



## Abortion law pends while women wait

By Mary Welland  
Argonaut Staff Writer

What can a Moscow woman do if she needs an abortion? Who can help? Or, should she even be permitted to end her pregnancy this way? With the recent decision by the Supreme Court to permit each state to decide its own policy on the subject and with a recent bill sponsored by Idaho state senator Leon H. Swenson, now coming before the legislature, this is presently a highly controversial question. In fact it's such a difficult and sensitive subject right now, that doctors don't feel that they can give any sort of opinion on it.

One place a woman might contact for help is Nightline. Since it is presently still illegal to even give information on where an abortion can be performed in Idaho, this service will refer the person to the infirmary, to see a doctor there. They will ask if the woman is sure that she is pregnant, suggest that she see a minister and offer to have her call back at anytime to talk about the situation or suggest further help.

"There are no rules regulating the practice of medicine in the Student Health Service. A doctor and nurse are considered competent and ethical until proven otherwise," reads the U of I Student Health Service Regulations.

### Still illegal

However, abortion is still illegal as of this printing. Dr. Robert Leonard, university physician will counsel pregnant girls and refer them for further counseling or care as is appropriate considering her circumstances, attitudes, and desires. The girl will be informed that abortions are easily obtained in Washington and the Family Planning Center in Pullman is often cited as a possible resource.

If the abortion is performed early in the pregnancy in the proper place under sterile conditions, and is done by a competent doctor there will be the least trauma and danger for the woman involved, Leonard said. Leonard believes abortion is a very poor form of birth control, since no matter what the

conditions may be, there is always a chance of injury or death. Therefore, Leonard will counsel and give birth control pills, methods and devices to those who need them.

### Ruling pends

Dr. William Fitzgerald, head of the Student Health Services did not feel that he could give any personal views on the subject. He said the Supreme Court has strongly upheld the right of the state to determine what shall be law in this instance and any future policy of the Student Health Center will have to await this ruling. He also said that very few women have come to the Health Center seeking abortions or even advice on what they can do.

According to Dr. Donald Adams of Moscow, the bill being considered by Idaho's legislature states that an abortion can be done at the request of a woman up until six months after conception. If she is married, she must have the consent of her husband. After six months the operation must be done in a hospital and only in cases of danger to the health of the mother.

Adams said if this bill has not yet passed it probably will quite soon. Under this new law most abortions will be done in a hospital, although a small percentage may be done in a clinic, so that the woman would be an out-patient. These clinics would have to have

special facilities however. From reading he has done, he said, the woman very seldom has any psychological problems after the procedure. Usually a doctor will not

perform an abortion if there is any doubt in his mind that the woman cannot handle the mental aspects of this measure.

The question of abortion in Idaho is still very unstable. Since states as close as Washington and California have liberalized their laws it would be reasonable to assume that Idaho will be likely to do the same. In the next few days Idaho citizens will know the decision of the legislators.

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--Dr. Robert Leonard

*Usually a doctor will not perform an abortion if there is any doubt in his mind that the woman cannot handle the mental aspects of this measure.*

--Dr. Donald Adams

## End of draft, war will effect ROTC

By MARY SOCHINSKY  
Argonaut Feature Writer

The Vietnam war is over and the draft is dead, but according to Navy, Air Force and Army officers, ROTC on the University of Idaho campus is alive and well.

"I'm sure that the draft motivated some men to join the ROTC," said Operations Sgt. William Adams, University of Idaho Army ROTC. "Sure, a few men that had a good possibility of being drafted entered the program and a few came in because of scholarships. A majority of our men in Army ROTC are not on scholarships, so apparently they joined for other reasons."

Adams added that the ending of the draft probably will affect the numbers of men entering the ROTC program, but just how much he could not say.

Like the Army, the Air Force has a minority of the ROTC members on scholarships.

Navy scholarships "We have 94 cadets in the Air Force program," said Lt. Col. J. MaGee. "Only 35 of these 94 are on scholarships. As you can see, there are a lot of men joining ROTC for reasons other than scholarships."

While the majority of members of Air Force and Army ROTC are not on scholarships, about 72 per cent of those in Navy are.

"We have a total of 134 midshipmen and 108 of these are on scholarship," said Navy Capt. J.R. Voorhees. "We are able to provide such a large percentage of scholarships because there are only 54 Navy ROTC units on colleges throughout the U.S.—many less than the Army and Air Force. I believe. For this reason we can give more scholarships."

Required courses All of the scholarships include books, fees, tuition and \$100 a month spending money.

While in college, the cadets are required to take courses related to the military. The Navy requires courses in seapower and the importance of a Navy. The Army's courses include leadership and management while the Air Force classes include the history of aviation, defense policy and international relations.

Voorhees added that besides these

courses, a member of ROTC can take any course or major he chooses.

### Commitments

"Besides taking these required military courses," Voorhees said, "there are certain commitments the ROTC members have when they graduate from college—like spending a little time in the service."

