City vote results in

George Russell, the assistant dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Idaho, brought in the most number of votes in Tuesday's election to retain his seat on the Moscow City Council. Gaining the two other seats were Larry Kirkland and Cliff Latham.

Kirkland is a graduate student at Washington State University and coordinator of the Moscow Recycling Center. Latham is a local contractor.

Of the 2,238 votes cast Russell received 1,514. Kirkland won 1,177 votes while Latham received 899. Voters registered at city hall number 3,092.

Included in the votes cast were fifteen write-in candidates. Receiving the top number of write-in votes was John Foley, a U of I student. Others receiving write-in votes were Robie Russell, Dale Urawich, Dee Hager, Stephen Talbott Harry Caldwell, Rich Williams, Dr. Al Royer, Mel Altsager, Raymond Miller, Richard Naskale, Bill Royalty, Wayne Anderson, Arthur Velea and Richard Williams.

Other candidates for city council included Roy Williams, a professor of hydrogeology at the university who received 655 of the votes cast. Richard Slade, a local insurance agent, took fourth place with 683 votes. H. W. Anderson, a realtor received 637 votes.

Jon Whiston, an insurance agent, won 485 votes. Jerry Milne, an auto salesman gained 173 votes. Don Royse a Moscow barber, tallied 169 votes and Jim De Vaney, proprietor of the Alley and Moscow's pet shop won 150 of the total votes.

The newly elected candidates will take their seats on the council in January. Kirkland and Latham will be replacing incumbants Jim Sanberg and Rich Williams who did not run for re-election. Russell was an incumbent.

Tickets issued to bike riders

Bike riders who don't have lights on their bikes — and who ride their bikes after dark — will get tickets, according to a Moscow police department spokesman.

"The lights aren't for the drivers of the bikes to see by but for the cars to see the riders," the spokesman said.

The policeman noted that when there is a car-bicycle accident, the damage is generally more severe to the bike rider.

"We will issue citations," he said, "we're reluctant to do so but we have had some complaints about the bikes being hard to see.

Four vie for senate

Four candidates have filed petitions to compete in Monday's senate election. The election is being held to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Chris Smith several weeks ago. The vacancy would have been filled by an appointment made by the ASUI president, however, a petition requesting an election was submitted with an adequate number of signatures to call an election under ASUI constitutional rules.

Polls will be open from 8:15 to 5:15 Monday. Ballots may be cast in the Student Union Building, the Physical Science building, the Administration Building and the Washburn Complex.

Among those vying for the senate post is Steve Russell. Russell served on the senate last year and ran as a candidate for ASUI president in the spring. Russell feels his best qualification is previous experience on the senate.

"It takes two or three months usually for a person to become oriented on the senate so he knows what he is doing," says Russell. "The term that is left is only three or four months in length."

Russell says he probably knows more about what is going on in the senate because of his relatively recent experience as a member of the body. The former senator hopes to implement a basic structure change in the senate if he is elected, though he says he will work for the change even if he isn't elected.

Under Russell's proposed plan the senate would be composed of the heads of the various ASUI departments such as Recreation Board, SUB Board and Communications board, instead of the 13 senators now elected from the student population at large.

"The senators have to expertise or background," contends Russell. "they are 13 people who meet once a week and make the decisions for the rest of the ASUI."

Department heads say Russell would have more knowledge of what was going on in the ASUI. At present, Russell contends, the senators act as an independent body detached because of lack of information from the rest of the ASUI.

Russell advocated eliminating the position of ASUI president and replacing it with a position similar to the chairman of the board. The biggest mistake made by the ASUI, Russell feels, was to prohibit the president from being a member of the senate.

"I insist," comments Russell, "on basing student government on a federal system. A campus situation is different. Our needs can't necessarily be met by a federal system."

Another candidate is Tom Hill. Hill, a member of rally squad, is running because he feels interests of off-campus students are over-represented on the senate. Hill says that now seven out of the 12 senators are off-campus residents.

Hill says that the off-campus senators are insulated from what's going on on campus. Hill contends that the on-campus-consumption constituency could get caught up and found out what's going on, he contends.

