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The Baptism Of Life— A Bit Rusty In Moscow

By Barb Baldus
Argonaut Associate Editor

It's a little known fact that the reason Idaho students consume so much beer around here is due to the poor quality of drinking water in the city of Moscow; if it's not the worst stuff in the world, many feel it's running a close second.

The term "Moscow water" can pertain to the dirty streamlet running through town and campus, Paradise Creek, or the rusty city water from four wells supplying the area. There is a difference between the two. Paradise Creek has been classified as polluted by government health agencies while the city water supply has not — Moscow's product only ranks low on an aesthetic scale, without enough mineral constitution to mark a true health hazard.

The case against Paradise Creek is not one of human pollution alone. Dale Geaudreau, the director of environmental health for this district, reports from Lewiston that the creek is classified due to natural turbidity of clay particles from the Palouse country soil. Therefore, it's rated "E" in exception to the standard "A" and "B" ratings outlined under the state's water quality plan.

Low water
Russ Schaff, Latah County environmentalist here in Moscow, blames the low water volume of the creek, especially in summer and in these fall

months when there are hardly more than standing pools. But above and beyond natural elements, Schaff admits, "It's fairly polluted."
From cattle pastures to old car bodies, from incinerators and piles of open

garbage to the town's main drain lines, Paradise Creek is lined with potential pollutants, not the least of which is Moscow Scrap Metal, Central Pre-Mix Concrete Company, Stubbs Seed Service, the Latah County Grain Growers, Palouse

Producers, Dumas Seed, Commercial Builders, and the Moscow sewer lines. Adding weight to suppositions are the recent creek deposits of chemicals (nitrogen and sulphur pointing to the possibility of fertilizer traces), concrete, oil spillage, seed washings, and sewage. Along with cans and paper littered down from the stream banks, it's enough to convert Paradise Creek to a River Styx. "Any body contact at all with this stream is not recommended, it's polluted

both bacteriologically and chemically," reports Mike McMasters, from Lewiston's regional office of the state's Department of Environmental and Community Services. He adds that allowing pets to drink from the stream is not advised.

No protection
Due to it's "E" classification, the state does not protect Paradise Creek for fish spawning, fishing, aquatic life or swimming, McMasters said. But as a supply for irrigation and water for wild life and domestic animals, the department is responsible. And in this use, he says, Paradise Creek is now potentially dangerous.

Local specialist Schaff, who recently walked the creek for five miles to study the hazards, echoes those sentiments. "Although this is not a stream for aquatic life, fish have been seen in it down near the Washington border and two muskrats were living near Deakin Street. Well, a dead fish was found after a Palouse Producer spill last April — and one of the muskrats is gone now. I would have to say it's potentially dangerous to wildlife."

What can be done to clean up such potentially dangerous pollution not caused by "natural turbidity"? How do you regain Paradise?

The possibility of polluters
The environmental agencies have investigated possible polluters and report that those industries which may pose hazards to the creek are in the process of rehabilitation. McMasters recently reported "excellent cooperation with all of them," and Schaff carefully agrees, "so far, the companies involved have been cooperative."

There are critics in Moscow who are not so sure. University students and personnel claim they have seen pollutants pouring into Paradise Creek below the 6th Street bridge where a 21 inch drain pipe empties, a storm sewer which Schaff has described as "draining half the city."

Protests and complaints for the most part are directed against Palouse Producers, a 6th Street fertilizer firm which was actually served in May with three official complaints each carrying a maximum \$300 fine.

The Environmental and Community Services Department has been withholding this prosecution for the last six months while the company repaved its truck area and installed new pumps and holding facilities to retain liquid chemicals which once ran into a street

gutter. The retention project was supposedly completed in September, yet in the last month several spills have colored Paradise Creek and Palouse Producers has been blamed. University students John Orwick and Tom Lakosh have taken up the fight against creek contamination, sampling water and notifying authorities on several occasions.

"I guess what I find most incredible is in 1973 the official attitude seems to be a wink and a nod," Orwick says. "There are violations they allow to go unchecked."

Citizens protest
Lakosh, who is threatening to bring a citizen's suit against the environmental agencies for their inaction, can cite definite spills Oct. 1, Oct. 5, and Oct. 15. A particularly bad incident Sept. 12 described as thousands of gallons of an opaque green mixture pouring from the pipe for nearly an hour was witnessed by Lakosh, Orwick, and University administrator Corky Bush as well. "I

don't think a 'spill' is accurate to describe it," she recalls. "They actually intentionally flush the chemicals out of their tanks and into the creek."

That contamination was traced directly to Palouse Producers. Since then, the liquid retention equipment estimated at costing over \$3,000 has been installed. Now its dry fertilizer area is drawing criticism; open drains there are the possible cause of recent creek damage.

Palouse Producer Manager Bob Schultz is unconcerned about much of the criticism. "These students and John Q. Public have a total lack of understanding about everything we handle. They automatically assume it's toxic and therefore detrimental to humans and animals. Well, if you get too much of anything it's toxic," he reflects, "but that's not necessarily the case unless you get too much of it. If you swallow too much water, isn't that called drowning?"

Nevertheless the Lewiston environmental office is allowing only three or four more weeks for anti-pollution compliance for dry fertilizer before it clamps down on the company. McMasters says the work is 85 per cent completed but admits, "there are two very well documented cases of spillage in the last month. I suspect we'll file complaints but I can't say for sure."

Hope: the maximum
Concerning the pending prosecution on complaints stemming from April spills, McMasters sounds more determined. "Hopefully, we'll go the maximum fines since we've had additional spillage after they occurred."

A happier example and better publicity is the Central Pre-Mix Concrete Company where a \$36,000 reclamation project is in the planning stages after cement outpourings were found in the creek. By

recycling the run-off from the pavement and trucks at the company site on 8th Street, County Environmentalist Schaff says \$5,000 worth of materials will be salvaged each year which otherwise could have clogged the creek.

Another area of pollution, grain washing connected with Dumas Seed Company and discovered last May, has not been a recurrent problem according to Schaff. "They were supposed to be actively taking care of it," he explains. "And there hasn't been any spillage there lately so we'll assume that they have."

Still another danger is the possibility of raw sewage entering Paradise Creek from a leak in the lines connected to the disposal facility west of campus. "Samples taken from the creek have been positive for intestinal bacteria," says Schaff. "It is evidence which would indicate the presence of sewage."

It's a problem which might have to go unsolved. "It's practically impossible to find the source of such a leak," Schaff admits. So that even when industrial pollution is ended forever, traces of sewage may remain in the creek.

Finally, it's not all that easy to see how Paradise Creek involves the city water supply — they are not, as some may think, one and the same.

In fact, it's not a problem of Paradise Creek contaminating the city's drinking water. Instead, the drinking water, or at least the rust and debris from it, has entered Paradise Creek on at least one occasion, constituting a rather official spill or flush by a government agency.

Rust in the Moscow drinking water is a well-known fact; what happens to the iron sediments filling up water storage tanks is not so well-known.

Rusty flushing
Government sources say that one extremely bad tank was actually flushed out and drained into Paradise Creek through a pipe at Blaine Street and White, covering the area with rust deposits and creating yet another pollution problem.

When questioned about the incident, regional Environmentalist McMasters said he was not familiar with rust disposal methods.

In an attempt to deal more effectively with future commercial spills, McMasters said Schaff's office in the Latah County Courthouse should be contacted immediately with reports of suspected pollution.

The contamination, past and future, is a controversy which centers around the sad little creek, littered and dirty and winding its way through town and campus. As John Orwick, one of those actively involved in the creek clean-up, mused, "All the people who embraced the environment and ecology as a fad are walking by it every day — and not doing anything."

City Election Will Decide If Poor Water Stays Or Goes

At city elections one week from today, Moscow voters will decide whether to continue using that rusty, manganese-filled drinking water or eliminate the elements with filtration equipment costing an estimated \$380,000.

Though the mineral content of Moscow's water does not present a health hazard, federal aesthetic standards set iron at .3 parts per million and manganese at .05 parts. Current tests set iron at .9 parts per million and manganese at 1.1 parts in the worst of Moscow's two wells.

Complaining about the rusty nuisance of yellow water with the bad taste have been heard for years at city hall, complaints coming often from residents on the west side of town who most often put up with the evil water from the shallow, auxiliary wells.

In response, city council has proposed a treatment plant financed through the sale of revenue bonds on the Nov. 6 ballot. The \$380,000 in funding would not be raised through city taxes but from water user rates. It is a move which will probably mean a hike in the monthly water bill but city officials reply that it was due for "modification" anyway.

A simple majority of over 50 per cent of Tuesday's voters is needed to approve the new filtration facility.

Also on the ballot will be a proposed \$200,000 water well to boost production

beyond Moscow's two good deep water wells and the two poor ones which would then be filtered when put to use during summertime shortages.

These city issues carry over the University in more ways than just plumbing. Three chemical engineering seniors are involved in a water filtration experiment never before put to use in the United States and if successful, the city of Moscow could employ it with an approved bond issue.

Scrutiny of iron and manganese in the local water supply was begun by chemical engineering student Dave Kjos last summer under a grant from the National Science Foundation. Using an ozone treatment for precipitation — that is, concentrated oxygen which literally knocks iron particles out of the water — Kjos was able to measure rates and requirements for Moscow's use.

This semester with the help of two other engineering students, Kjos has worked on the filtering substance which would retain those iron particles allowing pure drinking water to flow through.

This new process is expected by City Engineer Bill Smith to be less costly, an estimated \$70,000 less than a standard potassium permanganate treatment. Yet Smith is worried about the two to eight gallons a day pumped by Moscow. "You can't take your test results and scale them directly," he insists.

There is a possibility of implementing the engineering students' work if it proves more effective, Smith said, but bond issue plans will revolve around the more expensive but proven potassium system with costly green sand filtering. The two methods can be switched easily even after the proposed construction begins next spring since most details are identical in both.

In the meantime, W.R. Grace and Co., a manufacturer of ozone generators in Philadelphia, is funding this semester's student research project; filtering material is provided by Neptune Micro-Floc of Corvallis, Ore. The object is to develop new selling markets for the company's products.

As Dr. L.L. Edwards, chemical engineering adviser for the experimenter-students, explains, "No one has done exactly what we're doing. What's been done before doesn't provide enough information concerning the Moscow system."

In addition he pointed out the scientific work the students are involved in. "It demonstrates that 'mere' students can do it. It's a real life laboratory with lab-type skills where results really mean something. It makes engineering useful."

