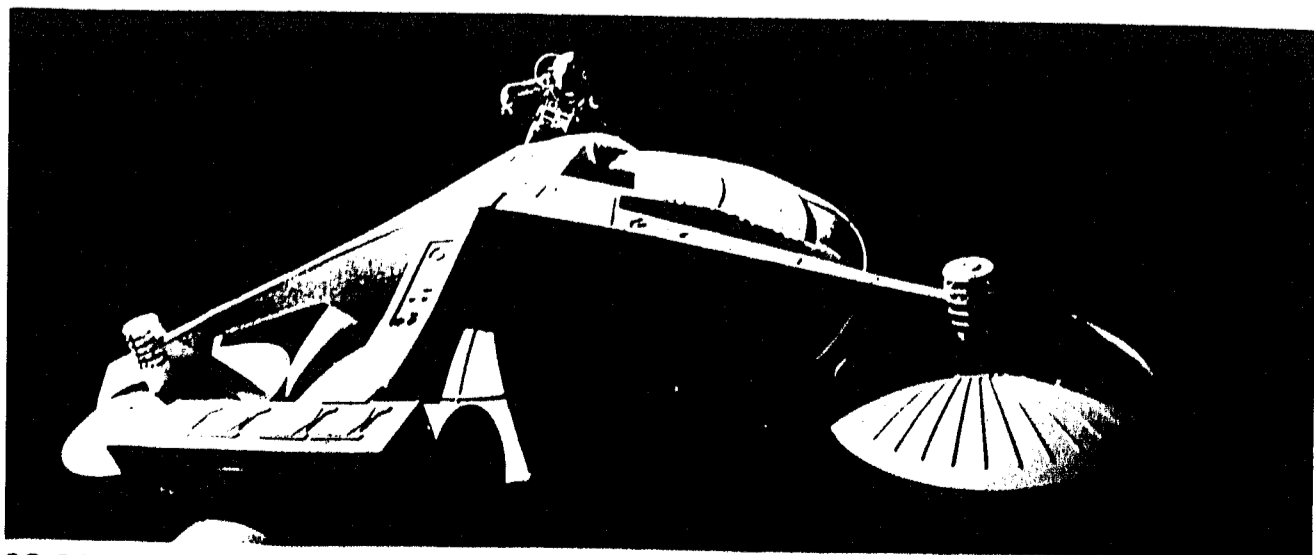
BOWMAN	KEIR DULLEA
POOLE	GARY LOCKWOOD
DR. HEYWOOD FLOYD	WILLIAM SYLVESTER
MOONWATCHER	DAN RICHTER
HAL 9000	DOUGLAS RAIN
SHYLOS	LEONARD ROSSITER
ELENA	MARGARET TYZACK
HALVORSEN	ROBERT BEATTY
MICHAELS	SEAN SULLIVAN
MISSION CONTROLLER	FRANK MILLER

Directed and Produced by STANLEY KUBRICK. Screenplay by STANLEY KUBRICK and ARTHUR C. CLARKE. Director of Photography: GEOFFREY UNSWORTH. Additional Photography: JOHN ALCOTT. Production Design: TONY MASTERS—HARRY LANGE—ERNE ARCHER. Editor: RAY LOVEJOY. All Photographic Effects Under the Direction of Mr. Kubrick. Special Effects Supervisors: WALLY YEEVERS, DOUGLAS TRUMBULL, CON PEDERSON, TOM HOWARD. Wardrobe: HARDY AMIES. A STANLEY KUBRICK PRODUCTION. FILMED IN SUPER PANAVISION & METROCOLOR. PRESENTED BY METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER.



SO-44

Astronaut Poole (Gary Lockwood), enters the pod bay of Discovery as he prepares to leave on a mission of inspection



SO-264

Mission Commander David Bowman (Keir Dullea) on a repair mission maneuvers himself to the antenna system of the spaceship Discovery. Through the antenna, the ship keeps in touch with Earth, almost half a billion miles away, and it is therefore essential that this system be operating perfectly.

PRODUCER-DIRECTOR STANLEY KUBRICK: THE MAN AND THE INTREPID FILM-MAKER

For nearly five years, ever since he finished making "Dr. Strangelove," Stanley Kubrick has been fascinated by the theme of extra-terrestrial life and how the challenge it poses could be translated into a film that was exciting to see, scrupulously accurate from the scientific view, and as beautiful as modern cinematic art could make it.