Hill feels that the senate should take some action concerning Argonaut policy since the Communication Board hasn't.

"The Arg isn't worth the paper it's printed on," Hill contends, "It has a responsibility to students to produce news even if it is the TKE Sweetheart. That's news. People are interested in it.".

The candidate also thinks that more emphasis should be placed on activities on campus by the Senate. He feels that the budget should be reviewed in order to find ways of allocating more money to campus activities. Hill also thinks that the golf course budget should be looked over. He contends that the course has become "a country club for the people of Moscow."

Rand C. Lewis, a four year veteran in the Air Force is running because he is dissapointed with ASUI politics.

"I don't think the senate is actually representing the student body," Lewis contends. "From talking with students I find that nobody knows what is going on. I think this is a reflection of the senate and shows a lack of communication between the senate and the student body.

Lewis maintains that in the short time of the senate term he could not do much but "rock the boat." All actions to be taken by the senate, he contends, are already underway. He stresses however that student opinions must be found out by the senators in order for the body to be truly representative.

A fourth candidate is Wes Wilhite. Wilhite is seeking the office because he thinks students should have more control over their affairs.

Among the reforms proposed by Wilhite is the upgrading of the SUB in the Vandal Lounge and cafeteria. He maintains that the money now being used for remodeling of other parts of the SUB could be used better to buy furniture for the Vandal Lounge and cafeteria since these areas are used most by students.

Wilhite is concerned with off-campus representation saying that no senator now represents those interests, he maintains that more ASUI activities should be directed toward off-campus residents.

He is also interested in seeing cars eliminated from campus and an expansion of ASUI sponsored activities in politics and ecology.

Ex-student badly hurt

Recent U of I student James (Charley) Brown was critically injured in a collision between his motorcycle and an automobile at the corner of 6th and Upright Streets on campus.

Brown was transferred to a hospital in Spokane where he will undergo plastic surgery to repair the lacerations in his face. There is also a strong possibility he will undergo brain surgery and corrective surgery to some damaged internal organs.

The Moscow Police Department is searching for witnesses to the incident and requests that anyone who saw the collision notify the department.

The ASUI is organizing several activities to help Charlie out. Mike Miller has been placed in charge of organizing a blood drive to go to Lewiston next week. Miller can be reached at 885-7478 for further information.

In an attempt to raise funds for Brown, the Free University bread baking class will sell their products next Thursday from 2-4 p.m. at the Talisman house. There will be donation cans in the Moscow bars and Coffeehouse will be taking donations during their shows over the next few weeks.

Steve Russell

Tom Hill

Rand C. Lewis

Wes Wilhite
Mark Lane says

Free society, media lacking in U.S.

"This is not a free society. We do not have a free media, and we do not have a free press," declared Mark Lane Wednesday night.

The activist attorney gave government control of the media as a reason for lack of public awareness of the situation in Southeast Asia and lack of real knowledge of the anti-war movement in this country.

Lane said that the American press lied about the defeat suffered by the U.S. forces after the Tet offensive of 1968.

"It was clear to most military personnel that the war had now been lost," he told the audience of approximately 130.

Fragging widespread

The practice of "fragging" was also widespread after 1968, but wasn't reported by the media, he said. Fragging means placing a bounty on a U.S. commanding officer in order to find reasons to charge the person who killed him in the field.

Escalation of the war in terms of the increased number of Southeast Asians being killed was also claimed by Lane.

"All we are doing is changing the color of the corps," he said. "Nixon is following a program of genocide of the Vietnamese as an example to other countries struggling for nationalism."

Defense attorney

Lane, general counsel for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, defense attorney for Lee Harvey Oswald, and defense attorney for the Kent State 25, has been organizing GI's at the Mountain Home Air Force Base in Southern Idaho.

The Covered Wagon Coffee House is the headquarters for this anti-war activity and Lane brought several of the personnel involved with him to Moscow for his two day presentation.

Problems with objective news coverage in the Mountain Home area were discussed by Lane. One example given was the arrest of Lane and eight others at the Rodeway Inn in Boise after they had protested the morality of honoring Gen. William C. Winterstellen two months ago.