The tour of duty varies among the services. For non-flying cadets in the Air Force, the requirement is four years; with flying school it is five years. Navy ROTC scholarship holders must spend four years duty and non-scholarship holders are obligated for three years.

"Once they get out of college and have their degree," Voorhees said, "they are commissioned officers. Their pay is better than those men coming in without ROTC."

\$352,000

There is over \$352,000 in Navy ROTC scholarships alone. According to Voorhees, this is larger than what the University as a whole has in academic scholarships—around \$320,000.

None of the scholarship money for the

ROTC program comes from the University. It all comes from the Department of Defense and the respective branch of the military.

According to the officers, the University provides the buildings and rooms that are used by the ROTC.

### University facilities

"The Navy used to own this building we're in now along with the Satellite SUB and a few others," Voorhees said. "Then they were turned over to the University. Now the University supplies us with the building and gives us around \$1,200 that is matched by the Navy for maintenance and supplies. Since the money goes back into the University for maintenance, we do not really get any money from it."

MaGee said that the University of Idaho also provides the Air Force with its facilities.

Up until a few years ago, all land grant colleges such as Idaho had to have ROTC units, Voorhees said. He added that the ruling has been changed and that ROTC programs are now optional.

(continued on page 6)



## Rose conflict opens up

By DAVE WARNICK  
Argonaut Political Writer

"How important is a Ph.D.?" asked Mark Switzer at a meeting attended by members of the Foreign Language faculty, and students and other people interested in Rose's pending dismissal.

The Foreign Language Department recommended in January that Alan Rose, an instructor in French, be terminated at the end of this academic year. According to University regulations, this would mean he could stay until the end of 1973-74 school year.

Students for Rose have been protesting the decision, and billed the meeting Monday as a "last chance."

### Verbal confrontation

At times the meeting seemed on the verge of becoming a verbal confrontation between the students and some members of the faculty. Dr. Elizabeth Stevenson, of the French department chaired the meeting and repeatedly reminded the students that she had just come to listen, and not to respond.

Switzer denounced this attitude and pleaded for "communication between the faculty who have all the power in this decision, and the students who have none but a great deal of interest in the decision."

Switzer presented the primary argument of the Students for Rose. First,

he pointed out that "Mainly what we're trying to do here is correct an oversight."

### No student input

He regarded it as a shame that just as Ken Marcy's proposal for students on faculty review committees is getting favorable consideration, that Rose should be fired without any student input.

Turning to the reasons for his retention, Switzer said, "College is no longer a

magic carpet to success. People my age are questioning it." Switzer listed the two reasons for attending college as being to gain a job, and for "self-actualization, or self-realization." He viewed the latter as much more important.

### Two qualities needed

Switzer went on to argue that Rose was best at bringing about self-realization. He felt two qualities were needed to bring it about: the "avoidance of authoritarianism" and "adding people to productivity."

"Alan," said Switzer, "is a Student for Rose, 'provided these two conditions for self-actualization.' In concluding this portion of his argument he stated, 'Alan prodded and barbed students out of their apathy.'"

Over 65 students and other interested people jammed into the Galena room to listen to the arguments presented by the students. Switzer went on to defend Alan's political activities on the grounds that anyone who considers themselves a responsible citizen should be involved in politics.

### Exceptional competence

He concluded asking, "Is having a Ph.D. more valuable, than losing a teacher whose competence is exceptional?"

Dr. John Fiske asked about the involvement of Rose in the attempt of the



Alan Rose

### Presidents:

What are the presidents doing with our lives and money? See comments on Nixon and Wurster on pages 2 and 3.



### Pictures:

Photography is the forte of Mike Lundstrom, Idaho photographer. A photo essay and article features the man on page 5.



### Pesticides:

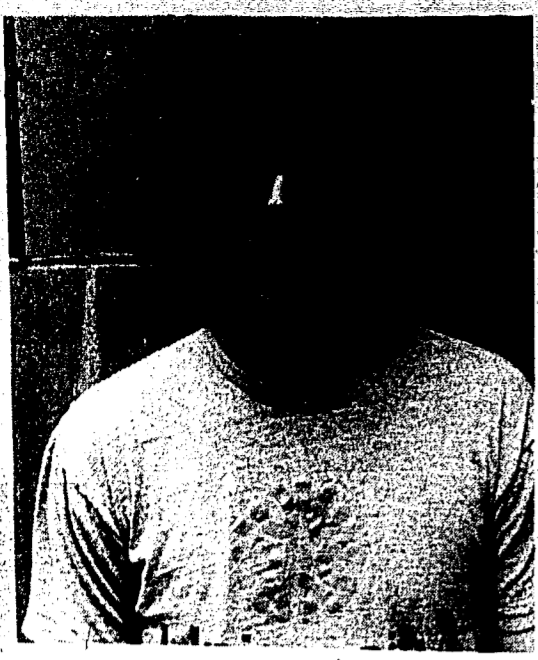
Misconceptions about food additives and pesticides are cleaned up in an article on page 6.