Kjos himself emphasizes this, "It's a good opportunity for me to learn about

(continued on page 7)



Paradise Creek has become a major issue in the fight for clean water in Moscow. The creek represents one of the dirtiest streams in Moscow. Cans and litter often are visible, instead of pure water. (Argonaut photos by Don Guidoux)

Exchange:

Argonaut writer Sigrid Oberchain does an extensive story on student exchange and what it takes to go. The story is on Page 8.



No Parking

A new parking lot survey reveals problems and plans for the worst of campus hassles — the parking space. See the feature on Page 2, 3.



Spotlight:

The second generation of "Gaards" return to the Idaho campus in Mary Sochinsky new column. See Page 7.



Football:

Vandals even fail to break the fumbling record in last Saturday's game. See related story on Page 6, 7.



Jean'ne Shreeve: A Woman Chemist

A woman as the head of the chemistry department Jean'ne Shreeve likes her job, and says she has never felt any particular discrimination here at Idaho, nor any other place in her academic career.

Shreeve became the department head in September. All the faculty members of the department, excepting one, are men. She finds this situation no more difficult, and says "I don't think my being a woman has made any difference in the department". She does not feel that she herself has been discriminated against because when she came here in 1961, Malcolm Renfrew, who was then department head, encouraged each person to realize his or her potential, and produce and perform as much as one could.

She commented that she was not hired because she was woman, as are many today, but because she was qualified. At that time employers were not required to hire a certain number of women to meet government requirements.

Shreeve does say, however, that "there is discrimination, and attempts should be made to overcome it, though women

should be met halfway, putting both men and women on an equal basis."

Shreeve said that the women at the University of Idaho are discriminated against, for the women on campus are usually paid less than the men, and there are too few women employed in the science departments.

"Women are certainly capable of handling these science areas, but they are discouraged very early in life," she notes.

Blaming the grade school system, Shreeve says that a change in the way girls are taught would greatly improve the opportunity of choosing from a much broader range of fields. She used the example of a little boy who is taken out by his father to see the trucks and other machinery at work, while the little girl gets none of this professional exposure, for she is stuck in the kitchen watching her mother.

"Science is a great area for women," she said, "especially biochemistry, which requires a great deal of imagination along with providing a great career for those

women in that field." She pointed out that last year, women with a B.A. in science got more jobs than men with the same qualifications. This was unfortunate, she said, because it was job discrimination in reverse, against men rather than women.

Shreeve said that in the last two or three years, jobs in chemistry have been increasingly hard to find. Over three percent of the chemists are currently unemployed, although most the masters and doctorate graduates from Idaho usually get jobs without much of a problem. She also regretted that the funds were not available to properly run the department. She said that 20 times as much money was needed to buy instruments and twice as much was needed for chemicals.

Receiving her doctorate from the University of Washington, Shreeve also spent a year at Cambridge, where she worked with Professor H. J. Emeleus, who is giving a seminar here in the physical science building in room 111, on the recent development in sulfur and nitrogen at 11 a.m. Thursday morning.



Vandals Attack Ad Building No Clue or Suspects Found Yet

Moscow police and campus security officers have no clues concerning a break-in at the administration building which occurred Saturday night or Sunday morning.

Lynn Adkins, a campus security spokesman, said an unknown person or persons broke into three separate offices of the college of business and economics on the third floor of the ad building's south wing.

Entry was gained to the individual offices by breaking the glass windows in the doors, Adkins said, but investigating officers didn't know how the intruders entered the building itself.

The break-in was discovered about 2:30 p.m. Sunday by Faize Bizri, a staff

member who had also been in the building the previous evening.

The offices entered were Ad 237, that of Dr. Michael DiNotò, and Ad 329; Dr. Jack Brimer, both professors of economics; and Ad 335, the secretary's office for the business department.

Adkins said the only item missing was a used adding machine from one of the offices. There was no evidence of any attempt to take anything from any of the offices' files, he said.

Both the city police department and campus security are continuing an investigation into the break-in. No leads had been discovered as of yesterday evening.

A \$70,000 Gift

Idaho Given Spectrometer

Scientists at the University of Idaho will soon be getting a clearer view of rocks and minerals, among other things, with the donation of a \$70,000 x-ray spectrometer, according to Charles Knowles, associate professor of geochemistry.

The five-year-old spectrometer, donated by F.M.C. Corporation of Pocatello, will be picked up in Pocatello soon and delivered to U of I, said Knowles. The machine, for use by the whole University in the chemical analysis of rocks, minerals, soils, and agricultural by-products, will be installed in the mines building. The device, which is in "good shape" now, according to Knowles, is automatic and can do a great deal of chemical analysis in a short period of time.

"This is equivalent to giving us \$70,000," said Knowles. "We would have to go purchase this someplace." Previously, people at U of I had been going to Washington State University to use equipment there. "It was costing us quite a bit," he said.

F.M.C. Corporation, a phosphate mining company, recently acquired a new expanded spectrometer, said Knowles, and wanted to donate their older machine to a non-profit organization. Through an association with Prof. Melbourne Jackson, the firm decided to give the machine to U of I, said Knowles.

Asked whether upkeep of the machine will be a problem, Knowles replied, "We hope not. I'll be maintaining it myself, which should save on the order of \$3,000 a year."

One positive aspect of this type of spectrometer, said Knowles, is that it doesn't destroy samples used for analysis, as opposed to other machines that require burning of the samples. "It changes the shape of the sample only. Structurally and chemically it remains the same," he said. Rock samples taken from the moon were analyzed on this principle for that reason, he commented.

Knowles did not know precisely when the spectrometer would arrive at U of I. It must be carefully disconnected and moved, he said, and "will be delivered shortly."

Cars

It's Hard To Get Them Parked

"1908 parking spaces are available for that many cars within the 38 different lots. The 10 open lots can hold 808 cars while the staff is allowed 673 spaces and the students' areas have only 427....Although the number of parking spaces for students may seem small since there are over 3800 cars registered for students on campus, (Director of Safety and Security) Nuhn said there are a large number of places along the streets where a student might park.

The parking problem on the University of Idaho campus has increased every year and will undoubtedly do so in the future. However, the Campus Planning Committee is currently working on the solution to this frustrating problem.

In order to find out the number of people using the designated parking areas on campus, the Campus Traffic Committee conducted a survey on students using the lots.

Ken Nuhn, Director of Safety and Security, conducted the survey in which each lot was visited twice daily, Monday through Friday during the period of Oct. 1 to 12.

Each lot was visited in the morning between 9:05 and 10:45. Afternoon visits were between 1:05 and 2:45. These times were believed to be the times most difficult for finding a parking space.

Counting the spaces "The vacant parking spaces in each lot were counted as well as the number of cars parked in the lot outside of authorized parking spaces. The number of net vacancies was determined by subtracting the number of improperly parked cars from the total vacancies," Nuhn said.

There were areas visited each day. They included 16 lots strictly used by the staff, ten open to anyone, six used strictly by students, four restricted areas used by staff and two lots used for other purposes such as the golf course.

The survey showed that there was not adequate parking available for students in lots close to classrooms and dormitories, such as Wallace Complex. Fraternity and sorority parking lots are also producing a shortage of parking areas it was reported.

Nuhn said the Parking Committee was concerned in making more open lots

available to be used by both students and staff members.

Enlarging for more cars

The University is currently in the process of enlarging the parking lot behind the new law building to accommodate more cars.

When work is completed, Nuhn said, the lot will extend up to the road that leads to the Performing Arts building. The number of spaces will be extended to 125 instead of the 75 cars it now holds.

According to Nuhn, 1,980 parking spaces are available for that many cars within the 38 different lots. The 10 open lots can hold 808 cars while the staff is allowed 673 spaces and the students areas have only 427.

"The reason for the large number of staff spaces is because some teachers are working over at Washington State and by the time they get back here, they only have about five minutes to get to class. So in order to save them the trouble of having to drive around and around to look for a place to park, we made sure they had adequate space so they wouldn't have to," Nuhn said.

Plenty of parking

Although the number of parking spaces for students may seem small since there are over 3,800 cars registered to students on campus, Nuhn said there are a large number of places along the streets where a student might park.

Nuhn also stated that since the streets were part of the city, a city policeman is the only person who can issue a ticket if the car is in violation of the law.

Staff members are treated just like students when it comes to getting tickets for illegal parking, Nuhn said. If a car with a staff sticker is caught parking in an area designated strictly for students, he will be issued a ticket just as a student is for illegal parking.

A meeting open to anyone on the U of I campus concerning parking problems will be held sometime in the near future and any student who has complaints or solutions to the parking problem will be asked to attend, Nuhn said.



Candidates Face Faculty

Moscow's two candidates for mayor spoke Wednesday noon at a lounge meeting in the university's Faculty Office Building. The meeting, co-sponsored by the Faculty Forum and Moscow League of Women Voters, gave the faculty in attendance an opportunity to acquaint themselves with and question the candidates.

Candidate Shirley Mix took the floor first and introduced herself as a "fresh, new, energetic approach to city government". Her background in communications, particularly in the area of newspaper work and teaching, have given her experience which she feels important to the position of mayor.

Mix cited too much procrastination as the city's main problem. As community problems she pinpointed drug use and alcohol misuse and, to alleviate these problems, proposed a city commission of young people and specialists to confront the problem through city government.

Candidate Paul Mann, University of Idaho alumnus and resident of Moscow for 25 years, is presently a city councilman. As developments to be dealt with — Mann cited a regional airport for Pullman, Moscow, and Lewiston, and the shopping center proposed to be built on land leased from the University.

Both candidates agreed to the necessity of these two items in terms of city growth and economic development.

Responding to faculty questions, both agreed in principle to an aesthetic developing of Moscow's streets and thoroughfares and in the near future constructing by passes around town for travelers not wishing to stop in Moscow. This would help prevent traffic tangles downtown.