Police activity criticized

Police activity in this instance was also criticized. Lane said the officers for Sheriff Paul Bright's office in Boise gave erroneous statements in order to find reasons to charge the nine persons.

It was later found that there was no basis for any of the charges, but Lane alleged that he had never seen any conditions comparable to the Ada County jail. He described the jail as "primitive, threatening, and frightening."

Suit filed

A suit against Sheriff Bright has been filed as of Nov. 3 by Tom Derrick who was one of those charged. Others involved are expected to file suit within the next few weeks according to Lane.

Organization is the key to successful revolution Lane said. Students in this country can change American foreign policy, as shown by the successful protests of the invasion of Cambodia he said.

"Seventy-three per cent of the American people want out of Vietnam now. You have the power," he told his audience. "There is nothing we cannot do."

Rifle teams enter match

The University of Idaho Navy and Army ROTC rifle teams will participate in an Inter Region Rifle Competition Invitational Match Saturday, Nov. 8, at the university's campus.

Also participating in the meet, which is being hosted by the Washington State University ROTC Rifle team, will be ROTC rifle teams from Gonzaga and Eastern Washington State College.

The meet will start at 9 a.m. at the University of Idaho Indoor Rifle Range located in the Memorial Gymnasium. The University of Idaho Sponsor Corps will act as score keepers and prepare breakfast.

All interested spectators are urged to attend the event.

Classified

WE ENDORSE

STEVIE RUSSELL

Stan Curtis
Steve Seale
Robie Russell
Rick Boyle
Cindy Traill
Phil Pecoraro
Greg Brown
Randi Luce
Ron Ball
Rick Glaub
 Mick Spencer
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 Greg Heitman
 Arlin Berg
 Gomer Davis
 Doug Jones
 Connie Arvish

ASUI SENATE

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- Peanut Night—Thurs.
Some Old Prices 882-9984

THE SPRUCE
The University of Idaho Jazz Lab Band will offer two jazz clinics at Spokane on Saturday, under the sponsorship of the Eastern Washington Educators’ Association.

Clinics will be given at University High School at 9 a.m. and at Ferris High School at 1 p.m. The musicians will cover all aspects of jazz.

In the last several years, the band has been invited to give clinics at high schools throughout Idaho and the Northwest. Last March, the group was one of two collegiate musical ensembles from Idaho selected to perform at the Music Educator National Conference All-Northwest Convention at Boise.

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A perspective on bomb tests

By John Edgar

Ever since the discovery of atomic energy it has been customary to test its power and its effects. This has driven scientists further and further, taking one step after another. Unfortunately, his lack of knowledge, in respect to the power of atomic energy, is small which adds to the dangers of testing it.

In the years that followed the discovery of atomic energy, many theories of its powers and possibilities, but that is all they were — mere theories. Then in 1941. Ernest Rutherford, and other prominent scientists, put mankind on the right road. Rutherford showed that a tightly bound nucleus with a characteristic positive charge that determines the like number of electrons held in the outer atomic structure, and so determines the physical and chemical behavior of the element.

With the coming of World War II the program to achieve a nuclear explosion was greatly accelerated. The first and most urgent need was for an adequate supply of fissionable material. This supply was to be furnished by the Breeder Reactor. For this purpose, several large plants were to be constructed by General Leslie R. Groves who took charge in 1942.

Construction of a plant using the Lawrence Electromagnetic Method was started at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in 1943. In 1945, the plant was able to produce 12,500 in explosive quantities.

The first nuclear reactor was built at the University of Chicago, under the direction of Enrico Fermi. By piling up layers of graphite bricks which were embedded uranium metal slabs near the center, the slabs near the outer regions. On December 2, 1942, the pile went critical, the reaction became self-sustaining; and plutonium was produced at a constant rate.

Within several years after the completion of the first atomic pile the United States had not only another atomic Bomb. It was tested on July 16, 1945, at 5:30 A.M., near Alamagordo. In what was the Trinity Test. Less than a month after this explosion, two of the new weapons were used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan. With August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively, to terminate the war in an unprecedentedly swift manner.

