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Students Unhappy About \$100 Fee

By Peggy Kellogg
Argonaut Staff Writer

Bureaucracy at U of I may be threatened with a suit from first and second year law students who are unhappy with a \$100 fee they are assessed each semester, according to Dennis Goff, a second year law student who is simply "an interested student who's paying \$100 a semester extra."

Students who have entered the University's law school since 1972 have been charged an extra \$100 fee per semester, said Goff. The fee, used to cover the cost of the new law building, thus has been charged only to first and second year law students.

"We talked about it last year, then we heard the first year students talking about it this year. More and more people are talking now; it progresses and progresses. I can't think off-hand of anyone who's not talking about it, and who doesn't feel they're getting cheated," said Goff.

If begun, the suit would be a class action, said Goff, with everyone who has paid the fee as part of the class. However, he said, "we don't really know if we have a case or not. We're still thinking about it, and researching the possibility. The dean says it is an open-shut case against us, but we don't think so."

Students in the school have many and varied opinions about the fee, said Goff, but no one has really organized any action yet. "Nobody really wants to take the responsibility," he said. "We all work too hard to get here, and too hard to stay here. Nobody will take credit, nobody wants to rock the boat."

Money being collected from the students is used to cover the costs of the new building. "It's a building fund fee, charged because we didn't have enough money to build the building," said Albert Menard, dean of the law school. "We had certain debts to pay by certain dates. Otherwise we could not have started construction."

The state did not provide enough money for the building due to inflation, said Menard. "I'm sure they meant to," he said, but because of rises in costs between the time money was allocated, and when construction began, the money did not go far enough.

The students were "fully consulted" about the fees, said Menard. "The matter was fully discussed and fully settled three years ago," he said.

If the fee must be paid, said Goff, it should not be paid only by students entering the school after 1972. "It's not exactly fair. The line was drawn a little arbitrarily," he said. "We paid last year for use of the building, but we didn't even move into it until last month."

"We're getting discriminated against by the \$100 fee. Everybody in the state and the University can use the library," Goff said. It is used by many attorneys throughout the state, by WSU students, by U of I students and by "people off the street," he said. "Everyone uses this building, so why are they making us pay the costs?" Law students had to pay \$190 for use of other buildings, but he feels they don't usually have time to use them. Many people use the law building, though, and do not have to pay for its use.

Menard, however, said that the building is more or less limited to use by the law students. "The people of the state have paid \$1,850,000 and the students have paid \$300,000. On that basis the public is allowed to use the library. We don't permit its use as a study area to those who are not law students," he said.

Another point Goff made is that the law building was not built as economically as it could have been. "Several items in this law school didn't need to be here," he said, citing the spiral staircase and the balcony-type viewing space in the second floor as examples.

"Nobody's complaining about the actual amount we have to pay," emphasized Goff, since U of I has one of the cheapest law schools in the nation. "It's the principle of the thing."

Authority to assess the fee comes from the Board of Regents through the Idaho state code, said Dean Menard. It has the power to regulate fees for all professional schools. Goff asserts that all graduate schools are in a sense professional schools, and students in graduate work in other schools should pay for their new buildings, too.

"I couldn't even hazard a guess on the status of other schools," said Menard. "They are somewhat professional in some instances. There is little doubt that schools of law, medicine, dentistry and



The new law building is an eye-pleaser to visitors and alumni to the university, but for the law students who have to pay an additional \$100 a semester it is a little too much.

veterinary medicine are professional schools. Whether or not there are others is not fully settled. There may be several others."

Bob Brower, a third year law student who has not had to pay the fee, feels that the cost should have been distributed proportionally through the school. "To be selfish, I'd say yes, it's fair. But I think they probably should have pro-rated it."

If the students do file a suit and win it, they would hopefully be refunded the \$100 each, plus interest for the amount of time the University had the money, as well as "reasonable attorney fees," said Goff.

An outside law firm would probably be hired to handle the suit, said Goff, because most students in the school don't have time to research and investigate the

matter thoroughly. Money to hire the firm might be raised by asking each student for \$5 or \$10, he added.

"One thing I'd like to see done is to bring some kind of action against them to enjoin them against charging the \$100 until a suit can be brought against them," Goff said. "Possibly all the money could be put in a bank account until the suit is settled one way or the other."

Goff had hoped to settle the question by this year, but doesn't think that will be possible now because of time. "It should be settled one way or another by next year," he said.

"It may well be an open-shut case," he said. "I'm sure they have the authority to charge us, but the question is, how far have they overstepped that authority?"

Cooperation Seen Between Schools

The University of Idaho is currently weighing a plan which would involve it in a cooperative program designed to meet some of the technical needs of an electronics manufacturing firm new to the state. Under the proposed system, the University would work in conjunction with Boise State College and possibly Idaho State University in order to provide not only a continuing education program, but in time, a master's degree program for Hewlett-Packard, of Palo Alto, Calif.

Hewlett-Packard (H-P) is a world-wide firm, and although there are presently only 15 persons involved in its Boise work force, employment of some 5,000 workers has been projected in 20 years. The company produces data systems, computers and related items. Dr. Milburn L. Jackson, acting dean of the College of Engineering, told the Argonaut that the University was not a novice in programs of this sort. "We have run off-campus programs before. We've operated an off-campus degree granting program in Idaho Falls since 1954, assisting a number of government-connected businesses with training in that area. The only difference in this case is that H-P isn't there to start with."

Jackson went on to say that, "Higher-research plants these days are located near universities to take advantage of this kind of assistance which can be provided. If you go to a large city...they're always working together. This is a characteristic of technological industries."

One important fact is that the courses would be highly specialized, most likely not useable by individuals not involved with the firm. What's more, H-P has indicated that if there are any degree programs, they'll want them at the master's level. The company is also interested in short courses, which would have knowledge, rather than credit as their goal. The short courses would be of help to the future ranks of electrical engineers that would be eventually employed in Idaho, and they'd need their skills

polished almost annually. As far as the instruction itself goes, department officials have begun exploring the possibilities of video-tape usage. Such a program might be somewhat more feasible than the actual exchange of professors, a system that has received some use with the off-campus degree granting program which has operated in Idaho Falls since 1954. At that location the U of I has been offering technical training assistance for the National Reactor Testing Station, and at least a small part of the funding has come from the federal government.

The most formidable obstacle might appear to be cost. While all other areas of the proposed cooperative program are at least slightly malleable, the fact remains that there's no way of getting around the expense, which is envisioned as being quite high. While short courses are generally self-sufficient financially, this is out of the question in higher-research type work. Costs to students will be high, and as is usually the case, still would not provide the actual finances needed.

If the plans do proceed along the intended lines, H-P will benefit in a number of ways. The availability of a master's degree is a factor in recruitment of research-type personnel. In addition, H-P likes Idaho's living conditions, as the state isn't yet over-populated. However, to meet the projected labor needs of the plant, at least some growth will be counted on. The air transportation available from Boise is also favorable to the company, as their products will most likely be shipped by air.

A preliminary meeting has been set for next February, as a time when representatives from the U of I and BSC can meet with H-P officials and discuss the steps needed to be taken before the plan is given the go-ahead. As a non-pollutant, the firm already has one feather in its cap. But the basic operations of the planned educational assistance to the company is yet to be ironed out to a cost within the state's grasp.

Women, Discrimination Are the Two Synonymous At Idaho

By Ron Schlader
Argonaut Staff Writer

Job and wage discrimination against women at the University of Idaho, as well as other institutions throughout the state, has been a common practice over the years.

Early last summer, the Women's Caucus, comprised primarily of U of I women, decided to take action against this "chauvinistic policy" by naming the U of I as a primary advocate of these practices.

They filed a complaint with the Commission on Human Rights in the State of Idaho alleging the University was discriminatory in its treatment of women, according to Tom Richardson, Vice President for Student and Administrative Services.

Richardson said the complaint charged the U of I with being under-represented in the administrative positions, women being in the lower academic ranks rather than distributed proportionately among different academic ranks and women were not receiving equal salary treatment.

The University was also charged with discriminating against recruiting and hiring practices concerning women and non-academic women such as clerks and secretaries were also receiving unfair treatment Richardson added.

"There was also general concern that the University was not moving demonstratively in following through on its affirmative action efforts. It was a general complaint that women were not being properly and equably treated at the University," Richardson said.

The Human Rights Commission took immediate action and sent the University a lengthy "interrogatory" and set deadlines by which the U of I must answer their questions concerning the allegations.

Richardson said the University replied as the commission requested and supplied them with a great deal of information including salary printouts of personnel and other administrative information.

The University sent in the information requested in July Richardson said that a field investigator examined the information and prepared it for the commission to consider.

"Last week the commission, in private session, received the report from its investigator and issued a binding called reasonable cause. There conclusion was that they think there was reasonable cause to assume that the University is in fact discriminatory," Richardson said.

The next step in the legal process will be to confer with the attorney director of the commission and members of the Women's Caucus to agree upon steps to accomplish conciliation, Richardson added.

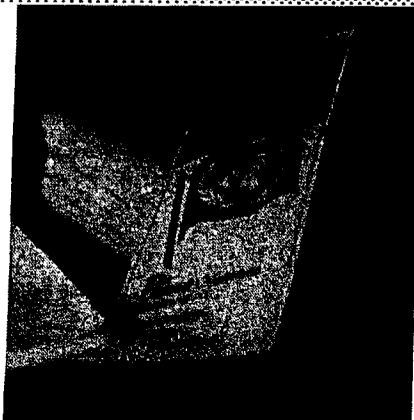
"If the conciliation stage should break down or fail, then it's possible, also, to have a public hearing phase or potentially even court action. So far as I know, this is



Primitive or not: Will the rugged terrain of Idaho gain governmental protection of industrial take-over? See features on Page 5.



The Battle of the Abbreviations: The UN is pitted against the SRE for another round. See Page 4 for more details of the war.



Seniors: Nineteen senior football players will play their last U of I game this weekend. See the wrap-up on page 10.



Council Passes Tenure Proposal

Once again, the Faculty Council has approved a proposed revision of the University's tenure policy to send to the General Faculty.

The council voted 9-3-1 yesterday in favor of a document which was completed in a two-hour session Tuesday afternoon. All three of the dissenting votes came from the student members of the faculty council. The proposal will now go before the General Faculty Nov. 27.

