

Ombudsman committee not attempting to mollify

By Mike Sowell

The creation of the Ombudsman Committee by the Moscow Chamber of Commerce is not an attempt to mollify student complaints, according to Chad Boliek, a member of the Committee. "These people are taking complaints with the utmost seriousness," he said. "I'm willing to take the chambers' word that they are also serious about wanting to deal with some of the problems which

lead to some of the less than amiable conditions."

Bell chosen

The idea was the brain-child of Jack Marineau, president of the Moscow Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber selected Capt. Harold Bell as chairman and allowed him free rein in selecting the members of the committee: Art Gittins, professor of entomology, Allen Ramstedt from Creighton's downtown, Ray Harrison, from David's and Chad Boliek,

a minister with the Campus Christian Center.

These members "have really committed themselves to hearing complaints and doing what they can to bring resolutions to the problems," said Boliek.

"We are interested in genuine solutions rather than 'getting even'. Working through the structure has more potential for getting at the problems quickly than most people realize."

In one specific instance, when a reasonable complaint was lodged against a specific businessman, "Capt. Bell confronted the gentleman with the complaint," said Boliek, "and implied that perhaps he would like to do something about it." As a result the businessman offered to meet and talk with the student lodging the complaint.

Summary

The committee has made a summary of complaints against the city and presented

them as a report to the Moscow Chamber of Commerce and the City Mayor.

Complaints against the University have also been summarized and sent to President Hartung and ASUI President Jim McFarland.

The committee has heard complaints against such things as housing conditions, high rent, street conditions, downtown prices and "several complaints about police discourtesy," said Boliek. "But on the other hand we have had some compliments about their courtesy."

Persuasion

The committee's power lies in persuasion rather than any legal authority. They can make suggestions to the mayor or the president of the University or, as Boliek suggested, take an issue to the press for public airing.

"Our ways of dealing with the problems are not too dramatic because, at the present time, we are attempting to work through the structure rather than circumvent it," said Boliek. "We are interested in genuine solutions rather than 'getting even'. Working through the structure has more potential for getting at the problems quickly than most people realize."

In reply to questions about the potential of the Ombudsman Committee Boliek replied "The committee could conceivably be in a position to suggest possible solutions and aim suggestions at those groups that can implement them."

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IT COULD HAPPEN—What would you do if the nuclear attack alert were real? The University and the Latah

County Department of Civil Defense have worked out a plan to take care of such an emergency.

What if a bomb fell today...

By Lorna Sutton

You're sitting in UCC 110 when suddenly word comes that there's been a nuclear attack. What do you do?

Although the possibility is unlikely, a complex plan has been set up by the Latah County Department of Civil Defense for such an emergency.

A plan has been set up for each building on campus, and this information has been publicized from time to time," according to George Gagon, physical plant director. He added that the information would be distributed again if a threat occurred.

People forget

"Our one problem is that people forget what we've told them," he commented. Dormitory areas, primarily Wallace Complex, and the Student Union Building are the areas where most students would go for shelter, Gagon said.

Fall-out shelters with a capacity of 10,700 are located in basements of approximately 20 brick buildings on campus. Emergency supplies which would last the total capacity of each shelter for two weeks are stored in the basement of the university library.

The civil defense supplies include food rations, medical supplies, geiger counters, and dosimeters. The geiger counters would be used to determine the amount of fall-out in the air outside, and the dosimeters show how much exposure to radioactivity a person has had.

No water

The supplies do not include water. "We have enough water in our system to last for this amount of time," Gagon remarked. "It would depend on the circumstances."

The campus would be alerted by the standard warning system, he said.

"We have always felt that there would be some time before the attack occurred," Gagon added, "probably several hours, or a day or more. This would give us enough time to distribute the supplies from the library to the other shelters."

Requirements

All buildings must meet certain requirements before they are considered fall-out shelters by the Army Corps of Engineers, who have inspected the shelters on the University of Idaho campus. After inspection, the Army releases a protection factor and a capacity figure for each building, along with a map of the shelter area.

The protection factor is the number of times better the shelter would be than the outside air. Shelters must reach a specific standard of protection before the Army Corps of Engineers will authorize them.