Due to the successfulness of the new weapons national security demanded that they continue to be kept in quantities. The production plants and laboratories were, therefore, kept operating and expanding. Due to the enormous implications of nuclear explosions no nation, that had wealth and knowledge, seemed to feel that it could afford to be without an atomic arsenal. Thus, the nuclear arms race was off to a smashing start.

Unsurpassed weapon

The atomic bomb had truly proven itself. As a weapon of destruction it was unsurpassed; a mere 5,000 pound atomic bomb could be aimed at any target, the size of T.N.T. However, as the old saying went, "What goes up must come down." The bomb was also capable of going up.

In the brief instant before an explosion nuclear debris, interacting with its surroundings, half of the energy released in the form of kinetic energy, or energy of motion. The other half is electromagnetic energy in the form of X-Rays. Radiating from the surface of the device, at that moment is about 10 MILLION degrees Kelvin (022 F).

Most of the energy released in the atmosphere by an atomic explosion is absorbed by the surrounding air. Atomization in about a month of a second after the explosion. This absorption leads to the formation of a hot, fast moving gas. When the gaseous residues which form into what is known as the fireball. Decreasing in temperature and growing rapidly in size, the fireball engulfed the surrounding air. In a fraction of a second the fireball begins to expand in an upward like a baffle filled with hot air.

This heated air radiates energy as light in a spectral region, or range of spectral wave-lengths which are somewhat similar to sunlight. This radiation, known as the "afterburn," is emitted in the first few seconds following the explosion. Thermal radiation contributes to the destruction of the atmosphere and the burning of exposed people. Burning of the skin, scarring, charring, and possible ignitions of combustible substances are the most important physical effects of the high temperatures resulting from the absorption of thermal radiation. Also, to the eyes of persons who happen to be looking directly at a burst, permanent damage can be caused by thermal radiation due to the focusing action of the lens of the eye. Distances between the skin death at no little effect. There are effects that can amount to as little as 10 yards or as much as infinity, depending on the size of the device.

Even after all this has been contended with, there is still "fallout," which is defined as radiation emitted later than one minute from the instant of the explosion. Slowly it became evident to all, that so big a bomb as weapon of war could, and never would work — for it two enemies used atomic weapons the destruction of the world would be imminent.

Some means of ensuring that further atomic nuclear installations in the world will not arise quickly became an international matter of first importance. The first International Conference was taken place at Disarmament Conference in Geneva, recessed, on July 21, 1963, to allow for a two-weeks discussion on a resolution in Moscow. A treaty prohibiting nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in outer space, and underwater was signed in Moscow, on August 5, 1963, by United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, and British Foreign Minister The Earl of Home.

Three-wheeled car

Although the treaty halted atomic testing in the atmosphere, in space, and underwater, it left the door open for testing. Like a car with three wheels the treaty was definitely in need of a fourth. Miraculously, however, the car has traveled the road of time to date with only slight inclinations of unbalance. Unfortunately, the sand in the hourglass is running low. True the treaty has halted three aspects of atomic testing, but in doing so it has created a burden on nations to develop a large underground testing capable of sending the earth to under the crust, thus disrupting the earth's magnetic field. And even after the treaty was signed, atomic testing throughout the world has been put to use underground.

At first glance this procedure may seem quite simple and not at all risky. However, the knowledge of knowledge is required to explode a bomb deep within the earth. Anyway, to be quite frank, it takes a great deal of knowledge about the behavior of the Earth's crust and the energy stored below the crust — something our scientists do not possess. Although man has had centuries of experience with earthquakes, his knowledge about exactly how they are produced is meager. What scientists do have indicate that earthquakes occur primarily along belts where stresses brought on by the shifts of the earth's crust produce deficiency on a regional scale. In the crust, in the form of elastic strain, vast amounts of energy are stored. This is what causes an earthquake, and some scientists now believe that underground atomic tests are also causing earthquakes.

In 1963, the A.E.C. carried out three underground tests with the potential marriage drops, action should be taken to encourage female participation in the administrative positions on campus in other areas than those to which females are traditionally chained — FULLMER.