An earlier proposal drafted by the council was rejected by a 138-41 vote of the General Faculty Sept. 27.

The University had originally been ordered to submit a proposed tenure policy to the Board of Regents Oct. 9 as a result of major changes in the board's tenure guidelines in June.

But when the U of I had no proposal to submit because of the faculty rejection, the board then directed that a new policy be submitted to it at the Dec. 6 meeting in Pocatello.

Revisions, provisions

The new proposal drawn up by the council is based on a revision of the September draft prepared by English Professor Barbara Meldrum, but also includes provisions from a report of a council ad-hoc tenure committee.

Acting as a committee of the whole Tuesday, the council made several major changes in the Meldrum document.

Eliminated was a provision that would have required faculty rehabilitation in most cases as an alternative to dismissal. Robert Jones, professor of law, argued against the idea, saying it was too rigid and too mandatory.

Instead, the council inserted a section from the ad-hoc committee's proposal which provides for severance pay in dismissal cases.

An editorial change from the Meldrum proposal gives the students somewhat better representation on tenure review committees, at least semantically.

While both the Meldrum and committee proposals suggested a wording of "at least one student" in cases involving review of resident instructional faculty, an amendment Tuesday provides for "one or more tenured faculty members, one or more untenured faculty members, one or more persons from outside the department, and... one or more students" as voting members of departmental competency review committees.

Half a student

Earlier versions specified a number of students "approximating but not exceeding one-half the number of tenured faculty members" on the committee.

Also Tuesday, a motion which would have referred dismissal appeals to the Faculty Affairs Committee was defeated by a 7-6 vote.

Opponents of the provision argued that it would increase unnecessarily the workload of the Faculty Affairs Committee.

Other changes from the September version include elimination of a University-wide tenure review committee and for the most part, leaving to the individual departments the establishment of departmental competency review committees.

Collage of Styles to be Presented Nov. 16 and 17 by Idaho Dance Theatre

The University of Idaho Dance Theatre is in its last week of rehearsal before presenting its fall concert. The Dance Studio in the WHEB will be the scene of the performance, Nov. 16 & 17. Many students are back to dance again this year along with many people new to the University or newly attracted to dance.

This program is a collage of styles, tempos and moods covering a wide range of the possibilities in modern dance. Stark jazz, pioneer spirit, a greek myth, and improvisation are all presented. The choreographers are using various types of accompaniment, also — two pieces by Burt Bacharach, one by Dave Brubeck and even voices of the dancers themselves are utilized. A repertory of several dances has been developed over the years and some of these will be presented along with the newly choreographed pieces. Unlike music recitals and plays, the performing and composing alike are done by the students.

The studio will look a little different to those who have attended several concerts. No longer will it be possible to see scurrying feet beneath the curtain line as finally the curtains are being lowered to reach the floor! The dancers will not be relying so heavily on the use of the dance studio for performing beginning next spring with the opening of the performing arts center. Dance will be featured next April with the appearance of the Jose Limon Company and the University's dance production.

The dancers have been practicing for hours on end the last few weeks to present a concert to equal those they have done in the past. If you already know about dance, here's one of the rare opportunities to enjoy the art here at Idaho. If you don't know too much about it, here's your chance to learn, for only 50 cents (pretty inexpensive entertainment for a Friday and Saturday night) Eight o'clock is the time to see the University Dance theatre in action — see you there!



Mat Bottomly and Deb Owen, students and Dance Theatre participants, prepare for this weekend's performances.

The Wheels Are Turning

Senate Approves Commission to Revise ASUI Constitution

The wheels of student government were set in motion towards a new ASUI constitution Tuesday night when the senate unanimously approved creation of a constitutional revision commission.

The eight-member commission which has no members from the current senate, is to go into effect immediately upon passage and is directed to report back to the senate Dec. 11.

A new constitution is needed because of three problem areas existing in the present student government structure, said student Faculty Council member David Warnick, one of the proposal's leading proponents.

The major weakness of the existing system is its lack of centralization, Warnick said. The ASUI President's only real power is that as a spokesman for the students while the senate makes policy but doesn't carry it out, he added.

"We're spending law student, grad student and freshman student money but none of those groups are represented on the senate," Warnick continued, pointing out the problem of representation in the current ASUI.

The third area of concern is communications, where presently the student media are in a subordinate position rather than in their natural adversary role, Warnick said. The senate was in consensus that a new

constitution was needed and most of Tuesday's discussion dealt with the composition of the proposed committee.

ASUI Vice President Mike Mitchell suggested more representation from within the current structure. "Wouldn't things be more expedient with senate input to begin with?" he queried.

Mitchell was supported by Kevin Russell, SUB board chairman, who felt the best qualified people would be those presently involved in student government.

No forest due to trees

"A lot of ASUI officers can't see the forest for the trees," Warnick countered. "Senators are too close to be objective... that's the reason for the inclusion of the other people."

And apparently the senate agreed — the bill creating the commission passed 13-0.

Under provisions of the bill, the commission will consist of: one representative from the Inter-Fraternity Council, one representative from PanHellenic Council, one male and one female representative from the Residence Halls Association, one representative from the student Faculty Council representatives, one representative each from the ASUI Communications Board and the ASUI executive branch and one former ASUI senator.

In addition, the commission will include one member from the present senate as a non-voting observer. Later in the meeting, Bob Wittman was selected as the senate's representative.

Commission choices

Each of the other groups will also choose their own representatives on the commission, with ASUI President Carl Wurster to appoint the member from the executive branch and the former ASUI senator. No person will be allowed to serve as representative from more than one group.

Ken Marcy was selected Wednesday as the representative from the student Faculty Council members.

Dennis Harwick, an ex-senator currently in law school who served on the last revision committee was appointed by Wurster yesterday. One more presidential appointment is forthcoming.

The commission will hold its first meeting today at noon in the Sawtooth Room in the SUB.

In other business, the senate approved a transfer of \$1550 from the general reserve fund to Bench and Bar to send four delegates from the U of I to a moot court tournament in New York Nov. 26-28.

No special project

This proposal had been amended from an original figure of \$1700 and to come from the general reserve rather than the ASUI special projects fund. The bill passed 11-2, with Mary Morris and Dave Carlson casting the dissenting votes.

Under a suspension of the rules, the senate confirmed the appointment of Dick Roberts to the Campus Affairs Committee, completing student appointments to that committee.

A request from the ASUI Outdoor Program for \$2,000 to purchase

equipment was introduced and sent to the finance committee, while a bill to amend the ASUI constitution regarding election of senators was held in the rules and regulations committee pending action by the constitutional revision commission. There will be no senate meeting next Tuesday because of the Thanksgiving holiday, Mitchell said. Regular meetings will resume Nov. 27.

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Grants Open to Graduate Students

A speech given by Rolland Mohrmann earlier this fall informed prospective candidates about grant opportunities offered to American post graduate scholars in Germany.

Mohrmann is the director of the New York office of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD) which, translated, means German Exchange Service.

The DAAD, according to Mohrmann, "offers grants in all fields of endeavor in any university in Germany." Briefly stated, the qualifications for the grants are that the applicant must be working on post doctoral studies and have a working knowledge of the German Language.

"A person who thinks that he could qualify, but feels that his German is rather faulty shouldn't neglect to fill out an application anyway. Because if the person does qualify for a grant, the German government will transport him, free of charge, to Germany two months prior to his studies, and assist with an

intensive German language program," said Mohrmann.

Grants are made for individual studies at German institutions of higher learning. "Such applicants will also have chances under the Fulbright Program, since under the particular circumstances there is joint funding of both programs by the United States and Germany," Mohrmann added.

The announcement of and the pre-selection for awards of DAAD and Fulbright grants are handled by the Institute of International Education (IIE). The one-year scholarships offered to graduate students in Germany number approximately 200, the largest number of grants offered by any country.

Mohrmann stressed that any student wishing to apply, should, "make a request up to one year in advance." For further information and application forms, Dr. John Fisk, chairman of the Faculty Fulbright Committee, should be contacted: His office is located in Room 304 of the Administration Building.

Wedding Bells or Common Law-- It's All the Same to U of I Housing

Does the University's Married Student Housing Office possibly discriminate against unmarried students who have been living together as if married?

A secretary for the University Housing Office said simply, "This is married student housing, and it means married student housing. If it is a common law or church marriage, we could care less." She added that there are widows and divorcees with children who are living in married student housing while going through school.

Don Surfus, Director of Family Housing, said that although there is common law marriage in Idaho, no common law divorce exists. "If the couple signs the affidavit, they can live in married student housing; they are

common law man and wife." He noted too, that there have been quite a few people asking about living there, when they read the affidavit however, "they see that more is involved. If they want to have a common law marriage, they can apply." The affidavit requires the affirmation of a legally binding marriage.

John Warren, legal advisor for the University, explained Idaho's legal definition of common law marriage as constituted by three things: consent, cohabitation (also implying consent), and reputation in the community of being man and wife. "If the spouses introduce each other as husband and wife, there will be a time when they are considered married," Warren added that each instance is "judged on the particular case and circumstance."

