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Spring 2007



Wolves in Idaho: *Should they stay?* Plus: *Homemade biofuel, Moscow graded and more*



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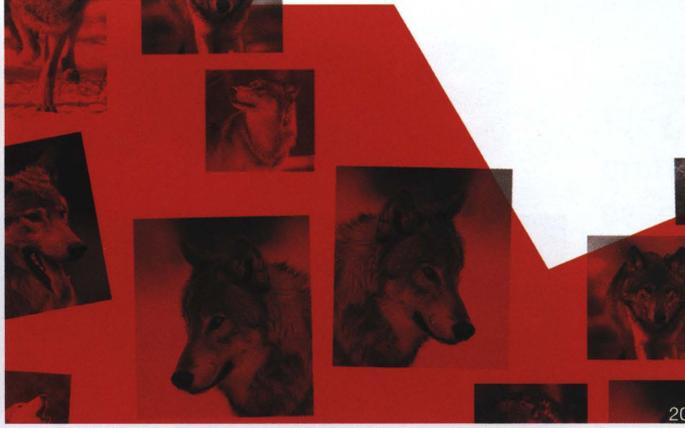
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BLOT contents



18: What shall we do with the bedroom?

By Ryli Hennessey, Melissa Davlin and Mackenzie Stone

What happened to your bedroom when you moved out? Everyone has a story. Is it an office? A storage room? Do you have to share a bed with the dog when you come home? Or is it exactly the same because your parents are just too scared to go in there? Read what happened to these UI students.

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20: Wolves in Idaho – A Debatable Presence

By Kimberly Hirai

The debate over the presence of wolves in Idaho heats up once again as the federal government considers delisting the gray wolf, leaving the states to manage the population. Learn how the wolves got here, what those for and against having the wolves around have to say and what might be next for the wolves in Idaho.

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By Sean R. Williams

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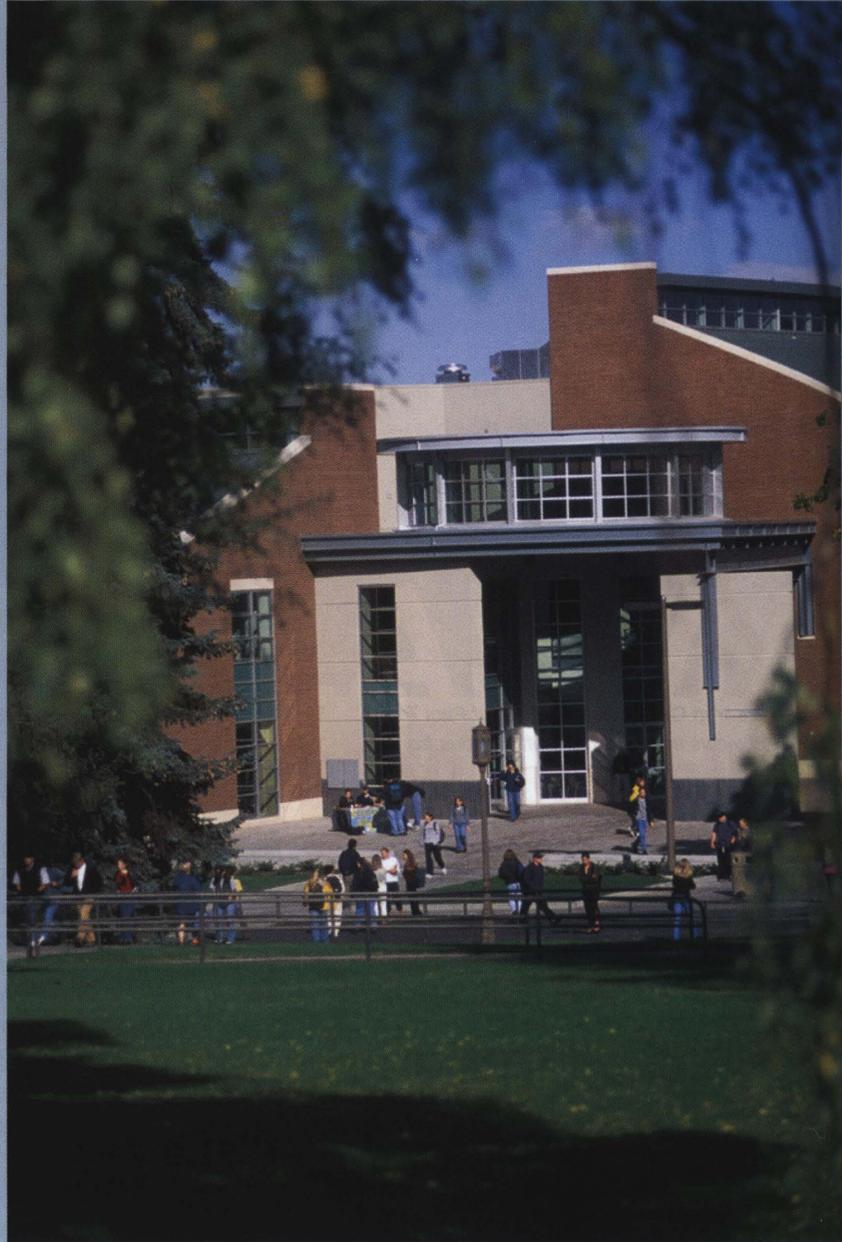
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KUOI 89.3 FM

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BLOT staff

Editor in Chief: Carissa Wright
Associate Editor: Miranda Carman
Art Director: Charlie Olsen

Writers:

Miranda Carman
Melissa Davlin
Sean Garmire
Ryli Hennessey
Kimberly Hirai
Michael Howell
Kentaro Murai
Tara Roberts
Sara Shepherd
Mackenzie Stone
Robert J. Taylor
Ann Tripepi
Sean R. Williams

Photographers:

Melissa Davlin
Kentaro Murai
Charlie Olsen
Roger Rowles
Lisa Wareham

Cartoons:

Paul Tong

Copy Editor:

Tara Roberts

Designers:

Charlie Olsen
Blake Johnson

Adviser:

Shawn O'Neal

Contact:

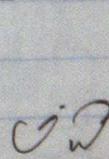
301 Student Union
Moscow, ID 83844-4271
Phone. 208.885.6372

Dearest readers,

It's that time of year again - Blot returns for another issue, and we're packing even better (hotter?) heat than last time. Be sure to check out Kimberly Hirai's piece on wolves in Idaho (page 20) and the Blot staff's notes on our college town.

With just over a month until summer, fall seems eons away. But keep your eyes peeled for next year's Blot - it should be a good one.

Until next time -


CARISSA
WRIGHT



BLOT comments

It's been a busy year around Moscow, or maybe that's just me. Ms. Carman has said it well enough below: This year has tended to piss students off. But never one to take it lying down, the student population has actually stood up and done something about it. Pretty sweet, when you think about it. But outside of UI and the town of Moscow, the year has been a little insane. Obama and Hillary have already started running for president, even though the race is more than 18 months away. Pissing off a good segment of the population, Idaho Gov. "Butch" Otter has said he wants to be the first person in the state to kill a wolf. (Check out page 20 for Ms. Hirai's excellent look at the long-running wolf debate, by the way.) The Idaho Legislature has said no to day care regulations and yes to English as an official language. And Britney! Where do we even start with Britney? Here's an idea: How about we ignore her? Maybe then she'll just go away.

— CARISSA WRIGHT

This year has seemed to give people a lot to get riled up about. From the new ad campaign, to Dennis Erickson, to the new e-mail system, there was lots going on. Even though it may have left students feeling like their needs weren't taken into consideration, I would say the big events turned out at least slightly positive. It's nice to see students mobilizing and taking up a cause, such as saving the starburst or fighting for certain features (POP) to be transferred to their new e-mail. If students would mobilize for a more widespread cause (anything, pick one), we'd be in business.

— MIRANDA CARMAN



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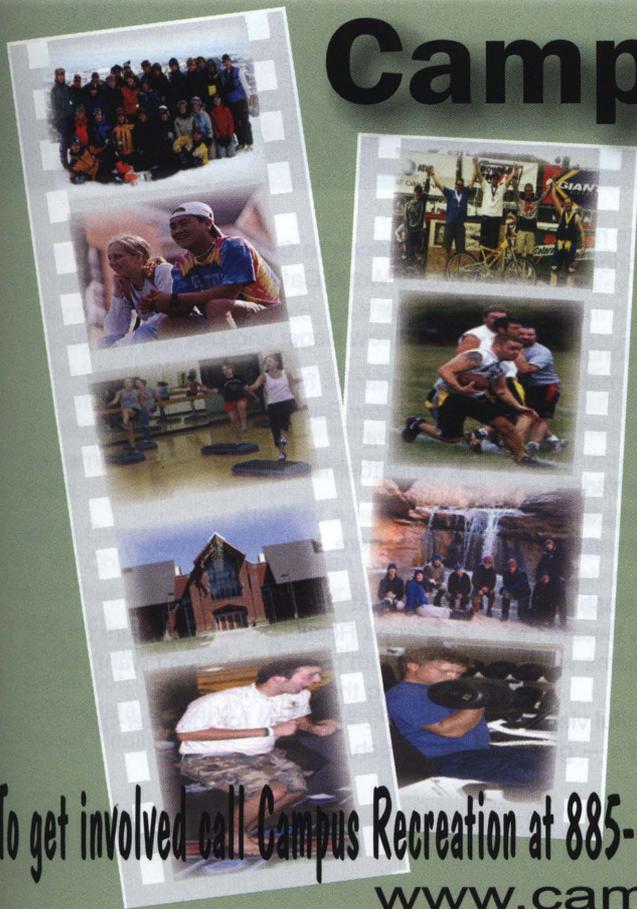
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Sport Clubs

Climbing Center



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Notes on a College Town

Moscow is pretty much what a college town should be. It's small, but still contains the necessary shops and services for a college student ... if only the campus wasn't built on Mt. Everest and there was a decent mall in a 30-mile radius. — ALLYSON HOEPFNER

Moscow isn't just a great college town, it's a great town in general. When you need entertainment, it's just downtown, and when you need a little peace, it's in the quiet neighborhoods and open parks. Plus, you can get practically anywhere on foot or bike. — TARA ROBERTS

When I transferred to the University of Idaho from a community college, I knew I wanted to transfer to a college town and that is what I get in Moscow. The town's personality is that which we the students make it. No matter what time of the day is, you can most likely get something delivered to eat. No matter what day it is, there's sure to be a drink special at some bar in town. Students are here because they want to be here. They don't live at home and attend class in their free time; they don't have to get their parents' permission to go out on Saturday night. UI students are free to experience college life as it should be experienced, however they feel is the best way to do that. — ROBERT J. TAYLOR

It seems odd there is a University of nearly 13,000 students in the small, agrarian town of Moscow, Idaho. Like most college towns, you can find plenty of places to buy beer, but if you're hungry for Thai, you'll have to drive to Pullman. — SEAN GARMIRE

To me, Moscow is the perfect college town. It's not too big, but still has everything (almost) that I could need. Also, I feel comfortable and accepted both on campus and in the community. — MIRANDA CARMAN

A haiku:
Welcoming, laid-back.
Wear sweats to the bar tonight?
Why not? It's Moscow. — CARISSA WRIGHT

Best Places for a Free Date

1. UI Arboretum
2. Concerts every weekend all over town
3. Prichard Art Gallery

Restaurants Moscow Needs

1. Sushi/Japanese
2. 24-hour diner
3. Mediterranean

Best Drink Special

1. Blue Monday, Mondays at the Garden
2. Plant Night, Thursdays at the Plant
3. Iced Tea Special, Fridays at Mingles

Best Lunch Places

1. San Miguel's Tacos — Authentic as far as we know.
2. Loco Grinz — Nice variety.
3. The Co-op — All the cool people eat there.