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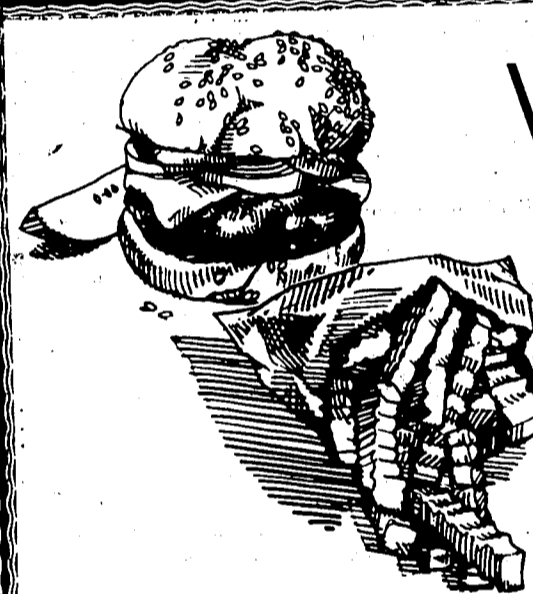
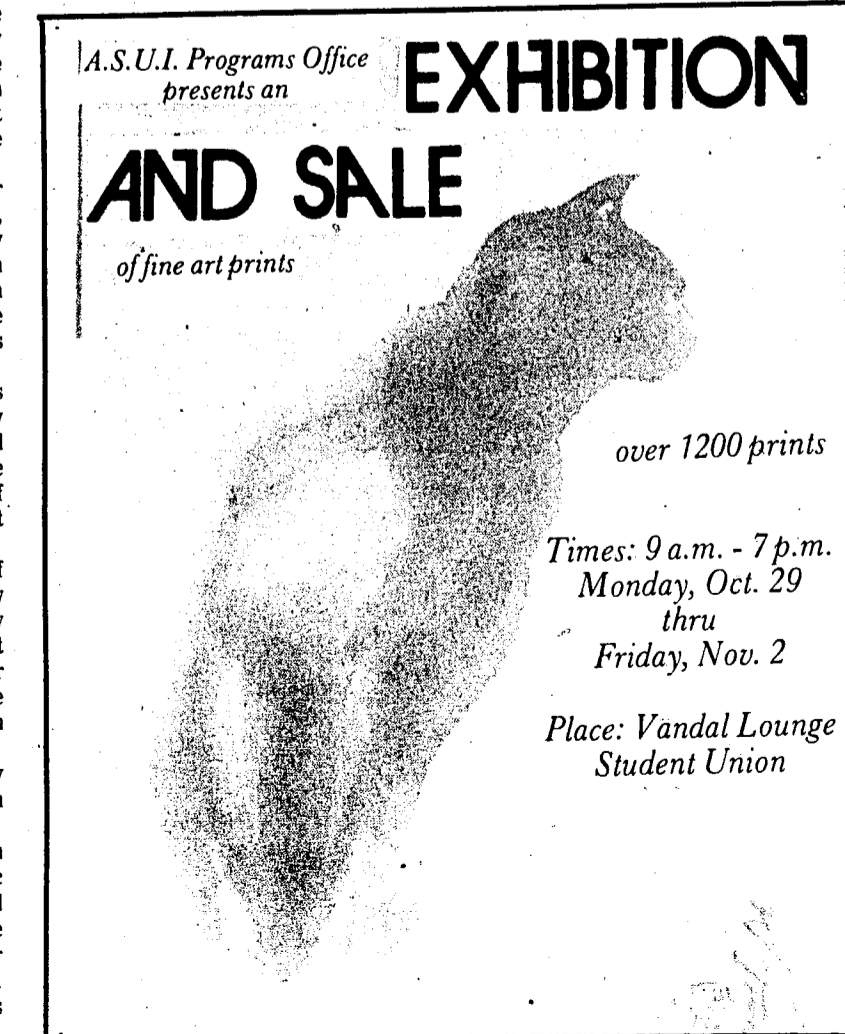
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A Look at Law

By Bruce Spotleson
Argonaut Staff Writer

Lawyers and their renowned profession seem to be in the news quite extensively as of late. While the publicity hasn't always been of the highest caliber, it also apparently hasn't done any significant damage to the bar. The bumper crop of law school applicants for 1973 is testimony to this. But why the huge increases in aspiring law students?

In the 1969 school year, there were 159 applicants to the University of Idaho College of Law. Of these, 40 applicants were rejected. But in 1973, when 270 applicants were accepted, 422 were rejected officially and 230 more were informally turned down. Enrollment nearly tripled, while overall applications multiplied dramatically.

The College of Law accepts only those whose potential has been successfully weighed. The criteria used includes the preliminary test score, a serious look at the applicant's grade point average (a trend towards which it seems to be moving) a general glance at the rest of the application, and a personal interview, though the importance is not necessarily placed in that order. It helps to be an Idaho resident, with a GPA of about 3.0 or close to it.

"It's my personal opinion that numbers of applicants will stabilize at the peak they reached in 1972," offered Dean Albert J. Menard, Jr. of the University's college of law. Menard has personally interviewed an impressive number of applicants in the past years. In fact, he can quite rapidly list some hypotheses for the increasing law school "fever."

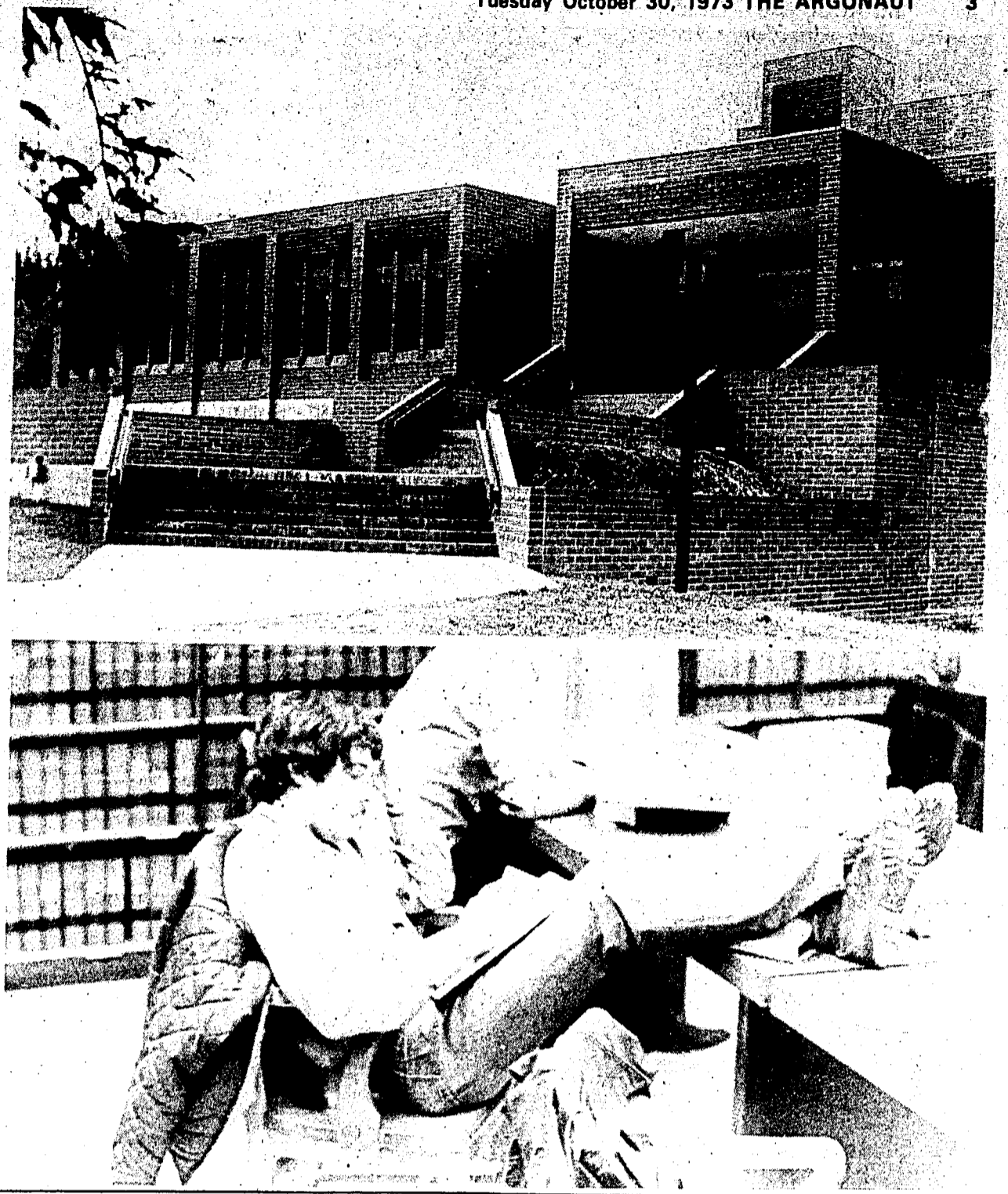
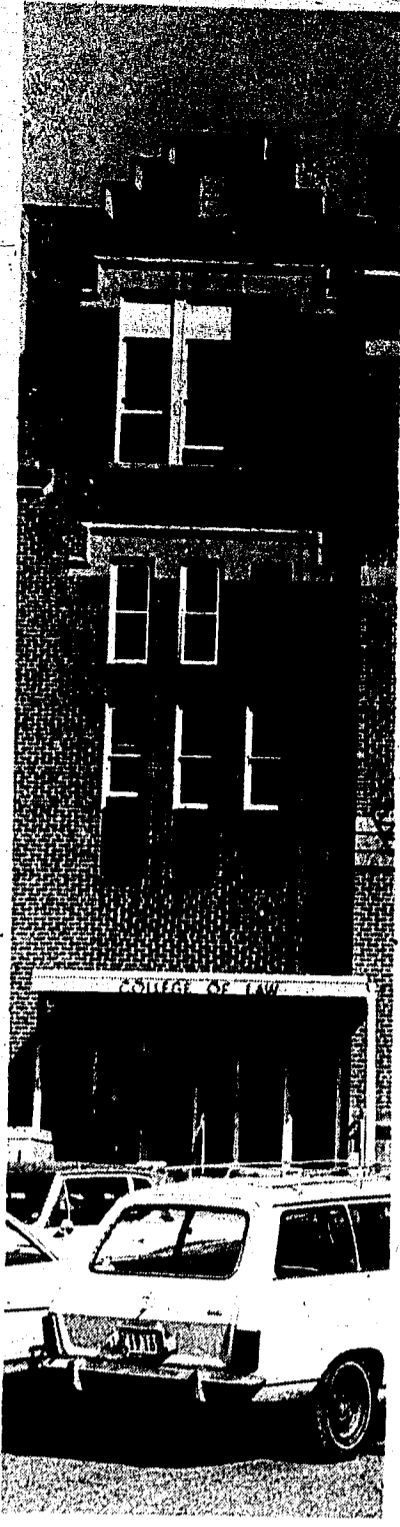
Population growth has contributed, while universities, in general, experienced the initial college "shock-wave" from post-World War II babies around 1963. This wave of students may have been just a bit late in hitting law schools.