Idaho Argonaut

To the Editor:

USC on Stanford, 100
Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho

We believe that the situation at the University of Idaho is a good place to start improving the situation. One department head out of 49 is not a ratio which reflects balance on the Inter-Collegiate Committee. This reflects what those in the university structure see as the role of women. The one female department head comes from the home ec department.

If the administration takes the female portion of the campus as serious students and faculty members and not a potential marriage drop, action should be taken to encourage female participation in the administrative positions on campus in other areas than those to which females are traditionally chained — FULLMER.

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Our goal is information and our message is peace.
Wilderness: Drawing some conclusions

This concluding article is offered with a few suggestions for improvement of the federal land picture. All suggestions are tentative and probably full of holes, but they are at least the product of long thought. Being human, I often get the sense of wilderness thought in the last two articles, I feel a special burden to "put up or shut up." So here goes.

I. The first principle I would broach with respect to using federal land is:

- Users should pay. We all hate to see new taxes, especially when the spilling over and handling of our money gobble up a big share before it gets used. So the alternative is to make those who use the resource pay at least part of the cost of protecting and maintaining it.

As the thing stands now, stockmen pay for grazing rights, timber companies pay for the trees, campers pay for the use of established campgrounds, hunters and fishermen pay for the state's costs of protecting wildlife, and hikers in National Forests get off scot free. A hiking license would help alleviate the sad state most National Forest trails are in, and it would probably give an exact count of how much use the forests get.

from this type of activity. I admit the idea sounds a little strange -- a license to walk -- but if you think about paying to enter a National Park, or paying to camp or fish, maybe it isn't that strange.

And don't tell me that after you pay for an explorer pack, some 600 books, a sleeping bag, etc., that you can't afford to pay for a $10 license.

A footnote to this principle is that miners, too, get off scot free, and probably do a lot more damage for their free use than do hikers. More about this a little later.

II. The National Forests today, and to a lesser extent, the National Parks, BLM, and state forests, must think it's World War III out there -- every road, every mine, every picnic area or skiing resort contemplated is liable to bring the Governor, the Isaac Walton League, little old ladies in tennis shoes, and the federal government.

This is partly good, and in the ensuing panic among the ranks of professional ecologists, we have liable to see a higher quality of person on the firing line, but it is equally bad for this reason, if we all have to get emotional over the White Clouds or Mineral King today and Priest River or Donner Lake tomorrow.

The answer is wise, in the first place, to make sure our new clashes the next day, our enthusiasm for conservation is going to go down the tubes fast.

And I think ecology is more important than Space. Therefore, I am seeking a means for bringing settling disputes just as badly as a way to use a long range land use policy. It makes the resource a lot less fatal when you knew the facts.

I submit that the National Forests, already have the tools, expertise, and legal outlines to solve these problems. In fact, even though they're picking up static these days from everyone, I think the potential is there for solid environmental protection for all users: the multiple use idea, basically, it requires water, timber, animal, grazing, and recreation planning so that no resources are depleted. What could be simpler?

The greatest problem to come because there aren't enough hearings, and because some uses (logging, for example) seem to cut across entirely. For the solution of these problems I would rely on a commune idea and a free enterprise idea. First, the commune idea:

- Require every National Forest and every National Park to prepare a Ten Year Plan (shades of Stalin!) for the whole forest or park showing where logging is going to be, where trails are to be maintained, where ski areas are to be leased, the whole ball of wax for the next 10 years.

Then hearings could be held in the cities close to the National Forests, the little old ladies and the�uous loggers could have their say, and those particular people would have one main chance to stand up and to be counted. Any dispute would probably be heavily weighted in favor of the professionals, but that's what they slaved to go to the Forestry School at the University of Idaho to do -- manage forests.

In a sufficient body of people at the hearings thought a terrible mistake was being made, that any reasonable person could tell Little Firewater Creek should be wilderness instead of a dump, they should have the right to send it to the courts at the start of the Ten Year Plan instead of in the middle. There's lots of reasonable judges around who are more learning to the law than to the statute.

They'd love the chance, I'm sure, to look at slides of Little Firewater Creek.

