The Gem of the Mountains

an annual publication of the Associated Students University of Idaho

1972
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The ASUI Senate passed a Resolution, and so did other people of the University, that on May 5, in memory of the Kent State dead, we would all feel ashamed.
Blue Mountain Rock Festival
Graduation '71
begin in innocence
with now

with yes...
children, breathing varicolored silences their worlds...
... all to their own
time?

where?

sun's out...
run
in a following
of
dust,
leaves,
and dogs....
and big people.

what window, lady?
now! won't cry.

thanks for the cracker.

who?

so who

who teaches
friends,
companions, of earth

air

dirty noses,
and sad-leaning trashcans ....
Section 1

1st Semester Activities 34-81
Academics 82-115
Our Vandals were defeated, beaten, and literally trampled by the Boise Broncos in Bronco Stadium. Throughout the game the Vandal Offenders were easily held back the Bronco Defense. This defeat was termed a "miserable upset." Also, the impact on the Vandal Rooter Section was said to be deleterious to their happinesses. Anyway, the final score was said to be 42-14.
Whitman

The Idaho Soccer Club deflated Whitman College by a score of 1-0. The winning and only point was scored by forward Sunny Lin.
Selkirk, Canada succumbed to the ASUI Soccer Squad 10-1. Some tough competition was expected from this Canadian college, but, somehow, it just didn't turn out that way. Coach Alan Rose initiated a 5-3-2 lineup instead of the previous 4-2-4 to increase scoring potential. Must've worked.
Water Polo Vets Begin Season Against Gonzaga

Although no information was obtainable on the outcome of this game at the time of this writing, it is hoped that those who hold interest for Water Polo, and, this event in particular, will remember the outcome of Water Polo Vets Begin Season Against Gonzaga.
Glenn Yarbrough Concert

"The honey wind blows ......." and all you who attended Big Glenn's performance, and, get into things like sentiment, nostalgia, and whatnot, must've dug it. Disregarding size, Big Glenn's appearance seems to disclose that he's "getting into it" more and more. And for all you who are "getting into it" and whatnot ....... hang in there!
The Vandals apparently got their "stuff" together for this one and managed to defeat Colorado State 10-0. By "stuff" it is meant that the Vandals must have thought over all the things that they had been doing right and wrong in previous games and then put all the "right" ones together and won the game. But, of course, the elusive elements of "chance" and "luck" must also be considered as factors in the why and how of the Vandals' victory.
Ag. Annex Begun

People of Importance got together with their shovels and suits and ties, at a certain place and a certain time. Each, in their proper turn (including a pretty lady or two) spaded up a chunk of untouched ground.

Then, each in their proper turn, waited to stand behind a wooden box, on which is adorned a special seal, and said a few proper words about what they had done and planned for that particular occasion. Then, curiously, sometime later, lots of men with overalls and dirty fingernails got together at that same spot with big machines and outdoor latrines and put up a building. Strange.
"You Know I Can't Hear You..."

Some one-act plays were presented first semester. Egad! That first line was a brilliant statement. They all ended on the statement "You know I can't hear you when the water's running." We will not question the authority or brilliance of either.
Stadium Construction
Homecoming

Men go out in long busses from town to town. Men go out into long, green fields and ramble around in strange and colorful garb .... Bumping hard into one another, and, especially, into others who wear a similar attire but are not the same somehow.
Then, again, they go, these men, into their long busses, but this time, to a place called "home." And the people in "home" become very excited over the coming of the long busses and men and call it "homecoming" and make it into a celebratable event, and then elect a queen, pretty frail young thing, to preside over the whole affair, say a few proper things, perhaps shed a tear. Then the men go into the long, green fields, this time their own, surrounded by grey stone, and ramble around in strange and colorful garb...
Notre Dame Soccer
W.S.U. Soccer
Orchesis

Orchesis . . .
Body together with mind,
together with sound,
external . . . internal
flow
synthesis
joy . . .
Dance.
Adelle Davis, world famous nutritionist since 1931, appeared at the university first semester and gave a talk entitled "Reaching Your Health Potential." She has written several books dealing with the subject of nutrition. So if you are feeling a little bad due to the malady commonly known as "student-body" or "too-poor-to-buy-food-because-you-spent-all-your-money-on-books" read Mrs. Davis' books . . . perhaps health and education go together after all.
Intramural Swimming

In the preliminary Intramural Swimming Phi Gamma Delta was on top (#1), and Sigma Alpha Epsilon was on the bottom (#17). And, as we were unable to find record of the final results, well, you who won are to be commended, and, you who lost are to be commended also. But as for all you people in between ...
Las Vegas Night
Montana Soccer

The ASUI Soccer Club suffered their only defeat at the hands of Montana but came back later to defeat them in a second round and open the way for the conference title in the Northwest Soccer Association.
Northwest Dance Symposium

Dance. What is it? It is motion with sound. It is mind combining in harmony with body. It is all this together. It is people, working together with mind, body, sound, harmony. It is work, sweat, fatigue, and maybe even tears. But it is coming together, communication without the limitations of words. The Northwest Dance Symposium was held November 19-20 at Portland State.
Hallo

Neen

Halloween?
o yes Halloween!

ah... jackolaterns? ghosts? Hobbits?

Or, better yet, an extremely beautiful, young woman.

a league beyond the devil.

no... WITCHES!

Yes, witches. Extremely ugly old women in black, riding brooms, in league with the devil.
Somewhere in the Aleutians a bunch of people set off a big, dangerous bomb — for scientific reasons. Somewhere in Moscow, in a place called the Mini-Mall, a bunch of people died symbolically at the same time the bomb was supposed to go off — for environmental protection reasons. Somewhere somebody, or somebodys, appoint committees, — to study the reasons.

And somewhere, nowhere for sure, a spectre in black cloak with a scythe waits for the death of us — for no reason at all.
Survival Fair

The exhibits are over. The concerned talk is over. Heated emotions cooled. But the fact remains: we are in control of what happens on this planet of ours. Yes, it is still spinning, and perhaps you can convince yourself to another untroubled night's sleep... Yes, it is still spinning, but it's still out of control. And you're still living on it.
The U of I Troupers went on a successful five-day tour of Southern Idaho then returned to play for their own home audience this year. The Troupers have been into their particular Drama gig for the past eight years, so, time-wise anyway, they seem to be doing all right.
M.S.U.
Football

Idaho crumpled mightily the Montana State University Bobcats this season by a score of 40-2. Yea Vandals.
Utah State Football

Well, as the old saying goes: "drop a piece of buttered bread and it will more 'n' likely land buttered side down." And it looks as if this is what happened in the Vandals' final game of the season—they got dumped 42-3 by the Utah State Aggies. Spluk!
Mankato State

In the second game of the season the U of I Dribblers managed to send one flying wondrously down that long road of no return and lost to Mankato State College by a score of 74 to 59.
In what probably was the first game of the season (our information sources are sketchy so we don’t know for sure) the U of I B-Ballers won over Whitworth College by a score of 76-75, in overtime of course.
W.S.U. Basketball

Well, hell. U of I dumps another one to WSU. Seems to be a going thing. So why say anything more about it. Well, I'll tell you the reason why—we forgot to mention the score: 77-59.
Pre-school Nursery

A pre-school nursery was finally started first semester. It is designed for the aid of married students with children. The kids are left at the nursery and the students are left to attend classes. And everything seems to work out OK. Wonder if it is as much fun to attend the university as it is to go to nursery.
Vandaleers Christmas Concert
ACADEMICS

Interviews 84-87
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Grad Students 92-115
President Hartung

"In view of the calm on campuses or at least the appearance of calm, I'm often asked if I think students are less active, less concerned with the issues of the day now than back in 1968 and 1969. To that I would have to answer 'no.' I think a number of things have happened though. There has been a sobering feeling as a result of the explosions at the University of Wisconsin and the damage that has been done by fire and assault on facilities in other universities. I think there has been a turning away from that.

Coupled with this, there has been more national recognition of what we might call the rights of students, which culminated ultimately in the Congressional action with the subsequent amendment to the Constitution making the voting age eighteen rather than 21. I think students throughout college generations will find that they have far more political clout than they had before. Where formerly they used to talk about trying to work within the system, now I think there is the opportunity for them to do so. How effectively they operate within the system largely depends on, I suppose, how well they use their new gained franchise."

"I think that to a large degree what is happening now is a sort of regrouping of forces and a consideration of how they must go about achieving the objectives they have in mind, formulating this list of objectives, and arousing the interest of fellow students in achieving them."

"Two or three years ago, focus was very sharply defined upon a few issues—civil rights, the Vietnam War, and one or two others. Since the Carnegie Report came out advocating bills of students' rights, since great advances have been made in the matter of civil right generally, and since the Vietnam War seems to be winding down and there seems to be less pressure on the draft, many of these burning issues have now been removed from front and center. This does not mean they are still not issues, but I don't think they stand out with the clarity they did several years ago. As a result, I think students are left to some degree, without clearly focused issues. Now they must examine their own minds and determine what the new issues are to be."

"I think we're also seeing a lot of differences in patterns of education—the three year degree, the off campus experience. And I think students themselves are torn a little bit between whether they should move to these new patterns of whether they should stay with the more conservative, lock-step, four year degree, which may not be as glamorous or may be a little bit more boring but at least seems presently to satisfy the needs of industry and has some guarantees that if the economics of the nation improve at all, a job possibility will exist."

Furthermore I think many of the students' families have not yet got with it as far as the new approaches to higher education are concerned. This means that students may be torn between what they may wish to do and the kinds of pressure their families, many of whom are still paying the bills, would put on them."

"If all the really bright students are involved in the experimental kinds of programs, if they are seeking new experiences in terms of work study or industry, I think quite literally industry will respond to this. They can't do otherwise, because they need the brains, they need the new ideas, and they need the new imagination more than in many ways the students need them."

"Many people criticize the universities for not moving rapidly enough into new and experimental programs. But the thing that people don't realize is that very frequently these new programs are extremely costly. They may result in the long run, in being able to do things better and to spend a lot less money on them. But at the outset, there is almost no experimental program that isn't going to require a certain amount of investment."

When we're faced with extreme budgetary restrictions at the very times when the institution should be investing large sums of money in new, experimental programs, we find that we are having to curtail, to close down offices, to leave positions unfilled, and that we're actually having to fire faculty members and people in areas such as planning and those who would provide support for the very kinds of programs we're talking about."

"I think that one of the basic problems that we faced in the Idaho legislature this time around was a set of mind that, for some reason, the tax base could not be increased. I don't think that any special interest group like the Idaho students can change this. I think when such legislator goes back to his own constituents, he has to take the pulse
there and if the political pulse there says, 'OK. George, no taxing;' that's what he carries back to the legislature.

I think that maybe the greatest influence the students can have is in discussing this problem with their families, because it is the students plus their families that make up the electorate. I think what we need to do is change the set of mind of these legislators and maybe, in some cases, if the constituency really feels that the state is not being handled properly, simply vote out some of these legislators who are extremely conservative, who would not move, and actually blocked attempts to get the budgets increased.

"I think the things we have to do are to aim more at economics within the institution itself, and these economics can only result, I think, in damaging the institution. I think we're going to have to ask the faculty to teach more and have the average teaching load go up. To the extent that it goes up, this means the faculty will be doing less research. And to the extent that it is doing less research, this is going to damage our status as a university.

It will also damage our status as a service agency to the state, because most of the service we do to the state is service that comes through research. We'll have to reduce the range of experimentation and research work that we're doing. We'll have to cut back on some of the other agencies that could make us more effective—the whole range of institutional research and the whole area of planning which can project long range means of doing things better. These are areas that are highly desirable, but if you're down on a real crunch for dollars, they are not absolutely necessary to the University."

As a result of this cutback, I think one of two things will happen. If the people of the state understand why the services are being cut back, if they understand fully well why they're not getting the services that they used to get from the University, I think they will become awakened to the desperation of the situation and maybe will say that we ought to raise taxes or change the tax base.

The thing that I worry about is that a reaction will set in, and they'll say, "Well, we're not getting the services from the University, so why should we go on supporting it." And then you're in a very dismal sort of downhill thing which takes a lot of energy and a lot of input to reverse.

I don't think the people of Idaho would go to the latter approach, but there's always the possibility if the communications are not good. And this raises the question as to how to cut back. It's often said that public relations in a public institution are not important, because the people of the state maintain the university as a service for their sons and their daughters and for their service. If the story of why the cutback isn't told to the people properly, and that is the main job of public relations, then you can get into this other kind of a cycle and the whole thing will just deteriorate to a dismal point."

"I think that maybe one of the big thrusts and the big functions of the University of Idaho has always got to be to try to maintain itself as a place where young people can come and explore, can try new ideas, and can make mistakes without the fear of undue censorship, repression or reprisal.