Best Bar

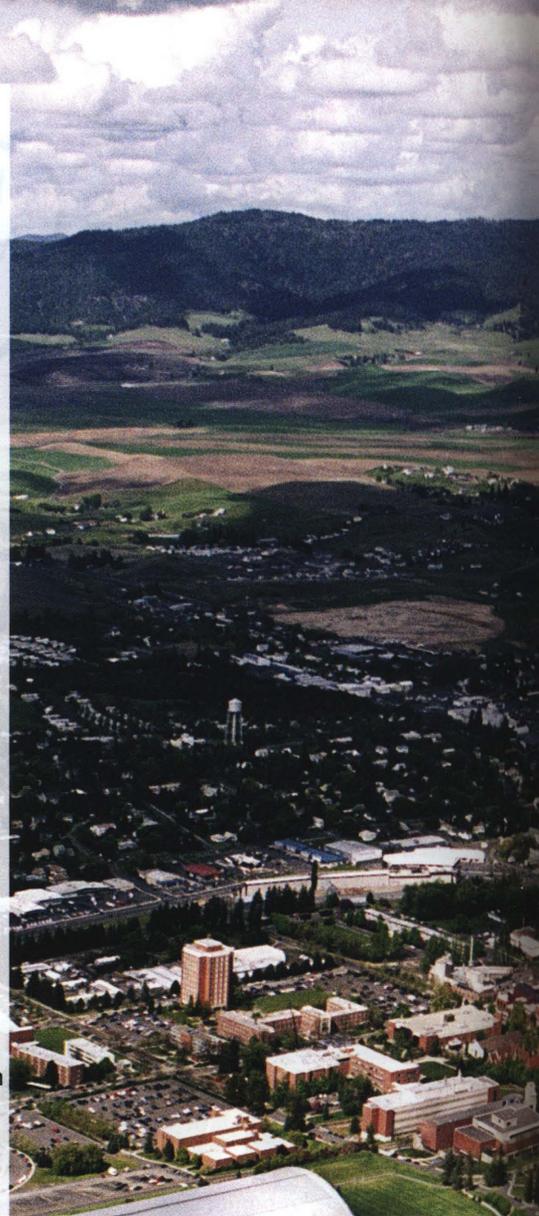
1. The Dugout — Comfy couches, delicious beer and control of the remote. Perfect.
2. John's Alley — Cheap beer, good bands, but the smoke factor drops it from the top spot.
3. The gondola at Silver Mountain — 20 minutes each direction to consume various substances.

Best Produce

1. Otto's Produce — Otto is the man. He's always friendly, and the prices and selection are great.
2. The Co-op — If you are rich.
3. Farmers' Market — It's seasonal, but if you're around for the summer, make sure to check it out.

Best in the Outdoors

1. Bill Chipman Trail to Troy — Varied terrain and beautiful views along the way. Nice when the wind is with you on the way back.
2. Granite Point — Pack your trash out; too many assholes litter there. Best in the middle of the night: The fall seems way longer.
3. Moscow Mountain — Beautiful views, wildlife, miles of trails to explore — great in any season.



Best Places to Get Caffeinated

1. One World Cafe
2. Bucer's
3. Moscow Bagel and Deli

Top 3 Places for a Quick Bite

1. Moscow Bagel and Deli
2. Pita Pit
3. Wheatberries

Worst Place to Work

1. Anywhere. Who needs money, anyway?
Failing that:
2. Bennett Research — Nine hours on the phone with people who don't want you bothering them? Fun!
3. Pita Pit — Mostly for the after-bar drunk rush.

“Students are here because they want to be here. They don’t live at home and attend class in their free time; they don’t have to get their parents’ permission to go out on Saturday night.”

Photograph: Courtesy UI Photo Services

All in all, Moscow is a fairly cool town. But with the addition of even just a few of the following, it could cross over into the ranks of the truly amazing. In no particular order, Moscow could really, really use:

1. A strip-mall teriyaki joint. Cheap teriyaki used to be the staple of the Blot staff’s diet, but here in Moscow the closest we’ve got is Loco Grinz. We’re seriously missing the \$4 chicken teriyaki lunch special.
2. A 7-11. How the hell does any town, to say nothing of a college town, not have that haven of frozen delight? When the temperature hits 90 this summer and the nearest Slurpee is 130 miles away in Spokane, you’ll understand the problem.
3. A bowling alley or mini-golf. We’ve got bars in abundance, but for non-alcoholic fun we have to go to Pullman? Who needs a computer lab in the basement of the SUB anyway? Let’s bring back the bowling alley. Mini-golf would be pretty sweet, too.
4. A Target. Wal-Mart just does not cut it. When it comes to ultra-cheap mega-stores, Target can’t be beat.
5. A public transit system. This one’s a little different: We already have a great bus system in Moscow Valley Transit and the Wheatland Express. But if they’re in danger of disappearing, Blot’s vote is that they stay. Also, it’d be nice if the city bus ran later into the evening. The drunk college students need a way to get home from the bar, you know?

Best Jobs:

1. The Co-op — Whether you’re volunteering or getting paid, the discount (18%!) can’t be beat.
2. Server at West of Paris or Red Door — Gotta love those tips.
3. Info Desk at SUB or Commons — It’s on campus, and seriously, you just sit there.

Most Overrated:

1. Bill Chipman Trail to Pullman — Ever tried that with the wind in your face? Not so much. Go to Troy instead.
2. The Palouse Mall — But really, it’s all we’ve got.
3. Tri-State — Idaho’s most interesting store? Really? Wow.

Worst Place to Study:

1. The Alley — Sure, the ambiance is great, but the bookstore won’t buy back your anatomy text if the pages are soaked with beer.
2. Starbucks — Study in a coffee shop! Great! This coffee shop, however, is a throughway from the parking lot to the interior of the mall, so good luck getting any peace and quiet.
3. The library — The quiet there is just oppressive. Also, it’s full of creepy people staring at you (or maybe that’s just us).



Photograph: Charlie Olsen

Places to see on the Palouse before you graduate

Story: Miranda Carman

▲ Middle of Nowhere

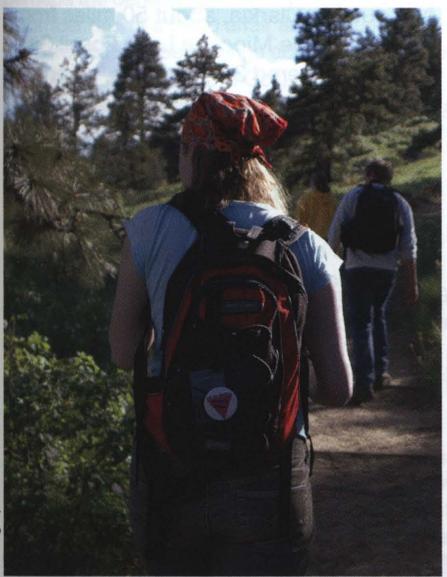
There is a lot of open space in and around the Palouse. It's not hard to find the middle of nowhere, or something to do there. Have a picnic, play a game or run through an abandoned field in the middle of the night. Or you can just go to find some solitude. The quiet away from civilization might be just what you need.



Photograph: Charlie Olsen

◀ **Moscow Mountain**

If you like the outdoors, and want somewhere nearby that has something to do year-round, check out Moscow Mountain. In the summer, there are extensive trail systems to explore by foot or bike. The trail difficulties vary, so you shouldn't get bored. In the winter, there is showshoeing, cross-country skiing and snowboarding/alpine skiing, but be warned — you have to hike uphill to ski or ride downhill, so you'd better really want it. But regardless of the season, Moscow Mountain provides expansive views of the Palouse.



Photographs: Melissa Davlin



▲ **Kamiak Butte**

Just a 20-minute drive from campus is a scenic escape for those of you who like hiking. It is the second-highest point on the Palouse, and from the lookout a half-mile up, you can see both Moscow and Pullman. The elevation of the butte is 3,641 feet. There is an easy trail — Pine Ridge Trail — that makes a wide curve around the Butte, for a 3.5 mile hike. The full peak is private, but you can still go up;

just respect the private property. At the bottom of the butte is a picnic and park area with camping spaces. Several orchid species grow on the butte, and if you keep an eye out, you might spot one. The park is open daily, 7 a.m. to dusk. Bring some cash, because it is \$2 for parking. For directions and information, visit their Web site at www.whitmancounty.org/parks/index_pages/kamiak.htm.

▼ Palouse Falls

If you're looking for a weekend escape, Palouse Falls is a great place to go. It is a 105-acre camping park 23 miles southeast of Washtucna, Wash., with a beautiful view of Palouse Falls, featuring a 200-foot drop. It is the only major waterfall left from the glacial floodpath, carved out 15,000 years ago. There are lots of things to do beside watch the waterfall. The park features half-mile hiking trails accessible to anyone, as well as bird and wildlife viewing. The park is also the site of the Marmes Rock Shelter where the Marmes Man was found. He is one of the oldest human fossils found in the Northern Hemisphere at 10,000 years old. The falls are best to view in spring and early summer, so it might be a great way to get away from finals and take a little break. The park is open 6:30 a.m. to dusk in the summer, and 8 a.m. to dusk in the winter. For information and directions, visit www.parks.wa.gov and search for "Palouse Falls."



Photographs: Melissa Davlin

▲ The Fossil Beds

Just outside Clarkia, about 50 miles from Moscow, is the Miocene Lake Fossil Site. It was discovered 35 years ago, when the owners were putting in the adjoining motocross track. When you get there, you'll climb up a big wall of clay with a butter knife that you'll use to pry away chunks of earth to search for fossils. In the wall of clay are the fossils of 15 million-year-old plants, insects and fish. It's up to you to find them. The fossil dig is \$8 per person, per day. You can see examples of fossils found there at the UI Tertiary Research Institute at uidaho.edu/tertiary. For more about the fossil beds, and how to get there, visit www.clarkiafossilbowl.com.

Photograph: Bruce Mann

► Ferdinand's

If you're looking for a treat that is unique to the Palouse, head over to the Washington State University campus. Ferdinand's Ice Cream Shoppe is a great place to visit. The ice cream is made daily at the WSU creamery. All sorts of treats are sold there: ice cream, milkshakes, coffee products and more. While you're on campus, try some of WSU's famous Cougar Cheese. Ferdinand's is located next to the Food Science/Animal Nutrition Building on the WSU campus. It is open Monday through Friday from 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Check out the Web site for information and directions at www.wsu.edu/creamery/ferdinands/ferdfont.htm.



Photograph: Lisa Wareham

The DJs say

you should be listening to...

DJ: Jacob Sellen

Show: A Night in the Life, 8:30-10:30 p.m. Thursdays

Artist: Bloc Party

Album: "A Weekend in the City"

I can't stop listening to the new Bloc Party LP, "A Weekend in the City." I'd been anticipating its release and I was thrilled once I saw it at the station. It was going to be hard for those Brit-rock kids to live up to their amazing debut album in '05, but their sophomore effort still contains some impressive songs. "Waiting for The 7:18" and "I Still Remember" are standouts, doing what Bloc Party does best. But "Uniform" is my favorite. It starts off slow with back-and-forth guitar picking and soft singing, then layer after layer of drums and backing voices appear. Finally, everything culminates with a fantastic combination of sounds that Bloc Party is known for. The song is brilliant. "A Weekend in the City" is one of those albums that is going to stick with me for a while.

DJ: Jeremy Castillo

Show: Hawaiian Happy Hour, 3:30-5:30 p.m. Sundays

Artist: Johnny Cash

Album: "At Folsom Prison"

If you want a great example of everything a concept album should be, listen to Johnny Cash's "At Folsom Prison." The only Greatest Hits fodder here is "Folsom Prison Blues" and "Jackson." Other than that, it's perhaps the darkest material The Man in Black ever recorded. There's a somber tale of a torrid affair and mistaken identity in "The Long Black Veil," ironically upbeat songs about murder ("Cocaine Blues") and execution ("25 Minutes To Go") and many other songs about many bleak topics. Heart-wrenching and entertaining at the same time, it's my favorite Cash album to this day.

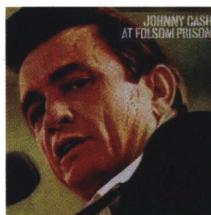
DJ: Landon Grindheim

Show: Eff the FCC, noon-3 p.m. Fridays

Artist: Howe Gelb

Album: "Sno Angel Like You"

This time around, Giant Sand front man Howe Gelb collaborates with drummer Jeremy Gara of the Arcade Fire, and makes use of Toronto-based gospel choir Voices of Praise, to produce a confident, contemplative record complete with gorgeous choral swells and Gelb's trademark imperfections. The gospel influences don't end with the sound — the album seems deeply rooted in the tradition. Lyrically, Gelb approaches life's complications in a spiritually mature manner, hopeful and affirming, the content moral, but never proselytizing. Those familiar with Giant Sand (of whom Calexico exists as progeny) will find similarities in this album, namely in Gelb's delivery and a tight rhythm section, but the similarities end there. The Southwest sound is gone, as is the typical sonic noise. Replacing them is something new: a sound that is fresh, though far from immature. It's likely that in the resurgence of gospel music, this album will be overlooked as a forerunner, but it deserves our attention. Picture Lou Reed making country music, stripping it down, then backing it with a gospel choir. I assure you it works. So much so that I would comfortably call it one of the best albums of 2006.