On to the commune idea: Why doesn't the Forest Service really require different types of users to be in the commune? Why not require logging companies to either log in a way that is quiet and pleasing to the eye or not log at all? Why not require the same commune to come up with some ideas? As it is now, logging is noisy, messy, unhealthy, wasteful. We've got recyclable paper, why not usable slash? And on the other side of the spectrum, wilderness people were so alarmed at these logging practices that they locked up thousands and thousands of acres of diseased, dying trees that benefit nothing.

Both sides are partly wrong -- logging shouldn't be incompatible with wilderness at all. Most (an estimated 70%) wilderness-type areas would never have been disturbed anyway. No new use is required -- the Forest Service only needs to strictly adhere to its own multiple use idea.

III. Mining under the old (1872) statute for 'em and start tearing 'em up is almost totally incompatible use. The gold and silver just doesn't grow any better. On the other hand, I don't think mining has only claimed 1 per cent of our national land so far, and that most of us have distorted views about the harm mining can do. I always think of Sauron's blasted pits, foil smoke, burning gases, black pilings and so on.

Maybe we could even compromise with miners.

Start requiring them to pay for roads, ecological protection, and put them under threat of sudden and complete shutdown if any substantial damage occurs to waters, wildlife, or any other part of the environment. To put it another way -- give them the right to mine White Clouds, and then tell them to do it quietly, without wrecking any takes, with no road laws, and only if they build and pay for the privilege of building, an esthetically pleasing road.

If they start and mess up, confiscate all of their equipment. That should be a nice healthy challenge for free enterprise.

IV. We need more hiking areas, not fewer, but they should be much smaller than the Loeche-Salway areas that we already have. In view of the fact that the above area is 40 or 50 miles each way, this means that only a little of the real beauty of the area can be seen on each trip and that the interior is never used to any extent.

Also we have on-twentieth of the state in roadless areas already, and planned, and this roadless area only receives about one-hundredth of the whole forest use, so we have too much area roadless, but as I hinted in part I, we don't have enough maintained trails in the forest. I say chop the roadless areas down whenever possible and increase the number of them, looking toward establishment of 5,000 to 10,000 area tracts near cities whenever possible.

The Seven Devils area is an excellent example of a good roadless area, while Chamberlin Basin, with miles of flat lodgepole pine and an abandoned mining business in wilderness use at all.

This is already too long, and I didn't even get around to solving Monica and San Francisco's problems! I wish to thank R. Hinds for his help and others who have advice. If we are all a little less self righteous and more cooperative -- myself included -- I still believe we can replenish the earth.)
Senate passes war resolution

In a unanimous decision Tuesday night, the ASUI Senate voted to go on record for an immediate end to the war in Southeast Asia.

The senate further recognized 'the resolution, this week as a time for deliberation on United States war policy.

Reasoning behind the passage of the resolution, as stated in the resolution, included the belief that student opinion and demonstration of that opinion have been decisive influences in convincing people that an undeclared war in southeast Asia is absurd. The resolution also stated that student dissenters have been threatened and even shot while exercising their freedom to exert this influence on beliefs.

Thousands of male students at this university are presently threatened, by conscription, into being targets in an undeclared war the resolution stated.

In other business the Senate passed a bill allowing the freshmen advisory council's representative to the senate authorship of legislation and defeated an expenditure which would have sent three drama students to out-of-state competition.

ASUI Ballot

SENATE ELECTION

November 8, 1971

8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

SAMPLE

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(Vote for 1)

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RAND C. LEWIS

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Cagers begin season with two veterans

Coach Wayne Anderson and his staff are busy preparing for a tough schedule in basketball this season with only two returning veterans with game experience. Inexperienced is the word around Moscow as the Vandals lost seven seniors including the starting five from last year's club which went 11-12 over the season with an 8-6 conference mark.

Don Boane, a 6'2" guard, and Paul Hard, 6'7" forward, are returning as the only players who had any amount of experience last season. Doug Hansen, 6'6" forward, and Adrian Wegner, 6'2"

guard, were squad members; however, they were used very sparingly. Anderson hopes that junior college transfers will help the club. Carlos Perkins, 6' guard from North Oklahoma JC, and Chris Clark, 6' guard from North Idaho JC, and Carl Robinson, 63"

forward from Palo Verde JC, are making bids for starting roles.