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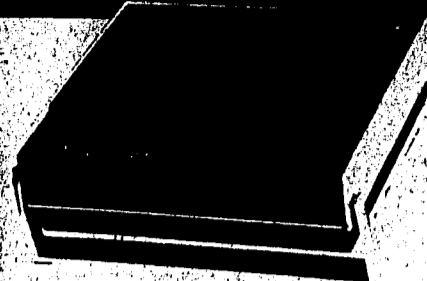
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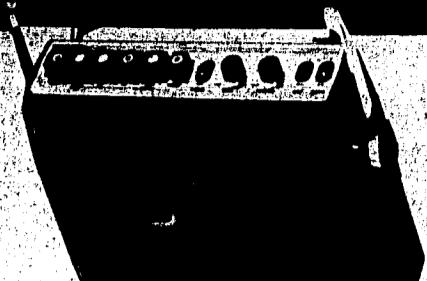
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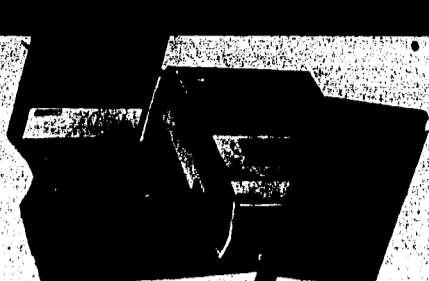
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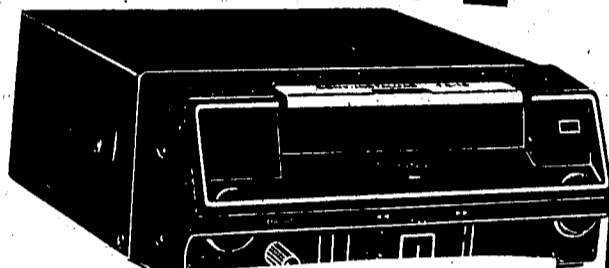


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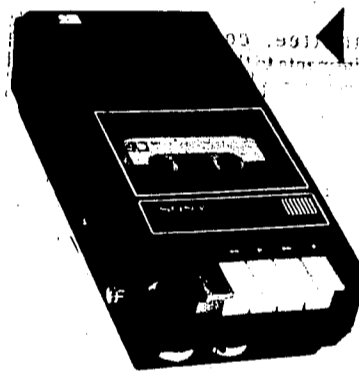
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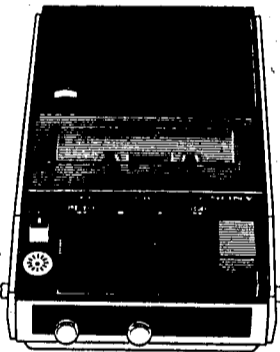
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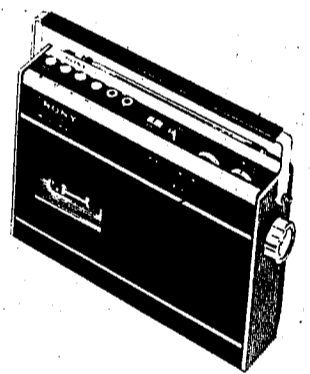
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THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

Our goal is information and our message is peace.

EDITOR: ROD GRAMER

ASSOCIATE: BARB BALDUS

BUSINESS: CRAIG MARSHALL

AWOL

The University Curriculum Committee has considered a report from the Faculty Council's Ad Hoc Committee concerning field trips, official absences and class attendance and again according to the new proposals, the student consumers have become the low face on the campus totem pole.

According to the proposed repeated absences clause of the proposal if a student is absent too often from a particular class "the instructor may report the absences to the registrar with the recommendation that the student be disenrolled from the course." After that the registrar notifies the student's academic dean who in turn contacts the student. If the student does not make an acceptable explanation to the instructor within 10 days of notification he can be automatically disenrolled from the course and would receive a "W" on his recorded grades.

The present regulation (page 56 in the University catalog) says that professors have the responsibility to report students who miss an excessive number of classes, but there is no mention of a procedure to eliminate students from their classes without the approval of the student involved. This in effect leaves the situation up to a teacher-student relationship.

As a matter of fact the old regulation says that, "class attendance is the responsibility of students," and there is no mention that the presence or absence of a particular student is anyone's business except that person's own.

The old regulation seems more harmonious with the proper role of the University. The student is a consumer and in most instances a consenting adult. He pays good money for a service and the question of whether he takes advantage of this service is no one's but his.

If a student is not concerned enough to go to class then he is not concerned that he is wasting his or someone else's money and his lack of concern will be evident in his grades at the end of the semester. But on the other hand, it is not ethical or proper for someone else to tell him that he is wasting his money and that they will take steps to counter his lack of concern.

The proposal which is advocated by the Faculty Council Ad Hoc Committee is a bundle of red tape which will tie everyone up with hours of running around, causing chronic headaches to administrators and students alike.

Many students are older than the faculty members and administrators who are supposed to rule over them. Are these authorities now saying that they know how a person should use his time more than they do? They should not be.

Faculty members and administrators are here at the University earning their livelihood for only one purpose and that is to serve the students. The students are the consumers and in a very real sense, the employers; now for the employees to turn around and say, 'you do it this way or else', is ludicrous.

Students are consumers, not niggers, and the sooner the administration and faculty realize this the sooner this University can begin heading in the right direction. - GRAMER

Boycott the Football Game

To the Editor:

In commemoration of our valiant Vandals' final football game of the season, I have decided to communicate my feelings of the fine program here to Arg readers. Since the majority of you are students and are not attending school on some sort of scholarship, I thought you might be interested to know how much of your "registration" fees go to athletics instead of education. \$35 of the \$190 you put down each semester goes to pay off that concrete monument to the Almighty God of College Football. Another \$7.50 is earmarked for "intercollegiate athletics" — a pseudonym for football scholarships. That brings the grand total for a year of school to \$85! To look at this total in another perspective, divide the \$85 by the six home games we had this year. This means that if you attended all six games, your supposedly free admission will have cost you \$14.17. If you attended only three games, you paid \$28.33 per game. And, finally, if you did not attend a single game you can consider your money as an \$85 donation to the athletic department. It would seem a donation of that amount would entitle you to a seat in the cushioned, heated interior of the press box. Even those who sit across from the students pay only \$6 for a game, and they get a padded, reserved seat, not a bench. Since students are transients in the University community, they seem to adopt the attitude of "What the hell, I'm not going to be here that long anyway, so why argue." There's good reason to argue — \$85 of your money per year is being spent foolishly. We deserve the right to determine the allocation of our fees.

I am proposing a "stay at home and be counted" demonstration for this Saturday. Show President Hartung you don't approve of this ridiculous expense — BOYCOTT the football game. An empty student section could say a lot for a decrease and finally elimination of athletic expenditures!

David Ball
Whitman Hall

Smoky Majority

To the Editor:

I wish to make some comments regarding the campaign to establish designated areas for non-smokers. This approach to the smoking problem appears to me to be backward and contrary to a common sense of priorities. Certainly the smoker has the right to indulge in an undeniably filthy habit if he so desires. This does not, however, permit him to infringe upon the non-smoker who has at least an equal right to breathe smoke-free air. If the day should ever come that non-smokers represent a minority as opposed to smokers, then perhaps they will have to accept designated non-smoker areas. But until then I suggest that the smoker be asked to confine his smoking to designated areas.

Sincerely,
Dean Holmes

Over the River and Through the Woods-- (to the tune of 'Here We Have Idaho')

Let's Take Time for Thanksgiving

Occasionally even journalists should take a look around them and express a little gratitude for their situation — and what better time than shortly before Nov. 22.

For instance, it's sure neat to have some working phones in the Argonaut office for a change — now if we could just get some decent typewriters.

But of course what the Argonaut is thankful for, and what students generally give thanks for are two different things. Generally, people are grateful for such esoteric (!) items as food, shelter, and clothing, although these days, gasoline is usually added to the list.

Skipping over the first of those items, it's certainly good news that 20 rooms are going to be remodeled in the Wallace Complex. Now, if the State of Idaho could just do something about the Computer Center, the Life Sciences Building, improving the library....

But there are other things to be thankful for on the University scene. For instance, by Thanksgiving, the football season will finally be over for the Vandals.

We should be thankful that the American Association of State Colleges and Universities has come out against any increases in tuition. It firmly supports, "the century-long concept and practice of no or low tuition in public higher education." Just as almost everyone on the U of I campus does.

More grateful than WSU

Twenty four hour visitation is another item some students are grateful for. A new item this summer pointed out how grateful, as it told how the WSU Board of Regents increased visitation hours from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m. in WSU campus living units.

The new U of I tenure policy which thankfully should be ready for the regents

In December is an area of mixed gratitude. The policy is more general than ones considered in the past — and provides for departments making a lot of decisions on procedure once the policy is adopted. Thus, the degree of gratitude may depend on how responsive your department is to students.

As students blunder to class at 8:00 in the morning, a little gratitude should be expressed that the time-schedule change was rejected. It's much harder to feel anything, especially gratitude, at 7:30 in the morning.

Thanks for Christmas

But another change which was adopted by the University last year, may not draw so much thanks. The end of finals week may prove to be a mixed blessing, so any expression of gratitude can wait 'til Christmas, when everyone will probably just be thankful they've finished finals.

Thanks for Christmas

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Dave Warnick

Actually, compared to students at some universities, ... U of I students are pretty well off. Thank goodness, the U of I Board of Regents actually knows how to listen to students. Looking back over the previous year, one sees gigantic strides as the Board has become more student-oriented.

But perhaps the item we're most thankful for, is Thanksgiving Vacation itself. If only we had more opportunities like it to express our gratitude.

Viewpoints

The U.N. and the SRE-- One More Time Around

Taking "B.S." not so Seriously

To the Editor:

What's with this Bruce Spotleson, anyway? For the past two issues he has been supposedly writing an "analysis" of a new group called SRE and more specifically, of the organization's stand on the United Nations. Yet all I've been reading is a superficial namecalling harangue based upon his own personal prejudices toward the John Birch Society.

Spotleson goes to great lengths in attempting to prove that SRE and the JBS are one and the same, but never stops to think of whether anyone really cares. After employing the old guilt-by-association trick (SRE has used Birch literature, therefore SRE equals JBS) he then goes on to explain that they're right wing extremists and are therefore totally unworthy of our attentions. It is, of course, a favorite tactic of those who cannot refute another's ideas to obscure the real issues by ignoring the ideas entirely and attacking only the source. Namecalling is nothing more than a smokescreen employed by those who have no logical or substantive arguments.

Spotleson impresses me as being the kind of ideologue who can't stand to have

anyone with a different point of view within 500 miles of him. The very idea of people passing out conservative literature (Birch stuff, no less) on his campus sends him into convulsions of paranoia. His only way of fighting back is through namecalling and mudslinging in the earnest hope that his adversaries will disappear.

Whereas I am not a member of SRE, I am nevertheless appreciative of the group's efforts to make available to me interesting and new ideas, and I bitterly resent Bruce Spotleson's intimidation of them. If the University setting is to truly be a "free marketplace of ideas" then the kind of mindless emotionalism Spotleson employs in his articles is distinctly out of place. Perhaps some day he will come to view his job more as a means to facilitate student appreciation of other points of view than as a personal soapbox from which he can lash out irrationally at all things he doesn't understand. In the meantime, it is fortunate that very few people take B.S. seriously.

Most sincerely,
Randy Vahsholtz
Lindley Hall

United Nations Weaknesses Cited

To the Editor:

I read the letter of Mr. Onuska criticizing SRE for their U.N. stand. I happened to agree with SRE because of U.N.'s total failure in solving the problems between India and Pakistan.

