

Context

 University of Idaho

...extending the alliance of people and ideas.

Volume 9, No. 1, September-October 1978

RARE II: Idaho comes to a crossroads

Pick a single moment in your life when anticipation of an event made you quiver with excitement. Maybe you were about to find out whether you'd won an election or received an honor. Much of your future was to hinge on the announcement.

Right now, Idaho and much of the rest of the U.S. is on similar tenterhooks, anxious for a

decision on the future of some 62 million acres of roadless areas, eight million of which lie in Idaho. Jobs, states' economies and wilderness health lean on the decision.

How much of Idaho's 187 roadless areas are designated for wilderness, for multiple use — timbering, oil drilling, mining, motorized recreation — or for further study will be made

known sometime after Dec. 29, the end of the second Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), conducted by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The RARE process, which set 10 options for the roadless areas, has embroiled timber companies, environmentalists, labor unions which fear a loss of jobs in sawmills, and state and local governments in debates over how much wilderness is necessary and how much land is needed to keep the timber and mining industries healthy.

The wilderness designations will be determined in large part by public opinion and input by residents or users of the areas under study. The Forest Service has solicited public comment since summer 1977 on what should happen to the roadless areas. The public comment period ends Oct. 1 and the Department of Agriculture is to decide by Dec. 29 which lands go to wilderness preservation.

After the Oct. 1 deadline, teams of forest professionals from the entire nation will gather in Salt Lake City to evaluate the comments. A couple of weeks later, the Forest Service will make its recommendations to the Department of Agriculture, the president and Congress.

The RARE process was meant to be a quick, decision-making tool, to take no more than 15 months. However, there is no assurance RARE II will escape snags once the proposal reaches Congress. But, this time, timber and mining interests have a stake in quick decisions. Many small sawmills in Idaho have closed in recent years. They claim new restrictions and protests from environmental groups have slowed the flow of timber from national forests so much they cannot get enough raw timber to remain in operation.

Booklets explaining the RARE II process, including maps of areas under study, diagrams of the alternatives, even estimates of impact on jobs and economy and descriptions of minerals and animals in each of the target areas are available from headquarters of each of the national forests.

The University of Idaho Forest, Wildlife and Range Experiment Station has also published a booklet explaining how to evaluate the RARE process, attempting to fill in evaluation gaps which its authors feel were left in the Forest Service study. It is available from the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences.

Comments by Idaho residents on RARE II may be sent to the Forest Service Regional Office, Federal Building, Missoula, Mont. 59801.

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Sketch by Anne Fiske

A. FISKE

What would happen to the animals?

By Ann Wheelock

A man who has trekked hundreds of miles of the Idaho Primitive Area to document the habits of its wildlife believes that rare animals would be most affected by a man-induced change in the wilderness environment, probably for the worse. But, some species — although few — would benefit.

Not all species of wildlife require wilderness, but most, like the mountain lion, thrive on it, said Dr. Maurice Hornocker, world-renowned wildlife biologist and leader of the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit in the University of Idaho's College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences.

In fact, some adaptable species, like the coyote, do very well in an urban environment. Contrary to popular belief, the mountain lion can live in close proximity to man as long as man doesn't shoot him every chance he gets, Hornocker said. But other species, like the bighorn sheep, grizzly bear and wolf, require wilderness.

Some of Idaho's now-roadless areas may soon be designated for multiple uses ranging from motorized vehicle recreation to timber harvesting as a result of the National Forest Service's Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE II), and Hornocker said man's encroachment will have its effects on the resident wildlife.

"More access to wild lands will alter roadless areas, increase development and bring more hunting opportunities. The increase in human use of wild lands can't help but affect the animal populations," he said.

The largest elk herd in the U.S. and some of the largest populations of bighorn sheep and mountain lion range in Idaho, and a change in the wilderness would probably decrease the sizes of those populations, even if development is carefully planned, he said.

While he recognizes the importance of wildlife to the integrity of wilderness ecosystems and its esthetic effect on our own lives,

"Context," a combined Alumni-University of Idaho publication, seeks to extend the alliance of people and ideas by portraying the university in action with all its depth and diversity, its aspirations and achievements, its controversy and change.

Letters are encouraged. They must be signed and may be edited for brevity, not substance. Names will be withheld on request, but preference will be given to identified statements of fact and opinion.

"Context" is distributed free of charge to alumni, parents, friends, faculty, students and staff of the university.

For change of address, please include the label from the back page.

Second class postage is paid at Moscow, Idaho. Published during the months of October, November, February, April and June by the Office of University Relations, "Context" is mailed five times annually from Moscow, Idaho 83843. Phone (208) 885-6291; Alumni Office phone 885-6154.

Editor, Ann Wheelock; alumni news, Nancy Riordan; sports information, J. David Kellogg; composition, Sherie Harris Maynard.

Hornocker says he's not a "wilderness nut."

Saying that all lands under RARE II study were never meant to be kept as wilderness, Hornocker believes that many will end up as multiple use lands. Yet, some must remain as wilderness in order to preserve viable wildlife populations.

Examples of species which would decline or disappear if roads were built through their habitats include bighorn sheep and mountain lion along the middle fork of the Salmon River, and caribou and grizzly in the Salmo-Priest area. An endangered fish, called the West Slope Cutthroat Trout, in the Kelly Creek area could be lost if streams were silted through increased use of the area. A wolf was recently seen on the north fork of the Clearwater River, and, if wolves are re-establishing themselves there, we'd lose them if the area were developed, Hornocker said.

As another example, he pointed to the grizzly bear in Montana which would disappear within a few years if it were not protected in such wilderness areas as Great Bear Wilderness, Bob Marshall Wilderness, Anaconda Pintlar Wilderness and in Glacier National Park. "We wouldn't see them disappear overnight, but in a few years they



A sage grouse

would be entirely gone," Hornocker said.

Examining the other side of the coin, Hornocker said, "As a society, and as wildlife professionals, it is our duty to prevent the extinction of species where possible, but sometimes that is impossible. Extinction is a part of evolution. If a species can't cope with the modern world or if it resists our efforts to preserve it, then it will die, and that is as it should be," he said.

While man's disturbance of the wilderness is detrimental to many species, sometimes it can be beneficial. Timber harvesting can enhance deer and elk populations by allowing shrubs and grasses to grow, upon which they browse.

"The deer population is larger now than when the white man came to this part of the country," Hornocker said.

Idaho's big game animals are its most valuable animals, both economically and esthetically. Few states have the diversity or numbers of animals that Idaho has, Hornocker noted. Only Montana, Colorado and



Hornocker often pushed through hip-deep snow in the Idaho Primitive Area while stalking mountain lions for his research projects. In this 1968 photo, he holds a sedated lion.

Wyoming can compare in populations of bear, deer, elk, mountain goat, bighorn sheep, antelope and mountain lion. Idaho also has populations of such smaller, less known animals as fisher, wolverine, river otter, lynx and marten which are valuable because they are rare and could conceivably become endangered in a short time.

Hornocker believes it is important to maintain the diversity of wildlife, and that means managing animal populations to preserve them.

Pointing out that game managers traditionally have held the philosophy of "kill 'em to save 'em" and "the only use is consumptive use," Hornocker said, "We've begun to take a new view of wildlife in the last 10 or 15 years because of new concerns for endangered species and for urban wildlife and nongame wildlife, even songbirds."

A hunter who has also been called "the benevolent hunter" for his studies of the American mountain lion, Hornocker has been a catalyst in changing popular views of the "vermin" as well as the "desirables" among the nation's wildlife, particularly improving the image of the mountain lion.

"The lion kills mostly elk and deer, but sometimes livestock, making him more intolerable to man," he said. At one time, the mountain lion was so despicable that President Theodore Roosevelt termed it "the big horse-killing cat, the destroyer of the deer, the lord of stealthy murder facing his doom with a heart both craven and cruel." Hornocker's mountain lion research, which showed that the lion's predation is more beneficial than harmful, precipitated a general about-face in public opinion of wildlife.

"We see now that there are other uses for wildlife besides hunting. Wildlife has esthetic value: We enjoy seeing it on the roadside and we enjoy photographing it. And, we find that maintaining a large population of some species is beneficial to the health of other species," he said.

Considering the esthetics and

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biology of maintaining certain levels of animal populations, Hornocker said that management objectives can vary from region to region, species to species.

"Wilderness management is a contradiction in terms because a wilderness is supposed to be an unmanaged place," said Hornocker. "But, you can't get away from some kind of management, even if it's to regulate how many people use the land and the rivers. Management can be fire control or no fire control, importation of animals into certain areas for repopulation or limiting hunting seasons."

Aside from the esthetics and biology of maintaining a diversity of wildlife, Hornocker explained that wilderness and wildlife enhance the recreation industry in Idaho. "Tourism is Idaho's third largest industry and is growing all the time. Idaho's — and the Northwest's — diversity is an important factor in the recreation business. Its topography is renowned for high, scenic qualities and suitability for recreation purposes. It has everything the outdoor recreationist wants: forests, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, canyons, waterfalls, deserts, extensive wilderness and bountiful wildlife," Hornocker said.

"Outdoor recreation dispenses income and employment throughout the region rather than concentrating it in already densely populated areas," he continued.

"The intangibles of the wilderness — open space, a mountain lake, a free-flowing river, a wild animal — instill qualities in our individual lives which psychologists tell us are absolutely essential to physical and mental health. They are also essential to our economic health.

"You hear it said all the time, 'How much wilderness can we afford?' My question is 'How much wilderness can we afford to be without?' Take a look at some of the old societies along the Mediterranean Sea and in the Mideast. They are good examples of societies which squandered their resources. They cut all their forests, and now many are deserts. We should learn from the wilderness," he said. ✻



A river otter



Wilderness: 'Man has always been there'

By Barbara B. Petura

"A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131)

The view that wilderness is an unpeopled place, devoid of the signs of human civilization, has proved to be a powerful one. In 1964, it became the law of the land when incorporated into the Wilderness Act passed by Congress. In an attempt to implement that law, the U.S. Forest Service has labored to remove old cabins and other signs of pioneer contact with the wild lands to return nature to its pristine state. And wilderness philosophers such as Roderick Nash have been led to describe wilderness as a place alien to man where the elements of risk,

danger and mystery predominate.

But a University of Idaho research anthropologist who grew up the daughter of a wilderness guide in Northern Minnesota's famed Boundary Waters Canoe Area says those who know the wilderness do not travel it in fear. Dr. Ruthann Knudson, who this past summer directed a research team surveying archaeological sites on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, deep in Idaho's vast Primitive Area, says, as well, that sites along the river reveal evidence of 10,000 years of human habitation.

When Nash gave the second annual Wilderness Resource Distinguished Lecture this past April under sponsorship of the university's College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, he said the word wilderness originally meant a place "chaotic, unruly, disorderly — literally will-ful." It was the "place of

wild beasts," a dark and dangerous region, void of human control. "In the psychology of wilderness, we cannot minimize the centrality of danger, risk and fear," the author of "Wilderness and the American Mind" said at the time.

Dr. Knudson sees it differently.

"I grew up in northern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota, the child of a canoe guide, and was always comfortable in the wilderness. We



knew its resources and how to use them," Dr. Knudson said. For her, wilderness is a system of resources of which humans are just one part, and these resources have been used by people for centuries.

"I can't see wilderness as a place of danger and testing. That view is typical of a technologically oriented, city-raised person who does not feel comfortable or knowledgeable in wild country."

Modern, motorized man finds Idaho's Primitive Area difficult to get into, so it isn't surprising that central Idaho's far-reaching wilderness is considered "empty human space," Knudson said. We aren't attuned to walking, so movement in the rugged mountain country or along the narrow river canyons seems frighteningly difficult. It seems impossible to us that human beings ever lived there, she said. Archaeological material, however, proves otherwise.

"I suspect, based on existing evidence, that the Middle Fork drainage has been occupied for some 10,000 years by foot traffic people, people who could move easily over

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RARE II, Idaho's big decision, continued from page 1

While not able to touch all areas, articles elsewhere in this issue discuss potential impacts of RARE II in hopes of aiding you in making your decisions about RARE II.

Among the points to consider is that the United States' national forests provide about 18 percent of the country's supply of sawtimber, or 10.5 billion board feet per year. Idaho's national forests provide 1.2 billion board feet per year and it is estimated that an equal amount is lost to disease and insects. It is projected that in 50 years the national demand for timber will double and that 2.8 billion to 3.3 billion board feet will have to come from the present roadless areas to achieve that.

On the one hand, commercial timber industries have been pressing for a quick decision on utilization of roadless areas so that the Forest Service can start managing the eligible lands for future harvest. Environmentalists, on the other hand, have denounced the RARE II study, saying that it leans toward commercial timber interests, and that it does not include fair analysis of all potential wilderness areas — the same complaint launched by the Sierra Club to oust the first RARE study in 1973.

Perturbed that even the alternative with the greatest wilderness emphasis allocated only 35 percent of Idaho's roadless areas to wilderness, some environmentalists formed the Citizens for North Idaho Wilderness coalition and offered their own proposal for wilderness, Alternative W.