Another point is that during the late sixties, more of the law school age-group were in the armed forces. Now, a large percentage of students go to school under the G.I. bill. A somewhat smaller number of males are enlisting now.

With the late sixties came the search for means to non-violently precipitate social change. The law degree itself inevitably came to be viewed as a vehicle of change, quite contrary to the much-publicized violence of that era, said Menard.

Another hypothesis, a very practical one, is the opportunity to be one's own boss, as it were. Once admitted to the bar, every lawyer can go it alone, according to Menard. He really doesn't have to find someone to hire him, and he need not become the property of a corporation, unless he so desires.

A last factor which has made its impact on the world of attorneys and the world itself is women. Women's enrollment is now about 10 percent of the college's total, whereas four years ago, it was only about two percent. "Clients will consult competence," noted Menard, pointing out that women can achieve individuality in the field of law, and stand the same chances for success as a male attorney, barring discrimination.



War Brings Muslim Students to Light

With the current Middle East crisis, an organization of 125 Moscow Muslims, largely from the Arab nations, has been thrust into the limelight.

The Muslim Student Association (MSA) of the University of Idaho is part of a nation-wide organization boasting about 200 chapters, according to chapter president Abdul Mannan Skeikh.

"Muslims are simply those who practice the Islamic religion," said Skeikh, who prefers Mannan to his first name.

Islam is a monotheistic religion like Christianity and Judaism, according to Mannan. "Today Muslims number nearly 700 million, about a third of the world population," he pointed out.

"Islam, Christianity and Judaism originated in the same place, only at different times," Mannan commented. "All three religions subscribe to the same divine source."

"The main distinction is that Christians believe that Christ was the son of God, while Muslims believe he was the healing prophet whose birth completed the miracles of God," he said.

Muslims should not be confused with Black Muslims. According to Mannan, Muslims work for integration and abide by the laws of their nation wherever they live. "We do not believe that any man is superior or inferior to another," he stated.

There are approximately one million American Muslims, with 500 to 700 in Idaho alone. But according to Mannan there is an unfortunate gap in understanding between Americans and Muslims.

"MSA is an organization helping to bridge this gap in understanding, in addition to helping Muslims practice their religion," said Mannan.

To facilitate this better understanding, MSA raises between \$100 and \$200 each year to distribute free Islamic literature to libraries. "This will help clear up some of the misconceptions many Americans have about the Islamic religion," said Mannan.

Most of the Muslim students at the University of Idaho, come from Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia or Libya. Some

are exchange students sponsored by their counties, others have simply immigrated to the United States on their own.

"We try to help Muslim students adjust to their new environment," said Mannan. This includes money loans from both the national organization and the local chapter. If a student is in need, we help him," he added.

MSA holds meetings each Friday at noon in the SUB, with several special meetings in October.

Beginning the last Friday in September, through Oct. 25, was the "Month of Ramadan," the Muslim equivalent of Catholic Lent.

During this period, based on the Muslim calendar of lunar months, Muslims abstain from eating and drinking from dawn until sunset," said Mannan. "We also emphasize spiritual and moral fitness. "Fasting makes us spiritually clean and reminds us of the many poor people who cannot afford to eat," he explained.

MSA offers suggestions each year for Borah Symposium speakers. Last year Mannan served on the Borah Committee.

According to Mannan, the symposium "was founded to find the causes of war and discuss the means to bring peace."

"But this year the committee isn't going to discuss the Middle East," he said.

Mannan noted that MSA had suggested several distinguished Muslim speakers that would be extremely relevant in view of the Middle East crisis.

"I just don't see how the Borah committee can ignore this," he states, "I hope they take our suggestions seriously."

How do Muslims feel about the Middle East War? According to Mannan, Muslims do not feel resentment toward Jews. "We have lived side by side for centuries. In fact we gave them shelter when they were persecuted. Most Muslims sincerely pray for peace in the world," Mannan said.

"Everyone is hurt by war. As Arabs buy bullets to fight, Americans and Europeans must pay more for oil. No one really wins," he commented.

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this: students will contact all the high schoolers who might be interested in the University during Christmas. Then — our chairman will contact that student and say, "have the meeting at my house," or whatever. So we'll have a meeting at an alum's house and the students will be talked to, and hopefully sold on the University of Idaho.

"Then, our area chairman contacts the parents of those kids who were at the session and says, "Your son or daughter was at the meeting and got this material. I'm wondering if you got a chance to look at it, or have any questions about it. Maybe I could come over and have a cup of coffee and discuss it?"

"Now some of those parents may be alums, then it's easy. But they still should be told about what's up there, and what's new. Some may not have been to college at all. Some may have heard all the stories about how we're a play school and a party school and all this.

"Then that cup of coffee from our alum to those parents is very important. So, the end result is, students are selling students—and the alumni are providing the foundation for that, and following-up with the parents, and with the high school student, when the college students go back to school.

"Out-of-state it's more on an ad-hoc basis...of course right now, out of the state of Idaho, we have a very good story to sell. It's location, it's environment. Which is why of course we're filled up with out-of-state students to our maximum limit."

Carl had a lot more to say, (at least three times he said, "Ernie," during our conversation, I should have asked him if that was an award like the Emmy or Oscar) all of which encouraged this columnist. For the moment at least our Alumni Association, Inc. is in competent hands.



students from here taking classes in Pullman. How much this would increase if the time schedule was changed isn't known.

But Anthony Rigas, the council's vice-chairman, pointed out that the main obstacle to the lack of participation isn't the time schedule, it's the calendar difference between the two schools. (WSU's fall semester didn't start until last September and won't be over until after Christmas.)

Dierker also took issue with the committee's findings that "noon hours aren't presently used," noting that besides the noon meetings of students and faculty, many departments hold seminars and colloquiums at noon.

Glenn C. Lewis, professor of soil chemistry, commented that while we may not be ready now to change our time schedule, we should keep in mind some of the benefits of such a change.

"Do we really know what the effect will be on the traffic situation?" Lewis queried. He also remarked an increase in enrollment might compel increased use of facilities and a longer day might be one way of accomplishing it.

Another council member pointed out that if the energy shortage worsens, an earlier starting time would be a practical device to better use the early morning daylight.

And Bruce Bray, the faculty secretary, stated that there are presently no regulations prohibiting the holding of classes during the noon hour or during the evening. The law school presently has classes at noon, law professor Robert Jones said.

The Campus Affairs committee will be instructed to follow up on some of the questions the Faculty Council raised and report back to the council at a later date.

Perhaps we can get some of the advantages available from the plan without all the disadvantages.

A Touch of Irony

It's an iron sort of irony when the city discards rust in a creek some people are trying hard to protect. It makes the government's good environmental intentions look a little doubtful. And it's not quite the proper way to go about winning a bond issue for cleaner water.

Patience with the slow process of bringing industry into line is hard enough — it's no wonder local citizens who have taken the creek as their cause want more action than the periodic samples sent off to some mystery lab, never to return.

It's inexcusable when that old governmental process doubles back on itself to contaminate the very creek it's supposed to be saving.

Now it's probably true that the environmental overlords don't know the real outcome when the water tank janitor decides to clean house. And perhaps a barrelful of rust is not the dangerous pollutant that Palouse Producers could, well, produce.

But it should be worse than illegal for a government supposedly endowed with a social conscience and in fact experimenting with new filtration ideas to throw the precipitate down the Paradise Creek drain. At the very least, it's bitter irony for concerned student-citizens, those concerned about pollution, concerned about government. — BALDUS

After the interruption, the interview continued with Carl Berry, the U of I Alumni Association president.

The following is a partial transcript: Argonaut: "Let's turn to that one area you mentioned—athletics. Do you see any hope of switching the Board of Regents decision, concerning the attempt to get out of the Big Sky Conference and into the PCAA?"

Carl Berry: "Many of the Regents realize that the decision made last July didn't solve Idaho's financial problem.

"I suggested that maybe a way for the Regents to solve that problem is to direct the University to drop inter-collegiate football. There certainly wouldn't be any deficits if we didn't play football. It's a logical alternative as far as I'm concerned.

"It would certainly go contrary to what the students have said, to what the Faculty Council has said, what the administration has said, and what the alumni have said. It's up to the Regents if they would choose to do that.

"But the other alternative if they choose to keep football is to give us a chance, a chance to make football pay. It is a chance. We've got a reserve fund, we know that with the games we've scheduled that we'll have three years running time to get ourselves on a more self-supporting basis.

"I think we should be given that chance, to me it sounds logical.

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

Our goal is information and our message is peace.

EDITOR ROD GRAMER

BUSINESS CRAIG MARSHALL

ASSOCIATE BARB BALDUS

Tunney, Nixon, . . . and Linda Coates

In Poor Taste

To the Editor: Dear Linda Coates: I read your article in last Friday's Argonaut (Oct. 26, 1973) and was mightily amazed by your astute journalism. The dutiful reporting of social gossip from a political opponent of Spiro Agnew showed maturity far beyond your "lively 21 years". Your implication that impotency is at the bottom of all the Nixon Administrations' problems is truly 'profound'. Honestly, Linda, your tittle-tattle and 'analysis' are no better than the dirty-tricks of the Committee to Re-elect the President. Your type of writing belongs in The National Enquirer.

How are you in bed, Linda? Larry M. Bulling Sec., SLSC

Bob Vance

The Senator as Gossip Monger

To the Editor: Dear Linda: We have several objections to your article of last Friday's "Argonaut"

Name withheld on request

The small portion of the article which discussed Senator Tunney's opinions does a disservice to him. It puts the senator in the light of a rumor or gossip monger. If Senator Tunney were to read your article, we suspect that he would be more careful, in the future, of being "delightfully loose with his divulgences," at least with any seemingly "wandering, harmless hippy."

Your excursions into President Nixon's possible sexual hangups show a very low level of humor, and your descriptions of President Nixon, Lyndon Johnson, and Pat Nixon reflect poor judgment.

At the end of your article, you finally reach some sort of point by means of a rapid tangle of facts and opinions. Apparently, you are using your acquaintance with the senator to give your own opinions a kind of quasi authority.

Bill Cordwell Leo Schowalter Graham Hall

Impotency at the Bottom of It?