### Power:

Energy problems abound as fuel shortages increase. Dr. Soots discusses this problem on page 6.







Nancy Rirden, supporting the title of Miss Campus Chest, helped the Tri Delta house collect a sum of \$528.87 for Campus Chest Week. The Delta Chi fraternity and present Ugly Man on Campus, Peter Lungren, collected \$317.26. The total amount collected, as of Saturday night, was \$3,406.88, and still more is coming in. Next year the charity drives hopes to involve more men's residences in the fund raising.



# ASUI transition goes smoothly

The new sign on the door reads, "ASUI President, Carl Wurster." It is only one example of the speed which the new administration is replacing the old. So far, according to all reports, the transition has been smooth, and "cooperative."  
Carl Wurster, ASUI President-elect, assumes office March 27 along with the new ASUI Senate and Vice-President-elect Mike Mitchell. (Students elected to Faculty Council take office Sept. 1)  
Everyone cooperative  
Wurster said that everyone in the present ASUI, "Especially Roy (Eiguren, outgoing ASUI President) has been very cooperative."  
"The main thing I was worried about was that there would be hard feelings among the different camps after the election, but that hasn't happened. The orientation has been very smooth," said Wurster.  
The orientation has consisted of three meetings of the new officers and Senators. Topics covered so far include

ASUI Senate operations, (the procedure of the Senate, and how to write a bill); ASUI Administrative Operations (the jobs of ASUI department heads and ASUI General Manager), and University Academic operations (the explanation of faculty and university government.)  
Pleased with transition  
Roy Eiguren has been very pleased with the transition and orientation so far. "Admittedly," he said, "for the most part, most of them haven't been involved — only one or two senators have been involved in the past."  
The outgoing president commented that the most important part of the transition was communicating background to these new officers, and giving them the benefits of the present administration's experience.  
Eiguren is "pleased with my relationship with Carl." The two have set up office hours so that each can use the President's office.  
Involvement continues  
His involvement in student government

is not ended yet though, as Eiguren intends to serve out his term on Faculty Council which he was appointed to by U of I President Ernest Hartung.  
Asked about the transition, Mike Mitchell, ASUI Vice-President-elect, commented, "I'm fully transcended, if you know what I mean." In a more serious vein he said that the pace has been extremely fast. "I'll need that week of spring break to study up on my office."  
Right now, Mitchell's main concern is going through back files to insure that the new administration doesn't duplicate the research of past administrations. "I want to sit down and compare notes with the past administration," he said, "so we don't waste any time, since we only have a year."  
Immediate concern  
Wurster is immediately concerned with preparing next year's budget. "Hopefully," he said, "we'll get it done by April 1st, but I doubt it." Eiguren has been working with Marv Williams, ASUI Budget Director, in preparing some raw figures for the new administration. "It should save Carl a couple of weeks in preparing the budget," Eiguren said.  
Mitchell sees the budget as the most important issue to come before the new Senate. Other important areas will include representation of the student body by the Senate, reorganization, election rules, and the selling of class notes. The last is a proposal by Senator-elect, George Inverso, which has been discussed at the orientation.  
The proposal would provide that in certain courses with a wide coverage, the ASUI would hire graduate students and a very qualified undergraduate to take notes, and they would sell an outline at no profit.  
Orientation helps  
One new senator, Darrel Perry, was asked about the change between administrations, and with the typical caution of the new Senate answered, "I'll have to think on that for a moment." After a moment he replied that the orientation program has been most beneficial. "I think the three weeks between the election and taking office has given us an opportunity to at least learn the basics."  
Senator-elect Perry also commented that the files had been kept well by this year's Senate and the President and Vice President.  
"But the most important part of the transition and the orientation is not contained in the files. As Roy Eiguren put it, "I remember when I went through the orientation last it was really important to get the perspective that Mary Ruth Mann (ASUI President 1971-72) and Tom Slayton (ASUI Vice-President 1971-72) could give me."  
Officials met  
Eiguren will be introducing Wurster to various officials around the University, and the pair will meet in Boise over spring break to meet state officials such as the Governor.

# Senators disillusioned by apathy

By MARGI BIRD  
Argonaut Political Writer

Thirteen new people will be sitting in the Senate for the next two and a half semesters. Not one of the past members of the Senate chose to run again.  
Why did none of the previous thirteen seek re-election? Reasons range from interest in other areas to total disillusionment of the system.  
Mark Falconer is one who did not get disillusioned, although he feels the duties were too time-consuming.  
"I got awfully wrapped up in it, and learned an awful lot," he commented. He plans to work through the "back-door" of the Wurster administration helping with research projects.  
"I'm doing things I want to," said the outgoing chairman of Finance Committee who hopes to spend next year as an exchange student in Florida. "An elective office is not for me."  
Phyllis Lord, another outgoing senator, thinks the senate needs more direction in what areas to go into. "It's ridiculous," she states. "The Code of Conduct took two years to pass. There are so many channels to go through. It's dismal," she concluded.  
Other old senators are getting involved in other fields. Clive Strong feels he can do the best job as a member of Faculty Council. Greg Casey, defeated for the vice-presidency, has joined the Wurster ranks as an administrative assistant.  
Mike Roach who says politics isn't his

bag is working with the Athletic Board of Control.  
"I'm not really sure what is needed," the wildlife-forestry major says, "but I want to help if I can."  
"Athletics is a big deal, and school is getting to be more tough," he commented as to the reasons for not running for re-election.  
According to Mike Kreig, the reason that no one ran again is simply that "being a senator is one of the most