Among the five areas they recommended for immediate wilderness designation was Mallard Larkin, which is particularly symptomatic of the debate RARE II, has raised between environmentalists and industrialists. It is an area of spectacular mountain peaks and lakes, which environmentalists say should be set aside to protect St. Joe Lake and the headwaters of the St. Joe River. However, the area is also rich in minerals, and therefore it has been ranked low as desirable wilderness under the RARE II study.

In the study, the Forest Service is quite plain in its expression of priorities. "Roadless areas with proven or high potential mineral and energy resources will not normally be allocated to wilderness. Likewise, areas with high timber potential will receive priority for allocation to nonwilderness."

To aid in decision-making, the Forest Service has offered 10 options for roadless areas, ranging from allocating all potential timberlands to wilderness to allocating none of them. Implementation of either of these two options is unlikely.

All but one of the 10 alternatives for roadless areas were reached "mechanically" to compile combinations of various criteria the public felt should be considered in designating new wilderness areas, rather than being based on "emotional" decisions on what areas were most popular as wilderness.

Currently, the U.S. has 14.7 million acres of national forest wilderness and 9.1 million more have been endorsed for wilderness. A target designation of 30 million acres of wilderness by 1980 was set by the Renewable Resource Planning Act of 1975.

After all is said and done, the ultimate proposed wilderness plan may be taken from none of the alternatives released in the RARE II study. It may be a draft based on public reaction to the 10 alternatives. One of the more popular alternatives is Alternative H.

Alternative H was prepared by the

Forest Service staff based on public testimony and issues. It attempts to take into account the "national goal of achieving a quality wilderness system in balance with nonwilderness needs." It would have 19 wilderness areas in Idaho covering 1.5 million acres, put 801,464 acres aside for further study and designate the remaining 5.6 million acres as nonwilderness.

Idaho currently has four National Forest Wildernesses: Hells Canyon, Sawtooth, Selway-Bitterroot and Gospel Hump. Congress is considering two additions to Idaho's wilderness lands not included in the RARE II study: The River of No Return Wilderness and a proposed wilderness in Yellowstone National Park. The RNRW includes all of the Idaho and Salmon River Primitive Areas and many contiguous units for a total of 2.3 million acres. The Forest Service administration is proposing 1.8 million acres for this wilderness.

Not only Idahoans have a stake in what happens to the country's remaining roadless areas. We urge you to read about RARE II and give your opinions to the Forest Service before the closing date for public comment, Oct. 1. ☼

Man in the wilderness, continued from page 3

the passes and along the rivers," Knudson said.

The Idaho anthropologist, who in summer 1977 supervised a prehistoric Indian dig where Lydle Gulch meets the Snake River near Boise, said Idaho's early peoples ranged extensively through the wilderness, following trails up into the high country to huge fields of camas and the summering areas of the big game, then back down to the sheltered canyons where the deer, elk and bighorn sheep — and the people themselves — wintered.

"What we need to recognize is that wilderness was actually well lived in and its resources exploited," Knudson said. "Existing trails in the Idaho Primitive Area are likely very old."

While she lays much of the blame for misunderstanding the human heritage in the 1.2 million-acre Idaho Primitive Area on those who can recognize culture only if it is white and European in origin, Knudson also notes that Indian habitation of the area apparently had declined by the time explorers such as Lewis and Clark began to penetrate the area.

"In the early to mid-1700s, horses were introduced in Idaho and were picked up by the Nez Perce and Shoshone people," she noted. "It appears that this caused the Indians — over several generations — to begin to use the Primitive Area less. Horses required good trails and, when kept in large numbers, extensive pastures," Knudson indicated. As the Indians kept more and more horses, and as widespread horse trade built up, they lived less and less in the mountainous country where horse travel is difficult.

"So this area which had long been a focus of human activity became a relatively empty space," Knudson said, noting, however, that a second wave of human occupation occurred in the 1890s as miners searched for gold and subsistence farmers homesteaded along the river.

"Some grew food for the miners, but most were just subsistence farmers. Cattle ranching was tried, but it was too hard to get the animals out," she remarked.

The area today is again essentially empty of permanent habitation. The Forest Service designated this country as a Primitive Area in 1931, cut back on leases and gradually bought out most of the private owners.

While a general picture of prehistoric patterns of living in the primitive area can be painted, few details are available, for research there has not even scratched the surface.

In 1958, the late Dr. Earl H. Swanson Jr., new to the Idaho State University faculty, conducted a two-week float trip down the Middle Fork of the Salmon and noted 40 potential



Woodcut by Anne Fiske

prehistoric sites along the canyon. Included were river benches showing signs of tepee rings, the rings of stones used to hold down tepee covers.

"As far as I know, no one went back to the Middle Fork to do anthropological research until the 1970s," Knudson said. In 1971, a team of ISU anthropologists went in over the Bighorn Crags to the Taylor Ranch on Big Creek, up to Chamberlain Basin, a short way up the Middle Fork, and then packed out. Principal investigator for the U.S. Forest Service-funded work was Dr. Max Pavesic, now on the Boise State University faculty. This work yielded a record of some 40 sites.

"Based on the work to date, I suspect there are at least some 150 prehistoric sites on the Middle Fork itself," Knudson said. To her, the most interesting fact emerging from the 1971 work was the discovery of occupational sites in all environmental zones — along Big Creek, up in the meadows near high mountain lakes, along trails, in the Bighorn Crags.

Work during the summer of 1978, in which Knudson is involved, has been essentially a field reconnaissance of some 100 Forest Service campgrounds along the Middle Fork. The work is being done under a cooperative agreement with the Challis National Forest, the Idaho State Historical Society and researchers from the University of Idaho and Washington State University.

The historical society provided funding for work by Knudson, Dr. William Lipe, associate professor of anthropology at WSU, and Dr. Roderick Sprague, an historical archaeologist who is a professor and director of the UI Laboratory of Anthropology. It also provides for

seasonal work by two graduate students, Mitzi Rossillon of WSU and Darby Stapp of UI. The Forest Service provides a third seasonal worker, Steve Hackenberger, a WSU graduate student, as well as field support and assistance from Jerry Wylie, the South Idaho Zone archaeologist for Region IV USFS.

"Essentially, we are providing management information for the Forest Service, but also are getting an opportunity to examine areas away from the river in the Seafoam District in the Challis National Forest and in the Big Creek Ranger District," she said.

The management problem for the Forest Service? The Middle Fork Canyon has limited camping sites on the beaches and benches along the river, and chances are good that many of the sites were used by prehistoric people, Knudson indicated the surface of many of the sites has already been picked clean by recreationists searching for arrowheads. A key management problem today is selection of sites for pit toilets that are sunk down through what could well be layers of history, resulting in a scrambling of artifacts, and destruction of the archaeological record.

The summer's work involved more than simply confirming the location of sites. Collection of artifacts was limited to obvious and significant items, but site survey work was extensive with a 10-page questionnaire filled out for each cultural location.

The work is expected to be the basis for future research, which could eventually yield a detailed picture of the human interrelationship with the wilderness and its resources, and the antiquity of that relationship.

So what of the Wilderness Act and its bold statement that man is but a

visitor in the wild lands? "The language is accurate in a modern time frame, though certainly not in the total time frame of Idaho's wilderness," Knudson said. "More importantly, the language is not appropriate. It isn't appropriate to think of our cultural heritage in white, Euro-American terms alone."

The anthropologist would like to see the Middle Fork research project and others like it provide better interpretive materials so visitors will get a truer picture of Idaho's wilderness heritage, especially the human role. She is hopeful this truer picture will lead to a policy of leaving relics of past pioneer encounters with the wild lands for future visitors to see and ponder. After all, she knows that a trained archaeologist's eye can spot evidence of man's works... traces of a once bustling village, for example... in a series of slight depressions in the earth, a slight difference in the way the grass grows.

While wilderness designation for the Idaho Primitive Area would likely mean protection of valuable heritage sites from disruption by timbering and mining, Knudson said classification often attracts greater numbers of wilderness visitors, resulting in more amateur arrowhead collection and a greater need for potentially ruinous pit toilets. Designation would prohibit stabilization of deteriorating structures as well as scientific excavation of sites using any kind of motorized equipment; therefore, it is not always positive treatment of rare cultural resources, she said.

While study of the human heritage resources in Idaho's wild country likely will not yield solutions on which areas to designate as wilderness and which as multiple use lands, it is yielding a different view of the place of human beings in that wild land. And knowledge of human prehistory can yield a different wilderness ethic, a different way of encountering the wilderness. "A visit to the wilderness need not be experienced as a battle, a confrontation with an alien nature," Knudson said, "but rather as a rediscovery of an ages-old relationship between people and their own very natural environment."



Leo Ames photo



Leo Ames photo

Mineral, wilderness interests conflict

By Liz Rehn

Listen to the wings of the raven as she glides through the valley. Listen to the river, racing through the canyon, the tops of old snags scratching across one another, creaking in the wind, the step of a young doe at sunrise.

This is the surface of the wilderness, a combination of features

that can be measured and weighed, if need be, for their dollar and cents value, or evaluated for their ability to fill man's psychological needs for comfort, challenge and aloneness.

Underneath the surface, however, are the fuel and mineral resources, the ones that can't be easily evaluated. Early miners discovered most of the country's surface deposits, but little is known yet about the deposits that lay hidden, especially in the more remote and roadless areas that are currently being evaluated through the RARE II survey.

The minerals controversy runs strong in both directions. Preservationists feel commitments should be made to protect wilderness land no matter what the resource sacrifices might be. Some geologists point out, however, that areas with high wilderness attributes are also apt to be high in mineral potential.

In a report published earlier this year by the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology at the university, Dr. Earl Bennett, head of the geology division, noted, "The proper geologic conditions for mineral depositions are also the proper geologic conditions that form mountains and

According to the Wilderness Act, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Bureau of Mines are charged with evaluating the mineral potential of all proposed wilderness lands. However, because of the large number of areas being considered and a limited amount of time, many will be classified as wilderness before mineral inventories are completed, according to Dr. Rolland Reid, professor of geology and former dean of the College of Mines.

Once designated, wilderness lands are, for the most practical purposes, closed to mineral development except on patented land. The Wilderness Act states that claims can be staked in wilderness areas until Jan. 1, 1984, and that valid claims can be developed and later patented if the locator proves his deposit can be mined at a profit. The dimensions and quality of his find can't be proven without drilling, and drilling is highly questionable in the wilderness where most machines are strictly prohibited.

Access to mining claims presents one of the greatest problems. Owners of private land, including patented land, are guaranteed access to their property by the Wilderness

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Timbering could hurt rare herd of caribou

By Bill Loftus

The only free-roaming band of caribou in the contiguous United States would gain some added protection if two roadless areas in northern Idaho receive wilderness designation, but survival of the band does not necessarily depend on that designation, a University of Idaho biologist believes.

According to Dr. Donald Johnson, a member of the International Caribou Study Steering Committee since its founding in 1971, the Selkirks and the Salmo-Priest roadless areas contain important caribou habitat. If the areas do not receive wilderness status, there will probably be some impact on the caribou from the logging operations, particularly in the Selkirks, but the impact won't be immediate.

"There is moderate conflict between prime caribou habitat and prime timber lands," Johnson said. The caribou prefer to live in scattered spruce and fir trees associated with bogs and marshy areas above 4,500 feet, he explained, while the prime timber stands are usually in the canyons below that elevation. The Selkirks roadless area is almost entirely high country, while the Salmo-Priest has two forested canyons as well as high country.

Johnson, a professor of zoology at the university, noted, however, that wilderness designation would give additional protection to the two or three dozen animals that travel in small bands in southeastern British Columbia, northeastern Washington and northern Idaho. The primary threats to the caribou are habitat loss and roading, he said. Building roads in areas inhabited by caribou would increase human access, and possibly increase harassment and poaching. Wilderness designation would protect the roadless status of the two areas.

The reduced conflict between timbering and caribou is a plus for the animals, Johnson said. "We don't want to go around shutting down logging operations, but we would like to be consulted if timber interests plan on moving into caribou range," and, such consultations can result in a satisfactory compromise for both interests, Johnson added.

He said the committee is preparing a map of areas used by the caribou

and designating some of those areas as critical habitat. "Once we get done with it, we'll send it to the agencies making land use decisions. It should help everyone in making those kinds of decisions when they could potentially affect the caribou," Johnson said.

There are 25 to 30 caribou in the herd with as many as eight to 10 in the U.S. at any one time, he said. Over the last seven years, their numbers have remained "relatively stable." But, Johnson said, "Any increase in mortality could put the future of the herd in question."

Presently, there are enough young born each year to offset losses. Most of the animals lost are killed on highways or are shot by hunters mistaking them for deer or elk.

Although technically they may be an endangered species, Johnson said they lack the official designation because most of their range lies in British Columbia.

He said other states have attempted to establish caribou populations. Maine tried several years ago, but the attempt failed after the caribou began to die from neurological disorders caused by brainworm infestation.

