



# The Idaho Argonaut

## Idaho Ponders Future As It Stands At Crossroads 1960 Union Building Change Shown In '59 Drawings Plans Nearly Complete For New SUB Addition

Idaho's new Student Union Building, from top to bottom, will be a functional, modern structure.

Although 15,000 square feet of space has been cut from the original plans, the building will include 50,000 more square feet than present to meet the needs of an ever-growing enrollment.

"We've cut some places and added others," Karl Bittenbender, ASUI vice-president, said this week.

Bittenbender, who is an ex-officio member of the Student Union Board, explained plans and progress to date on building expansion.

"One of the main reasons the

problem of expansion came up," he said, "is because of the lack of ballroom space."

"The rise in student population shows why we need this added ballroom area. We now feel we have a plan adequate to eliminate the over-crowded situation facing us."

**Increase**

In present plans, the new ballroom will take up 14,000 square feet of space, an increase of 2,500 square feet compared with old architect's drawings.

This is also an increase of 3,000 square feet of space in comparison to the SUB's three present

ballrooms combined. The figure is approximately the same in comparison to Memorial Gymnasium.

The ballroom will be equipped with two mechanically operated folding doors to separate it into three different rooms for special events. There will be no windows.

A bandstand will be located in the ballroom and a projection booth will be installed above that.

Gale Mix, ASUI general manager, said that the new area will seat from 1,500 to 2,000 people and will accommodate 1,000 to 1,200 couples at dances.

**Other Improvements**

Other improvements on the second floor will include a foyer leading into the ballroom, a lounge where the North Ballroom is now located, and two banquet rooms in place of the Central Ballroom. The South Ballroom will be divided into two conference rooms.

The present bookstore, moved to the basement, will be replaced by a larger Dipper for dancing. New kitchen storage and an enlarged Bucket will cover the rest of the area now occupied by the present building.

In the new addition to the first floor will be a family dining room, larger offices for the SUB, ASUI and alumni secretary, an organization work room, coat room, lobby, lounge, information desk, and browsing room.

**No Ice Risk**

Struck from the original plans for the first floor are an open-air court, circular staircase, and an ice skating rink. The rink has been replaced by a 104-car parking lot.

In original planning, the building would have extended to the corner of 6th and Deakin. However, with elimination of the rink, the structure will reach to the edge of the present parking area.

When completed, the SUB game room will have 12 bowling alleys, an increase of four. Also located in the basement will be a student bookstore twice the size of the present one when storage is considered, an arts and crafts room, a four-chair barber shop, and the Argonaut.

**Heat**

A mechanical plant, for diffusion of heat and air conditioning, will be located in the basement along with refrigeration units for the kitchens.

The third floor will remain as present, with no changes planned.

Several of the features of the new building, according to Bittenbender, are the arts and crafts room and the new cafeteria.

He said that arts and crafts areas in college unions are the latest features of student buildings. Tools, equipment, and supplies for most handicraft hobbies, such as leather and wood work, are offered for student use in these areas.

Bittenbender pointed out that the cafeteria will be expanded to serve 1,000 instead of 500, as is the present case. The snack bar will have a revamped horseshoe-shaped counter to handle more customers.

"Plans are not complete as yet," Bittenbender said, "but they will be in the near future. Students should have a better home away from home by 1962."



**CROSSROADS, 1960** — Idaho is at another turning point. One way leads to a prosperous educational offering for future students; the other could send the University on its way to being a second rate institution. Progress is the only way to maintain a first rate school, where tomorrow's citizens can be trained to meet America's demands.

### Need For Student Union Is Not Idaho Fairy Tale

By JIM FLANIGAN  
Argonaut Associate Editor

Once upon a time the University of Idaho's enrollment was 3,000 students.

The students needed a place to talk, study, hold conferences. And so, a new Student Union building was constructed. At the time, the structure looked like it would serve the campus for many years to come.

But that was a short 10 years ago in 1949.

Today there are 3,901 students, nearly 4,000, and that figure is swelling each year. By 1970, there will be an estimated enrollment of 6,495.

This has created a problem that can only be eliminated by SUB expansion.

Gale Mix, general manager of the Associated Students of the University of Idaho, has watched Idaho grow during the last 20 years and knows the problems that come with that growth.

"We had to turn away about 1,000 people the other day when the Holly Week style show was held here," he said.

"Several other events, including the Dad's Day barbershop quartet contest and the Idaho Cattle-men's breakfast, indicate that there isn't enough room to handle the crowds in the building.

"Meetings held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights cause an overflow in the conference rooms. Practically all of our activities have about 50 per cent of

the room needed to work adequately."

"Our game room needs about a third more space than it now has and the cafeteria has about 50 per cent of the needed facilities."

"This building was built for less than 3,000 students."

