

Idaho Argonaut



Photo by Erich Korte

Gov't requires halt of smelly PFI pollution

By Tim Woodward

Potlatch Forests Inc., recently a target of public criticism and a matter of government environmental concern, is increasing efforts to clean up its pulp and paper mill operations at Lewiston.

The Idaho Air Pollution Control Commission has taken measures which require PFI to use the most modern equipment available to fight the cause of air pollution, and to comply with specific schedules concerning installation of new anti-emission devices.

Ecological concern

The commission's actions have arisen mainly because of growing public interest in ecology, and concern over the environmental problems created by the PFI operations in the Lewiston area.

Anyone familiar with that area is aware of the clouds of steam and industrial wastes which rise, 24 hours a day, from the stacks of the PFI plant, polluting the air of Lewiston and surrounding communities.

A fact which some people seem to be ignorant of is that, in addition to the polluted air around Lewiston, water pollution also exists because PFI dumps wastes into the Snake and Clearwater rivers.

White foam rises to the surface of the water at a point near the bank at the confluence of the two rivers. The foam is the result of PFI waste products which are pumped through a pipeline beneath the city of Lewiston to empty into the waters of the Snake and Clearwater rivers.

The air and water pollution at Lewiston has long been a matter of concern to many city residents, but has attracted state and even nationwide attention since the advent of the mushrooming public interest in ecology. One of the most critical and widely-read attacks on PFI came in a recent issue of Newsweek magazine.

An opener

The magazine used a description of PFI activities at Lewiston as an opener for an article deploring pollution problems around the country.

The article said, in part: "PFI pumps its fresh water from the Clearwater but dumps up to 40 tons of suspended organic wastes back into the Clearwater and Snake rivers every day.

"Aside from the filth that spews into the rivers, PFI concedes, some 2.5 million tons of sulphur gases and 1.8 million pounds of particulates billowed from the plant stacks last year; in fact, the Lewiston plant enjoys the dubious distinction of being the only industrial mill in the U.S. to have been the subject of separate air and water pollution abatement hearings before Federal Authorities. Each day, on leaving the plant's parking lot, employees sluice down their autos with a company installed car wash to protect the cars' paint from the corrosive sodium sulphate that sifts from the air."

Disagreement

John K. Hanson, PFI's public information manager, disagreed with the figures used by the magazine. He said

that 20 not 40 tons of organic waste, and that 1,200 rather than 2.5 million tons of sulphur gases are pumped into the rivers each day. He admitted though, that Newsweek had underestimated by .3 million pounds, the amount of particulates poured into the atmosphere.

Newsweek was highly critical of PFI's corporate (good will) advertising. The advertisement which caused the criticism was one which pictured a free-flowing river lined on both sides by virgin timberland. Beneath, a caption read, "It cost us a bundle but the Clearwater River still runs clear."

Upstream

"PFI," the magazine said, "neglected to mention that the picture had been taken 50 miles upstream from its plant."

Subsequent to local criticism of the

advertisement, PFI cancelled all corporate advertising.

The company's president, Benton R. Cancell, was quoted as saying, in relation to the cancellation of the advertising, "We tried our best. You mustn't say anything right any more — so hell with it."

PFI's public information manager said that corporate advertising was cancelled purely for economic reasons, not because of any criticism the company had received.

Governmental eye

In addition to public criticism, PFI has come under the eye of government, and, as a result, increasing progress is being made in improving the environment at Lewiston.

(Continued on page 5.)

Government farm program blamed for topsoil erosion

By Lorna Setton

An unusual amount of rainfall, frozen soil, and certain aspects of the past government farm program have all contributed to excessive erosion of valuable topsoil on farm lands surrounding Moscow, according to two farm officials.

"We know that if the farmers don't stop the erosion, the government will step in to correct the problem," said Carol Tyler, district conservationist with the United States Soil Conservation Service.

"The damage has been severe," said Tyler about the current year. The effects are accumulative and not immediately visible, he explained.

A heavy cover of wet snow lay on the land when a large amount of rain fell. The ground underneath was frozen during this time and prevented the moisture from being absorbed into the soil. The water had to run off and with it went a lot of topsoil, explained Gordon Dailey, Latah County extension agent.

The most severe erosion occurred on summer fallow land. This soil was described by Dailey as land which was not cropped during the last ordinary growing season, but was cultivated a number of times to control weeds and moisture. It is now in a fine, pulverized state with few roots in the soil to slow down the run-off and secure the soil.

Other crop land was not so heavily damaged. Pea fields, for example, were

rougher and drier when the winter began, and more of the rainfall was absorbed in these areas, Dailey commented. However, he added, all land erosion was far worse this year.

Besides the loss in crop yields, soil erosion creates an expensive clean-up problem. "In Whitman County, the average annual cost of clean-up repairs to bridges, roads, and barrow pits is \$500,000. The cost in Latah County has not been tallied, but it is somewhat similar," Tyler said.

Every year the soil conservation office does a land damage survey, Tyler said. This is done in the middle of March, because the most severe damage often occurs in February and early March. Because of this, no actual amount of land damage figures are available at this time, he explained.

The soil loss does definitely affect crops, but it is too variable to measure, he continued. No dollar figure can be ascertained.

The major reason that farmers allowed the great amount of soil to run-off is economic, according to Tyler. Primarily, government programs have provided benefits for allowing certain acreages to lay idle for acreage control. To qualify for the program, farmers had to summer fallow a certain number of acres every growing season.

"Some place the blame for large amounts of summer fallow on the

government programs. They say that this has caused the idle land to be so eroded," Dailey commented. "It almost did."

"This area has an average rainfall ranging from 17 to 30 inches annually. Even in the low years, this is adequate, so that summer fallow isn't necessary to control moisture. Using chemicals and crop rotation, weeds can be regulated so summer fallow isn't necessary for that reason either," the county agent said.

Among the methods available, Dailey are planning annual cropping, seeding hazardous areas in grass and alfalfa, and using chemicals for weed control. This has all been embodied in a three-point program which is being presented to area farmers by the county extension office.

The first point in the erosion prevention program calls for seeding low fertility areas and steep slopes with grass crops. This would help hold the soil and build up land fertility.

The second part of the program would eliminate all summer fallow, which is a prime cause of erosion. Breaking the slopes into separate fields for contour cropping is the third step in the extension office program which was described by Dailey.

Tyler said that his office is trying to eliminate summer fallow completely. "By doing this," he explained, "we can reduce soil erosion by 90 per cent."

"So the farmers had to let the land lay idle," Tyler said. "Other reasons lie in the farmers' staying with old ideas and customs."

"Latah is a large county with a large variety of soil types. The average rainfall ranges from 18 inches in some parts of the county to 50 inches elsewhere. All of this leads to complicated ecological problems."

The government has not done anything formally to control erosion, Dailey said. A new farm program is now in effect which will lower the amount of summer fallow and put a check on erosion, he added.

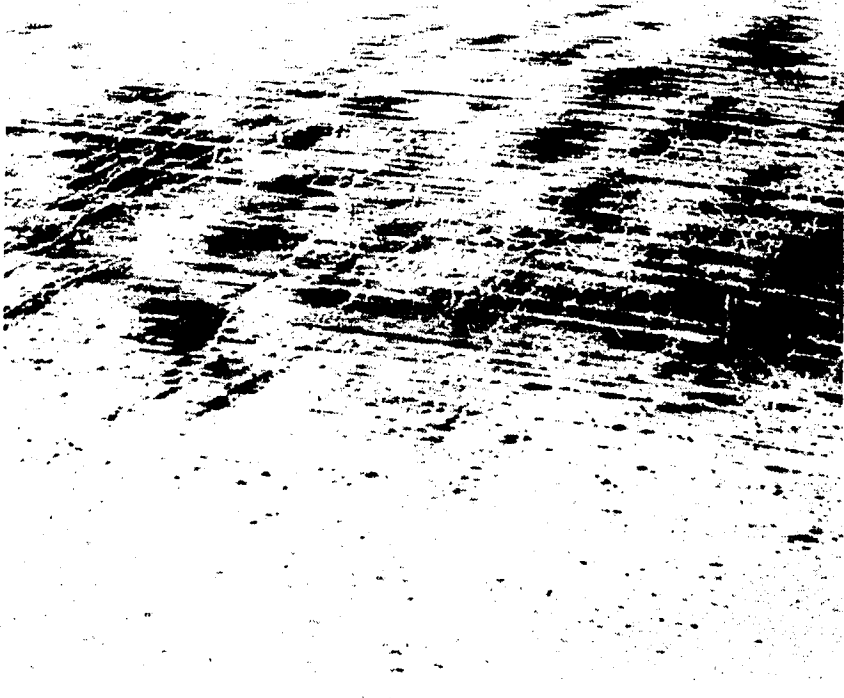
Under the new national program, farmers will have more freedom with long range planning, Tyler said. Although the elimination of summer fallow was not one of the reasons for this program, it will be one of the results, he explained.