The brainworm occurs naturally within the range of the whitetail deer. The deer have built up defenses against the parasites, but the caribou do not normally encounter the parasite, so they have no natural defenses.

Minnesota may try to reintroduce caribou, also. A possible transplant of caribou to the southern part of the Idaho-Washington band is being discussed, Johnson said, but no firm decision has been made as yet on such a transplant.

Dr. James Peek, professor and chairman of the wildlife resources program at the university's College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences, said British Columbia would furnish the animals.

He said lack of funding is now the major obstacle to the transplant program. He said funding is difficult to obtain for further studies because of the herd's small size and their non-game status.

Because their range overlaps the native grizzly bear's range, Peek said, the federal agencies have been responsive to planning for both species in the RARE II process. *



Liz Rehn photo

A geologist working in the Selway-Bitterroot wilderness takes mineral samples for the U.S. Geological Survey.

other scenic landforms that, in turn, are often judged as having an esthetic or intrinsic value as wilderness areas."

Focusing on the mineral potential of proposed wilderness lands in Idaho, the report points out that an estimated 85 percent of our country's mineral wealth lies in 11 Western states and Alaska. These same states also contain more than 90 percent of all existing wilderness and primitive areas, and a similar percentage of lands involved in the RARE II process.

With almost eight million acres of National Forest land under RARE II consideration in Idaho, and more than three million acres either already designated as wilderness or administratively endorsed for that purpose, mining companies are beginning to feel seriously threatened. Data on existing prospects and the potential for critical and non-critical minerals are included in the RARE II Environmental Impact Statement, (EIS), but industry representatives feel there are too many unknowns to designate land without fully understanding each area's mineral potential.

Act. "If a miner's got a developed road, he'll probably be allowed to use that road," said a Forest Service official, "But he won't be able to upgrade it."

The Forest Service said it will generally try to prescribe routes of travel to minimize impact on the land. The Bureau of Land Management holds responsibility for managing mineral resources, but the Forest Service has authority for managing surface resources in National Forests. "We want to be in at least a counseling if not a decision-making role on how much access will be developed," a Forest Service spokesman from the Salt Lake City regional office said.

The Forest Service will also require that an operating plan be filed before any development of a claim can proceed. "We will try to allow exploration and drilling, but we'll be stricter than we would be on other Forest Service land," one spokesman said. "For the most part, if something will completely alter the wilderness character of an area, this will not be permitted."

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Minerals in the wilderness,

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"On the face of it, the mining industry has certain guarantees, but any development is going to be very controversial," said law professor Arthur Smith, who teaches courses at Idaho in both environmental and mining law. Smith added that environmental controversy could stymie development of a mine for years through repeated litigation and requests for environmental impact information.

At the present time, although claims can still be staked for another five years (or, in the case of Gospel Hump, for another 10 years), very little wilderness exploration is actually being conducted by private mining companies.

"I think the main reason they aren't exploring is that they don't want to have to take on the public," explained Bennett, a UI graduate. "There might be a viable mine in there, but no company is going to invest a lot of money in exploration, just to go through years of court cases. Why go ahead and stake claims when there's a possibility your claims can never be developed?"

At the heart of the controversy is a basic understanding on both sides that wilderness and mining are not compatible. In the only major court case that has yet challenged mineral exploration and development rights in a wilderness area, a U.S. District Court judge ruled that exploratory drilling should be prohibited in the mineral-rich Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Minnesota because the concept of wilderness was "plainly and simply . . . inconsistent and antagonistic" with plans to mine it. However, an appeals court later overturned the original ruling and has deferred final judgment until an environmental impact statement is completed in 1979.

Court cases on two Idaho roadless areas may also come up in the near future. One could concern the White Cloud-Boulder area in the Sawtooth National Recreation Area which contains both spectacular mountains and known deposits of molybdenum. The other could focus on an area near the Blue Jacket Mine in the Hells Canyon National Recreation area where a rich deposit of silver and gold ore was discovered this past summer.

Elsewhere in the state, the U.S. Geological Survey is now conducting a three-year reconnaissance exploration program in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness as mandated by the Wilderness Act. UI alumnus Dr. William Greenwood is heading the project whose field staff this summer included Reid and seven UI students and recent graduates.

According to Reid, early prospecting and a survey by the Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology in the mid 1960s revealed no major surface deposits in the Selway-Bitterroot region, "suggesting that

this particular area is not heavily mineralized." Reid added, however, that while "it seems likely no major deposits will emerge from our study, it's quite possible that some minerals are out here that will be needed at some point."

The Idaho Primitive Area, included in the River of No Return Wilderness proposal, has also been evaluated by the USGS. No major deposits were located in that area either, but the geology has been interpreted by both the Sierra Club and mining companies as having a moderate to high potential for valuable minerals in the lower two-thirds of the Idaho Primitive Area.

The primitive area, protected since the 1930s, contains about 5,400 mining claims with known deposits of zinc, antimony, gold, mercury, copper, silver and lead. Outside the primitive area to the east is the Blackbird Mine at Cobalt where the largest domestic supply of cobalt is found.

The mineral industry argues that if mineral prices are to be kept low and our standard of living maintained, unlimited mineral exploration within our own country is a necessity. The industry also points out that mining is not as destructive as many people think. In Idaho, with a total land area of 52,933,000 acres, only .08 percent of the land has been used for either mining or disposal of mining wastes. In addition, only one prospect in a thousand has the potential to become a mine.

In the entire United States, "all the land disturbed by mining adds up to less than two-tenths of one percent," Bennett noted, while at the same time, one third of the GNP depends on minerals in one way or another.

Bennett also explained that, today, with current government regula-

tions, mining is much cleaner. Reclamation of mining lands is also imperative today. In the Kellogg/Wallace area, University of Idaho forest resource researchers have spent six years studying methods of revegetating the barren region that is one of the best known examples of land ravaged by mining and smelting operations. Bunker Hill and other companies are now carrying the ball themselves, fertilizing the slopes and initiating large plantings.

So, how great an effect will wilderness lands have on the mining industry, the nation's economy and our current life style? "It's hard to say what impact land closures will have on the industry," Art Smith said. "With timber there are immediate impacts but with mining it's apt to have a more long-range effect."

"It's not the present economy we're worried about," Bennett explained. "It's what's going to happen in 10 years when we need new ore deposits." Bennett added, "If we ever have a strategic need, we can't just go in and develop a mine." It takes almost 10 years to develop a large mine, at an average cost of \$300 million dollars, he said.

Some solutions for minimizing impact have been suggested, including one proposed by Reid when he was deputy assistant secretary of the Interior for minerals and energy under the Ford Administration. He recommended that certain areas within wilderness be declared inviolate, and that others be opened for exploration and mining on a limited basis, with only a very small percentage under development at any one time.

The major environmental drawback to that proposal is that roads would have to be built to bring large drill rigs in for exploration.



Leo Ames photo

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Mining companies could be required to use long haulage tunnels, however, and some foresters feel that road damage can be obliterated by plowing the roads up after use and revegetating them with grass and seedlings.

In the conflict between mining and wilderness interests, however, both sides feel that any compromises are almost impossible to make. "We can lose an area only once," said a representative of the Sierra Club, adding, "If we're going to err, we should err on the side of being safe." He noted that most areas in Idaho are too dry to rebound easily from mining or timbering activity. In southern Idaho, for example, scars still remain from plows pulled by donkeys to build early mining roads, he said.

From the industry's point of view, on the other hand, "All land use planning must of necessity make an exception for mineral exploration. No matter how many billions of dollars are spent, we will never have adequate mineral information for the purpose of deciding which lands should be available for mineral development," said a lawyer for a major mining company who spoke at an open pit mining workshop in April sponsored by the College of Mines and Earth Resources and the Office of Continuing Education. He added that "land use planners never seem to understand that in the mining industry, we do not have the luxury of being able to make land use trade-offs . . . we can only mine the minerals where they exist."

The big question then is how the Forest Service will treat this highly controversial issue as it begins to make decisions on RARE II land. The agency has indicated that "to be considered wilderness, wilderness designation must represent the highest and best use of the land over a long period of time." Areas where "unresolvable incompatible uses may develop to lessen the wilderness character and potential" probably will not be among those first "immediate" areas recommended by the Forest Service for wilderness designation. Even more directly, the RARE II Environmental Impact Study states that "strong consideration will be given to retaining areas of high mineral and high energy potential for non-wilderness uses so their potential might be realized."

Few people will deny that wilderness in itself is a valuable resource to be cherished and preserved for future generations. The conflict lies in trying to preserve both our wild lands and enough of the standard of living that, so far, has allowed us to enjoy those areas. *



Sketch by Anne Fiske

Gittins named graduate school dean

Dr. Arthur R. Gittins, professor and former head of the University of Idaho Department of Entomology, has assumed the position of dean of the Graduate School. His appointment was made in July by President Richard Gibb.

The graduate dean post came open last fall when Dr. Ronald Stark

stepped down to return to teaching in the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences. Dr. James Malek, former associate graduate dean, directed the Graduate School during the last academic year.

Gittins, 52, who obtained a bachelor's degree at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, a master's at the University of Idaho,

and a Ph.D. at Montana State University, became an instructor in entomology at Idaho in 1955. He has been head of the department since 1969. His studies in entomology have been diverse, but much of his research has focused on the biology of bees and wasps.

He said he believes that a strong graduate program is vital to the survival of a land grant institution such as the University of Idaho. "Strong research and extension programs in a graduate school can attract outstanding faculty and contribute to the academic self-development of the university," he said.

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Dr. Robert Furgason

New vice president is an unusual engineer

By Barbara B. Petura

Soon after he moved into the dean's office in the College of Engineering in 1974, Bob Furgason took down the old pictures of industrial facilities and dams to make room for handsome pieces of Ecuadorian art he had brought back from a teaching and research stint there. In his four years as dean, he gave numerous addresses on the nation's energy problem, stressing that conservation must be the basis of all energy plans. And he urged fellow professional engineers not only to work to solve the country's technical problems, but also to provide leadership in the political arena.

The old-fashioned stereotype of an engineer is too narrow for him.

While dean, Furgason helped the college obtain a unique teaching facility — a video classroom where courses are taped for use by engineers throughout Idaho who wish to continue their educations. And, as industry began opening its doors for women engineers, the college developed a Women in Engineering summer program to introduce high school women to engineering as a career.

Again, Furgason and the college he led tried the innovative to solve problems.

Against this background, it is easy to understand why, in the university's national search for a vice president for academic affairs and research, Dr. Robert Furgason's name came to the top of the list. He assumed his new post Aug. 25, replacing Dr. Robert Coonrod who returned to teaching history after nine years as academic vice president.

Asked where resources should be directed to further improve the university, Furgason said that is difficult to discuss due to the uncertain future posed by the one percent property tax initiative.

"In the time I've been here, the university has had a strong building program associated with a quality institution," said Furgason, who holds both bachelor's and master's degrees in chemical engineering from Idaho. He said the quality of the "average" faculty member has been upgraded, because departments have not settled for new faculty with lesser credentials than the individuals they replaced.

"There are not many academic areas on the campus we must be apologetic for. Perhaps some departments do not have the breadth of offerings that larger schools do, but our students compete well in the job market," he said, praising the faculty for welcoming new colleagues with strong credentials and new ideas.

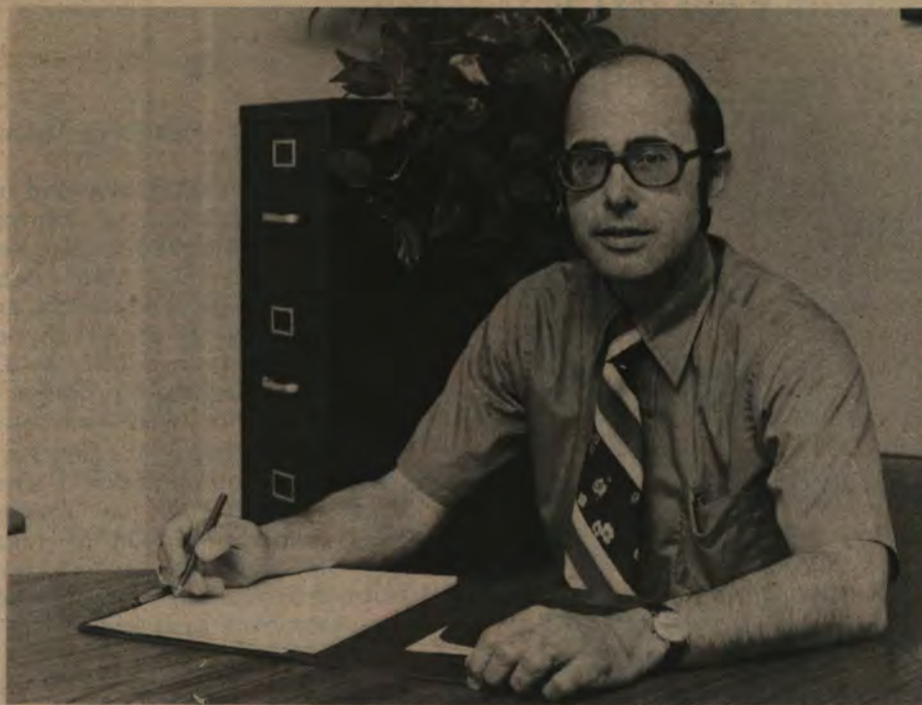
"The difficulty is that a set-back can happen very quickly, but building up again can take years," Furgason said, explaining that in times when there are threats of program cuts, it is normal for the most talented individuals, those who are in most

state.