"The people I respected went away..." David Gittens

thankless and hard-working jobs on the university."  
A perfect example of total withdrawal from ASUI is David Gittens, senior from Moscow.  
"I was really involved as a freshman when (Jim) McFarland was president and the Senate was somewhat representative of the student body. I was involved in the committee structure and got talked into staying.  
"Then with Mary Ruth Mann, the Senate began to alienate itself from ASUI proper. All the lobbying of that year (71-72) got us nowhere and started to bother me.  
"The election of Roy Eiguren and his high-handed policies made the situation worse. The ASUI was isolating itself, and there was a degree of apathy of the senators, like, so what if they went against the students wishes?"  
Gittens cited several reasons for abandoning the ASUI completely. "The people I respected went away, and with Eiguren's failure to reappoint a

Communications Board, it was the last straw."  
For the past couple of years it's been largely a good way for 13 individuals to collect a nominal salary for attending a senate meeting Tuesday night at 7 (occasionally) and maybe an even more occasional subcommittee meeting.  
But as I asked before, have you ever thought about what the ASUI Senate COULD be?  
The most important service it could be is a two-way arm between the ASUI and the student government. Possibly the foremost lesson of the past campaign is that the government and the ASUI have to be in accord. The government can't exist while ignoring the students who provide the finances and cast the ballots.  
"I'd rather be involved in something that would help me find a job than fool around with the trivia of ASUI."  
Mel Fisher, defeated for the presidency of ASUI doesn't have any plans for further involvement in student politics right now.  
"I'm going through a process of re-evaluation," he said. "There are lots of other areas besides student government to become involved in. There's so much to do within my own field, political science and economics," he enthusiastically added.  
Roy Eiguren, outgoing president, has no plans whatsoever as far as running for any elective office.  
"I will continue my involvement in any way that I can be beneficial to Carl Wurster," he said. "I will be available at any time for assistance."



"An elective office is not for me." Mark Falconer



"...I want to help if I can." Mike Roach

# Rose issue debated

(continued from page 1)  
students to save him, and Switzer explained that any involvement was purely having his permission asked on various tactics the group planned, and explanations of the situation in the Foreign Language Department.  
Fiske went on to ask specifically, "Did he suggest that tactic of a boycott?" (Students have threatened a boycott of foreign language classes if Rose is terminated.)  
During the course of the meeting, Orwick mentioned, that it is rumored that certain members of the faculty were not able to vote their conscience because of outside pressure from someone other than the chairman. Contradicting Dr. Stevenson's denial, Dr. Fiske admitted there was evidence of coercion.  
John Fiske turned to Stevenson and said, "I have to disagree with you. While there was no pressure on your part, there has been from other members of the department."  
Martin's idea  
Bill Martin, a student active in the "Save Rose" effort, stated that it was in fact his idea alone. Any involvement of Rose in suggesting it was emphatically denied.  
Martin then went on to turn the meeting into a near confrontation. He asked why the Foreign Language department had promoted people to professorial rank without the Ph.D. while they were not going to promote Rose.  
He especially referred to the allegation that Dr. Stevenson did not have a Ph.D. in foreign language, but rather in biochemistry. After some fierce discussion, Dr. Audrey Aaron explained that some consideration was given by the department to the difference between an English Ph.D. and American Ph.D.  
Ability to teach  
In quieter parts of the meeting various students presented testimony regarding Alan's excellence as a teacher. Karl Petrick, a recent graduate of the U of I, stated "no matter how many Ph.D.s you have, it does not necessarily give you the

ability to teach." John Orwick, a student in philosophy, said in line with this, "All the knowledge in the world is not worth a tinker's damn unless it can be communicated."  
Mrs. Anna-Maria Weisel, a French native pointed out that in her opinion, Rose was "very fluent in the language."

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# Food facts allacies



By Maryjude Woiwode

With meat prices skyrocketing, it's time to take a look at some other sources of protein. The federal government's "recommended dietary allowance" (RDA) per day is 65 grams for a man, 59 grams for a woman and 70 grams for teenagers. These figures are for the average person. They will change with weight and amount of daily activity. If your daily diet includes the number of servings suggested in the basic four food groups plan, then you should have no problems getting the protein that is required.  
With a little help from my friends, I compiled the following table. All costs are an average taken from prices in Moscow's Safeway, Modern Way, IGA and Rosauer's. When there was a choice, the lower priced product was chosen.

