1-10-1974

Arbiter, January 10

Associated Students of Boise State College

Although this file was scanned from the highest-quality microfilm held by Boise State University, it reveals the limitations of the source microfilm. It is possible to perform a text search of much of this material; however, there are sections where the source microfilm was too faint or unreadable to allow for text scanning. For assistance with this collection of student newspapers, please contact Special Collections and Archives at archives@boisestate.edu.
Campus Drive to be pedestrian mall

Boise... The Ada County Highway District Commission is taking steps to vacate a portion of Campus Drive at Boise State. Legal advertising is being prepared which will lead to the closure of a portion of the street and the transfer of that land to the State. Campus Drive runs from Capitol Boulevard to roadways along the South side of the Boise River.

The action was taken last week at a meeting of the Commission when Boise State proposed to turn the central portion of the road from Morrison Hall to the Business building, into a pedestrian mall. Cooperation with, the city's Greenbelt Committee will lead to the construction of a footbridge from the mall area to Julia Davis Park across the river. What remains of Campus Drive will become feeders to parking lots at the east and west ends of campus. There is now a parking lot at the stadium, and another lot will be built near the Towers Greenbelt expanse hall to provide for parking that will be lost by the street closure.

Campus Drive is a "narrow road, with a congested parking area which greatly limits foot traffic and creates parking problems," according to a letter to the commission proposing the transfer of property.

Allowing for a 50 foot setback from the river, to comply with the Greenbelt requirements, the property would then be available for as many as five additional classroom buildings in the future. These five possible building sites could more than double the present square feet of academic space at Boise State in the present academic core and would enable the campus to expand in an "Aesthetically attractive manner" according to Barnes.

Last month the plan received approval from the State Board of Education, and it also has the support of Associated Student Body President Doug Shanholtz. Dr. Barnes told the commission that it had been suggested by "certain persons" that the college might consider expansion to Julia Davis Park. He assured the commission that he has no intention of doing so. He also stated that the additional building sites south of the Boise River preclude any request for Julia Davis Park lands for the college.

SPECIAL EVENTS CENTER

Plans were unveiled last week for a new Special Events Center. The $1,000,000 structure was approved by the State Board several months ago. The facility will be built primarily with monies accumulated over the past seven years from student fees. It will be used as a general purpose auditorium.

The building will be constructed somewhere in the vicinity of the Student Union, probably between the Union and the gymnasium.

Because of difficulty encountered in obtaining private contributions to aid in the construction of the building, the site of the auditorium has been reduced from its original site of 500 seats to 350 seats. The cut in size has caused some student leaders to question the usefulness of the auditorium. As originally planned, the facility would have been large enough to hold most foreign films, pop films, lectures, and theatre productions at the college. The smaller size of the auditorium would, in the opinion of some student leaders, prevent some of these events from taking place in the Center.

At the last meeting of the year, the senate accepted a proposal to fund the Les Bois for 1974. The proposal provides for 3000 copies of a 240 page, hardcover yearbook at a cost the senate felt was justifiable.

The proposal, formulated by Doug Shanholtz, calls for $12,500 to produce the yearbook, about one-third the cost of the 1973 Les Bois. According to Shanholtz, Taylor Publishing Company has agreed to publish the yearbook for $800 less than last year. No contact with the firm has yet been made, but Shanholtz said, "The contract will be drawn up next week."

The ASB had only $5000 in uncommitted money of the $12,500 needed to fund the Les Bois, so other means had to be found. The senate allocated the $5000 reserve to the Les Bois, and shut down the Pulse's monthly events publication of the programs Board. The Pulse's $1900 budget was diverted to the yearbook account. It was reported that Dr. Barnes agreed to make available $3000 from the Administration. The remaining $3000 is expected to be raised in advertising. The senate also formed a Ways &Means Committee to look into other means to raise revenue.

The publishing company has also agreed to lay-out the yearbook at no additional cost. Some senate members view this arrangement as an improvement over last year in that "objectification editorializing" will be eliminated. The final lay-out will be approved by the Les Bois staff before the book is published.

Operational expenses of the Les Bois will be minimal compared to $15,000 spent last year. Thousands of dollars were spent on photographic and special effects equipment, and special awards. "A lot of money was wasted last year," said Shanholtz.

Individual student pictures for the yearbook will be taken during registration, at a cost of 75 cents per student. The number of students having their picture taken may have an effect on the number of copies printed. Shanholtz feels this will be an indication of yearbook demand.

The Les Bois staff is now gathering pictures and information covering the first semester from the news bureau, Arbiter and Varsity Center.

By Katrina Brown

Loggins and Messina will not be appearing in concert this month because of a tight money situation and because pop concerts aren't drawing George Mustang doesn't know if he's going to be able to do another rock concert.

A recent letter from Fire Marshall Yost to Programs Board Director Fred Norman complained of violations of the fire code and poor crowd control. Yost's long standing complaint has been smoking in the gym during concerts. However, his chief gripe this time was the fire hazard created by the brief salutes of matches and lighters at the end of the Crosby & Nash concert. The Fire Marshall indicated in the letter that if crowd control was not improved he would have no choice but to ban future rock concerts at Boise State.

Administration officials interpreting this letter as an ultimatum, suggested to Norman and SUB-Director Dyke Nally that a moratorium on rock concerts be declared. Norman explained that a different type of music, country-western, would both attract a different crowd and inspire a different crowd mood.

Despite the administration's reaction, Yost readily admitted to the Arbiter that he didn't have authority to shut down build on state-owned land. His chief purpose in sending the letter, he said, was to initiate a meeting between Mustang, Norman and himself at which an agreeable solution could be found. Yost had no idea what that solution might be and had apparently made no effort to find out whether other communities had done about crowd and fire controls.

But Mustang, who has been working with the concert committee for a year and a half, has set through similar meetings and says "The Fire Department has yet to come up with a constructive suggestion on how to control the situation."