ASUI President Laird Noh also has his views on why a new building is needed:

Noh believes there are three methods of meeting increased pressures. They are:

1. A smaller proportion of the student body will be able to utilize the present amount of space.
2. A larger number of students will be able to utilize the present amount of space, but for a shorter length of time per student.
3. The present space will have to be enlarged.

"The first two proposals obviously place limitations and restrictions on the students," Noh said. "Only the third alternative offers a satisfactory solution to the problem."

"There is another reason why the Student Union should be modernized and expanded," according to Noh.

"The Union is a public relations center and show place of the University. It is the criteria by which many visitors judge the caliber and competitiveness of Idaho in comparison to other schools.

"If their impression is one of congestion, disorder, and antiquity, it is doubtful if they will spread much good will for the University of Idaho."

THE  
**GOLDEN FLEECE**  
by Jason

The University of Idaho is like the little boy who wandered into the candy store.

His tummy told him to buy the 10-cent candy bar, but he knew he could only afford the penny licorice.

The University can't expect to feed tomorrow's leaders with penny licorice. But to nourish them adequately it must have the money to do it.

Idaho probably always will have a money problem.

The state is not among the richest in the nation and for that reason, the University can never expect to have as full a savings bank as many of its brothers.

But the University has proved that when given the backing from the people of the state, it can turn out graduates the equal or better of any in the U.S.

The University is again facing a Crossroads . . . Crossroads, 1960, which it will not be able to meet unless the situation is looked at realistically.

Idaho needs a new SUB. It needs a new science building. It needs hundreds of other things.

Getting them will unquestionably be a slow and perhaps painful process. But the University budget requests are not the requests of a gourmet. They are the requests of a school that is fighting to stay alive.

We ask you, the citizens of Idaho, to read carefully the material in this issue and think . . . think how much a University can do for your state, if you support it.—The Editor.

### 'Report In Depth'

The Argonaut sent its reporters across campus to gather the material for the second annual "Crossroads" edition. We think they discovered some enlightening developments.

We hope that you, the students, will keep your copy of this issue and show it to your parents when you travel home for the holidays.

You may know many of our problems, but they may not. With your united help, the University of Idaho can be a truly "quality institution."

### Building Program Key Rests On Bonded Indebtedness Issue

By JACK CARTER  
Argonaut Staff Writer

The fate of an expanded University building program may well be decided at the polls next November.

A proposed amendment to Idaho's Constitution designed to increase the state's bonded indebtedness limit almost ten-fold, was adopted by both houses of the Legislature in their last session and now goes on the 1960 general election ballot for voter ratification.

Strongly backed by Gov. Robert E. Smylie, the amendment would raise the limitation, now restricted to a scant 2,000,000 to . . . three per cent of the assessed valuation of all the property in the state . . .

It is estimated that the sharp increase in available funds would top \$18,000,000.

Bonded indebtedness means simply a legal limitation on the amount of money the Legislature can borrow to finance public works programs.

**Change of Power**

If the amendment is accepted by a majority of the voters, the

power to appropriate to the new limit will, of course, rest in the hands of the Legislature.

Gov. Smylie, in a letter to L. B. Martin, president of the Idaho Farm Bureau, said that some people in the state apparently believe the amendment would raise the state tax on property. This is a misconception, he said.

"The most significant part of the proposal has escaped public attention," he told Martin. "This is the part of the amendment which would change the character of these bonds, which are (now) secured by a levy on property, to bonds which are secured by pledging the General Fund revenue power of the state.

"In other words," the Governor said, "property as such, would be relieved of carrying the weight of these bonds and interest payments, and the income taxpayer (such as cigarette and liquor taxes) would begin for the first time in the state's history to participate in the cost of these public improvements."

In urging the amendments' adoption, Smylie pointed to Idaho's

### Idaho's SUB Has Grown Irregularly, Like Topsy

The development of the University Student Union Building can best be likened to Harriet Beecher Stowe's immortal character, Topsy. It just grew:

Back in 1924, Idaho got its first SUB, the Blue Bucket.

It then served three functions . . . cafeteria, dancing hall and beer parlor, and was located on the site of today's University Student Bookstore.

Permeal French, former Dean of Women, purchased the building site and leased the building to a private concern.

Most of the bottom floor of the Blue Bucket was taken up by a cafeteria and fountain, which had beer as one of its most popular selling points. Upstairs was a dance floor.

**Changes Hands**

The building came under official control in 1936, when the University bought it and expanded its area up to a point near the present building's fountain.

The first book store was established then and the Argonaut, Gem and graduate's manager's offices set up.

But the students kept coming in increasing numbers and in 1950, plans for the current structure, designed to handle 3,000 students were made.

KUOI set up headquarters on the third floor, the Borah Theater was added, new conference rooms and dancing areas were added and the administrative offices took up new locations.