I think that we are something quite special in the United States now—maybe not more so than several dozen other institutions. But I do think we have a residential university of a sufficiently small size so that we can conduct the kind of communication, we can exchange insights, and we can do the things that I think are very necessary to higher education.

Also I think that being withdrawn from the hurley-burley of large cities, we are not under immediate kinds of social pressures, and that we can be a little more contemplative in the way we go about viewing sociological and other kinds of problems than can an institution like Columbia which wants to build a new gymnasium and is faced with the problems of destroying property and playgrounds which are quite necessary to the residents of the area.

So I think there is that uniqueness, and I think there is value. If you want, to the old ivory tower concept. Students do need some kind of a place in which they can contemplate, in which they have a good library, and which, by selection, they can choose a sort of a cross section of society through recruitment of Indians. Blacks, Chicanos, Orientals, people from cities, people from the country all together in one place within a situation which does not feature an awful lot of pressure. In that sense I think this university does have a very great future and a very great role to play. I don't think we're exploiting it to the full extent that we could. I think that has to be one of our immediate goals for the future."

"If an institution wants to devote itself to the study of the problems of the interface, of the urban and suburban communities, and wants to do first rate research in that, then I suppose it better be located in the big city where there are problems of urban blight and so on. Those institutions however can never have advantages that a rural location affords. And I think to the extent that the University of Idaho is not in a big city and is isolated, we do have some disadvantages. On the other hand, I think we need to capitalize on the advantages and ignore the disadvantages. I don't think, for example, that this institution should ever be working into a tremendous program of urban sociology. I think we have excellent opportunities to work with Native Americans in terms of reservation problems and to let them guide us into helping them. You work with the advantages, and you just skirt the disadvantages."

"I think that we are going to see a great deal of student activism in the future. And I think it’s going to be far more focused, not on going out and burning buildings down and sitting in deans’ offices but rather on very practical kinds of work on real problems. That doesn’t mean there won’t be confrontations, because there will be a lot of intrenched people who don’t want to change. That’s where the confrontation will come. And I don’t think the students are going to be very gentle in these situations—no more than they were with the ROTC buildings three or four years ago. I hope the students will approach these confrontations with more understanding. And I hope the citizenry itself will approach them with understanding."

85
Vice President
Richardson

"As a newcomer, I might comment on some of the things I thought I saw when I visited the campus when I was being interviewed and try to comment on whether I feel differently about it, having been here since the first of the year. When I came, I was impressed by the interview process itself, by the fact that it included faculty members, and a good number of students. It was a very participatory kind of interview. I thought in going about the business of selecting an administrator, this was a very healthy way to approach it. I really appreciated that - situations where you could sit down and talk to some student, and no one was looking over your shoulder to see that they were giving the party line or performing any special way. It was just an open, honest group of people, and I reacted to this very favorably. I was pleased by a certain lack of formality."

"One of the things that I am concerned about in college and university administration right now is that as our schools have grown larger, we get more and more layered. The establishment becomes more and more cumbersome. Chief administrators may not see a student for weeks on end. I guess I was really impressed by the fact that some of the key administrators in this University still got a great deal of satisfaction from talking to students and not having it filtered three or four times. I saw chances and have continued to see chances of ways of working with programs, of teaching and learning where you don't have to be so status conscious. I think it's not a monolithic establishment, and I think it doesn't have to be."

"The size of the student body of six to seven thousand plus still leaves you with a good sized community as far as very diverse programs. From anthropology to mining to highly refined arts and sciences. So it's large enough to have this diversity but small enough that there is quite a bit of personal element."

"I was pleased to meet some faculty members who were interested in teaching; granted we've got some first rate researchers too. But we do have some faculty members who enjoy teaching tremendously, who enjoy sitting down informally and dealing with students and not having a third party do it for them."

"The other thing that I noticed which is important to me is the general way that the University of Idaho goes about making decisions. The president takes faculty governance and student input into the faculty governance very seriously. And it's not just an exercise. It's something he believes in as important to make good decisions for the University."

"I believe in this too—that faculty and students, the people who are affected by the judgments that are made, really ought to have a chance to declare themselves and think through problems. Many times administrative choices have to be made; it's impossible to run a university by committee. But there seems to be now a pretty well established pattern here where the students and faculty are quite involved in making the major decisions that influence the course of this University. It's not always the easiest way to make decisions, since it requires more people having the information and more people sitting down in committees and senate and councils. It takes more time, but I think the chance that, when finally a decision is reached, it is acceptable and that people see it as worth supporting is much more easily won by a participating process than by involuntary administrative decree."

"I also noticed with great interest the autonomy that the students had in administering some of their fees. The ASUI Union Board operation is kind of unique at least in schools that I've worked in. They virtually have a free rein over a sizable budget, call the shots as far as the programs they're interested in, and have support at least monetarily and within the basic limits provided by the Board of Regents."

"I noticed the fact that at the time, there was a woman student body president and that there was a great deal of interest on campus in affirmative action programs in trying to deal with some of the problems of society in terms of women's roles."

"The thing that was interesting to me was that when things like..."
minority students programs or women’s roles came up, there generally seemed to be the feeling that we at the university ought to do something about these problems of society without the threat of being sued or coerced into doing things. There was a genuine interest in taking some steps because they seemed sane, responsible, moral, important things to do. It’s not as if I have run into on some campuses of doing the minimum the law requires and then under threat of suit saying, “Yah, I guess we better do something about some affirmative action.”

“I think it’s not always possible for us to move as quickly as some people would like us to. Black Student’s Programs, Women’s Programs require resources, money, and sometimes people. Right now these are tough commodities to come by, because we are in a snug situation as far as salaries and funds to support different programs.”

“I think the thing that I have noticed and appreciated and continue to appreciate is the willingness to take a look at some of the needs of society. I was just amazed to find, at a school of this size and location, probably one of the most forward looking during education efforts in this country. It was this kind of willingness, this kind of spirit that I admired and continue to. There are a lot of people in the state of Idaho who do not appreciate the fact that there are very exciting, very forward looking things happening in this university.”

“I think I should say something about the why of this vice-president position at this point and time. There is something happening in higher education in Idaho and nationally that probably contributes here. Presidents more and more are casting the role of the public relations realm in developing support in developing funds for the institution. It’s very obvious to us at this point that if the U of I is to be a healthy, active institution, we’re going to have to look several places for support. And more and more a complex institution like this one finds itself getting support from different areas. You can’t rely just on student fees or tax support. You have to develop different types of financial support. Typically the president had to play a key role in that. As this has happened, presidents have become more and more involved and have been drawn off campus or out of the office. So there is a need to have someone of the level of administrator who is presumably equipped and ready to keep the university functioning smoothly whether or not the President is sitting in his office.”

“I see enough evidence that students are interested in a wide variety of things that I am not very caught up in the apathy proposition. I think that we are in a time when the kind of issue that can just galvanize the student campus is rather unusual. One reason is that there is a terrible crunch right now to get a job when a student gets out of here. I think people are kind of serious about getting a job. This makes it a little more intense, so that, in this frame of mind, I think they’re less inclined to go out on the barricades and parade for causes.

I think another thing that may have happened is that in watching the history of confrontation and action on campuses many people have kind of withdrawn seeing that some of it has turned sour. It went directions that no one could predict; it became violent. I think a lot of people have kind of backed off, and tried other alternatives at this point. I tend to think these are some influences that make a student less inclined to jump on the bandwagon for days and days fitting about expressing himself.”

“I think that the Idaho student may not be as political or as confrontive as students were a few years back, but I see this nationally as well as in Idaho. I think too that we have a pretty pragmatic student on the average—one who sorts things out rationally and is not stampeded into what he or she has to do.”

“The university education here is kind of like a smorgasbord; there is so much that sometimes a person never gets off the salad part of the line. It may be because he is terribly interested in salads, or it may be because nobody ever pointed out to him that there was more at the banquet. I don’t know the answer to how a student can get more from his educational experience. I’ve had a couple of engineering students come into me this spring and talk about ways they could get things going in their academic program, so that some of the things they’re learning in textbooks could be applied, and they could get some direct experience.

We’re seeing some revolution in teacher education in this regard. It used to be that you took all your teacher preparation courses, and then you went out and practice taught. I think we’re beginning to see a lot more efforts where you’re observing and doing some things with students very early in your teacher education effort.

In our law schools there are a number of programs where learning lawyers, people still not admitted to the bar, are actually doing some practical things. Take for instance the ASUI Legal Aid Consumer Protection and the draft counseling that they’re doing. Some of our law students are very active and very interested in this.”

“I see a lot of signs in the different colleges that some of the time honored ways of sitting 50 people down in a lecture room will be augmented with some other experiences. How to advise a student to tackle this? When I talked with the faculty last week, one of the things that I said that I think may be coming up in the next few years is how much students are going to be involved in decisions made at the departmental level. I think students are more interested in this kind of thing—not just ticking off a certain number of hours in a particular subject but feeling very good about what happened to them and that they have some expertise in a subject. I can still remember senior panic myself.”

“I would really encourage students, where they find some openings with a faculty member that they can kind of feel comfortable with and can reach, to make some observations and raise some questions at the departmental level. This is kind of the guts of the academic enterprise. I think a lot of faculty members will be very sympathetic to this. I hear engineers talking about shaking up their curriculums and thinking of ways to make practical, on the job application. That’s very helpful.”
FACULTY RESEARCH
GRAD STUDENTS
Several studies have been carried on in the P.E. Department, under the direction of Dr. Glen Porter. One such study, begun conducted by Paul Brostrom and Cal Lathan, is an investigation of the effect of different training methods on body weight, body composition, resting heart rate, and weight of heart and skeletal muscle of rats. The rats are divided into four groups, a control group and three groups which undergo different types of training. The first group exercises for three days a week for ten minutes of fast running; the second group runs at about the same pace but alternately runs and rests in four to five minute intervals; the third group runs continuously in excess of an hour at a much slower pace. All the animals are given as much food as they want.

During the ten week period in which the rats are studied, certain data will be collected, and at the end of the period, the animals will be sacrificed, and the control group and the three exercise groups will be compared to determine the effect of exercise upon the various physical parameters.

Although the different training which the rats undergo can be compared to such methods as interval training or jogging, it is still difficult to extrapolate the findings of this study from the rat to the human being.
Chuck LePere

Although two individuals' performance on the treadmill may be the same, their work outputs while swimming may be radically different. As opposed to running, the technique of swimming is very important. With poor technique, the unskilled swimmer develops poor force and stroke propulsion and uses up much of his potential energy in negative movement.

Chuck LePere, a doctoral student in the P.E. Department, studied two groups of swimmers who had approximately the same work output on land and found that the unskilled swimmers (those who could swim only at an intermediate level) did expend more calories while swimming than the skilled swimmers.

Utilizing the information obtained in this project, instructors of swimming may be able to assess the physiological condition of a person before prescribing a certain type of training and to regulate the training according to the caloric expenditure and stress involved.

It is also possible that a test could be formulated from LePere's data which would allow a swimming coach to predict the energy cost of swimming at a certain velocity and perhaps, in this way, assess swimming competency of an individual.
The almost completed Dworshak Dam on the North Fork of the Clearwater River is presently being considered as a peaking facility for the Northwest. Generally “peaking” refers to an increased demand of electrical power at different times of the day, such as early evening when lights, stoves, and heaters are used extensively. The design of a hydroelectric dam facilitates supplying the increased electrical power for the people during these daily fluctuations by allowing more water through the power generation units. Consequently, the downstream water level fluctuates. The changes in insect life that the water level changes will cause are relatively unknown. A study in which Don Peters, a master’s degree candidate, is participating has as its objective the monitoring of changes in aquatic insect life due to the fluctuating water level caused by peaking.

Peters’ objectives are to monitor insect abundance and diversity, to correlate the insects found drifting with those inhabiting the bottom rubbles and to correlate diversity of insects with depth of water.

Previous work to assess preimpoundment conditions was conducted by Robert Walker in cooperation with the Idaho Fish and Game, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the University of Idaho Cooperative Fishery Unit. Cooperators in the project on which Peters is working are the Cooperative Fishery Unit, the Water Resources Institute, and the Idaho Fish and Game.
In 1969, the Food and Agriculture Organization contracted with the University of Michigan and the University of Idaho to do a 17-month study on the Kafue River in Zambia. Before the construction of a hydroelectric dam downstream on the Kafue, commercial fishermen had fished the Kafue Flats when it flooded. However, the dam had changed the flooding pattern of the Flats, and the Zambian government requested the study team to evaluate the river flats fishery and marsh and to make predictions of the future potential of the Flats once they were flooded by the Kafue Gorge Dam.