First I do not know what he means by Pakistan's multiple problems. But if he meant the problem of Kashmir and recently the breaking away of its eastern province — East Pakistan, I will concentrate on these two and count the achievements and failures of United Nations.

Kashmir has been a problem for the last 26 years and is like a cancer for the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent. All the wars were for the liberation of Kashmir. Never in the history of U.N., the promise of U.N. for holding the Palebasite was fulfilled to the Kashmir people. The people of Kashmir have never exercised their right of self-determination. United Nations, if I know something about U.N., stands for Self-Determination; of people. U.N. could ask India and Pakistan to hold the Promised Palebasite so the Kashmir's six million could decide their future. Eighty per cent muslim population cannot remain the slave of Hindu India forever. Why U.N., after passing resolutions, still could not hold the promised palebasite?

Yes, U.N. was kind enough to enforce the breaking away of East Pakistan,

unlike Katanga, and could not pass a single resolution until the whole war was over. U.N. was very much interested to support the "nationalist, communist and democratic" country and was also able to raise \$ two billion for immediate support. U.N. did not ask to hold an election to find out whether the people like to remain with Pakistan or form another country out of a member nation.

If Japan by force is able to make Hawaii an independent nation from U.S. and U.N. supports Hawaii with \$two billion to have a 'nationalist, communist and democratic country' — Do you think it would be O.K. and would be better for the unification of the world?

Please use your own senses or consult someone who knows the problems well before quoting some country's multiple problems and the blessings showered by the United Nations.

Do you know how many times Pakistan's foreign minister — Bhutto — was slapped on the U.N. face, and walked out of U.N.?

Many Pakistanis believe that U.N. is controlled by some pressure groups in New York city while a small country like Pakistan cannot afford millions of dollars to build a lobby for U.N. out of poor peoples' taxes. Sincerely yours,

A. Mannan Sheikh
Department of Geology

Writer Bruce Spotleson--Not Exactly Helping the Old SRE Cause

To the Editor:

I am writing this to bring to light the journalistic methodology employed by Bruce Spotleson in "researching" his recent articles on SRE. Since I was present when Spotleson interviewed Roger Koopman, I believe I can give an accurate account of how the writer intentionally misled the SRE spokesman to serve his own ends.

Spotleson approached our SRE table one day shortly before 5 p.m. and requested an interview with Koopman to, as he put it, "Write a follow-up article" on our United Nations Project. He explained to us and repeated again later that he fully supported our position on the U.N. His story was to be based on the theme that the Left and the Right could "get together" on issues like the U.N. Spotleson even related to us a book he

(supposedly) had just read on the U.N. action in Katanga which substantiated our charges of what took place there.

The taped interview lasted close to 45 minutes, covering not only SRE and the U.N., but everything from censorship to Watergate. Koopman answered each question thoughtfully and candidly, telling Spotleson everything he wished to know. And after the interviewer had left, we all felt good, believing that we had communicated with him in a mutual spirit of honesty and respect.

To anyone who read the resulting two articles by Spotleson it was obvious that they were neither supportive of our U.N. stand nor even hinted at how the Left and Right could get together on anything. Quite to the contrary, they were extremely critical and painted an intentionally distorted picture of SRE. Clearly, Spotleson had fed us a line in order to gather information which he

could then twist and use against us. In the process he cheated students of what could have been very interesting and enlightening articles.

Koopman had supplied the writer with a great deal of new information which could have been used to supplement beautifully an earlier story by Peggy Kellogg. But Spotleson chose to ignore all the good points Koopman made during the lengthy interview and instead to pick a few insignificant quotes out of context in an effort to make Koopman and SRE look foolish. Moreover, the questions he raised in his articles were ones which he apparently didn't want answers to as they were generally not asked during the interview or else were ignored if answered effectively.

It must take a very special kind of person who will interview someone for 45 minutes under totally false pretenses for the sole purpose of entrapping him and

building up a stronger "case" against him. This may be the liberal idea of "communication" but to me it's a bastardly kind of communication at best. It is particularly sad when one considers that the Argonaut has been maintaining a healthy and open relationship with all factions on campus for some time. If Spotleson is allowed to continue in his reckless crusade against truth by using the same kind of devious techniques on others that he applied to SRE, that relationship will be wrecked in short order. Ultimately the students will suffer most.

Perhaps the only solution is to give Spotleson a taste of his own medicine. How about allowing Koopman to interview Spotleson and write a two-part feature on what he stands for. Well, what do you say, Bruce?

David Dorn
Upham Hall

THE IDAHO ARGONAUT

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Rod Gramer

Putting Wooden Nickles Into Parking Meters

It seems as though campus and city officials might have put wooden nickles in their own parking meters and saved students and Moscow citizens at least the worry of what to do about their parking tickets, all due to the way they wrote their parking ordinances.

If a person were to challenge the constitutionality of the campus and especially the city parking laws he may find that the campus traffic committee and city traffic courts don't have a stable foot to stand on.

The city parking ordinance states that it is unlawful for one to cause, allow, permit, or suffer his vehicle to be parked in violation of the city law. In other words, the city makes certain assumptions, one of them being the owner of the car is the driver of the car and therefore is automatically guilty. Formerly, an owner charged with such a violation could not plead guilty or innocent, his only alternative was to pay the fine whether or not he was driving the car.

Found unconstitutional

Since then courts have found this ordinance unconstitutional. Certain cities have rewritten their ordinances to include *prima facie* evidence, which merely means the owner of the car is considered the driver until he comes into court and pleads innocent to the charge.

Moscow has never rewritten its ordinance to include *prima facie* evidence and city authorities still rely on the ordinance which assumes automatically that the owner is the driver and whether he was driving the car at the time or not does not matter, he is still guilty of allowing another to park his car illegally and therefore is responsible for the parking ticket.

According to Jay Shelledy, a writer for the Lewiston Tribune who has also been looking into the matter, Moscow officials

know they haven't a foot to stand on and do not pressure violators into paying their traffic tickets. A person may even get a \$100 worth of tickets, but they won't prosecute, because of the constitutional stand of the city ordinance, he said.

Guilt as owner

Moscow's ordinance means that the defendant in the case is guilty of leaving a car parked too long simply because he owns the car. The campus ordinance means a person is considered guilty of a parking violation until he pleads innocent, then the burden of proof switches back to the traffic committee.

There are a number of constitutional questions involved in the case of parking violations and they are causing headaches for city authorities all over the country. First, one of the most sacred beliefs people hold in this country is that a man is innocent until he is proven guilty. Our founding fathers were not just looking at their toes when they established this constitutional provision, but then they didn't foresee parking meters and horseless carriages. The city and campus parking ordinances seem to be in direct conflict with the U.S. constitution.

Last summer a local Magistrate judge, Ralph Haley, decided that the owner of the car is not automatically the driver of the car and to hold him responsible for the violation would be unconstitutional. District Judge Henry Ritter ruled the same as Haley earlier this year in Salt Lake City and set traffic courts back 10 years in that Utah city.

Innocent til proven...

If the court assumes, as the constitution does, that a person is innocent until proven guilty, there will be a rash of cases involving parking violations difficult to prove. Jon Warren, University of Idaho attorney, said, "We would have a real problem if they have to prove that this

person was the driver of the car." Warren also suggested that authorities might even have to place a camera on each parking meter in order to watch who gets in and out of the car in question. Officials in Lewiston, according to a Lewiston Morning Tribune column this past summer, have thought the only way to cure the problem would be to place a police officer at every other meter.

Under the new provision which the University has adopted, (but the city has failed to) the owner of the car is guilty, because of *prima facie* evidence. That is, the owner is guilty until he comes to court and pleads his innocence, then the burden of proof shifts back to the court.

On melting ice

There are a couple of problems with *prima facie* evidence which puts it on melting ice constitutionally. As already mentioned, a person is innocent until proven guilty according to the U.S. Constitution and also a person, is protected by the fifth amendment to the Constitution from testifying against himself.

If the owner of the car comes into court and is presumed guilty by *prima facie* evidence the only way he can exonerate himself is to plead his innocence. If he does not plead innocent or remains mute to the charge he is considered guilty by the authorities because of his silence.

However, if the court asks the defendant whether he is the driver of the car or not he may plead the fifth amendment (as directed by the constitution, he does not have to testify against himself). In most court cases in the U.S. concerning murder for example, if the defendant pleads the fifth amendment, which is his constitutional right, the burden of proof returns to the courts.



According to Pete Leriget, Latah county prosecuting attorney, "in view of some of the court decisions better clarification might be needed." Warren said that even the campus *prima facie* ordinance might be unconstitutional and hinted that future court decisions might cause the campus authorities to try another route at determining who is innocent or guilty of parking violations.

If the campus and city ordinances are challenged in court, the authorities may have nothing else to do but dismiss the charges. If this happens and the city and

campus courts get the reputation of dismissing parking violations, a great deal of income may be lost.

The campus parking officers, (four students working for \$2 an hour) hand out on an average of 75 tickets per day. The 75 average is small, however, because earlier this fall, the four student meter maids were dropping an average of 100 tickets per day.

City officials downtown say that the city collected \$43,006 on parking meters in 1972 and that \$13,471 of that was made on parking violations alone.

If the city and campus ordinances are challenged things don't look too good for the courts nor for our city's guiding fathers.

Warren said, however, that he didn't foresee the campus traffic committee making any earth-shattering precedents like ruling the *prima facie* clause

unconstitutional. He said that he thought the traffic committee would continue ruling as it has until the constitutionality of the ordinance has been sustained or overruled in a higher court.

Cutting Up the Idaho Pie? . . . But Not So Quick!

By Jim Minkler
Argonaut Guest Writer

The Idaho Primitive Area covers one and a half million acres, and industry wants a part of it.

Including a large part of the lower central panhandle of the state, takes in some of the most beautiful and most exciting country in the United States. Among the most popular attractions is the Salmon River, commonly called "The River of No Return".

The area has both timber and mineral resources, and has attracted businessmen from the logging and mining industries for a number of years. Their views and the opposing views of local ecologists were debated in a panel discussion held in the Borah Theater on Tuesday night of last week.