The last expansion, the Fish Bowl of the cafeteria, was completed in 1956.

**They Run It**

The SUB show is run largely by ASUI General Manager Gale Mix, the Student Union Board, and Program Director Charmaine Tourville, who began work this fall.

Their major problem certainly is lack of space. Student population at Idaho has swelled to nearly 4,000 compared to the 1,200 who were enrolled here in the days of the Blue Bucket. And enrollment is supposed to reach nearly 6,500 in 10 years.

The story of the SUB has been a story of growth at Idaho.

It looks like the pattern will be followed pretty closely in the years to come.

After almost four years of planning, paring and discussion, the \$1.8 million Student Union Building addition is near reality.

If revised architects' plans get the green light at a President's Committee meeting Jan. 6, final drawings should not be far behind.

The \$1.8 million addition will be paid for by the students, through a debt to be retired within 25 years at a rate of about four per cent per year, with a 1.4 contingency.

To help meet the cost of the Federal Housing Administration loan, student fees will be increased from the current \$20 per year to a maximum of \$55. Of this \$45 will go to the building fund and \$10 to operations.

The increase in fees probably will go to the building fund and for actual construction of the building have been let by then.

**Committee Planned**

The plans now being considered are the result of meetings of a special President's Committee, composed of President D. R. Theophilus, C. O. Decker, Kenneth Dick and students Karl Bittenbender, Richard Cravens and Liz Misner.

In October, plans were referred to the Student Union Board, to obtain recommendations on where

space could be trimmed to meet the \$1.8 million limit set by the Board of Regents.

Oct. 26, the SU Board met with the architects, Dropping, Kelly & Finch and Wayland & Cline, all of Boise; and recommended scaling of space of the originally allotted 65,000 square feet to 50,000 square feet.

The architects sent back revised plans last month and they have undergone study by the President's Committee since then.

If the plans receive approval Jan. 6 and conformation of the FHA loan is received, bids are expected to be let in September.

Final approval must come from three sources, the President's Committee, the President himself and the Board of Regents of the University.

**Take Two Years**

Construction of the addition tentatively will take 1 1/2-2 years. The building probably will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1962, if work begins next fall.

A breakdown of the budget for the project, which had been presented to the FHA Loan authorities at Seattle, includes:

- New construction, \$900,000 (for construction of 50,000 square-foot of space at \$18 per square foot); remodeling of present SUB, \$178,000; furnishings and equipment \$200,000.
- Architects' fees, \$40,000; Utility steam tunnel between SUB and heating plant, \$120,000; parking facilities, \$25,000; retirement of bonds on present building, \$290,000; interest accruing during construction, \$30,000.
- Cost of FHA inspector, \$10,000; fiscal agent to obtain loan, \$4,000; Administration costs, \$3,000.

Between now and Jan. 6, Bittenbender, Delta Sig, will be contacting Program Council members and other interested students to sound out public opinion. Inquiries can be directed to him.

### University's Heating Plant Nears Capacity

That nice warm cozy feeling you get when you snuggle up to your radiator in your dormitory or class room during the cold winter months doesn't just happen.

An around the clock operation goes on every day of the year to supply the University with heat for its buildings.

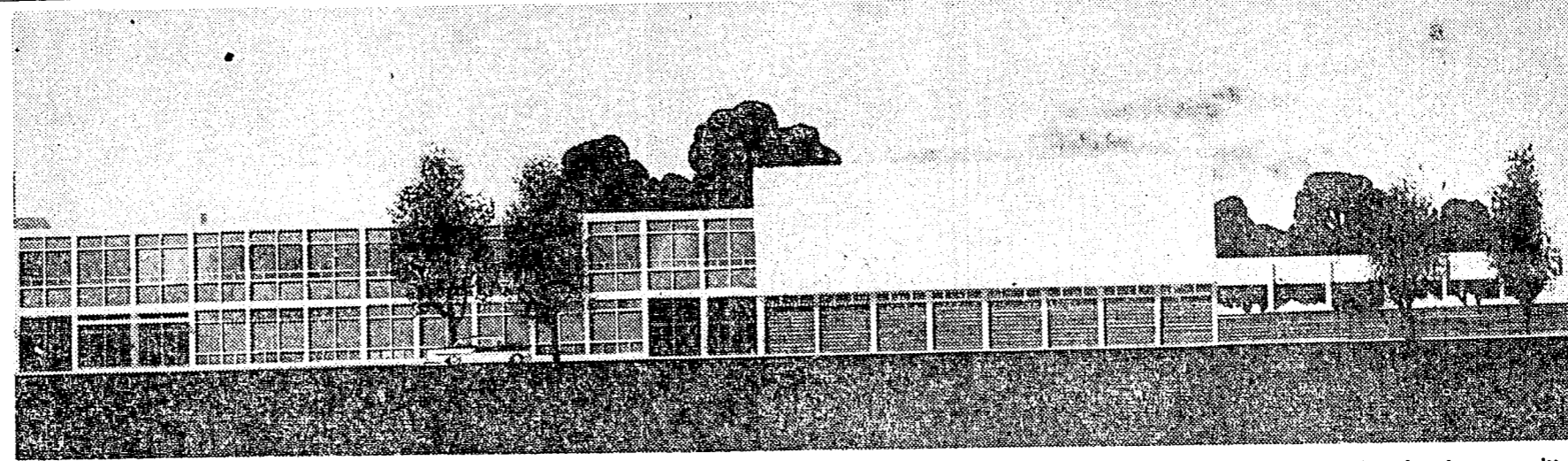
According to University Engineer George Gagon, the present capacity of the heating plant is sufficient to heat one or more additional buildings. After that, both the boiler feed treatment plant and the boilers will be over their dependable capacity. This capacity is figured on the amount of heat available if one of the main boilers should go out of commission due to mechanical failure.