DJ: Marcus Kellis

Show: The Man Date, 6:30-8:30 p.m. Fridays

Artist: Of Montreal

Album: "Hissing Fauna, Are You the Destroyer?"

This band is out of Atlanta, Ga., in fact, and has shared instruments and housing with the band Apples in Stereo. The band's own genre-ratatouille is one of indie-twee-neo-psychadelia-pop. For those of you who are really into song titles, this album features gold like "The Past Is a Grotesque Animal" and "Labyrinthian Pomp."

Artist: Sondre Lerche

Album: Phantom Punch

His last name's pronounced like an Englishman might say "lurker." Sondre is not English, but Norwegian. His music, however, is neither Norwegian nor English but American, in the great tradition of Cole Porter, Elvis Costello and Stepin Merritt. This work demonstrates just how much pop can rock.

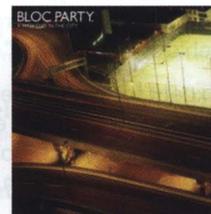
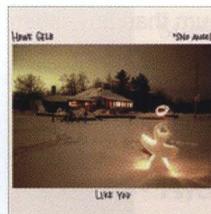
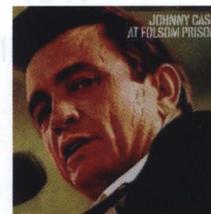
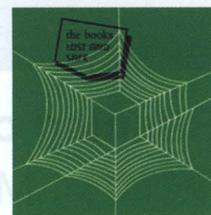
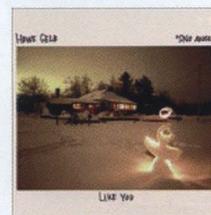
DJ: Evan R. Thompson

Show: Ted's Forest Animal Party, 11:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Mondays

Artist: The Books

Album: "Lost and Safe"

The Books' 2005 album "Lost and Safe" represents a culmination of their aleatoric style. The album includes a collection of vocal samples and layer upon layer of found sound and instrumentation. Standout tracks include #6 "An Animated Description of Mr. Maps"; #4 "It Never Changes to Stop" and #8 "Nothing But Shining Hours". The building soundscapes will pull you along before eventually peaking, and the listening experience is something akin to a short and potentially violent trip to outer space. The entire album is worth a serious listen and will not disappoint those who are seeking an intense musical experience.





Running on Chicken

Moscow man enters the world of alternative fuels by converting a diesel truck to run on Winger's leftover oil

In a city where hybrid cars are en vogue, Moscow resident Jay Borden's truck stands out. The behemoth 2002 Ford Powerstroke turbo-diesel comes complete with the license plate "LNDMASS"—landmass.

Once, when Borden left the truck running outside Rosauer's, he returned to find a young woman waiting to reprimand him for wasting fuel. Borden just laughs when he remembers this story.

"The extra irony," he says, "is that my truck burns less petroleum than any other vehicle on the road."

Except for the first few seconds Borden turns on his engine and the last 45 seconds before it shuts off, the Powerstroke runs on waste vegetable oil

(WVO) from the deep fryers of the Moscow Winger's restaurant. Instead of smoky diesel exhaust, his truck gives off the slightest scent of barbecue.

After being inspired by a Discovery Channel show two years ago, Borden, a software engineer, decided to convert a vehicle to run on WVO. He bought the Powerstroke in December 2005, and had it running by July 2006.

Borden says the conversion was driven by increasing fuel prices.

"(It's) purely financial," he says. "And everyone needs a hobby. I'm not an environmentalist. I'm not out to save the world." There are two schools of thought for alternative fuels, Borden explains: "You can either convert the fuel to put in the engine, or you can convert the engine to run with the fuel."

Borden has invested about \$4,000 and 400 hours converting his engine and developing and ever-perfecting a system that filters the WVO.

"When you undergo something like this, your vehicle is always in a constant state of change," he says. "You're never done."

To prepare for the conversion, Borden read up on WVO systems for a year before even buying the Powerstroke. Though he could learn the basics of the system on the Internet, he had to specialize his vehicle for his particular circumstances. Each WVO conversion is 80 percent the same as another, he says, but the 20 percent difference is the challenge.

Because the oil he gets from Winger's is partially hydrogenated oil somewhat heavy in animal and chicken fats, he had to create a filtering system to remove the impurities of that specific mix. The filtering system in his garage is now refined so that getting one gallon of fuel from one gallon of raw oil takes 24 hours. Borden says he spends about one hour of hands-on time each weekend running the filtering system. Once the fuel is ready, he stores it in 15-gallon white plastic tanks. In the trunk of the Powerstroke, there is a system that connects the tanks to the fueling system.

Borden chose the Powerstroke because its engine design is particularly conducive to conversion — the symmetrical engine block has two extra fuel ports into which Borden runs his WVO lines.

The main problem in running a vehicle on WVO, he says, is viscosity. The oil needs to be the same thickness as diesel fuel, or it will shoot haphazardly into the engine's cylinders like Silly String.

"The answer is temperature," Borden explains. "You should not be pumping vegetable oil into your engine if it's not 150 degrees (Fahrenheit)."

To solve this problem, Borden ran his WVO fuel line through the Powerstroke's coolant line — the hotter the engine gets,

the hotter the fuel gets. Once the temperature gauge below Borden's dashboard shows the WVO has hit 150 degrees, the truck switches from running on diesel to running on the oil. After Borden shuts off his truck, it runs on diesel for 45 seconds to clear the engine so the WVO doesn't coagulate in it.

Though Borden says the conversion is worth it because of the money he saves on diesel, it's definitely not as easy as just going to the gas station and filling up.

"I'm not paying \$3 a gallon for fuel, but I'm paying for it in convenience," he says.

As of February, Borden had put about 17,000 miles on the Powerstroke, and estimates he's saved about \$3,000 dollars in fuel costs.

The Powerstroke has survived Borden's frequent business trips, camping trips all over the Northwest and a drive to Nebraska over Thanksgiving to visit Borden's family. The Nebraska trip required 110 gallons of WVO just to get there. For the return trip, Borden picked up another 110 gallons from his father's WVO supplier — after seeing the success of Borden's conversion, his father bought a Powerstroke last fall and did the same thing.

Borden receives about 20-40 gallons of oil from Winger's a week. So far, he says, "I've used every drop."

Employees at Winger's dump each day's leftover oil into barrels that Borden picks up a few times a week.

"They just dump it literally straight into the bucket, so I'm getting straight, unwatered grease right from the get go," he says.

The Winger's/Borden WVO partnership is the result of a cold-call from Borden. He had tried other local businesses, but had no luck.

*"It's purely financial ...
I'm not an environmentalist.
I'm not out to save the world."*

Jay Borden

"They couldn't understand that I wanted their used fryer oil," he says.

Jim Abdallah, Winger's general manager, said he'd heard about WVO, but Borden was the first person who'd approached him about using it.

"He just came in one day and said, 'Can I use your oil?'" Abdallah says. "I thought it was kind of neat."

Before Borden, people from out of town took the oil. Abdallah doesn't know what they used it for, but they didn't charge. He figured since it wasn't costing him anything anyway, it didn't hurt to give the oil to Borden. He says the WVO trend is a great idea, and is glad to be part of it.

"We recycle quite a bit anyway," he says. "We like to be known for it."

For Borden, the WVO Powerstroke is a hobby, an ongoing project and a way to save cash. While he enjoys the process of converting his engine and filtering his fuel, he says the complicated system is not for everyone.

Still, Borden says, it's not as hard as it might seem to take a diesel-running vehicle and make it run on the leftover drippings of a deep-fryer.

"It's redneck engineering," he says. "It's not rocket science."



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Micro-Safari

UI Engineering students travel to Kenya with a filter that uses microbial 'scum' to provide the Maasai with clean water

In the world of the semi-nomadic Maasai, things are very dry. The water that exists does so in ephemeral pockets, and is often filled with microorganisms and parasites, rendering it too dangerous even for cattle to drink. The Maasai have adapted to the arid climates in the shadow of Mount Kilimanjaro. But they and their cattle need to drink, and finding potable water poses a great challenge. That is where the university comes in.

The two teams, Clearwater-Aid and H2Oasis, have taken charge of a project that began in 2005 that was designed as a capstone project for engineering students. The teams were tasked with designing and developing simple models of water filtration and storage facilities that can be built by the Maasai out of cheap and local resources.

While H2Oasis collected data on the trip to design a system of water storage, team Clearwater-Aid was concerned with creating a filtration system to help clear up the water. Rather than bringing along a predetermined model, the team brought ideas for several models and decided on the best one in the field. Specifications for the filter were stringent. The filter was held to the same standards as any high-quality filter. It had to reliably produce clean water free of all harmful viruses, chemicals, organisms and particulates.

The filter that was chosen is a sand

"They can go from having 100 cattle one season to five. If the cows are doing good, then they're doing good."

Kristina Beaulieu, senior biological and agricultural engineering major

filtration system. Designed using mainly plastic barrels and sand, the system uses gravity to draw the water downward through the sand and a layer of microorganisms, which clean the water of impurities.

"We quickly realized that's the one," Whitney Menzel, a mechanical engineering senior who traveled to Kenya, said of the sand filtration method. "All they need is a couple barrels, some PVC pipe and some tubing."

The layer of microbial "scum" lines one layer of the filter. However, it takes some time for the organisms to grow, so the filter was not entirely completed when the group left. Menzel is positive about the outcome of the model and said the Maasai could have working filters "within the next few months."

Before filtration, the water must be treated with a coagulant, which helps the particles in the water settle to the bottom. The team found ground moringa seed, a plant that grows in the region, to be the most useful. Moringa seed can be cultivated for the purpose.

"This is an ancient filtration system," Menzel said. "We're just expanding it to help people get clean water."

Although its time in Kenya was brief, the team was able to begin construction of its models in the field, and began to teach the Maasai how the filtration system could be built.

Team H2Oasis has been tasked with designing a water storage system, mainly to be used by cattle. The team has not begun to design the project, but used the trip to collect data. The students have started to lay down the basis for design and construction, which will likely begin next year.

Because the Maasai rely so heavily on their cattle to sustain life in the desert, the health of their livestock is inextricably linked to the health of the people. Kristina Beaulieu, a senior in biological and agricultural engineering, said the impact of drought can be devastating.

"They can go from having 100 cattle one season to five," she said. "If the cows are doing good, then they're doing good."

Next year, new students will take on the project and travel back to Kenya in order to implement the technology. The data and information collected by both teams should help expedite the process.

More than a Market

The Moscow Farmers' Market offers the community a place to browse, shop and interact

On Saturdays in the summer, downtown Moscow is a busy place. Everywhere there are people carrying bags of vegetables, bunches of fresh cut flowers and the occasional potted plant. Children run wild and dogs strain at their leashes, barking at the excitement. There is music, laughter and the shouts of people who just saw a friend. Welcome to the Moscow Farmers' Market.

The Moscow Farmers' Market began in 1977 by a small group of growers who wanted to sell their produce locally. Over the years, it has grown into a major event with 56 vendors selling fresh fruits, vegetables, arts and crafts and food to eat while browsing. Live music and performances featuring local talent take place in Friendship Square almost every week. There is also a place for causes: petitions to be signed, informational booths and non-profit group fundraisers. It has become a rallying place for the community through the years, and from May to October, Saturdays in Friendship Square are bustling.

"It's festive," said Alison Meyer, a photographer from Worley. "It's a great center meeting place. Even if you don't buy anything, you get to see your community."

Meyer has been selling her photography at the Farmers' Market for almost 15 years and it has become a key part of her business.

"When I first started, I sold just enough to make it (worthwhile)," she said. "Now I have quite a complex display."

Although Meyer's photos are sold around the Inland Northwest, the Farmers' Market is a unique experience for her. In fact, it is the only place where she is able to interact with customers face to face and hear what they think about her artwork. She cannot say enough about the opportunities it provides her.