According to Mustang, problems at the Crosby & Nash concert stemmed from an announcement before the concert warning students not to smoke and the lighted matches at the end of the show. "The announcement antagonized the crowd and the matches antagonized the firemen. Mustang claimed "the secret to success is a new building."

Yost refutes this claim, saying "no building is fire safe." The gym, where concerts are usually held, is "a pile of assemblage" he said, and that is why there is no smoking permitted. He added that the gym is not a fire trap, but that open flame could easily catch someone's clothing on fire. A stampede could easily result, Yost pointed out.

If Yost's concern over a stampede is genuine, then why, asks Mustang, did Yost tell him about Concern with Crosby & Nash that things were "under control and well done?" Isn't the John Denver concert, sold out, too, what Mustang calls "an overcapacity crowd, one of the ones for which Mustang received congrats?"

Yes, Yost but, Mustang said, "yet one more reason to stampede control of smoking. "I did mention that it was overcrowded," said Yost.

"I don't know what the solution to the smoking-at-concerts problem is Yet I know stampede control is one of them."

Yost said that the college community is not authorized to ban smoking. But Mustang is examining the possibility of making smoking in the auditorium illegal. If approved at the next senate meeting, Mustang said, "it would solve the problem."

BOISE STATE COLLEGE LIBRARY
Textbook expenses challenged

One of the students' favorite gripes this time of year is the high cost of textbooks. After paying over $750 to register, it is a little hard for most college students to come up with $50-$100 needed to buy text books. Of course, the question everyone asks, "Why do text books cost so much?" is answered with, "Because they have to be a certain size or shape." A few facts that are apparent to even the most uninformed observer.

Walking down the isle in the book store, you will notice many instructors mark, or "require," ten text books as "required" for their class. (The English department is a notable example, but no area is completely remiss.) After you have handed over your hard-earned money, and haulied your books home, you begin to go through the Web of economics on your head to make sure you needn't be required to buy all these "required" books.

Everyone has encountered an instructor who requires you to buy a book, and then tells you not to read it, or tells you to read only a few pages. The instructor usually laughs it off by saying, "I don't like the things the author says anyway." He can afford to laugh, He didn't have to pay $50-$100 for the book.

Back to the example of the English Department. Here the student in E-101 or 102 is asked to buy as many as a dozen paper-back books, depending on the instructor he has. At the end of the semester most students simply throw the books away. If an instructor were merely to ask his students to give the books to him so that he could distribute them to the next semester's class, he could save his students a great deal of money. But why worry about it? After all, they are just students, right?

Another thing that adds to the cost of books is the frequency of new editions. Every time an instructor decides to change books, the student is forced to purchase a new book. He must either send it back, or pay to have it shipped back to the printer. Either way, the book costs him time and money, and the student ends up paying the extra expense.

Despite the fact the deck is stacked in "their" favor, there aren't a few things the student can do to protect himself. One smart thing to do is to talk to the instructor before buying any text books. If he doesn't plan to use it, you shouldn't have to buy it. By waiting until after the first class session, you could save a few dollars. Another way to avoid getting screwed is to buy used books. The BSC Bookstore is a notoriously bad place to try and find books. The IB Booksale, or The Other Bookstore sell used copies of almost every book you might need. Another good way to help keep the cost of books down would be to let an instructor know if your unhappy with the books. Often the instructor tells you to buy more books than you feel are necessary, ask him to justify the request. If several members of the class were to speak up against the book list, most instructors would probably trim the list.

The most important thing to remember, however, is that the student can make himself heard if he wishes to. If satisfactory results cannot be achieved by talking to the instructor, the student should take his complaint to the instructors' superiors. If action is still not taken, there are several other channels to which the student can complain.

Bunny predicts chaos

Editor, the Arbiter,

I'm hoping this letter will come out in the newspaper before the spring semester registration, but even if it doesn't, it might help to improve registration to come.

I'm sure everyone agrees that registering has been a doozie this semester. It's confusing for me last semester, but this semester has been a registration before major courses. I had something to do with it. The one thing that annoys me about registration is having to take a test, and I really believe that the freshmen have to register last, and all the others are timed out over the time they get there. I know that the kids that have gone to school here longer than I have should have more privileges, but let's look at the facts. I'm paying my money just like the seniors are, but I'm going to have almost the same expenses for a well-rounded education. Another thing that bothers me about registration is that everyone is supposed to be doing it. I'm thinking of the fall registration this was alright, but it's just too cold now to stand outside in the cold. I don't want to be forced, because registration isn't all that bad. I think that the gift packs I got the other day were nice, but I think those problems during registration should be considered. I'm sure there are many lower classes (and women) that will agree with me.

-Bunny Fox

Jack Anderson

Over the table--and under

WASHINGTON

Secret intelligence reports warn that the KGB is playing a double game. Above the table, the Soviets are cooperating with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in an effort to settle the Middle East crisis. But under the table, the Soviets are cooperating with Egypt and Jordan to tighten the screws on the Western powers.

The Kremlin is quietly urging the Arabs to continue the oil embargo, which has caused economic tremors throughout the West. The -Kremlin -is also encouraging the Arabs to withdraw their oil billions from Western banks. This could throw the Western monetary system on a tailspin.

But there is even more ominous evidence of the secret diablerie. They warn that the Kremlin has issued orders to Communist parties in various countries to exploit the economic unrest caused by the oil squeeze.

Local Communist parties have been reminded, according to the Central Intelligence Agency, that Communism is an economic as well as a political, ideology. They have been instructed, therefore, to seize upon the present economic problems to organize strikes and to lead protests.

If the secret reports are accurate, the Kremlin is taking full advantage of the sudden economic plight of Western Europe, Japan and the United States.

SAFETY IN JAIL: Newspapers recently carried pictures of former Maine Sen. Edmund Muskie being rolled on a wheelchair in a federal penitentiary to begin a final sentence for illegal political contributions.

He also faces charges of his widow's 1970 murder of his union rival, Jack Yablunski, and Yablunski's wife's 1975 murder, which he will report to Nov. 7, 1975, that there was evidence-Boyle was involved in the murder plot.