An entire shelter management plan has been set up for each shelter by the Latah

County Department of Civil Defense. This includes a booklet full of details on the operation of a shelter. Organization for command and control, standard operation procedures, pre-attack protection and regulations on fire and safety, law and order, and health and sanitation are listed in the booklet.

Stations which are authorized for the Emergency Broadcast System Plan are listed there also. Authorized Idaho stations in this area are KRRC, Lewiston; KOZE-FM, Lewiston; KUID-FM, Moscow; and KLEW TV, Lewiston.

Ingle chairman

Gerald Ingle, who is chairman of the Latah County Commissioners, is chairman of the Executive Civil Defense

Board. One member of this committee is University President Ernest W. Hartung.

Under the county program, a director has been set up in each of the many areas needed. Among them are damage assessment, fire, police, shelter, public works, welfare, medical, warning, security, health, and manpower. Other areas are transportation, housing and construction, industrial, communications, message controller, and service groups liaison.

Various members of the Moscow area have been appointed to each of these areas.

ASUI student body to vote future of Justice Department as agency

By Linda Fullmer

A constitutional amendment to appear on the March 9 ballot was approved by the senate on Tuesday night. Sponsored by Jim McFarland and John Orwick, the amendment will remove the ASUI Justice Department and the Attorney General as a constitutional agency and officer and

place them under departmental regulation.

Explaining the intent of the amendment, Orwick noted that the Justice Department and the Attorney General are indistinguishable from other departments and department heads.

Fulltime lawyer

"We should contemplate employing a full time ASUI lawyer," said Orwick,

"but it is not possible under present conditions. There is no flexibility. The constitution states that we must have an attorney general."

Originally the amendment included changing the status of ASUI General Manager from constitutional to departmental. Orwick, explained that the office of General Manager was also similar to other departments.

"The Senate has no effective control on the office," remarked Orwick, "because the General Manager's job is protected by the constitution."

Locked in

"Under the present constitution we are locked into having an attorney general and general manager," he continued. "Future senates may not feel the need for either. We should remove the restrictions and leave these offices to the control of future individual senates."

Orwick suggested that the General Manager may need to be replaced by a business manager. However, the section referring to the General Manager was deleted from the amendment.

It was noted that the senate did have control of the General Manager since it participated his hiring and firing. It was also mentioned by Mary Ruth Mann that the General Manager is directed in his actions by the ASUI president and the finance committee.

Tuition opposition

A senate resolution also passed the senate which stated student opposition to the proposed tuition legislation. The statement will be sent to Boise.

Defeated at the Tuesday session was an amendment, submitted by Ron Ball and

Many viewpoints set for symposium

A self-termed "professional radical" and a director of a military adviser school are just two of nine experts to discuss the clash of cultures as a cause of war during the annual Borah Symposium next Thursday through Saturday.

Scheduled to present one of the opening talks at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the Student Union Building ballroom is Col. Harry Jackson, Fort Bragg.

Col. Jackson, who has also served on foreign assignments with the State Department, will discuss the scope and nature of world cultural conflicts. Also speaking that night on the same topic will be Alfred Lilienthal, New York, political scientist, historian and Middle East expert.

Saul Alinsky, Chicago, will participate in a panel discussion on cultures and counter-cultures at 10:30 a.m. Friday. Alinsky has been criss-crossing the country organizing — at their invitation — poor communities into abrasive power blocks capable of winning for themselves freedom, equality and living conditions.

Nat Hentoff

Also to speak is Nat Hentoff, New York, social critic and commentator, activist, novelist and music critic.

Others on the symposium agenda include Dr. Roderick Gorney, assistant professor of psychiatry at the UCLA School of Medicine; Robert Bellah, Ford professor of sociology and comparative studies, and chairman of the Center for Japanese and Korean Studies at the University of California, Berkeley; and Russell Kirk, author of "The Conservative Mind."

Molnar

Also participating will be Thomas Molnar, professor of French and world literature at Brooklyn College, N.Y., and a professor of history at Long Island University; Dr. Glenn Terrell, president of Washington State University; Dr. Ernest Hartung, president of the U of I; and Rutledge Dennis, a teaching assistant at WSU.

Moderators for the different sessions will be Bill Hall, editorial page editor of the Lewiston Morning Tribune; Dr. Terry Armstrong, assistant professor of education at the U of I; Sam Day, editor of the Intermountain Observer; and Dr. Robert Hossack, professor of political science at the U of I.