Three graduate students from the U of I, Richard Scully, William Miller, and Richard Dudley, under the direction of Dr. Donald Chapman, the leader of the Idaho Cooperative Fisheries Unit in charge of the African research, traveled to Zambia in April of 1969. To accomplish the goals of their research, they sampled fish stock from various habitats, assessed the community structure of each and predicted, from existing conditions, which habitats and which fish species would predominate in the reservoir. Scully's portion of the study dealt specifically with oxygen levels in relation to the number of fish caught in the waters. Dudley studied one genus of fish, the Tilapia, to determine the possible effects of the changing water level caused by the dam on the growth of these fish.

After completion of the study, several conclusions were reached by the study team and recommendations were made to the technicians working the dam. Since the water level was not as low after the dam's construction, fishing was more difficult, and the team recommended that there be increased fishing and that certain closed areas be opened. They also recommended the building of artificial islands to support fishing villages.
John Talbott began his undergraduate training at the University of Idaho in 1931 and earned his bachelor's degree almost 30 years later at Washington State University. During those 30 years, he worked as a refrigerator repairman, a building contractor, an aircraft mechanic, and a photographer. In 1955 he was hired as a wood technologist in the engineering research division of WSU's College of Engineering.

While at WSU Talbott has published several bulletins, all dealing with house building systems that are designed to save material as well as to perform better and to serve multiple functions.

One such building system is Talbott's design for all-wood foundation and floor systems. Traditionally house foundations are poured concrete with the foundation walls sunk well below the frostline in northern climates to prevent cracking and heaving. Talbott's all-wood foundation walls are constructed of hollow plywood-web box beams treated with wood preservative and sunk only a few inches into the ground. From two experimental houses built in 1964 as part of the Whispering Pines housing project near Pierce, Talbott demonstrated that below frost level foundation walls are unnecessary with his foundation and floor systems. The frost depth adjacent to his houses never exceeded a few inches even when the surrounding ground was frozen to a depth of more than 20 inches.

His floor system, built only a few inches off the ground, eliminates the traditional crawlspace and heating duct system and provides for a unique, low cost heating and ventilating arrangement. Warmed air is vented directly into the house after circulating through the sealed underfloor space between the ground and the floor system.

Talbott's master's thesis deals with another aspect of building with wood. In it he describes a technique he developed for aligning wood particles before they are pressed into particle board. The result of lining up wood particles in the same direction, which involves dropping the particles through an electric field, is a particle board which is stiff and strong enough to compete with plywood or lumber as a building material. According to Talbott, particle board offers the distinct advantage of utilizing residues from lumber manufacture and wood from commercially undesirable species of trees. However, particle board has only been used for non-structural purposes, such as core-stock for furniture, because wood particle pointing in random directions do not press into a board strong enough to be used structurally in building.
Marta Gonzales earned a bachelor's degree in general biology at the University of Costa Rica. While working in the wood technology lab there, she met Dr. John Howe, a professor of wood utilization, who was in Costa Rica at the time doing some research. From Dr. Howe, she learned about the Foster Fellowship, a grant provided by a former consul to Brazil for Latin American students seeking higher degrees in forestry. Miss Gonzales is now at the U of I doing both directed study and thesis work in the wood utilization division of the College of Forestry.

Her directed study concerns patterns of wood cells and how this sequence relates to wood quality. Her master's thesis involves the study of some aspects of how this cell pattern is formed and how it relates to the environment in which the tree developed.

Miss Gonzales hopes to apply this work to teaching or research in the area of wood anatomy. Wood from Costa Rica's tropical hardwood forests is increasingly in demand, so wood products research should be an open field in her country.
Members of the cat family along with timber wolves and coyotes are among the most misunderstood wild animals. Public interest in these species has been almost entirely directed at control until being aroused by recent investigations aimed at understanding predator ecology. Scientific misunderstanding in these species has been attitudes and actions toward these evaluations of predators as part of nature’s scheme are now replacing many of the vanished. Ted which has unraveled some of the mystery reproduction and prey preferences have bobcat numbers and food habits. result in a more accurate appraisal of myths which served as justification for man’s examined. He also data growing understanding of predator-prey relationships. Many hours of observation and data collected on the bobcat’s distribution, reproduction and prey preferences have resulted in a more accurate appraisal of bobcat numbers and food habits. Bailey has also found an important correlation between bobcat kitten mortality and a fluctuating rabbit population within the study area.

"Bobcats have been condemned for preying on large animals, such as deer and domestic sheep, and have been commended for controlling populations of small rodents." However Bailey found sheep remains in only one of 300 bobcat stomachs and feces examined. He also followed several bobcats near flocks of sheep but observed that the bobcats made no attempt to attack the sheep.

Bailey speculated that before his work began, the rabbit population in the study area had been increasing for a number of years. Profiting from the readily available source of food, the bobcats also increased in number. But while the rabbits continued to multiply, the number of adult, resident bobcats on the area remained relatively stable.

Unlike the rabbit population, the growth of which was eventually checked by the effects of overcrowding, the bobcat numbers were curtailed by an intricate type of population control. "The bobcats spaced themselves in time and space in relation to each other." Instead of fighting, the bobcats marked them with feces, scent and urine. Territorialism was most pronounced in female bobcats who forced even their own kittens to leave their territories when mature. Territorialism establishes an upper limit on the number of bobcats residing in an area, and only an environmental change can influence the number after the population limit has been reached.

Such a change in the environment occurred during the study when the rabbit population, subject to long term fluctuations, decreased sharply. As the jackrabbits became scarce, lack of food replaced territorialism as the factor limiting bobcat numbers raised in the area. "Contrary to what is commonly believed, changes in predator populations appear to be the "effect" of such changes in prey populations rather than the cause of these ups and downs."

Census data showed that rabbits increased during the first year of the study, reached a peak the second year, and then declined nearly 90 percent the third year. During each of the first two years of the study, sixteen bobcat kittens were captured in the study area, but during the third year, only three kittens were captured. The stronger, more experienced adult bobcats survived while the inexperienced kittens died of starvation. However by lessening the competition for available food, the death of this portion of the population had ensured the future of the bobcats.

In addition, Bailey found that during extreme periods of stress, the adults become more tolerant of each other. Three adult bobcats during the rabbit shortage, for example, shared an area where there were still substantial numbers of rabbits. "Gradually, the rabbit population will start to grow again and the bobcat population will lag at first but then begin to increase as the rabbits become more plentiful. When the bobcats reach their population limit, territorialism will influence, bobcat numbers again and the population will remain constant while the rabbits continue to increase. When the rabbit population reaches its peak and begins to fall, the bobcats will feel the effect. territorialism will dwindle, and kitten mortality will prevail as starvation weeds out the weaker and less experienced animals."

Through such investigations as Bailey's bobcat study, an understanding of the complex controls nature employs is coming about, and the role of predators is becoming accepted as a part of nature.
Commercial fish hatcheries in the state of Idaho produced almost 10 million pounds of rainbow trout in the fiscal year 1971. This represents 80 percent of the total commercial production of rainbow trout in the U.S. and is an important industry in Idaho. Most of the commercial hatcheries are locally owned and function within the state except for some importation of food and egg stocks. Virtually all of the product is exported from the state and sold through brokers to restaurants and food chains throughout the country. It is estimated that an average of 15 percent of the cost of production of the trout is due to mortality, primarily from disease. Disease control is then a major objective at commercial hatcheries and is a major objective of a research project being conducted by Dr. A.J. Lingg and Mr. Robert Busch.

There are many diseases associated with fish mortality in commercial fish hatcheries. Viruses, bacteria, fungi and protozoans are implicated in specific diseases and at times can be devastating to a hatchery. Usually, much of the mortality can be controlled if not eliminated by proper management techniques. Often times diseases are introduced through eggs or feed and epidemics become widespread. Most of these epidemics, although severe, can be eventually eliminated until the next introduction of the disease from an outside source.

Other diseases are constantly present in the area and occasionally flare up and cause large losses of fish. One of these is called Hagerman Red Mouth or more commonly HRM. HRM is endemic in the hatcheries in south Idaho and probably causes a greater loss of fish to the industry than any other disease.

The major objective of Dr. Lingg's research project is to develop an oral vaccine against HRM. Paramount to this objective is the determination of the kind of immunizing agent which best passes through the intestinal walls and internal linings of the fish and in turn stimulates the greatest antibody production. This antigen will be incorporated into rations and fed to trout to determine its effectiveness against challenge by the disease agent.
**Dwayne Benson**

Whey, a by-product of cheese production, is considered a pollutant. Since the Health Department has demanded that cheese plants stop dumping it into sewers, there has been more incentive for the dairy industry to find new uses for whey.

Whey contains all the lactose and many of the proteins found in milk, and therefore has high food value. Dried it has been used in animal feeds and by bakeries to improve the texture of bread and rolls.

Dwayne Benson, a master’s degree candidate, is presently working on the idea of using high protein whey in yogurt. Foremost and Borden have both developed a high protein product which is concentrated and demineralized. Foretein (Foremost) has the highest level of protein, 35%, which is a higher level than that of milk.

Benson started using Foretein in ice-cream and found that in low-fat products, it improved the texture and did not give the ice-cream any objectionable taste. Since then he has decided to try adding whey to yogurt. Yogurt is a cultured milk product in which the milk is first sterilized and a bacterial starter is added. Under the right conditions, these bacteria produce acid and coagulate the milk. When whey is added it is mixed with the milk. The amount of whey added is important since too much will give the yogurt an off taste. With further research, Benson hopes to determine the level of whey which can be added and thereby develop a product with improved body and texture and increased nutritional value as well.

A recent Foremost study has shown that the whey protein is a high quality one which compares favorably with other proteins. If the popular trend continues in which people become more and more nutrition conscious, there should be a very good market for products such as Benson’s.

**Mike Jessup**

While more and more textured vegetable proteins are being added to products such as T.V. dinners and hot lunches, some research has indicated that certain food poisoning organisms, particularly *Clostridium perfringens*, grow better in these vegetable proteins. Food poisoning caused by this organism lasts from 13 hours to 48 hours and is often mistaken for flu. It is usually serious only in the very old, the very young, or the sick.

Mike Jessup, who previously worked for the Spokane County Health District, decided to return to the University of Idaho to get his master’s degree. His research deals with such food poisoning in commercially prepared foods. He makes his own beef and chicken pies, similar to commercial products, adding different amounts of soy protein. He then inoculates these with the organism, cooks and incubates them, and counts the number of organisms in the pies. From this data he can determine the effect of various amounts of protein on the growth of *Clostridium perfringens*.

It has been shown that a danger zone (45°–145°) exists for the storage of food. In order to prevent growth of organisms, food should be kept either above or below these temperatures. By incubating some of his pies at various temperatures, Jessup has shown that the optimum growth temperature for *Clostridium perfringens* is approximately 100° and that a danger zone does exist for the storage of such products as his meat pies.

From the results of his study, Jessup should be able to determine whether soy protein does aid the growth of *Clostridium perfringens* and if so, the level of protein which can be added to food products and the temperatures at which foods can be safely held.
Jon Parker

Algae are the base of the food chain in a lake. Excess algae constitute what are known as algal blooms. Blooms of blue-green algae, which is not adequate as a food source, can give water a bad taste and can be toxic as well. In addition, decomposition of this algae consumes oxygen.

Jon Parker is studying algal growth and pollution in Coeur d'Alene Lake. He has measured the growth of algae in four hour periods using radioactive carbon 14 in an attempt to show that the rate of growth calculated depends upon the water quality and the kind and quantity of algae present. This data may enable him to show that pollution, in the form of excess nitrates and phosphates, causes this growth rate to vary. He is also trying to isolate the source of the pollution.

To obtain his data, he measured the productivity of a particular place in the lake over a 48-hour period, and at twelve places in the lake, he has collected water which is incubated in culture tanks in the lab.

Research such as Parker's can provide a base line for research in water quality.

Jim Winner

Benthic organisms are lake-bottom dwelling organisms such as fly larvae, Carnobids, and aquatic earth worms. They are an important source of food for fish at least at one point in the fish's life. By studying the benthic community, the condition of a lake, its health, age, and productivity can be evaluated.

Jim Winner is determining the composition of macrobenthic communities in Coeur d'Alene Lake and is studying the effect of heavy metals entering the lake from the Coeur d'Alene River on these communities.

He has taken bottom samples from 16 stations in the lake, sifted them through a fine mesh screen, and counted and identified all the organisms present. Also at each station, he has taken mud samples which are sent to WSU where the amount of heavy metals present and the organic content of the mud are calculated. He has attempted to classify the mud sediments according to size, color, and composition. Heavy metals, insoluble in water such as zinc, copper, cadmium, lead, and mercury have been found in the lake. If a relationship between the presence of these metals and the size of the benthic population can be shown, the information could be useful in reinforcing demands to stop the source of metals into the lake.
Semiconductors are materials with properties somewhere between those of metals and insulators. Some semiconductors such as silicon and germanium are used to make transistors to regulate the amount of electricity passing into a system.