Now the pictures of Boyle in a wheelchair have aroused sympathy for him. As pitiful as the wheelchair pictures may seem, however, Justice Department sources tell us Boyle will be safer in jail.

CRUCIAL POKER GAME: Pentagon sources warn that a high-level meeting of President Nixon has roughly 200,000 troops, 600 tanks and four airstrips ready for action in the South. This is a larger Communist force than the beleaguered South Vietnamese government.

It brought into State Secretary Henry Kissinger back to Paris for another meeting. He has been a year after the Nobel Peace Prize winners reached their deadlock on the South. This is a, agreement, they met again in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower.

Behind the desk, Kissinger called him "Ducky." But to his face, Kissinger was cordial and confident. Sources prox to his talks describe it as a game of bluff. For Kissinger had no real cards to play in this critical poker game.

The American people want to play out of Vietnam and Congress is unlikely to authorize any military action. So Kissinger had nothing to offer of genuine benefit to the hagars. Instead he played on Hanoi's uncertainty about President Nixon's intentions. The North Vietnamese never expected the President to respond to their last offer of a "peace conference" with a Margaret offering a peaceful conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprised at our last offering of provisions of a peace conference. They were surprise

The Arbiter
Changes made affecting the BSC campus

Several changes affecting the Boise State campus occurred over the Christmas break—several changes which members of the college community may care to know about. For example, Dr. Barnes approached the Ada County Highway Commission with a request that they vacate Campus Drive (the road along the Boise River) in order to allow the future buildings to be constructed closer to the river. He showed the commission members plans for several new buildings and a parking lot, as well as a pedestrian mall which would allow students greater access to the "academic core."

Barnes also announced that the Special Events Center which was approved by the State Board several months ago has been scaled down because of a shortage of available funds. Originally slated as a 500 seat general purpose auditorium, it has been cut down to 350 seats raising serious doubts among some student leaders as to its usefulness. At 350 the $1,000,000 structure would seat only a few more people than the current auditorium in the Liberal Arts Building. The cut does not necessarily make the center undesirable, but it does limit the scope of the facility.

Following the television broadcast last week in which Dr. Barnes displayed changes of the center and explained its purpose to the public, many people in the community contacted college and student officials to express their feelings about the facility. Several student leaders and college staff members expressed some disappointment that they had not been afforded a more active role in the planning of the Center.

Now that plans have been unveiled to close Campus Drive, a new venue of public reaction can be expected. This expected reaction, and the reaction to the Special Events Center, would tend to indicate that many people in the college community have the feeling that they are being secluded from long range planning.

Obviously, since many college buildings are constructed with student monies, and all long range plans effect every member of the community, these groups should be afforded every opportunity to express their feelings.

To assure input, many governmental agencies hold public hearings during the planning of all projects. Recent Forest Service hearings in Idaho, for example, have drawn thousands of persons. The educational value alone of such a hearing is immense. A better understanding of the problem is gained by all and resulting actions are more in tune with the wishes of the people.

It would therefore seem logical that in view of past disturbances of student and public opinion, Boise State adopt a policy of requiring public hearings on all major projects before they are approved by the State Board.

It would seem unlikely that Boise State officials would be willing to place such a restriction in their decision making authority. Therefore, action would probably have to come from the State Board of Education.

The value of a public hearing program would be immense. Not only would the State Board gain additional student and faculty input (which they have eagerly sought in the past) but the members of the community would no longer get the feeling that something had been snuck behind their backs.

With Ron Handeen

A YOUNG VIEW OF WASHINGTON

The energy crisis: real or contrived

WASHINGTON—The initial impact of fuel shortages has been felt in many parts of the nation and, though the effect so far is relatively slight by any measure, it has helped to renew the speculation with which news of the coming energy crisis was first met: Is it real, or is the whole business an ugly contrivance? Such is the present low state of public confidence in government.

Relativism that the oil industry contributed some $5 million to the President's re-election effort has done nothing to abate the rumors of a deal, and some have gone so far as to suggest a complete banishment of collusion between oil and automotive magnates.

The most thoughtful analyses, however, consistently point to two conclusions: First, that there is indeed a current and probably temporary shortage of refined oil, just as the President has described it. Second, that the President's "strategy" of the Arab cutoff of sales to the United States, and in larger measure to industrialized nations in this country. This temporary shortage, though serious, is likely to have more importance than critical in the short run.

The second conclusion, and by all who place more importance to the United States and, indeed, the world is faced with rapidly diminishing sources of crude oil deposits, long-term shortages that are likely to effect radical changes in the economies, and therefore the life styles, of industrial nations. The President has yet to address himself publicly in any in-depth fashion to this crisis.

Mr. Nixon has made reference to extensive research now going on aimed at finding alternatives to oil, or new sources of oil. These include extracting oil from shale, an extremely expensive and inefficient process at present; refining nuclear power plants so as to reduce the dangers they pose and minimize their thermal side effects which have already proved harmful to fish and plant life on seas and other, waters, where existing nuclear plants are located; and developing effective ways to harness and use solar energy.

The most realistic assessments of current technologies, however, provide little encouragement that any of these alternatives will prove viable in the near future. The President's recent efforts to appeal to the environmental as well as the supply point of view — solar energy — are now receiving the least attention.

What is needed, in addition to the short-term plan being provided by the President's energy office, is a concentrated effort both to find an alternative to oil and to plan for the shortage which is likely to come in any event.

There is, after all, a positive side to the energy crisis, and one that ought to be maximized. Energy is not the least of America's assets which have for too long been wasted. Inefficient insulation in cheaply constructed buildings is a cause of much of our waste — can be corrected. Bit, expensive cars, a luxury of the question, and an asset which, if "credit," can be eliminated with substantial benefit to everybody — drivers, owners, pedestrians, and all those who breathe the air. The list is nearly endless.

In short, our lives which for so long we have complained are too fast, too moving, too dependent on what Mark Twain once referred to as "all the modern inconveniences," can once again become more our own if we have the common sense to grasp the advantage, to learn once again to make the most of our own way in more of our own time, with more of our emphasis on the "own" and less on the "credit." Perhaps, which in our judgment is one of the real culprits at the bottom of this crisis.