Another player who will be eligible at the semester break is Marty Siegwein, a 7'0" sophomore transfer from the University of Washington. Siegwein has good shooting ability and is a fine rebounder.

Up from the frosh team will be Lindy Hinkelman, a 6' guard; Steve Toc, 6'6" forward-center; and Mike Lukasiech, a 7" forward. Lukasiech might be red-shirted, according to Coach Anderson at the present time.

Don Almquist, 6' guard who played frosh ball two years ago, and Jerry Musselman, a 6'4" sophomore who did not play frosh ball, will round out the varsity squad.

Idaho is counting on more speed in the lineup and hopes to have good shooters since the team will not be big in size, they will have to take advantage of quickness both on offense and defense.

"We will probably set up a no-post offense and if our rebounding does not develop the way we would like it to, we could conceivably resort to the slower deliberate style of play," Anderson said.

Anderson will be aided again this year by John Smith, who will be the assistant coach.

Cagers begin season with two veterans

Vandals on to Weber for third conference win

Idaho's bruising football team with a six-game winning streak on the line, goes into hostile territory Saturday when they face the Weber Wildcats in a Big Sky Conference game.

The Vandals, who have split six-game series with the Wildcats, will be looking for their first win on Weber soil. Idaho has won seven games at Moscow while the Wildcats have taken the three games played at Ogden.

In Idaho, the Vandal offense would just about eliminate the Wildcats from conference title hopes and keep the Vandals tied at the top with only one loss, the same as Boise State.

Weber will be showing their new wishbone offense with plenty of power in running. The Wildcats have four running backs capable of churning up more than 100 yards a game in the "three yards and a cloud of dust" game pattern. Weber has rarely passed in the past eight games completing only 11 passes for an average of 25 yards per game. It is the powerful running attack that will give the Vandals problems.

The Vandals have some points on their side as they have a balanced attack with some talented running backs in Fred Riley, Frank Doctor and Bernie Rembert. These three backs combined for 362 yards against a tough New Mexico State team last week, for their best rushing mark of the season.

Tom Ponziano, senior quarterback, will get the nod to start for the second week in a row as Rick Seesefried, injured sophomore quarterback, is still hobbled by a knee injury. Ponziano gives the Vandals a successful passing game to go with the ground attack and talented receivers Jack Goldard, Kevin Ault, Jerry Hall and the running backs, should also pose problems for the Weber defenders.

Idaho will still be without four regulars in Rick Simmons, defensive end; Kelly Courage, cornerback; Andy Kopp, offensive guard; and Seesefried. 

"The Vandals have a change in travel plans. They will now travel by Air West charter, leaving Lewiston at 9 a.m. and arriving at Salt Lake City at 11:10 a.m. and will be quartered at the Ramada Inn. Coach Robins plans a 4 p.m. workout at the Weber stadium on Friday.

Spectators will have a chance to see some fiercely competitive volleyball when the University of Idaho hosts the Western Area Volleyball Tournament of the North at College Women's Sports Association Friday and Saturday.

Round robin matches will begin hourly from 6 p.m. through 9 p.m. Friday and 8 a.m. through 3 p.m. Saturday at the Women's Health Education Building. This is the first time the tournament has been held at Idaho.

Schools sending A Division teams include Central Washington State College, Eastern Oregon College, Eastern Washington State College, Gonzaga University, Montana State University, University of Montana and Washington State University.

Schools sending B Division teams include Blue Mountain Community College, Pendleton, Ore.; Eastern Oregon College; North Idaho Junior College, Coeur d'Alene; Spokane Falls Community College; University of Idaho; University of Montana, and WSU.

The tournament is open to the public without charge.