A graduate student from the U of I, Gerald Hart, has designed and constructed a wavelength-modulated spectrometer, the third of its particular kind in the United States, and is utilizing the instrument in his study of the optical properties of semiconductors.

The light reflected from a polished surface of a semiconductor contains information regarding its physical properties. One major difficulty in analyzing this reflected light is noise generated by the optical detector and associated electronic instrumentation. Noise appears as fuzz on the information being transmitted by the instrument. The wavelength-modulated spectrometer labels the light beam in such a manner that the electronic instrumentation can pick out the information carried by the light beam while rejecting most of the noise. The knowledge of how the reflectivity of a semiconductor changes with wavelength gives the physicist definite information about the electronic structure of these materials. Such information is not only valuable for a more thorough understanding of a material but may aid in the development of further uses for the material.
Laser spectroscopy is the study of properties of matter using laser light. Three areas of laser spectroscopy are being investigated by Dr. L.W. Davis and three graduate students, Sonny Lin, Lanny Loughman and Leroy Theilman. These three areas are the scattering of light emitted by an optical laser due to vibrations in crystals, the effects of radiation from an infrared laser on gas molecules, and the development of a theory of how molecules and crystals respond when illuminated with intense laser light.

By studying light emitted after passage of a laser beam through a crystal, one can better understand the properties of that crystal. Scattering from the crystal produces new frequencies of light which can be studied in relationship to the single frequency which initially is incident on the crystal. Such research is of a basic nature and allows man to learn more about crystals. The information can also be used practically in the development of devices utilizing crystals in computers and communications systems.

The particular crystal which is being studied is ferroelectric barium titonate. A ferroelectric material is an electrical analog of a magnetic material, which means that it has a permanent electrical polarization. Materials such as this crystal may have possible uses for storage of information in digital computers.

It is not completely understood what causes ferroelectricity. According to one theory, study of how the frequency of the modes of vibration of a ferroelectric substance change with temperature may shed some light on the basic mechanisms responsible for ferroelectricity.

The second part of the research utilizes a carbon dioxide laser built at the U of I. In this project an infrared laser shines light into a gas cell; the response of the gas molecules to short pulses of laser radiation is then studied. The laser causes all molecules to vibrate in an orderly way, but collisions will disrupt these vibrations and cause them to become random. These disruptions of the vibrations can be observed with a light detector and the probability of collision can be measured.

The purpose of this part of the research is to improve the understanding of the interaction of laser light with molecules and to learn about the effects of collisions of molecules within a gas. In the future, it may be possible to tune the frequency of a laser such as the carbon dioxide laser so that it can be used to study pollutants in the atmosphere.

The third part of the study is theoretical and is designed to increase understanding of the laser in order to improve its operation.
Estrogen is a female steroid produced in the ovary of mammals. It is known that the hormone is produced in the rat during estrus and proestrus when the female is not pregnant, and that it is produced by the placenta during pregnancy. However the cells which produce the hormone have not yet been identified. The objective of Dave McClusky's research is the determination of the exact site of estrogen production in the rat.

McClusky is studying the complete reproductive cycle of the rat and measuring the amount of estrogen produced during the various stages of the cycle. To locate the site of production, he is employing the fluorescent antibody technique which has been used before in the study of estrogen production but with no conclusive results. The basis of the technique is the antigen-antibody response. An antibody to estrogen is produced by injecting an antigen to estrogen into a ewe. The antibodies which the ewe produces are isolated, purified, and tagged with a fluorescent dye. Since steroids have the same basic structure in all mammals, the antibody can be injected into a rat and the material will react with any tissue which contains the antigen (estrogen). Tissues of the rat can then be examined, and since the tagged antibodies will fluoresce when hit with a particular wave of ultra-violet light, the site of the antigen in a specific cell can be located.

If the site of estrogen production can be determined, and the amount of estrogen produced at different times in a normal cycle can be predicted, some of the problems occurring during the reproductive cycle of the female may be overcome.
Dick Highfill

"Garter snakes are delightful animals; they don't bite."

Reptiles are the closest evolutionary group to mammals and exhibit a variety of methods of reproduction. Some, like birds, are egg laying; in others, the eggs are laid inside the female's body and hatch there. A few female snakes, like mammals, possess a placenta and give birth to live young. The garter snake, one of two such snakes in the United States, exhibits this primitive form of viviparous reproduction.

Kerry Foresman

Kerry Foresman, a candidate for a master's degree, is studying hormonal control of nidation or implantation in the spotted skunk. In the human, after an egg is fertilized, it is implanted in the uterus within five to seven days. The spotted skunk, however, exhibits a phenomenon known as delayed implantation. This means that the egg grows to the blastocyst stage, won't implant, and floats freely for six to seven months.

It is not yet known what hormone controls implantation, but it is suspected that the luteinizing hormone which is secreted by the pituitary gland may have a role in the process. In April, when implantation in the skunk occurs, the level of LH is thought to peak in about two hours and then return to its previous level.

To determine the level of LH in the blood, Foresman is using both pregnant and nonpregnant animals. A cannula inserted into the jugular veins of the animals allows blood samples to be taken at regular intervals and assayed by a radioimmunoassay procedure. Monitoring nonpregnant animals, Foresman has found that there is a low level of LH present in the blood. In the pregnant animals, blood samples will be taken and assayed prior to and following implantation. Exploratory surgery will be performed to determine if implantation has occurred. The information which Foresman obtains from this part of his experiment may allow him to show a correlation between LH levels and implantation in the skunk.

Foresman is also investigating the effect of LH-Releasing hormone. In the spring, this hormone will be injected into pregnant and non-pregnant animals to see if the pituitary gland is capable of responding by releasing LH into the blood stream.

In mammals, the egg is released from the follicle of the ovary and a corpus luteum is formed at the site of the egg's eruption. The corpus luteum in turn secretes progesterone. The amount of progesterone secreted may vary with the stages of pregnancy, and generally, if the progesterone production is stopped, the pregnancy will be terminated.

The life span of the corpus luteum in the garter snake would imply that its function is similar to that of the corpus luteum of mammals. However, there is much that is not known about the role of the structure in the reproductive cycle of the garter snake. Although certain patterns have been observed in the production of progesterone, it has not yet been proven that the corpus luteum actually makes the hormone. It has not yet been shown that the amount of progesterone fluctuates with the different stages in the reproductive cycle, and if it does, whether the hormone controls parturition in the garter snake. The corpus luteum has been removed from garter snakes and pregnancy has proceeded normally. This would indicate that the corpus luteum of the snake may have a different function than it does in the mammal.

Dick Highfill, who previously taught in high school and is now working for his PhD, is attempting to discover more about the role of the corpus luteum in the garter snake. His research involves the collection of snakes, dissection, and bleeding of the animals. The blood is analyzed by radio-assay which allows as little as one billionth of a gram of progesterone per milliliter of blood to be detected. The tissues of the animals are analyzed by gas chromatography and the amount of progesterone present is plotted against the stages of development during pregnancy. In order to show that progesterone is secreted by the corpus luteum, it is necessary to check the blood coming into and going out of the corpus luteum.

Since garter snakes do exhibit the same form of reproduction as mammals, research such as this may reveal new things about mammal reproduction as well as provide some very fundamental information about the garter snake.
The need to study pesticides in relationship to surface and ground water was the justification for a Western Regional Project undertaken in 1964. Since that time, the project has been limited to the organic phosphorus pesticides and certain soils for which the use, the persistence, the mobility, and the possible hazards to biological systems of the pesticides are being studied.

The Western Region consists of twelve states, each of which is the site of an experimental station where mobility and solubility of the pesticides are studied, and models are constructed to predict the movement of the pesticides.

Darrell Clapp, a PhD candidate, selected one pesticide, Di-Syston, and has been studying the kinetics of the pesticide's degradation in relation to a southern Idaho soil. He will attempt to set up an equation to measure the disappearance of Di-Syston in incubated soils. Ultimately he may be able to determine the mechanism of degradation and appearance, and the sequence of products in the metabolic pathway of degradation. The results of Clapp's experiment should give some indication of the mobility and persistence of Di-Syston and how it is affected by environmental factors such as temperature, type of soil, and water content.

The results of the entire project may enable men to predict where and how pesticides can possibly enter ground water systems and to determine how much insecticide the environment can tolerate. Information of this nature may be used to determine standards for use and may even alter the definition of the use of pesticides. The ultimate result, however is a more complete understanding of soil and of insecticides.

Richard Johnson

A suspect source of nitrate contamination of water supplies is the leaching of nitrates and other leachable forms of organic nitrogen from soils which have been fertilized. Leaching of these forms of nitrogen constitutes a problem not only to the farmer, who is losing an essential nutrient which has been applied at his expense, but to the eventual user of that water which the nitrogen might contaminate. Richard Johnson is studying nitrogen transformations in Palouse soils. If the mechanism of nitrogen transformation and especially denitrification, which is the process of reducing oxidized forms of nitrogen (NO₃⁻, NO₂⁻) to reduced forms (N₂, N₂O, NO, HN₃) can be determined, the leachable forms of nitrogen, especially nitrate, can be prevented from moving out of the soil. This would provide a savings to the farmer and to the eventual user of the water. Perhaps through his research an insight can be gained so that through the use of denitrification processes the rate of nitrate loss can be controlled.
Janice Gillespie

Idaho, with its abundant and diverse aquatic habitats, harbors an extensive and varied fauna of midge flies of the family Chironomidae. The objective of Janice Gillespie's research is to learn the species composition, geographical and ecological distribution of one tribe, the Chironomini, within the state. The information obtained in her study will be used to propose a classification scheme to illustrate evolutionary relationships between the species and genera in the tribe. Additionally, some species in the group have been reported to be pollution tolerant in the larval stage. Their potential for use as biological indicator species depends on positive identification and detailed knowledge of geographical distribution. At present this information is not available for the tribe in Idaho.

Two distinct habitats are involved in the life history of the midges. The larval and pupal stages are aquatic and are passed in tubes, constructed by the larvae, of various bottom materials including mud and organic debris. The adult stage is terrestrial, non-feeding and usually lives only long enough to mate and produce eggs of the next generation. In a consideration of differences among species it is necessary therefore to study adaptations and specific preferences of all life stages to these different habitats. To do this larvae are being collected from Idaho lakes and rivers and reared to the adult stage. Several characteristics of the aquatic habitat are measured, such as pH, hardness and alkalinity. This data may reflect different habitat preferences between larvae of different species.

Adult midges are also being collected and observations made on activity periods and mating behavior. Field study is essential to detect distinct patterns between species. Such biological data will be incorporated with anatomical studies of all stages to define species and genera in the tribe.

Resulting from this research will be discriminating keys to all life stages, details of geographical distribution and a general concept of habitat occupied by species within the tribe. It will then be possible for hydrobiologists to readily identify midges occurring in various bodies of water known or suspected to be polluted and to use certain species in the group as "pollution indicator" organisms. Additionally a classification which utilizes anatomical and biological information from all life stages will be developed. Evolutionary relationships between species and genera may be more clearly expressed when consideration is given both immature and adult characteristics and adaptations.
There are many incentives for developing pest management concepts of insect control. The problems of producing food of adequate quality for a rapidly expanding population while maintaining a stable environment are continuously more demanding. Highly developed and successful chemical control of insect pests has contributed major technological advancements in agriculture, forestry and public health, with a corresponding rise in the standard of living. However, broad scale use of chemical control of insects has also intensified scientific and public concern about insecticides and environmental degradation. Additionally, insecticides have often imposed disturbances which have intensified pest problems, such as pest resurgence, insecticide resistance, encouragement of secondary pests, and harm to beneficial organisms. This has stimulated an awareness of the difficulties of relying on chemicals alone to solve complex pest problems.

As chemical means of pest control become more and more limited, control in the future, or what may be more accurately termed pest management, will depend upon a total knowledge of the insect—its life history, ways in which it affects crops, and its economics importance.

Two insects, the green peach aphid and Lygus bugs, are being studied by a team of graduate students and faculty members in the Entomology Department of the U of I in the hopes of developing such a means of pest management.

Neither of these two insects actually destroys their plant hosts, but they both cause economic damage by secondary effects on crops and by costs of control measures. The major importance of the green peach aphid is its ability to transmit plant diseases. In Idaho and other western states, several diseases, particularly potato leaf roll and sugar beet yellow, affect the production of major crops. Tuber net necrosis, a result of current season spread of potato leaf roll virus, can cause serious losses in commercial potatoes. Over 50% of process potatoes carry the disease which affects both fresh market and processing quality.

Lygus bugs are known as serious pests to a great number of crops in Idaho, and their feeding is reported to cause abberant plant growth, shedding of blossoms and fruit, and injury to seed. The ultimate effect on crops is reduced quality and yield.