But that is next week's column.

Efforts to aid puppy hampered

Editor, the Arbiter:

On January 4, 1974 at noon my husband informed me that our six week old pug had climbed under our front step. He was not aware of the gap between our front step and the foundation of our house. When I informed him I asked him to come into the house to get our pup out.

While he was on his way home, thought I would call the fire department to see if they could reach the puppy quicker than my husband.

I was upset so I called information. After ringing many, many times, they answered. I told them I needed the number of the Whitney Fire Department, and they gave me the Collister Fire Department. I asked Collister for Whitney's number. They gave me the wrong number. I called information again. Again it rang for many times. Again she gave the wrong number. I looked it up in the phone book, Whitney Fire Department said, "We don't do that sort of thing, I guess you try the Humane Society." I tried the Humane Society. The lady who answered said they do that sort of thing, but the fellow was gone. She explained the situation to someone in her office. The reply was "another one, well he's gone for the day and I have no way of reaching him." I might add very sarcastically. She suggested I call the dog warden, who can be reached at the Fire Department, but she was not sure of the number.

I present called to me told me the puppy had been able to get himself out by the time my husband got home.

My point is this. It took nine phone calls and 35 minutes on the phone trying to get help for a six weeks old pug.

Rayleen Myers
Boise State offers teacher training

By 1976, the Idaho Legislature has mandated that all schools of higher education must have developed a plan for "competency-based teacher training." BSC already has a program of this nature: the Early Childhood Development Center, at 2007 College Blvd.

The Center is a pilot program, federally funded by the National Office of Child Development, BSC is one of 13 projects in the nation, according to graduate assistant, Sheri Matthews, Idaho State University at Pocatello.

The current project in Idaho involves 50 students altogether.

In order to participate in the program, a student must be presently working or volunteering on a regular basis in a child care center or classroom that teaches children from three to six.

There are many differences between "competency-based" and traditional teacher training. Essentially, says Ms. Matthews, there are four main areas.

First, the student chooses the instructional materials he or she will use. Second, fifty percent of the credits towards completion of a degree must be done in field work. Third, the student must take a great deal of the responsibility for learning, evaluating, and trying the instructional program. Fourth, the student must demonstrate mastery of specific skills before being awarded a credential.

One difference between traditional teacher training and competency based training is that the classroom experience is going out to the students rather than students coming to the classroom. "We set up classes exclusively according to their needs," says instructor, Margaret Knight.

One group of seven in the Boise region meets in the Caldwell area. This group is composed of people from as far away as Weiser and Payette.

The resources for learning are also unusual. A "learning module" of films, tapes, lectures, and books is used. Perhaps the most unusual feature is the requirement that a student be in a field situation that gives him or her regular contact in a day care/school environment.

Students come into the learning situation with a variety of skills and needs. In order to determine where the student requires practice, a method called the "Q-sort method" is used, according to Ms. Knight. This is a series of cards listing the complete repertoire of skills the preschool teacher is currently known to need.

The student reviews these cards, finding areas of present competency and identifying areas of lesser ability. Five top priority areas are chosen by the student to work on. These are the weak areas in which the student feels the most development is needed.

The amount of time needed to complete the program is also a variant. "Some people might finish in 8 months, some in 2 years," says Ms. Knight. All levels of previous training are present among the 35 people participating. Some persons already have degrees and have taught for years, others are just out of high school. "A degree doesn't say how much you can do," says Ms. Knight.

Boise State Health Science respiratory therapy student Carolyn Reilly left, receives a check of $488 from Dean of the School of Health Sciences Dr. Victor Duke and Dr. Pat Dorman chairman of the Idaho Lung Association board. The check will aid two students in the respiratory program at BSC. Money was raised through various projects run or participated in by students during the fall term. (Photo by Frank Coe).
Legislative action scheduled for 1974

By Barb Bridwell

Boise State College will ask for the return of $75,000 from the State Treasurer's office during the upcoming session of the 1974 Idaho State Legislature according to Dr. John Barnes. This money originally went to the Boise State College Foundation, a non-profit organization designed to help the college for land purchases. The Foundation decided to own the land themselves and lease it to a private housing firm which rents apartments to Boise State students. The State Board of the Attorney General's office recommended that the money be repaid.

The State Board has approved legislation requesting the treasurer's office to return the $75,000. This does require legislation. If the legislature refuses the money, it will be placed in the 1973-74 budget category of capital outlay. According to Dr. Barnes, the money will probably be spent on the library pending state board approval.

Another item requiring legislation is the purchase of a large boiler to be used in the new Science-Education building. Dr. Barnes explained that the purchase of the boiler now will save the state about 20% of the later cost, and the new boiler could act as a standby until such time as it is hooked up to the new building.

Also, legislation is needed to officially change BSC's name from Boise State College to Boise State University. The change from college to university was approved by the State Board last October.

In addition there will be an operating budget request and a permanent building fund request for phase I of the Science-Education building. Dr. Barnes said that there is definitely a budget disparity between the various schools. "For several years BSC has received only 24% of the state funds for higher education and it has 35% of the students. It hasn't changed from year to year."

The board knows that this disparity exists and they are studying the present situations of these disparities. "Once they nail down where these problems are they will remedy it," Barnes said.

Three new buildings are also stated to be built. One is a new Vo-Tech building which will house heating and air conditioning technology and recreational vehicle maintenance and repair. Dr. Barnes said it is hoped to have it about May. The building will take about eight months to construct.

Another building scheduled for construction is a special events center to house films, special lectures and theater arts. It will have a 350 seat auditorium with a dish floor and no stairs to aid handicapped persons.

Dr. Barnes stated that the million dollar building is being paid for by surplus funds from revenue bonds. No state money is being used. Bidding for this building will also be in May.

A third building being planned is the Science-Education building. More money is needed, according to Dr. Barnes and if the money is appropriated, construction will start within the year. This building will house nursing, biology, chemistry and physics.