The feed water is as important as the boiler itself and must be nearly as pure as distilled water to keep the boiler interior clear of scale and operating properly.

"Our existing equipment will hit maximum capacity this winter if the weather turns cold," Gagon stated.

Last year the University asked for approximately \$750,000 to expand and repair the present facilities. The request was not granted but a similar sum will again be requested this year.

This sum would boost the plant into a position to meet the expected building growth of the University for the next 10 to 15 years, Gagon explained.



ON THE HORIZON — This is the proposed addition to the Student Union Building in length in order to fit present requirements proposed by planning committees. Since that time, the structure has been condensed.



# Science Building Program Faces Serious Crisis

## Building Need Termed Great

By NEIL LEITNER and GARY RANDALL  
Argonaut Staff Writers

"Unless the University of Idaho gets a new science building in less than five years, our whole scientific education program may crumble."

This was the matter-of-fact opinion of one of the prominent members of the science faculty on the condition of scientific education at Idaho.

What is the big problem? It's not staff — Idaho's science faculty rates high in quality. It's not necessarily materials, Idaho needs more, of course, but almost any school does.

Purely and simply — it's space, or lack of it.

The University of Idaho science building is now 35 years old — too old to handle the modern equipment and the increased enrollment that accompanies the first of the "war babies."

To accommodate more than 2,500 enrollment in science courses at the University, students are forced to work in crammed laboratories where they have to stand three hours because of lack of chairs. They have to work in dimly lighted rooms often times inadequate for use in mixing dangerous chemicals.

**Need New Building**  
The answer to these problems lies in the proposed physical science building, for which funds will be requested at the next meeting of the State Legislature.

The plan is for Physical Sciences, headed by Dr. M. M. Renfrew, to occupy the new building, tentatively to be erected between the library and the agricultural science building. The Biological Sciences, headed by Dr. William Baker, would then expand to take over the present science building.

"We are now cramped in our fresh labs, but we still can squeeze them in," Dr. Renfrew said.

**Another Five Years**  
Renfrew, logically appraising Idaho's need for an enlarged and better-equipped science building, pointed out that the present building might until 1964-65 have enough locker space under crowded conditions to accommodate students.

Past that date, with fresh enrollment in science courses soaring, the point of capacity would not only be reached, and stretched, but would reach a stone wall, beyond which absolutely no further crowding would be possible.

"Our most pressing needs are the kind that do not demonstrate well," Dr. Renfrew remarked. "Externally the building itself is in good condition."

Designed and built in 1924, the original building was antedated at the time of construction. A physics section, not considered in the

original plans, was added as an afterthought while the building was under construction.

"The building did not fit the need then," Dr. Renfrew pointed out, "and is now hopelessly out of step with the times."

Especially critical at this point is lack of space and equipment for upper division courses and for graduate programs.

In the spring semester, for example, the department must schedule two senior chemistry courses simultaneously in the same laboratory where other students are carrying on research, resulting in abnormal distractions for all three groups.

**New Program**  
"Our newly launched Ph. D. program in chemistry will suffer increasingly as our new students undertake their thesis studies," Dr. Renfrew pointed out in a report on building conditions.