"(The Farmers' Market) is an amazing support to me and my creativity," she said. "It has allowed me to succeed."

Those who are involved in the planning and monitoring of the event are equally passionate about it. The Moscow Arts Commission runs the market, and some feel it is an affair that should not be missed.

"It's really quite a highlight of the community," said Bruce Livingston, the former chair of the Moscow Arts Commission. "If you've never been here in the summer, it's quite a shame."

Livingston, a lawyer, has lived in Moscow since 1997 and became involved with the Moscow Arts Commission soon after. He continues to be a part of the commission today. The reason for his continuing involvement is quite simple.

"I really enjoy the arts," Livingston said.

And to him, the Farmers' Market is exactly that – an art form.



"It's beautiful. ... It's not just shopping, it's a gathering point."

Bruce Livingston, former chair of the Moscow Arts Commission

Of course, Livingston is also touched by the human interaction that occurs at the market. He loves to see the children playing on the playground, "the bags of ripe cherries" and the community coming together to enjoy a summer day.

"It's beautiful," he said. "To see the people stroll by and all the art and colors ... it's not just shopping, it's a gathering point."

Kathleen Burns, the new arts director for the city of Moscow, says the market is not only beneficial to the community, it provides a positive opportunity for the vendors as well.

"(The market) is a good way for someone with a small business to test the waters," she said. "It serves a great purpose for goods and services."

Burns began the job of art director on Feb. 26, and although she has not yet overseen a Moscow market in her time on the job, she is no stranger to it. Burns formerly lived in Lewiston, and visited the Farmers' Market many times.

"It's fun," she said. "It's just a fun place to be."

The Farmers' Market runs from 8 a.m.-noon May through October at Friendship Square in downtown Moscow.

What will we do with the bedroom?

At some point parents have to realize that their children are now adults and they won't be coming home again – that's when the redecorating starts.

Two years after Jonathan Scott Carlson moved out of his parents house, his father moved all Carson's old things out and moved his drum set in.

"They actually asked me about everything they got rid of or put in storage," says Carlson, a junior from Lewiston.

After the drums were taken out, his mother's sewing equipment was moved in.

"Now Mom has a sewing room," Carlson says.

Though his room isn't his anymore, there is still a bed for him when he stays.

"(My parents) kept clean sheets on the bed when I was there."

However, if there is a family gathering, his old bedroom becomes a guest room and he gets the couch.

"Or the floor if there's too many."

Junior Erin Shaw is from Wisconsin, but after she graduated from high school, her parents moved to Boise and made up a room for her in their new home.

"They left it as a bedroom for a while," she says. "It was probably about a year before they made it into an office."

The space may be an office, but her parents keep a day bed there for when she comes to visit.

Shaw says she is actually glad that her parents made her room into a space for themselves.

"I really wasn't depressed about it, but I'm pretty independent," Shaw says.

Shaw says she has most of her things from her old bedroom with her, except for a few boxes in the attic and some posters she had to claim back from her younger brother.

"My little brother raided all my shit."

And though the day bed is for her, she has to share it with another who has claimed the bed as his own — the family's golden retriever.

When Aaron Freudenthal, a senior from Idaho Falls, went away to college, he didn't just leave his room behind, but an entire house.

"My parents moved into a new house," Freudenthal says. "I have a bedroom (in the new house) but all my stuff is in boxes."

"They just wanted to move into a nicer neighborhood," he says.

While he can sleep in the bunk bed of his childhood over holidays and other visits to Idaho Falls, Freudenthal says he alternates between the bunk and the living room sofa.

He says he's managed to keep most of his childhood room boxed up in the closet. He says he'll never go back to the room he left behind when he came to Moscow.

It's not about what Maddie Thies' parents took away from her room when she went away to college, but what they added. Each time she goes home to Hailey, Idaho, the room has something new in it.

"Every time they have a plant or something they don't want anywhere else in the house and they put it in my room," Thies says.

Over the years her parents progressively added more things to her room. Thies says her parents have not limited themselves to just plants but have also added furniture, clothes and other random household items. The last time Thies went home over Christmas Break, she says, her parents added a bookshelf to her mix of furniture.

Thies says while her sister raids her room for clothes she left at home, her father has been the one to officially take over the closet.

"My dad is using my closet, not just to put stuff in but as a working closet," Thies says. "He'll just go in and pick out a shirt."

Many students' parents have threatened to rent out their rooms when they leave for college. Kayla Glenn's mother actually did it.

A five bedroom home made sense when all of Glenn's family lived at their home in Clarkston. But when Glenn, now a junior, and her two older sisters left for college, her mother decided that having such a large house for only one person to live in was ridiculous.

She began renting out the three upstairs rooms to Lewis-Clark State College students. And since LCSC's term starts before

UI's, Glenn had to spend a month living in their garage-turned-studio.

"I was ordered to pack up all my stuff and move downstairs," Glenn, a sophomore dance major, says. "I can laugh at it now, but back then I felt like I was being shoved quite forcefully out of the nest."

Junior Jack Nieborsky's mother didn't touch his room when he left — she was afraid of what she would find.

When Nieborsky's older sister Jill went to college, their mother decided to repaint her room from canary yellow to tan. When she started cleaning out the dresser, she found her daughter's

"I can laugh at it now, but back then I felt like I was being shoved quite forcefully out of the nest."

collection of souvenir condoms from Hawaii and a half-used case of birth control pills.

"My mom is really somewhat innocent and prude-like when it comes to anything sexual outside the realm of man-on-woman-of-marrying-age-sex," Nieborsky says.

So when Nieborsky, an electrical and computer engineering major, left for college, his mother didn't touch anything in his room.

"I suppose my mother figures that if she doesn't go looking, she won't find out, and she can assume that her kids are good kids," he says.

Even now that Nieborsky is a junior in college, his mom still stays out of his room.

"That was almost three years ago now, and I swear, everything stays the same in my room between visits," he says. "If I so much as forget to make my bed or turn off the closet light, it's still like that when I come back for break. I find myself having to dust my room at Christmas time, and change the light bulbs for Spring Break."



A **Debatable** Presence

Twelve years after wolves were reintroduced in Idaho, the question is now whether to let them stay.

On Sept. 13, 1990, U.S. Forest Service wildlife biologist Dan Davis collared a male gray wolf near Montana's Glacier National Park. About four months later, silence radiated from his tracking device. But in a plane gliding across the Bitterroot Mountain Range, which etches a border between Idaho and Montana, Davis and Orofino Aviation owner Dave Petet heard the clear beep of a signal again. Now, more than a year after losing him, they had finally found the wolf. But not where Davis thought.

Wolf No. 9013 had slipped back and forth along the Idaho-Montana border for some time, ranging from Kelly's Creek in the Clearwater National Forest to Lolo Hot Springs in Montana.

"This guy found his way (to Idaho) on his own," said University of Idaho science writer Bill Loftus.

Loftus wrote an account of his own experience when he rode with Davis and Petet on a flight to track the wolf in April 1992. 9013 snuck into Idaho without conflict. Thirty-five more followed to make homes in the rugged backwoods of the state with help from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in 1995 and 1996. Their presence has not gone unnoticed. With the protection of the Endangered Species Act, 35 has grown to about 650 in Idaho. More than 1200 wolves now populate the Northern Rocky Mountain region, including Montana and Wyoming.

The numbers seem to mark a triumph for the Idaho Fish and Game, which

received day-to-day management responsibilities for wolves in Idaho on January 5, 2006. Idaho, Montana and Wyoming met reintroduction goals set by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Dec. 2002 when they accumulated at least 30 breeding pairs of wolves between the three states over a period of three years.

But not every Idahoan is happy that wolves have settled in. The government-mandated reintroduction of the gray wolf to Idaho in 1995 spurred negative reactions from Idaho's ranchers, hunters and legislature — reactions that are anything but new.

"Hated, reviled and feared, hunted, trapped and poisoned down through the centuries, always with a bounty on its head, to the extent of millions of dollars, as a symbol of the devil, and finally as the progenitor of the domestic dog—man's best friend—no other carnivore rivals the wolf in the profound effect exerted on human affairs," the late Stanley Paul Young wrote in his book, "The Wolf in North American History."

Young was a senior biologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and studied wolves during the 1940s and 1950s in a wildlife career spanning over three decades. By that time, wolves in North America had already been brought to near-extinction.

A century later, the fate of wolves again lies in the hands of men. In order to manage the growing wolf populations, the Idaho Senate Resources and Environment Committee passed a bill Feb. 14 that would allow Idaho Fish and Game to sell wolf-hunting tags to Idahoans for \$9.75. The bill would also produce as many as 10 wolf-hunting tags for lotteries or auctions. But the plans cannot be implemented until the Idaho wolves are removed from the Endangered Species List.

Now, the USFWS has proposed delisting the Northern Rocky Mountain gray wolf in both Idaho and Montana and handing over full management responsibilities to the states. Both have developed acceptable state wolf-management plans and laws "that would conserve a recovered wolf population into the foreseeable future," according to the Federal Register proposal produced by the USFWS. The proposal was drafted and released in January; it is currently under review. If passed, the proposal would remove the protection of wolves'

“We are working really hard to protect all our wildlife and not let these land piranhas take everything down to nothing.”

Ron Gillett, Idaho Anti-Wolf Coalition

endangered status and place wolves in North Idaho under the management of the state. Montana would similarly take responsibility for wolf management within the state, as would Oregon, Washington and Utah, where small populations of wolves nonessential to sustaining the wolf population reside.

Wyoming was to follow Idaho and Montana in the proposal, but continues to battle with the federal government over design of an acceptable management plan for wolves in the state. If the proposal is passed, the gray wolf might still be managed by the USFWS in Wyoming.

Saving a Lifestyle

The calf lay on its side on the ground. Ron Gillett, a native Idahoan, described the incident with a forceful tone of anger and revulsion, sparing no details. The calf was dead when ranchers found it, its body mangled. Gillett said the calf lay with “half its face chewed off.” Its mother stood unable to move next to her calf, her insides strewn on the ground — she was stepping on them.

Elk have joined many animals that have fallen prey to wolves. Gillett shares his story with Idahoans in hopes of changing their opinion of wolves.

Gillett, a former teacher and coach, described the wolves in his backyard on the telephone last spring. He had just come in from feeding an elk herd because, he said, he was “trying to keep

the wolves out of them.”

Members of Idaho’s predatory packs threaten the life Gillett has built in Idaho. Gillett treasures the 2.5 acres of land he owns west of Stanley, near the headwaters of the Salmon River. The Sawtooth Mountains rise up on one side. There, in the Stanley Basin, Gillett’s grandfather herded sheep at the turn of the last century.

That’s why Gillett, who heads the Idaho Anti-Wolf Coalition, started a campaign last spring to introduce legislation that would repeal Idaho’s wolf plan and deter Idaho agencies from cooperating with the federal government on wolf management. Gillett, along with supporters, attempted to gather 48,000 signatures from Idaho citizens to place the issue on the November 2006 ballot, but the project stalled last year when it was found that some of the signers were not registered voters. The coalition is gathering signatures once again in hopes of placing the conflict on this year’s November ballot. This year, Gillett hopes the initiative will pass.

But in addition to threatening Idaho lifestyles, the success of reintroduction seems to have affected the elk population within the Lolo Zone of the upper Clearwater River Basin in central Idaho. Numbers have dwindled in past years — so much so that Idaho Fish and Game decreased elk hunting permits, liberalized mountain lion and black bear hunting within the region, and waited for other agencies to restore the forest-choked habitat back to meadows and grazing areas in an environmental formula gone awry. But the battle was yet to come.

After gaining limited wolf management power from the USFWS in January 2006, Idaho Fish and Game drafted a proposal to exterminate up to 75 percent of about 58 wolves living in the Clearwater Basin. All other variables had been removed. Reduction of other predators had not saved the elk. Restricted hunting rights had no effect. The proposal suggested wolves as the missing variable of the equation, and asked to keep the population at 15-23 wolves for the next five years after the initial killings in hopes of giving renewed life to the elk herds. But wolves were protected under the Endangered Species Act in the area north of Interstate 90, and the proposal stalled.

In order to proceed, Idaho Fish and Game held public hearings in Boise and Lewiston in February 2006. In Lewiston, there was concern about the quickly recovering wolf population.