Dr. Barnes explained that money for building comes from the permanent building fund that funds state construction. Money comes from a ten dollar state head tax. This tax has not changed since about 1960, Barnes stated, and the money obtained is not adequate to fund all the needed facilities.

There are at least three other buildings that BSC badly needs but can't be built because of lack of funds.

One is a humanities building to be built where the music auditorium is located. This building would house music, social sciences, languages and communication.

Another structure needed is an addition to the business building. Dr. Barnes stated that the present facility is used day and night. Also BSC business school is 130% larger than both other business schools combined.

The third building needed is a health-sciences building to house the 2-4 year health programs. The 700 students in the program are currently scattered all over the campus as well as off of it occasionally.

The land needed for this construction will be obtained by closing off the road behind the campus bordering the Boise River. This will be turned into a pedestrian mall with college buildings bordering the river. There would be no parking on the mall as adequate parking would be provided on the edge of the campus. Dr. Barnes stated that there would be a one lane access road on the mall for police and fire protection and maintenance of the buildings. This lane would also be used after games to aid cars getting onto College Blvd.

The footbridge spanning the river will hopefully be finished by late November, according to Dr. Barnes. The bridge has no supports resting in the river. He said that the construction would not detract from the beauty of the spot but would add to the aesthetic quality of it. Right now there is $40,000 collected for the bridge, another $20,000 is needed.

The state board has asked the legislature for an additional two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to buy land between Earl and Brady streets. The houses presently there would be used by faculty for offices until the science building is finished. It would then be made into a parking lot.

This is an artist's idea of how the Boise State campus will look after the building plans have been carried out.

By Barb Bridwell
The Bear welcomes you to the AFTER PLACE...  
AFTER the game  
AFTER skiing  
AFTER the movie  
AFTER class  
AFTER you're hungry  
AFTER ANYTHING!  

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Boise
Ten best movies for 1973 named

1974 will have to go some to equal the motion picture excellence achieved in the year 1973. The year 1973 gave introduction to a new sort of public entertainment usually reserved for art museums, the subscription movie. Performances in these subscription movies have been far above the norm for this media. The late Robert Ryan will most likely receive a posthumous academy award nomination for his performance in the Eugene O'Neill's play THE ICEMAN COMETH. Other possible academy nominations from this series include Katherine Hepburn for Edward Albee's A DELICATE BALANCE, and Lee Marvin for THE ICEMAN COMETH. There should be a neck-in-neck race for an Oscar Nomination between Dustin Hoffman for PAPILLON and Paul Newman for THE STING.

George Segal for A TOUCH OF CLASS and BLUME IN LOVE, Robert Redford for THE WAY WE WERE, and Dustin Hoffman for PAPILLON are also favorites. Other than Katherine Hepburn, Oscar may honor Barbara Strisand for THE WAY WE WERE, Glenda Jackson for A TOUCH OF CLASS, Liv Ullman for THE NEWLANDERS and CRIES AND WHISPERS, and Madeline Kahn for PAPER MOON. Selecting a "Ten Best" list of motion pictures from last year's prime crop is difficult, but here goes:

1. CRIES AND WHISPERS (Swedish)
2. THE WAY WE WERE
3. THE STING
4. THE ICEMAN COMETH (Subscription Movie)
5. PAPER MOON
6. THE NEWLANDERS (Swedish)
7. PAPILLON
8. A TOUCH OF CLASS
9. AMERICAN GRAFFITI
10. THE EXORCIST

The survey provided some information that could be charged to the senate at budget time. A question that asked students "What do you think the senate should spend your money on?" brought strongest support for pop concerts, the Arbeiter and the senate lectures series. Over 60% of the students of the students polled approved funding of these areas; however, about 42% asked for yearbook, fine arts, and pop and foreign films funding.

For those students charged by the senate with being "Teflors", this question pointed out the students' lack of information. Many students responded to the question, "If you don't go to the senate meetings, why not?", with "lack of time," or "lack of interest," but they also commented on the ignorance of the senate's functions. One sophomore male stated that "information is not known about the senate and what it is doing. The students are left out unless they want something." A junior class male (communications major) expressed his frustration with "What the hell does it (the senate) have to do with me?" A sophomore psychology major expressed the sentiment with "being a waste of time—a playground just accepting the status quo."

Specific suggestions were offered for a "posted, itemized statement of where the senate spends our money," and for action "to provide parking structures and to channel athletic money into more student-oriented programs." Perhaps the senate may find guidance from the students they represent.

The survey also revealed that the most popular Arbeiter sections included letters-to-the-editor, editorial, and front page news. Many students asked for more campus news, more opinion columns, and approved the idea of an Action-Post type column.

Several students expressed confusion at the changes in editorship.

Business class to consider crisis

In the energy crisis just an oil industry plot to make fantastic profits, or is there a real crisis? Are the products sold to the public all shoddily, dangerously, and fraudulently? Does business not give a damn about people in an ungodly quest for more and more profits?

The Business and Society class will look at both sides of these similar issues. It will try to assess just what business has done, is doing, will do, and should do to confront the many serious social and environmental problems facing Americans. This course will test for what standards or revolutionary cell either. It will try to judge business with fair trial data, giving both credit and blame where due.

You are invited to join in and contribute to the search for the underlying questions. What are the responsibilities of business to the society it serves. No specific business prerequisites are needed. Non-business majors are invited to sit in and contribute their perspectives to the dialogue.

The course counts as an upper-division requirement for management majors, an upper-division business elective for other business majors, and an upper-division elective for all others.

Students respond to survey on Senate, Arbeiter

A survey conducted in selected BSC classrooms revealed attitudes and suggestions pertinent to the current senate and the ARBITER. A team of five BSC students, including two seniors, one junior, one sophomore, and one freshman, ARBITER reporter David Fransinger, and communication majors Kathy Altena and Roy Terry took the printed surveys to classrooms chosen for their representation of different business, education, and arts and science majors, and vocational-technical students. The survey, conducted in the three weeks before Christmas break, revealed opinions about senate spending, the senate's effectiveness, and acceptance of the ARBITER.