Emissions to be cut

LEWISTON (AP) — Preliminary data released by Potlatch Forests, Inc., says the company will be able to reduce the emission level of its odorous sulphur compounds by some 83 to 93 per cent by late 1972, a state air pollution control official said Wednesday.

But reduction of particulate matter with new equipment PFI plans to install will be only about 42 per cent, Al Eiguren, Boise, director of the Idaho Air Pollution Control Commission explained.

Eiguren made the statements during an informal public hearing attended by 46 persons to discuss standards for PFI's Kraft pulp mill. The commission said a formal public hearing is scheduled for here March 3.

In answer to questions, PFI officials said they had no objections to standards proposed by the commission and would offer none at the formal hearing.

Proposed regulations require PFI compliance with certain standards for total reduced sulphur emissions by 1972. The regulations also call for reductions in emissions of particulates such as smoke, dust and soda ash by 1975.

With new pollution control equipment that PFI plans to install, the company anticipates "near achievement" of standards by the end of 1972, Eiguren said.

He agreed data supplied to the commission on PFI compliance with regulations will be gathered by the company itself because the compounds must be measured "at the stack" where they are emitted.

Petitions due on Monday

Signed election petitions for ASUI Offices are due no later than 5 p.m. Monday and will not be accepted after this deadline, according to Jim McFarland.

Abortion Many favor legalization according to poll

The possibility that two-thirds of Idaho's adults are in favor of legalized abortion is reflected in a poll completed Saturday by the women's department of The Idaho Statesman.

This percentage appeared in the 550 replies received in answer to a questionnaire from the National Council on Abortion Research and Education which was printed in the Idaho Statesman Feb. 7.

Each reply carries the signature and address of the sender.

Of the 550 valid answers (a few not bearing signatures were disqualified) 395 were in favor of legalized abortion.

Of the 169 voting "no" there were many who would approve abortion in extreme situations. These not only include cases of the mother's life being endangered (Idaho's only current exception), and the results of rape and incest (two additional provisions in the bill now before the Senate) but also for reasons of possible congenital deformity of the child, danger to the mother's physical and mental health, destitution or welfare cases.

Two people wrote "murder" across the whole questionnaire. The majority of the replies came from women, most of them mothers of several children.

Women in the child-bearing ages gave most of the "yes" answers. Several doctors, responded, including two Boise pediatricians; doctors' wives and nurses are well represented.

Most of the letters came from the cities. . . Boise, Nampa, Caldwell, Twin Falls, Pocatello, Idaho Falls. Fewer came from the rural routes and smaller towns.



WINDY WEATHER — The winds have been gusty at Moscow as this girl discovered. Wind speeds up to 65 miles per hour were recorded in Moscow Wednesday. The weather forecast for the weekend is cooler with scattered snow.

today

A Graduate Student Social will be given tonight at 7:30 p.m. in St. Augustine's Center. The event is for graduate students and graduate faculty. Dress is come-as-you-are.

TOMORROW

"An Arabian Night," an Arabian shishkabob dinner sponsored by the U of I Arab Student Association will be given at the Elks Lodge. The dinner features folk dances, music and songs. Tickets are available at the SUB Information Desk. The charge per couple is \$5 and for an individual it is \$3.

The Student Action Coalition, formerly the Student Apathy Party is having a convention in the SUB at 1 p.m. Everyone is invited.

THIS WEEK

The U of I Chess Club will meet Sunday at 2 p.m. in the SUB.

The Senate will meet Monday at 6:45 p.m. in the SUB.

Interviews to fill a position on the Student Union Board will be given Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. The Board is composed of seven students and a chairman and controls all policy within the Student Union. For further information, call Gomer Davis or Dean Vetrus at the SUB.

Applications for prospective new members of Mortar Board must be turned in by Wednesday. Any junior woman is eligible; there is no GPA requirement. Forms may be picked up at the Information Desk and returned to Nancy Berrigan at the Activities Office. For further information, call Sue Peterson, 6357.

March 5 is the deadline for submitting Tri-Delta scholarship applications. U of I Tri-Deltas will be offering a scholarship of at least \$250. All full-time undergraduate women students are eligible to apply. Applications are available from Dean of Women Marjorie M. Neely or from Linda Jones at Tri-Delta.