Mike Popp was eventually called to a small podium before three Fish and Game representatives. He wore a black cap with hunting camouflage. With his job located in the forest, Popp had entered one wolf pack’s home many times. Now the wolves had entered his.

Popp, who lives on the edge of the Clearwater National Forest 15 miles north of Kamiah, said he had come on behalf of his son, Michael Demasso Popp. Michael was 2 years old. Popp said he feared for the safety of his son, his 4-year-old daughter, and his livestock.

“I spend quite a bit of time in the woods from the north fork of the

Clearwater all the way into the Frank Church (Wilderness Area), and primarily if you're talking about the Clearwater area, right around 1996 is when we started having problems with wolves," Popp said. "This is run-ins with wolves while hunting. This is also documented video footage of wolves off the deck of my home—with my children, with my dogs, with my horses there."

Many testified to the wolves' harassment of other predators, such as the black bear and the cougar. Others spoke of the evidence of "thrill kills": the bodies of elk left uneaten.

Jim Peek, a retired University of Idaho wildlife biologist, said these mass killings are uncommon. When they do occur, he said, wolves often return later to the kills to eat.

Only one possible human fatality has been documented in North America since 1900 involving wolves. The incident occurred in Nov. 2005 in northern Saskatchewan. Authorities determined that the pack may have been fed by individuals at a mining camp and may have been habituated. The incident is under investigation.

But more important to Gillett is the place he calls home. "I love this place. I love all the animals," he said. "And we are working really hard to protect all our wildlife and not let these land piranhas take everything down to nothing."

The Clearwater Proposal

Wolf B2 weighed 76 pounds. He was a gray male, and he called Jasper National Park in Alberta, Canada, his home. Caught in a snare, he was sold for \$2,000 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by a trapper who still sees B2's family near the park. B2 was the second wolf released into Idaho in 1995.

In January 2006, faced with a failing elk population in north-central Idaho, Idaho Fish and Game's Clearwater proposal targeted the one predator left that threatened the elk herds — wolves. Jeffrey Allen, policy adviser for the Office of Species Conservation, supported the decision last spring.

"The tough thing for them (Idaho Fish and Game) is (they) might need five tools to fix this situation and they only really have three that are in their toolbox, because for all intents and purposes Fish and Game can't do anything about habitat," Allen said. "And that's a huge factor."

The OSC was created in 2000 to help wildlife agencies in Idaho coordinate their ideas concerning state policy on threatened and endangered species. Allen is the man that balances it all. A lifelong Idahoan, he worked as Sen. Mike Crapo's state director for natural resources before joining the OSC.

But he wasn't too concerned about the Clearwater proposal, which the office reviewed. He said the federal government agreed a viable wolf population should include 10 breeding pairs. Idaho currently has 36 breeding pairs and 61 packs roaming the state. But the state of Idaho, along with Defenders of Wildlife, a nonprofit organization, has tried to make up for what wolves have taken.

A compensation fund comes annually from Congress. The Idaho Wolf Depredation Compensation Plan was established in 2004 by the OSC. A bipartisan committee of six commissioners from various Idaho counties divides the money among the ranchers who have lost livestock. But getting compensation takes time. Ranchers must provide information on their historical loss—the loss they experience on average throughout the year.

"Because (cows) are going to eat a noxious weed and be poisoned, or they're going to get into coyotes, or they're going to break a leg and fall down and starve to death," Allen said.

Ranchers tend to rely on Fish and Game records for depredation information. They also have to document the presence of wolves in the area, though Allen said standards have died in recent years as wolves became reproductively successful in Idaho. The committee also requires an estimate of the livestock's full market value.

But in the two years Allen has been involved, demand has always exceeded supply. Ranchers are sometimes paid 85 percent of their loss instead of 100 percent. Ranchers also argue the cost of a cow cannot be estimated, because they didn't just lose the value of the cow. They lost the value of the calves that cow might have bore.

But Allen still believed in the program. He said it helps the smaller ranchers hit hardest by wolves, like those in Challis who lost 20 of their 250 cattle in one season.

"I think their first option would be to have more control," he said. "They're a very independent bunch and they'd probably rather be able to have the ability to shoot at or for their hired help to have the ability to just shoot and scare wolves off."

Ranchers now have that ability, said Steve Nadeau, Idaho coordinator for large carnivores at Idaho Fish and Game headquarters. Nadeau lent a hand in drafting the proposal. He said the USFWS modified what is known as the 10j rule included in laws regarding wolves in the State of Idaho. Under the rule, ranchers can shoot to kill in a face-off between wolves and livestock, but only if wolves are in the act of or about to kill the ungulates. The USFWS introduced the rule in Feb. 2005.

In the report reviewing the Clearwater Proposal, a biology professor from Idaho State University pointed out that the presence of wolves in the area in question came after the appearance of declining elk numbers.

"Though wolves were reintroduced into Idaho in 1995 and 1996, few appeared in the Lolo and Selway zones before 2000," the report noted.

The report also observed that elk populations were suffering following the winter of 1996-1997. The professor pointed out the distinction: Wolves could not have possibly started the declining population of the species, because they had not yet descended into the Clearwater Basin.

Jim Peek agreed. Peek conducted a five-year study on the

“The future of wolf management is in anti-depredation techniques, or those methods that keep wolves away from livestock.”

Jeremy Heft, WERC wildlife biologist

wolves of Alaska's Copper River delta. He also brings to the table a long career spent researching big game species such as elk, caribou and white-tail deer.

In a discussion titled “Response of Native Ungulates to Wildfires and Wolves in Central Idaho” in February on the UI campus, Peek cited historical population highs, changing habitats and aging elk populations in addition to predation as influential factors in the often-decreasing elk populations of the Chamberlain Basin, Big Creek drainage, Salmon River Middle Fork and Salmon Face regions. Peek said 15 wolf packs roam the four regions, but benefit elk populations with their predation.

“They pick on the ones that are vulnerable,” Peek said.

He said the age of adult elk taken by wolves in the area averaged 12.6 years, while averages for those taken by cougars and Idaho's hunters are 11.6 years and 7.3 years, respectively. Alternatively, Peek said, aging elk populations, along with long-term population highs in the area from changing habitat, have characterized the elk population now seen in the regions today.

“Eventually, a population levels off,” he said. “When a population gets up here, especially when cows get to 13 years, you're not going to have as many calves.”

Peek acknowledged that in some regions, calves constitute up to 60 percent of the wolves' diet. But in the Lolo Zone, another factor could be equally responsible.

Two main factors inform the Clearwater proposal — wolves and habitat. Idaho Fish and Game considered habitat in their proposal, though they had no control over the meadows. The report said wildfires in 1910, 1919 and 1934 burned large sections of the areas in question.

“Human suppression of wildfire since 1939 has nearly eliminated large-scale wildfire on the evaluation area, allowing dead and downed timber to accumulate across the landscape,” it read.

The report said this lack of fire allowed the forests to grow and impede upon the meadows and open forest areas where elk thrive. Idaho Fish and Game, along with the OSC, continue the struggle to satisfy all parties. The Clearwater proposal was eventually set aside by the USFWS in late 2006. The service said the Idaho Fish and Game Commission did not have enough data to validate reducing the number of wolves in the Lolo Zone.

Members of the pack

The wolf emerged from a scrap of black pine trees to the right. He moved soundlessly with glowing yellow eyes. They never wavered from their position on the group of guests who had intruded upon the pack's quiet domain. A gentle curiosity flickered in those eyes, but caution became priority. The wolf approached, his head tilted down. A young, blond woman crouched in brown hiking boots and an insulated vest not 20 feet from him. He came closer, each step a swift, rhythmic movement in the silence of the valley. Balancing on the tips of her toes as she squatted in the snow, the woman did not move and held her hands up as if in surrender. The wolf was close now, inches from her face. He raised his head as if to see more clearly, and then licked her hands through the chain link fence of the enclosure. The woman had created a bond with Motomo, the alpha male of the Sawtooth Pack: Wolves of the Nez Perce.

The woman was an intern for the Wolf Education and Research Center on the Nez Perce Reservation in Winchester, Idaho, southeast of Lewiston. Cinematographer Jim Dutcher created the center in 1991. Dutcher won two Emmy awards for two separate documentaries he created with the 11-member pack, and it was here that research began to better understand wolf behavior.

“The idea that he had was to look at wolves in a way nobody else really had,” said Nick Fiore, WERC's director of education. “It is very difficult to catch wolves in the wild doing some of the things that they do ... as far as how pack hierarchy works, feeding all those social orders, all this kind of stuff.”

The stillness of the 20-acre enclosure shows visitors an isolated world far from the grasp of government regulation and politics. Here, wolves roam the straw-like grass fields and forest areas without risk of conflict. Instead, they settle conflicts among themselves. Fiore said the pack resolves challenges and disputes like any other pack.

“If there's an issue between a higher-ranking member of the pack and a lower ranking member, just because we're there doesn't mean they're not going to settle some squalls,” he said.

On one occasion, the pack's alpha female, Ayet, and subordinate female, Motoki, settled one conflict with high-pitched screams. Randy Stewart, WERC's education coordinator, said Ayet was exercising dominance as the alpha female over Motoki.

For Idaho ranching patriarchs and hunting enthusiasts, the wolf has become the enemy. For Fiore and the WERC team, the wolves have become distant friends. Though they are not domesticated, the wolves are socialized and recognize members

of WERC. Fiore, interns and other members of the center spend several hours each day studying the wolves.

Using their unique setup, WERC has conducted research to help educate Idaho residents and others about the gray wolf. Fiore said studies have been conducted to understand why wolves do not eat ravens and prefer instead to use them as "chew toys." Results from those studies can theoretically be applied to cattle and elk. Another experiment, known as fladry, places 10-centimeter-by-50-centimeter red flags 50 centimeters apart on a line of rope. The structures are a temporary wolf deterrent from pastures and enclosures.

"The flags are hung just above the ground surface so as the wind blows the wolves are apparently unsure of the barrier and will not cross it, even though they can easily jump over it," Jeremy Heft, WERC's wildlife biologist, wrote in an e-mail. Heft said recent research has also focused on this conflict between man and wolf.

"The future of wolf management is in anti-depredation techniques, or those methods that keep wolves away from livestock," he said.

Monitoring wild wolves proves a difficult task for many researchers. But Heft said WERC's latest project should help. The project will first test a variety of natural substances to see which ones wolves take a liking to. Then, playing off wolves' "scent-rolling instinct," Heft said the mechanism would help him obtain hair samples from the wolves if he can find a scent they will roll in. If the scent were placed on a target, the potential DNA samples would be collected with Velcro and then analyzed to determine the number and kind of wolves inhabiting the area.

But time has cost the wolves at the center, just as it has cost the wolves now residing in Idaho. One of the original pack, 13-year-old male Amani, died in Nov. 2005. He was euthanized due to complications of an inoperable terminal illness. Ayet, the alpha female, died last December. At the center, only three wolves remain, all of which are over 10 years old.

Fiore said the center was not happy with the Clearwater proposal either. He said the scientific data, based over a period of about three years, was not enough to convict wolves as a main factor in elk depredation. Idaho Fish and Game's proposal attributed eight of the 25 elk mortalities over that period to wolves. Many have argued the small sample size is not enough to blame them. Many biologists, environmentalists and people at WERC simply do not accept the science. Fiore mentioned that the peer review of the science-based report did not receive positive remarks either.

"Even the three people that reviewed their plan said the plan is terribly flawed," Fiore said.

Leave your mark

The reintroduction of wolves to Idaho more than 10 years ago was a stepping-stone in man's effort to restore a species eradicated from the area in the early 1900s. But whether wolves have a place in the state's rugged landscape has become less clear in Idaho's current climate. Despite policy and disagreement, the wolf has managed to maintain a fairly consistent, shadowy toehold in his natural habitat.

But whether delisting the gray wolf in Idaho and Montana will ease the emotional struggle between wolves and men has yet to be determined.

"At this stage, politics have gotten the best of them," Jim Peek said, referring to Idaho Fish and Game's plan for managing the wolves in the state.

To date, both supporters and opponents of wolf reintroduction remain unhappy with current wolf regulations. Whether a compromise can be reached is still uncertain.