Under the new program, which extends over a three-year period, the land which is set aside can be seeded in grass. In this way, land fertility can be improved. Also, severely eroded land can not be used for

credit under the program, Dailey said. Six area farmer meetings have been held in order to explain the changes in

the government program. Erosion problems and prevention have also been discussed, Dailey added.

"The farmers are cognizant of the problem and they want to do better," he remarked.

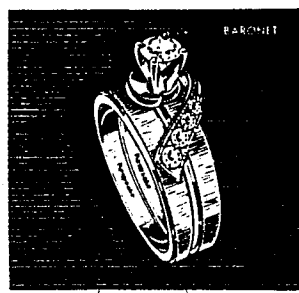


EXCESSIVE RAINFALL — and frozen soil has resulted in the topsoil on several fields in Latah county being eroded away. Photo by Cliff Eidemiller

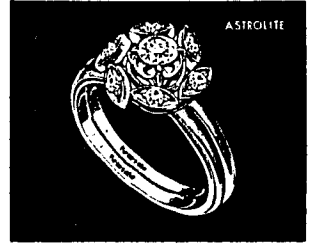
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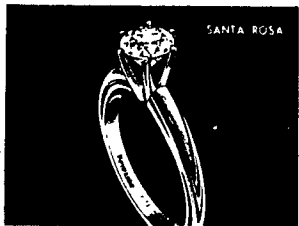


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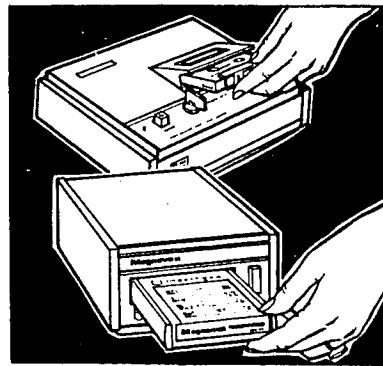
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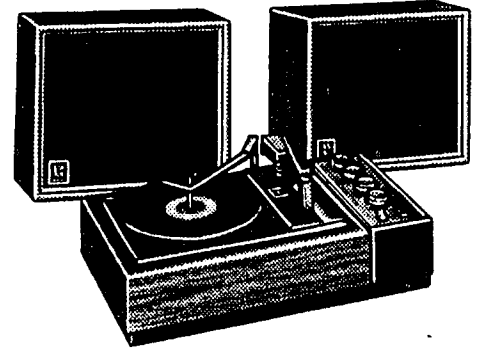
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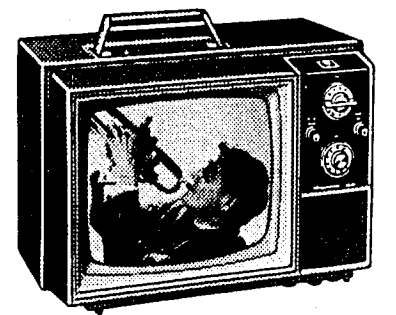


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Football stadium construction begins as firm breaks ground for drainage system

Ground breaking for the University of Idaho's new 18,000 seat football stadium got underway Feb. 3 when construction of the drainage system was begun by Jay W. Tribitt Co., a Lewiston construction firm.

Tribitt won the bid for the drainage system over 10 others with a bid of \$30,461.83, nearly \$7,500 lower than the architect's estimate for the construction of such a system. The architect, Glen E. Cline of Cline, Smull, Hamill, Shaw and Associates of Boise, had predicted that the system would cost about \$37,500.

"This is the beginning of the much needed, long delayed athletic complex," noted Frank P. McCreary, director of university relations. "We are finally off the drawing boards and into the ground."

Bids submitted
The bids, which were opened in early January, were submitted to the Board of Regents at their Jan. 28 meeting and they gave approval to the project. The Regents had approved the concept of the athletic complex in November and authorized the university to begin to draw specifications to start draining the area. With construction of the drainage system, runoff will be channeled from the stadium area and will enable seating and roof support beams to be installed.

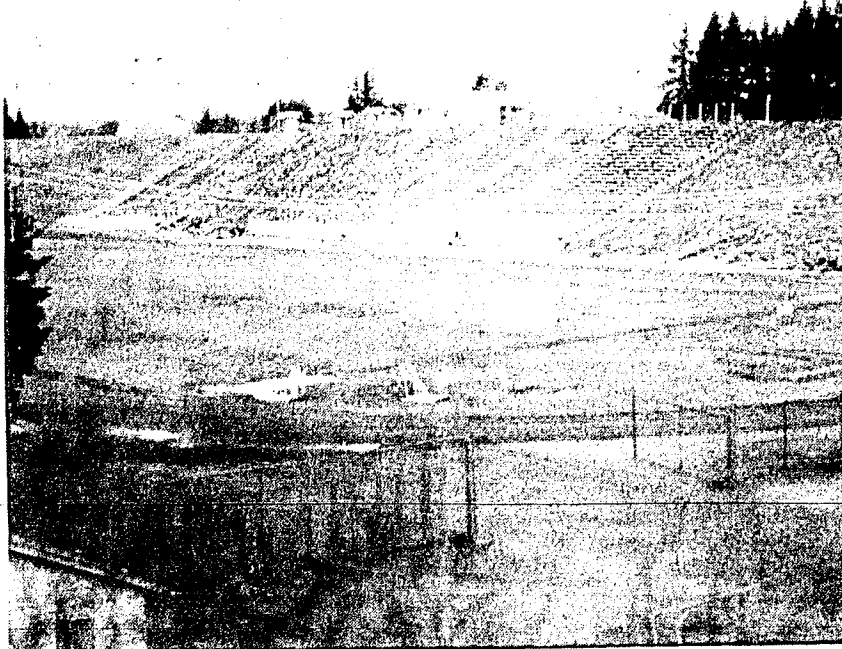
"The stadium is not just a football stadium. It is designed to be used for graduations, intramural sports, and many other activities," said athletic director, Ed Knecht. "I hope it can be in use 7 days a week, 24 hours a day."

Total capacity
Total seating capacity of the stadium will be 18,000 with 9,000 seats on each side of the field. Additional seats may be constructed on the ends if expansion becomes necessary in the future. The new seating will be placed further to the west than the present Neale Stadium to utilize the existing terrain.

In addition to seating, support facilities such as restrooms, a press box and concession stands will be constructed prior to the opening game Sept. 11 against Boise State College.

Kenneth Hollett, campus planner for the University of Idaho, believes the multi-purpose stadium will be one of the best investments the university has ever made, and that the university is getting a good financial deal on the stadium.

"The stadium will cost an estimated 3.3 million dollars, and with a dome the price would rise to about 5 million dollars," he said.



CONSTRUCTION BEGINS — The new Athletic Complex was started recently when the ground was broken for the construction of the drainage system. This is the first step of the Stadium, which is scheduled for completion in time for the Vandal's opening football game against Boise State College Sept. 11. Photo by Erich Korte

Calendar of events

The senate will meet in the SUB Chief's Room tonight instead of in the Theophilus Tower as originally planned. The meeting will start at 6:30 p.m.

The Campus Affairs ad hoc subcommittee on vending machine policies will meet Wednesday at 4 p.m. in the SUB. Anyone wishing to submit complaints or suggestions may give their written comments to committee members Dean Vetrus, Claude Dye, H.E. Davey, Peter Jensen, Lloyd Love, or Lance Labine. The committee will discuss candy and pop machines.

The Young Americans for Freedom (YAF) will meet Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB. All members should plan to attend.

Interviews for the ASUI Personnel Commission will be held Feb. 15 at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB. The committee's duties will be to select and recommend all ASUI appointments to the ASUI president, to establish interview times and dates for all vacancies in appointed positions, and to act in a watchdog position over other committees.

Two fraternity or sorority members, two residence hall members, and two off-campus students are needed.

The Scholarship, Bookstore, and Recreation Board committees will be selected Feb. 16 at 7 p.m. in the SUB. The Scholarship committee needs four students; Bookstore, two; and Recreation Board, two.

Interviews for the Museum and Commencement committees will be held Feb. 17. The Museum Committee needs one student and the Commencement Committee needs two juniors and two seniors. The interviews will be at 7 p.m. in the SUB.

Men's rally squad tryouts: 7p.m. Wednesday SUB

Renovation of old Hays, Forney discussed at Campus Affairs

Plans for renovation of old Hays and Forney were discussed at the Monday meeting of Campus Affairs.

At present, units for sixty-four people in Hays are being considered. The rooms, to be ready next fall, will be rented for \$2 a day, according to Sherman Carter, financial vice president.