NASA offers internships for graduate students

For the ninth consecutive year there will be summer jobs in the Aerospace field for college graduates at the NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, R.W. Stark, dean of the graduate school, said.

There will be 30 internships, of which 25 will be in the science and engineering fields and five in the public and business administration fields, he said. All programs begin in June and end in September.

The program is for students who are postgraduates or who will have completed the baccalaureate degree requirements by June 1971. The students must intend to continue their academic training.

All students who apply must be U.S. citizens, must have good academic standing, and must be strongly recommended by the university dean or the department head under whom major studies have been completed, Stark said.

Salaries are based on the evaluation of the academic level attained, he said.

Salaries offered to science and engineering interns are: B.S. degree (GS-7), \$828 per month; M.S. degree (GS-9), \$932 per month; and Ph.D. degree (GS-12), \$1,153 per month. Salaries offered to public and business administration interns are: B.S. degree (GS-5), \$515 per month; and M.S. degree (GS-7), \$637 per month.

To be considered, Stark said, applicants must submit a Government Employment application (Form 171) Referring to the Aerospace Intern Program; submit a copy of complete transcript from each college or university attended, "Form 226 Civil Service Commission may be used in place of a transcript); have dean or department head send a letter of recommendation; and include with application a statement of special academic and work interests.

The deadline for submitting this material is March 15, 1971. If the material isn't received by this date, the application cannot be considered.

Stark said that all applications for summer employment should be sent directly to Mrs. Billie M. Schmidt, Employee Development Branch - BP3, NASA Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston, Texas 77058.

General faculty passes promotion amendment

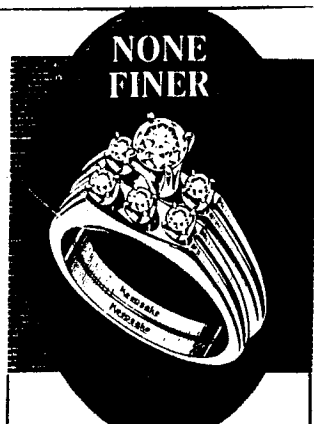
At the general faculty meeting Thursday, an amendment was passed which dealt with policy and procedures on promotion in academic rank to cover all faculty at the University of Idaho.

The document outlines correct procedure for promotion within the university, and establishes procedures for appeal by the faculty members who feel they have been dealt with unfairly.

According to Bruce Bray, faculty secretary, this is the first time actual university-wide guidelines have been established on promotion.

He said the document provides an additional year before an instructor has to be considered for promotion.

The amendment also stipulates a wider range of input for determining whether or not a faculty member should be promoted. It was noted by Bray, though, that there are no provisions for student input in this procedure.



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Campus Chest Week highlights to include Ugly Man, Legs contests

Campus Chest Week will be March 8-13 this year. The week will be highlighted by the Miss Campus Chest and Ugly Man contests, the legs contest, and several other activities.

The purpose of the week is to raise money for local, state, and national charities. About \$4,400 was donated last year, and this year the goal is a dollar a person from everyone on campus.

A freshman woman will represent each women's living group for the title of Miss Campus Chest, and a freshman man will represent each men's living group as candidate for Ugly Man. Each contestant will place a decorated money jar in the SUB lobby during Campus Chest Week, and each penny collected will count as one

vote. The winner will be announced during the dance on March 13.

The legs contest will be held in the SUB on March 11 at 8:30 p.m. Representatives from each living group will wear costumes that cover all but the legs and arms.

At 2:30 p.m. March 13, living groups will be given the chance to challenge other living groups to a tug-of-war over Paradise Creek. A \$2.50 entrance fee will be charged. Bets up to \$10.00 can be made by the living groups with the loser paying the amount of the bet to Campus Chest.

A pie-eating contest will be held at the SUB at 4 p.m. March 10. Each contestant will bring one cream pie eight inches in diameter and one and one-half inches thick.

House auctions will take place March 10 in the SUB at 7:30 p.m. Participating living groups will provide a function to be auctioned off to the highest bidding living group.

The week will be climaxed by a dance Saturday at the SUB. Muscavado will provide the music. Awards will be presented during intermission.

Additional information about any part of Campus Chest Week can be obtained from Fed Ducat, Willis Sweet Hall (885-6864).