In "2001: A Space Odyssey," Kubrick has tried to imagine how things are really going to be a few decades from now. If computers talk in the film it is because the leading experts in the United States and England, where the film was made, assured Kubrick that by the year 2001 computers will talk! In 2001 the surface of the moon looks like what you would expect it to look like, from the latest rocket pictures, this is no accident, since Kubrick has been studying these pictures for the last three years to make sure that the Moon looks like the Moon.

"2001: A Space Odyssey" is probably the most technically complex movie ever made. Each scene involving space flight or activity on the Moon took weeks of preparation. First Kubrick and Arthur C. Clarke, who co-authored the film and who is regarded as the most distinguished contemporary writer on science themes, studied technical reports, NASA photographs, or consulted with professionals in the field to find out what was really known about futuristic communications or about what the Earth will look like when seen from the Moon, or how space suits will be designed thirty years from now.

Chess Player's Instinct

While these preparations were going on, Kubrick's office in the MGM Studios outside of London looked something like an engineer's design room. Kubrick has a chess player's instinct for organization. (In his salad days he was a professional chess player and played for quarters in Washington Square in Manhattan. He estimated that he used to earn as much as three dollars a day playing chess, which, as he once said, "goes a long way if all you are buying with it is food.") He is very fond of charts and bulletin boards and while the technical studies were taking place the bulletin boards were crowded with photographs, drawings of space ships and various pieces of material which might be used for space suits.

Although Stanley Kubrick is only thirty-nine, the techniques used in "2001: A Space Odyssey" represent his experience of nearly twenty years of movie making. He was born in New York City on July 26, 1928, the son of a doctor still in practice. As a high school student his main professional interest was in becoming a jazz drummer, and in the house near London where he lives now there is a set of drums which he plays from time to time. The normal high school curriculum didn't much appeal to Kubrick—he believes that schools should concentrate on the teaching of "problem solving" and not on rote memorization of the characters in books and plays and after high school at the age of seventeen, he immediately went to work for *Look Magazine* as a photographer.

For the next four years he worked for *Look* and the experience that he gained in the techniques of photography have been useful ever since. By the time Kubrick was twenty-one he was more deeply involved in writing scripts than in photography and the next year in photography he used in "2001: A Space Odyssey" could probably fill a text book.

While still at *Look*, Kubrick started making documentary films and then experimental feature films, such as "Fear and Desire" and "Killer's Kiss." In making these films Kubrick attracted to him a whole production team, including and running the camera, editing and directing the actors, with

ing the script and raising the money, mainly from relatives. While the early films were praised, movie companies remained aloof and again during this period Kubrick helped to support himself by playing chess for quarters. He met James Harris, who was, like Kubrick, twenty-six at the time, and together they produced "The Killing," about a racketeer robbery, "Paths of Glory," an anti-war picture set in the First World War, and "Lolita," which is about Lolita. Then Harris began a career as a director and Kubrick began working on "Dr. Strangelove," a film which ends with the destruction of the world.

Kubrick tends to be somewhat pessimistic and sceptical by nature—he will not fly although he is a licensed pilot—and he is rather dubious about the ability of the human race to survive, in the long run, its capacity for inventing weapons of mass destruction. He came to the conclusion that space exploration might be the only thing that the human race could learn to do which would keep it from blowing itself up.

Once he becomes interested in a general theme, Kubrick absorbs information about it from all sides like a



Stanley Kubrick, producer, director and co-author with Arthur C. Clarke of the screen play of "2001: A Space Odyssey." Kubrick's epic production for MGM, a drama of adventure and exploration taking you to the Moon, the planets and color.

producer and co-author with Arthur C. Clarke of the screen play of "2001: A Space Odyssey." Kubrick's epic production for MGM, a drama of adventure and exploration taking you to the Moon, the planets and color.



YELLOW SUBMARINE



WEDNESDAY
APRIL 25
8PM BIG 4



THE BSC POP FILMS COMMITTEE

PRESENTS

THE REIVERS

Sunday, April 22

Snackbar

8pm

admission free



A Reiver is a rascal.