The emphasis of the U of I study is to develop a non-insecticidal means of control, in conjunction with natural control, which will be of maximum benefit to the potato raiser of the state. Each member of the research group, composed of Dr. Smith, Dr. Bishop, and several graduate students, is evaluating a different aspect of the general biology of the green peach aphid.

Jan Moore is studying the insect in order to identify different biotypes biochemically by the presence of certain lipids and amino acids. In order to do so, she freeze dries the insects and runs extractions from them through a gas chromatograph looking for the presence of certain free fatty acids. From this information she may be able to correlate certain biotypes with transmission of the potato leaf roll virus.
A master's degree candidate, Jim Christianson, is working on the development of artificial diets for green peach aphids. The results of his work may provide a reference point for Jan Moore's study and may enable her to determine the exact diet and intake of individuals used in her research. With further study, it may be possible to prove biotypes according to diet.

Majeed Ben Saad is also studying artificial diets as well as means of attracting predators of the green peach aphid.

Joe Kuta's portion of the study is to evaluate the efficiency of populations of biotypes in transmitting potato leaf roll virus. In an aphid population, he has biotypes from four states, California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. He enables these aphids to pick up a virus from an infected plant, such as a ground cherry, and determines the percent efficiency of transmission.

Jan Moore's followup of Kuta's study is to calculate the physiological differences in the amino acid and fat content of those insects which transmit the virus as well as to determine their ability to withstand cold such as may be encountered in overwintering in apricot, peach and plum trees. The differences in ability to transmit the virus can be correlated with other factors studied in the project.

Economic levels for green peach aphids have not yet been arrived at. Sometimes it is not really necessary to spray for the insect since parasitic predators will keep the populations down. David Byrne has been studying populations of insects from fields in Kimberly in order to determine how high the level of insects must go before it is necessary to spray.
"A growing population requires increasing amounts of food and fiber. It has been estimated that Americans will be consuming 190 percent more beef and 123 percent more lamb and mutton by the year 2000 than was consumed in 1965.

Using range livestock production as a basic building block for the economy of Idaho offers many advantages to the citizens of the state. Agricultural production, combined with food processing, accounts directly or indirectly for almost 70 percent of all economic activity in the state. Cattle and sheep are the most important agriculture products. The sale of cattle and calves produced 146 million dollars and the sale of sheep and wool produced an additional 24 million dollars to the state's cash farm receipts in 1968. Cash receipts derived from the sale of these commodities comprised 30.5 percent of the cash receipts from the sale of all agricultural products. Increasing livestock production thus adds to the economic well-being of the citizens of Idaho and provides a means of utilizing State and Federal land resources for this economic development.

The relationship of man to, and his impact on, environment is a growing issue in our present day society. This issue will increase in importance as human populations increase. Maintenance of environmental quality has thus become a strong force in directing land use policy and programs. A recent survey of some Idaho citizens showed that the low population density, clean air, scenic attractiveness, climate and outdoor recreation potential were environmental values considered as principal advantages of living in Idaho.

These life quality values can largely be maintained and economic growth promoted if development is based on the natural renewable resources. Range livestock production, integrated with forest land use and cropland agriculture, offers a sound basis for providing the economic and social values of importance to Idaho's citizens.

Improving the quantity and quality of vegetative cover not only permits increased output of livestock products, but improved other resource values. Wildlife habitat is improved, watershed values increase and greater scenic attractiveness results.

Evidence is accumulating that substantial improvement in quantity and quality of vegetation can be attained through manipulation of domestic animal grazing patterns. Federal agency estimates indicate that, with improved management practices and investments in range improvement, the public land in Idaho could supply more than twice the livestock forage supplied in 1966."

The objectives of a two-year study in Caribou County, conducted by Dr. Lee A. Sharp, Wallace Butler, and Tommy Gooch of the U of I in cooperation with the Idaho Citizens Grazing Association, the Eastern Idaho Grazing Association, and the Idaho Department of Public Lands, focused on developing a range resource plan that would increase livestock output, stabilize and/or improve the resource, increase and improve the quantity and quality of vegetative cover, and enhance other uses of the land including recreation, hunting and fishing.

Several different problems were examined in the study and possible solutions were proposed. One such problem is that, "although the area is well suited and does produce an acceptable level of livestock products, the potential for production is greater than is being realized. Because of past grazing practices, the herbaceous species making up the vegetation have been altered. Less palatable grasses and forbs are more abundant than normal for many areas. Brush density has increased on some areas to the detriment of forage production. Early and continuous use of areas where animals tend to congregate limits plant production because of inadequate green tissue available for plant food production."

Alternative solutions for the problem were formulated. For instance the present grazing patterns and practices could be maintained, but little improvement in quality and quantity of vegetation would be expected. Other alternatives would be to modify present grazing practices and initiate brush control programs or to develop and implement an intensive grazing management program.
The two primary causes of timber loss in the state of Idaho are the bark beetle and root rot. A team of people composed of three graduate students, one technical assistant and Dr. Arthur Partridge of the College of Forestry, are trying to interrelate bark beetle and root rot attacks in forest trees. To show any correlation between the two, a great deal of data must be collected and statistically analyzed. Apparently weakened trees at various locations are measured and dissected. The entire plant cover of an area must be identified, and crown closure, basal area, composition of the stand, aspect, slope and elevation must be measured. From such data it may be possible to determine which plants are associated with the occurrence of beetles and root rot, types of beetles and types of decay, and relationship between physical appearance and occurrence of disease and beetles.

The final aim of the study is the identification of tree and site factors which aid detrimental agents, so that a means of stopping such tree deterioration can be developed. The results of the study may also allow foresters to predetermine which stands should have control directed at them, to classify groups of plants and other site characteristics which are associated with disease and recommend planting or not planting on such sites, to subdivide ecological associations into smaller groups, to allow for prediction of which stands may be good for grazing as well as tree growth, to estimate volumetric loss by decay in stands, and to identify specific organisms important in destroying trees.
Dr. Garth Sasser of the Animal Industries Department is involved in reproductive hormone research, studying new techniques to determine amounts and types of hormones in farm animals. His research is designed to determine patterns of hormone secretion and to associate these with reproductive inefficiency. Estrogen, of which there are three kinds in cattle, progesterone, and pituitary gonadotropins are being studied by means of a sensitive assay technique which utilizes radioactive isotopes and sophisticated lab equipment.

In one area of his research, Dr. Sasser and graduate student Orlay Johnson are studying the role that estrogens may play in infertility and especially their effect on conception of dairy cattle. Estrogen levels of various days following breeding are monitored and levels of those animals that conceive and those that do not are compared. The role that estrogens play in pregnancy, particularly in the later stages and in parturition, will also be investigated.

Another area of Dr. Sasser's research deals with Milk Fever, a disease of improper calcium metabolism at parturition and during the subsequent initiation of lactation. The disease causes a dramatic drop in blood calcium, the cow becomes paralyzed, can't stand, and will die if not treated. There is much information available on the cause of Milk Fever; however Dr. Sasser is interested in the effect hormones, particularly estrogens, may have on the disease. It is known that estrogen is involved in calcium metabolism, and Dr. Sasser and Dean Falk, a graduate student, have been studying the levels of circulating estrogen in cows with the disease and in normal animals to see if there is a difference in the levels, especially during late pregnancy and shortly following parturition. They have found that one estrogen, estrodio1 17-B, does not differ in the two groups of animals, but they have not yet determined the levels of estrone, a second estrogen.

Monitoring circulating plasma levels of estrogens in hogs, a third area of Dr. Sasser's research, may provide information which could have possible use in developing a pregnancy diagnosis technique.

Many other projects are being conducted under the direction of other members of the department. Along with two graduate students, Stan Gortsema and Terry Gregory, Dr. Jacobs is investigating the effects of male hormones on beef carcasses. The levels of androgens in steers, bulls, and in induced cryptorchids are being measured and compared with carcass characteristics of the animals.

Dr. Christianson, Dr. Bull, and graduate student, Mike Amsfons, are involved in a reproduction and nutrition project in which they are investigating the energy intake of an animal as related to its reproductive performance. Their intent is to determine the minimum energy levels necessary to maintain normal reproduction. To do so they are restricting the number of calories being fed to the study animals; some are being fed 100% and other 85% of National Research Values. With a confined type of reproduction becoming more widely used, it is necessary that the cattle producer feed only to a minimum level which must be a level where he can expect normal performance.

Another project, in which Gene Gibson, an instructor at the U of I, is involved is the estimation of amino acid requirements of growing pigs. Up until recently, the concern
of the swine raiser has been how much protein the animal needs. However, since the animal actually uses amino acids, rather than the whole protein as a unit, it would follow that the swine raiser should know which amino acids are necessary in the animal's diet. In the study six diets have been formulated in which there are two basic patterns of amino acids. The first is formulated according to recommendations for protein levels of diet as prescribed by the National Research Council; the second is formulated to the amino acid content of the muscle of the ham. Under each pattern three levels of percentage of protein are being used. The results of the research have shown that to produce high quality ham muscle, 13% protein in the diet is adequate. If the percentage of protein is increased to 16 to 19%, the rate of gain is depressed. The results seem to indicate that both deficiency and excess of amino acids are equally important in considering a hog's productivity.

Not all the research in this department is carried on at the University campus. In cattle feeding projects at the Caldwell Branch Station, under the direction of superintendent, Dr. Dahmen, two areas are receiving emphasis. The aim of one project there is to develop better preservation of nutrient material in roughages used in the preparation of silages and in the mixing of feeds and to formulate a complete diet which can be mixed at the time of harvest without additional supplements.

The second project involves rumen parakeratosis, a condition caused by feeding high energy diets to ruminants which results in changes in the actual physical structure of the digestive tract. The animal goes off feed and sometimes may even die as a result of the condition. Parakeratosis has become a problem with the feeding of wheat in large amounts as a high energy feed. In attempting to prevent the condition, several approaches have been tried. A high fat diet was used to reduce the rate of digestion of the high wheat diet and to extend the time for digestion over a longer period. A second technique was to use baking soda to reduce the amount of acid in the rumen of the cow. By decreasing the acidity, a more healthy microbial population could exist and thus eliminate the parakeratosis condition.

In addition to the studies being carried on in cattle nutrition at the Caldwell station, another one is being conducted at the U.S. Sheep Experimental Station at Dubois, in cooperation with Dr. Fredrickson and Dr. Price, director of the station. This project concerns the raising of orphan lambs which are fed on artificial milk, weaned early at 25 to 30 pounds, and placed on a growing type of diet. The nutrient requirements of lambs from 60 pounds body weight on is now well established, but the aim of this project is to estimate the nutrient requirements of the animals from birth to 60 pounds body weight.

Two other studies are being carried on in different areas of Idaho range. At Glenn's Ferry on the Saylor Creek Experimental Range, research is being done on supplementing fattening cattle, which are on the range, with a supplement of phosphorus, protein and energy in the form of grain. Two protein sources, soybean meal and a non protein nitrogen source which can be converted into protein by the microorganisms in the cow's stomach, are being tested. It has been found that the rate of growth and the feedlot performance following grazing is improved by administering both phosphorus and a protein.

At the Points Spring Experimental Range near Malta, crested wheatgrass range has been reseeded under the direction of Dr. Sharp of the College of Forestry. Grazing animals, both growing steers and heifers, are being supplemented with protein, phosphorus and certain trace materials while on this range.
Dr. Erik Stauber

The Veterinary Science Department at the U of I is studying reproductive diseases of cattle which cause natal calf losses in Idaho. One phase of the department's study is being carried out by Dr. Erik Stauber who is investigating virus diseases of calves, particularly scours in newborn animals. Since scours may be caused by nutritional disorders or by bacterial infection as well as by a virus, the study includes a general survey of herds where scours does exist to determine the incidence in Idaho of viral caused calf scours. After the location and the number of outbreaks of scours in which a virus is isolated as the causative agent has been established, it may be possible to produce a vaccine which would prevent the disease.

In order to isolate the scours causative agent, Stauber uses tissue cultures from the kidney cells of young calves onto which materials from the field are applied. If destructive effects caused by the supernatant are observed on the cell sheets, he will attempt to isolate and identify by means of a specifically labeled antiserum or antibodies, the agent causing the destruction. The isolated agents will then be injected into newborn calves at the Caldwell Research Station to see if the disease can be reproduced.

The results of the research may also enable Stauber to develop a method of diagnostic virology whereby viral diseases in cattle can be diagnosed.
Anaplasmosis is a blood disease of cattle in which the infected animal’s red blood cells are destroyed. It is a particular problem to registered breeders since the presence of the disease in a herd may prevent transport of animals across state lines. In northern Idaho, the disease may be contracted by animals in the mountains during the summer, on the Salmon and Snake Rivers in the winter, or simply by the introduction of infected cows into a herd.