Ranchers want to save their lifestyle. Wolf advocates want to restore a species that man took away. But all issues come down to the relationship each shares with the wild. Each position wants to leave its mark in the world the two share. But despite the controversial path wolves have taken to repopulate the Northern Rocky Mountain region, Jeffrey Allen believes Idaho will be able to maintain a healthy wolf population.

"I think we're always going to have wolves," Allen said. "They are prolific." Even with a delisted population and a properly managed hunting season, he said, wolves will hold on.

"We'll have a viable wolf population for as long as society wants wolves."



The Dreaded *Boinkas*

After two months, I returned to the trees of campus.

I sat here yesterday in between classes and times with friends—their schedules seem more packed than my own. Seeing Hello Walk in the summer, with its thick shade blocking out the harsh sun above, helped me decide to attend. In a few weeks or a few months, only their solid black frames will remain. Fall rain and a thousand shoes a day will grind the leaves into a soggy paste eventually trailing onto the steep staircases in Admin.

But with such events a few months off, I sit under a tree on the Admin lawn—the site of an underground research base, said one art project last year. A book of Roman plays, fresh from Indiana via Amazon, rests nearby. I should read it—it looks important and possibly interesting. The shiny cover and its contents give no hints as to its previous owner.

Reading and staying outside helps keep me awake. My eyelids keep sliding closed and I have to jerk myself awake. If I didn't have one last class today, I'd be home. I'd be asleep, without any neighbors to bother me and stay up all night. I should have found all my '80s music and played it as loud as I—

A shout pulls me away. A backpack-touting friend travels up Hello Walk.

"Let's go to Stover's."

I agree with her. I could read it in class, anyway.

I push aside a disheveled Argonaut and set down the warm wrap. A partially completed Sudoku puzzle glares up at me while we eat. "How are classes so far?"

She sets down her flute case.

"Exhausting. I've been up for three hours already."

I have been up for nearly six hours—getting ready and catching the bus from Pullman takes easily an hour itself, and then two classes on top of that. "Oh, There was another article about Nuthouse in the Evergreen today." My diet soda hisses as I open it. "I guess this semester's shows will be better than any others." I take a drink.

She glances at her watch. "I'm sorry to say this, but I need to hurry and eat. I've got class again at 1:30."

I nearly spit out my soda. "That means I've already missed my class!" My hands work at gathering my meal and my backpack.

"So? It's syllabus day, anyway." She takes another bite of her wrap.

I take a deep breath. "I heard from Andrew that the new nonfiction teacher is tough. They already have an essay due at the end of the week." I throw my backpack over my shoulder, its weight driving me into the ground, one way or another. "If I can hurry, I can catch the bus back home, too." Headphones clip over my ears. "I'll talk to you later, Erika."

The double doors push easily apart as I leave. I click over my mp3 player from radio to mp3—my favorite morning show on KUOI had ended hours ago. I head down the hill.

Prayers of navigational accuracy on my lips and The Holloways in my headphones, I head into Brink. Stories of people getting lost crowd my mind as I ease down the hallway looking for the right door with the right name with the

right amount of syllabi in the box. Sure enough, a stack of syllabi for ENGL 293 remains in the box. I jam one into my pants pocket and I'm out the door.

My trip to the bus stop takes me past the Commons and the library, and down the walkway watched over by the "I" water tower. The song switches and I barely hear an engine roar over my music. I start to run, shouting curses as the bus drives past.

The same as the night before. Tonight, nothing changes.

Boinka. Boinka.

The noise continues. Whenever I try to work, the noise quickens. My laptop bathes the room in a blue glow from its screen. My eyes stare into the word processor, feeling for any kind of word I can build on and lead me from this room, invaded by the noise of upstairs neighbors.

Boinka-boinka. Boinka-boinka.

For an entire day, I have tried to work on the assignment—"In order to get a feel for your writing style, I want a sample of your writing that expresses something that either makes you happy or agitated."—and now, the night before the deadline, I still have nothing.

Boinka-boinka-boinka.

Goddammit.

I put it off until morning. I sleep in, too. Well, as much as I can—I wake up to more noises. "Don't you ever give up?" I shout at the ceiling, at the neighbors, at the constant reminder of how life could be.

My clock chimes the top of the hour. I shower, eat and dash out the door—past my neighbors. "I guess they can do other things than bedroom Olympics," I say under my breath. A tanned brunette hangs on his arm, her eyes fixed to his. She wears sweatpants and a hoodie. His arm wraps around her, his tall figure sheltering her as they go out to their black SUV.

For a moment, our eyes meet. I see past the black suit coat, tan button-up shirt and black pants. His gray eyes look at me. I wonder what they find.

"Good morning," I say. I want to ask if they slept well, but I don't.

I walk past, failing to forget them and the sleepless night they gave me. The volume increases on my mp3 player as I turn the corner and begin my walk to the bus stop.

Fresh pages in my hand, I stand in front of my nonfiction class: the four familiar faces, the largely unknown ones and the teacher with his tie. It had taken me an hour to write up these few pages and now I had volunteered to share them. "I had an idea in the Commons. I thought about how much the Commons and the

The **noise** continues. Whenever I try to work, the **noise** quickens.

SUB looked like airports—when I realized I should write about.

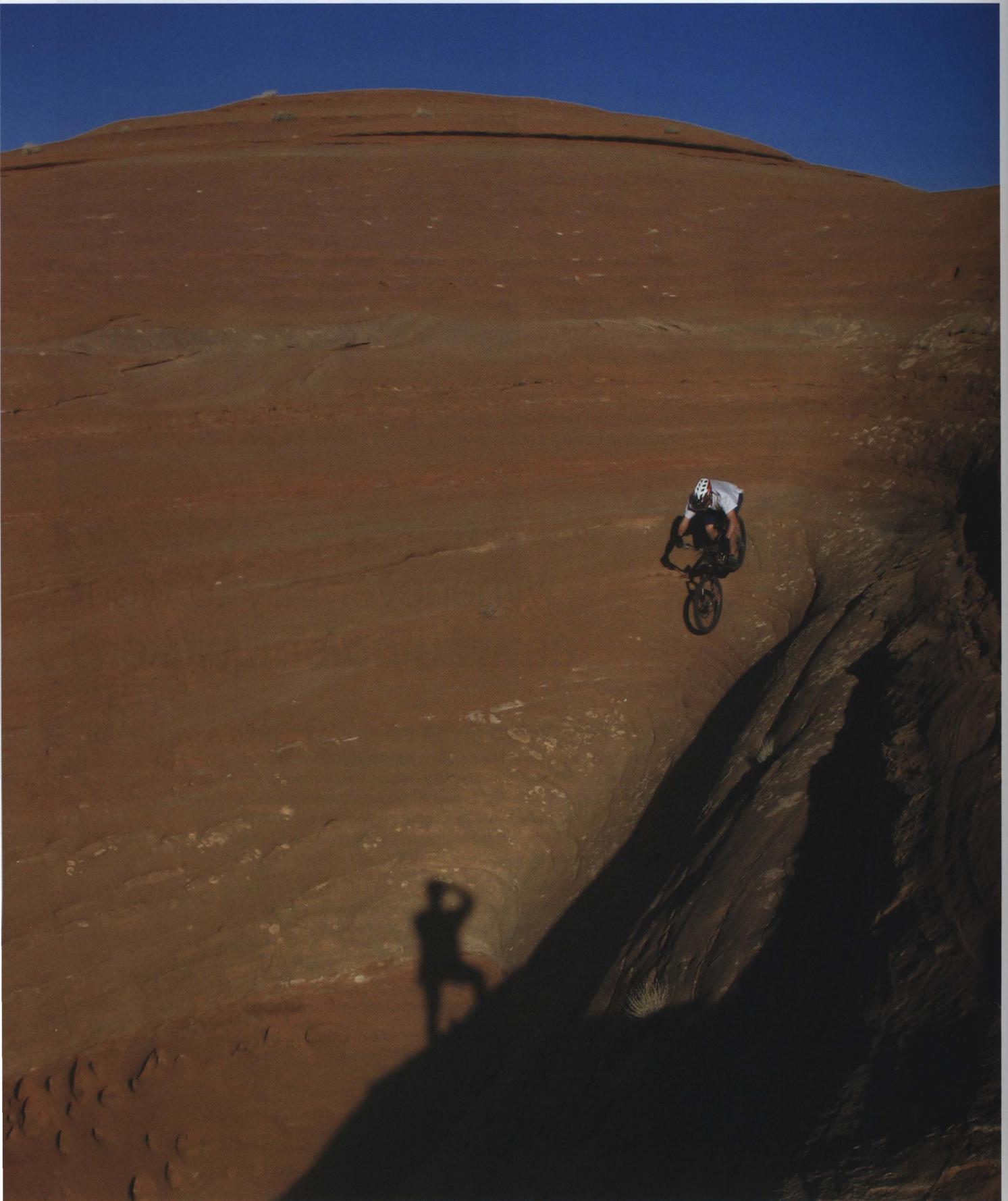
"For the past few nights, the upstairs neighbors have kept me up with their 'nocturnal activities.' I won't go into the details. Suffice it to say, I thought about venturing into the cold outside world and up the steps. I thought about ringing the doorbell and quickly returning to the safety and warmth of my house," I say aloud. And I continue.

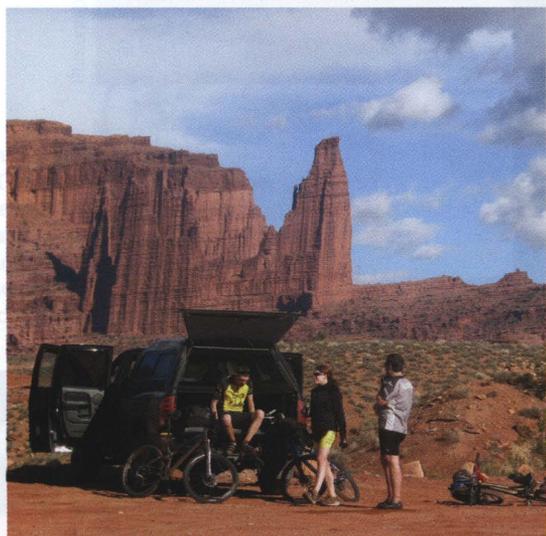
Throughout the piece, the class laughs. But I do not hear a peep from my teacher. I finish and then the teacher and I lock eyes for a moment. His gray eyes look at me. I know what they find.

"Oh, shit," I say under my breath. I hand him the pages and I return quickly to my seat.

He gave me an A and excused me for the rest of the semester.