"I'm always one who feels bringing real-life problems into the classroom is a great motivator. This approach brings relevance into class work," he said. "You can see I take a problem-solving approach to education."

Conceding that this problem solving approach may not apply to some of the classical departments like history, he nonetheless noted that the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (INEL) in Idaho Falls has a problem in language training — another classical area — just ripe for a solution.

Asked if there are likely any



Dr. Robert Furgason

David Hoffman photo

demand, to find new opportunities elsewhere.

But what if the times were normal? Where would he place emphasis?

"I definitely would like to see students and faculty more involved in problem solving in the public sector," the new vice president said. "We've tried to do this in the engineering college. There are many unique programs at the university with expertise that can be brought to bear on Idaho problems."

He cited the Cooperative Extension Program in agriculture and the University Year for ACTION program as good examples of putting university talent to work helping the

solutions to the problem of rising costs of education, Furgason said, "I'm pretty pessimistic that any innovative solutions will be found to decrease the cost of education, because education is a very personal thing."

He noted that a survey of UI engineering graduates reveals resoundingly that students like the personal aspects of education at Idaho. "You can't have that if faculty members must teach 'casts of thousands,'" he stressed.

A native of Spokane, Wash., who knows full well the value of a University of Idaho education, Furgason emphasized that students

certainly get their dollar's worth at Idaho. "And Idahoans get a lot for their education dollar."

For example, he said the College of Engineering recently received word that it has been granted the top accreditation renewal. The views of independent accreditors — and of working alumni — are very important in judging the quality of education offered, he said.

"We're very pleased when alumni tell us they can compete very well in the job market, even have an edge," Furgason said, adding he would like this to be true for all disciplines across the campus. "Students must be able to enter career fields with credentials equal to those held by individuals they compete with."

Another priority for the new vice president is to see that the colleges are continually working toward goals and objectives.

"This must be a continuous process. It's not enough to set a five-year plan, and then check five years later to see if it was any good. Rather it must be kept current," he said, noting that planning must work from the top down — and then back up to the top again, involving departments, colleges and the university as a whole.

A third priority?

"When Dr. Gibb first arrived, he asked each dean to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of their colleges. Afterwards, he said his analysis showed that individual departments and colleges are quite good, but that it is hard to get the synergistic effect that could be obtained by working together. I'd like to work on that problem," Furgason said.

"For example, we have a law college as well as other professional colleges such as mines, forestry, agriculture and engineering. It seems to me we ought to be able to have a joint service for clients throughout the state, something that would be of immense value to students and to the public."

Furgason, 43, holds his doctoral degree in chemical engineering from Northwestern University. A registered professional engineer, he has served as a consultant to numerous industries including B.F. Goodrich Chemical Co. during a year's professional leave. A member of the faculty since 1957 and now a full professor of chemical engineering, he received the university's Outstanding Teacher Award in 1966 and was Idaho's Young Engineer of the Year in 1967. He is a member of numerous professional organizations and honoraries, the latter including Phi Kappa Phi, Tau Beta Pi and Sigma Xi. ❀

KUID joins satellite system

KUID-TV Channel 12, on the University of Idaho campus, recently joined public television's new domestic communications satellite program distribution system.

The system, which this year will

gradually link all public television stations serving the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, will enable KUID to offer its viewers a wider choice of programming at reduced cost and with first-rate technical quality. It is the first fulltime television satellite system for broadcasting to be put in operation in the United States and, when completed, will be the most extensive facility of its kind in the world.

Through the new satellite distribution system, KUID will be receiving programs directly from the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) in Washington, as well as from several

other origination points throughout the nation.

KUID's technical link with the system is the new satellite reception terminal located on Nez Perce Drive in Moscow next to the "I" tower. From the terminal, the station will be able to receive simultaneously any two of four programs beamed from the Western Union Corp.'s orbiting WESTAR I domestic communications satellite.

The terminal is one of 149 such facilities to be in use at public television stations throughout the country by January 1979, when the satellite system is expected to be fully operational. Construction and

implementation of the system is being administered by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

The multi-channel satellite system replaces the method of distributing public television programs to stations over telephone lines and microwave links.

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Three long-time Idaho faculty members retire

Three men who have served the University of Idaho for a total of 91 years have retired since classes ended in June.

After 28 years on the University of Idaho faculty, mathematician **Delbert Walker** retired at the end of the 1978 spring semester.

According to Larry Bobisud, current math department chairman, Walker taught the entire calculus sequence, ordinary differential equations and college algebra. He was one of the first people to teach in UI's closed circuit television system when it was first used in 1962 to teach large classes.

Walker ran a National Science Foundation summer math institute in the 1960s. He earned a bachelor's degree from Nebraska State College and a master's from the University of Nebraska. He taught for two years at Iowa State College before coming to Idaho in 1950.

Franklin County's long-time agricultural extension agent, **DeVere Tovey**, retired June 30. During his 25-year career with the UI Cooperative Extension Service, Tovey was active in weed control, crop and range improvement activities and youth work.

He served as district 4-H agent for UI in southeastern Idaho 1938-1941. He was extension agricultural agent in Bear Lake County 1941-1943. For 16 years Tovey was engaged in farming and ranching near Malad. He returned to extension work in 1959, accepting a post as agricultural agent in Franklin County where he worked until his retirement.

He earned a bachelor's degree from UI in 1937.

Dr. Leon G. Green, director of the Division of Physical Education, Health and Recreation in the College of Education since 1951 and who has been associated with UI physical education since 1940, retired Aug. 17. He is an Idaho native and a graduate of McCammon High School, where he was active in football, basketball and debate. He attended Weber Junior College, Ogden, Utah, and received bachelor of science and master of science degrees from UI in 1937 and 1939. His doctor of education degree is from New York University, New York City, and was completed in 1953.

Green has seen expansion in Idaho physical education and recreation facilities, including construction of Kibbie Dome, the new Women's Health Education Building, the swim center and many of the courts and playing fields.

He has been active in developing recreation programs throughout the state.

University et al.

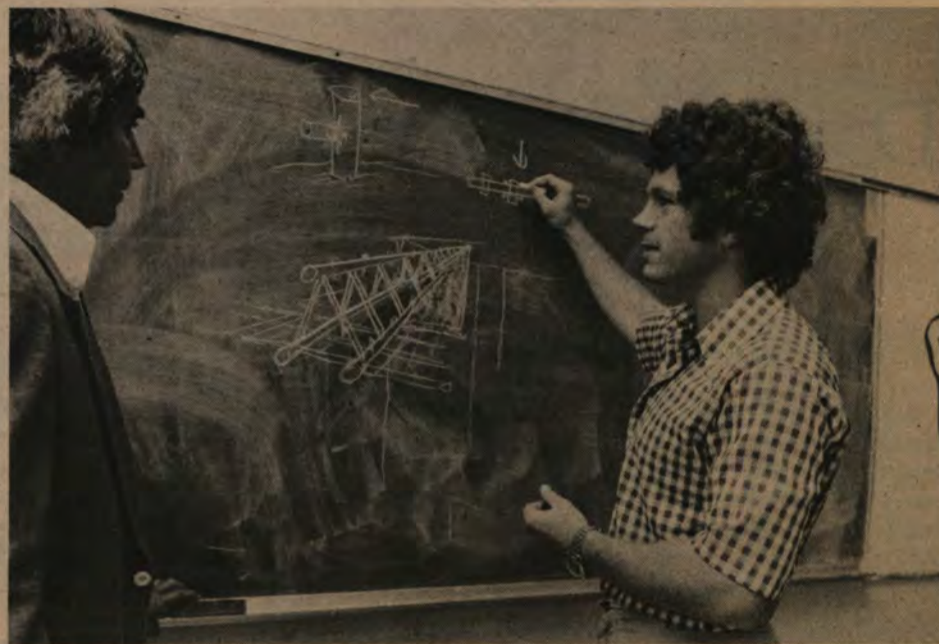
William Langroise ('21-LLB), chairman of the board of Continental Life and Accident Insurance Co., Boise, and ASUI president 1920-1921, has given \$102,000 to the Langroise Law Scholarship Endowment. The gift, which doubles the Langroise endowment, makes it one of the 10 largest endowment funds held by the University of Idaho.

It also pushes total endowments received through the Scholarship Endowment National Drive (SEND) over \$900,000. The SEND campaign started two and a half years ago.

Dr. Dorothy Berlin Zakrajsek, chairman of the Department of Physical Education at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, has been named director of the Division of Physical Education, Health, Recreation and Dance at the University of Idaho.

Dr. Zakrajsek, 44, replaces Dr. Leon G. Green who has served the university since 1940 on the physical education faculty and since 1951 as division director. Her appointment was effective Aug. 1.

The division Dr. Zakrajsek heads is one of three in the UI College of Education, the others being the Division of Teacher Education and



David Hoffman photo

Timothy Korsmo, right, a senior University of Idaho architecture student from Grand Forks, N.D., explains the tubular bridge design, which won him \$2,500 in a nationwide tubular structure contest, to Paul Blanton, head of the Department of Art and Architecture. Korsmo's design welds hollow tubes together to produce joints that are "rigid like in a tree," allowing the structure to use the total strength of the material since the joints are as strong as the rest of the structure.

the Division of Vocational Teacher Education.

When Dr. Zakrajsek assumed her new post, the positions of chairman of women's physical education, held since 1969 by Dr. Edith Betts, professor of physical education, and acting chairman of men's physical education, held since 1975 by Dr. Calvin Lathen, associate professor of physical education, were eliminated.

She holds a bachelor's degree in physical education from Central Michigan University, a master's degree in that field from Michigan State University and her doctoral degree in curriculum, instruction and supervision from Kent State.

The University of Idaho Mechanical Engineering Department awarded its first Doctor of Philosophy degree to Hal G. Kraus, Idaho Falls, a research engineer with the Thermo-Analysis Branch of E.G.&G. Idaho, Inc., this summer.

The research supporting Kraus' dissertation makes it possible to solve difficult heat transfer problems using 80 percent less computer time than was previously possible. He took most of his doctoral course work at the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory Graduate School in Idaho Falls, but completed a six-month residency requirement on campus.

David L. McKinney, 44, currently associate commissioner for finance for the Indiana Commission for Higher Education, will be the new vice president for financial affairs for the University of Idaho, President Richard Gibb announced.

Gibb also said a national search has begun for a vice president for student and university relations. During the search, expected to take four to five months, Dr. Terry Armstrong will serve as acting coordinator of university relations. Armstrong is executive assistant to President Gibb.

Harry Davey, director of student financial aids, is already serving as interim vice president for student and administrative services.

McKinney worked under Gibb in Indiana and also in South Dakota where he was associate commissioner for business affairs for the South Dakota Board of Regents. Gibb served as commissioner of higher education in both states.

A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in general science and engineering, McKinney also holds a master of business administration degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business. He replaces Dr. Sherman Carter who has taken the post of financial vice president for the University of Alaska system.

McKinney is scheduled to join the UI staff about Oct. 1.

Monson named basketball coach

Don Monson, the top assistant coach at Michigan State University, has accepted the head basketball coaching job at the University of Idaho, according to Idaho athletic director Bill Belknap.

The hiring of Monson fills the vacancy left by Jim Jarvis who

resigned on July 1.

Monson has been the top assistant coach at Michigan State the past two years under head coach Jud Heathcote. During that time, the Spartans compiled a 35-22 record, including a Big Ten Championship title and a 25-5 record this past season. MSU went on to place second in the Mideast Regionals, after losing 52-49 to the University of Kentucky, eventual winner of the NCAA National championship.

Monson said his immediate goal is to have the Vandals finish among the top four conference teams this coming season so they will be part of a post-season tournament.

Stations to broadcast UI games

Idaho football games will be broadcast by 15 radio stations this fall, according to Tom Neal, station manager of KRPL-Radio in Moscow.

Neal's station is the flagship station for the Vandal Radio Network. Bob Curtis, the "Voice of the Vandals," will be giving the play-by-play. Curtis is beginning his 19th year as the Vandals' announcer. He is an esteemed sports announcer

throughout the state and country.

Joining KRPL on the network are: KBBK-FM, Boise; KVNI, Coeur d'Alene; KORT, Grangeville; KUPI, Idaho Falls; KOZE-FM, Lewiston; KMCL, McCall; KLER, Orofino; KSRA, Salmon; KSPT, Sandpoint; KOFE, St. Maries; KTLC, Twin Falls; KWAL, Wallace, KBAR, Burley; and KUDY-AM and KICN-FM in Spokane, Wash.