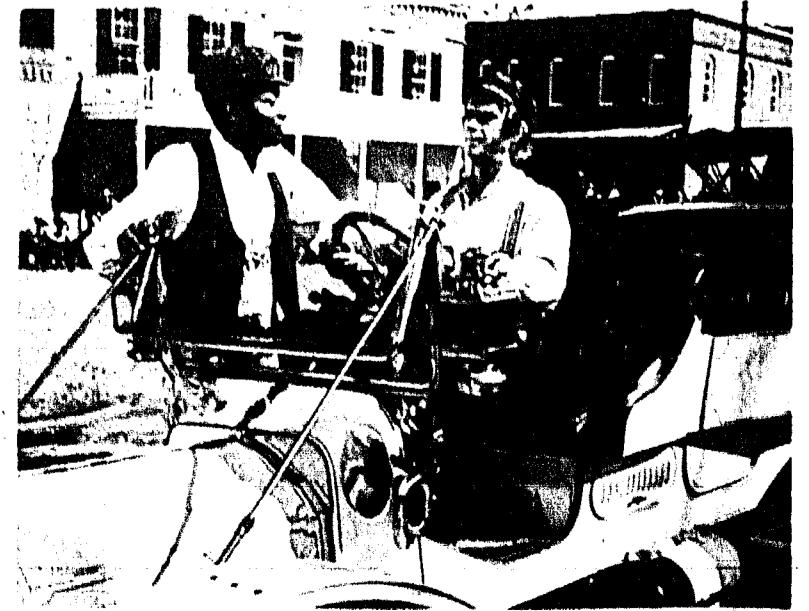
Steve McQueen is the head Reiver.

*Steve McQueen, Sharon Farrell, Rupert Crosse
Cinema Center Films, directed by Mark Reidel*

In Cinema Center Films' rollicking adaptation of William Faulkner's Pulitzer Prize winning novel, Steve McQueen proves himself to be a comedy actor of rare gift and timing. THE REIVERS recounts the adventurous journey of Boon Hoggenbeck (McQueen) and Ned McCaslin (Rupert Crosse) as they show 12-year-old Lucius (Mitch Vogel) the way life really is. The journey is a spirited jaunt from rural Mississippi to Memphis in a yellow 1905 "Winton Flyer, and a stay there in the "big city". NEWSWEEK called the film, "A wonderful movie! A magical mystery tour." LOOK called it, "... a mighty good film," and TIME said it was, "One of the year's most pleasant movie experiences."



A FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE ARTS
PRESENTATION



NUDE WITH VIOLIN



JUDY PATTERSON, Cherry May Waterton, bops DAN PETERSON, Colin Soridin, for his utter rudeness as CECILY TIPPERY, Jane Soridin, looks on in a scene from NUDE WITH VIOLIN by Noel Coward, April 26-May 5 at the Subal Theatre.

Reservations
385-1462



PATTI MURPHY, Princess Pavlikov, and DAN COFFMAN, Sebastien, vie for the proper hold as TRACEY HOLLENBECK, Jacob Freidland, CECILY TIPPERY (right), Jane, and MARCIA LICKLEY, Pamela Soridin, look on with amusement in a scene from NUDE WITH VIOLIN.

APRIL 26 - MAY 5 SUBAL THEATRE
8:15 PM

ART SHOW COMMITTEE PRESENTS

- EXHIBITS
- DISPLAYS
- ART SALE



APRIL 22
THROUGH
APRIL 27

First Annual Festival Of
The Arts Week

SUNDAY EXHIBIT-PAT HUGHES
JOE CLAYTON C.U.B.