Richard Walker, who is currently doing research on the Selway and Bitterroot systems for his Ph.D. at Idaho, gave an introduction for the discussion by defining what a wilderness area was and giving some of the history pertaining to the Idaho Primitive Area. Walker said that the objectives of the Wilderness Act of 1964 were to leave an enduring resource of wilderness for future generations, leaving it unimpaired for future enjoyment and to preserve its wilderness character. He said "Wilderness is where man is a visitor, he does not remain. The imprint of man's work is generally unnoticeable."

For mining industry Speaking for the mining industry was Allen Teskey, executive secretary for the Idaho Mining Board. Teskey said that the primitive area, as far as mineral resources are concerned, is an important geologic base. "It has to be one of the most important mineral areas of the world," he added. He explained that only extensive work and investigation could tell what actually is in the area. The U.S. Geological Survey did not report that the primitive area was overly abundant in mineral deposits, but Teskey said that the survey was superficial, and that a much more detailed investigation would surely show the existence of these mineral deposits.

"One and a half million acres are open up to a few thousand people," Teskey said. He said he believed that a tremendous increase in recreation would not occur. Teskey commented that this would be mostly due to the energy crisis, in that most people could not afford the gas or would not even have enough gas to get back into the primitive area.

The mining industry has been permitted to mine and investigate the area until 1984, when all mining activities will be prohibited. However, Teskey claims that the forest service has largely discouraged any such activities, even though the area is still open to mining for another ten years.

Serious mineral shortage

Teskey warned that we are headed into a serious mineral shortage. He noted that this basic decline is partly due to areas like the Idaho Primitive Area being closed. "The overall public interest," Teskey said, "will be better preserved if all areas are open up for mineral extraction. I can assure that a crisis much worse than the energy shortage will soon occur," he added.

According to Teskey mining activities would not disturb the ecology of the area to any great extent. He emphasized that in the vast Idaho Primitive Area, a mining operation, or even half a dozen, would go virtually unnoticed. Teskey explained that during the entire history of mining in the United States, only 4 million acres have been involved in mining, less than one tenth of one percent of the total area of the country.

Ecology

First to speak out for the ecological side of the discussion was Ernie Day, who serves on the Idaho Ecological Board. Day disagreed with Teskey about the use of the area as a non-increasing recreational area. Day pointed out that backpacking in the area has shown a phenomenal increase. "Fortunately the primitive area is vast enough to absorb the growing use for wilderness," Day commented.

"The fight for water quality is the most salient feature," Day said. He added that the area had a great potential for fishing

and this would not be worth sacrificing.

The main part of Day's argument was the importance of the primitive area as a wilderness with its great diversity of wildlife. He pointed out that this is one of the few remaining in which Bighorn Sheep could live.

He also mentioned the Chamberlain Basin's excellent elk calving grounds. The basin has a particularly good stand of timber, and Day expressed fears of what would happen if this area was open up to logging.

Day showed slides from the primitive area and was quite concerned with the detrimental effects that industry might have on the area. He felt very strongly against opening the primitive area up to industry, and said, "I make no apology, I am very emotional about the Salmon area, it's a feeling I can't describe."

Logging defended

Joel Frickman, consultant for private logging industries, noted that the Idaho Primitive Area exceeds the combined areas of Rhode Island, Delaware, and Hawaii.

The Idaho Primitive Area is actually composed of two primitive areas, the Salmon River Primitive Area and the Idaho Primitive Area itself. The total area is 1,449,924 acres. Frickman proposed that 1,007,000 acres of this be excluded from recreational areas. This would leave 5,800 acres for recreation, including all of the Salmon River Breaks Primitive area. He recommended that none of the recreation areas be converted

(Continued on page 10.)

By Richard Faylor
Argonaut Guest Writer

The fate of Idaho's primitive area is presently being decided. Hearings of the matter will be held within two weeks time in Boise, Lewiston and Pocatello. At stake is the preservation as wilderness of the largest remaining virgin country in the continental United States.

Timber, mining and dam building interests are eager to exploit the central Idaho wilderness. Exxon, biggest U.S. oil company, has filed extensive claims in the middle fork area of the Salmon river. Open pit mining is suggested for the area. Such exploitation would mean roads and logging, erosion and siltation of streams, a decline of salmon, steelhead, and cutthroat removed already from the rest of the Northwest by human and industrial presence.

Declassification of the area which is now being discussed would, according to the Forest Service, result in eventual extinction of the big horn sheep and mountain goat populations in the area. Presently elk, mountain goat, moose, and cougar thrive in the Primitive area as they did when Nez Perce and Shoshone Indians roamed the area. But these animal populations will diminish and eventually be killed or die of disease if industrial use of the area is begun.

This is not proven as much by statistics as by looking at other areas of the United States, areas now completely devoid of big game, whose once sparkling waters are now not fit to drink.

The middle fork Salmon river, running through the primitive area, is one of the largest, high quality, relatively intact river systems in the United States. The drainage system however, is fragile. The soil about the river is highly erosive and roads and logging on only a part of the river would result in so much erosion and siltation of the gravel beds where fish spawn that the salmon and steelhead runs would be almost eliminated. Black Canyon Reservoir on the Payette River is a good example of this.

Mining and lumber interests are now lobbying for access to the Primitive area. The beauty and inspiration of the area as well as its recreational use could be lost forever. The ever onward steps of industry are now demanding from Idaho the last remaining natural wilderness in the continental U.S. for monetary gain.

Currently engaged is the process by which the primitive area's fate will be decided. Under the Wilderness Act of 1964 the Forest Service is required to recommend that all primitive areas be 1) designated by Congress as wilderness or 2) declassified. Declassification would mean that the wilderness area would be open to mineral and lumbering exploitation. The Forest Service is now considering the exclusion of some areas of the primitive area from wilderness classification.

The President and the Congress will soon make a decision in this regard based on popular opinion and recommendations of the Forest Service. The Forest Service

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Questions Behind Kennedy's Assassination...



By Bruce Spotleson

The upcoming Thanksgiving holiday marks the tenth anniversary of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States. The accomplishments and records of the Kennedy administration have been elevated to the level of Camelot, which makes it difficult for many to objectively examine the government in those years. But, even ten years later, it is harder to believe in the conclusions of the Warren Commission's Report than to accept the fact that there may indeed have been a conspiracy behind the murder of JFK.

Many researchers have been labeled "kooks" because of their thirst for the truth about what exactly happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. This is sad, not only because it's important to understand what happened to America that day, but also because I believe that there is a direct, traceable link between Dallas and Watergate. A link which, if fully explained to Americans, would answer

One piece of evidence often referred to by the committee is the report of Jesse Curry, police chief in Dallas at the time of the assassination. In his "JFK Assassination File", Curry points out that a paraffin test showed Oswald had not fired a rifle for a substantial amount of time before he was apprehended. The former chief also states that the star Warren Commission witness has constantly changed his story.

It's true that Howard Brennan, the "key witness" used by the Warren Commission, modified his story as months went by, until it finally fit in with the "single assassin" theory. It's also true that more often than not, individuals who definitely saw events were shunned in favor of those who thought they saw events. Or maybe, encouraged to see events.

Backtracking for truth
Let's backtrack and start from the top. As Lyndon Johnson succeeded JFK, his opinions of the case are most relevant. In a series of video memoirs broadcast on

witness, and states that, "...no credible witness the Commission could find believed that the shots came from the Triple Underpass or any place other than the Texas School Book Depository." The book goes on to reveal that the gun recovered on the sixth floor of the Depository was Oswald's "beyond a shadow of a doubt."

How Ford arrived at these conclusions defies imagination. He assumes that all of the other witnesses who originally thought the shots came from the area of the underpass are not credible. He infers that Oswald was a marksman, as he indeed must have been in order to fire the shots attributed to him. But according to evidence submitted to the Warren Report, Oswald's last score in firing in the Marines achieved the minimum amount of points needed to qualify. Yet the kind of shooting it would have taken to perform the act would have taken someone of Olympic caliber. Tests which have been run would corroborate this fact. Didn't Ford see all the evidence?

If he did he wouldn't have had his name on such a book as "Portrait of an Assassin." Maybe he had a trace of irony in mind, when along with co-author John R. Stiles, he wrote, "Lee Oswald was not an ordinary assassin whose brutal act was the product of an addled head." In the same sense, the Warren Report was no ordinary report. It didn't seek the truth.

Garrison seeks the truth
One person who seeks the truth to this day is Jim Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans. Garrison has taken offense with the "official" version of what happened that day in Dallas in two ways. Not only has he written a book, somewhat chillingly titled "A Heritage of Stone," but he has taken the government to court over suppressed evidence.

By suppressed evidence, Garrison means the materials locked up in the National Archives until 2039. These materials include such interesting items as Oswald's tax records, a Central Intelligence Agency file containing Oswald's access to information about the U-2 spy plane, and a memo from the head of the CIA entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald."

Garrison argues that "the locking up of evidence until 2039 meant that anyone who was 21 when the assassination occurred would be allowed to examine the hidden material at the age of 96, assuming that he had managed to retain an active interest in the case."

The D.A. is also firmly convinced that Oswald was a decoy in the shooting, and that the U.S. government has more knowledge than it would dare reveal about the matter. In fact, Garrison believes the federal government had an active part in both the murder and subsequent investigation. He states that an angered faction of the military industrial complex killed JFK.

In "A Heritage of Stone" Garrison says that JFK was pulling American military support out of Vietnam. This theory leaves the man wide open for criticism and the label of being a "kook."

But my own records and newspaper articles from that time clearly show that President Johnson took definite steps toward doubling the amount of manpower in Vietnam soon after assuming office. As early as Nov. 25, LBJ stated publicly that U.S. support of South Vietnam had been re-affirmed. And within months the secret Vietnam buildup was underway, with its fatal consequences for so many American youths.

Garrison's arguments are so mind-boggling that they defy reality. But he doesn't stand alone.

FBI agent Oswald
On Jan. 24, 1964, the Warren Commission heard Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Texas Atty. Gen. Waggoner Carr tell of reports to them that alleged Oswald was an FBI undercover operative. The two men had claimed that Oswald was on the payroll as undercover agent No. 179 at \$200 a month, from Sept. 1962 up to the assassination. Rumors to that effect had also appeared in stories published by the Philadelphia "Inquirer", the Houston "Post", and the magazine "Nation".

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Although the rumors loomed large, the writers of these articles were never called to testify before the Commission. Instead, the Commission chose to ignore them. Yet Ford's book states that "the Commission labored with soul-searching thoroughness" and that its official motto was "Truth is our only client here."