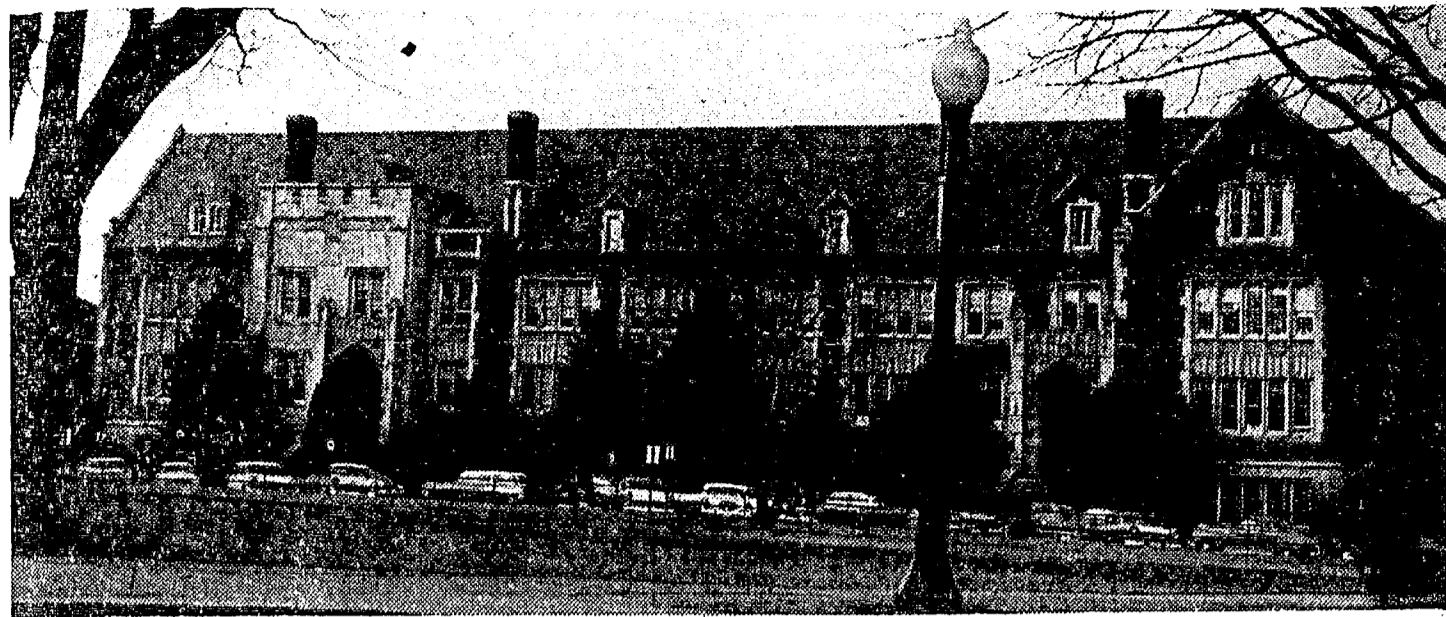
"At present our space critically limits the types of research which can be undertaken, and we are badly cramped even in the limited types of work now attempted. Research in physics at the MS. level is similarly handicapped, and we simply do not have facilities to consider a Ph.D. program in physics, which desirably should be added to the University curricula," he said.

**Four Objectives**  
Dr. Renfrew pointed up four basic objectives, a new physical science building would have to meet. First on the list was the necessity of maintaining a training program for professional chemists and physicists in the current period of urgent national need for such scientists in increasing numbers.

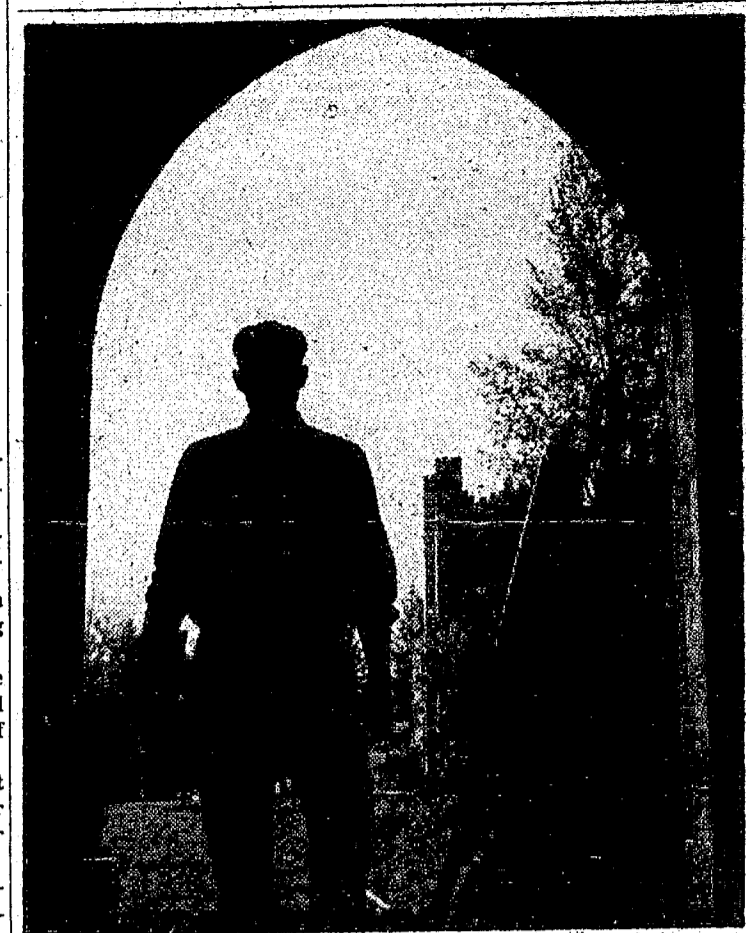
Besides the purely professional need, an adequate program is necessary to supply the essential basic physical science courses for other professional fields, including pre-medical programs, agricultural science, forestry, mining and engineering.