For those who missed the chance to express criticism and/or support of the student senate and the Arbeiter, more forms will be circulated this semester.
The Cock O’ The Walk Breakfasts, ‘Restaurant-Style’

It has been said by many devoted Boise State University students that Boise, Idaho is not overly blessed with fine eating establishments; this is in part true. Our fair city, however, is lacking in houses specializing in the culinary arts, but there are several acceptable restaurants with reasonable prices at the customer knows where to look and what time of the day to attend. In the following series of articles, the Writer attempts to seek out these places and present them enthusiastically to our ‘interested eaters.’

The first article in this series deals with breakfast. Where can one find a decent meal like the ones the mother used to make? Well, the answer to this question is simple, go home to mother because you cannot find genuine home-style cooking in restaurants, but you can find genuinely good food ‘Restaurant-Style.’

Willard Wood’s COCK O’ THE WALK, located in Boise’s Grand Motor Lodge THE ROVEWAY INN, offers a good menu with reasonable prices. The best items on the menu are the Eggs Benedict, Ham and Cheese Omelette, and Blueberry Pancakes. For the student with a smaller pocketbook, we suggest two eggs (any style), hash browns, toast and coffee for $1.55.

A nice feature at the COCK O’ THE WALK is that you receive an entire pot of coffee for 20 cents a person. The morning crew of the restaurant are all wonderfully down to earth people and make the first meal of the day a great way to start off (or finish) your period of twenty-four hours.

The COCK O’ THE WALK also offers catered breakfasts and meetings as well as banquet facilities for all occasions. At the Cock of the Walk, the COCK O’ THE WALK RESTAURANT is the finest general food palace in the area; however, this reporter has found the service and quality of the food to be most excellent during the morning hours. The Coffee Shop offers a continental atmosphere and seating as many as 175 people comfortably, so there is little waiting. For a morning meal that starts the day off right, may we suggest the COCK O’ THE WALK at the Rodeway Inn serving fine grits at a decent price.

(continued)
Art exhibition until January 30

by John Killmaster

The Boise Gallery of Art is presenting an exhibition "Owyhee Country," featuring photographer John Killmaster and Howard Huff, January 5 - 30, 1974. Both artists are members of the BSC art faculty and work in several media.

The show, made possible in part, by a migratory research award funded by the BSC Alumni Association; consists of photographs, painted and constructed renderings of canyon and adjacent Owyhee mountain country; and Huff, in his photographs, reveals the drama and vastness of the area: the starkness of the rock in light and shadow, the glimmer of sun on snow and water, the wildness of earth and eagle.

Killmaster, in paintings and constructions, reflects on the ecological and esthetic concerns of the area; large forms derived from the actual geological structures contrast with jewel-like airbrush images and naturalistic renderings of canyon and creatures.

In an era which emphasizes conformity and international styles, the artists felt a return to imagery derived from their local environment would evoke a unique personal and meaningful artistic statement, both to the artists and the Idaho public.

Hints and recipes for easy, cheap meals

by Frances Brown

I hope that among your Christmas gifts was a pressure cooker and/or a waffle iron. With the cold, winter months ahead of us, I'd like to offer you some favorite recipes for soup and stew and a big kettle is a must. If you don't have one, try some of the two-handled store or check classified ads for cooking utensils on sale.

An aunt of mine who lives country, it's a long time for long on love and short on cash, gave us an original gift for Christmas. She purchases ten pounds of walnuts and shelled them while listening to her soap operas; Those walnut-halves gave us an original gift for the area; the starkness of the rock artists and the Idaho public.

Start oven heating to 350 degrees F. Remove skin and bones (your cat will love it) from the 10 lb. can salmon (2 cups). Combine all ingredients; heat till bubbly. Spoon hot meat mixture into a one quart casserole loaf pan or four 7-oz. individual casseroles. Bake about 40 minutes or until done. If desired, garnish with lemon, parsley. 195 cal. per serving. Serves 4.

CHILI CON CORNMEAL WAFFLES
2 cups (11/2 oz. each) chili w/ beans
1 cup biscuit baking mix
1 cup cornmeal
1 Tbsp. sugar
1 cup cold water
1 egg
1 1/3 cups milk
Heat chili in a saucepan slowly till boiling; keep warm. Beat remaining ingredients with rotary beater or spoon until smooth. Pour batter carefully into hot waffle iron to avoid running offside. Bake until steaming stops. Remove waffle from iron and divide into sections. Spoon chili over the waffle sections on each dinnerplate. Sprinkle shredded cheese, if preferred. Will make at least three 9-inch waffles. (Serves 4)

FRANKS AND VEGETABLE PIE

1 lb. weiners, cut in 1-inch pieces
1 1/2 cups whole kernel corn
1 1/2 cups tomato sauce (8 oz. each)
1/4 tsp. salt
2 Tbsp. brown sugar
1 Tbsp. lemon juice
1/2 tsp. salt
1/4 tsp. black pepper
1 Tbsp. chopped onion
1 Tbsp. minced onion
1 Tbsp. chopped green pepper
1/2 Tbsp. chopped green pepper
Combine all ingredients; heat till bubbly. Spoon hot meat mixture into an ungreased 1½ quart baking dish. Separate one 8-oz. can undrained salmon; ad all the other ingredients, except for soup and stew. Bake at 400 degrees F. 20-25 minutes. The Women's Center is sponsoring a panel discussion on legislative proposals of particular interest to women. It will be held on Wednesday, January 16, at 8:00 pm, at the YWCA.

Women's Center sponsors discussions January 16

The Women's Center is sponsoring a panel discussion on legislative proposals of particular interest to women. It will be held on Wednesday, January 16, at 8:00 pm, at the YWCA.

The panel will consist of Mary Meche from the League of Women Voters, Sue Eastlake from the Idaho Women's Political Caucus, Cassi Habibis representing Planned Parenthood, and Sue Rezne with information on the Equal Rights Amendment.