To the Editor:

It appears to me that the Argonaut hit a new low in content when Linda Coates' column concerning President Nixon's "potency" was published last Friday. It also seems unlikely that Senator Tunney of California would discuss the sex life of any politician with someone that he had never met.

The column led me to speculate, however, on why Miss Coates is so interested in sex. Maybe she is a virgin. But, then, she did seem interested in the mechanical aspects. If she does know what she is talking about, has she done it more than 10 times? 20? one hundred?

Does she climax early? late? never? Does she consider herself as good as Linda Lovelace?

After reading over my letter, I find that it is in as poor of taste as Linda's column. I hope that there is no hard-on feeling, Linda.

Bow Down To Superior Beings

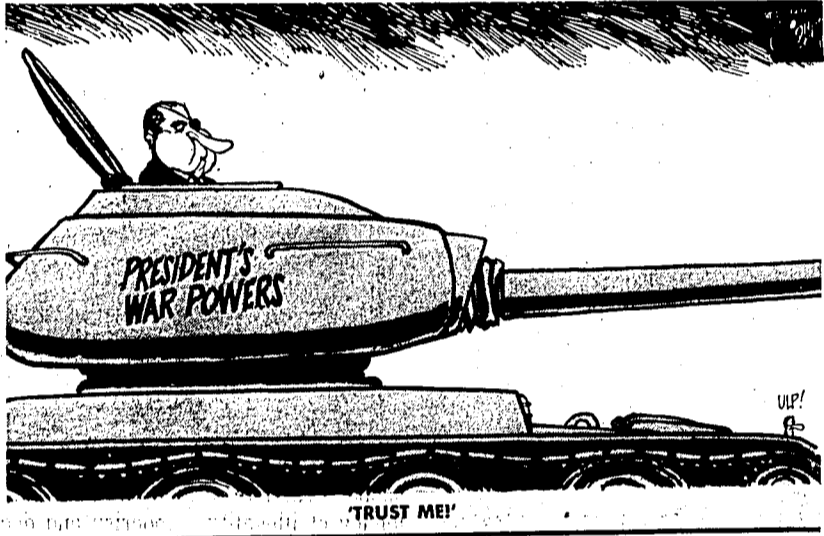
To the Editor:

This letter is in reply to the letter from S. Smoot in last Friday's issue of the Argonaut. Since this person is from Off-Campus it is easy to see why he would not understand the attributes of a psychology class offered exclusively to the Kappas, or to any other Greek living group. This person is naturally inferior and cannot be expected to know that the Greeks on this

It cannot be expected to have them mix with the common folk because, well, they might catch something.

So, S. Smoot, the next time you see one of these patricians, humbly bow your head and pull your forelock, and be glad that you have been honored by their presence. But don't expect to be admitted to their classes.

Name withheld on request



Kenton Bird

Is Lunch Here to Stay?

The students can keep their lunch hour for awhile at least.

The Faculty Council voted last week to reject a proposal which would have set up a nine-period day, beginning at 7:30 a.m. and running continuously through the noon hour until 4:30 p.m.

However, the idea isn't totally dead — the council did vote to refer the proposal (a report prepared last spring by an ad-hoc committee) to the Campus Affairs committee, a subcommittee of the Faculty Council.

Actually, last spring's committee came up with two possible alternatives to the present time schedule: the nine-period schedule and a similar eight-period one starting at 8:30 a.m. and running through the noon hour to 4:30 p.m.

Sig Rolland, chairman of the Faculty Council, explained that the ad-hoc committee had been appointed to explore possible solutions to the campus traffic problem at the request of then Moscow Mayor Larry Merk.

Through the noon hour And, the committee found, possible relief of noon traffic congestion would be one advantage of running classes through the noon hour (based on the assumption that with people taking their lunch hour at

different times, there would be less congestion at one time.)

The other major benefit of changing the class schedule would be potential increased use of cooperative classes with WSU, the committee noted.

For example, a student could end a class at 9:30 at the U of I and then have a half-hour to drive to WSU for a class that starts there at 10 a.m. (and vice-versa.)

There would be an added benefit if the cooperative course concept was successful, which would be potential savings in instructional expenses here, especially for small departments, the report said.

Prime teaching time In addition, classes during the noon hour would allow for classes during "prime teaching time" (later explained to mean prime time for classroom use.)

Disadvantages cited by the committee report were: conflict with fraternity and sorority noon meals, conflict with noon meetings of students and faculty as now practiced, potential additional traffic problems, and parking confusion because of a split lunch period.

Also recommended by the committee were keeping major administrative offices during the noon hour and increasing the number of classes offered during the evenings.

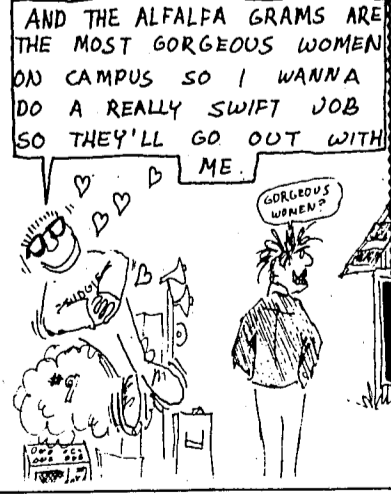
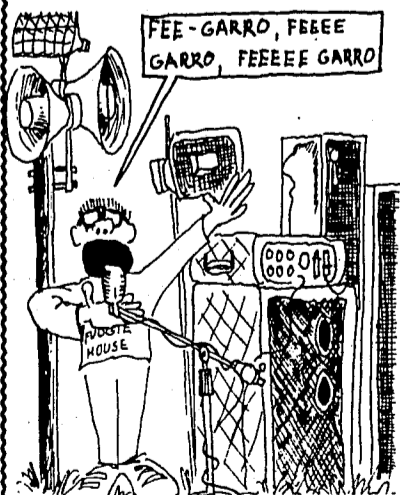
It was pointed out at the Faculty Council meeting that all classes at WSU start at 10 minutes after the hour and with morning classes at Idaho ending at 10 minutes before the hour, 20 minutes is presently allowed to get from here to there.

Paul Dierker, professor of mathematics, suggested the possibility of starting U of I afternoon classes on the hour also (they're presently at 10 minutes after the hour) in order to allow time for the trip to Pullman.

"Twenty minutes is plenty to get from here to a class over there," Rolland commented.

Present cooperative class enrollment is almost negligible, with 38 students from WSU enrolled in U of I classes and 30

MACKLIN by mundt



THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Student Problems: Contagious and Curable For All

By Rod Gramer
Argonaut Editor

After receiving a complimentary ticket to Boise State's shadowboxing extravaganza last Saturday night against Montana I proceeded to sit with Boise's student body president Doug Shanholtz. On the scorecard were the results of the Idaho-Montana State game 35-14, and near it the 55-7 joke of Boise State's game. After an afternoon of being pacific to Shanholtz I turned and jokingly said, "you know Doug, it's a good thing a school's athletic capabilities are no indication of that school's academic standards."

Shanholtz in turn, came back with a one liner of which I can't remember at this time (an indication of its impact?) My jest was light to both of us at first, but really it hit me later that it went deeper than that.

An underlying concern of student leaders in the state is the future quality of education in Idaho and the student's role in the shaping of higher education.

Last weekend the Idaho Student Government Association, under the leadership of Mel Fisher of Idaho, met to discuss the topic of the student's role in higher education and his duties of service on campus. That role had, for many years, been tucked away in a

dark broom closet and ignored, but in the last three years it has suddenly come out of the fog to become a vocal threat to the domineering ways of administrations and faculties.

Tick and threatened
But the fog is still thick and the threatened students, despite their numbers, have their hands tied.

The students in the state of Idaho have at least four obstacles, reflected by their own doing, that are holding them back from taking more authority in the molding of their institutions.

First, and foremost, students are a four year generation. Eight short semesters after giving birth to their academic careers they are handed a diploma and greeted to go their educated way (at least in most cases). Student leaders who have not even reached puberty in knowing what is happening around the universities die a premature death, whereas the Hartungs, Bames, and Carters hold on

for 10 years or more and wait the students out. At Idaho, the average life of an ASUI president is one year, and the Argonaut editor only one semester! Being students first, student leaders are at the disadvantage of competing with professionals who give eight hours or more a day and are

compensated by a \$30,000 salary. The upper-hand with these conditions undoubtedly lies in the administrations and of course their victories are evident because of this superiority.

Apathy more evident
Another problem students face in no strong influence with the shaping of their campus is student apathy. It must be pointed out, that students, are no more apathetic than the faculty community or the community at large, but their apathy is more evident because of other inherent weaknesses built into their relative position of an influential body.

Last winter President Ernest Hartung addressed the legislature and said that if he didn't get the funds he requested he would tax the students

with another "fee" increase. He admitted this fall that he was gambling with the students of the University. He possessed the attitude that if they didn't want a fee increase they would be vocal about it through mass protest and that if they didn't raise any protest they were probably too apathetic to care anyway and deserved an increase

in their fees.
No more than 12
Of course, the students at Idaho didn't get vocal about the fee increase.

The Regents were meeting right on campus to decide whether to tax the students more or not, the time and place of the meeting was announced, but no more than 12 interested students attended.

Shanholtz said last weekend that if his president did the same thing Hartung had done, he would have made his presence seen, heard and felt, but one wonders if Shanholtz could have gotten Boise State students anymore interested about fee increases than the Idaho students were.

Related to the four year generation problem is the continuity of student leadership in the state of Idaho. Hartung has been working with the Board of Regents for more than five years. Carl Wurster, ASUI president, has been in office for seven short months. Wurster has five more months to represent the Idaho student body and then his term expires, but Hartung's continues indefinitely, giving the administration the advantage over the students once again.

Shaking marbles loose
Students do not use experience as a leverage to shake some of the administration's marbles loose. The Eguriens, Shanholtz and Wursters will fade into the sunset of classrooms

or graduation lines and their dealings and contacts with state leaders will lie

stagnant after their terms of offices. Because they are tired or frustrated and many times because there is no outlet for their experience they will become inactive.

The last problem is the one student leaders are becoming more aware of as each year passes — students must form a united front in the state if they are to be successful at shaping higher education in Idaho.

Sprawling with no direction
State leaders have set up a sprawling educational system in Idaho which has no unity and no logical direction. Like a little brother, students followed this example for many years and were also disorganized.