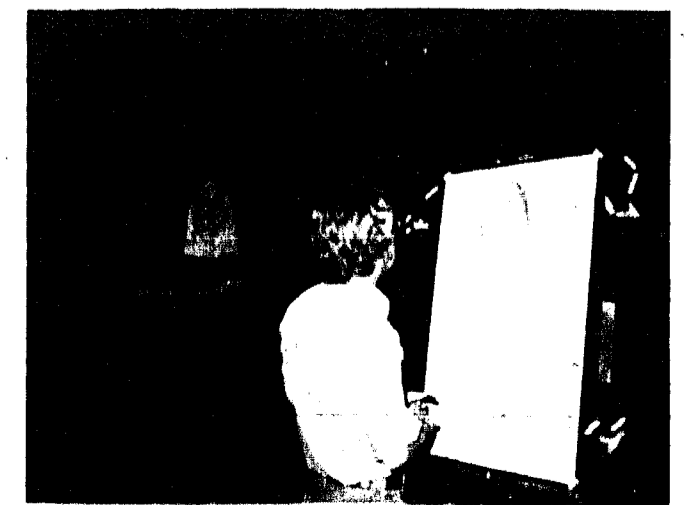
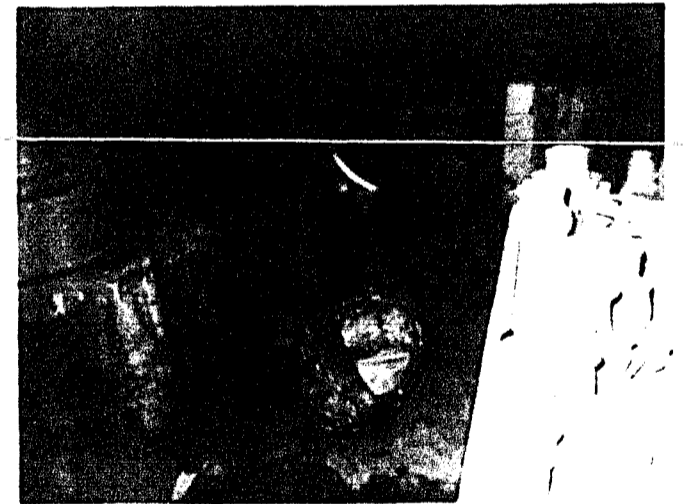
MONDAY STUDENT EXHIBIT
SNACKBAR

TUESDAY CRAFTS DISPLAY C.U.B.

WEDNESDAY SHOW AND SALE
WOODCARVING, PAINTING
PRINTMAKING, OUTDOORS

THURSDAY DEMONSTRATIONS
POTTERY, SCULPTURE,
OUTDOORS

FRIDAY EXHIBITS
C.U.B.



THE BSC FOREIGN FILM COMMITTEE AND
C.U.P.B. PROUDLY PRESENT
MARCEL OPHULS'
THE SORROW AND THE PITY

"One of the greatest films ever made. THE SORROW AND THE PITY is a contribution to history, to social psychology, to anthropology, and to art. If there's any justice in the world, Marcel Ophuls' monumental labor will be studied and debated for years."

David Denby, Atlantic Monthly

"An epic not to be missed."

Vincent Canby, New York Times

"Ophuls' THE SORROW AND THE PITY is about four and a half hours . . . but, in terms of moral, intellectual, and emotional absorption, it is one of the shortest movies of the year."

Andrew Sarris, Village Voice

Academy Award Nomination, Best Documentary

"A film of extraordinary public interest and distinction."
National Society of Film Critics Special Award

"A magnificent epic on the themes of collaboration and resistance. THE SORROW AND THE PITY is both oral history and essay: People who lived through the German occupation tell us what they did during that catastrophic period, and we see and hear evidence that corroborates or corrects or sometimes flatly contradicts them. As the perspectives ramify — when we see the people as they are now and, in old snapshots and newsreel footage, as they were then — we begin to get a sense of living in history: A fuller sense of what it was like to participate in the moral drama of an occupied nation than we have ever before had. There's nothing comparable to THE SORROW AND THE PITY."

Pauline Kael, New Yorker

"An artistic and intellectual triumph."

Time Magazine

"It is, beyond all doubt, one of the most soul-searing motion pictures not only of this year, but in the entire history of the screen."

Leo Mishkin, Morning Telegraph

"An amazing achievement, a veritable treasure."

Archer Winston, New York Post

"This film is so overwhelming an experience, so magnificent an example of emotion recollected, so devastating, scalding and moving a portrait of an occurrence, I cannot imagine another picture released this year which will be more important."

Bernard Drew, Gannett News Syndicate

"A tension is created between the people on the screen and in the audience that gives the film the effect of explosion."