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Sports

Coach Davitch

Worth the price of admission

By Cary Hegreberg

Idaho's new head football coach moved his chair around to the visitor's side of the desk. Warming to the subject of football, he leaned forward and said, "I love to coach."

Jerry Davitch, 37, is a hard-working guy who takes football seriously. "The majority of head coaches at universities don't get involved in on-the-field coaching. Their assistant coaches do the work," said Davitch, who joined the UI coaching staff in January. "But for me, the two hours a day of practice make my whole job worthwhile."

On the field, Davitch does more than coach. Running the gamut of emotion, he, at times, is a wild man, bellowing orders from the sidelines; at others, he is the sedate commander mulling strategies with his gridiron army. As he recently told the Vandal Boosters board of directors, "Hell, I'm worth the price of admission to the games."

That matches Davitch's philosophy on football. Comparing the football program to the drama department, he said, "We are both in the entertainment business, and we have the potential to make money. Football is competing for the entertainment dollar, and no one wants to buy a ticket to watch a bunch of guys running down the field if they're giving less than their best effort to the game."

Idaho could have a money-making football program, Davitch contends, "but you've got to spend money to make money." He cited the University of Wyoming, a school about the size of Idaho, whose team draws a crowd of 30,000 every time it puts on helmets.

"We've got to do a better job of selling collegiate football in the community and on campus," he said. "Everybody has to sell our program. Players have to do a better job; they have to sell a product. They can't expect the finest equipment if they're not doing their best to sell the product."

Support from the administration, students and alumni helps to make for a winning team, Davitch believes. "The loyalty of the alums I've met around the state is unbelievable," he said. He is also pleased with the enthusiasm and support shown by President Richard Gibb and athletic director Bill Belknap. "A president,

athletic director and coach can turn the whole attitude toward football around with support from alumni," he added.

Prior to "renting the title of head coach," as he calls it, Davitch coached quarterbacks and receivers at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo. He says coaching at UI is much different because he has more time to be with the players; practice periods at the academy were no longer than the regular physical education classes. Again showing his zeal for coaching, Davitch smiled, "I'm going to be coaching all the time."

Davitch sees some promising players on the squad. "Quarterback Rocky Tuttle is a great athlete. He could play many different positions," and Rick Linehan, a defensive back, "is a hell of a football player and a real pro prospect," he said. Running back Tim Lappano "has better speed than anyone I've coached," and, he added, another running back, Robert Brooks, "has tremendous potential."

After coaching quarterbacks at the Air Force Academy, it seems only natural that Davitch would want a strong passing attack from the Vandals. "Ideally, I'd like to throw the ball, but we may have to make adjustments somewhere," he said. Davitch feels the dome is a "tremendous facility," and can be used to the team's advantage. "The dome lends itself to throwing the ball because we're guaranteed six home games with perfect weather conditions," he said.

In order for quarterback Tuttle to pass the ball, he'll need support from a strong offensive line, said the Vandal sports information director, Dave Kellogg. Assessing the upcoming season, Kellogg noted that the offensive line needs strengthening. Last year the Vandals averaged only 125 yards per game passing, compared to their opponents' 236. How well the team does this season will be determined by how well the Vandals "shore up" the offensive and defensive lines.

Despite Davitch's enthusiasm, he is still working under a handicap, Kellogg said. Three of the first games are with Division 1A teams, while Idaho is in Division 1AA. This means the other schools can offer 95 football scholarships compared to UI's 65. They have 10 to 12 coaches on their staffs while Idaho has five. "It turns

into a numbers game, and we have to work harder to stay even," Kellogg said.

Since he recruits many of the players himself, Davitch feels a responsibility for their well-being, both on and off the field. He senses a balance between athletics and academics, and feels it is critical to a player's future that he leave college with a degree. It is to a university's credit to graduate its athletes, Davitch believes; hence, he is demanding of his wards, academically as well as athletically.

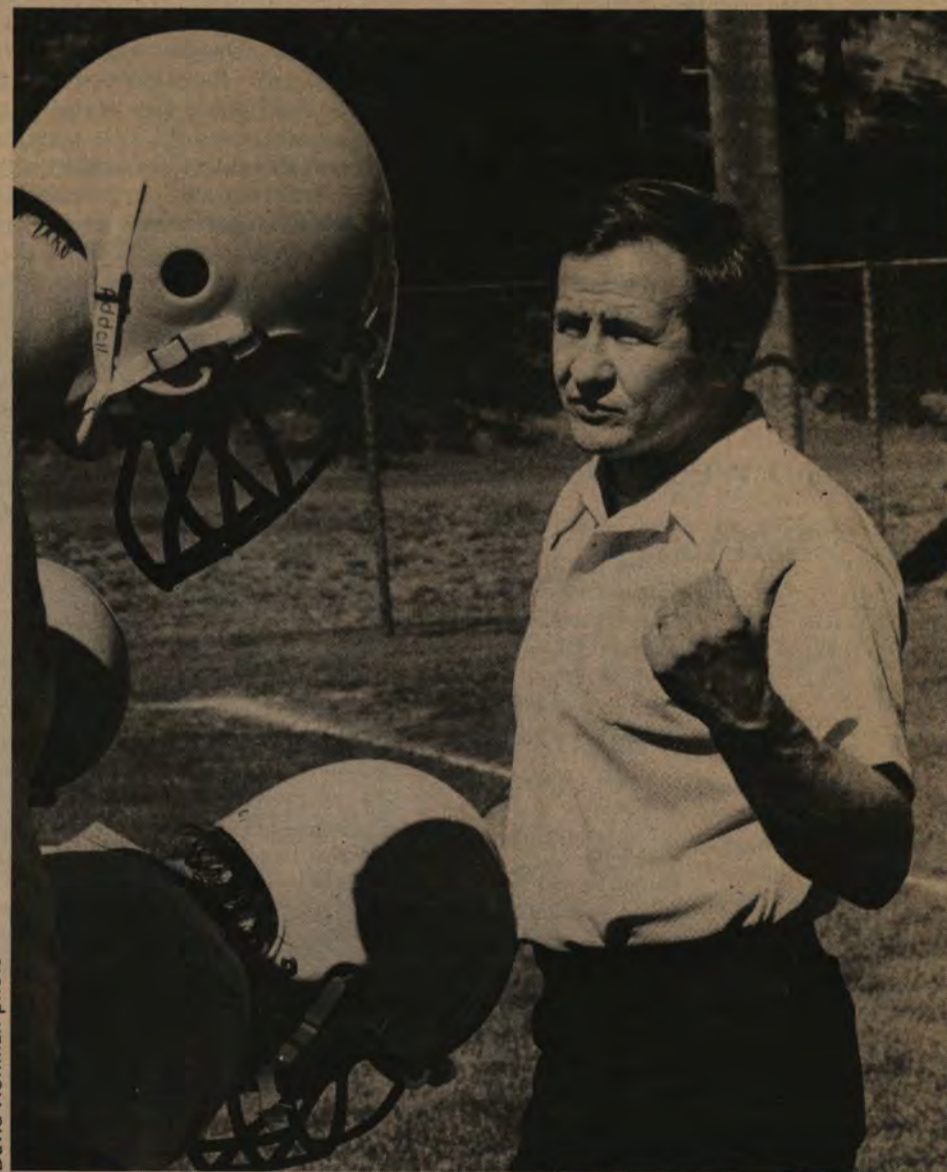
"We won't tolerate a player who just tries to stay eligible to play football but not graduate, because that type of player won't put out his best on the field, either," he

admonished.

Davitch appears to have the know-how to set up a well-rounded football program and the drive to see it through. He wants to put the Vandals where he knows they deserve to be: On top.

It may be tough going. Playing five of the first six games on the road is not to the Vandals' advantage. But, Davitch is optimistic about the upcoming season. "We're focusing on how we will win, not whether we will win," he said. No matter who they play, "at 7:30 before that game starts, I'll believe with all my heart we're going to win."

He quipped, "Anybody can be beaten on any given day." *



David Hoffman photo

Coach Jerry Davitch stresses a line of strategy during Vandal football practice.

Idaho football schedule

Sept. 9	San Jose State	7:30 p.m. PDT
Sept. 16	Washington State	1 p.m. PDT
Sept. 23	Wichita State	7:30 p.m. CDT
*Sept. 30	Northern Arizona	7 p.m. PDT
Oct. 7	Nevada-Las Vegas	7:30 p.m. PDT
Oct. 14	Montana	2 p.m. MDT
*Oct. 21	Montana State	7 p.m. PDT
*Oct. 28	Weber State (Homecoming)	2 p.m. PDT
Nov. 4	Boise State	1:30 p.m. MST
*Nov. 11	Idaho State	7 p.m. PST
*Nov. 18	Fresno State	7 p.m. PST

*Home games



Look what's cooking for fall

By Marie Whitesel, President
UI Alumni Association

Ever since the Alumni Association has been sponsoring planned tours and cruises, I have been wistfully reading the literature. So, to start the summer out right, Dr. Whitesel and I flew to Vancouver and boarded the

S.S. Veendam for the "Inland Passage Cruise" to Alaska. What a pleasure it was to take one week away for such spectacular scenery, interesting tours, excellent meals and delightful company! There were 40 alumni travelers taking advantage of this week, enough to see familiar faces at every function. In Juneau, Idaho alumni J. Fred Cook ('58-BA-Pol.Sci.) and Karen Ward ('76-BA-Pol.Sci.) arranged a gathering of welcome. From personal experience, let me heartily recommend our alumni travel program.

While I have been busy cooking and entertaining children and

grandchildren (never fewer than nine or more than 18) during July and August, the Alumni Office has been cooking in a different fashion. The board meeting in May and the executive session in June stepped forward with plans and projects plus all the regular activities. The Alumni Office is laying the groundwork for an Idaho Women's Day in 1979, planning tours for the next 15 months, completing plans for the November Career Day on campus for all university students as well as seniors from the area high schools, preparing for Homecoming and four special reunion classes returning at

Alumni news

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Four classes to reunite Homecoming weekend

Pull out your bobby socks and spruce up your mini-skirts: It's reunion time for the classes of '52, '53, '67 and '68. "Happy Days" are here again, and, as the theme title says, the reunion will be a time for returning, relaxing and retracing the good ole campus days, and for renewing old friendships.

The reunion, from Friday, Oct. 27, to Sunday, Oct. 29, coincides with UI Homecoming, and activities include reunion class socials, a dinner, a Homecoming game against Weber State, a Homecoming parade and an old-fashioned Homecoming Dance.

"We hope to renew an old Homecoming tradition this year by offering a Homecoming Dance on Saturday night," said Dick Johnston, director of alumni relations.

The dance, featuring melodies of the '50s, will be held from 8 p.m. to midnight at the new Best Western University Inn in Moscow.

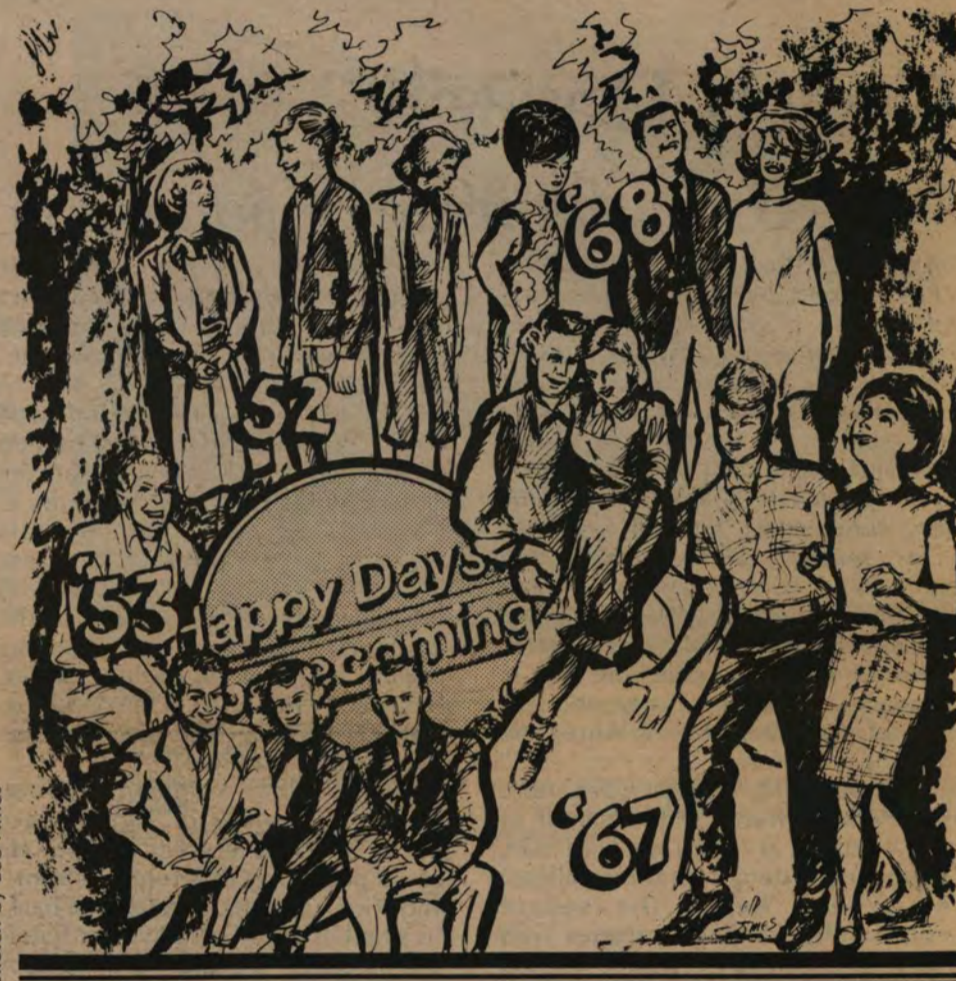
Also planned are a Homecoming "Warm-Up" breakfast, tours of the campus and Moscow, a Lettermen's Breakfast, and a class picture-taking session.