Tom Slayton, member of the housing committee, suggested that the administration had pre-empted the housing committee in determining the use of the units. Carter said if the housing committee took time to consider the matter the time for contracts and bids for completing the units by next fall will have passed.

Campus Affairs also discussed the litter problem on campus, especially around Theophilus Tower and Wallace Complex. Carter noted that to clean it up would be like throwing money down a rat hole.

John LeTournau, committee chairman, informed the members that Sharon Stranahan had indicated that she would be resigning from Campus Affairs since she was no longer a student but a full-time staff member. The committee, however, voted to retain her as co-chairman of the sub-committee on community government, even though this position is normally reserved for a student.

In further action the committee appointed David Savage to its subcommittee on drugs.

In a reply to a request from Dr. Robert Lottman, faculty council member, the committee discussed the coverage of university life and accident insurance. Carter outlined the administration's recommendations concerning graduate student coverage.

According to Carter, graduate students and graduate assistants are now eligible for infirmity services if they pay the regular student fees. However, Carter noted that students on research fellowships, part-time students who do not pay infirmity fees and summer school students are not eligible.

Betty Friedan to speak

Betty Friedan, feminist leader and president of the National Organization of Women (NOW), will speak at 3 p.m. Wednesday in the SUB Ballroom. She will speak on "Man is Not the Problem, Society Is."

Mrs. Friedan terms women who advocate the elimination of men in a unisex society as pseudoradicals, pointing out that it is groups like NOW that are the real radicals because they're actually changing things.

The main goal of NOW, founded in 1966, is equal roles for women in business. Job discrimination and other inequities are being attacked through court action.

"The Feminine Mystique," Mrs. Friedan's indictment of the traditional

image of the American housewife published in 1963, has been credited with having started the whole women's liberation movement. The book was the result of interviews with hundreds of educated women who felt enslaved by the domesticity of their homes, bored by committee work and disappointed by sex lives that did not live up to those in their fantasies.

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Testimonies of the students are as follows:

John Nordmark, Univ. Sophomore

"I am able to read my assigned chapters several times in a sitting and review for a test in an hour or two. I have raised my grade level by 1.3 since I took the Reading Dynamics course. I was reading around 250 words per minute and now I read between 1500 to 2500 words per minute with complete comprehension. Reading Dynamics has increased my desire to read more. I work on a full-time job while attending college and still have time to do outside reading while keeping up with my class work."

Linda Combs, age 13

"I get A's on all my finals. I can pick up detailed facts, all I need to get and I don't have to take my books home in order to do it. I can usually study for a test during free time at school. We had to read 10 pages for one final and 120 for the other. The speed of reading and the recall pattern system work together and they do it all for me."

"Before Reading Dynamics it took me one to two weeks of time to study for a final. Now I can do it during study hall several days, on hour or so, then go home and play the flute, practice speaking french or watching TV. Weekends are now devoted to camping with my family. No more homework worries."

Mary Williams, Med. Librarian

"Since taking the Reading Dynamics course I feel that I am able to carry out my duties as a librarian much better. I have to do a lot of reference work which, of course, necessitates much reading, but since I can now read faster I can read more, and so complete a more thorough search."

Prior to taking the Reading Dynamics course I seldom read a book for sheer pleasure because I did not have the time, nor patience, to stick with it long enough to read it through—hence I would lay it aside and hope that one day I would find the time and patience to read it, but now I can read a book rapidly, and enjoy much pleasure from reading. I find it very fascinating, as well as profitable skill. My reading speed increased 3 to 10 times and my comprehension also improved."

Gloria Potts, Univ. Freshman

"I was a little ahead I couldn't learn the skill of reading dynamically. After the first week I was reading twice as fast and starting to concentrate more." "By the third week I started getting excited after reading the 'Moked App' in a little over 2 hours." "During the fifth week I really realized the difference in my study ability." "My studies were finished in 1/3 the time and I started reading additional material to gain more knowledge about my subjects." "Now that I have finished the course I read 5 to 10 books a week instead of less than 1 a month. I enjoy reading and have no difficulty staying awake." "I am confident that my last year in college will be more enjoyable. I was dreading my college education since I didn't look forward to all the reading, but now I am anxious for the challenge and I expect to have free time for extracurricular activities."

Gary Anderson, age 13

"Reading Dynamics helped me a lot in my school work. I can now read a whole book in one sitting. I would feel prepared for a class discussion. I can do a long reading assignment in school while everyone else has to take books home." "I read a lot more now. We have a reading class at school and we are supposed to read ten books to qualify for a grade. I read over 35 and got an A in that class." "I can read history of about 4000 words a minute and it is easier than it used to be. Other books I can read faster." "I now plan to go on to college. High School will be a lot easier." "I now help my 18 year old brother with his high school work. I read the chapter for him and outline it for him. He thinks high school will be a breeze for me." "My friends are amazed when they watch me read."

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Perspective '71

PFI pimps citizenry

It is often said that ecology has become the child of Madison Avenue; that environmental concern is just a ploy to sell the product while whitewashing the offending companies. This is true, but big business' stink in ecology goes much deeper than this. One of the most obnoxious environmental rip-offs is in our own backyard.

Last December, a small Connecticut company that specializes in stock market analysis published a report on pollution caused by leading wood and wood products producers in the United States. They listed the top five non-polluters and the worst five polluters.

Weyerhaeuser Incorporated was on the good list. Their efforts to clean up their effluents were considered extraordinary. Potlatch Forests, Incorporated, as might be imagined, hit the bottom of the shit list. It had made little or no effort to clean up its environment and apparently had no plans to do so. So, here we seem to have the best and the worst of the timber industry.

Seeing can be deceiving. Potlatch Forests (P.F.I.) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Weyerhaeuser. With this relationship it seems that if Weyerhaeuser had a "great" interest in the environment that it could have done something about Potlatch. Something it obviously did not do.

Is Weyerhaeuser approaching the ecology issue with a double face, or as our brothers the Indians would say, a forked tongue? Weyerhaeuser, it appears, is going to do nothing more than it has to to clean up its messes. It certainly cleaned up the Weyerhaeuser plants

in some of the larger cities in the Northwest, but it took a lot of action on the part of the citizens of those cities to force Weyerhaeuser to do anything.

Salem, Oregon is a case in point. If you had visited Salem a few years ago, you would have been revolted by the smell of the air and the look of the river. You could have seen Weyerhaeuser dumping raw chemicals in the river two hundred yards upstream from the city water intake. Chemicals for your kids courtesy of big business. It took an aroused populace, an active city government, and help from state and Federal Government to put a stop to this. Weyerhaeuser did not change its ways voluntarily. It had to be forced. Weyerhaeuser is not interested in spending money to clean up your world.

Needless to say, Weyerhaeuser is using its ecology rating in its advertising, perhaps to make you believe that the company has changed its ways. One needs only to look at Potlatch Forests to know that this is not true.

The citizens of Lewiston have not become sufficiently aroused to force the city government to do something about the mill. The city government has not been forced to force the state government to force the Federal government to do something about Potlatch Forests' pollution of the environment. Potlatch Forests Incorporated is not going to do anything until it is forced.

PFI and Weyerhaeuser obviously do not have your best interests at heart; they are concerned only with their own. — FOLEY

U.S. winning once again

The South Vietnamese pushed into Laos yesterday. The buildup for the sweep into Laos began 10 days ago when 20,000 South Vietnamese troops supported by 9,000 U.S. troops moved into the northwest corner of South Vietnam along the Laotian border.

U.S. officials said the South Vietnamese thrust into Laos is being given full U.S. combat air support, including tactical fighter-bombers, helicopter gunships and troop-carrying helicopters. They said medical evacuation helicopters and logistic support also would be furnished.

Does this represent an expansion of the war?

The Vietnam war was the mistake of one president, the stupidity of another, the political ruin of Lyndon Johnson and the willing inheritance of Richard Nixon. Out of these four men, supposedly mature and intelligent enough to guide an entire nation through these turbulent times, not one of them was able to admit the insanity of the war. Instead they all chose rather to attempt persuading the people that they were supporting a grand cause to save the South Vietnamese from communist tyranny and let them make their own choice. In the process of doing so our government has razed an entire country with B-52 raids, destroyed villages with napalm, burned crops and defoliated large expanses of forest and taken away what little economic potential it would take for South Vietnam to stand on its two feet. This has made them almost totally parasitic upon the American economy. As a result the Vietnamese hate the Americans much more than they ever did the French and yet they must continue to depend upon us almost entirely, because the American "occupation" has robbed them of the ability to do otherwise. All this in the name of "Freedom."

After "winning" for five years in South Vietnam the U.S. decided that it was necessary to carry the war into Cambodia in order to continue "winning." Now it seems the U.S. government deems it logical and practical to push the war into Laos in order to facilitate the withdrawal of our troops and hurry the take-over by the South Vietnamese Army.