Alfred Kazin, New York Times

Produced by Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Societe Suisse de Radiodiffusion, Television Recontre

Directed by Marcel Ophuls

Scenario and interviews by Marcel Ophuls and Andre Harris

Photography by Andre Gazut and Jurgen Thieme

Black and white

Running Time: 260 minutes

In French and German with English voice translation.

TUESDAY · APR 24
7:00PM *BIG 4 cub*

ADMISSION
FREE

"The Sorrow and the Pity" is one of the most important documentaries ever made. Within its span of 4½ hours, it accomplishes the rare achievement of destroying a historical myth, no easy task and probably never accomplished before. Director Marcel Ophuls has put together what must be the most comprehensive portrait ever put on film."
—Independent Film Journal

"Those interested in history and especially those interested in the utilization of the documentary film may never have an opportunity to see a finer piece of work."
—Independent Film Journal



A FIRST ANNUAL FESTIVAL
OF THE ARTS PRESENTATION

THE BSC FOREIGN FILM COMMITTEE

A First Annual Festival Of The Arts Presentation

Because of its controversial political nature, **RAMPARTS OF CLAY** was banned in Tunisia and Algeria; yet the film received overwhelming international acclaim for its beauty and honesty in revealing one of the most intriguing cultures of those countries. **RAMPARTS OF CLAY** is a truly fascinating drama of one woman's inability to accept the subservient role defined for her by the ancient traditions of her desert village. Her personal crisis is paralleled by her people's difficult awakening to their economic exploitation and their decision to protest it.

Prix Jean Vigo, French Critics Award for Most Promising Director

"**RAMPARTS OF CLAY** is one of the most sophisticated protest films ever made. Like **THE BATTLE OF ALGIERS**, it is a re-creation of an actual incident, recalled in a spirit of quiet fury." *Time Magazine*

"A remarkably made movie, striking, often hypnotic, fascinating and haunting. See it by all means." *New York Times*

"**RAMPARTS OF CLAY** is an extraordinary example of cinematic art. Form and content function inseparably to make a powerful and moving statement on the human condition." *Film Library Quarterly*

"Arresting in its sullen, dark beauty. An extraordinary, hauntingly beautiful film." *Wall Street Journal*