But now, through the efforts of student leaders in ISGA, Idaho Student Lobby, and IdaPIRG students are becoming one voice of advocacy in the sculpturing of higher education here.

Jay Shelledy, a reporter for the Lewiston Tribune who has covered the Board of Regents for many years, recently remarked that the Board feels today's group of student leaders are the most articulate they have ever seen.

The pressure that is being produced by the steam pot of student unity around the state is beginning to make the administrations sweat in their comfortable straight-jackets. The students through ISGA and other

organizations are beginning to manifest a unified front that none of the administrations or faculties in this state have been able to display. This unity, in the long run will make the reckless road higher education has been traveling crack under the cozy leadership of the traditional establishment.

ISGA, which met at Boise last weekend, is a positive step towards more student unity. It gives the leaders of all the institutions in the state an opportunity to meet and share possible lines of attack at specific student problems.

Idaho Student Lobby, which also met at Boise this past weekend, provides students with a universal voice through which their values are represented to the Idaho Legislature.

Students can be nothing more than a four year generation, and perhaps the vast majority will not see the value of their well-being because of their determination to graduate and nothing more. But indeed a united student effort will help make the four year student existence a much more beneficial thing.

Under a unified front the four year generation can't live any longer; but they can make those four short years very long for administrations and faculties and very profitable for higher education.



Analysis

Impeachment For the President

Constitutional government in the United States may have been suspended at 8:00 p.m. Saturday, October 20. Richard Nixon now rules by fiat and force. He is no longer a legitimate leader.

With callous disregard for his oath of office and the intents of Congress and the Judiciary, the President first refused to abide by a court order to produce Watergate documents. His later turnaround defused the immediate confrontation but can not obscure his repeated abuses of power. He then forced the resignation of the Attorney General and fired his Deputy and the Watergate Special Prosecutor when they refused to condone his conduct. Moreover, the President abolished the office of Special Prosecutor and dispatched the FBI to seal off its records. These decisive and unprecedented actions represent the tactics of a military coup. They are anathema to a rational democratic polity.

Even before these steps were taken, public confidence in the Nixon Administration's ability to govern was at one of its all-time lows. Now this support will deteriorate still further. The mandate of 1972 has been buried in a legacy of illegality, hypocrisy and deceit: San Clemente real estate deals, impoundment of Congressional appropriations, widespread wiretapping, covert Cambodian bombing, and all of the ramifications of the Watergate affair — Milk kickbacks, ITT, the Ellsberg burglary.

When elected officials violate the sacred trust placed in them by the people, the Constitution provides means for them to be impeached and, if convicted, removed from office. These procedures are very difficult to implement and are seldom used. But if ours were a parliamentary system of government, the

Nixon Administration would have fallen months ago.

Mr. Nixon cloaks his actions in a veil of legality, but his record as President bares his intentions to forsake rule by law. The President must be impeached. While other judicial and legislative measures should be pursued, no amount of legal double-talk or political timidity can obscure the fact.

There is real question whether the Congress and the Judiciary can force Richard Nixon to deal with them within the confines of the law. But our actions, for the moment, must be based on this premise. Members of the academic community have a special responsibility. They must not simply react to the latest outrage. This serves Mr. Nixon's purpose. Instead, they must articulate the fundamental principles which are at stake. They must impress upon Congressmen and other national leaders the gravity of the

situation and their duties under the Constitution. Most importantly, they must communicate the strength of their convictions to the public-at-large and join with others in a nationwide struggle for the preservation of democratic rule.

The methods of response are numerous. Now more than ever, we must write our Congressmen. The balance of mail over the next few weeks will be critical. Sustained public expressions of dissent — no matter what form they take — are equally important. A massive national student effort is essential.

The weeks ahead could represent either the redemption of American democracy or the prologue to its collapse. We remain silent at our own peril. (Reprinted from The Amherst Student)

Notorious Press Hits California

Reprinted from University Times
Los Angeles, California

What is expected of the campus press today?

The basic problem facing the campus is that its role is perceived in many different ways, according to a recently published book, "The Campus Press, Freedom and Responsibility," by Dusha and Fischer. The book examines the attitudes of administration, faculty, staff members and students towards university newspapers.

The University Times polled staff members from four student newspapers, recording their comments on the findings of this book. Included were Bob McCarthy, advertising manager of the Cal State Long Beach 49er; Cassy Cohen, managing editor of the UCLA Daily Bruin; Patty Steele, former editor of the USC Daily Trojan; and Mike Lucci, former editor of the Cal State L.A. University Times.

According to the book, university and college officials "frequently regard student newspapers as arms of the institutions that ought to reflect the member's values of society and education."

"Administrators want student newspapers to report administrative decisions accurately and fairly, but this may mean that these officials believe that the papers should only speak well of the good intentions of the administrators," the writers assert.

"Most administrators recognize and appreciate the effort we put forth," Lucci (CSLA) said. "Some, however, do this only as long as stories don't make them look bad."

Another role of the campus press, according to the book, is one in which the student newspaper staff "views itself as following in the honorable traditions of the great journalistic crusades and believe that reporting in such a spirit will not always find the administrators or the trustees in the right."

(continued on page 8)

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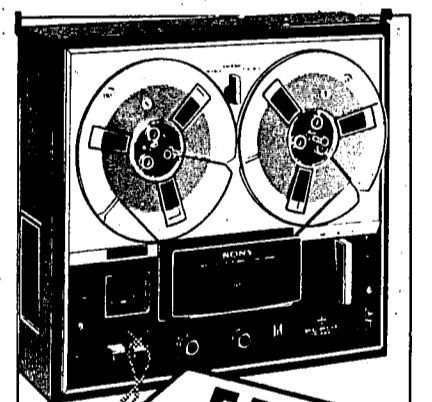
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Sports Spotlight

Gaard's Return

by Mary Sochinsky

In 1946, Wil Overgaard and Carl Killsgaard enrolled at the University of Idaho and played together for four years on the Vandal football team. Today, 27 years later, their sons Wil Jr. and Kjel Killsgaard are UI freshmen and members of the football team, bringing the second generation of "Gaards" to Moscow's campus.

"I never met Wil (Jr.) personally before I came to the University, but I had heard about him," said Kjel. "Our fathers were good friends in college and still are. They kept in contact with each other over the years so we knew about each other."

The meeting of the sons may not be as coincidental as that of the elder Gaards. Both families were immigrants to this country from Denmark where they lived in towns 20 miles apart.

The Killsgaards settled in Bonners Ferry where Carl became an all-conference member on the basketball, football and track teams in high school. The Overgaards moved to Boise where Wil was an outstanding high school football player. Wil and Carl graduated from high school in the same year and both joined the Marine Corps before meeting each other for the first time when they enrolled at Idaho.

Presently, Carl Killsgaard is employed by the University of Idaho Department of University Relations and Development. Wil Sr. recently retired from a career in the Marines and is working for the Idaho State Dept. on Aging.

Decision his own.

Kjel noted that his decision to attend the University of Idaho was not influenced greatly by his father, but was his own.

"I chose to come to Moscow for a combination of reasons," Kjel said. "The surroundings are nice, the people are friendly and perhaps because I could create a bit of coincidental history. But mostly I liked the coaches and the people and the surroundings."

Kjel is a graduate of Ferris High School in Spokane where he was named Washington Prep lineman of the year, all-city, all-state and all-American in football as well as all-city in track and second in state for his weight in wrestling. With all these awards it seems he could have attended a much bigger university.

"Big time schools do not impress me a bit," Kjel said. "They take all the personality out of it. You're more of a number instead of a person."

Wil Jr. has a similar impressive high school athletic record. He was named all-southern Idaho lineman, all-city, all-conference and honorable mention all-American in football while playing for Capitol High School in Boise.

Wil previously had cited several reasons for deciding to attend the UI. They include wanting to stay in Idaho, being close to his friends and the opportunity to play baseball in the spring.

In 1946, Overgaard was a right tackle, kick-off and extra-point specialist while Killsgaard was at left tackle. Today, Killsgaard is a defensive middle linebacker and weak tackle and weak guard on offense. Overgaard Jr. is the offensive strong tackle.

So after 23 years, the University of Idaho has another Overgaard and Killsgaard on the team. And if the new generation of Gaards keep up the good work, they have been performing up to now, Idaho will hope that the Gaard tradition will continue in future years.



Water Polo has become an ever increasing interest of U of I students especially since the WHEB was completed with their swimming facilities.

Swim Center Hours

FAMILY SWIM — Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7-9 p.m.
Saturday, 6-10 p.m.
Sunday, 7-10 p.m.

STUDENT SWIM — Monday, 7-11 p.m.
FACULTY Tuesday, 7-9 p.m.
STAFF Wednesday, 7-9 p.m.
Thursday, 7-9 p.m.
Friday, 7-11 p.m.
Saturday, 2-5 p.m., 7-10 p.m.
Sunday, 3-5 p.m., 7-10 p.m.
Monday thru Friday, 12 noon to 1 p.m.

PUBLIC SWIM — Monday, 7-9 p.m.
Friday, 7-9 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday, 7-10 p.m.

Due to lack of student interest it may be necessary to open up student swim hours to the public. All that is needed to swim is a swim suit and a student ID.
The pool will be closed during home football games.