Some of the issues to be discussed are the legality of Planned Parenthood, implementation of Day Care Centers, birth control, and discrimination. The League of Women Voters will provide information on basic legislative procedures. They will also discuss pertinent bills of interest to women. The public is welcome.

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RUSH

RUSH RUSH RUSH! Girls, come to the party in the student Union Ballroom this Wed. to find out about sororities. There will be Skits and good Grits.

SALE ITEMS

10% OFF to SC Students January 10 - 26
Road slate ahead for league-leading Broncs

The "Lonesome Road" lies ahead for the Boise State basketball team after having six straight home games. The Broncos travel to Northern Arizona Thursday and then meet Weber State Saturday night in Ogden.

The State is now 6-4 on the year and 2-0 in conference play after knocking off Montana State 89-76 Friday night and Montana 58-55 Saturday night in Boise.

"I was pleased with winning both games at home," commented Bronco head coach Bus Connor. "We didn't play as well Saturday night as we have in the past. It seemed like we wanted to hold on and win but didn't move as well offensively as we have been."

"We took just 39 shots against Montana (a Big Sky record) and made 21 of those. Taking that many right shots is the key to our success but we want to shoot more than that."

"We're really putting an emphasis on beating Northern Arizona on Sunday day in Flagstaff. It would be nice to go to Weber State on Saturday with a 3-0 conference record," Connor said.

The Axers lost to Idaho 84-54 Friday and then to Gonzaga 72-65 both games on the road. They are 2-10 overall. Nate Payne is their leading scorer with a game average of 14.5 points per game. Payne is also hitting 80 percent of his shots from the charity stripe.

The Broncos have been getting that good shot selection as they lead the Big Sky in shooting from the field with 52.2 percent. Three Broncos lead the loop in shooting from the field. Junior Jim Keyes, Santa Ana, Ca., has made 61.3 percent of his shots. He is followed by junior George Wilson, St. Louis, at 58.9 percent and senior Maurice Buckingham with 56.4 percent.

Senior guard Clyde Dickey continues to pace the Broncos with a game average of 18.8 ppg. Wilson is averaging 16 ppg while Keyes is averaging 11 ppg.

Starters for the Broncos on the first Big Sky road trip for them in 1974 will be: GUARDS - Clyde Dickey, 6-3, senior. Jim Keyes, 6-7, junior; Michael Armstrong, 6-6, sophomore; FORWARDS - Maurice Buckingham, 6-6, senior, Gary, and George Wilson, 6-7, junior; and Terry Miller, 6-4, freshman.

The Broncos, 1-1 in the Big Sky and 6-5 for the year, could have the most balanced scoring attack in the league. They are led by senior forward Steve Fleming with 13.0 ppg. He is followed by A1 DeWitt, 10.5 ppg; Dan Dixon, 10.6 ppg; and Jimmy Watts at 10.5 ppg. DeWitt is their top rebounder with a game average of 10.1 per game.

The Wildcats also lead the league in rebounding, getting 50.5 per game to their opponents 40.2 per game. Going into their Friday night game in Ogden with Idaho State, the Wildcats of Weber State have won 57 of their past 58 games at home. Their record with the Boise State Broncos is 9-0 in favor of the Wildcats.

What will it take to beat the Wildcats? "We will have to control the ball and make our shot selections better than theirs," he added.

Colts seek progress in three straight games

After a month layoff from playing any games, the Boise State freshmen basketball team, the Colts, has three straight games this week.

Coach Mike Montgomery's charges will face the College of Idaho JV's Thursday, January 10 in Caldwell, the Northwest Nazarene College JV's Friday, January 11 in Nampa; and the final game this week will be Saturday night in Boise against the NNC JV's.

The Colts have a 1-2 season record. They lost their opener to the College of Southern Idaho 72-50, won against the College of Southern Idaho JV's 96-51 and then lost in Rexburg to Ricks College by a 76-68 score.

"I am a little disappointed in our overall progress as a team," commented coach Montgomery. "I don't think we are aggressive defensively or on the boards. Kip Newell has been our real standout on the boards," he added.

Newell, a 6-6 forward from Sparks, Nevada, is pulling down 10.7 rebounds per game.

"We still have a long ways to go this year. We have a lot of basketball games on the horizon and we'll win our share of them," he added.

Montgomery said that he has been pleased with the performance of 6-5 guard Randy Hayes from Denver, Colorado and the other guard in 6-3 guard Chris Binder from Ontario, Oregon.

"Chris, if he gets his shooting touch back, could be a good one. In the games he handles the ball a lot 'and it takes away some of his concentration. Rip Walker, our seventh-footer from Gary, Indiana, needs to gain confidence and if he does he could score. He really hasn't had the ball much inside this year," Montgomery said.

The Golden touch

Statistics show Boise State cagers improve over last season

by Tony McLean

Assistant basketball coach But Golden claims to be the best shooting instructor alive today.

In Golden's first season with the Broncos, he has made the stats and after practice just taking the ball against them," Connor

No. 40-Maurice Buckingham

The assistant coach has high praise for Clyde Dickey, a senior guard. He spends extra time before practice on the court. But Golden

No. 22-Clyde Dickey

The assistant coach has high praise for Clyde Dickey, a senior guard.

"He spends extra time before practice just taking the ball against them," Connor continued. "But we've set some goals and we're reaching them."

Boise State, now 7-4 overall and 2-0 in Big Sky action, sees Dickey with the high scoring average of 18.8. His scoring average is up from 10.0 his freshman year.

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ARBITER
January 10, 1974

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Boise State ski coach Ron Sargent knows where the work lays for his ski team - the Nordic events of cross country and jumping. He has less than a month to get his squad ready for the first big team meet of the year.

That meet will be in Bozeman, Mont. on Jan. 24-27 at the Montana State Invitational. It will be a four-event meet with downhill, slalom, cross-country and jumping.

"We are very strong in the Alpine events of downhill and slalom and weak in the Nordic events," Sargent said. "The emphasis for the next few months will be on the Nordic events," he added.