Item	Store price	Usual cooked serving	Protein Grams	Approx. cost/serv.
Dried Lima Beans (1 lb.)	33¢/lb.	1 cup	16	16¢
Jiffy Peanut Butter (18 oz.)	68¢/lb.	4 Tbs.	16	9¢
Chicken Fryer, cut up	63¢/lb.	3 oz.	20	12¢
1 doz. lg. Grade AA eggs	65¢/doz.	2 eggs	12	10¢
1 pt. sm. curd cottage cheese	36¢/pt.	1/2 cup	16	8¢
Velveeta Amer. processed cheese	80¢/lb.	2 oz.	14	10¢
Starkist tuna (6 1/2 oz. can)	48¢/can	3 oz.	9	21¢
1 Gallon Milk				
whole	\$1.15/gal.	8 oz.	9	7¢
2 per cent	\$1.13/gal.	8 oz.	9	7¢
1 per cent	\$1.00/gal.	8 oz.	9	6¢
Frozen Ocean perch fillet	98¢/lb.	3 oz.	16	18¢

Well, there it is. By no means is it supposed to be a complete list. There are other protein sources besides these but I'd never be able to get them all in. If your budget won't allow meat each day, try one of these recipes using a substitute. Happy Eating!

**Baked Cheese Fondue**  
Serves 6 about 23¢ serving  
1/4 cups milk  
1 T. butter or margarine  
2 cups small fresh bread crumbs  
1 cup grated American cheese  
1 cup cottage cheese  
4 eggs, separated  
1 tsp. salt  
1/8 tsp. pepper  
1/2 tsp. prepared mustard  
1/2 tsp. Worcestershire sauce  
Scald milk. Stir in butter. Remove from heat; add crumbs and cheese; mix well.  
Beat egg yolks slightly; add first mixture gradually, stirring constantly. Add salt, pepper, mustard and Worcestershire. Fold in/stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered shallow 2 qt. baking dish.  
Bake in a pan of hot water in moderate oven, 325°, 1 hour or until a knife inserted in the center of the fondue comes out clean.  
Note: To save, use non-fat dry milk. Egg whites whip best when at room temp.  
**Puffy Omelet Wedges**  
Serves 4 or 5 about 9¢/serving  
4 eggs, separated  
1/4 to 1/2 tsp. salt  
1/8 tsp. pepper  
1 cup cottage cheese  
1 1/2 T. butter  
Beat egg whites with egg beater until stiff but not dry. Beat yolks with the same beater until thick and lemon-colored. Add salt, pepper and cheese. Continue beating with beater until smooth and blended. Add egg whites; fold in gently.  
Heat butter slowly in a 9" skillet until just moderately hot, not brown. Add egg mixture; cook over low heat about three minutes or until puffed up and delicately browned on the bottom. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, for 15 minutes or until top is dry. Cut in wedges, serve at once.

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## Lundstrom captures moment with free-style photography

Back in a little room of the middle section of the UCC is the cluttered but cozy office of Mike Lundstrom, Supervisor of Photographic Services. An ex-Los Angeles photographer, Lundstrom now likes the mountains, the Palouse, and taking pictures.

This is his second year at Idaho, and his job entails "making photos of things that happen on campus."

Lundstrom is also called on to do documentary work. This includes photographing research projects and experiments.

"For example, if someone finds a way to breed a 17-leg caterpillar, I'll take pictures of the process," Lundstrom said.

Lundstrom also helps with public relations for the University. He is on the public relations committee that is working on ways and ideas for new public relations films.

Lundstrom describes his photography in two perspectives. First of all, his pictures can be "totally contrite" in discipline and involve a fantasy that "just falls into my head."

"It's like finding a telephone pole that just happens to be growing out of an ice cream cone."

The other perspective of his style is an exact opposite. It is photography that captures the happening in the street that only occurs once in time and space. Such an image is lost forever if not caught by the



"It's like finding a telephone pole that just happens to be growing out of an ice cream cone." Mike Lundstrom camera. That, according to Lundstrom, is the ultimate in photography.

Lundstrom said that the art of photography uses these two extremes of fantasy and occurrence, whereas other arts cannot. Photography can take a picture out of context and

visually literate people can understand it, he said. But people can't as easily tell if the written word is taken out of context or not. Even music and poetry suffer from subjectivity as they are passed on and

valued, interpreted, and changed by many different people.

"A photographer has the choice whether to be totally subjective or not," he said. "thus, photography can be better understood and appreciated than the

journalist's written word." Besides doing photographic assignments and services and developing pictures, Lundstrom also teaches a photography class on campus. Meanwhile, he's out taking pictures of "things that happen."