We are withdrawing from Southeast Asia. If you don't believe it just ask Richard Nixon or Melvin Laird. If you still doubt it, just take a look at any Monday newspaper.

One of the biggest pushes of the war is developing. Twenty thousand South Vietnamese troops have moved across the border into Cambodia and thousands of South Vietnamese have thrust into Laos with full support, American style: extensive air and artillery support, gunships, troop choppers, medivac choppers and full logistical support. Yet the State Department in Washington and the South Vietnamese government insist the Indochina conflict is not being enlarged. In spite of this out-and-out bullshit being handed us by these people, I think we can expect a continuation of our military role, not only in Vietnam but in Cambodia and Laos.

I suggest a close watch on "Operation Dewy Canyon II" being conducted in the general area between Khe Sanh and the Ashau Valley. It is in an ideal position for a thrust into Laos and if the word was given, which seems likely, it would take those troops about two seconds to be in Laos.

It is no longer realistic to say "Wake up and open your eyes!" to the American public because with respect to Southeast Asia they have. If "Trickey Dickey" tries to pull the wool over our eyes with this latest expansion of the war he could be in trouble. The adverse reaction to the Cambodian invasion didn't come just from the Left, it came from all parts of America, Left and Right. What the reaction to the Laotian situation will be is hard to predict. It's still too early to say for sure but it would be no wild guess to say the reaction will be anything but favorable.

Both ends of the political spectrum are sick of the war. They are sick of the lies and false promises coming from Washington. They don't want a war in Cambodia and they sure as hell don't want a war in Laos. We would all like to see an end to the insanity in Southeast Asia, but the way things look now it doesn't seem likely that we will. — SOWELL

Linda Fullmer

Liberal arts graduates are unhappy housewives



Male-dominated fields are traditionally reluctant to accept a woman as anything other than a novelty. This attitude was revealed in a conversation with a member of the law department several weeks ago:

Lady lawyers
"Yes, there are quite a few young ladies going into law now...but men lawyers do not like lady lawyers. Where men may be mediocre and pull through, women must excel."

It isn't that this kind of statement is so surprising. It is a common practice among girls to play down their intelligence to make a boy feel comfortable. If a girl is going to be intelligent beyond conversational abilities she had better be at least a genius. That way a man can still feel comfortable, geniuses are sort of freaky people anyway.

The challenge the law instructor's statement promised could be rewarding to a competitive person but the apparent bias of the handicap logic. Women who have achieved a position in a male-dominated field have made it in a man's world on men's terms.

The importance of a liberal arts education should not be undermined. It seems to develop, in the serious student, a questioning philosophical outlook not molded by often inflexible scientific theory. Obviously our disintegrating society needs more liberal arts graduates and fewer technicians. In the case of women, however, the education is often wasted on a household routine.

The restlessness of a housewife who has spent four years in college and is assigned to hard labor for a 99 year stretch, is not hard to understand; especially if on at least one occasion she was taken as a serious student with a personal goal. The difficulty first lies with the uniquely female decision: career or family. Unfortunately for society and the individual woman, the choice is usually destined to be the latter. Even though a large percentage of wives end up working, the choice is basically an ultimatum.

Secondly a liberal arts graduate, male or female, is at a disadvantage in a technical society. However, the ugliness of pollution, economic exploitation, and

war demand a population with a less technically progressive outlook. The entire society, including women, is looking for an identity lost in efficient production that turns out profits but ignores the need of every individual to fulfill himself.

The irony of the discontented liberal arts wife is that unlike uneducated women (who, if they didn't have marriage in the present social structure wouldn't have anything) or an AFDC mother caught in an economic system, she has a means of escaping her trap by realizing the value of her goals and the importance of fulfilling them.

Ability? Fortitude
However, not many other fields are open to a woman unless she has unusual ability and fortitude. The idea of a lady engineer or even a female forester is absurd to all but a few individuals. Six women are enrolled in engineering. If most dissatisfied wives have a liberal arts background, it may be because most women are not really offered anything else.

DDT makes EGGSHELLS BREAK



KILLING THE INHABITANTS

munson

Designed and Printed by Augustus Posters, 8584 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90034

Janet Rugg

Wildlife area threatened

It is an area virtually untouched by man where many types of wildlife roam free and unafraid. The occasional human visitor treads softly and leaves only his footprints in a narrow trail.



There is beauty and quiet for those who seek the pleasure of a simple mountain river winding its way through a primitive forest. There is a world away from the world for those who want to get away from the rat race.

Materialistic society
And there is the danger that a materialistic society may spoil it all. This is a plea for your help to save one quarter million acres of wilderness which are threatened by logging and roads.

In 1963 Orville Freeman, then Secretary of Agriculture, announced that the Selway-Bitterroot Primitive Area would be classified as a wilderness.

Magruder Corridor
But part of the original primitive area, known as the Magruder Corridor, was arbitrarily excluded.

The Magruder Corridor is a beautiful section of unspoiled nature which can now be ruined by logging and other industries. Included in the area are the Little Clearwater River and other headwaters of the Selway River and upper Bargamin Creek in the Salmon River watershed. Both are vitally important parts of the upper Selway-Salmon River wilderness.

What is illogical in the reclassification system is that the Magruder Corridor connects the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area and the Salmon River Breaks Primitive Area.

But why should anyone care as long as there are still the other wilderness areas in the same general location.

Downstream pollution
It's only that the Magruder Corridor contains the headwaters to the Selway and consequently any pollution there will affect the character of the river downstream.

And much can happen to a river if logging is permitted on its upper reaches. Additional silt and sediment can ruin the river for fishing and swimming. The river is slowed and become ugly brown rather than clear and sparkling.

Consider other esthetics — logging roads which are filled with noisy, smelly trucks and chain saws which frighten wildlife and ruin the peaceful quiet that recreationists head to the mountains to find. Not to be forgotten, either, is the sight of primitive forests scarred by clear cuts and other logging operations.

Unless the area is reclassified into wilderness, active proposals for logging and the building of roads can be supported and carried through. Once the damage is done, nothing can undo it.

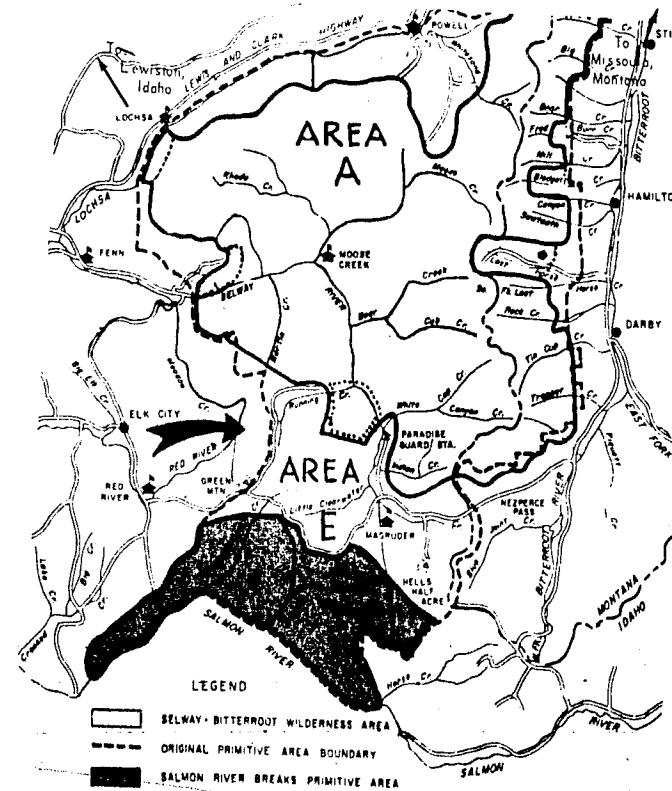
Fight waged
Currently a fight is being waged by concerned citizens of the Save the Upper Selway Committee. But they need help, and they need help from the young people who are always screaming about how awful pollution is and how much they are for ecology.

It is an emotional argument, yes, but it is a case of emotions against money. I only hope that the emotions are not so weak that money can win.

That is why I'm calling out to you, beautiful people, college students, reminding you of all your vows to make this capitalistic world a better place, make it more real, more natural.

Hypocrites
Were all those idealistic theories just words...if not, then prove it to yourself and to others. Write your Congressman and tell him how you feel. Tell him to sponsor legislation making Magruder Corridor a part of the wilderness.

Or shut up about ecology, hypocrites.



The Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness Area (Area A) with the Upper Selway River, Little Clearwater River, Bargamin Creek Exclusions shown as Area E.

Mike Sowell

White America cops-out with ecology

Is ecology man's last fad? Or is it even a fad? Could it be just an easy cop-out for the white, middle-class country-club liberals at this University?