A graduate student in the Veterinary Science Department, Jerry Long, is attempting to determine the incidence and distribution of anaplasmosis in northern Idaho and to pinpoint the area where cattle pick up the disease. Long is working with cattlemen north of the Clearwater River testing approximately 3000 head in the spring. Blood samples taken in these herds are either analyzed by a complement fixation test or by a card test. Determining the effectiveness of the card test is one sideline of Long’s research. This method of blood analysis involves the use of a card onto which an antigen for the anaplasmosis organism has been affixed. If successful, the test would allow for diagnosis of anaplasmosis in ten minutes on the ranch.

Evaluation of the treat and test program in which animals are bled, and positive reactors are treated with chlorotetracycline for 45 days is another aspect of Long’s project. The antibiotic is being provided free of charge to cooperators in the study and can be mixed with the cattle’s feed. After the treatment period, the animal’s response to feeding of chlorotetracycline will be noted, and tests for the presence of the anaplasmosis organism will be performed.
Section 2

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SORORITIES
Putting together another good year for the Alpha Chi Omega House starting with the spring of 1971 the Alpha Chi's were awarded the Espirit d'Corps, the sisterhood award given by the National Alpha Chi Omega. Tapped for Spurs were Ann Casey and Mary Wickstrom. TKE Daughters of Diana tapped Ann Casey, Pam Racine, and Cindy Norbom. Ann Casey also was a finalist for Farmhouse Crescent Princess.

During 1971-2 year Alpha Lambda Delta selected Robbie Barr and Kathy Brainard as new members of the honorary. In other honoraries Phi Beta Lambda selected Toni Stone and Pam Racine.

In student services and activities Kathy Brainard served as an ASUI Senator; Mary Wickstrom was the ASUI Director of Student Services; and Gretchen Dietrich served on the College Bowl Committee.

Tapped for Daughters of Diana were Sheryl Wookey and Linda Lavigne; for Little Sigmas was Debbi Stephenson; for Little Sisters of the Nile were Stephanie Trail and Maria DePell; for Stardusters was Joann Fealko; Mary Wickstrom for AKL Little Sister; and Marcia Hoopes was tapped for Little Crescents.

In Drama, Debbi Stephenson acted in Hamlet, Long Christmas Dinner, and Lovers. Judy Nelson was also in Long Christmas Dinner.

As a final big event of the year, in the diplomatic vein, a tea was held on April 12 for Mrs. Mashologu, the wife of the Ambassador from Lesotho.
Highlighting the year for the women of Alpha Gamma Delta was their philosophy of helping the handicapped. They conducted numerous projects to that end. Among the larger activities of this sort the Alpha Gamma Delta house combined several projects toward the single end of contributing money to the International headquarters of Alpha Gamma Delta that concerns itself with the helping of the handicapped. At Christmas the Alpha Gams baked cookies for the State Hospital North, and in February they made valentines for the Latah County Nursing Home.

Academically the Alpha Gams were active in many scholastic honoraries throughout the year. Tapped for Mortar Board were Mary Galano and Peggy Bridge. Mary Sochinsky was in Theta Sigma Phi and Sigma Delta Chi. Cynthia Day served as secretary for Phi Beta Lambda. Nancy Chase, Karen Fiory, and Brenda Robinson were tapped into Alpha Lambda Delta and Mu Epsilon Delta. Karen served as treasurer for Alpha Lambda Delta, and Mary Sochinsky served as secretary for that organization. Sue Bulloch, Judy Blades, Barb Daniel, Connie Hawkes, and Karen Ford were in Alpha Phi Omega. Tapped for Phi Upsilon Omicron was Ra Nae Salyards.

In service organizations were Karen Fiory and Kathy Sims who served in Spurs.

To round out the year, the Alpha Gams put on an All-Campus Concert with the New Hope Singers.
For the women of Alpha Phi it was another outstanding and productive year. Holding to the ideas of helping others, the Alpha Phi's sponsored a benefit Halloween Party and turned the proceeds gained from it to the Moscow Opportunity School. Also in the area of service the Alpha Phi women sponsored the Heart Fund Drive.

High scholastic achievements were attained by Carolyn Smith who was tapped into Mortar Board. Alpha Lambda Delta tapped Karen Edgar and Diana Drew. Alpha Phi Omega tapped Karen Edgar and Sue Tacket. The Pan Hellenic Vice President of Scholarship was Bridget Riceci.

Tapped for Daughters of Diana were Vonnie Ross, Nancy Romberg, and Taki Woodworth. The Little Sigmas were Kris Frandsen, Jan Frandsen, Donna Bankhead, Billie Stevens, Bridget Riceci, and Mary McLaughlin. The new Little Sisters of Minerva were Gail Stevens and Sandy Keithly. Donna Juran was tapped for AKL Little Sister while Sue Tacket was a new Kappa Sig Little Sister, and Sue Ellis was tapped for Delta Sigma Little Sister.

Tapped into Spurs were Martha Little and Christy Culp. Bridget Riceci and Patricia Chadez were in Valkeries.

Rounding out the year, the women of Alpha Phi swung to a brilliant triumph in the SAE Olympics with a first place.
The women of Delta Delta Delta saw an outstanding year in practically all facets of university life. Academically, Liz Ware and Holly Aldridge were named as Outstanding Seniors; with Liz also being named as Outstanding Greek Woman and chosen as one of the three field secretaries for the national fraternity of Delta Delta Delta. Jan Peterson and Liz Ware were tapped for Mortar Board. Suzanne Hedrick and Carol Chapman were tapped for Alpha Lambda Delta. Louie Clem was tapped for Phi Kappa Phi. The top scholastic honorary, Phi Beta Kappa, chose Joey Hillman as a new member.

In service organizations, Spurs tapped Mary Edmark and Suzanne Hedrick, while Phyllis Lord served as Secretary of the organization, and Diana Holst served as Treasurer. Phyllis also served as an ASUI Senator. Suzee Bobbitt served as chairman of Campus Chest Week, while Kathy Last was awarded the title of Miss Campus Chest.

Tapped for Daughters of Minerva were Nancy Helbling and Mary Edmark. Daughters of Diana tapped Jill Linahan, Nancy Goodloe, Linda Griffith, Nancy Wilkinson, and Kathy Miller. Linda Jones was tapped for Little Sigmas, and Delta Sigma Phi tapped Cindy Styer and Mary Peterson.
Delta Gamma celebrated its centennial anniversary with an active year. Activities included a week-end ski retreat, making puppets for 200 handicapped children, and co-sponsoring "Las Vegas Night" with Gault Hall. Konnie Bowlby was 1970-1 house president and Elaine Ambrose was 1971-2 president.

Delta Gamma had seven campus organization presidents, including Cindy Jones, Panhellenic; Lola Wagner, Junior Panhellenic; Linda Shreve, Valkyries; Cathy Brown, ROTC Colonel; Janna McGee, president of Little Sisters of Minerva; Debbie Watkins, president of Daughters of Diana; and Debbie Bonin, president of the business honorary.

Tapped for Matrix Table were Kathy Aiken, Elaine Ambrose, Becky Carter, Wendi Brown, Kitty Denman, Holly Donaldson, and Kleone Grotzinger.

Pom Pon Girls were Kitty Denman, Kleone Grotzinger, and Ellen Piercy.

Mortar Board tapped Cindy Jones, Mary Johansen, and Leslie Baldwin.

Elaine Ambrose was tapped for Sigma Delta Chi and served on Communications Board.

Paula White was chosen Phi Kappa Tau Laurel Queen, and Becky Schield was named Outstanding Greek Woman.

Elaine Ambrose was named to "Who's Who Among American College Leaders."
1971-2 saw the Gamma Phi House with Sandy Jensen, Debbie Davis, and Pam Brennan being tapped for Alpha Lambda Delta. Nancy Smith was tapped for Sigma Delta Chi and Theta Sigma Phi. Pat Merrill was elected Greek Pledge of the Year.

Tapped for Little Sigmas were Sue Smith, Charlene Adams, Van Mackey, Cathy Feeney, and Shari Telford. Daughters of Diana saw new members in Marguerite Quesncll, Lois Shelton, and Lynne Smith. The new members of Little Sisters of Minerva were Pami Alsaker, Debbie Eiguren, Mary Eiden, Carol Williamson, and Pat Merrill. Delta Sig Little Sisters were Sue Macguire and Kathy Huffman. Debbie Henderson was tapped for Phi Tau Little Sisters and Kerry Ritchie, Val Marche, and Patsy Castino were tapped for Theta Chi Little Sisters. Mary Eiden and Kim Ioset were tapped for Valkyries.

In the Phi Delt Turtle Derby the Gamma Phis won the "most money award" with a grand total of 213 dollars.
Kappa Alpha Theta women began their year with Cindy Houck finaling for Homecoming Queen and Debbie Transtrum was chosen as TKE Sweetheart. Later on during the year Carroll Badham finaled for Phi Tau Laurel Queen and Sue Cone finaled for Pi Kappa Alpha Dream Girl. Jo Myers was chosen as Theta Chi Dream Girl, and to crown it all off, Joanie Harrison presided as Miss University of Idaho.

In the various service and scholastic honoraries, Katherine Steele, Sue Vassar, and Diane Plastino were tapped as new members of Spurs; and tapped into Alpha Lambda Delta were Katherine Steele, June Schou, Diane Plastino, and Sharon Garmon. Vivian Giese was tapped into Mortar Board. Linda Fry led the house for the Blood Drive.

In the Little Sister organizations were Brenda Williams, Cathy Murray, and Joan Clayton tapped as new Little Sisters of Minerva. The Little Sigmas were Katherine Steele, Barb Wood, and Corine Slaughter. The Little Sisters of the Nile were Joyce Brede and June Schou. Susie Denning and Janet Byrd were tapped into Little Crescents. Sharon Garmon was a Little Sister of the Laurel and Cindy Houck and Debbie Transtrum were Daughters of Diana.
Throughout the 1971-2 school year the women of the Kappa Kappa Gamma House continued in their tradition of academic excellence. Kappa women had the honor of having the first woman to be tapped into Alpha Zeta, an honorary in the College of Agriculture. This honor goes to Stephanie Fosberg. Stephanie was also accepted into Mu Epsilon Delta, the medical honorary. Tapped into Mortar Board was Nancy Hollifield, while Mary Ellen Johnson was one of ten University of Idaho students chosen by Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalism honorary organization, to attend their convention in Washington D.C. Alpha Lambda Delta tapped Ellen McLain, Sarah Swineheart, Nancy Vandenburg, and Linda Lincoln. The members of Matrix table were Marcia Lewis, Jean Fagan, and Janet Vogt.

In service to the ASUI were Marcia Lewis as ASUI Scholarship Chairman; Beth Ambrose and Jean Fagan who were members of the ASUI Program Board. Beth was also involved in the ASUI Subcommittee concerned with Drugs. In Spurs, Kappa members were Holly Franklin, Lynn Ramseyer, and Karolyn Lawrence.
Members of Pi Beta Phi brought forth another fruitful year in academics and service. In various campus Honoraries were Marilyn Campbell, Christi Griff, Susan Dammarell, Tina Kevan, Mary Jane Kalleus, Ann Cusack, Linda Young, Barb Klahr, Becky Williams, Peggy Carter, Judy Lindstrom, Judy Cooper, Chris Dammarell, Judi Hansen, Jan Hoffbuhr, Linda Copple, Kathy Svenson, Jeannie Wilson, and Shirlee Joslin.

Tapped for Spurs were Chris Dammarell, Cathy Desilet, and Christi Griff. Jean Nelson served as WRA President.

The Little Sister Organizations tapped Kay Christensen, Cathy Desilet, Deni Evans, Lillian Kuga, Barb Sehlmeyer, Gail Young, Judi Hansen, Cathy Curtis, and Chris Gagon.

Deni Evans was selected as the SAE Violet Queen and Judi Hansen was chosen Delta Sigma Phi Dream Girl. Dorann Pavlik served as a Pom Pon Girl.

Pi Beta Phi was also active in the arts with Judy Hinz as University of Idaho Art Chairman.
FRATERNITIES
The Betas continued their tradition of service to the ASUI while also finding time to participate largely in University athletics, both intercollegiate and intramural.

Doug Oppenheimer, after completing an ASUI Senatorial term, was appointed the first ASUI Administrative Assistant. Walt Coiner served on Frosh Board and Sandy McLeod was on Rec. Board. John Taylor was elected Vice President of the Student-Alumni Relations Board, while working for the International Students Committee. Charles Spencer was appointed to serve out a term on Communications Board, and Pharis Stanger presided over Election Board.

The Betas also came on strongly in IK's, Baseball, Football, and had an exchange student from Norway, Arnfin Rustin.
Delta Sigma Phi saw another good year with Bill Thurston serving as President; Greek Taylor as Vice-president; Ralph Cote as Secretary, and Frank Olander as Treasurer.