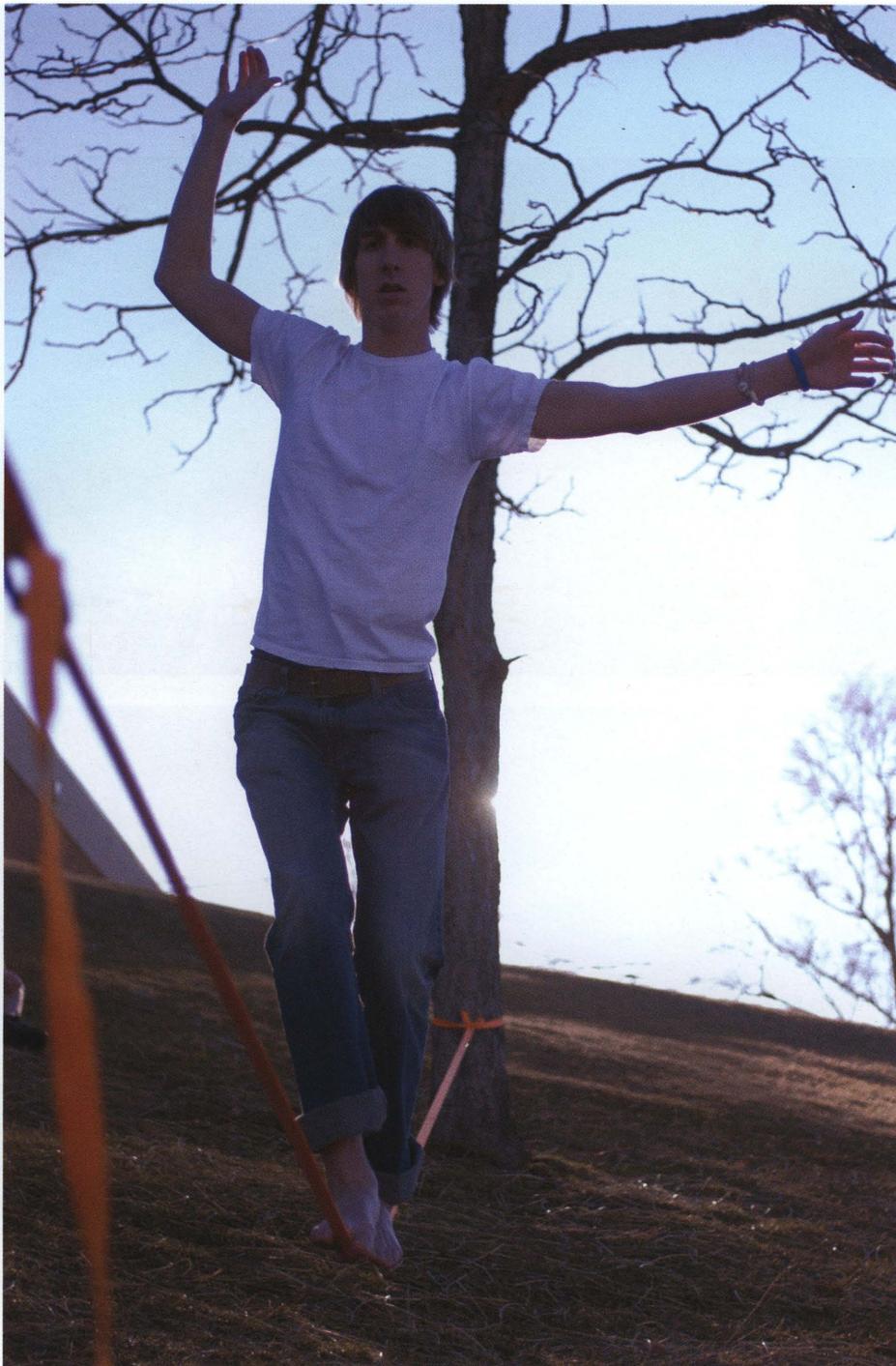
My sleep habits have returned to normal; the upstairs neighbors switched bedrooms and now one of my roommates deals with the dreaded boinkas.





Photographs: Charlie Olsen

◀ ▲ **Moab Utah**
Over Spring Break, the UI Mountain Bike Club took a trip to Moab, Utah. Warm weather, blue skies and technical biking trails filled the week.



Photograph: Roger Rowles

▲ **Slack Lining**

Pat Downey walks a slack line after class. Slack lining takes only a length of nylon webbing, a few carabiners and a couple of tricky knots. The webbing is strung between two trees and the goal is to balance and walk the length of the webbing. Slack lining does not hurt the trees, and is a great way to enjoy UI's campus. According to Downey, "It's meditative and a good way to relax and have fun with your buds, and is a little bit different"



Photographs: Kentaro Murai

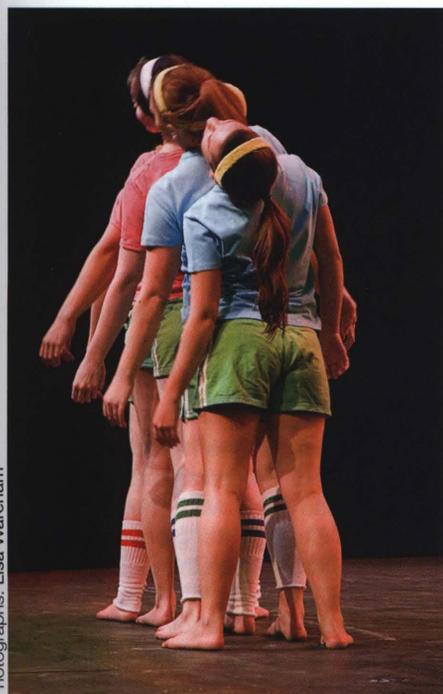


▼ **Dancers, Drummers, Dreamers**

The cast of DDD rehearses March 22 at the Hartung Theatre. DDD is a collaborative annual performance featuring a combination of music, sound and movement. The cast began rehearsals at the beginning of the semester, and the show took place March 22-24.

▲ **Wing Night**

Biology graduate Preston Helmstetter devours a spicy chicken wing at the Coeur d'Alene Brewing Company. Every Monday is "Wing Night" at the Coeur d'Alene Brewing Company. Wings come in several varieties including huckleberry barbecue and Oriental red pepper.



Photographs: Lisa Wareham





Preaching the Blues

A new live box set gives US fans a show-stopping stopgap

From the murmur of a packed Brixton Academy in London, an ominous bass pulse lurches from the PA system. The violinist pats the body of his instrument down onto his hand with the beat, patiently waiting to come in. A tall, middle-aged Australian croons to a sea of upward-glancing faces from the precipice of the stage. The rest of the band crashes in like well-dressed hit men kicking open a door, wanting a part of the action. Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds begin their set in earnest.

In 2004, Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds released their 13th, and arguably best, record to date, the "Abattoir Blues/The Lyre of Orpheus" double album. The set was an energetic one for Cave and his dynamic backing band, the Bad Seeds. Since 1997's "Boatman's Call," the band has been orbiting around the songwriter's more introspective and personal songs written on piano. The return to a wild and

punchier rock form (hinted at in 2003's "Nocturama") was fully realized in songs like "Hiding All Away" and "There She Goes My Beautiful World" with the help of an unrestrained Bad Seeds ensemble, comprising seven musicians in all. For this album, the group was further augmented by members of the London Community Gospel Choir, giving Cave a wailing backdrop to his robust baritone range.

And following the release of one of the best albums of Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds' career was an explosive European tour. Unfortunately, Cave and crew have followed a steady pattern of skipping the U.S. during tours since 2003. The only thing stateside fans could do was read the reviews and download bootleg audio and video recordings.

Luckily the band had the foresight to get the "Abattoir Blues" tour professionally recorded on audio and video. "The Abattoir Blues Tour" two-DVD/ two-CD box set is as thorough a documentation as fans could have asked.

The first DVD, recorded at the London Brixton Academy in November 2004, sees the Bad Seeds careening through songs like "Supernaturally" and "Get Ready for Love." The definitive version of "Messiah Ward" locks into a tighter groove with the Casey-Sclavunos-Wydler rhythm section than it does on the album. Warren Ellis takes the new cache of instruments he first tried out with the Bad Seeds on "Abattoir Blues/The Lyre of Orpheus" — mandolin, bouzouki, and flute — and lays down new textures by bowing, plucking and strumming his

Nick Cave & The Bad Seeds

The Abattoir Blues Tour



Highlights of the set:

DVD

“Messiah Ward”
 “Supernaturally”
 “Get Ready For Love”
 “Carry Me”
 “There She Goes, My Beautiful World”

CD

“O Children”
 “Breathless”
 “Let the Bells Ring”
 “The Ship Song”
 “Deanna”

trusty violin. Cave engages the audience throughout, teetering on the edge of the stage, grooving with the music and jolting in dance.

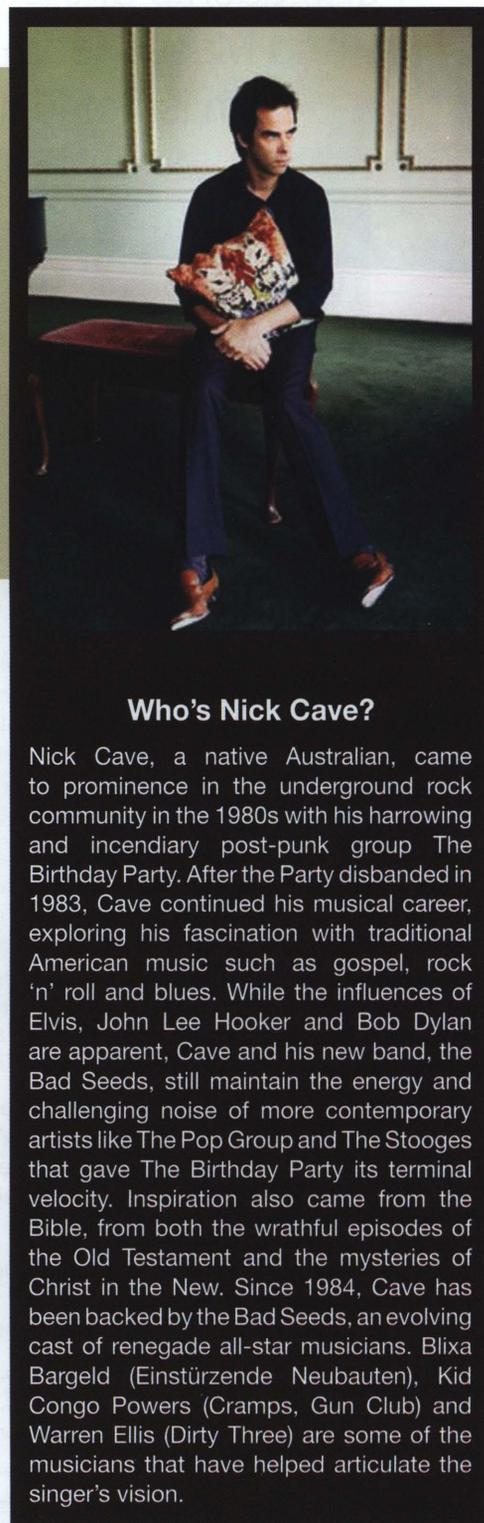
“Nature Boy” is the only underwhelming song of the set. The live rendition simply doesn’t have the same crunch as the well-produced studio version.

The second DVD is culled from the June 2003 live set played at the Hammersmith Apollo in London during the “Nocturama” tour. Again, definitive versions of back catalogue songs like “Nobody’s Baby Now” and “Sad Waters” emerge, testifying to the longevity of both the music and band. A version of The Birthday Party’s “Wild World” is revisited more than 20 years after its inception. Five promotional videos and short behind-the-scenes films are also included on the second DVD.

The companion audio CDs continue where the Brixton Academy video leaves off, compiling choice performances from other dates of the European tour. In addition to the new material, standards like “The Ship Song” and “Deanna” appear. Cave aficionados would be mistaken to think these oft-played hits are obligatory run-throughs. Instead, the London Community Gospel Choir gives

these staples a new vitality. “Deanna” is especially suited to this treatment as the song, with call-and-response verse, has its origins in the old gospel hymn “Oh Happy Day.” Fans of the darker and grittier Cave need not worry that the set list receives a complete baptism as the choir sings and grooves to “Stagger Lee,” blood-bathed and violent as ever. “Red Right Hand” also appears, casting an ominous shadow over the set.

Those unfamiliar with but interested in Cave’s sizable canon may want to look into “The Best of Nick Cave and the Bad Seeds” before purchasing “The Abattoir Blues Tour.” More devoted fans — especially those captivated by the “Abattoir Blues/The Lyre of Orpheus” double album — should consider picking up this set. If the sheer quantity of music (43 songs in all) is too daunting, the DVD and CD sets will be available separately. By and large, “The Abattoir Blues Tour” delivers literate, humorous and passionate songwriting from Cave’s ultimate pulpit — the stage.



Who’s Nick Cave?

Nick Cave, a native Australian, came to prominence in the underground rock community in the 1980s with his harrowing and incendiary post-punk group The Birthday Party. After the Party disbanded in 1983, Cave continued his musical career, exploring his fascination with traditional American music such as gospel, rock ‘n’ roll and blues. While the influences of Elvis, John Lee Hooker and Bob Dylan are apparent, Cave and his new band, the Bad Seeds, still maintain the energy and challenging noise of more contemporary artists like The Pop Group and The Stooges that gave The Birthday Party its terminal velocity. Inspiration also came from the Bible, from both the wrathful episodes of the Old Testament and the mysteries of Christ in the New. Since 1984, Cave has been backed by the Bad Seeds, an evolving cast of renegade all-star musicians. Blixa Bargeld (Einstürzende Neubauten), Kid Congo Powers (Cramps, Gun Club) and Warren Ellis (Dirty Three) are some of the musicians that have helped articulate the singer’s vision.

We are Making Movies

For students of the Journalism and Mass Media 475 class, film is not just a passion



Clockwise from top left: "Devil on my Back," created by Adam Dixon. "The Script," created by Justin Lloyd. "Murder House," created by Nick Beber. "10 Minutes," created by Chris Lebens.