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A document recently released by the Idaho Commission on Migrant Workers reveals statistics concerning the status of women in the state and makes recommendations concerning the social, political and economic standing of Idaho's women. The commission, which was created in 1965 by executive order of the governor, has conducted a study since December of 1970 which has reviewed the status of women in Idaho and their involvement in the state and the economic status of women in Idaho. The report of the commission comprises three main sections concerning the status of women in the state and also suggests changes to be made in the conditions of migrant worker camps and in the processes of child development in the state. The purpose of the commission, which is to make a biennial report to the governor is described as: "to encourage and stimulate women to increase their participation and contributions to...the social, political and economic progress of the communities, the state and the nation.

In order to involve women politically socially and economically on the national level the commission asked that women be appointed to the Supreme Court. The commission also requested that an equal right amendment be passed immediately without any amendments that would cripple the original meaning.

On the state level participation by women should be encouraged, according to the report, by naming women to the State Board of Education, which is presently all male. Also the report says women should be appointed to the State Department of Health.

In its report the commission condemned the present hiring practices of the universities, colleges and public schools in Idaho in that the board of trustees for the universities reconsider their hiring practices of women. The document also directed the local school districts to create a better balance of women in administrative positions.

The commission found that 90 of the total faculty at the University of Idaho 80 were women and 679 were men. Of the total 49 departments held by one only one is a female, the home economics department. All nine college deans are men. The highest administrative position a woman holds in the university is Dean of Women.

At Boise State college 64 of the faculty who are women are in administrative positions with 141 on similar positions.

The report noted that the conditions were similar at Idaho State University and the number of males in the faculty being 222 and females 84.

In the school districts the report recorded that most of the teachers were women but that comparatively few women filled administrative positions. In Ada county for example, the report noted, 426 of the 699 public school teachers were female but four principles were female out of the 20 total.

Taking into account more than women educators the women's Commission concluded that women employers' women in general. Quoting national statistics the report said that 31.5 million women were in the labor force in 1970. Women held the document stated, 42 percent of all jobs in the United States but, notes the report, the only economic category women held in poverty.

Fifteen million women, the report says, work out of economic necessity. These women are usually either single, widowed, divorced or have husbands who earn less than $3,000 a year. Another 5.7 million worked whose husbands made slightly over $3,000 but whose living however, says the report, is higher and better defined than girls. A girl, the report claims, reaches the peak of her aspiration level in junior high and after that it drops in favor of marriage.

Eight percent of high school graduating females marry immediately after graduation and many drop out before graduation because of pregnancy, says the study.

In 1970, continues the study, 6,008 girls graduated from parochial and public schools. Of these 2,690 went on to college. Vocational schools received 751 of the graduates and the armed forces received 37. Left unaccounted for were 2,088 young women. Those unaccounted for, says the commission, should be of concern to high school counselors.

Of the women taking the college board tests at the University of Idaho, the commission adds, 4% are taken by women but the enrollment figures of women at the U of I is only 32% at BSC and 3% at ISU. A higher percentage of women, says the report, are enrolled in two year colleges because of economic factors and the terminal two year degree.

Women at the U of I have a 45% drop-out rate while men have a 15% rate.

The commission summarizes the reasons behind the differential rates in male and female enrollment and dropouts by saying:

"A boy from childhood can see the relevance between his educational experience and his life plans but a girl cannot. Her program at whatever level she has simply to be for the most part irrelevant to her future. That there will be probable discontinuities in the achievement of an educational goal is ignored. The challenge of the educators should be to meet the present and future needs of the young women of this country."

Recommendations the commission makes to alleviate this situation include asking that career and business women be included on the career day programs in Idaho to "create career interest in girls and in choosing something other than low paid clerical and service jobs..." The commission endorses the Career and Identity workshops held at the University of Idaho and the adult education courses held in various parts of the state. State PTA meetings, urges the commission, should feature women's Commission's speakers.

The commission also listed recommendations for the improvement of migrant labor camps stressing that communities should recognize their responsibilities to the poverty migrant groups. Efforts should be made, say the commission members, to incorporate the migrant workers in the mainstream of community life, making them permanent members of the community.

The report suggested upgrading of labor camps, adding proper sewerage facilities, ovens and running water. The Women's commission also urged that migrant women be instructed in housekeeping and food care.