### Night on the town Pete 'N Tillie: tragi-comedy

By LIZ WESTON and MIKE MORRISON  
Argonaut Film Reviewers

I came away from seeing Pete 'N Tillie more than slightly embarrassed; the movie was actually quite enjoyable, and I'm not sure exactly why. Oh, Walter Matthau (as Pete) is very good as usual, and in spite of any preconceived notions you may have about Carol Burnett as a serious actress, she is also exceedingly convincing (strangely enough, as Tillie).

But there surely must be more to it than this. The plot of the film, such as it is, involves the "meeting-courtship-marriage-separation-reconciliation" type motif of which anonymity is the result. On reflection, however, several factors stand out as contributing to the total positive effect of the movie.

The dialogue is generally natural and given to memorable witticisms. Pete's lines are the type that ring true to any of us, and there must be many who have ever known the clown with the hidden, but highly emotional interior (to Tillie: "How about coming up to my apartment for an exercise in heavy breathing" or "I'd rather not discuss things with you than anyone I know" or "Love without irritation is just lust").

Similarly, Tillie is all too identifiable as the rather strait-laced, plain girl to whom most guys seem to end up married, and often glad of it (to Pete: "I feel like you're stripping me for an operation" and later "... it (the operation) was a success" or "The honeymoon's over; it's time to get married"). Even the blasphemies here are memorable.

One cannot overlook the par-for-the-course entertaining performance of Geraldine Page who portrays Tillie's supposedly best friend. Her antics and facial expressions plus her distinctive vocal inflections should be of interest to those who earnestly observe the art of acting.

The tragedy that enters Pete and Tillie's lives when their only child dies of leukemia does not inject an overly melodramatic smudge to the cinematic picture; rather, it deepens the emotional response of the viewer.

The film appeals to us because of its mundane nature, and the action, as indeed life itself tends to be, is tragi-comic, with the emphasis on the former. The pervasive light-heartedness and despair accompanying infidelity and the death of an only child are intermingled well here, whereas anywhere else, a similar handling would probably be contrived, corny and/or contradictory. In this, as in the dialogue, naturalness is the key (there are some taxing scenes: those with the token homosexual, and that of the "girl"-fight between Tillie and her best friend).

On closer inspection, the viewer realizes he has been manipulated subtly by the director, but the initial response is a spontaneous and generally accurate one. It is this coincidence that recommends the film.

## Reveen entertains student audience

Peter Reveen, internationally renowned Australian hypnotist, entertained a large crowd in the Student Union Ballroom last night. Tickets are available at the SUB Information Desk for the second production at 8 p.m. Wednesday in the Ballroom. Cost is \$2.50 per person.

Reveen has been a professional hypnotist for over eighteen years. He said he has done shows mainly in Canada, but is interested in doing more shows in the United States.

"People have many misconceptions about what is involved in the art of hypnotism," said Reveen. "This is partially due to the sensationalism of many magazine articles and low grade movies."

"For instance, I explain everything that is going on during the act so there is no mystery to what I am doing. Hypnotism is done through the power of suggestion; it does not involve the supernatural."

Extroverts-introverts  
The person being hypnotized is very relaxed and often finds that he can be very entertaining professionally, he added. He has found that the quiet person becomes the extrovert on the stage and the converse is true for a person who is

normally an extrovert; he becomes very quiet on stage.

Reveen said he never makes a fool of the person under hypnosis. He merely puts the subject in a funny situation that is entertaining to an adult audience.

Hypnosis is being used in other fields besides entertainment. "It is really gaining ground in the medicine and education fields," said Reveen. In education, hypnosis has been used to remove the fear of failure that causes many students to fail an exam.

Reveen will be working with doctors in Salt Lake City this summer to conduct tests for uses of hypnosis in medicine. Reveen said the use of hypnosis has made its biggest gain in the therapeutic field in the last four to five years.

Reveen learned most of the art from reading all the material he could find on the subject. He first hypnotized a friend when he was twelve and one-half years old and has been perfecting his skill since that time.

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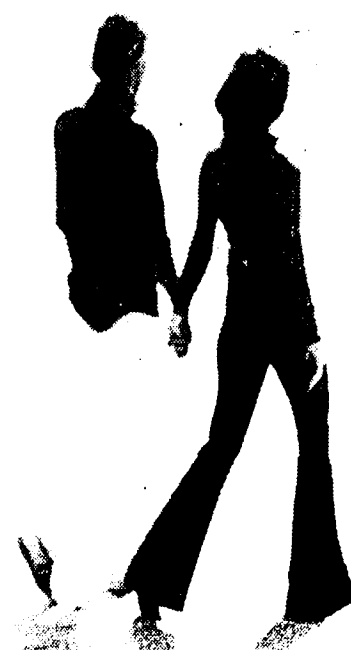
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## Food purity concerns consumers

By KENTON BIRD  
Argonaut Staff Writer

The public needs to know that there are two sides to the current controversy concerning food additives, says Dr. John Montoure, head of the department of food science.

"The problem concerns us in the food industry because we're directly involved with it," Montoure said. "But we're often on the defensive, not because we're hiding anything but because we're taken out of context."