Numerous other activities are in the making for this "granddaddy" of Idaho weekends, Johnston said.

All alumni and friends are welcome to participate in the "Happy Days" reunion at Homecoming '78.

The reunion package offers two meals, with tips included, a campus bus tour, photographs, the Homecoming Dance and other mementos of the Homecoming weekend. Cost is \$30 per couple, or \$16 per person. Game tickets and the Lettermen's Breakfast are additional.

More information on football tickets, motel reservations and child care may be obtained by calling the Alumni Office at (208) 885-6154 or by writing the Alumni Office, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843. Please RSVP by Oct. 20.



Sketch by Leo Ames

Reunion weekend schedule

Oct. 27, 1978, Friday

1-6 p.m.	Alumni registration	Student Union
All day	Alumni Office open house	
3-4:30 p.m.	Guided campus bus tour	
5:30-6:30 p.m.	Reunion classes social hour (no host)	Travelodge
6:30 p.m.	Reunion dinner	Student Union
8 p.m.	Class photographs taken	
8:15 p.m.	On your own to see the sights of Moscow	

Oct. 28, 1978, Saturday

7:30 a.m. till parade time	Homecoming "Warm-Up" breakfast (open to public)	Moscow Elks
8-10:30 a.m.	Alumni reunion registration desk open	SUB
9 a.m.	Homecoming parade	Downtown Moscow
2 p.m.	Vandals vs. Weber State	ASUI-Kibbie Dome
5-6 p.m.	Alumni Office open house	
8 p.m.-Midnight	UI Homecoming Dance (open to public)	University Inn Best Western

Oct. 29, 1978, Sunday

9 a.m.	Lettermen's breakfast	Best Western University Inn
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Porter to head fund drive

Ada Marcia (Hoebel) Porter, ('39-BA-Journ.), has been named national chairman for the 1978-1979 University of Idaho Annual Fund Drive.

Mrs. Porter is a vice-president, cashier and director of the Butte County Bank in Arco, which is owned by her family. Her husband, Mike, is president, and their son, Otto ('71-BS-Bus.), is a vice-president.

The 1977-1978 Annual Fund Drive, which ended June 30, exceeded the goal with donations totaling \$112,560 in a record number of contributions. More than 3,900 alumni made donations ranging from \$1 to \$3,000 during fiscal 1978.

"Such enthusiastic support is encouraging, and, therefore, our

goals for 1978-1979 have been set at \$120,000 through 4,200 donors," Mrs. Porter said.

She has been Regents Club chairman for the Annual fund program for the past two years. She has also served on the board of directors for the Idaho Division of the American Cancer Society and has spearheaded the Butte County cancer drive for 14 years.

She is in her third term on the Idaho Commission on Women's Programs, and was appointed last year to the board of directors of the Intermountain Science Experience Center. Also active in politics, Mrs. Porter is Republican State Central Committeewoman from Butte County.

She has received many honors, including recognition by the Idaho Daily Statesman as a "Distinguished Citizen of Idaho" and a listing in "Who's Who of American Women."

While on the UI campus, Mrs. Porter was a member of Alpha Chi Omega sorority, Alpha Lambda Delta and Women's "I" Club. Among the many positions she held on campus publications she was feature editor of the *Argonaut*. Her freshman year she was women's singles tennis champion.

UI lettermen invited to special breakfast

University of Idaho lettermen are invited to a special breakfast in their honor during Homecoming Weekend.

Sponsored by the athletic department, the Lettermen's Breakfast will be held at the Best Western University Inn, 9-11 a.m. Sunday, Oct. 29, the day after Homecoming. All lettermen are

invited.

"We're holding this 'First Annual Lettermen's Breakfast' in hopes of getting some of the university's former athletes together on campus. We thought Homecoming weekend would be the best time for this. We're planning to make this an annual affair," said Bill Belknap, athletic

director.

Belknap expects lettermen from as early as the 1920s to return to share stories and jokes about the old days on the campus.

More information about the breakfast may be obtained by calling or writing Intercollegiate Athletics Office, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843, or (208) 885-6466.

that time, completing pre-game brunch planning for all home football games as well as away football gatherings, just to name a few.

The Alumni Office is updating the "Outstanding Alumni" files. Have you names to be added to our pride list? Hall of Fame nominees? Write us about them.

Anniversary coming up! Affecting our planning is the realization that the University of Idaho will be 90 years old next January. Do you wish to celebrate? A gathering (dinner, speaker, picnic, you name it) would be a super way to observe this special year. The Alumni Office is ready and

willing to help you with ideas and arrangements. Let's have a party! It's not too early to start planning.

Ninety years puts a focus on our history as an association. I have asked Jim Lyle (former Alumni Relations director) to record his vast knowledge of our activities and the colorful people and stories that make up our alumni history. He has agreed to help. We also need YOUR help. Write down your interesting memories and send them to the Alumni Office along with any mementos you wish to share with the university.

Over all the summer planning, the impact of the 1 percent tax initiative

has been hanging like an unseen spectre. I have no quarrel with the need for tax reform, but I question what this initiative will do to our particular priority — the welfare, maintenance and future of the University of Idaho in its relationship to Idaho education in general. Perhaps the climate of uncertainty is the most unfortunate aspect of the proposed initiative's effect. Gov. Evans has asked that the state's institutions of higher learning present "contingency budgets" showing a 30 percent cut in funding; the State Board of Education has asked them to prepare a 5 and a 15 percent budget proposal cut. How

can the university cut a budget that is already at austerity level? You can depend upon our university to continue to utilize available funds in the most economical and judicious manner. The taxpayers of Idaho deserve and can expect no less, but there is a limit. Do not ask a great university to become something less than adequate! If the 1 percent initiative passes in November please consider very seriously what other forms of taxation you are willing to assume to maintain the state's educational systems. Remember, the future of this state and its citizens rests on the education of its children — young people and adults! *

Alumni Association plans variety of fall activities

Following the theme of "We're With You all the Way," the UI Alumni Association is offering a variety of activities this fall.

Pre-Game Buffet Luncheons

New to the calendar of alumni events are the pre-game buffet luncheons to be held in Moscow every Saturday of a home game except Homecoming. These luncheons (Sept. 30, Oct. 21, Nov. 11

and Nov. 18), will be held at the University Inn Best Western. The informal program will include appearances from the cheerleaders and the pep band. All buffet luncheons will be held at 11 a.m. and are \$4.50 per person. Reservations should be made through the UI Alumni Office (208-885-6154).

Career Day

The fourth annual "Career Day"

will be held on the UI campus, Thursday, Nov. 2, from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the Student Union Ballroom. Sponsored by the Student Alumni Relations Board, "Career Day" will bring over 40 representatives, many of whom are UI alums, from various occupations to campus. They will talk informally with students and assist them with career planning and inform them of future job opportunities.

All-Idaho Night in Boise

One of the more popular alumni functions is the all-Idaho pre-game gathering held prior to the Idaho-BSU football game. This year it is in Boise on Friday, Nov. 3. All alumni, Vandal Boosters, parents, students and friends of the university will gather at the newly remodeled Owyhee Plaza for no-host cocktails and buffet dinner. The event kicks off

at 6 p.m. for no-host cocktails with a buffet dinner beginning at 7:30 p.m. Dinner is \$9 per person and reservations should be placed with the UI Alumni Office (885-6154) or: Hugh and Barbara Diener, 801 Houston Rd., Boise, ID 83704, home phone (208) 345-6216; office: his 383-7258, her 344-6595; or Bruce and Pam Hallvik, 2414 Pleasanton Ave., Boise, ID 83702, home phone (208) 344-1873 evenings.

The informal program will include remarks from university representatives and perhaps brief appearances from the cheerleaders and UI pep band. On Saturday, following the 1:30 p.m. game, a no-host "Fifth Quarter" rally will be held at the Owyhee Plaza.

Reservations for the Friday evening function are required. Football tickets for seating in the "Idaho" section can be ordered through the UI Athletic Office (208) 885-6466, at \$7.50 per person.

TKE seeks members of Chi Alpha Pi

Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity is searching for "lost" members of Chi Alpha Pi, a UI local fraternity between 1931 and 1939.

Founded by several Protestant clergymen, Chi Alpha Pi merged in May of 1939 with the international Tau Kappa Epsilon. TKE is now the largest collegiate social fraternity in the world, with more than 290 chapters in the U.S. and Canada.

"Lost" members include: Donald M. Andrew '39, Keith H. Armstrong '34, Ralph Bennett '40, John Bohlen '38, Lloyd Broyles '39, Ivan Campbell '38, Augustine Cheney '38, Myrl Clark '40, John Clemens '38, Steve Covington '40, Herman Daugh '36, Dean Davis '35, Horton Dufty, Carroll Elford '39, Robert Frey '38, Raymond H. Hill '36, John W. King '36, Robert Kleihauer '35, N. Frederic Langbehn '35, Grant Longcosty '40, Edward Reece Mayer '39, Joseph Moltane '38, William Newlon '39, Raymond Randall '38, Donald Ridings '35, Raynor Severine '36, John Sheldrew '40, Edward Sullivan '40, Dan Townsend '36, Max Whitney '38, Harry Witter '33, and Theodore Zuur '38.

"Lost" members' addresses may be sent to Tau Kappa Epsilon, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843. A homecoming for former Chi Alpha Pi members is planned.



David Hoffman photo

It was close, but the \$1.9 million remodeling of the Wallace Complex cafeteria was ready to serve dormitory residents when school opened for the fall. New additions to the food service include several salad bars and lines for entrees, soup and sandwich, hamburgers and beverages. A computerized meal ticket system has also been implemented. The Wallace Cafeteria is now the only dining facility in operation, serving all residence halls.

Send us your old phone books

The Alumni Office records department maintains a collection of phone books from larger cities throughout the West as well as Idaho. The books aid in tracing our mobile alumni.

Some of our phone books are

Nominations opened for Hall of Fame

Nominations are open for the 1979 University of Idaho Alumni Hall of Fame. Alumni who have received widespread recognition for their work are eligible for nomination.

Hall of Fame awards are made each May at the Commencement Banquet. Fewer than 70 Idaho alumni have received this most prestigious honor given by the Alumni Association since 1963. Recipients in 1978 were William M. Agee of Bendix, William H. Kibbie of Jelco and Wendell J. Satre of Washington Water Power Co.

Nominations will be compiled and reviewed by the Alumni Board of Directors at their winter meeting in Sun Valley.

Please send nominations to the Alumni Office, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho 83843, by Jan. 2, 1979. Nominations must include full name, graduation date, current address, biographical sketch and picture, if possible.

getting outdated. The Alumni Office would like to receive your old phone books as soon as you receive your new ones. They may be mailed C.O.D. to the office.

The records department also counts on Idaho alums to mail in newspaper clippings related to Idaho alumni. News of alumni weddings, job promotions and obituaries aid in the maintenance of accurate alumni records and mailing addresses. Before you send your next load to the recycling center, please clip news of Idaho alumni and mail it to us.

Galdos receives internship

Julie Galdos of Boise, a junior communications major, has been selected as the UI Alumni Office intern for 1978. She was chosen from among several candidates from the School of Communications.

Galdos, daughter of Tony ('53-BS-Bus.) and Elizabeth ('52-BS-H.Ec.) Galdos, is the third recipient of the UI Alumni Office Intern Fellowship. She will work in a public relations capacity. Her duties will include writing news articles and promotional brochures and building closer ties between current UI students and the Alumni Office. She will complete the internship just before final examination week in December.

The 1 percent initiative: A message from the president

Richard C. Anderson

Many of you have heard about what is commonly referred to as the 1 percent initiative on which voters will have the opportunity to express themselves during the November election. I am frequently asked what it means and how it might impact on the University of Idaho. I doubt if

anyone knows the total implications of the 1 percent initiative if it passes. Nor can anyone know the possible impact upon the University of Idaho. However, I think several points should be made.