"It is the most quietly powerful movie I have ever seen." *Women's Wear Daily*

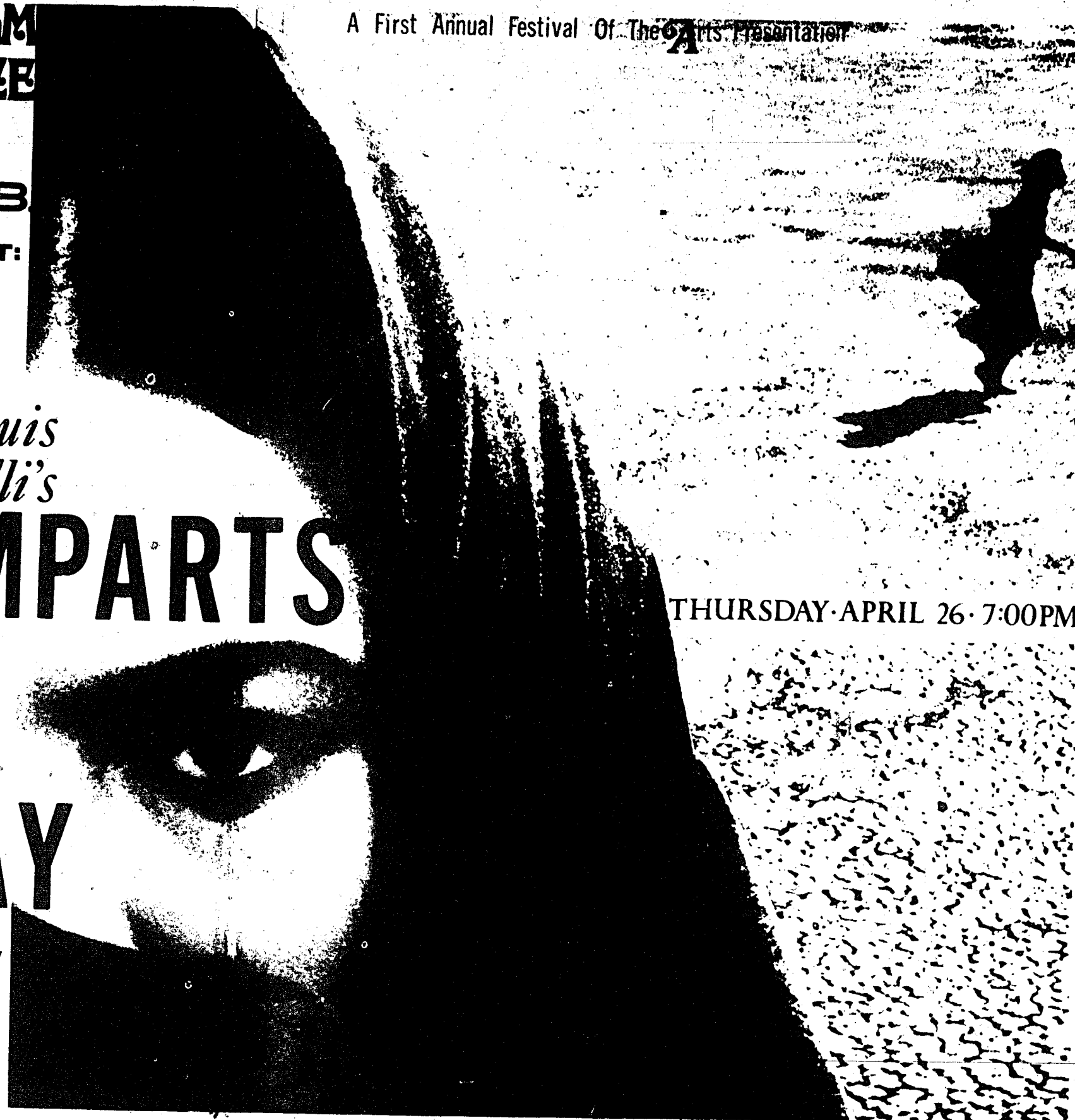
"Pure, direct beauty. It will be showing up on film society programs for years to come." *The Nation*

Produced and directed by Jean-Louis Bertucelli
 Screenplay by Jean Duvignaud
 Director of Photography: Andreas Winding
 Edited by Francois Ceppi
 Sound by Oulmi
 Berber songs collected and sung by Taos Amirouche
 With Leila Schenna and the villagers of Tehouda in Algeria
 Color
 Running Time: 85 minutes
 In Arabic with English subtitles.

AND
C.U.P.B.
 PRESENT:

Jean-Louis Bertucelli's
RAMPARTS OF CLAY

"BIG 4"
 Admission Free



THURSDAY APRIL 26 7:00PM

THE BSC

FOREIGN FILM COMMITTEE

A Greek pacifist leader is struck down by a speeding truck while hundreds watch. Despite the official police report of accidental death, a journalist's persistent questioning of the facts leads to a full scale investigation. **Z** succeeds brilliantly, both as a thriller and as an important political document.

Academy Award, Best Foreign Film

Best Picture of the Year
 National Society of Film Critics and New York Critics Award

"Outstanding motion picture of the year."
 National Catholic Office for Motion Pictures and The National Council of Churches first joint award.

"Stands without peer as a document and thriller."
Judith Crist

"Z damn near knocks you out of your seat."
Pauline Kael, New Yorker

"As devastatingly true and exciting as a film can get."
New York Post

"Best film of the year. Costa-Gavras tells his story with brilliant understanding of how film works."
Roger Ebert, Chicago Sun Times

"A work of art."
Time Magazine

"The last word in thrillers. Terrific."
Look Magazine

AND
C.U.P.B.
 PRESENT:

COSTA-GAVRAS'

Z

Friday April 27
 7:30 PM LA 106

English Language Version

Admission Free

A Co-Production of Reggane Films (Paris) and O.N.C.I.C. (Alger)
 Directed by Costa-Gavras
 Screenplay by Jorge Semprun and Costa-Gavras
 From the novel by Vassili Vassilikos
 Photography by Raoul Coutard
 Music by Mikis Theodorakis
 With Yves Montand, Jean-Louis Trintignant, and Irene Pappas
 Color
 Running Time: 128 minutes

A First Annual Festival Of The Arts Presentation