No one will deny that the environment is a safe issue. Ask any politician. If one becomes involved in the eco-war it's easy to forget or at least sidestep other issues such as racism, poverty, the war in Southeast Asia, our dying cities and other, equally important social issues.

I am not denying the importance of the fight to save our environment nor do I deny that every effort must be taken to

save it. What I question is not only the sincerity of many of the people who say they are involved but their reasons for saying so.

The question becomes even more important when we look around and realize that ecology is the number one issue on this campus and there is practically no reaction to other issues such as the blatant racist attitudes toward the Chicanos in Southern Idaho or the discrimination against Blacks in downtown Moscow, or even the bigotry that prompts reactions from some of the downtown citizenry that are like something out of "JOE".

Ecology is fine but aren't these other things just as important to the student? Why aren't more people on this campus actively involved against poverty, racism, poor housing conditions, high prices, bookstore rip-offs, downtown bigotry and the like?

I don't have a big hold on the truth but I think I know why. Because the students at the University of Idaho find it much easier to say "Right On" about ecological issues than about exposed racism or anything that requires a real emotional commitment. It's easy to be "in"

on the ecology thing without really having to feel it.

Perhaps they (the students) are afraid to come out on other issues because it might require a little personal effort.

I question their sincerity because few realize the consequences of any real involvement in the "ecology thing". How many are willing to walk everywhere they go, to forego vacations or any travel for that matter? How many would be willing to not even read a newspaper or carry their food home in a shopping bag — to suffer the inevitable consequences of shutting down the P.F.I. plant in Lewiston? How many would swear off fish or fur coats, pesticide ridden vegetables and contaminated meat? These are just a few examples but the point is clear: The eco-freaks are fooling no-one but themselves. They are hiding behind ecology because it makes a good blind for the lazy, the apathetic, the bigots and racists who want to be "Left" without having to confront the issues that would flush them out and force them to show their true colors.

Come out from beneath your rock I say, and see if you can stand the light of day!



Chad Boliek

Delayed decision—drafted!

Once I had a gnawing pain in my lower abdomen. I figured that if I didn't pay any attention to it, it would go away. It didn't. Result, midnight emergency appendectomy. Might have been fatal.

State Director underscore this fact: "We can only again confirm that which was said to you in that this Headquarters contemplates no intervention in your case and we presume that you will have reported for induction as ordered."

draft would be ended. He also had difficulty in putting his conscientious objections into words. Filling out a Form 150 was just too much of a hassle. But unforeseen circumstances caused the cancellation of his deferment, and before he had a change to apply for Conscientious Objector classification, he had been ordered to report for induction.

Qualified assistance

It was only at this point that he sought qualified assistance. While the S.S.S. law provides for reopening a classification after an induction order has been issued, such a reopening can occur only if "the local board first specifically finds there has been a change in the registrant's status resulting from circumstances over which the registrant had no control." An attempt was made to have the local board reopen this man's classification, but the local board was unconvinced that circumstances warranted this. Legally and technically the local board was probably right. The "circumstances" were hardly beyond this registrant's control.

Involuntary impressment

Sadly, the present Selective Service Act contains little more provision for humanitarian justice than did the practice of involuntary impressment. If you don't play the game by the letter, you shouldn't plan on getting consideration under the spirit of the law. That is, the spirit of the law plainly intends that legitimate conscientious objectors to participation in war should not be inducted. In this case, and in many others, a man who has failed to comply with the legal technicalities has finally no recourse but to accept induction against his conscience or to refuse induction and face possible fine and imprisonment. The moral of this story, beyond the obvious one of riding ourselves of an onerous law, is for young men to face squarely and early the decisions imposed upon them by the Selective Service Act. Seek assistance in time. You may avoid disaster.



There are some things you just have to face up to. Military induction under Selective Service is one of them. These lines from a letter received from a SSS

Last appeal

The U. of I student who received this response to his "last appeal" confessed that he had thought that if he ignored the draft it would go away. It didn't. Like the appendicitis victim, a young man who is considering alternatives to military conscription, but puts off a decision until the last minute, is flirting with disaster.

Case in point: the man who's last-minute appeal to the State Director fell on unsympathetic ears had known for some time, perhaps for several years, that his conscience would not allow him to be a military participant. But, after all, he had his student deferment. Hopefully, by the time he would graduate, Vietnam and the

Karl A. Hickerson
TA, Psychology
Washington State University

readers' response

All letters must be signed and the author's name and address must be attached. The author's name will be withheld from publication upon request.

The Argonaut reserves the right to edit all letters in order to comply to corresponding laws, space limitations and Argonaut style.

Letters to the editor must be submitted by Sunday for publication Tuesday and by Wednesday for publication Friday.

Editor, the Argonaut

It is unfortunate that the inner strife experienced by Captain Bell of Army ROTC (the first of the Argonaut's in-depth interviews) has not yet stimulated the search for information which might provide him a personal resolution. It is tragic, however, that this interview would be made at the point of such unresolved conflict. The exchange was certainly of psychological interest, but I suspect that thinking by Argonaut readers about the military rationale concerning ROTC might have been better stimulated on the basis of an interview with someone more capable of suggesting answers for the questions offered Captain Bell.

My ire is not raised by Bell's inability to explain the drop in enrollment in ROTC, for the military's traditional lack of interest in responding to questions of this nature is a key reason why the Army is increasingly rejected by university students. But I am disappointed that a most important reason for the presence of ROTC on campuses was neglected by an individual who should be able to express it.

This is that our lot, as violence-loathing students, is enhanced by an army who thinks. Thinking people come from college campuses. The future of the Army is certainly not contingent upon the future of ROTC at college. Given that we're realistic enough to observe that the Army still exists in 1971, what kind of an army do we as war critics want: one made up of individuals with somewhat developed consciences or one made up of uneducated John Waynes? It is terrifically inconsistent to be critical of the fact that foreign policy is influenced to a great extent by military recommendation and at the same time to push for a military made up of individuals with whom one has never shared the common educational experience. Would we have saved Captain Bell the tension he faces as a result of exposure to our student life style? The Feb. 5 interview provides beautiful evidence of the value of exposing the army to the college campus. Let's think before pushing it farther away from all we think is good for people.

Any student tired of going to class will argue (correctly) that education is not achieved by accumulating sterile course hours. Education is rather a growth process which develops through the conflict of ideas. Captain Bell is certainly not the only individual for whom ROTC has been educational in the broad sense; there are people on the other side, too, who have been reminded by the presence of uniforms on campus that the war in Indochina is a reality independent of next weekend's social event. No one, including this writer, enjoys being reminded. But do we establish the nature of our society on philosophical grounds or on the basis of comfort? The reality of being draft bait has brought a huge number of normally apathetic young men to question the morality of the war we're engaged in. It is unfortunate that students against the presence of ROTC on campus are incapable of extending this reasoning to overcome the narrow concern that a "bad" organ-

ization will have "bad" influences on otherwise non-violent students.

Captain Bell was given more than one opportunity to indicate the function of ROTC campus, but he gave no acceptable answers. Given the ever-increasing defense budget and the amount of money ROTC offers in scholarships to attract people into the program, it hardly seems that ROTC is "just a place where the Army educates its officers cheaply." This is an easy answer we'd all like to hear, but it's grossly inaccurate. Likewise, it's quite easy to write off ROTC as an organization which has no place within the "new non-violent ethic." But to establish the precedent for deciding the future of such organizations on the basis

of their congruence with something as nebulous and unmeasurable as the "new ethic" is as wrongheaded and as dangerous as writing off war critics as "unpatriotic revolutionaries."

I would hope that those who read the Feb. 5 interview do not take seriously the allusion that changes in the structure of society, including changes in the university community, occur by chance, through the evolution of hair styles or life styles or ethics or on the basis of somebody else's authority. Shouldn't the future of ROTC be decided on rational grounds?