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INTRAMURAL VOLLEYBALL

October 25, 1973

UH1	over	Ch1	15-5, 15-6
WSH1	over	UH2	10-15, 15-8, 15-7
TMA2	over	SH1	15-3, 15-7
GH1	over	CC2	15-13, 15-12
MCh1	over	TMA6	15-3, 15-4
TMA7	over	GH1	15-3, 15-2
TMA4	over	LH1	8-15, 15-6, 16-14
TMA1	over	WH1	15-8, 4-15, 15-6
CC1	over	MCh2	15-8, 15-11
BH1	over	WSH2	15-12, 15-11
LH2	over	SHH1	15-7, 15-3
GrH2	over	TMA3	15-9, 15-9
ATO	over	PDT	15-1, 15-8
TC	over	PKA	15-8, 15-5
DSP	over	TKE	15-0, 16-14
PKT	over	DC	15-10, 10-15, 15-8
DTD	over	NA	15-5, 15-5
LCA	over	SC	15-9, 15-5
KS	over	PGD	15-7, 15-6

INTRAMURAL INNER-TUBE WATER POLO

October 23, 1973

LCA1	over	MCh4	8-4
MCh2	over	DSP1	11-3
SN1	over	DTD2	16-1
PDT2	over	CH1	9-2
DC1	over	GH1	9-9
MCh1	over	GrH2	8-3

INTRAMURAL INNER-TUBE WATER POLO

October 25, 1973

LEAGUE I		LEAGUE II	
1. DTD3	2-0	1. DTD1	1-0
2. Wh1	1-0	2. GH1	1-1
3. PDT2	1-1	3. DC1	1-1
4. PKA1	0-1	4. MCh7	1-0
5. CH1	0-2	5. GrH2	0-1
		LEAGUE VI	
		1. SN1	1-0
		2. GH1	1-0
		3. DTD2	0-1
		4. BTP1	0-1
LEAGUE III	W-L		
1. SAE1	2-0		
2. UH1	2-0		
3. MCh3	0-1		
4. AKL1	0-1		
5. CH2	0-2		
LEAGUE IV	W-L		
1. PDT1	1-0		
2. LCA1	1-0		
3. MCh4	0-1		
4. SC1	0-1		
LEAGUE V	W-L		
1. UH2	1-0		
2. MCh2	1-0		
3. DSP1	0-1		
4. TMA2	0-1		

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The Vandals lost to the Montana State Bobcats this weekend in a Montana dominated game. The Vandals missed their golden opportunity to break the fumbling record by one fumble.

Tauvaga Sentenced

Alofa Lue Tauvaga, an injured University of Idaho football player, was sentenced to five days in jail yesterday after pleading guilty to a misdemeanor charge of assault and battery.

Magistrate Judge H. Clyde Luce sentenced Tauvaga to 60 days in jail but suspended 55 days. The charge against Tauvaga had been reduced from the original charge of aggravated assault and battery, a felony.

Tauvaga was charged with the beating of Michael B. Reynolds Oct. 18 in Moscow. Reynolds was released from Gritman Memorial Hospital Oct. 24.

Tauvaga was arrested Saturday in Colfax, Wash.

A senior from Kaneohe, Hawaii, Tauvaga, 21, lives at Whitman Hall. He was a starting defensive end for the Vandals until he broke his leg during the Idaho-Colorado State game here Oct. 6.

At Idaho

Today
The SUB Board has changed their check policy to \$10 from now until the end of the check cashing period.

Exhibition and sale of fine art prints in Vandal Lounge, SUB 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Mon. Oct. 29 thru Friday Nov. 2.

Wednesday
The Forestry Club will meet in room 25 of the forestry building at 7 p.m. Enter the building from the west end before 7 and the east end after 7. Topics will be discussed are Dynamite and club organization.

The COR group from St. Augustines invites all kids to a night of trick-or-treating and a party. Meet at St. Augustines at 6:30. Parents pick your young ones up at 8:30. See you then.

Thursday
A CANDIDATES FAIR for the Nov. 6 election in Moscow. Come look, listen, and ask questions of the two mayoral candidates and the nine council member candidates. The meeting will be held in the multipurpose room of the Moscow Junior High School at 7:30. Also there will be an explanation of the bond issue which will be on the ballot.

Students for Responsible Expression will meet Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB. The program will include hearing a speech by a UN expert. Admission is 25 cents.

Friday
There will be a coffee house Friday featuring free coffee and music from 9 til midnight in the SUB Dipper. Featured performers include Reed Batt and Dan Grogg, the Old Time Fiddlers, and Roberta Lewis.

Saturday
World Citizens Circle will visit a farm and play soccer there Saturday. Those interested in participating should meet at the SUB information desk at 1 p.m. If you are able to provide transportation, please do.

Water

(Continued from page 1)

chemical engineering, the problems and the equipment and how to work with that equipment."

Meanwhile at city hall, the plan is to convince the voters of the need for more water from a new well site and better use of present water supplies.

City Administrator Marv Kimberling says, "One of the reasons for a treatment plant is the fact that we're going to have to keep using that source of water and we're not sure the water will be limitless in those deeper wells. We do have a known source of water here.

The benefits of water filtration will offset the costs," Kimberling thinks, due to the never-ending replacement of water pipes by the city and residents because of present mineral deposits. "If a pipe will last 50 years rather than 25 years, that'll be a definite economic relation."

So what takes precedence with the new experimental water system carries over to the ballots being marked next Tuesday. It's what Edwards described as "purely a matter of economics — trying to save the city and the taxpayers some precious money." — BALDUS

Hockey is Coming

"Hockey could have a strong future here at the University of Idaho and could be a real financial success for the school, too," says Jim Blankman at the first meeting of the recently formed hockey club, last Tuesday in the Cataldo room in the Student Union Building.

At the meeting, attended by some 20 interested students, financial and publicity problems were brought up. The publicity committee voted to put up posters saying, "Hockey is Coming" around the city and campus. Financial help is expected for the ASUI, local businessmen, and from club dues.

Bob Maker, former member of the U.S. Olympic Hockey Team and former National Hockey League referee, has stated that he will help coach the team. Maker has long advocated bringing hockey to Idaho and has proposed to make old field house into a skating rink.

Maker believes that the cold nights would freeze the ice and the metal covering of the field house would keep the ice from melting in the daytime. Maker added that this would make an ideal place for the general public to skate also.

University of Idaho President, Ernest Hartung, said that starting hockey at the University as a club is a good idea, and maybe in a few years that hockey could be moved up to a varsity sport.

Blankman, leader of the students for a hockey club, also stated: "Washington State University is working on starting a

hockey club, too. We might be able to play them a few times this season and possibly we could skate an exhibition game with Gonzagas' already established hockey team. But mainly this year the playing will be among ourselves."

The Physical Education Department says the edges of the tennis courts by the swimming area will be boarded up and flooded for use this winter. This means that there won't be ice until around Christmas.

"Another idea was to rent ice time from the Spokane Jets Hockey Club at a reported \$50 an hour," says Blankman, adding, "There has been talk of putting freezing equipment in the football stadium within the next few years."

"The prospects of a completely independent hockey campaign is improbable. It would take multi-school effort and I think we're a long way away from that," says Vice-President Dr. Thomas Richardson, also commenting, "Hockey would take artificial facilities, because of the short season, and I don't know of any funds available for it right now. Also, our nearest intercollegiate opponents would be in the Dakota's."

"A lot of people don't know what hockey is, perhaps advertising will stimulate interest," says Blankman, adding, "I believe that once people see hockey they'll like hockey."

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Vandals try for record. . .

by Kim Crompton

There were two bright spots in Saturday's Idaho-Montana State contest and that was about it as the Vandals took it on the chin, 35-14.

First of all, although the Vandals tried valiantly, they failed to succeed in breaking or even tying the school record of fumbles lost during a single season...28.

However, since their current number of fumbles lost is 27 this season, they should be able to easily surpass that figure against the Montana Grizzlies in Missoula this weekend.

The other bright spot of the game came at the beginning of the fourth quarter when second-string quarterback Dave Comstock came onto the field to engineer Idaho's only two scores of the game.

From the beginning, Comstock displayed the speed and deftness of which he is capable by running, passing and pitching the Vandals to a nonchalant-type score after having driven 80 yards in eight plays. Finally, from the Bobcat 25-yard line, Comstock threw a perfect toss to Kirk Dennis on the sidelines for the score.

The Vandals were again given a golden opportunity on the ensuing kick-off return when MSU's Bryant fumbled the ball on his own 33-yard line where it was recovered by linebacker John Kirtland for Idaho.

Second score

A 12-yard run by Darrell Mitchell, a run and a sneak by Comstock and a face-masking penalty set up the Vandals second and last scoring effort of the game as Mitchell took a pitch to the right side for the touchdown.

Comstock's excellent "come back" efforts were stunted on the Vandals' next possession when a long bomb attempt was picked off by MSU's Bill Crowley, who evaded poor Idaho tackling attempts and

went all the way for the Bobcats final score of the game.

Actually, the game even got off to an appropriate start. On the first play from scrimmage, Syd Lofton became extremely irritated at the MSU player who had continued to block him out long after the whistle had blown. As a result, Lofton calmly laid a strong forearm into the side of the guy's blue-and-gold helmet. This was unfortunate since the man in black and white was standing five feet away and wasted little time in calling a personal foul on Lofton.

The game pretty much continued in that general direction the rest of the first half in which the Bobcats racked up 28 big ones.

On Idaho's first possession of the ball, Fredback carried up the middle for a good gain of seven yards before fumbling the ball away to MSU's cornerback RandyHickel.

Field goal blocked

Later in the first quarter, the Vandals moved close enough for Tanner to try a 50-yard field goal attempt but it was blocked by the tough Bobcat defense with Dusty Birkenbuel recovering it on the Idaho 43-yard line for Montana State.

Another personal foul against Idaho and long gaining running plays by fullback Don Bagley and quarterback Mike Holder took the Montana team 43 yards in seven plays with Bagley finally going up the middle for two yards and the first score of the game.

The Bobcats again threatened early in the second quarter but their drive was thwarted when Vandal defensive end Tom Doud recovered a Bagley fumble on his own four-yard line.

Idaho was unable to get out of their own territory and a short punt left the Bobcats in ideal field position. A keeper by Holder

and a run up the middle by Roscow Schmidt gave the MSU club a first down with one yard to go for the score which Holder accomplished on a sneak in the next play.

Good hard running plays and another personal foul against Idaho set up their next goalline stand which failed miserably with Holder running three yards on a keeper for the touchdown.

Mock fumbles

On Idaho's next possession, Collie Mack fumbled away a Seefried pass to MSU linebacker Steve Endres on the Idaho 45-yard line.

It took two passes, a 38-yarder to Sam McCullum and a seven-yarder to tight end Bob Grabb, for the Bobcats' final score of the first half.

Final statistics showed the Bobcats holding a slim edge in most of the categories, despite the fact that the game wasn't quite that close.

Montana State led in total offensive yardage, 380 to 369. The Bobcats managed 249 yards rushing and 131 yards passing to Idaho's 152 rushing and 217 passing yards.

The Bobcats led in first downs, 15 to 11. The Vandals were intercepted twice and fumbled the ball four times, losing two of them. The Bobcats, strangely enough, fumbled the ball five times and lost four of those bobbles.

Seefried had a mediocre day, gaining 124 yards through the air with eight completions in 26 attempts. Unfortunately, the receivers were more to blame than Seefried as Mack, Mitchell and Kshetta all fumbled excellent strike passes, often while they had a lot of clear running room.