Fencing anyone? This article is an introduction to the sport of fencing and its status at Boise State College. Be definition, fencing is the art of offense and defense with the sword. Fencing developed into a true sport during the sixteenth century when firearms replaced the sword as the basic weapon. Today the object of fencing is not to kill or inflict injury, but to demonstrate an ability to outmaneuver and hit your opponent without being hit in return.

Any person of any age or any sex can learn to fence, since the amount of desire and practice determines one's ability. And the use of three different weapons in fencing allows fencers to choose the weapon that best suits their character and style. The strategy of foil fencing is always a challenge. The stamina and quick reflexes required for sabre fencing makes this weapon a favorite of many fencers. The excitement and romance of serious duelling remain as fencers compete in épée fencing.

The value of fencing is that it is a vigorous sport which develops stamina, quick reactions, speed and accuracy of movement, and excellent coordination. Fencing also employs mental strategy developing a keen, analytical mind as well as courage and decisive thinking. Boise State College has both a beginning and an intermediate-advanced fencing class instructed by Mrs. Jean Boyles. From these classes come the members of the BSC Fencing Team, who are interested in promoting the sport of fencing. The intermediate-advanced class and the fencing team are also coached by Dr. Max Callao, an Associate Professor of Psychology at BSC, whose fencing experience includes three years fencing at San Juan State and three years as a player-coach at Purdue. The BSC team has had instructors from one of the nation's top Olympic sabre fencers, Fernando Pescanopolis. The time and efforts of these individuals have provided high quality fencing instruction at BSC and have helped to make the BSC Fencing Team one of the best teams in the Northwest.

Boise State College provides the basic facilities and equipment necessary for learning how to fence. The only serious deficiency of equipment is the absence of electrical scoring apparatus which is now essential in modern fencing circles. Team members have hopes that, in this respect, the fencing program at BSC can be updated.

A couple of tough pairings are on tap in the Weber State match against Jack Serros pitched against Murphy in the 118 lb. division. Murphy, first name unavailable, was a Big Sky Champion last year as a freshman.

Dave Chandler, a Boise State defensive back, will grapple with Julio (HoOaHo) Cortez in the 158 lb. bracket. "They've been paired up three times thus far," said Young, "and Chandler has won the last two." Heavily Mark Bittick will go against a 215 lb. in what real strong" according to Young.

The Broncos have fared well in their last three outings. Mark Bittick scored a pin in the last pairfie to give BSC a 25-15 win over nationally-ranked Portland State University (17). Boise State went on to best the University of Utah 29-5 before losing a hard-fought match to the Brigham Young Cougars 54-16.

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Amendments of Title IX of the Educational Equity Act introduced by Senator Walter F. Mondale (D-Minn.), the tennis star who played the women's sport programs in public schools receive only one per cent of what men's programs receive and proposed enforcement of total athletic equality for women.

In schools and colleges across the nation, women have taken to demand their rights, as athletes.

Charges of discrimination in funding, training facilities, coaching, opportunities for participation, scholarships and publicity have surfaced in law suits involving Little Leagues, high schools and universities.

Guidelines for eliminating sex discrimination in education programs and activities under review by the Office of Civil Rights include extensive rules regulating all competitive athletics operated by the federal government.

The guidelines were drafted by the Office of Education, and Education Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's signature is to be added as an addition to Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, which prohibits sex discrimination in educational institutions receiving federal funding.

According to the proposed rules, all sports teams would be considered a single competitive program regardless of whether the athletics were conducted at the freshman, varsity or other level.

"No person shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in any program which is otherwise available under the program's directive," said HEW to assess to what degree female athletes should receive program's directive.

The report also suggests affirmative action to correct discrepancies in funding, facilities and equipment, facilities, and publicity for women's athletic programs.

The report also recommends establishing separate teams for which members are selected without athletic scholarships and opportunities for training and participation in interscholastic, noncontact sports.

The text of the complaint advocated a "components" approach to athletics, whereby in sports which women and men both regularly participate (such as gymnastics, swimming, tennis, basketball) the team representing New Mexico recently integrated women's intercollegiate sports.

However, if single teams are established and there are substantially more members of one sex, comparable opportunities to participate in the same sport or other sports would be required.

Women have not waited for the guidelines' implementation to begin legal actions protesting discrimination in athletic programs.

A letter accompanying the complaint noted that despite numerous appeals to review sex discrimination at the University of Michigan "the most blatant and extraordinary sex discrimination in athletics remains unchallenged.

While HEW action on the University of Michigan complaint is still pending, other decisions have evidenced strong support for equity in athletic programs.

In New Mexico, the University of Arizona, Michigan and Oklahoma and subsequent lawsuits led many schools to accept girls on boys' teams, especially in noncontact sports.

In Missouri, Michigan High School Athletic Association, the US Court of Appeals ruled that girls may now participate in interscholastic athletics for women.

New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Minnesota, Nebraska and New Mexico recently integrated noncontact sports in high schools as a result of lawsuits, the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

The report indicates the university spent in many schools $1.00 million to $1.25 million for women's sports teams would be established and there are complaint 'noted that despite the plan, the men's program had never been a women's team.

The planning guidelines need to be changed to be 25% of what men's programs receive.

The report also recommends establishing separate teams for which members are selected without athletic scholarships and opportunities for training and participation in interscholastic, noncontact sports.

At issue on the college and university level is the large discrepancy in funding, facilities and training available to men and women.

University of Illinois women have organized a group called "Concerned Women Athletes" to combat unequal funding. The university's men's sports program at Illinois is supported by $2.4 million a year while the women's program's receives a $450,000 state appropriation.

Concerned Women Athletes, a letter to the President of the University of Illinois, laments the fact that women's sports teams would be established and there is complaint 'noted that despite the plan, the men's program had never been a women's team.
WHILE YOU WERE AWAY...

Faculty art displayed at Boise Gallery of Art

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Work started on remodeling the dorm dining room in the SUB

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