Laos explodes! Allies invade

(AP) The South Vietnamese moved into Laos for the first time in the Indochina war a little more than nine months after U.S. and South Vietnamese forces crossed into Cambodia to smash North Vietnamese bases there. The new move represented a widening of the war and was certain to cause political repercussions across the world. Pentagon officials say the strategic goal behind the new drive against North Vietnamese supply bases in Laos is to keep the enemy from mounting an offensive while U.S. conduct of the war is being turned over to South Vietnam. Most U.S. combat troops will have left by the end of this year, officials said, and the bulk of American forces remaining will be consigned to supplying South Vietnamese military efforts. The success of last May's allied drive against previously untouched North Vietnamese supply and troop bases in

Cambodia provided the rationale for the current South Vietnamese drive into Laos, which is being backed by U.S. airpower, sources said. The justification, they added, is saving American lives. Officials said military results of the Cambodian incursion reduced the North Vietnamese reliance on the Ho Chi Minh trail for war supplies necessary to sustain the estimated 240,000 Communist troops in South Vietnam and Cambodia. They gave no timetable and did not say how many South Vietnamese troops had crossed the border. But about 20,000 Saigon troops had been massed along the border since Jan. 30 in preparation for the drive. Almost simultaneously with the drive into Laos, North Vietnamese forces stepped up attacks throughout Indochina, and more than a score wounded in half a

dozen attacks in South Vietnam, three of them along the Laotian border. Heavy fighting was reported within 10 miles of Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. The White House declined comment on the invasion. However, President Nixon earlier Sunday indicated the U.S. role in Indochina will not have ended so long as the Communists hold American prisoners of war. He did not elaborate. But a White House spokesman insisted there was nothing new in the statement. Congressional reaction to the invasion was slow in coming, although Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D-Maine, announced his opposition hours before the operation was disclosed. "I think that the use of combat air support... goes beyond the spirit of any policies that Congress has endorsed,"

Muskie said on "Issues and Answers" on ABC. "I think before we got involved in that kind of activity in Cambodia and Laos, the President ought to come to Congress, ask for its support, define his proposal, so that we can consider its merits," added Muskie. "I'm sorry that we're expanding the war," said Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo. "I think it's unfortunate that now we're formally going into the last remaining Indochinese country with air support and South Vietnamese troops." President Nguyen Van Thieu in a message to the country said the Laotian operation was "limited in time as well as space with the clear and unique objective of disrupting the supply and infiltration network of the Communist North Vietnamese troops lying in the Laotian territory."

More about Gov't regulations to halt further pollution

(Continued from page 1.)

facilities will be installed for secondary treatment of the waste which enters the water. Secondary treatment is expected to remove 85 to 90 per cent of the impurities in the water.

This is not to say that nothing has been done in the past. Seven years ago, the city of Lewiston began testing the amount of dirt and waste matter in its air. Samples of the air were taken by exposing sticky papers, chemically treated cotton swabs, plastic buckets, and zinc and steel plates to the atmosphere. The exposures, which were made on rooftops for 30 day, 90 day and one-year periods, were sent to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for evaluation.

While this expressed an awareness of the problems of air pollution, testing was not enough. Seeing this, a measure of concrete action was taken in 1967 when PFI installed controls to reduce odor, and purchased a precipitator for use in the furnaces. The precipitator reduced the amount of particles which were expelled into the air.

In November of 1968, five officials from the abatement program of the National Air Pollution Control Act visited the Lewiston plant. They said that PFI has essentially met the goals of its plans to abate air pollution through the installation of mechanical devices.

A further effort to help solve the problem was taken in 1968, when the city of Lewiston passed a burning ordinance which prohibited the open burning of trash. This helped somewhat, but did not

reduce air pollution resulting from PFI activities.

What was good enough in 1968, however, was not good enough in 1969. In that January, the Idaho Air Pollution Control Commission established maximum permissible amounts of industrial emission. PFI operations were found to be exceeding these limits.

In 1970, the commission told PFI officials that they would have until the end of that year to reduce the plant's emissions to below the amount allowed, or to have devised a realistic method of doing so, and the method would be put into operation as soon as possible.

The commission also told the company that it must follow a two-stage plan to fight pollution.

The first stage would require PFI to apply "the best available control technology, and that immediate steps would be taken to submit specific compliance schedules."

Under the second stage of the plan PFI would have to conduct specific studies and long range plans as to what additional improvements could be made.

The Idaho Air Pollution Control Commission's dealings with PFI represents the government's first real clampdown on pollution in the Lewiston area. They represent not-far-off proposals or wishful thinking, but are definite steps with which the company must comply. They are not empty threats.

They are backed not only by the state, but by the federal government, from whom the commission receives not only its authority, but \$60,000 of its funds.

PFI is now working on two main projects, one to reduce air pollution; the other is aimed at pollution of the rivers.

Pollution consultants for the company traveled about the U.S., Canada and Sweden, and were impressed by anti-air pollution equipment which they saw in Sweden. The equipment consists of an indirect evaporation recovery boiler and a highly efficient electrostatic precipitator. It will be completed in 1972, at a cost of \$9.6 million, and will remove 99.7 per cent of particulate matter in the air.

"The equipment will be far better than anything previously used in the industry. It will not take care of all of the odor, but it will be better, a lot better," according to Tom Tudder, general manager of the pulp and paperboard operation at PFI.

Anti-water pollution equipment is being worked on as well. As soon as the water level of the Clearwater falls sufficiently,

Speaking on public criticism and government regulations, a PFI spokesman said that there had been much need for improvement, and that a serious problem had been created because of PFI's activities.

"I feel, however," he said, "that PFI has been short changed in getting credit for what we have done and are doing about the problem. People see only the smoke and the dirty water, not the positive efforts that are being made, at our expense, to get rid of them. We've come a damned long way in the fight against pollution. The public will see just how far in 1972."

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★ ★ ★ ENTERTAINMENT ★ ★ ★

Fashion makes move

By John Foley

It seems that somehow, without anyone really noticing it, times have changed in Moscow. Perhaps it would be better to say that times have changed at the University in Moscow. If you've been here for a couple of years, do you remember what you used to wear to dances in the SUB ballroom, even when the dress was "grubby"?? Grubby: didn't that mean slacks, loafers, and a sport shirt?

Now it seems that the only time that dress for a dance is mentioned is for a living group formal, and they don't take place in the ballroom.

Magic word

The ballroom. Hear the word and visions of Gene Kelly, Fred Astaire, and Ginger Rogers float across the eyes like an 11 p.m. movie on a black and white television set. Long flowing dance steps drift you clear around the perimeter of the floor and back in front of the cameras.



Sue Hilby

The music, by Glen Miller or the MGM Studio Orchestra, seems to come from the walls rather than the bandstand. Every stitch of clothing on every body in the room seems to be long. Long tails, long dresses, long sleeves, long trousers, and even long gloves. Somehow that picture seems to be bald for the U of I until a few years ago. Certainly it was valid when this writer was a freshman.

WHAM-CRASH-BOOM-ZOWIE. The picture has changed here drastically.

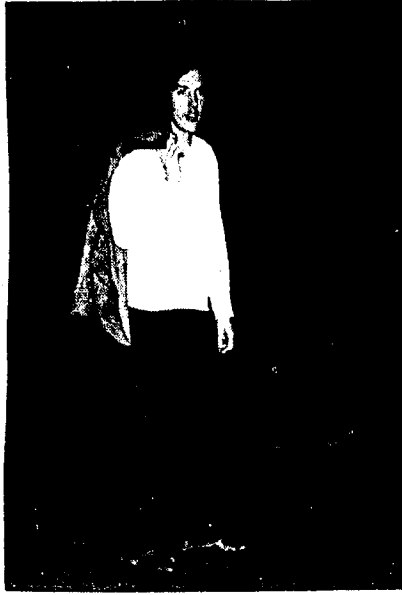


Chris Jackson

With the exception of a few throwbacks to the 1930's, such as the Junior Miss Pageant and the Miss U of I contest, the SUB ballroom may be the scene of some of the most up-to-date happenings in the youth movement in Idaho.

Changes

Everything has changed. You know for sure where the music is coming from. Lights cascade everywhere in a photon explosion — the walls themselves disappear. No one is dancing. Most of the crowd, sits on the floor grooving on the music, the person beside them, the bottle



Mickey Kosny

of wine between their legs and whatever else is going on in their heads.

From the past, the music has changed, the mood of the crowd has changed, and the fashions have changed.

Definition

The fashions! Can you even call them fashions? Is a fashion something that must be conceived in Paris by a man that can conceive no other way? Must it be voted on or approved by some panel of "experts", the very people who make money off stylized clothes. Or, can a fashion be anything that is worn on the body: even if that anything is nothing? A few years ago (the time can still be measured in months) the answer would have been the former. Now, the answer is the latter.



Paula Brantner



Peggy Meyer

Clothing worn now in the ballroom seems to be limited to the imaginations of the wearers. Anything goes, except nudity so far, and the Idaho dancegoer definitely has a good imagination.

The fashions can be broken down into few broad categories, but that is all that can be done with them. There is the "standard" look: Wallace Beery shirts and levis for the men, and pullovers and levis for the women, but this standard look is limited to a minority of the crowd.

Personification

It must be believed that a person's soul and spirit can be captured in the clothes he wears, and it is true that a person's clothes can tell you more of the wearer's personality than a three hour sensitivity session. The costumes mark their the labels on the Paris creations. However, the attitude towards life is expressed like it never was before.

The clothing range here is from the "straight look" to the "super freak." Many of the articles of clothing were made by their wearers' hands. Some of the clothing is what can be called "special purpose" and in those cases it is very obvious.