The Duke of IK’s was Rick Thurston and Chancellor of IK’s was Gordy Toevs. In Blue Key and Communications Board Phil Pecoraro was very active. Heading the Entertainment Committee was Dan Rich while Ron Cuff and Ed Litteneker served on the ASUI Senate.

In the Turkey Trot Bill Thurston, Rick Thurston, and Greek Taylor took first place for the Delta Sigs along with Ted Taylor.

Delta Sig members of IK’s tapped for the year were Carl Buell, Lon Rofrano, Dan Hutchinson, Randy Park, Mark Toone, Phil Hiebert, Ray Jones, and Vance Caswell.
Dave Winfrey
Bob Skinner
Ed Litteneker
Mark Toone
Rick Thurston
Tommy B. Wood
Pat Sullivan
Louis J. Rofrano
George B. Williams
Gordon Toevs
Bill Thurston
Thane Siddoway

Bill Thurston
The Men of Delta Tau Delta saw their first 41st and 42nd annual Russian Ball in 1971-2. Other house functions included the Delta Pledge Dance, Christmas Fireside, and the "Oddball".

Many Delts were active in varsity sports. Dave Watkins and Dave Kirk were Vandal Skiers, with Watkins being named to the All-American Team. Tom Leonard and Gary Emsick are on the Tennis Team. Fred Morescheck and Ron Moser saw action on the Vandal Football Team. Mike Stone and Mike Last were on the golf team. Jim Adams was on the swim team and water polo team. Sven Kilsgard was on the wrestling team.

The Vandal Rally Squad was led by Ronn Hoffman. Mike Van Liew and Charlie Jones were also on the squad.

Many Delts were active on campus committees and honoraries. Brian Landeene and Rob Wolf were in Blue Key with Brian as President. Keith Hanson was IFC President and named Greek Man of the Year. John Herman, Mike Stone, and Chuck Daw were tapped for IK's Delta Mu chapter was awarded the Hugh Shields Award for chapter excellence being one of the top ten chapters in the nation.
Farmhouse saw a year for leadership in the ASUI as Todd Eberhard served as a Senator until Clive Strong became Senator Pro-Tem for 1972.

Larry Sorenson served as a representative to Ag. Council; Tom Henderson served as IK pledge trainer; Dave Crea as Secretary of Alpha Phi Omega.

Blue Key tapped Todd Eberhard, Mike McCreery, and Ted Lund. Alpha Zeta saw Tom Christensen as Chancellor with Ed Beckford, Jim Wolff, Ged Hoskovec, Mike Spengler, and Bill Kearley as members.

Farmhouse's social activities included a Homecoming Banquet, a hayride, and a Pledge Dance.
Another great year for the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and various activities kept the manpower there busy. Rich Lewis served as house president during the first semester. Lewis was tapped for Phi Beta Kappa and Blue Key.


Working on the KUOI staff were Ron Carlson and Bruce Burda.

Hugh Cooke and Dave Bergh received national scholarship awards from the fraternity.

Rick Tolme was elected house president second semester.

Varsity athletes included Warren Burda in tennis and Rob Moore in track.

Hugh Cooke served on the Athletic Board Control and was appointed ASUI Recreation Director. Doug Hayman and Frank Cushing were officers in I.F.C.
For the men of Lambda Chi Alpha, 1971-2 has been a great year. One of our annual community service projects, the Housemother Sneak, provided funds for Lakeland Village Retarded Center near Spokane. Participation in the Moscow UNICEF Drive netted sizable contributions to that organization. Homecoming Float Competition gained a second place by the Lambda Chi—Alpha Gamma Delta entry.

The house has seen such functions as the Pledge Dance, Tom and Jerry Dance, and Crescent Girl Dance with Kerry Ellen Rosandick, Alpha Phi, as our reigning Crescent Girl this past year.

Greg Casey served on Freshman Advisory Council and was elected to the ASUI Senate.

Bob Brannan was active in Vandaleers.
The men of Phi Delta Theta, continuing to hold to their past values and community interest, raised $500.00 with their Fourteenth Annual Turtle Derby and donated it all to the Moscow Opportunity School to help further the lives of the children there. The same will be done with the proceeds from the Fifteenth Annual Derby.

Activities of the Phi Delta Theta House are the Pajama Pledge Dance, the Initiation Formal Dance, and the Annual Spring Cruise. All of these activities are pleasurable annual traditions of the Phi Delta Theta House.

In sports, the Phi Delta Theta House was active in Baseball, Vandal Football, Vandal Water Polo, and the Vandal Swim Team.
In keeping with the tradition of individual excellence, the men of Phi Gamma Delta produced a fine group of ambitious men striving for strong character and ideals. Tapped into MED Honorary were Steve Bruce, Mike Florence, Kim Culp, Ron Sestero, and Bob Nowierski. Steve, Mike, Kim, and Ron were also members of Phi Sigma and Blue Key. Also in Blue Key were Bob Nowierski, Doug Zamzow, and Dave Uberuaga.

Serving in the IK's were Mike Roach, who was also an ASUI Senator, Jody Katl, Bo Engstrom, John Zimmer, Barry Zamzow, and Bob and John Nowierski. Mike Kreig and Bob Nowierski were both ASUI Senators. Dave Maguire was ASUI Budget Director and Dirk Fredekind was active in Campus Crusade.
The men of Phi Kappa Tau saw many things happen in the 1971-2 school year, with several members being honored. Dennis Harwick received the Theopolis Award for the Outstanding Senior, served on the ASUI Senate, and received the Distinguished Senior Award. Steve Shake became vice-president of Blue Key, and a member of Silver Lance. Ike Hoashi and John Hohnhorst were Phi Tau Intercollegiate Knights.

In other areas, the Phi Taus sponsored a team in the City Recreation Basketball program for 4th, 5th, and 6th grades.

Social activities included three dances. Another great 49'er Fling was held. Diana Trimble of Kappa Kappa Gamma was crowned Laurel Sweetheart at the Laurel Coronation Ball. The third dance was the Initiation Dance held in the spring.
For the brothers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, 1971-72 was another fruitful and productive year.

Elected as ASUI President was Roy Eiguren. Tom Hill served as an ASUI Senator and Karl Koch was selected as Chairman of the ASUI Communications Board.

House President Rich Allen served as IFC Rush Chairman for 1971-72.

For the annual Violet Ball, a big event every year for the SAE's, Deni Evans was crowned as Violet Queen, thus forming a grand ending for the fifty-second year of the Idaho Alpha Chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon.
Besides being active in university and academic life and carrying to thoroughness the pursuits of broadening their horizons, the men of Sigma Gamma Chi also have carried their insight and perspective into existential realms:

Their activities throughout the school year included a fireside with a national officer of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, a pizza bust, a Winter Frolic Tubing Party, an Annual Spring Formal and Banquet, a Homecoming Dance, and lavish, miscellaneous water fights, tubings... etc.
Sigma Nu members Bob Wallace and Gomer Davis were named outstanding Seniors in 1971. Tapped for Silver Lance was Rick Hoyle. Rick was also a Blue Key member as were Mike McLaughlin, Scott Tunnell, Jim Scharnhorst, Nick Valachoes, Joe Kampa, and Ron Wendle. Kevin Cusick and Bob Castellan helped lead IK's this year and enjoyed seeing fellow Sigma Nu's Bill Criddlebaugh, Ron Abbott, Charlie Creason, Bruce Scharnhorst, Bill Suyder, and Steve Pruitt tapped into the organization.

Sigma Nu's were very active in Vandal athletics this year. Bruce Scharnhorst and Kirk Dennis played Frosh Football. Lindy Hinkleman participated in Varsity basketball. Joe Kampa, Jerry Jones, and Jim Kampa played baseball. Steve Youngblood helped support the teams by being on the Rally Squad.

In campus politics Rick Hoyle was elected to the Senate and other "Sookes" serving as associated Student Officers were Ron Harris, chairman, Alumni Board; Cary Walgamott, chairman, Homecoming Committee; Bob Castellan, chairman, Issues and Forums; and Kelly Davis headed the People to People Committee.
The Teke's started out the big social events of the year 1971-2 with the Sweetheart Ball which was held October 2nd. In November the chapter took a sneak to Penticton, Canada for one weekend. The Teke's closed the fall semester on December 4th with La Danced December 4th.

The spring semester opened with the Carnation Ball held on February 5th.

Other Teke events include many backyard bar-b-ques.

The school year was closed with the Spring Function, of course.

Tom Lehman, on the academic side of the Teke action, was bade join the Nu Epsilon Delta Med Student Honorary. Being tapped for IK's were Tom Huckabee, Brent Claiborn, Brad Claiborn, and Dennis Reinstein.
Active in ASUI during the year Theta Chi saw Frank Dingler as Chairman of the Rec. Board and Tom Gisler was ASUI Ticket Manager.

In the Palouse Parachute Club the men of Theta Chi were especially active with Rob Brook as secretary along with other members Tom Gisler, Dave Evans, Jim Thoupe, Randy Nichols, and Ken Matson. Rob Brook was also House President second semester.

First semester House President Greg Brown was also AIME Treasurer and Breck Rich served as Director of the Activities Board.

In service to the University Jeff Pappel, Bill Fay, and Steve Vetter were tapped into IK's. Jeff Chestnut served as Treasurer of Intramurals for the first semester and was elected Vice-president for the second semester.

Scholastically, Steve Koskella was tapped for Phi Eta Sigma and in April the House chose Gene Delay as Theta Chi Outstanding Senior.
DORMITORIES
The men of Upham Hall had another great year with Greg Sanford being selected Outstanding Man of the Hall. Pat Flynn was selected Outstanding Frosh, and also was deemed 1971 Campus Chest Ugly Man.

The highest GPA's went to Dennis Hedrick and Steve Schrag, with Randy Johnson being cited for the highest frosh GPA.

The Outstanding Intramural participant for the hall was Mike Mullican.

Mike D'Antorio was elected to a seat on the ASUI Senate.

The 1971 Homecoming Queen's Float was built by Campbell and Upham Halls together.
In another strong year for the men of Gault Hall Dan Poole was tapped for Phi Beta Kappa. Alpha Kappa Psi chose Bob Fischer, and Allen Gordon served as President of Alpha Chi Omega. John Reeder was chosen as Outstanding Geology Graduate. Silver Lance tapped Ron Ball. Tapped into Mosaic were Dan Poole, Nick Spencer, Peter Jensen, Steve Pappani, and Dave Machacek. Serving as Mosaic President was Dan Poole. Alpha Beta Rho tapped Dave Machacek, Greg Heitman, Dan Poole, Ron Ball, Dave Doss, Glenn Orthel, Dan Everett, and Nick Spencer. Robert Schmidt served as President of Alpha Beta Rho. Gault also had the additional honor of being chosen Outstanding Residence Hall of 1971 by Mosaic.

Serving in the ASUI and the University Greg Heitman was active on Communications Board and Traffic Court while Bill Steigner served as Editor of the Gem of the Mountains and Larry Doss as KUOI Manager. Doug Jones served as Graphic Arts Manager and Dave Anns served as Director of Photography. Gault has a long-standing tradition of being active in the University and ASUI.
Besides holding their annual steak fry in the spring (and everybody knows what those steak fries are all about), McConnell Hall and Houston Hall won first place for joint construction of the Homecoming float; had a great bunch of freshman scholars who got the #1 grade point; had Dana Rogers represent them as Ugly Man during Campus Chest Week, and were very active in intramural sports.

Bart Woodward served as first semester president, and Steve Silver served as second semester president.
WALLACE COMPLEX

CAMPBELL
HOUSTON
McCoy
Lindley
Campbell women enjoyed a very productive year in both organizational activity and, especially in intramural sports. Their women participated in organizations ranging from Alpha Zeta to the Daughters of Diana, all well respected organizations.

In Intramural sports, which seemed to be their greatest forte their record was as follows:

First place in Intramural Football.
First in volleyball.
Second in the SAE Olympics.
Third in bowling.

And, finally, coping the WRA trophy for the greatest number of total points.
The women of Houston Hall enjoyed another good year with Pat York being tapped into Lambda Delta Sigma along with Kathleen Watson and Susan Comstock. Matrix Table gained Becky Williamson and Pat York. Alpha Lambda Delta tapped Kathleen Watson and Nancy Dick. Carol Kreid was tapped into Sigma Alpha Iota Music Honorary and Linda Davidson and Patty Scott were elected into the Orchesis Dance Honorary. Spurs tapped Lynn Hawley and Nancy Dick was the WCC Representative while Barb Sutton was the WRA Representative for the hall.

Barb was also tapped for AKL Little Sister and Becky Williamson was the Gault Hall Sno Ball Queen. Maria Freeman was tapped as a Little Sister of the Nile and Karen Potter was the Delta Sig Dream Girl Candidate.