Beer distributors offer money for returned aluminum cans

Non-returnable beer cans and ecology have never shared a close relationship as evidenced by stretches of highways littered by the tossed remnants of a wild spree.

Several breweries, however, have undertaken the task to bring the two together and are offering money for all those aluminum cans. In Moscow and the whole state of Idaho the public relations master piece seems to have worked.

Butch Candler, Coors distributor for Moscow, says since starting last year the amount of cans turned back in for recycling has continually increased. The Coors company paid back approximately \$9,800 in Idaho last year. Nationally the company paid back \$500,000 for something like 500 million tons of aluminum cans.

Coors was the first to start the returnable cans process but Budweiser has started a program of its own. The Larsen distributing company of Moscow, for Budweiser and Rainier beer, is offering 10 cents per pound for beer cans too.

Both distributors will accept those aluminum beer cans which include Budweiser, Coors, Hamm's, and Buckhorn and also accept any other can that is aluminum.

Starting this week, Coors will accept cans or bottles with the name of Coors on it. They will pay one-half cent for each beer bottle turned in and one cent for the old non-returnable quart bottles.

The recent program was started, according to Arnie Larsen, Budweiser distributor, because beer is comparatively more vulnerable than most things to the image of ecology. With the starting of a program like this, breweries are increasing their image of cleaning up the environment and receiving advertising beneficial to them.

Most beer companies, he says, in the near future will also reclaim throw away beer cans and bottles, including tin cans. The Lucky Lager Brewing Company announced recently that they too will start with a similar program. Lucky Lager produces a can made of tin that will be recycled.

Larsen only started his program one month ago but he is now averaging 100 lbs. a week which he hauls to the Kaiser aluminum company in Spokane for melting down.

The Larsen Distributing Company will be open to accept cans every Wednesday

from 3-5 p.m. The Mitchell Distributing Company, for Coors bottles and cans, is open every Tuesday 7-9 a.m. and from 1-3 p.m. Wednesday afternoons.

Several organizations have started programs to aid scouts by throwing all their used cans into boxes and giving them to the scouts to turn in. Larson feels the program will continue and that it is a great attempt to offer ecological help.

"After all, it gets rid of their garbage and helps someone else," Larsen said.

Here's more about... senate

(Continued from page 1.)

Gomer Davis. The bill would have changed the number of senators from 13 to 9.

"It is a good bill," commented Mike Hunter. "The senate would be a more effective body if reduced to nine members."

Disagreeing, John Burlison said, "It is not the bulk that is causing the problem. It is the personalities and the structure of the senate itself. If anything I'd like to see the senate larger."

Burlison submitted his resignation from the senate for approval at the close of the meeting. It will be acted upon next Tuesday.

"I am frustrated," explained Burlison, "I feel like I am hitting my head against the wall. I didn't get a chance to accomplish what I wanted."

"Student government," added Burlison later, "Has lost its force for representation. It has never gotten a majority vote. Maybe the students are saying something when they don't vote. I want to get into something that will effect a change."

Burlison announced the meeting of the Student Apathy Party in the SUB at 1 p.m. on Saturday. According to Burlison the party is an experiment in reinforcing student effect on student government by taking the power from the "capital dictatorship in the SUB" and returning it to the living groups.

It was reported by Bob Taber at the senate meeting, that unless a formal complaint were made no legal action would be taken on the abortion and birth control ads appearing the the Argonaut.

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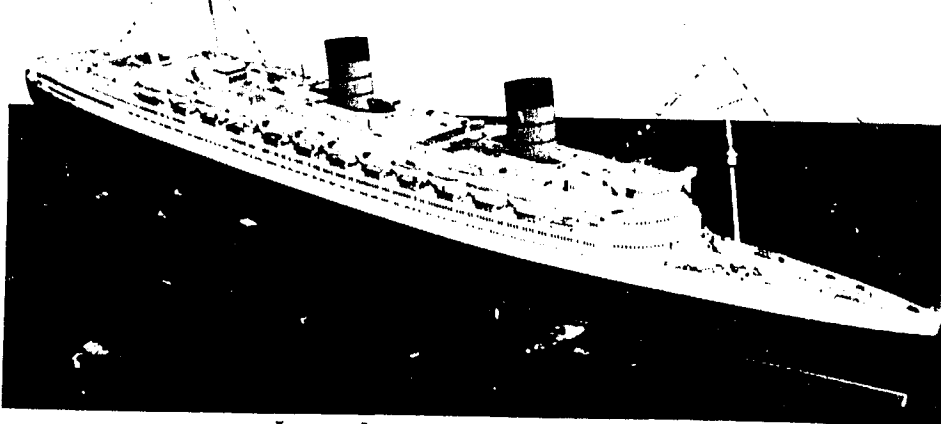
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McFarland recalls Skrbek-Regents battle