The pictures here were taken in the SUB ballroom on a Monday night during a dance. Look them over, figure out the people.



Mack Gaudette

Vandal whirl

Social critic gets brand new job

By Estella MacParsnips

It seems that no one was happy with my first column. My friends at the house didn't like it because, as they said, I made the truth too obvious. All the other people on campus, although they don't really count, said I was a foolish snob who was just trying to make myself look better than everybody else. This is not true, because I am better than everybody and I have enough self confidence so that I don't have to go around proving it every day. Anyway, my editor at the Argonaut said that I can go right ahead writing my column because it is obviously in the public interest that people should see me as I really am.

Now here is something that I don't understand. The editor is happy to have me writing this social column but all the other things that the Argonaut needs to make a great social page are missing. There are no wedding photos and write-ups. There are no stories covering engagements of important people and even no coverage of pinning ceremonies. Now, allow me to digress.

The facts

It is a known anthropological fact that the common people need to have other people that they can look up to socially. Here on this campus the common student, who can't really relate with the faculty, has only me and my friends to look up to. The Argonaut must cover the social goings on of the "betters" on the Idaho campus in order to fill this basic need of the students.

So, I went in and talked to the editor about this. He said he understood my

problem perfectly and that he would like to do something about it but the decision in my case was up to the social editor. So I talked to the social editor and he said however that he thought that with the war in Asia and Africa and the Middle East and Pakistan and Eastern Europe and everywhere else, and the problems we are having in the USA and even on the Idaho campus, the Argonaut has more important things to do than worry about a few egos. I, of course, was affronted by this and when I told him he said, "Ah s---, why don't you just take my job."

I win

I thought about this and decided to do it. I'm sorry to see that poor man lose his position of power with the paper, but at least now we'll have a strong social page and we will fulfill the needs of the students.



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Estella MacParsnips

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Critics Say:

Bottle of wine 912 PineView Point

By Tom Morrison

From bed to bed Elliot Gould loved his way through an overworked plot in "I Love My Wife" at the Nuart Theater. Our hero from "Mash" "Getting Straight," and "Bob & Carol & Ted & Alice" finds himself caught in the tired story of the struggling college student who graduates, makes a lot of money, and can't stand his wife.

During his days in pre-med school our hero falls in love with one of the co-stars, Brenda Viccaro. They are subsequently married and before long they find themselves the proud parents of a baby boy. From that point on, Mrs. Hero goes steadily down. She gains weight, dresses and looks sloppy, and their sex life diminishes.

All American

Like any sane, red-blooded American, our hero manages to graduate, become a successful, \$200,000 a year surgeon and begins to search for sexual satisfaction elsewhere. Of course, he finds it with any number of nurses and other women. But then it happens. He meets one of his patient's wife, played by Angel Tompkins. She is, of course, incredibly beautiful and experiencing the same problems with her husband that our hero is experiencing with his wife.

Times change

Before long, they are, quite naturally, in bed together and supposedly in love with each other. However, they decide not to tell their mates. No need to ask for trouble. Holding true to form, their burning desire for each other finally gains control of their senses and she tells her husband to take off and expects our hero to do the same with his wife.

As could be guessed, however, he is a little bit hesitant to do this because he now has a wife and two kids to think about. Holding true to course, though, his wife finds out about the whole thing and weasels a confession out of our hero and after the usual attempted suicide and psychological trauma they decide upon a separation.

Finding this is just what he needed, our hero calls his old girl friend and hops into bed with her, but when she finds out that he is still refusing to get a divorce she throws him out.

Still loves wife

After a trip to Phoenix our hero decides that maybe he still loves his wife. After he gets out of another woman's bed and goes home he calls his wife to take her to dinner, see the kids, and maybe get back together with her. But she, of course, is busy. She has a dinner date with another man and can't see our hero so he goes to a bar and is in the middle of picking up another woman when the show ends.

As I said, it is an over-worked and predictable plot from beginning to end. There are, however, a few bright spots. Elliot Gould does his usual superb job of being a somewhat clumsy but yet amazingly funny actor. His co-stars, one of them being extremely attractive and the other about average, don't seem to be exceptionally talented but yet are adequate.

Technically, the picture is done with all of the glory of any Universal picture, for what that's worth. So, if your looking for a course of entertainment but you're not to concerned about an involved and developed plot then "I Love My Wife" may be for you, but I'd sooner spend my buck and a quarter on a bottle of wine.

Rings'n things

Tuesday, Feb. 2, the Spurs sponsored a dance in the SUB Ballroom. The dance was attended by approximately 300 people, and the crowd split about 50-50 listeners to dancers. The band at this particular body wiggling function was called Kentucky Blewgrass.

Vocals strong

The strongest part of the Grass is their vocal arrangements. The string players all sing and it was quite refreshing to hear a group with some tight vocal harmony. Instrumentally, the group was also fairly tight.

But, there were some tempo problems between the drummer and the lead guitar. These problems seemed to stem from the lead player's unbelievable ability to get lost in his own solo and a drummer with the fastest left hand I have ever seen. The drummer's left hand seemed to be the fastest part of his entire body, and at times was about 2 1/2 beats faster than the entire band.

Problems

Most groups seem to have one major problem per member, and the Grass, being an average group, was no exception. The other problems came in the forms of a bass player and drummer who work rhythmically together but unfortunately in different ball parks, and a rhythm guitarist who played at top volume destroying the harmonic effects of the vocals.

Paula Brantner

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DAVIDS' DEPARTMENT STORE - MOSCOW

Air pollution on campus: yes or no?

The billowing cloud of "smoke" over the university physical plant is not air pollution, according to George Gagon, director of the plant.

"All you see is water vapor," he said. "It's just like seeing your breath on a cold day."

Students still complain about layers of grime found on the desks, dust found in towels, and the dark 'smoke' coming from the plant. Dormitory residents say that they aren't certain where the dust is coming from, but they have admitted that a problem does exist.

No more coal

The university physical plant no longer burns coal, the reason for the air pollution which turned everything in Theophilus Tower and Wallace Complex dusty black last year.

Based on last year's figures, burning only gas would cost the university from \$5,000 to \$6,000 more per year. "It depends on the year," Gagon said. The cost is for the fuel alone," he added, "From other standpoints, it may not have cost so much."

Gagon was referring to the smoke, ashes, and other damaging effects of the other fuels.

Emergencies

Neither coal nor oil will be burned by the university physical plant again unless there is some type of emergency, such as the gas pipeline breaking. Limited supplies of both are on hand, in case such problem should develop.

Car exhaust and dormitory incinerators are the only other potential sources of air pollution on the campus, according to Kenneth Hollett, campus planner for the University.

"Dormitory incinerators are the only real source of air pollution," Hollett stated. "I don't know to what degree."

Nothing done

"Nothing is being done now," he said, asserting that the only solution would be to use a garbage compactor and then remove the garbage to a sanitary landfill. "We have no money for this," he added. "It's quite a costly process."

"I really wonder if that's a problem," Hollett remarked.

Car exhaust pollution is "not non-existent, but it is not a problem," he said. "There is no sign of plant damage or anything like that. The air pollution is of so low value, especially when combined with the wind."

Federal regulations will take care of car pollution," he stated. "It can't ever get any worse."

The explanation for Hollett's statement is derived from the proposed university master plan which his office has sent to the Board of Regents for consideration.

Under this five-year program, the campus would be limited to from 10,000 to 12,000 students. Based on current percentages, this would mean that there would be about 8,000 student and faculty cars.

The campus planner proposes that all parking be off-campus, surrounding a "ten-minute walking circle". Some of the recommended parking areas are underground.

City pollution

The city of Moscow is trying to clean up its pollution problems, according to Terry Bailey, city engineer.

Trying to enlarge the street maintenance division, changing street layouts for easier cleaning, and budgeting money for more trash receptacles are among the projects Moscow is instigating for pollution control.

The city is petitioning and will continue to petition merchants to clean up garbage behind the stores. This has had little result, Bailey said.

Sewage treatment

A new sewage treatment plant is being planned for the Moscow area also. A street flusher and a sweeper are already in use by the city to help control pollution.

Some government people are working with the Moscow Hotel to teach them how

to properly fire their coal-burning furnace, Bailey added.

Downtown air pollution doesn't cause much of a problem to the campus, Hollett

said. "This is a low-pollutant town."