The most definitive study of the Dallas tragedy may be "Accessories After the Fact", written by Sylvia Meagher. This volume, however, is somewhat difficult to get hold of. But with a little work, it is possible. I would strongly suggest adding this to anyone's personal library. Every detail is in it.

One of the most thorough studies done by Meagher is that of Jack Ruby. According to Meagher, and all experts agree on this matter, Ruby had close links to the Dallas Police Force, particularly its Special Services Bureau. All of the officers who had been on the force for any length of time, the story goes, knew Jack Ruby and frequented his lounge. There is more than enough evidence supplied by students of the matter to indicate that Ruby was involved as an informant who could be counted on, particularly in the area of narcotics. Again, this is strengthened by material submitted to the Warren Commission.

But in this area, too, the Warren Commission chose to look the other way. It didn't fit in with the results that were being sought, so the material was by passed.

The story doesn't end
But Ruby's story didn't end with the murder of Oswald. The Philadelphia Bulletin released a story in which Ruby charged that mustard gas had been fed into his prison cell, and that he was sure he had been clinically injected with cancer. According to medical authorities, this is not possible, but it can be neglected to the point of irreversibility, and two of Ruby's lawyers charged negligence on the part of Dallas authorities on Jan. 4, 1967.

Chairman Warren also admitted to the Hearings the fact that Ruby had pleaded to him to be removed from Dallas to Washington, D.C., and Ruby was quoted as saying that "I want to tell the truth and I can't tell it here." Hearings testimony also quotes Ruby "...a whole new form of government is going to take over our country, and I know I won't live to see you another time...maybe certain people don't want to know the truth that may come out of me." All of this said to Earl Warren himself, mind you.

The connections between the Commission's findings and the facts of Watergate have more than a few things in common. A quite popular theory among students of the assassination is that JFK was "killed" by a group of anti-Castro terrorists (Cuban and/or American) in revenge for having been abandoned by the CIA in 1963. After the Cuban Missile

Crisis in 1962, JFK cracked down on anti-Castro raids launched from the continental U.S. But at least a few operatives defied Kennedy's orders.

E. Howard Hunt, Watergate break-in master mind, had served as political officer in the CIA's Bay of Pigs operation. On the day of the Bay of Pigs invasion, a CIA team of assassins planning to kill Castro were caught and executed in Havana. Hunt admits having considered such an idea as killing Castro but says "nothing came of it."

Nov. 22, and Watergate?
The Cuban connection may in the future prove to be the most important of all. Most of those arrested at the Watergate break-in had Cuban aliases and had knowledge of and even been involved in the Bay of Pigs operations.
Frank Sturgis alias Fiorini may have the best background in the matter. He was one of the people who helped lay trails leading to Oswald in the JFK murder. While keeping out of the news on

Watergate, in which he played an integral part, he worked diligently in supplying false stories about Oswald prior to the assassination. It was Sturgis who

continued to press for U.S. based raids on Cuba despite JFK's ban against them. This brought him to the attention of private assassination buffs long before Watergate made him a national figure. Sturgis repeatedly fed misleading information to reporters, occasionally behind the guise of the International Anti-Communist Brigade, a small band of right-wing mercenaries which he headed.

Complicity in past crimes left American intelligence agencies with little alternative but to obstruct justice. Indeed, the Watergate cover-up almost succeeded, and in fact, all of the facts are not yet known. It is this writer's opinion that a full disclosure of the Watergate conspiracy will help us to understand exactly what happened that day in Dallas.



many, if not all, of the questions about what has happened to this country in the last decade. There have been one too many "assassinations" for skepticism to have been dismissed.

"Skeptics" come from all over the country, from wide and varied backgrounds. There is the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, ironically dubbed the CIA. The Committee is comprised of a group of volunteers who press inquiries into assassinations beyond

CBS with Walter Cronkite, LBJ exercised his privilege to have certain statements deleted from the transcript. In a preview of the program actually shown, LBJ pointed out that, "...I must say much was written about that trip to Texas, Walter, and from my personal knowledge, most of what's been written was wrong. And I think most of it was deliberate." (N.Y. Times, Apr. 7, 1970) Again, LBJ asked that this be withheld from the actual

Many researchers have been labeled "kooks" because of their thirst for the truth about what exactly happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

the point at which official probes stop. This is unprecedented in the American experience. The group formed in 1968, after the slaying of Robert Kennedy, when no one wanted, dared or cared enough to uncover the whole story. The committee chief is Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., a former aide to two U.S. senators, and one-time counsel to another.

At any rate, the "CIA" believes that the failure to solve JFK's murder beyond doubt meant that there would be other assassinations. An interesting point, to say the least. The CIA also points to the laying of multiple Oswald trails in Dallas as being quite similar to circumstances surrounding the death of Dr. Martin Luther King.

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"...Nov. 22, 1963 is to some people what Dec. 7, 1941 was to other people."

When did you start your JFK portrayal?
We started off-Broadway in the fall of 1971 and we've been on the college circuit since that time, which is really a very interesting way to go.
How did you get started?
I was always an actor...being born an Irishman. I was in Chicago about four years ago, which is my home. I was working for a UHF television station and had a very small talk show. I met at a party Pat O'Brien, who was appearing at a theatre there, and he said "What are you doing theatrically?" and I said "Not

response to it. All the reviews have not been good. There have been a number of reviews that said "How dare you even think of it?" But basically the audience response has been very good.
You see, John F. Kennedy was one of these individuals who, if you'll excuse the public relations term, "really had charisma." And I'm not necessarily talking about a brilliantly effective presidency that changed the course of the world and brought us from "the brink" to a peace era.
What I'm talking about is a man who

and I don't know how it happened but no journalist had done this and so that particular tape I gave to Bobby when he came to Chicago, and it was placed in the Kennedy Archives where it is now. And anybody who wants to hear a tape-recorded discussion of the events as related by the priest who gave the president the last rites — its in the Kennedy Library archives.
Did Bobby Kennedy notice your resemblance to JFK?
No, I can't say that he did. Different people see different things... Some people think I'm a total double for the president,



Photos by Steve Anderson
Text by Kenton Bird

some people think there's some resemblance and others think there's none whatsoever. Fortunately, when I come out on stage, most people see a resemblance.

You are in a sense living the life of a president, while at the same time the country is going through the trials and

What's your personal political background?
Well being born on the south side of Chicago, you've got to be a Democrat or you aren't allowed to go to first grade. But I'm an independent... I dislike those labels but I'd suppose a liberal, open, free-thinking approach... Richard Nixon is not my idea of a leader of a society of 200 million people.

"Did you vote for Kennedy in 1960?"
"No, I voted for Nixon..."

Did you vote for Kennedy in 1960?
No, I voted for Nixon... I don't know why.
What did you feel at the time of Kennedy's assassination?
I think the same thing that almost anybody felt who was alive at the time — it was almost a psychological freeze in

president that really could NOT affect his times.
You say that President Kennedy had international appeal and you're talking about a trip to Europe. Have you done any shows outside the United States?

No, we haven't... but if there's any question about that appeal you can just study the records and see the tremendous appeal that was there.

tribulations of a president who is in many ways quite an opposite of Kennedy. Do you have any comments on that?

The 1960 election, which was the first I voted in, was Kennedy versus Nixon. You know, there's a parallel in their lives — they both entered Congress in 1947, they were both ex-naval officers, and a certain camaraderie formed between the two of them.

But in the 1960 campaign, Kennedy was very much taken aback by the shallowness of Richard Nixon. Irregardless of the effect, Kennedy was a powerful speaker, his rhetoric was polished and elegant.

Richard Nixon has always had that shallow "Dick and Jane" dialogue, that he's always used with the public. Kennedy was appalled at the way he talked down to the American people in that campaign in 1960. So their friendship, whatever there was of it, diluted very rapidly after that.

"The Warren Commission heard Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr tell of reports to them that alleged Oswald was an FBI undercover operative."

time. What I mean is, if you talk to someone over 30, as I am, you can say "What were you doing Nov. 22, 1963?" they can tell you who they were talking to, the time, the humidity, the weather. And when he died, there was such a shock — that's why I use the term "freeze in time."
And as one of the columnists said at the time, it was the most unthinkable thing that could happen."

"It was Sturgis who continued to press for U.S.-based raids on Cuba despite JFK's ban against them."

But this has always been Richard Nixon's personality. There has been no charisma, there's been an antagonism towards the press and there's always been the feeling that if you could just find out and get hold of the levers, you could make something work.

While with Kennedy, it was a very sophisticated approach. He did have a direct rapport with the people, and they responded to him. Sure, there was a great deal of money in his campaign and there was a certain amount of corruption.
But Richard Nixon's presidency is unprecedented for its corruption, for its seclusion, for its arrogance.

How do you feel about it now?
November 22? I just finished a film called "Executive Action"... I portrayed John F. Kennedy and we duplicated the assassination. The thought that came back to me was how the course of history has changed.

Do you expect to continue to do this show?
Well, I certainly want to do other things creative; but I think that a show like this will always have its place in our culture. It's very significant of a crucial era of the 60s. It touches on a major crisis in the 60s and a personality that very definitely affected its time. I don't think there's any



Jeremiah Collins

much." And he said "You've got enough of a physical resemblance to John F. Kennedy and I was with his mother last week. I think if you took his speeches and his material, a one-man show could be formed, if it was done in good taste.

That kind of made something click. And I said "I'm going to do it." So I began the research and the reading through all of Kennedy's papers. Mark (Williams, producer of the show) was in Los Angeles. When I examined the Kennedy records, I agreed with Pat O'Brien's conclusion that there was certainly enough material and with the right kind of staging, a production could be mounted that could contribute in some way — to my own employment, certainly — but also that an audience could clearly respond to the material he had, while it certainly could not to material that either Lyndon Johnson or Richard Nixon had. There's not enough of a balance between wit and wisdom with those two.

So Mark and I got together and began the stage production... the translation from the written material to the stage portrayal. It took us about two years to do the research, then we opened in the fall of '71.

"Richard Nixon's presidency is unprecedented for its corruption, for its seclusion, for its arrogance."

What sources did you use for research?
Well, fortunately, this being the 20th century, we were able to use television

film and radio, and also the print media. Kennedy was the first president ever to use television technology to its fullest... with the press conferences. But there's no question in my mind that he used it as a tool of his presidency.