The teaching of physical science as a part of the general culture, according to Dr. Renfrew, should be considered as vitally important in an era of expanding technology complexity.

Finally, the need of increasing fundamental knowledge through research in areas important to the future of our nation completed the



OVER CROWDED — The Gothic looking Science Building pictured here is now over-crowded and beyond its capacity. Unless a new building is constructed for physical sciences in the next five years, Idaho will fall far behind other institutions throughout the country.



THE FUTURE — A University of Idaho student, silhouetted in the archway of the Science Building, ponders the future of physical sciences on campus after leaving a lab class. He knows the lack of classroom space and facilities.

## Mines Building: An Idaho Success Story

By DON ERICKSON  
Argonaut Managing Editor  
An old idea put to use for the first time at the University has resulted in a success story for the College of Mines by solving its problem of housing in a unique way.

The present Mines Building was among the earliest to be built on the Idaho campus and away back then was probably just the ticket. But the laboratories and special equipment needed to teach modern mining have far outdistanced the old structure.

It took only one thorough investigation of the premises to prove to visiting leaders of the industry that the College of Mines needed a new home.

In the spring of 1956, Dean J. D. Forrester (1954-56) brought a group of Idaho mining industrialists to the campus and convinced them first hand of the need for more room.

**Double Purpose**  
Soon a non-profit organization named the "Idaho School of Mines Building Fund Trustees" was started for the purpose of (1) to raise contributions from the Idaho mining industry and (2) to work for an appropriation from the state legislature.

They used the old idea of a matching fund in proposing to the state that the industry collectively would put up half the funds if the legislature would appropriate the other half.

This 50-50 proposition agreed with legislators and the bill went through both houses on the first try with only one vote against it, Earl F. Cook, present dean, recalled.

The organization backed up its word and by June 1959 had reached its goal of \$250,000, half the price of the new \$500,000 building to be built next spring.

**Both Old Buildings**  
Included in the College of Mines is the Geology Building, which was built about 60 years ago and remodeled about 30 years ago, Dean Cook related. The Mines Building itself was erected about 50 years ago and was remodeled within the past 10 years.

The main fault, however, is that times have changed since these buildings were first occupied. The Geology Building was built mainly

as a lab but has been made over to include some offices and classrooms — classrooms that are long and narrow and not suited for lectures.

The Mines Building was not designed to accommodate the kind of equipment now in use. There are not adequate outlets for distilled water, gas and electricity, for example. Even with remodeling, there are five rooms without windows or any kind of ventilation, Cook said.

The ventilation and acoustic properties are "completely lousy," he added. There is no system of ventilation except to open doors and windows; and heating is uneven because of exposed pipes throughout.

Construction of the new building is scheduled to begin as soon in the spring as possible, with completion set for the spring of 1961. It will be built on 7th street facing the south side of the Engineering Building.

**More Usable Space**  
The floor space in the new structure will be about the same as the old building, Cook said, but the difference is in usable floor space. Rooms are being planned for multiple use with adequate outlets for new equipment that may be installed.

"We never know when we may have to chance the function of a room in the future," the dean remarked.

There will be only one room for strictly lecture use. Four others will be for multiple use combining laboratory and lecture functions.

### Ad. Repairs Discontinued

The work on the Administration building will be discontinued due to the wet winter weather, until next summer, George Gagon, University engineer, reported.

The silicone waterproofing operation is being done by the Sahara Waterproofing Co. of Seattle. They are repairing the mortar between the bricks, replacing defective bricks, cleaning and waterproofing the entire structure.

The project meant the removal of the ivy vines from the face of the building.

different buildings, is one possibility for reassignment to the old Mines Building.

The matching fund idea of financing buildings is unique at the University as it is a tax supported institution. The idea is more commonly used at privately-endowed schools.

### Forestry Equipment Outdated; Facilities Reach Full Capacity

By HERB HOLLINGER  
Argonaut Asst. News Editor  
"Idaho's College of Forestry has reached the maximum capacity for its facilities and a lot of the equipment now in use is out of date," reports Dean of the College Ernest Wohletz.