During 1970-71 Houston enjoyed having Eileen Potacek as an Exchange Student from Munich, Germany.
Growing in academic stature, Lindley Hall proved its scholastic abilities in Terra Yana who was tapped into MED and the Phi Sigma Biological Science Honorary while Richard Sorenson was tapped into the Sigma Pi Sigma Physics Honorary, and Mark Kimball and Martin Gilge were elected into the Sigma Tau Engineering Honorary. Lindley also placed second in the University of Idaho College Bowl.

In sports, Lindley was overall champ in 70-71 Volleyball, and overall champ in 71-72 Bowling.
McCOY

Mary Baker

Arlene Fattu

Pat Barnes

Barbara Fattu

Joanne Brueggman

Kathy Hampson

Peggy Cunningham

Carolee Kuka

Debbie Dinius

Lucinda Lomas

Gwen McGarvey

Karen McGillis

Juant Reid

Peggy Reid

Sue Sellers

Maridel Severson

Sharon Skroh

Christine Smith

Loran Sutton

Eileen Weaver

McCoy was directed through '71-'72 by Liane Ponich, Chris Smith, and Maridel Severson.

Karen McGillis was tapped for Spurs. Patricia Barnes and Eileen Weaver were tapped for Daughters of Diana. Sue Sellers was selected for membership in Alpha Lambda Delta.

McCoy collaborated with Borah Hall to sponsor the first annual "Wine Cellar" dance.

The membership of McCoy was smaller this year thus giving them greater opportunity to get to know one another better.
Forney Hall women participated in many events and activities throughout the year. Commanding their activities was their action in the military. In the Corvettes, Juli Cattaneo was Commanding Officer in '72. Molly McHugh was executive officer, and Judy Wimer was social chairman.

In Angel Flight were Linda Brammer and Connie Kopczynski.

The Navy Color Girl role was filled by Laurie Collins.

Kathy Church was Homecoming Queen.

In Alpha Lambda Delta, more members were active in Forney than any other living group.

Forney also had the highest scholastic record for any of the women's halls.

Many members also participated in Orchesis.
French House women participated in many various and sundry activities throughout the school year. Nancy Westermeyer was a finalist for Phi Kappa Tau Laurel Queen, and also a finalist for the D.G.W.S. National Swimming and Diving Championship.

Other finalists were: Gail Busch—SAE Violet Ball; Patsy McIntyre—Navy Ball; and Vicki Mallea—Gault Snow Ball Queen.

Patsy McIntyre and Debra Human were in Corvettes.

Deane Scott in ROTC.

Phil Sprute in Outstanding Phyettes.

Gerry Reed, Lela Wassmuth, and Reva Goodell were in the Alpha Lambda Delta Honor Sorority.

Elizabeth Lowery participated in Orchesis.

Gail McDonald in Spurs, and Mosaic. And Jan Wolf entered the National Exchange Student Program to Alabama. French House also had honorable mention for Campus Chest.
Hays Hall spent a busy year in participating in a great many campus and hall activities. Their year began in style with Jan Evans being selected for ATO Esquire Girl. A very enviable position for a pretty woman. Their fall grubby dance highlighted the season with the theme: "Doin' that Scrapyard Thing".

Rosemary Reager was on the Pom Pon squad, and Linda Thatcher marched with the Vandalettes.

Alpha Lambda Delta tapped Karen Herman, Kathy Deinhardt, Sandra Turner, and Viki Carter.

Susan Baumgartner and Joann Ditz were tapped for Mortar Board.
Willis Sweet Hall showed both academic and athletic prowess during the school year with a first place in the University of Idaho College Bowl competition. College Bowl demands persons with minds containing a broad spectrum of knowledge and the ability to specialize and utilize that knowledge swiftly and efficiently.

In Intramural Athletic Competition Willis Sweet gained a first place rating through the skill of Jeff Thomas, Steve Thomas, Daryl Hart, and Howie Crosby.

Serving in RHA were Jim Pert as Treasurer and John Burlison as Representative.
ON CAMPUS
ON CAMPUS

Terry Christian
Becky Cornwall
Barbara Deobald
Jonathan Edwards
La Jaun Fannon

Joe Chester
Paul Christianson
Karen Course
Terry Dobler
Monte Farrell

Nathan Chipman
Larry Combs
Linda Cruickshank
Rick Dodds
Kris Frederickson

Patrick M. Chipungu

Fred Davis
John Domby
Donald Eisenbarth
Tom Free

Lee Van DeBogart
Roy R. Doner
Casey Elderidge
Colleen Frith

Larry Dennis
Michael Easterbrook
Rickie Emerson
Peter Fritz

193
Michael Gambles
Joanne Gouger
Martin Fujiki
Steve Craig Hall
Sonja Hebden
Marie Herman
Charles Hawkins
Sandra Grover
Richard Grant
Susan Hamilton
Charles Hankins
Christy Gomes
Sandra Grover
James Glendinning
Charles Hankins
Sylvano Guerrero
Mark Hanson
James Goodman
Tom Haraden
Steven Guyauskis
Mike Henmer
Steve Gossett
Carol Hasen
Fred Guzick
Roger G. Hillman
Pedro Hernandez
Carla M. Hoeger
OFF CAMPUS
OFF CAMPUS

Kathryn Anderson
Dave Annis
Virginia Bailey

Artaf P. Ahmad
Tom Andrews
Carol Anselmo
Joann Baker

Barbara Adams
Gale Akers
Ricky Anglesey
Bashir Aqil
Gerald Barber

Altaf P. Ahmad

Mary Adams
Balqis Aqil
Richard Benson
Morris M. Bentley

Debbie Aekaret

Ronald C. Adams

U. A. Khan Babar
Theodore Baehr
Section 3

2nd Semester

Activities 232-269

In Memoriam 282-283
when all have thrown their heads
into the neon sea
then jesus' hands will have turned black
shaking his fist at the lunatic moon
i read sad, glossy papers
and my hands turn black too

probably because i
grip the pages too tight

i turn, and beyond the window
the bloody-eyed downtown stationwagonman
returns his way home
  thinking of smashing children,
  kid cakes on the hot asphalt
in the season of why and no
wondering in the hot dark

for the freshness
in wild,

in idaho —
back in my kid days
in grade school idaho
teacher loving fruitcake
asked us what we wanted to be
...o god i cried and thought,
don't know what i want to be -
some kid in front says, and engineer,
and i could feel my kid-innocence slipping
out the window
into the hot schoolyard afternoon.
so, for the safe of face i said,
engineer too, teacher, because, i thought
if i have to be something,
then driving trains wouldn't be so bad.
    i lied....
somebody called this experience...

...pull over to the glitter
and greet your eyes
with a bardahl sign,
and drink the fruit
of jesus' blood
    in modern convenience
from the cooler on the wall,
beside the Discover what? sign
    all to the rhythm tinkle
of the sanitary, locked-for-your-
    protection, restroom keys.

where is the mountain idaho?
...so crap, i hang back in my chair,
chuck a pen across the scattered desk,
and think of the laughs i had
crawling through that sewer pipe
in kid days idaho

and then, inevitably of course, i think
of the laughs i'm not having
crawling around in moscow redbrick idaho,
tralaladdy, how this booksweat sticks to my back,
and this certainly isn't driving trains -

hoom! i rumble, and grope for a cigarette -

wondering in the hot dark
for the freshness

in wild

in idaho
in the season of why and no
you were nothing
and so was i

two pale shades
agonized out of pubescence
and innocence
with nothing to do
but fan ourselves with our faces
the many that we have,

like leaves in a fat, black book.
to the thrum of the walking dead,
the bald eagle is growing feathers
to cover his broken myths

meanwhile the Always-On-Saturday-Mostly-Everyday Vein and Tablespoon Society
pays homage to the silver needle

building their own myth
in the hot months
the sun rests on these houses
like burning feathers
but we carry ourselves like troubadors
and deferred gratification
we old children,
waveless brain cases
licking and loving ourselves
like cats in sugared baskets,
the wind howls and twitches an old melodrama
for us crablegged fools and cripples
who squeak like stale sex and old bedsprings
in the shallow night
the farmers have been forced, by national directive, to grow their crops in cemeteries...

they complain that grandma’s stone is not a good fertilizer

and neither are “our boys” who come home again on trains or planes in olive drab boxes.
cigarette finished,
i lean back
and try a long stare for something green

but something man-shaped
and hard-red
gets in the way

in the season of why and no
where is the...?

god this gets heavy --
all this pseudo-poetic mish-mash
and rap rap

i really gotta get outa here
you see

because i can't breathe

what is the...?
...and this certainly isn't driving trains.
ACTIVITIES
N.I.C.
Wrestling
M.S.U. 86
Idaho 84
Ecology
Rock Concert
Recycling Center

You know all those bottles and cans, paper, and organic debris that get thrown away? Well, the craziest thing has been discovered. All that stuff doesn't just disappear into that white truck that comes around every day. No. It gets piled in great heaps at a designated spot on our beautiful Palouse countryside. And then it gets covered with dirt and doesn't do anything but sit there. And all the while more cans and bottles are spit out from all those factories so we can throw more away. But what happens when we run out of our limited resources to fill our unlimited wants and needs? Nothing happens, except that we won't have any more. RECYCLE!
Boise State 81
Idaho 87

Mike Krieg for Senate
Idaho 61
I.S.U. 87
Ag. Science Law Building Construction
N.A.U. 71
Idaho 69
Idaho 105
So. Miss. 90
Floods

So what do you say when you find yourself inundated with more snow than has been around for a few years? Nothing. You just do the old thing of ‘grin ... and well, you know the rest. And maybe you think it a mite strange when the wind gets one of those proverbial wild hairs and starts whipping about at such unconventional velocities of eighty and ninety miles per, but you just tighten your coat and lean a little further into it. After all, we humans are quite adaptable, aren’t we?

And then the strange wind slows down to a more respectable timbre, and “of course” you say, and smile. But then the wind drags in all this warm air, and all the snow melts, and you find yourself in a canoe ... in the middle of your living room!

Well, PFI Fallout maybe? Or howbout, “if you don’t like the weather, wait five ...”
Idaho 56
Weber 82
Spokane Symphony Orchestra and Vandaleers
Borah Symposium

Some people got together and discussed their problems and managed, as usual, to be a lot of anti-though not a whole lot pro-

And had themselves a Symposium and they all went away

And the whirring sound in the background was ole Plato spinning in his grave.
"But you will say: 'War may come.' So it may. But if it comes, let it come as an outlaw in violation of peace treaties and in violation of international law, and not under the sanction and by the authority and with the blessings of the advocates of peace." — William Edgar Borah, U.S. Senator from Idaho.
Idaho 69
Gonzaga 85
Hamlet
New to the University of Idaho this year was the advent of Black Cultural Week. During that week blacks of the U. of I. aired their feelings concerning differences between themselves and the white majority on campus.

The Stylistics, a black musical group preformed, and other activities concerning black culture took place, including a black fashion show and a black poetry session.

Hopefully Jim Crow is well on the way out, and, hopefully, Crow Jim is too.
Ambassador from Lesotho

Mothusi T. Mashologu, Ambassador to the United States from the South African nation of Lesotho, paid an official visit to the University of Idaho in April. Ambassador Mashologu is also his nation’s High Commissioner to Canada and a former Ambassador to the United Nations.

During his stay the Ambassador presided over a seminar dealing with his nation’s relations with South Africa and the continent of Africa in general. A dinner was given in his honor at the IUB, and he was taken on a tour of the Rush Farms.
Whitman Soccer
Parents' Weekend
Coffeehouse
Gonzaga Water Polo
Anti-war Protest

Well, as usual, another protest, and some people got arrested, and a lot of people carried signs and shouted slogans, and got all hot, and ... Sounds pretty mundane, so you toss the paper down and rub your work-weary neck. But something's not quite run-of-the-mill about this protest, so you grab the paper again, and sure enough, instead of happening in some big U. in Cal., it happened right here in lil' ole Moscow. Guess it's time to hoist the old 9 to 5 body out of the easy chair and take a look around ...
Blue Mountain Rock Festival II

Yeah, a whole lotta people got together and had themselves a good time with all sorts of musak all the way from rock down to down home pickin' and fiddlin', and it rained ... but that didn't bum anybody out, they just went inside ... and the sun came out ... but nobody digs bad omens any more, and besides, the vibes were just too good, so everybody went outside again ... and it rained again, but with all that wine and whatnotstuff you're just too warm inside, and so whatthell, it can rain and shine and do whatever it wants to do because that's fine .... and all the people can get together, and if they're willing, they can be warm wherever .... and that's fine.
Commencement '72

commence-ment /-ment/n 1: the act or time of a beginning 2: the graduation exercises of a school or college
Commence into What?
Like grinning
and saying nothing
with a long grassblade
in your mouth,
or puddle dumb
and in love
dirty bottomed
shrugging it all

just being,

with no faces

but your own
knit together

out of kid dreams

and sad neon.
IN MEMORIAM