There are no safe chemicals, Montoure pointed out. "Only safe ways to use them." All foods are chemicals, he said, citing that it's possible to kill a person with sugar or salt.

"An additive is anything normally foreign to a food," Montoure explained. "So even sugar and salt can be considered additives when they're used as preservatives in foods they're not normally found in."

No chemical additives are used in any food processing done by the University, Montoure said. "Of course our processing is limited to dairy products, and additives aren't permitted in the dairy industry."

### University methods

As far as dairy processing is concerned, the only things used are heat for pasteurization and pressure for homogenization. "We could however, fortify the products with vitamins or minerals, but we don't," Montoure said.

The food science department also has a research program based on food quality and food safety, Montoure said. One of the current projects deals with the effect of pesticides on dairy products.

"In progress is a carefully controlled experiment to determine the amount of pesticide residues retained in dairy products, and to learn whether the chemical could be removed without harming the product," he explained.

### Undue concern

Other research projects have dealt with product development, processing improvements, and reducing waste material from food processing.

Preservatives are permitted in foods because they serve a purpose, said Montoure. "The public is the concern of those who set up the regulations." Undue public concern over food additives is based in part on several common misconceptions.

One fallacy is that the "tolerance level" for a chemical is the maximum amount a person can tolerate without becoming ill. "This conception is totally incorrect."

Montoure said. "The tolerance level is established based upon the amount of chemical that would be left after processing the food if you did everything according to recommendations."

### Manufacturers

In fact, this amount is no more than 1/100 of the amount it would take to make a person ill. "This gives us a hundred-fold safety regulation," Montoure said.

Another misconception is that the grower or processor can add chemicals to

food products at will, Montoure commented. "Before a chemical can be used, it has to be tested and registered with the FDA (Food and Drug Administration) and USDA (U S Department of Agriculture)."

It also has to be proved that the chemical is better than any other chemical currently in use, Montoure said. The company is also responsible that no more than a certain amount of the chemical is left in the raw product.

## Exotic solutions to energy crisis

Will man ever harness the wind for power? Can he manipulate the sun for solar energy on earth? What must man do to satisfy the alarming drain of earthly resources that once provided sufficient energy?

Dr. P. M. Soot, a chemical engineering professor at U of I, will talk Tuesday night in the SUB about the relevant energy crisis that is affecting our world. He will discuss the exotic methods that have been proposed to get energy power.

"These proposals include using tidal waves, wind and heat, said Soot. "I will discuss these in perspective and how they can be practical answers to the energy problem."

### Energy reviewed

Soot will review the total energy picture on earth as well as the national and regional outlooks. He will discuss the projections on US energy demands by the year 2000 and the alarming statistics that represents. He will also relate how the U. S. uses its energy right now, where it's from and where it's going.

Soot's main interest is in synthetic fuels. These are fuels that are synthetically generated. Oils and natural gas, for example, could be produced from coal.

### Coal not needed

"The United States has enough fossil fuels in total to supply energy needs, but it's mostly coal," said Soot. "Demands are for more oils and natural gas, which there are much less of."

Part of the problem with natural gas shortage involves politics, according to Soot. The national government fixes prices on natural gas and doesn't allow it to float in the open market.

### Synthetic gas

Research is going on across the nation to produce synthetic natural gas from

coal, but there are no commercial plants to process it. There is also research underway to use garbage to produce fuel. Presently, national shortages have caused 25 per cent of our crude oil to be imported.

Soot said that the Northwest doesn't face the energy crisis problem yet.

"We don't feel the problem here because the area is electricity based. We

crucial fuel oil shortage for the entire nation.

The first indications of power shortage in the Northwest was last year when we experienced "interrupted power."

According to Soot, some industries need more electricity, and to get it at a lower cost they will agree to certain "in power" restrictions. If there is a shortage, these industries are the first to get cut off. This happened last year for the first time in the history of the Northwest.

### Shortage soon

Soot said that the Northwest may experience a power shortage in the next 3-4 years, but that it won't be as serious as other regions.

"This isn't a high industrial area, so we don't have as much energy need per capita," Soot said. "So, we don't face as big a problem."

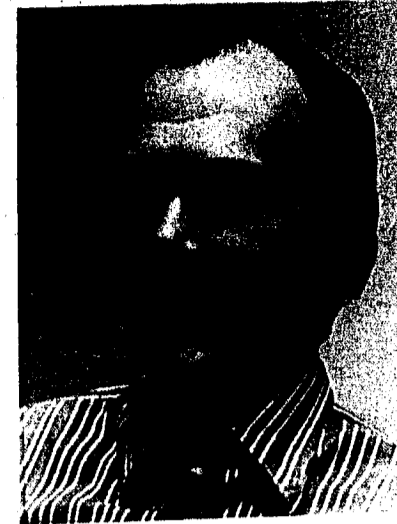
A safe procedure for industries is to have "base load power" which isn't interrupted.