First, the fact that so many people signed the petition in order to get the 1 percent initiative on the ballot in November indicates that those people are unhappy about something or a variety of things. Although I am not sure that I know the reasons for the unhappiness, it is my belief that this is an expression of concern about bureaucracy, about big government at the federal level, state level, and perhaps even at the local level. I see it as a protest perhaps

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Class notes

All cities mentioned in class notes and elsewhere in Context are in Idaho unless otherwise designated.

'20s

Elva (Reid) Roberge ('28-BA-Eng.), Banning, Calif., is retired from teaching but helps three days a week at a parochial school. She recently published a cookbook for Hadley Fruit Orchards.

Col. Burton F. Ellis ('29-BA-Law), and his wife, Dee (Hoffman), Merced, Calif., were recently guests of French National Television in Paris. He was participating in the making of a television program in the life of S.S. Col. Joaquim Peiper.

'30s

Kenneth Platt ('30-BS-Agr.), Moscow, has published a book, *Salmon River Saga*, a document of pioneer life in the Salmon River area near White Bird. Platt, who grew up the son of a Salmon River pioneer, tells legends, anecdotes and songs of the area, as well.

Dr. Leslie C. Murphy ('35-BS-Bact.), Columbia, Mo., is the associate dean for research and assistant director of the agricultural experiment station at the University of Missouri. He retired in August.

Dr. Alberta D. Hill ('39-BS-H.Ec.), Pullman, Wash., dean of the College of Home Economics at Washington State University, is president-elect of the American Home Economics Association.

Carl C. Wilson ('39-BS-For.), Berkeley, Calif., National Fire Specialist for the U.S. Forest Service and a long-time leader in the development and application of advance techniques of fighting forest fires, has retired. His career started as a fire lookout in 1936.

Robert L. Ashbrook ('37-BS-Bus.), Santa Fe Springs, Calif., has been named a fellow of the Construction Specification Institute for his achievement in service to the institute. He is director of architectural service for Wilson Art of Santa Fe Springs.

Dr. Wayland A. Topping ('37), Memphis, Tenn., has been named "Marketer of the Year" by the Memphis Chapter of the American Marketing Association. He has also been named "Marketing Educator of the Year" by the Sales and Marketing Executives International. Topping is a professor of marketing at Memphis State University and occupies the endowed chair in sales at the university.

Sherman J. Bellwood ('38-BA & '41-JD), Rupert, Fifth District Court judge, has written a book, *The Judge, Episodes and Encounters*, which will be published this fall by Vantage Press, New York City. The novel, which is partly factual, concerns an unusual friendship that developed between himself, two prisoners, and a Japanese expatriate.

Robert B. Haller ('35-BS-Chem. Engr.), Pittsburgh, Pa., has retired after 38 years of working for the Mine Safety Appliances Co. of Pittsburgh.

Howard A. Hurst ('35), Kalispell, Mont., has retired from his sales and management responsibilities after 31 years with Westmont Tractor Co., a western Montana construction and logging machinery firm.

Dr. Benjamin E. Thomas ('34-BS-Ed. & '35-MS-Ed.), Los Angeles, Calif., is chairman of the Department of Geography at UCLA. He



Ashbrook, '37



Topping, '37



Bellwood, '38 & '41



Wilson, '39



Paine, '43 & '47



Dunn, '47 & '49

received his doctorate from Harvard University.

'40s

Dr. George J. Wald ('49-BS-Agr. Ed. & MS-Agr.), New York, N.Y., is now a practicing chiropractor.

Elmer M. Johnston ('40-BS-M.E.), Puyallup, Wash., has retired from Washington-Hanford Co. He was manager of laboratory design at the time of his retirement.

Dr. Lee A. Paine ('43-BS-For. & '47-MS-For.), Richland, Calif., has received a superior service award from the U.S. Department of Agriculture for his pioneering research on the detection, evaluation and control of hazardous trees in campgrounds and other forested recreation areas. He is a research forest pathologist with the forest service's Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in Berkeley.

Charles M. Peterson ('49-BS-Mkt.), Canoga Park, Calif., is a loan specialist with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Los Angeles.

Henry K. Arrien ('46), Winnemucca, Nev., is the general manager of Keith's Model "T" Casino Restaurant and lounge.

Donald F. Bolton ('43-BS-C.E.), and his wife, Mildred (Dooley) ('44), have moved to Sacramento, Calif., where he works for the federal highway administration as the California division bridge engineer.

'50s

Lt. Col. John R. Thornock ('57-BA-Pol.Sci. & '60-JD), Fairfax, Va., was recently appointed appellate military judge on army court of military review, a criminal appeals court. His wife **Rochelle (Henderson)** ('57-B-Mus.Ed.), is an active musician and conductor of church and community choirs.

Arthur E. Stauber ('59-BS-For.), Duncan, Neb., is a land management specialist with the Nebraska Public Power District, Columbus, Neb.

Lorin G. LaFoe ('53-BS-Bact. & '57-MS-Chem.), East Greenwich, R.I., has been promoted to engineering manager for International Paper Co.

Lt. Col. William B. Hassler ('53-BA-Philos.), Pearl City, Ha., is retired from the U.S. Air Force and is now station librarian at the Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Ha.

Marriages

Jane M. Eide ('75-BS-Physics) and **Laurence R. Janssen**, Allenspark, Colo.

Joe G. Hackney Jr. ('76-JD) and **Carol Covington**, Boise.

Ross Nelson ('75-BS-Bus.Ed.) and **Donna Barber** ('77), Boise.

Vicki A. Wheeler ('76-BS-Elem.Ed.) and **Paul DeWayne Wolters**, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Grant T. Burgoyne ('75-BA-Hist.) and **Christina L. DeMeyer**, Boise.

Bill J. Criddlebaugh ('76-BS-Bus.Ed.) and **Debra E. Bolich**, Lewiston.

Chris Wyatt ('72-BS-Art & '75-JD) and **R. Dennis Nagel**, Twin Falls.

Paul L. Ferguson ('75-BS-Bus.) and **Ann M. Lunceford**, Boise.

Nancy C. Vandenburg ('75-BA-German) and **Barlow M. Westcott II**, Boise.

Carl S. Munson ('49-BS-Ed.) and **Dorothy McGough Bowlby** ('49), Coeur d'Alene.

Debra M. Phillips ('76-BS-Elem.Ed.) and **Peter J. Bailey**, Kansas City, Mo.

Randy S. Jetter ('75-BS-E.E.) and **Antonia M. Avila**, Martinez, Calif.

Pamela S. Rowell ('77) and **Thomas Stolz**, Redfish Lake, Mont.

Paul C. Anderson ('78-BS-Chem.Engr.) and **Kathleen P. Vogel**, Boise.

Janell M. Wood ('76) and **Robert L. Shelton Jr.**, Boise.

Tina L. Winkler ('77-BS-Mktg.) and **John C. Ulam**, Boise.

Jill J. Pollock ('73-BS-Bus.) and **Tom G. Kelleher** ('78), St. John, Wash.

Robert Charves ('75-BS-Bio.) and **Kathy Kirkland** ('78), Moscow.

Janis T. Mottern ('74-BA-Hist.) and **Kenneth R. High**, Twin Falls.

Robert D. Wright ('77-BS-Econ.) and **Linda L. Braun**, Nezperce.

Teresa Goicoechea ('77-BA-Soc.) and **Robert J. Bodine**, Boise.

Jerry Reeves ('76-BS-E.E.) and **Cathy Merrell**, Potlatch.

Teresa Houck ('76-BS-Rec.) and **Bob Boss** ('77-BS-Elem.Ed.), Bonners Ferry.

Garold E. Price ('73-BS-Acctg.) and **Suzanne Pattillo**, Lewiston.

Joe Canning ('76-BS-M.E.) and **Robin Hanan**, Boise.

Maurece R. Krauss ('76) and **David A. Vulcano**, Spokane, Wash.

Phillip D. Hiebert ('74-BS-Wildlife & Fish.) and **Lynnette Forsman**, Lapwai.

Gary M. Donnelly ('74-BS-Bus.Ed.) and **Julie K. Halseth**, Lewiston.

DeeAnn Fielding ('78-BS-Acctg.) and **Steve H. Thompson** ('79), Moscow.

Sally Jo Hanson ('74-BA-French) and **James Husted**, Boise.

Ellan A. Wetherell ('77-BS-H.Ec.) and **James R. Hermann** ('78-BS-Ag.Econ.), Mountain Home.

Susan Chadez ('73-BS-Psych.) and **Craig Hartley**, Homedale.

Scott F. Larrondo ('77-BS-C.E.) and **Stephanie D. Akers** ('78-BS), Boise.

not aimed at anything in specific, but at a large number of things in general. I have not detected open hostility toward the University of Idaho or toward our sister institutions. Yet, there is no question that higher education, including the university, will be affected whether the initiative passes or not. We must not be alarmists about the matter. Other states have gone through major reorganization of their tax structure and survived. It is my belief that many, if not most, of the other states will be considering the same type of tax proposition this year or next as Idaho is currently considering.

The second point that should be made is I find many who are in favor

of the 1 percent initiative but not necessarily in favor of cuts in spending. I have asked a few, "Would you be in favor of, for example, eliminating all athletic activities in the local high school." The response has generally been "No." What many people have failed to see is that if there are major cuts in tax revenues, certain services and/or programs will have to be eliminated. Many are in favor of eliminating services and/or programs. It is human nature that we expect the cuts to be made however, for someone else or someplace else.

Finally, the president of the university does not have the responsibility for determining the tax structure. The president does have a

responsibility to do the best job he can of obtaining adequate funds for the institution which he serves. He also must ensure that the university does the best it possibly can with the funds provided. Waste, unnecessary duplication, and frills can never be tolerated. The university will assume its full responsibility in this respect.

I shall make every effort to be convincing as we approach the governor and the legislature with the needs of the University of Idaho. Others will have to determine how best to meet those needs. It is my opinion that when it is all sorted out the University of Idaho will not only survive, but will emerge in a strong position. ✻

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Karchner, '66 & '68



Wendle, '60



Graves, '68



Beebe, '69



Waitley, '73



Hawley, '74 & '76



Kirtland, '77



Hoashi, '77

and health care administration from Virginia Commonwealth University and is assistant executive director at Holston Valley Community Hospital in Kingsport, Tenn.

Dr. Allen D. Karchner ('65-MS-Chem. Engr. & '68-Ph.D.-Chem. Engr.), North Logan, Utah, was recently named "Professor of the Year" at Utah State University. He is associate professor of business administration at the university and has been on the faculty since 1967.

Stephen A. Beebe ('69-JD), Boise, has been promoted to general counsel for J.R. Simplot Co.

Ronald N. Graves ('68-JD), Boise, has been promoted to corporate counsel for J.R. Simplot Co.

Dr. Van Houten ('69-BS-Pre.Med.), San Bernardino, Calif., has closed his family practice in Bandon, Ore., to begin a two-year family practice residency at San Bernardino County Medical Center.

Thomas A. Robinson ('66-BS-E.E.), Fayetteville, Ark., teaches tax law as a member of the faculty at the University of Arkansas Law School.

Gary L. Petersen ('64-BS-Chem. Engr.), Seal Beach, Calif., has been elected vice president of U.S. Oil and Refining Co.

Roger Eisenbarth ('69-BS-Bus.), Caldwell, has been named assistant vice president and manager of the Caldwell office of Home Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Harold D. Sasaki ('66-BS-Acct.), Honolulu, Ha., is a certified public accountant and partner in the Clay and Sasaki firm of Honolulu.

Terry P. Smith ('64-BS-Fin.), Meridian, is manager of the Idaho First National Bank in Meridian. He formerly was manager of the Kellogg office.

Bruce Wendle ('60-BS-Chem. Engr.), Gig Harbor, Wash., has been named "Man of the Year" by the executive board of the Society of Plastics Industries. He is marketing manager of Monitor Molded Products in Tacoma.

Richard Q. Perry ('69-BS-Bus.), Salt Lake City, Utah, has opened his own insurance agency in Salt Lake City, under the name of the Richard Q. Perry Agency. His wife, **Vivian K. (Giese)** ('72-BA-Ed.), is a service representative in the marketing department for Mountain Bell.

James A. McConnell ('65-BS-M.Ed.), Kansas City, Mo., has received a master's of divinity degree from Midwestern Baptist Theological Seminary in Kansas City, Mo.

Joe Dobson ('66-BS-An.Sci.), Coeur d'Alene, has been promoted from associate realtor of the Post Falls office of Coeur d'Alene Realty Co., to branch manager of the Hayden Lake office.

Karen M. (Stedtfeld) Offen ('61-BA-Hist.) Woodside, Calif., has edited a special issue of the Third Republic/Troisieme Republique, Nos. 3-4, dealing with the "Aspects of the Woman Question During the French Third Republic." The magazine is published by the Department of History, Northern Illinois University in Dekalb, Ill.

Steve L. Winter ('63-BS-E.E.), Butte, Mont., is a section manager for Montana Power Co. in its revenue requirements department. He has been with Montana Power for the past 10 years.