In keeping with a booming college enrollment trend, a large influx of new students is expected within the next three years at the University.

"The College of Forestry will be hard pressed to provide adequate training with its out of date facilities," Wohletz said. "The fact now appears that the federal aid we have been receiving for the operation of the Clarke-McNary nursery will be radically reduced or limited," commented Wohletz.

**Half As Much**  
An example of this is that this year's appropriation is only half of what has been available each year over the last 20 years. In this case in order to keep the present program on the same level as in the past the State must help.

More development and extensive research on the 7,000 acres of experimental forest land located 25 miles from the campus is an integral part of the program. The forestry summer camp is in bad need of adequate classroom buildings.

**Lack Faculty**  
Manpower shortage has become acute in the College of Forestry. Four to five people of sub-professional quality as lab technicians are needed, but funds are not available.

"Too much of the faculty's time is taken up by menial tasks that could be performed by practical-

YES IT WAS ONLY ABOUT A YEAR AGO THAT A BIG FELLOW IN A RED COAT FINISHED HIS MEAL AND SAID, "MERRY CHRISTMAS, AND THAT WAS THE BEST I'VE EATEN SINCE I LEFT MRS. SANTA."

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# Idaho Needs Funds To Help Ag Research

Pressured by the food commodity needs of an expanding West, farm production methods in Idaho are undergoing a technological revolution, which is putting new demands on the leadership of the College of Agriculture.

While business and industry are booming in the Pacific states, Idaho's agriculture program—namely the college, its six branch research stations and its corps of extension agents—stands at the crossroads. In order to serve as a testing agency for the influx of new methods and equipment used on modern farms, the University must be financially able to build new research and training facilities and equip its graduates as qualified farm technologists.

The most immediate need for funds to improve Moscow's Agricultural physical plant centers around a proposed new Dairy Science Research Center to replace the 30-year-old wooden structures, located on the Western outskirts of the campus.

## New Barns

The new dairy barns would be erected in the area near the old "J" tank, north of the Pullman Road.

Razing of the present barns would open up new campus building sites and would halt the threat to sanitation, now evidenced at nearby dormitories, in the form of flies and offensive odors.

A recent report from the Agricultural school said the cost of

## Here's More About— Forestry

By anyone, leaving more time for research and association with students by the faculty," Dean Wohletz added.

Limited appropriations also curtail the much needed help of an executive secretary and the part time help of a statistician or biometrician. The reading room where material not suitable for the University library, such as blueprints, is in bad need of expansion and development.

Another extension specialist in forestry and one in wildlife is hoped for, Wohletz said.

Anyone who has seen the University campus is impressed by the number and beauty of the trees, particularly the Arboretum.

This is a symbol of the large part forestry plays in Idaho's future, but unless it has help to modernize its facilities, the College of Forestry will not keep its first rate standing as a U.S. forestry school.

maintaining and improving the present dairy buildings is prohibitive, when measured against their assessed valuation.

Also high on the college's list of requests is an appropriation to construct a new wing on the Ag. Science building, designed to house the Agronomy, Veterinary Science and Entomology departments.

At present the members of these three departments are scattered around the campus. They are housed in either temporary wooden buildings, except for the Agronomists, who teach and study in an antiquated masonry structure.

Besides consolidating the Ag. school, the new wing would provide much needed office, laboratory and classroom space.

## Need Lab Space

According to Ag. Dean James E. Kraus, the University's interest in food and meat technology research, increased by the national concern over contaminated food stuffs, requires the expansion of lab space.

The Dean's report also noted that the proposed construction of the Physical Sciences building immediately South of the Ag. Science building, will force the removal of the old greenhouses in that area.

To serve the Ag. College's pressing need for new greenhouses, the report urged early approval for construction of a modern set of glass enclosures.

Turning to the expansion of Ag. Experiment Station facilities, Idaho's potato industry has asked for a new research building with lab space to conduct studies relating to storage, new potato varieties and numerous cultural products.

Generally, according to Dean Kraus, the six experiment stations need more building space and equipment, if Idaho is to maintain its leadership in agricultural research.

The Agriculture Extension program—the third arm of the college—which is composed of specialists, county extension agents and home demonstration teams that work hand-in-hand with the state's farmers, must expand in numbers and training, in order to meet the technological challenge of change.

The Dean Larson fan club had made its debut.

# Delta Lambda Chi Awakens Rudely

A chemical engineering senior living at the LDS house has found the answer to the Losers Club.

Awakened by a late telephone call last week he sleepily heard the feminine voice on the other end say, "This is the Delta Lambda Chi fraternity and we would like to have you for our special dinner guest tomorrow night."

The senior went back to bed cussing and the next morning went to Hays Hall as usual where he is a hasher. In through the door walked five women, each with a big red heart on their sweaters and the Greek letters DLC on them.