John Hart, the CBS newsman, last week said John Fitzgerald Kennedy seduced the press with his wit and his words. And I know some of the people in the Washington press corp and if he did seduce them, he certainly didn't seduce any virgins.

The television and the media were very definitely a tool of the Kennedy presidency, which was used very effectively. And thus, as an actor studying not only what was said but how it was said

in character, the television tapes, which we got from NBC, were marvelous to use. With a good videotape, you can watch mannerisms, listen to voice inflections but also get the substance of what was said.

How has your show been received?
There has certainly been an emotional

had that particular quality — and we've all encountered in our own lives a teacher that held everybody what ever it is — the true use of charisma as opposed to the public relations term, where if you're an actor, you'll hire a public relations man and therefore have charisma.

He had a charisma and affected his people in his time. But being one of these individuals, he evoked a strong emotion of which there are two theories: One is that he was a rich man's son who bought the White House with his father's money. And the other is he was a directive from God sent here to tell us what to do.
In between lies the man and the president.

While Hal Holbrook's "Mark Twain Tonight" was about a man who lived in the last century, while you're portraying a man who was killed just 10 years ago. How do you feel about that?

The issue is certainly there. For some people to relive the Kennedy years, to relive the trauma of Nov. 22, 1963, is something that they'll never, never get over. Nov. 22, 1963, is to some people what Dec. 7, 1941, was to other people.

I don't think it's so much a quantitative issue as a qualitative one. In other words, I think that if Nov. 23, 1963, we began doing John F. Kennedy, that would be not only exploitative but in poor taste.

But if you look what happened in that decade, those 10 years, and if you read Mr. Toffler's book, Future Shock, you realize how fast the times are rolling. And as long as there's a tasteful production, I don't think it's too soon to look back to 1963. Because this world of ours is moving so very, very fast.

So I think it's a qualitative issue rather than a quantitative one.
Did you ever meet John F. Kennedy personally?

No, but I met very briefly Bobby Kennedy in about 1965 in Chicago, because at the time of the assassination, I was working for the Harlem Globetrotters as an announcer and we toured Dallas, Texas, in February of 1961. I went up to the Texas School Book Depository and looked out that window. I then went to Holy Trinity

parish in Dallas where the priest who gave Kennedy the last rites was pastor. And I tape recorded a conversation with him. We contacted the Kennedy Library

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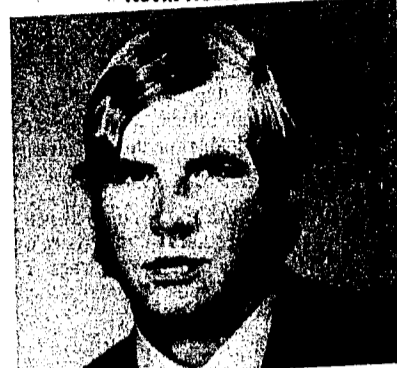
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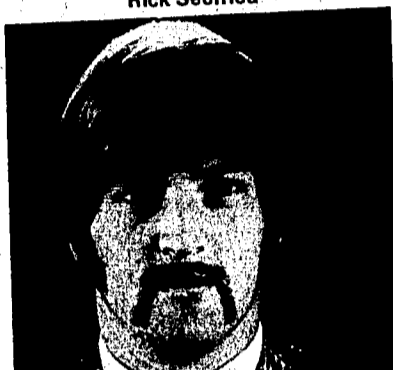
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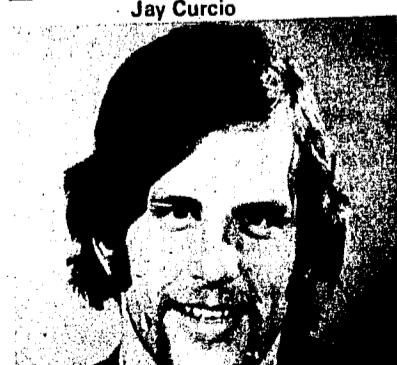
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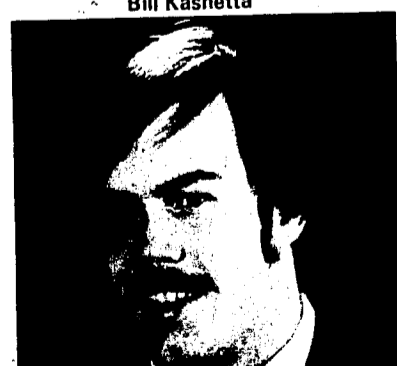
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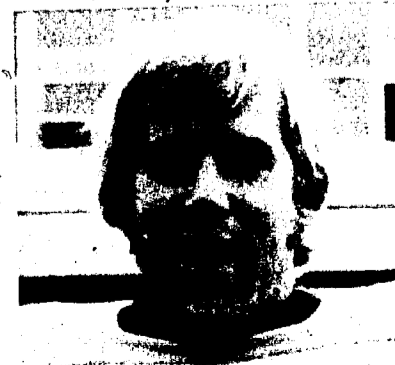
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Championship Chess

by Ron Delke

The long process of finding a new challenger to the world championship began soon after Bobby Fischer won the title and is continuing now. Basically it consists of finding eight candidates who play a series of matches resulting in the elimination of all but one who then becomes the challenger. Two candidates are seeded into the matches. The other six qualify by placing first, second, or third in one of two interzonal tournaments. The first of these tournaments was held in Leningrad and was won by Victor Korchol and Anatoly Karpov both of the U.S.S.R. Robert Byrne (USA) finished third. Therefore these three have qualified for the candidates matches. This is the game between the two tourney winners.

Anatoly Karpov - Victor Korchol
Pirc Defense

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. e2-e4 d7-d6 | 10. c1-g5 c8-d7 |
| 2. d2-d4 g8-f6 | 11. f1-e1 b8-a6 |
| 3. b1-c3 g7-g6 | 12. d5-c6 d7-c6 |
| 4. g1-f3 (a) f8-g7 | 13. e2-b5 a6-b4 |
| 5. f1-e2 0-0 | 14. d1-e2 h7-h6 |
| 6. 0-0 b8-c6 | 15. g5-f4 e7-e5! (b) |
| 7. d4-d5 c6-b8 | 16. f4-h2 a8-c8 |
| 8. h2-h3 c7-c6 | 17. a1-d1 d8-e7 (c) |
| 9. a2-a4 a7-a5 | 18. d1-d2 h3-h4!? |

- draw agreed (d)
- (a) f2-f4 is more energetic.
(b) to prevent e4-e5 which white has been preparing
(c) to prevent f3-e5 or h2-e5
(d) Neither player cared to enter the complications resulting from: 19. e2-e3 f6-g4, 20. h3-g4 h5-g4, 21. e3-g5 e7-g5, 22. f3-g5 g7-h6, 23. f2-f4 g4-f4 en passant, 24. g5-f3 h6-d2, 25. f3-d2 c6-b5, 26. a4-b5 b4-c2 with about an even game.

Corrections for last week's column: ! equals a good move; move 6.... b4:c3 plus; move 7 b2:c3; in note (a) move 16... e7-g8.

Strange Season

Vandals Cringing with Revenge

By Kim Crompton
Argonaut Sports Editor

This has definitely been a strange season for the Idaho Vandals who now have to win this weekend just to tie last year's win-loss record at 4-7.

The Idaho State Bengals, the Big Sky's cellar-dwelling team, hasn't done much to brag about lately but then, for that matter, neither have the Idaho Vandals. The strongest performance the Bengals have put on all year long was last week when they narrowly missed upsetting the Boise State Broncos, 21-17.

On the other hand, Idaho got squashed by the Broncos but have come out on top of teams which, in turn, have themselves easily defeated the Bengals.

The key to the emotion box for this game, Idaho's last in the New Idaho Stadium for the season, could easily be revenge. The Vandals are still cringing from thoughts of last year's contest in which Idaho was favored but lost the

game before a regional television audience, 35-12, due to the porousness of their own secondary.

Well, the Idaho Vandals are again experiencing troubles with a secondary that has several veterans who should know better...and play better. Defensive back Randy Hall, who was highly regarded at one time, gave up an unnecessary pass interference call last Saturday which set up one of the Huskie's scores and was also burned for several longgaining pass plays. Such has been the case all season long, not just for Hall but for the rest of them, too.

Penalties and fumbles

With nowhere to go but up, the Idaho Vandals are now setting a new fumble record for the school every time they drop the ball and it ends up in the hands of an opponent. Their modern record currently stands at 32 lost this season, the only record being 28.

This ghastly figure wouldn't be quite so appalling if it wasn't for the fact that the Vandals have also racked up around 200

more yards in penalties than their opponents.

Finally, it's amazing to see just how many of those calls were for personal foul, offside and clipping...three calls that a collegiate football player just wouldn't get called for consistently time and time again.

Then it really hurts to see just how these penalties, fumbles and God-knows-what-else have carried the Vandals to defeat behind teams that they should have easily defeated.

Officiating oldies

In a lot of cases, it is painfully reminding that Idaho's opponents are no longer the 240 and 250-pound giants in orange and black or gold and silver, or whatever.

Rather, they are proving to themselves that they are their own worst enemies and that the one other guy who does them the most damage is the little old 150-pound shorty with the black and white striped shirt on and the whistle dangling from between his teeth.

It's hard to blame him, though, at least

some of the time he is right and is only "calling'em as I see'em." He depends on the players to keep him busy, to make him earn his \$50 or whatever officials get paid per game.

Banzai Bengals

Unless the Vandals don't show up for the game or play only the first half, they should pull out a victory over ISU which has been doing about as poorly in league statistics as they have in league competition.

If Idaho can get good performances from Dave Comstock, Darrell Mitchell, Tim Coles and Bill Kashetta, they should provide a fairly exciting offensive display for what undoubtedly will be another very small crowd in the New Idaho Stadium.

The Bengals are mainly a passing team which means that the Vandal secondary will again be put to the test that they have failed so often this year.

In this case, however, the Vandals are back on home ground and the Bengals have yet to win a game in our new stadium as they lost 40-2 two years ago in Moscow.

Looking for Vandal Win

The Idaho Vandals will be looking to finish the 1973 football season with a win as they take on the Idaho State Bengals, who are winless in Big Sky competition.