ARGONAUT: What is the University's responsibility to students?
McFARLAND: Ideally the University's responsibility should only be in the classroom. Anything outside that shouldn't be their responsibility. They got into the business of housing simply because it was a good way to make money. I don't think it is really their responsibility.
ARGONAUT: Even in a town like Moscow where the housing is really shitty. I know they are really in the business because of the tax-free angle—it's cheaper for the University to provide low-cost housing.
McFARLAND: Yeah, I think it's pretty obvious that the University is in the housing business to make money. Look at the rent they charge in dormitories and married student housing. Jesus, it's really outrageous. To me it's in violation of the whole concept of a university.



ARGONAUT: We have a unique problem here don't we? A small university, in a small town and everybody knows there are a lot of problems, conflict and down communications between us? Do you think there is room for a more substantial line of communication between the two?
McFARLAND: Communication has definitely broken down. Last spring for example, the Chamber of Commerce formed a University Relations Committee, in which several members of the chamber and members of the student government were to work together on projects which would mutually benefit the community and the students. Well, it became quite obvious to us after several meetings that we thought it was just a front to appease the students. An attempt to try to put them in their place. You know, to talk to them but really not do anything about it. There were 46 suggestions to this committee that we thought would help us both, but nothing ever came of it. It just dissolved. Nobody carried it any further, and I think that was just an example of the way the communications lines just broke down—people just didn't want to be honest. And I think until we break that barrier we are going to continue to have problems.

ARGONAUT: What about Tony Skrbek?
McFARLAND: He was an excellent professor, and I also thought he was a good person for the campus. It seems to me he represented the whole concept of a university. Exactly what it stands for—freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, the openness and exchange of ideas that people should have and he did it in his classroom as well as outside of his classroom. Political strength is exactly what got him fired. I think there was a great deal of pressure from state governments and state organizations in influencing the Regents' organization. Students had very little to say about the whole matter. We tried to speak in his behalf but it was just obvious that the political influences of the state had already made up their minds.



ARGONAUT: What can students do about it? What would you do about it?
McFARLAND: Over the period of the summer we lobbied with some of the graduate students over the prices they were going to charge up there. The graduate students brought in an assessor from Los Angeles county who said the prices were just ridiculously high. He said they could make a profit by charging—I don't remember the exact figures—it was a lot less than the \$135 they're charging now—around \$75 a month. He said some of the problems that we were faced with were that the University had such a strong administrative core operating the system. I mean they had three administrators and God knows how many secretaries. He said they were just wasting money, pouring money down the drain on this staff when they could be giving housing to the students at a very minimal cost and they are just not doing it. And it all points back to the fact that they make a lot of money off of housing.
ARGONAUT: Do you think there is a future for an independent contractor to put up low-cost housing in Moscow?
McFARLAND: If we could get someone into low-cost housing and we could build some, we could show the University they shouldn't be in this area.
ARGONAUT: Do you think the ASUI could get into this area?
McFARLAND: I definitely do. John (Orwick) and I talked about this a number of times. You know, the possibility of building and incorporating housing and trying to assume control over all student services. That should really be the responsibility of the government.

ARGONAUT: What organizations?
McFARLAND: I hate to name the organizations because I'm not sure. I've heard pretty good sources tell me who they are but I'm just not sure. I've heard the rumors that said if he was rehired that they would raise all kinds of hell and I don't know what kind of hell.

We went down to the Regents' meeting and I spoke to them in executive session for about 20 minutes about it and made reference to the 1,700 names on the petitions not to fire him and they just disregarded it.
ARGONAUT: Why? Didn't they give a shit?
McFARLAND: I think they gave a shit, but we also have to recognize that they have influences on them and when they make decisions they balance the interests and in doing so they come up with a decision. Apparently, our influence and our interests weren't strong enough.
 It's odd that they disregarded the words of the President, the Vice President, the student body president and 1,700 students.