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Student Exchange

A New Look - A New World

By Sigrid Obenchain
Argonaut Staff Writer

National Exchange Students, 31 in all, are experiencing the flavor and spirit of life in the West; they are spending a year at the University of Idaho from states as scattered as Alabama, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Hawaii.

"The advantage of the National Student Exchange program," notes Corky Bush, campus representative, "is to go to another part of the country and stay for a semester or a year. It's exciting to learn that the country really is different... a culturally diverse place."

Students may attend one of the 24 institutions in the NSE program during the sophomore or junior year.

"Costs vary from school to school. Students never pay out-of-state tuition; they pay about the costs of going to Idaho, or about a hundred dollars or so more per semester," added Bush.

NSE has been on the Idaho campus four years. The first year was spent in planning and developing the program; it has been in actual operation for three years.

The program was begun by Dr. Robert Coonrod, Academic Vice President, and Deans from the Universities of Alabama and Montana, and Illinois State. At a conference concerning a foreign exchange program, they agreed upon the need for and benefit to students that a national exchange program would bring. Coonrod brought the exchange idea to the University when he came here.

Feb. 1 is the deadline for next year's applications — for first and/or second semester. These are available at the Satellite SUB. Bush suggests that those interested pick up the applications before Christmas, so they may discuss the idea with their parents.

Four of these exchange students, and two Idaho students who participated in the program, were interviewed as to any differences in lifestyle they have experienced.

Carol Rowan, University of Massachusetts: "I am impressed with the countryside; it's so pretty here. I've never seen rolling wheat fields. The sunsets are beautiful. The people are fantastic, so friendly."

"Campus lifestyle is drastically different. It's lots more radical at Massachusetts — a lot more easy going here. People do more simple things like outdoor activities and parties here instead of concerts. Here, everything is at a slower pace; we're not driven to learn as much. People seem relaxed with studies."

I find the dorms different; here, we have different halls, with their own interests. In Massachusetts, the dorms are more unified, and do things together, even though some are much larger than those here."

Concerning cultural differences, she found the East "more sophisticated in its thinking. Cultural activities are different — more orchestras and speakers at Massachusetts, a more rounded campus."

Connie Labbe, University of Maine: "The West is very different. People are quite conservative, but really nice. The sky is really bigger here! Flying over the Rockies was a beautiful experience. People in the Northeast don't know what mountains are."

"People here are more conservative than in the East. They do not accept new ideas, concepts easily. People here seem to judge more easily, or quickly, after one meeting with a person."

"Classes are about the same as at the University of Maine. Students in Boston, where I went to school for awhile, seemed more serious. People are mainly the same though."

Noting that many people seem critical of places such as New York and the East, without having been there or desiring to go, she adds, "I really dislike peoples' preconceived ideas about liking a place."

Other points of difference between the

two sides of the country were, "Tacos, and tortillas! We have none of that back East. Also, Maine drops the 'r's of words; now I'm saying the 'r', but have lost the

'g' in words like "swimming" as they do in the West."

"There may be less society game-playing here than in the East; such as people vying for your attention for a self-serving purpose," she said.

"People think less of great distances out here. At the University of Maine, people won't go to New York for a weekend because it's seven hours away — too far."

Robert Dal Corso, Rutgers University: "In Idaho, there is a lot more open land than I had thought. In the East, there just isn't acres and acres of farmland."

"People are more friendly. There is a large cultural difference, especially compared with a large metropolitan center." As to any other noticeable differences, he mentioned, "an accent in Idaho, a Westernish type."

"There is not the academic intensity that I felt back East at my school. In some classes, the professors don't expect as much from students; they are more pliable, responsive, to students' needs."

"Another impressive thing is that the towns are so small and so far apart. You have to go someplace else to do something. I like that."

Tim Brophy, Illinois State: One point he noticed was that "people in the West seem more outdoors oriented: camping, backpacking. Of course, this is more a wilderness area, with less people. It seems people are more individualistic out here."

"The social life is different. There are less 'cultural things', such as musical events, concerts, plays. It seems school is more athletically oriented — football."

"Students here seem more grade-oriented, more competitive for the grade. This school is more fraternity-oriented than Illinois too. Fraternities there are pretty well dead. There seems to be more social class value in belonging to a certain fraternity. Another difference in schools is that Illinois is more liberal than Idaho but less so than Massachusetts."

Pat Ullman, Idaho, went to the University of Hawaii: "The lifestyle in Hawaii generally, is completely different than it is here: they way the people dress, talk, the houses, and food."

"Most kids commuted to school. There were over 25,000 students at Hawaii. There is no Student Union Building; they are building one now though. There was no place really for students to meet, just a couple of cafeterias, according to Ullman."

As far as the campus atmosphere, she said that "people took studies a lot easier there. The instructors' attitudes were more casual."

"Living someplace and visiting are two completely different things."

Jan Wolf, Idaho, went to the University of Alabama: Speaking of the campus atmosphere, she said that the "old, main campus at Alabama was beautiful, many elm trees. I had expected to see agriculture; but it was mostly deciduous forest in central Alabama. This was a surprise. The campus was impressive; most of the buildings were in the Southern, mansion style, with columns. The most important thing on campus was football."

"One big difference from Idaho — a whole lot more pot in Alabama. People aren't into drinking; where we would drink here, they'd have pot there. It's much easier to get."

"Greeks run the place; independents are not unified and don't compete with Greeks, Wolf said."

Classes were harder; this is so mostly for freshmen and their introductory courses. Fifteen credits is considered a full load; it takes work."

In comparing lifestyles, she noted that "families are much closer; kids go home weekends more. It is obviously the Bible Belt... the kids have sincere religion, but don't shove it down other people's throats."

There is a neat, cultural, folk-type fiddling, dancing, and 'singing' in small towns. Most towns also have a 'farmers' market' two times a week. The old people have done this for years, said Wolf.

Differences in food were interesting. "We had grits each morning for breakfast, corn or hominy. We had pancakes for supper quite a lot." Also mentioned were the typically southern sassafras tea, stuffed peppers, and 'catfish and cornbread'."

A very intriguing trait of the South is that of ghosts. "It is an old, old heritage... due mostly to a simple life... There are a few buildings surviving the Civil War. There were campus ghosts in building, dorms that were old," Wolf said.



Corky Bush — "It's exciting to learn the country really is different."

Gil Piger Soothes Idaho Students

It is always a joy to watch someone doing what he does best, as was the case with the Gil Piger concert last Wednesday night.

Piger has previously studied for three years in Spain under the renowned classical guitarist, Narciso Yepes. He has also performed throughout the United States, and is currently working on his B.A. and M.A. at the University of Idaho.

His program included some of the more well known pieces for guitar and spanned the Baroque and Classical periods as well as the 20th century. He began with a work by Narvaez written in 1538, which was the first actual "theme and variation" printed for guitar. This was followed by other examples of early classical guitar including compositions by Bach and Giuliani.

Gil's views on technique are quite apparent in his playing. He is a student of the Spanish school rather than the English. He compares these by saying, "The English style is like eating an English muffin — very strict and proper,

while the Spanish style is more like drinking fine wine... it has fire to it." He feels that once you have a thorough knowledge of the instrument, the technique will come. Then you must concentrate on the music itself and learn how to get the best possible tone.

Some of the subtle dynamic and rhythmic shadings, especially in the Tarrega and Segovia pieces, made one think that here is someone who doesn't just play music but creates it. By the last hauntingly beautiful piece by Turina, the audience was completely captivated.

The only flaws in the performance were caused by the poor acoustical structure of the recital hall, which does not lend itself to some of the guitar techniques, making the harmonics and quiet lower string passages almost imperceptible.

Piger is now teaching private lessons and studio classes in guitar. When asked whether he will be performing again soon, he said that he will be playing the most famous guitar concerto ever written in a program on February 10th.

Press Hits University Campuses Too

(Continued from page 5)

The University Times is gradually becoming more aware of the existence of important issues, such as bureaucratic incompetence, administrative bungling and fiscal irresponsibility," according to Lucci.

"Unfortunately," Ms. Steele (JSC) added that, "errors in reporting recent issues have eroded some of our credibility on the part of questioning students."

Yet another role of the campus press is to provide faculty and staff with news of administrative decisions, student conditions and other matters affecting their jobs.

According to Ms. Steele, "the faculty

has a lot more credence than administrators. By and large, they look at the Daily Trojan as a way to find what their students are up to. The administration feels they are tolerant if they let us get away with something."

Students, the group for whom campus newspapers primarily are published, read them for a wide variety of reasons, ranging from interest in important campus problems to routine but important announcements of meetings.

"The attitude of our newspaper and its editors right now is 'blah,'" said Ms. Cohen (UCLA). "This campus isn't a firebrand campus, it's very apathetic. We have a problem gauging campus attitudes," she added, "and the paper has been affected by it. It's very difficult to get anyone worked up over anything here."

Differences in campus papers arise over the issue of independence from their respective journalism departments. The departmental attitude is generally that student newspapers provide training for reporters and editors, according to the

book, which concludes an independent newspaper is the best answer to the problems of the student press.

"An independent newspaper clearly separates the views of the student publication from the views of the administration of the institution," it states.

Where is the campus newspaper going today?

McCarthy (CSLB) pointed to "a bitter fight between the journalism department and the Associated Students now based mainly on the budget. This year the A.S. has threatened to quit the campus paper and put out a journalistic laboratory paper for the department."

"Success appears to depend on the survival of the journalism department," Lucci concluded. "If the dependency of the paper can be changed through the separation of the newspaper and the department, it would be a good idea."

Art Prints On Sale

The ASUI Programs Office is, in cooperation with an art gallery from New York, presenting an exhibition and sale of more than 12 fine art prints throughout this week in the Vandal Lounge of the Student Union.

Prints from such well known artists as Salvador Dali, Da Vinci, Van Gogh, Paul Klee, Claude Monet, Picasso, Jackson Pollock, Rembrandt, Renoir, Henri Rousseau, Henri Toulouse-Lautrec and Andrew Wyeth are for sale at very reasonable prices.

The prices for a paper-backed prints are: one for \$2.50, two for \$5 and three for \$6. The prices for canvas-backed prints are: one for \$3, two for \$6 and three for \$8. Hieronymus Bosch's "Garden of Earthly Delights" are \$8 apiece.

Betsy Lenke, who is in charge of the exhibition and sale said that, "To buy these in a museum could cost up to four times as much. These are good quality prints and we're selling them at only \$2.50 and three dollars apiece."

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