A group of University of Idaho students sits in a room that looks like a warehouse. Old filmmaking equipment lies in piles next to some newer film equipment. Right now, the students are learning the techniques needed to put together a solid film. Soon, they will gather in this same area to critique the results.

For students of the Journalism and Mass Media 475 class, film is not just a passion, it is also their final capstone project. A handful of soon-to-be-graduating seniors at UI enroll in this class each year, where they will put together a film to display at the annual Moscow Kino Film Festival.

Joe Paisley and Steve Clark are working on a film based on awkward humor, much like the TV series "The Office," set inside a fraternity. Paisley said writing the script was the hardest part.

"(Clark) and I wrote the script early on," he said. "For the next four weeks, we would go back and modify something."

Denise Bennett, the professor overseeing this year's filmmakers, has a different set of expectations for each state of production.

"What I look for will go with the different stages of a film being assembled," Bennett said. "During pre-production, the script is the main focus. It needs to be interesting or entertaining. It has to be filmable and I have to see some sort of

development within the story of the film."

When it comes to production — the actual filming of scenes — Bennett said she looks at the direction and style of the films. They have to show strong character development and include a solid supporting narrative.

The final step in making a short film is the post-production phase. During post-production, the filmmakers are expected to put together all the pieces of the film and address any technical details that might arise.

"We look at the editing the most," Bennett said. "We want to see if the cuts that are made and the arrangement of the film invoke a mood that the filmmaker wants. We also look at any sound effects to see if they contribute to the film."

Paisley said that of the three stages, the editing process will take the most time.

"The actual filming will take about five days," he said. "From there we will have about three to four hours of footage — to edit down to fifteen minutes."

Come editing time, Paisley and Clark will sit inside a small cubicle in the studio and stare at a G4 Mac, looking for any slight imperfections in every take, weighing and evaluating each take and choosing which to use.

"Between us, we want to spend three to four nights a week for a few hours toying with our shots on Final Cut Pro," he said. "Our film is a little more difficult because we will be using longer takes for each scene." Though the longer cuts are more cinematic, Paisley said, they allow for more errors during filming.

Part of the class this semester was viewing the films produced last year. These films offer the students a chance to learn from the experiences of others who have gone before them.

One such film, "My American Movie" by Barry Wilson, directed by Heath Julian, stood out to Paisley.

"My American Movie" is about an aspiring filmmaker who gets his first directing job with a Spanish soap opera. After attacking an actor and losing his job, he tries for fame as a professional poker player. When he loses all his money in a tournament, he finally settles on trying to be a professional golfer. Throughout the film, the main character gives a commentary on his life. It ends with a still of the main character swinging his golf club and the uplifting music of "Eye of the Tiger" playing over it.

"The way the main character spoke in the film was one of the more impressive aspects," Paisley said. "The dialogue was well-written and the delivery of the man in the film was great."

Paisley and Clark are currently moving into the production stage of their film. With a cast and crew of amateurs, they're setting out to make the next great comedy film.

"We are using all the people in our fraternity as actors in the film," Paisley said.

After the short task of filming will be the rigorous task of editing. For Paisley, though, the end result justifies all the troubles he is sure to encounter on his journey to making a great film.

"I can't wait to see my name on that theater screen." 

LEADING THE
WAY TO WELLNESS

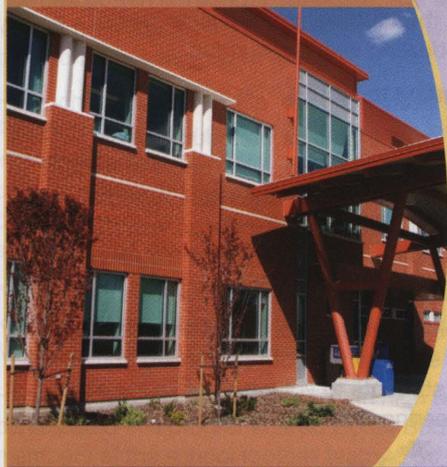


Gritman's Charlie the Bear and Joe Vandal at the 2006 U of I Homecoming Parade

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for life after college we are prepared
to take care of your life now.*

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Here For You!





“For people who had lost everything they had, they were so warm and open and inviting.”

devastated by Hurricane Katrina. Last year, Seeley’s experience in Waveland, Miss., moved him to continue volunteering.

“(Waveland) was completely destroyed. It was crazy,” Seeley said. “It was like a bomb had gone off there. It was a shock to see that much destruction in one place.”

In Waveland, Seeley and other volunteers from UI helped rebuild a house that had been hit by the 2005 hurricane.

“The house was fine, but the inside had water up to the ceiling,” Seeley said. “We gutted the house and took everything to the side of the road.”

The couple who lived in the house visited the volunteers one day and expressed their gratitude that UI had come to help them. “It was really emotional for them to see that,” Seeley said.

The homeowners, who had lived in the house for years, decided not to keep anything from their home. Like many other members of the community, Seeley said, they wanted to move on and start a new life.

Even though Waveland was nearly destroyed by the hurricane—there were piles of trash still on the side of the road and houses that hadn’t been touched since the storm—Seeley described a strong sense of community in the town.

“More than anything, I was encouraged by the people we met there,” he said. “For people who had lost everything they had, they were so warm and open and inviting.”

After the success of last year’s Alternative Service Break, the Volunteer Center decided to send students to the area again. This time, students were sent to New Orleans, Maryville, Tenn., and back to Waveland. About 40 more students joined the group for this year’s trip.

Last year, Seeley said, the trip was about tearing down damaged houses and dealing with destruction.

“This year we were starting to rebuild,” he said.

Seeley coordinated all three trips over the course of his internship at the Volunteer Center. He spent hours in front of a computer organizing the logistics of the trip. Getting all 100 students on the same flight was a challenge, as was dealing with the limited budget. Seeley plans to spend the rest of the semester streamlining the way the trip is organized.

After he graduates, Seeley hopes to continue volunteering. Someday, he wants to spend a year or two serving abroad. Seeley encourages all students to volunteer while in college. “I think, overall, volunteering is a really good part of the college experience,” he said.

Caring for Communities

In the wake of Katrina, one UI student steps up to lead the 2007 Alternative Service Break

Colin Seeley doesn’t see volunteering as a hobby.

“It’s more a lifestyle that you adopt,” he said.

So it’s only natural that Seeley, a senior food science major and an intern at the Volunteer Center, organized this year’s Alternative Service Break.

For the past two years, Alternative Service Break has sent service-minded students to help clean up and rebuild areas

Mentoring Moscow

This UI secondary education major has been a constant presence in a fifth-grader's life for the past four years

The ability to change the life of one child, one day at a time — that is the heartfelt goal of Kyle Harbacheck, a senior at the University of Idaho.

Since his freshman year in college, Harbacheck knew he wanted to work with children when he graduated. The 21-year-old is seeking a bachelor's of science degree in secondary education with a minor in Spanish.

The Moscow Mentors Program at the University of Idaho enables college-aged students to interact with children within the community. Because this is a campus-based program, participating students are required to mentor at campus-accessible elementary schools like A.B. McDonald.

"The Moscow Mentors Program is a way for me to spend time on things that don't benefit me," he said. "I like being able to help a kid that has had a harder time than I did growing up." Every Thursday afternoon for one hour, Harbacheck goes to A.B. McDonald to spend time with his mentor student. Harbacheck has had the privilege, he says, to be mentoring the same child for nearly four years.

"You get to stay with the same child as long as you stay in the program; if you leave, that child gets a new mentor," he said. Harbacheck mentors a 10-year-old, fifth-grade boy. When asked what takes place during a mentoring session, Harbacheck says that they just "have fun."

"We usually don't even do homework," he said. "We like to play basketball, play on the jungle gym, and when it is cold outside, like it is right now, we'll play cards or do something indoors."

Since he began working with his student more than three years ago, Harbacheck says, he has been able to observe a difference in the child's overall confidence level.

"He has gotten a lot more confident," he said. "He used to be left out from the rest of his peers, but now he is having an easier time communicating with them."

Harbacheck says that the transition into the Moscow Mentoring Program is an easy one. The three-hour training session included confidentiality rules and regulations required with children. Aside from that, he says that the coordinators of the program work well with their mentors in assigning them to students, and during their mentoring experience.

"I want to be someone who helps build life skills, which helps kids find opportunities for themselves," he added. "With the Moscow Mentors Program, I can begin to accomplish this."

Harbacheck's volunteerism began in high school when he participated in a program called Borah Buddies. This allowed members of the school football team to go into their community



"I like being able to help a kid that has had a harder time than I did growing up."

and read to elementary school children. Harbacheck spent two years in the program interacting with young children — a hobby that grew into a lifelong passion.

During his summer months, Harbacheck volunteers his time at a day camp in his hometown of Boise. This experience has enabled him to familiarize himself with the interaction between of various-aged children, both in group settings and on an individual basis.

In addition to his involvement in the Moscow Mentors Program, Harbacheck volunteers in the Kids on Campus Program and KaBoom! Both programs allow him to work closely with younger students.

Harbacheck will be student teaching this fall in the Boise area. While he isn't sure if teaching is the career path he wants to take, he does know one thing — children will be the foundation of his career.

"Maybe I'll be a youth camp counselor," he said. "Instead of being an authority figure, I'd like to be more of a positive influence, a role model."



“Some of the most intelligent people I have ever known were homeless people we met while traveling the country in our bus.”

books than the school library, so wherever we went, we would always go to the library and read.”

At the age of 10, Moore’s family bought a piece of land outside of Bonner’s Ferry using her father’s VA benefits. Moore said they lived there with a bunch of people her family had met on the road.

“We had horses and chickens and an acre garden, we lived with no electricity or running water. It was like Little House on the Prairie,” Moore said. “We did laundry by hand, even in the winter, and grew or hunted most of our food.”

“From this,” she said, “I learned one does not need a college degree to be an educated person. Some of the most intelligent people I have ever known were homeless people we met while traveling the country in our bus.”

Moore’s family settled in Coeur d’Alene when she was 14. Moore immediately got a job as a part-time nanny and enrolled in dance classes, something she had always wanted to do. She also began acting in the local theater, the Lake City Playhouse. After starting off working behind the scenes, Moore soon found herself on-stage when she started acting at Coeur d’Alene High School. Despite not being enrolled, the high school drama teacher made her an honorary thespian.

After earning her general education degree, Moore attended North Idaho College for a semester before starting classes at the University of Idaho on her eighteenth birthday. She graduated with a degree in public relations in 1996, returned to earn another degree in history in 2003 and is now taking classes for her master’s degree.

“I felt I had a lot of ‘catching up’ to do on my education for my own satisfaction,” Moore said, which she said is why she has pursued so many degrees.

“I also believe my desire for education stems from the fact I had to work hard for it — many people would have been satisfied to simply have graduated from college at all,” she said. “That’s not enough for me.”

Moore is now the ASUI Student Activities and Leadership Coordinator. She works closely with student clubs and organizations’ officers and advisers.

“My passion for learning is what inspires and motivates me to help others get the maximum benefit from their education experience,” Moore said, “which is part of what I do now and hope to do in the future as a teacher.”

“I really feel lucky to have the opportunity to get to get to know students,” Moore said. “I enjoy getting to know what they think and feel, their goals and hearing their stories.”

Putting down Roots

After a childhood of traveling, Jenny Moore now works with ASUI

Despite not having any formal education after the age of 9, Jenny Moore knew as a little girl she would go to college.

“I never imagined I’d work at a university someday,” she said. Moore has two bachelor’s degrees and a full-time job at her alma mater and is now pursuing her master’s degree.

After moving across the country from Oregon to an Amish farmland in Pennsylvania when Moore was 5, her dad purchased a blue school bus that had been converted into a motor home when she was 7.

“My dad is like a gypsy — he always wanted to move. He never wanted to stay some place,” Moore said, so he moved the family back to Oregon. Moore wouldn’t see the inside of a classroom again until her first day of college.

“My parents believed we could learn as much traveling as we could in school,” she said. “The public library has more

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- Get involved
- Vandal Gear
- Have FUN!!

Becoming a Vandal – More than what happens in the classroom, it is also what happens outside of class. Check it out!

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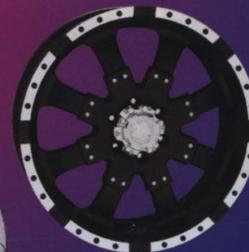
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