ARGONAUT: Do the Regents (The University of Idaho Board of Regents) treat you as a kind of "bastard child"—especially student leaders through the government? Do they consider you viable spokesmen and helpful or do you just exist somewhere this side of the vacuum they view most students as being in? Are you treated on an equal basis as a faculty member or are you something less?

McFARLAND: No, I don't think we are something less. I think we are treated on somewhat the same level as a faculty member just because of our sheer numbers. I think they recognize the power we have just through numbers. I think that poses quite a threat to them in terms of what we could do if we became quite angry at them for something they did. But I still think we are known as just the "students".
ARGONAUT: Do you think the faculty doesn't like this? How does the young faculty member feel who knows you have more access to the President of the University than they do?
McFARLAND: I know if I were a faculty member I'd be pretty pissed-off. I think in many cases they are treated as subordinates to the students. I think they recognize the power of students and I think they are really rather hesitant about accepting community government because of that. Because they have just gained control in the last six years when Dr. Hartung came.

ARGONAUT: Who did that—Dr. Hartung?
McFARLAND: Hartung did it. He just let them have the power instead of locking it up in his offices—he let them have the power.
ARGONAUT: Why do you suppose he did that?
McFARLAND: He is a true believer in democratic government. I also think he recognizes the best way for a president to make decisions is to delegate the power to those groups who can be held best responsible for making those decisions. I think he recognizes that our faculty has some strong leadership and some people who can make those decisions. He recognized that the faculty and the students have a rightful say in the university governance. And I think he recognizes that they are capable of handling many of the chores that administrators have held in the past, and I think he just gave that power to them.

ARGONAUT: Has Idaho learned the lessons of the other campuses as far as police on campus?
McFARLAND: Yeah, you know they tried to meet this summer with the President, State Law Enforcement officials on how they should go about approaching a problem when it turned to violence. And I don't think they really did have any set program on how to approach the problem when it turned to violence. And I don't think they really had any set system other than certain phone calls to certain people who would organize certain law enforcement agencies to do things.

ARGONAUT: Let's go another direction and talk about minority students. Should we be in the business of getting more? Should we actively seek out or just sit back and wait?
McFARLAND: I don't think there's any set answer. But I think as long as we have those groups on campus we should try to support all of them and not just any one group. And I think now we are seeing some of that.

ARGONAUT: Like the Black Students Union?
McFARLAND: Yeah, I think and I believe in their movement and I believe in what they are doing. But I also think we have a responsibility to give those 'same kinds of services to other groups. That's what really upsets me—I don't think we're giving those kinds of services to the groups that really deserve them. I think we have a responsibility to our foreign students and I think we're really missing the boat on that—I don't think we're helping them as much as people think we are.

ARGONAUT: Is this state racist? Is this University racist simply because we don't have many minority people?
McFARLAND: I think most of America is racist. I really do. I think most of white America is racist, primarily because of their heritage, the way they were brought up. I think we are just finally coming around to realizing that we are not supreme; just because we are white doesn't mean you are any better than



Newspapers attacking pollution — "It hurt the University. But I think at that point you have to decide what is more important. What is important to the University or the State — by God, I think clean air is important to this state."

anybody else. And I think you can attribute our whole heritage to the fact that we're racist, and I think Idaho is just as racist as Washington, Oregon, Utah or any of the other states. I think what we can do is educate people through the first grade on up.

"I think most of white America is racist, primarily because of their heritage, the way they were brought up."

ARGONAUT: Whites, and Blacks and all of us?

McFARLAND: That's right. I don't think you're going to change it by simply saying "I'm not a racist". Because they really are. Because they are apprehensive about being around Black or Chicano or even Oriental people. And you know it's just education that's caused it.

ARGONAUT: You said you were a firm believer in the Greek system. Aren't they very racist?
McFARLAND: The thing you have to remember here is that there is no national constitution that prohibits Blacks from joining any fraternity.
ARGONAUT: This is the thing that came out in ours though, but under the table they said "You'd better not, or else."
McFARLAND: Yeah, there's a lot of under movements against Blacks, even though nobody talks about it. I don't think our system is racist, I think most fraternities would accept a Black.