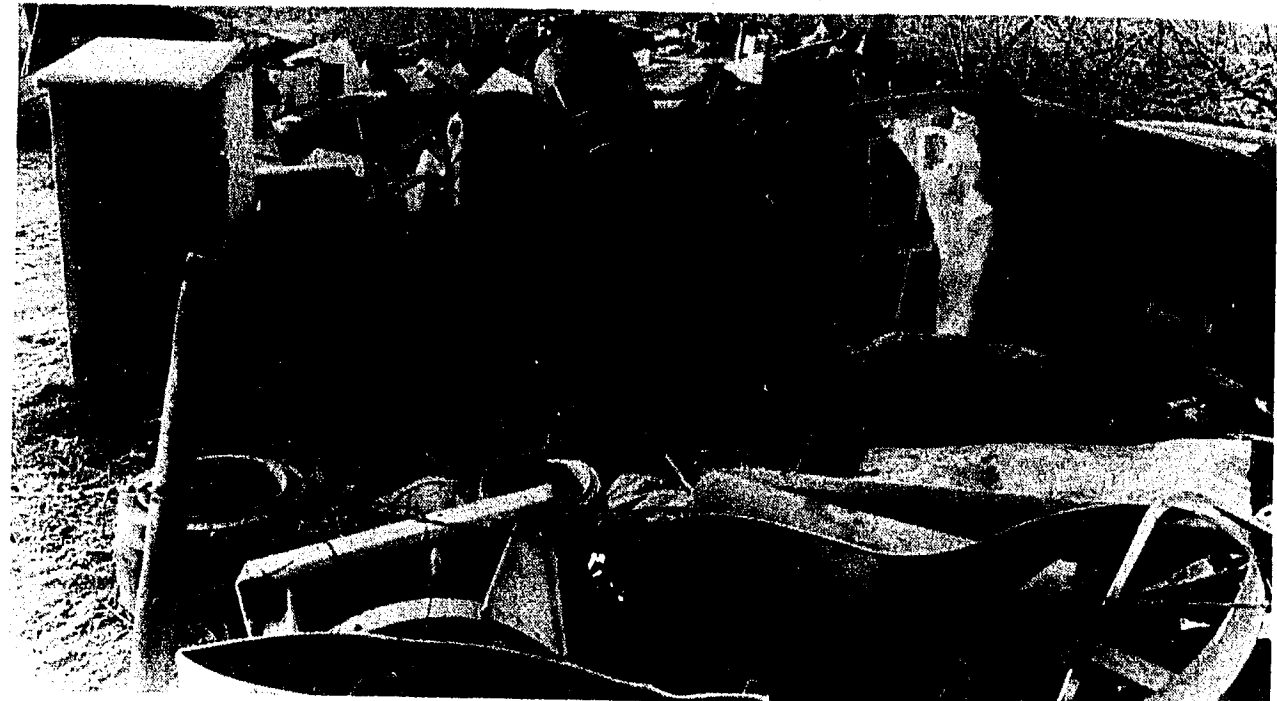
Westerly winds are one of the reasons for low air pollution that the campus planner emphasized.



THAT'S WATER VAPOR, according to George Gagon, physical plant director.



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Senators voice hope for better communications; new senate offices may help representation

The new Senate offices are now open. The offices, remodeled at a cost of \$13,000, are located in the old public relations room in the SUB basement. It has been remodeled and equipped with desks, new carpeting, light fixtures, acoustical tile and filing cabinets and is designed to provide private office space for ASUI senators and other campus organizations.

ASUI senator Ron Ball said the offices could result in more thorough representation of both on-and off-campus students.

"The offices provide a centralized outlet for off-campus opinion," Ball said.

According to Ball, no way exists for complete representation of off-campus interests. "The Associated Graduate Students (AGSUI)," said Ball, "is the only way we have of reaching off-campus students."

Newsletter printed

The AGSUI prints a newsletter for off-campus students which tells them about Senate affairs. According to Tom Slayton, another ASUI senator, the only contact the ASUI has with AGSUI is to provide it with funds to print its newsletter. It also financed in part a trip to Boise for two AGSUI members. There has never been a meeting, Slayton added, attended by representatives from both the AGSUI and the ASUI.

The new offices are not designed, in the view of ASUI Vice-president Mary Ruth Mann, to substitute for the practice of senators going to living groups to talk with students. However, Miss Mann admitted that not all senators have visited their assigned living groups on a regular basis.

Besides alternating the groups a senator visits, no other plans have been made to increase representation. A survey printed in the Argonaut earlier this year indicated that 16 out of 44 living groups were not being adequately represented.

Senator assigned

A senator is assigned four or five living groups on campus (or areas of dense student populations off-campus) to visit.

The Argonaut survey indicated that only eight living groups were toured on a weekly basis. Two of Ball's living groups reported that he did not know the opinions of the group or represent them. Ball says he tours the living groups he is assigned an average of once a week.

Mike Hunter, also an ASUI senator, felt that the Senate did not represent a majority of the student opinion since a minority elected the Senate. Of Hunter's four living groups, two claimed inadequate representation.

Better organization

Ultimately, Miss Mann feels the offices can be used for "better organization and

more efficient use of the senators' time."

Office hours are planned for the future, but it will still be left up to the individual senator as to how much time he feels he should spend in his office, said Miss Mann.

The new offices will also provide space for a few organizations on campus that have not had offices before.

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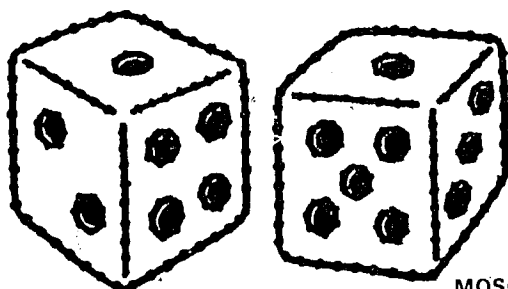
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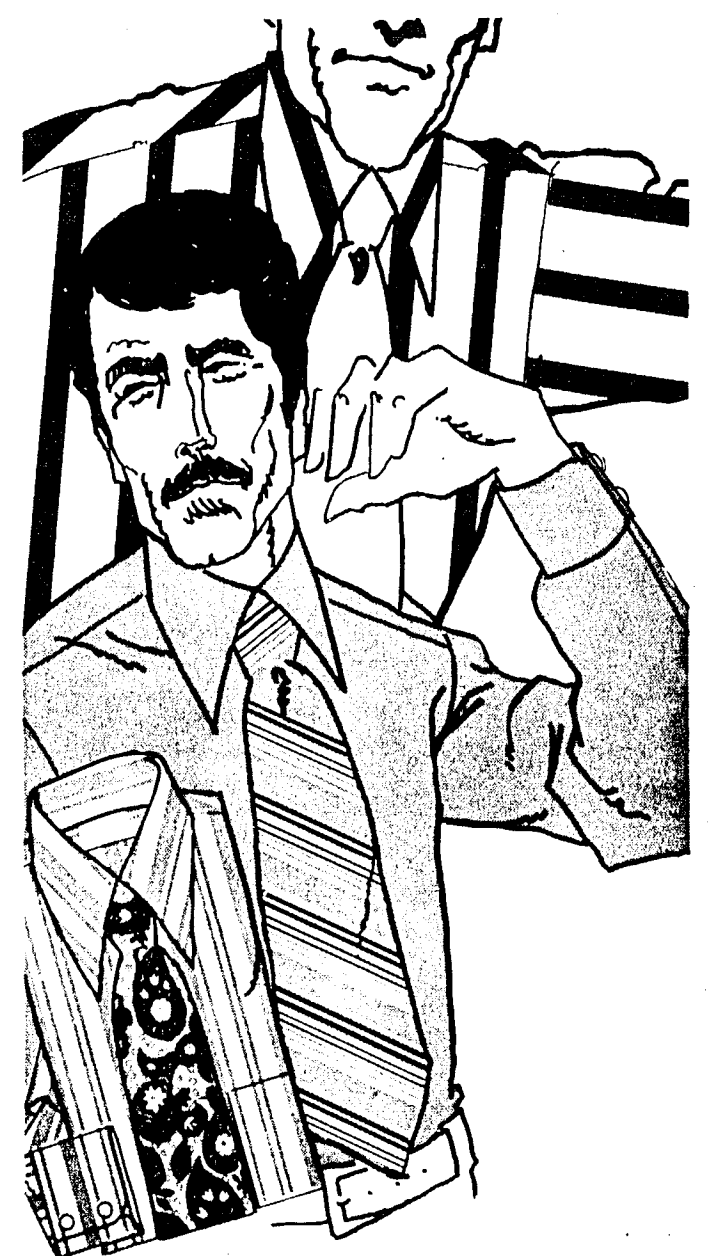
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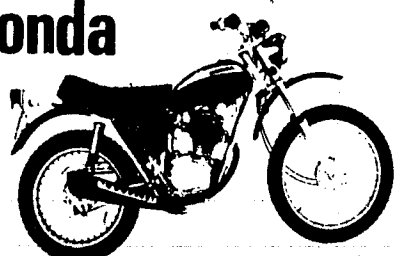
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