The Dean Larson fan club had made its debut.

# Wrong-Way Riegels Typical Example Of Zany Rose Bowl

By DWIGHT CHAPIN Argonaut Sports Writer

"Roy, come back here. Roy, listen to me, Roy, Roy, ROY," \$0—Roy Riegels was running . . . like Satan himself was on his trail.

He ran himself into everlasting fame that day, because he ran 60 yards . . . the wrong way.

There is a great, oval arena in a place called Pasadena, Calif. People all over the world know it because on one day of the year, Jan. 1, it comes alive.

On Jan. 1, it houses one of football's greatest spectacles, and certainly one of its wackiest . . . the Rose Bowl game.

The comedy of errors started in the first Rose Bowl game, in 1902, when Michigan, the pride of the

Midwest, battled Stanford, the pride of the Pacific Coast.

Stanford Outclassed

But the game was anything but a match of equals. Fielding (Hurry Up) Yost of Michigan had molded one of the greatest teams of all time, and Stanford just couldn't keep up.

By the time the game was over, Michigan had obliterated Stanford 49-0. At the request of a Stanford team which had been ripped, torn and all but thrown out for dead, the game was stopped 10 minutes early, because of darkness.

Interestingly, 11 players took the field for Michigan and the same 11 left it.

Michigan brought only three substitutes. And they wanted so much to impress the folks back home that after the game, they

turned a horse on each other and rolled in the mud so they wouldn't have clean uniforms when they got back to Ann Arbor.

That game in 1902 was largely a comedy because it was a mismatch. And so was this year's game, when the corn-fed Iowa Hawkeyes slipped a mickey to the California Golden Bears.

But the all-time Rose Bowl comedy drama didn't involve a one-sided score.

It involved two evenly-matched teams, California and Georgia Tech. The year was 1929.

"Roy, come back here. Roy, listen to me, Roy, Roy, ROY," \$0—

Roy Riegels, California's captain and center of the rugged Bear line, clasped his hands on a loose fumble and began to run.

He broke into the clear and one thought possessed him. He was about to accomplish a lineman's dream. He was going to score a touchdown.

Benny Lom, his teammate, was yelling furiously at him. But he thought Benny was only shouting encouragement.

At the California 3-yard line, Lom, a halfback, caught him and spun him around. But by this time six or eight Georgia Tech players belted him down, on the Cal one.

Once in a while, Riegels, now a successful businessman, hears the cheers of the crowd on that January day in 1929 . . . the day he ran 60 yards the wrong way, with the crowd's cheers . . . and Lom's yells drumming in his ears.

# Merry Christmas From The Faculty

## FINAL EXAMINATION SCHEDULE

### First Semester 1959-60

(Two and one-half hour examinations—three examination periods each day)

Regular class rooms will be used for the examinations unless instructors make special arrangements through the Registrar's Office. Examinations in courses comprised of lecture and laboratory periods may in most instances be scheduled according to the sequence of either. Announcement of time and room should be made by the instructor for all examinations. Rooms should be reserved in the Registrar's Office for "arranged" examinations in order to avoid conflicts. Instructors will announce to their classes rooms to be used for all sectioned classes having common final examinations.

#### EXAMINATION DAY AND HOUR FOR CLASSES MEETING:

Examination Time	Friday Jan. 22	Saturday Jan. 23	Monday Jan. 25	Tuesday Jan. 26	Wednesday Jan. 27	Thursday Jan. 28	Friday Jan. 29
8:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.	4th Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	8th Period MWF Bus. 31 Hum. 1 Psych. 55 Psych. 56	5th Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	1st Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	1st Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	3rd Period TTh T Th	2nd Period MTWThF MWF MW MF
12:00 noon to 2:30 p.m.	1st Period TTh T Th	3rd Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	Math. 1 Math. 2 Math. 11 Math. 51 Math. 52 Math. 101	E. S. 101 Chem. 1	6th Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	2nd Period TTh T Th	5th Period TTh T Th
3:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.	6th Period TTh T Th	4th Period TTh T Th	7th Period MTWThF MWF MW MF	Fr. 1 Ger. 1 Span. 1	E. S. 103 Pol. Sci. 1	For Conflicts In Examinations	7th Period TTh T Th

Classes meeting such as MTW take exams with the MWF sequence.

Classes meeting such as 2nd Period TTh and 6th Period W, take exams with the 2nd Period sequence.

Students having three examinations scheduled for one day contact their academic deans to arrange to have one scheduled as a conflict.

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Only the 1960 L&M ■ Frees up flavor other filters squeeze in! ■ Checks tars without choking taste! ■ Gives you the full, exciting flavor of the world's finest, naturally mild tobaccos!



More taste by far...yet low in tar...And they said "It couldn't be done!"