ARGONAUT: How do you think like sorority girls would react on an exchange? Take your average girl from Southern Idaho — how would her parents react, initially? You talk to a lot of Blacks and they'll tell you that the minute they take out some white girl, that girl is immediately ostracized.
McFARLAND: Yeah, I'm sure she would be. I've heard of several cases like that here on campus. But the parents have violently reacted. I don't like to single out any living group—like sororities in particular—but I think the reaction would probably be similar for about any living group. Naturally, I think there are people who don't believe in that...

ARGONAUT: What, inter-racial dating?
McFARLAND: You know I've talked to many people or parents who would just blow their minds if their son or daughter would go out with...
ARGONAUT: Why do you suppose that is?

McFARLAND: Heritage again. I really believe that.
ARGONAUT: You mean they are just taught to be that way?
McFARLAND: Yeah, I think they're really taught to be that way. It's just ridiculous that we have to be that way.
ARGONAUT: Are you going to get drafted?
McFARLAND: No, I'm free. My lottery number is above the ceiling.
ARGONAUT: If you were up for the draft do you think you would go?
McFARLAND: No, I wouldn't.
ARGONAUT: Prison? Canada?
McFARLAND: Canada.

ARGONAUT: Of course that's pretty easy to say.
McFARLAND: It's easy to say. But I don't think I would go. I would try to find every way to get out of it.

"I'm really opposed to involuntary servitude. And I think the military in some cases represents involuntary servitude."

ARGONAUT: What are your objections to the draft?
McFARLAND: I'm really opposed to involuntary servitude. And I think the military in some cases represents involuntary servitude. I see no sense in some of the bullshit people are put through.

ARGONAUT: Would you say that after you graduate you are going to come back to this state?
McFARLAND: I think I will probably come back to the Northwest. I love the environment. I really like the people here, I think they are really kind. They are not the same type of people I find, in the East for example. They are ordinary, common

people who are just trying to do their own thing. They want to help others also.

ARGONAUT: Does it make you mad that we are becoming polluted—even out here?
McFARLAND: Yeah, it really does. Especially about Boise. Every time I fly over there it just makes me sick.



ARGONAUT: How about attacking PFI?
McFARLAND: I believe in it. I wish more newspapers would attack them from every angle they could.

ARGONAUT: Does that hurt the University?
McFARLAND: It might hurt the University. But I think at that point you have to decide what is more important. What is important to the University and the State—by God, I think clean air is important to this State and the University.

FPC recommends two dams on Snake River.

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Federal Power Commission examiner has recommended that authority be granted for the construction of two Snake River power dams unless Congress decides otherwise within four years.
 The Interior Department and some conservation groups oppose the construction license application.
 The dams, which would cost an estimated \$275.8 million, would be built in the stretch of the river that forms the Idaho-Oregon border.
FPC Examiner William C. Levy, concluding that the project is required to meet future power needs of the Northwest, recommended Tuesday that Pacific Northwest Power Co. (PNPC) and Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) be given a conditional license to construct dams at the Mountain Sheep and Pleasant Valley sites.
 Those sites are downstream from three Hells Canyon dams built by Idaho Power Co.
 Energy from the two-dam, 1,640,000-kilowatt project would be distributed to the four private power firms comprising PNPC and 17 state public utility districts and one city which form WPPSS.

Levy's decision, which seems certain to be appealed to the commission itself, would condition the authorization to provide that construction could not start until Sept. 11, 1975.
 This would give federal agencies and Congress time to decide whether the middle stretch of the Snake should be designated a scenic river under a 1968 law which prevents dam construction in wild and scenic river stretches.
 The secretaries of interior and agriculture announced Sept. 11 designation of the Middle Snake as a potential addition by Congress to the river preservation system, Levy noted.
 Bill introduced by Idaho members of Congress would prevent construction of any new dams in the river until after Idaho's water and project needs are satisfied.
 Sen. Len B. Jordan, R-Idaho, has criticized the recommendation.
 Jordan called the recommendation "a double blow to Idaho's water supply potential for the future."
 Jordan said if the dams were built, the "water supply on the Snake River will be made subordinate to power."
 The Idaho Republican said Levy's recommendation apparently was "based solely upon the power needs of the Pacific Northwest."