ISU is currently in the cellar of the Big Sky with a 0-4 record in league play and a 2-7 overall record, but looked impressive against the league championship Boise State last Saturday in the minidome. ISU lead in the contest until the last 59 minutes when Boise State, led by quarterback Ron Autele, drove for two quick touchdowns to win the game 21-17.

ISU is led by quarterback Gary Wood, a 6-3 and 195-pound sophomore and good passer. In ISU's nine games this year, Wood has 49 completions in 150 attempts for 692 yards. Backing up Wood will be Billy Williams. Williams shared the QB duties with Wood early in the season but Wood has moved into the starting role in the last few games. Williams has 28 completions in 79 attempts for 385 yards.

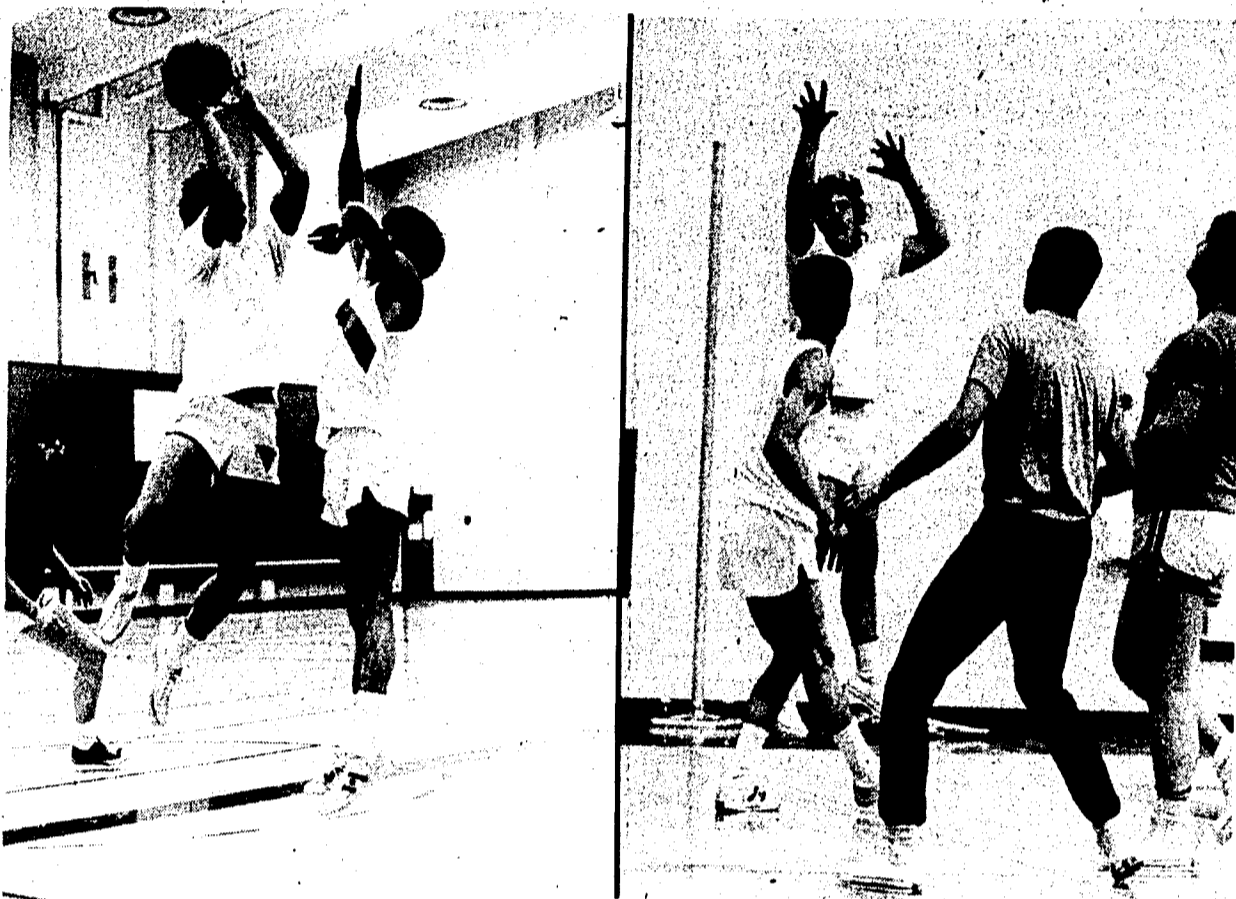
On the receiving end of Woods passes will be Tom Hofmann. In the season Hofmann has caught 16 passes for 308 yards including 6 TD's.

Leading the Bengal rushing game will be running back Rene' Garnett. Garnett, 5-10 and 170, was All-Big Sky last year as he rushed for 632 yards. This year he has gained 467 yards in 107 carries, and can be a real threat to the Vandal defense. Garnett also leads the Bengals in kickoff returns. He has carried 20 returns for a total of 542 yards in the nine games so far this season.

Defensive stars for ISU include Joe Mattie, Ben Tyler and Greg Mathis. Mattie, a 210-pound senior, has made 169 tackles this year from his middle linebacker position. Tyler is second to Mattie in tackles with 78. Mathis has 62 tackles to his credit and has fine speed for a 204-pound cornerback.

The Vandals go into the game ranked 14th in the nation in the University Division in total offense, with 1185 yards in 10 games.

The game will start one hour earlier Saturday because of the change to standard time. The kickoff time is now set for 12:30.



Three-man basketball started last week in intramurals. The action is hot and heavy.

Intramural Results

INTRAMURAL VOLLEYBALL STANDINGS

LEAGUE III		W-L
1. GH1		4-0
2. UH1		4-0
3. CC2		3-2
4. CH1		2-3
5. TMA2		1-3
6. SH1		1-3
7. SnH2		0-4

LEAGUE IV		W-L
1. McH1		4-0
2. TMA6		3-1
3. WSH1		2-2
4. TMA4		2-2
5. GH2		2-2
6. UH2		2-3
7. LH1		0-5

LEAGUE V		W-L
1. TMA1		4-0
2. TMA7		4-0
3. WH1		2-2
4. LH2		2-2
5. CH2		1-3
6. GrH1		1-3
7. SnH1		0-4

LEAGUE VI		W-L
1. BH1		4-1
2. GrH2		4-1
3. CC1		3-2
4. McH2		3-2
5. WSH2		1-4
6. TMA3		0-5

INTRAMURAL 3-MAN BASKETBALL

November 13, 1973		W-L
TKE1 over KS1		30-10
TMA12 over PKA1		30-16
ATO7 over GH5		30-14
TMA1 over GrH4		30-4
PGD3 over TMA3		30-16
TMA2 over TMA16		30-0
SN1 over PGD5		30-14
SGC1 over TMA13		30-20
McH5 over DC2		26-16
DC3 over DTD4		30-28
TMA20 over TMA11		30-18
TMA4 over TMA19		30-24
ATO6 over UH4		30-20
TC1 over TMA23		30-12

INTRAMURAL VOLLEYBALL

November 13, 1973		W-L
LH2 over GrH1		15-12, 15-4
BH1 over CC1		15-7, 15-8
McH2 over GrH2		15-10, 15-7
McH1 over GH2		15-2, 15-6
UH2 over LH1		15-6, 15-10

INTRAMURAL HANDBALL

November 13, 1973		W-L
Clements - Head BTP over Johnson - Gaskill GH		21-8, 21-11
Burdick - Cain TMA1 over Glittenburg - Lonsberry TMA2		21-2, 21-13

INTRAMURAL POOL

November 13, 1973		W-L
Stafford TMA1 over Last DTD		50-25
Bowlby SAE over Fromberg UH		50-22
Jansen PDT over Pomerinke PKA		50-25

INTRAMURAL BOWLING

November 13, 1973		W-L
CH over WSH		3-1
CC over SC		3-1
LH over KS		4-0
BH over FH		3-1

Good Year Predicted for Trackmen

Idaho Head Track Coach Ed Troxel predicts a good year for Vandal trackmen.

Troxel said "We should be in there right in the top of the heap with Idaho State." The Vandals finished third in the conference last year, and Troxel thinks that they have an even better team this year, with almost everybody returning from last year.

"We have good sprint strength, good strength in the 880 and the mile, and just good running strength," Troxel said. He also expected good results in the shotput, the pole vault, the javelin, and with Collie Mack in the long jump. "Our weakness lies in the triple jump and the high jump," Troxel said.

Troxel expects Sid Lofton and Robert Martin to be top contenders in the conference in the high hurdles. Martin is a junior this year, and finished third in the conference meet last year. Lofton is a sophomore, and finished fourth behind Martin.

Troxel said that Lofton probably would have finished second if he hadn't tripped on the seventh hurdle. Lofton as a freshman last year ran the high hurdles in 14.5, which makes him an outstanding prospect. Troxel said that Lofton's role as a football player now takes all his time in that sport, but as soon as football is over Lofton will be able to start working out on the hurdles. Troxel said he was in particular need of an intermediate hurdler.

"We have two top flight sprinters," Troxel said. "Both are juniors," he said, "and are just now ready to peak out in their times." Collie Mack looks really fast on the football field this year, and should show us some real good times in the 100 yard dash. Troxel hopes for some 9.4 to 9.3 clockings this spring in the 100. Troxel said that his other fine sprinter was Bergmen in the 220, who ran a 21.1 last year to tie the school record. He said he would like to see Bergmen get down to a time of 20.8 to 20.7.

The Idaho track coach also predicts a good showing in the distance running events. He said that Wendell Hercules should be particularly strong in the 880 and the mile. He had a lot of good competition this year in the distance events, but he said, "We really need an outstanding three miler who can run it in below 14 minutes."

"Idaho State is right now the team to beat in the conference," Troxel said. He said that Boise State recently won a cross country meet over Idaho State. He said that this might mean that Boise State could be a tough contender this spring.

Troxel added, "I want everybody I can possibly get to turn out for track." He emphasized that he needed more people to offset the injuries that so often plague a track team during a season.

What Does the Future Hold? Andre Kole Knows



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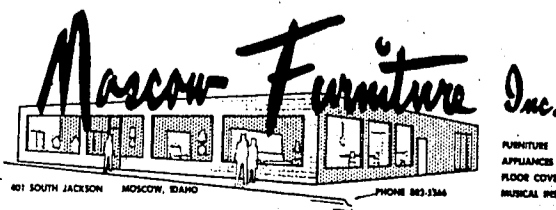
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