### Nuclear power great

Soot said that nuclear power is great because it allows us to broaden our resource base, but that we don't need it for another 30 years.

The shortage of energy is to the customer. We have energy in the ground, but we don't have enough in forms. We're used to using oils and natural gas and may now have to resort to other fuels and synthetics.

The energy crisis is a major problem and a serious one. When the natural resources are depleted, synthetics must take over. But, said Soot, Synthetics are not infinite either.

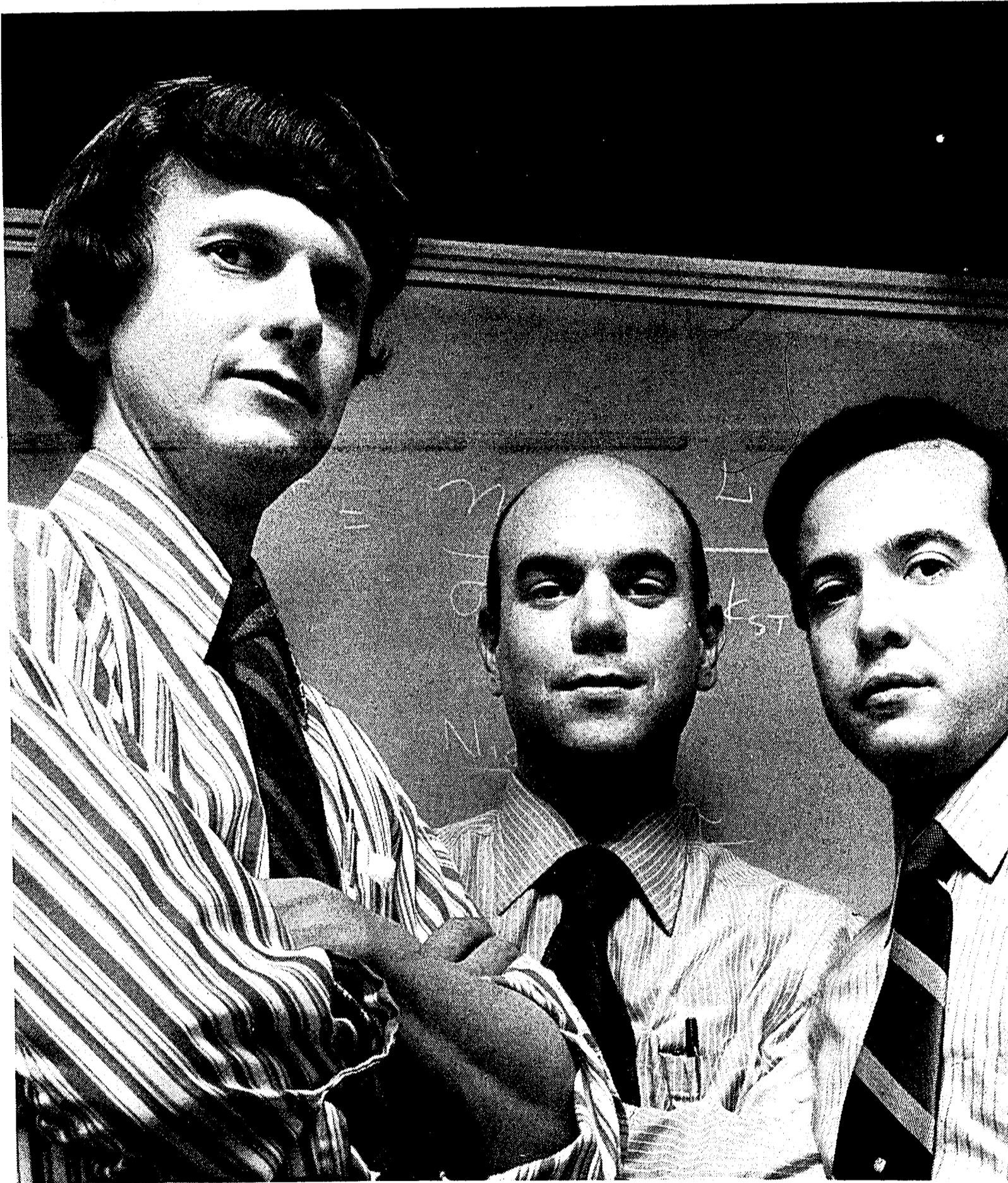


"The United States has enough fossil fuels in total to supply energy needs..." Dr. P. M. Soot

get our power through the dams, so there is no major energy problem—yet."

### Energy problem grows

The mid-west has the fastest growing energy problem, and last year marked a



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"We are updating the aservices to fit with today." Capt. J. R. Voorhees

(the Navy) and most other branches of the service, have liberalized the regulations regarding hair length, beards, mustaches and so on. We are updating the services to fit with today.

Recently, women have been allowed to join the ROTC program. The Air Force ROTC has eight women cadets. Ten colleges allow females to join the Army ROTC program. Though the University of Idaho ROTC does not allow women at the present time, Adams says they are currently working on getting them in.