John Knudsen ('65-BS-Psych.), Lewiston, formerly manager of the American Falls office of the First Security Bank of Idaho, has moved to Lewiston to become assistant vice president and assistant manager of the bank's 9th and Main Street office.

Dr. John Sackett ('65-BS-M.E.), Idaho Falls, Argonne National Laboratory scientist, has received an award for "Distinguished Performance" from the University of Chicago for his work in developing the operational safety of fast breeder reactors. He was one of six Argonne scientists to receive the 1978 award.

Dr. John L. Jones ('64-MS-Ed. & '66-Ed.D.), Miami, Fla., is superintendent of the nation's fifth largest school district, Dade County, Fla. He played a key role at UI's 15th Annual Education Workshop this past summer.

Sheila (Cornish) Bell ('69-BS-Ed.), Spokane, Wash., was recently selected as "Teacher of the Year" for Central Valley School District in Spokane.

'70s

Linda J. Bishop ('74-BS-Bact.), Morgantown, W.Va., is doing her residency in family practice at West Virginia University School of Medicine and Hospital.

Douglas G. Marshall ('75-BS-For.), North Fork, Calif., is working for American Forest Products Co. as an operations planning analyst. He received his MBA in forestry management from the University of Oregon in 1977.

William J. Kirtland ('77), Portland, Ore., has been appointed manager, industry information, for the Western Wood Products Association. He joined the WWPA staff in September 1977.

Toni L. (Paolini) Fanning ('74-BS-Bact.), Salt Lake City, Utah, is a laboratory analyst with the Medlab Co., a division of Control Data Corp.

David H. Liddle ('76-JD), Lewiston, has opened his own law practice. He had been with the Lewiston law firm of Rapaich and Knutson.

Ronald J. Anderson ('70-BS-Wldlf.Mgmt.), Richland, Wash., has received a Ph.D. in fishery biology from Colorado State University.

Deon R. Pettygrove ('76-BS-Agr.Econ.), Moses Lake, Wash., was promoted to associate loan officer with the Federal Land Bank Association of Moses Lake.

Kathy Shannon ('77-BS-H.Ec. & '78-M-Ed.), Arco, is the extension home economist for both Butte and Custer Counties.

Jerry Lounsberry ('72-BS-For.), Pierre, S.D., has been appointed director of wildlife for the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks. He has worked for the department since 1974.

Stanley P. Curtis ('74-BS-E.E.), Cincinnati, Ohio, is on special assignment with Proctor and Gamble, developing a data acquisition system for machine control. His wife, **Cody (Fletcher)** ('77), is a safety specialist for O.S.H.A. and has been accepted at Harvard Business School.

A. Lee Walkup ('71-MS-Bus.), Encino, Calif., has joined the new Pasadena, Calif., office of Cardillo Travel Systems as head of retail leisure sales.

Shaun K. Taylor ('78-BS-Bus.), Mays Landing, N.J., has graduated from the Navy Supply School in Athens, Ga. He joined the Navy in December 1977.

Bonnie J. Dobson ('73-BS-Psych.), Seattle, Wash., is senior consultant with the Seattle office of Osoro and Associates, a national training and technical assistance consulting firm.

Bruce Thomas ('72-BS-Bus.), Lancaster, Ohio, is a senior financial analyst with Anchor Hocking Corp.

Jeff L. Stoddard ('75-BS-Mgmt. & '76-BS-Acct.), Boise, has graduated from Harvard Graduate Business School. He now plans to work for Continental Illinois Bank in Chicago as a real estate associate.

Terry L. Pitkin ('72-BS-Hist. & '74-MBA), Boise, has been named manager of the Westgate office of Home Federal Savings and Loan Association. He formerly was assistant manager.

Ron Schilling ('71-JD), Moscow, has joined the law office of Monaghan and Phillips in Moscow.

Craig A. Cochrane ('73-BA-Hist.), Forestville, Calif., is vineyard manager for Hop Kiln Winery in Healdsburg, Calif. His wife, **Jane (Clary) Cochrane** ('73-BS-H.Ec.), recently completed her master's degree in nutrition from San Diego State University and is working for Santa Rosa Memorial Hospital.

Ike Hoashi ('77-BS-Fin.), Boise, has joined the Boise office of Piper, Jaffray and Hopwood Inc., a Minneapolis-based investment firm.

Dean F. Stauffer ('75-BS-Wldlf.Fish.), Billings, Mont., has received his master's in animal ecology from Iowa State University.

Lowell E. Darrington ('76-BS-Wldlf.Fish.), Great Falls, Mont., is a field sales representative for Monsanto Agricultural Products Co. He is assigned to the Spokane, Wash., district.

Rick Waitley ('73-BS-Agr.), Boise, works for the Idaho Dairymen's Association, handling public relations and legislative lobbying.

Lynn C. Hawley ('74-BS-Hist. & '76-MA-Hist.), Twin Falls, has been commissioned as a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force. She now goes to Lowry, AFB, Colo., for training and duty as a supply management staff officer.

Jon W. Sering ('75-MS-Geog.), Riverside, Calif., is supervising the Bureau of Land Management wilderness field team, which is taking inventory of 12 million acres of the California Desert for wilderness characteristics.

Donald R. Barker ('71-JD), Moscow, has joined Allen Bowles in the practice of law. He formerly was with the Marine Corps Judge Advocate division. He served in the Far East and at El Toro, Calif.

Dr. Lial L. Kofoed ('74-BS-Zool.), Warren, Ore., is doing his residency in psychiatry at the University of Oregon Health Science Center in Portland.

Wendell J. Robinson ('74-BS-Chem.), Sioux Falls, S.D., has graduated from the University of Utah College of Medicine in Salt Lake City. He is doing an internship at Sioux Valley Hospital,

Sioux Falls, S.D.

Jesse Trentadue ('75-JD), Moscow, has joined Cope Gale's law office in Moscow. He is a former clerk for U.S. Dist. Court Chief Judge Ray McNichols. His wife **Rita (Reusch)** ('75-JD), will teach and be assistant law librarian at UI.

Ann Marie Johnson ('76-B-Mus.), Jonesboro, Ark., received a master of music degree from the University of Illinois, Champaign, in May 1977. She joined the faculty at Arkansas State University in August 1977 and is presently teaching music. ✻

Gilstad joins UI News Bureau

Larry Gilstad, 27, has joined the staff of the UI News Bureau as broadcast news specialist.

Gilstad, a 1977 UI graduate with BS degrees in radio-television and communications photography, was formerly employed by KUID-TV on the UI campus as an engineer, and he hosted Northwest Sports Digest.

At the News Bureau, he will file audio and video news and sports releases with regional media outlets.

Gilstad said he hopes to make UI more visible to Idaho communities by exposing them to the activities and personalities which make up the university.

Births

Larry Strom ('65-BA-Ger. & '75-JD) and **Rita Thorne** Strom, a son.

Wendi (Brown) Johnson ('73-BS-Ed.Engl.) and **Ron Johnson**, a son.

Paul Page ('71-BS-Soc.Sci.) and **Alice (Pinch) Page** ('73-BS-Ed.Engl.), a son.

Bruce Langmade ('71-BA-Fin. & '73-MBA) and **Wendy (Warrick) Langmade** ('73-BS-Phys.Ed.), a daughter.

Terry L. Robinson ('69-BS-Bus.) and **Vicki C. (Mangum) Robinson** ('72-BS-Ed.Engl.), a daughter.

Judy A. (Julian) Grow ('73) and **Bill Grow**, a son.

Thomas C. Eisenbarth ('63-BS-Bus.) and **Maria B. (Smith)**, a daughter.

Admiring former students of Dr. Erwin Graue's, for many years a professor of economics at UI, honored him in May with "A Salute to Dr. Graue," held in Boise. Standing, l-r, are Lonnie Park and Gary Mahn. Seated are Wanek Stein, Phil Reberger, Graue and Mike Anderson.



In remembrance

John J. Buchholz ('26-BS-Ed. & '33-MS-Ed.), 77, Alumni Board vice president 1943-1944 and board member 1958-1966, died June 20, 1978, in Weiser. He was a retired teacher and businessman at the time of his death.

He is survived by his wife, Loretta (Meskell) Buchholz ('25-BS-H.Ec.) at the family home in Weiser.

Norman N. Schuttler ('27-BS-E.E.), 72, a patent attorney who was a partner in the New York firm of Watson, Leavenworth, Kelton and Taggart, died in May 1978 in Scarsdale, N.Y.

He is survived by his wife, Priscilla (Wallace) Schuttler, of Scarsdale; a daughter, Priscilla Sudberry, of Chino, Calif., and a brother, Harry Schuttler ('28-BS-Ed.), of Sedona,

Ariz.

Patricia (Daubner) Snyder ('48-BA-Soc.), 53, wife of UI golf pro Richard Snyder ('49-BS-Bus.), died May 24, 1978, in Spokane. She had been hospitalized with a lung ailment since February.

She had long been an officer on the Gamma Phi Beta Corp. board.

She is survived by her husband; two sons, Steven and Edward; her mother, Alma Daubner, and one grandchild, all of Moscow.

The family suggests memorials to the Pat Snyder Scholarship Fund at the UI or to a fund of the donor's choice.

Stanley R. Hall ('35-BS-M.E. & '52-MS-M.E.), 68, a founder of the UI chapter of Chi Alpha Chi fraternity, which later merged with Tau Kappa

Epsilon fraternity, died May 24, 1978, in Camarillo, Calif., after a brief illness.

Surviving are his wife, Josephine Hall, of Camarillo; sons, Rowland and James, both of Burbank, Calif.; daughters, Sylvia Ross ('64-BS-Geol. & '65-MS-Geol.), of Scott City, Kan., and Norma Jean O'Neil of Glen Ellen, Calif.; sister, Millie E. Shaffer, of Seattle; and two grandchildren.

Honored prof dies

Dr. Dwight J. Ingle ('29-BS-Ed. & '31-MS-Ed.), 70, a visiting professor at the University of Idaho last year and recipient of an honorary doctorate from the university in 1962, died July 28, 1978, at Rapid City, Mich., after a three-day illness.

Ingle, a Kendrick native, obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1941.

He had been a research scientist with the Upjohn Co., professor of physiology at the Ben May Laboratory for Cancer Research and chairman of the University of Chicago Department of Physiology. He was a well-known authority on endocrine secretions, conducted studies leading to advances in glandular treatment and authored numerous publications.

He is survived by his wife, Geneva (McGarvey) Ingle, of Rapid City; a son, David, of Boston; two daughters, Ann Blanden, of Corvallis, Ore., and Jane Ohly, of Boston; and five grandchildren.

A memorial fund in his honor will be established through the University of Chicago to aid young scientists in publishing their writings in the *Journal of Prospectives*.

Former alumni president dies

Lawrence R. Pugh ('26-BS-For.), 75, UI Alumni Association president 1951-1952 and a prominent lumberman, died June 30, 1978, in St. Maries, of a heart attack.

He was a past president of the St. Maries Lumber Co., a business he took over in 1942. Pugh was active in community life, holding numerous elected positions with the Elks Club, Chamber of Commerce and several timber-related associations.

He is survived by his wife, Patricia (Robbins) Pugh, of St. Maries; three daughters, Patricia M. Hughes ('45-BS-Ed.), of St. Maries, Jeannette L. Smith, of Ellensburg, and Katherine L. Lee ('58-BA), of Boise; one brother, Don Pugh, of Portland; nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Thank you for supporting Context

The congratulations goes to you, our readers. Thanks to your response to our fundraising plea in June, *Context* has so far received donations totaling \$3,313.94. Not only will these gifts help us to improve the quality of *Context*, but they have enabled us to meet rising printing costs.

The outpouring of praise and a minimum of criticism of *Context* which we received from our readers and the news and personal notes we got made the fundraising effort well worthwhile. You wrote to tell us where you are and what you're doing which, in turn, let us on to some possibilities for interesting news stories about our readers. Some of your notes are reprinted here.

You also wrote to say that you appreciate *Context* because it is the link to the alma mater of which you bear fond memories, and it tells you about the institution which is educating your children.

Most important, we've discovered that we're doing a job which you think needs to be done and that you care enough about to support.

Your help has fueled our fire and given us new gusto. We've sharpened our pencils and we're ready to retackle our assignment: To keep you informed and in touch as best we can.

If you saved the *Context* envelope enclosed in the last issue, hoping for a more opportune time to donate, your gift is still welcome.

—Ann Wheelock, Editor



Leo Ames photo

It is a privilege to have my name on your mailing list, and I greatly appreciate receiving my copies of Context. The magazine is well written, and affords an opportunity to keep in touch with what is going on at the University where I spent four very pleasant summers of graduate study.

Floyd P. Barnard ('42)
Edina, Minn.

I enjoy your Context very much. Your article about the Shattuck Arboretum (March/April 1978, page 16) took me back. In the spring of 1910 I helped Dr. Charles Houston Shattuck plant the first trees in the original arboretum. The Forestry College was opened in fall of 1909 and I was one of the first to register. We had two rooms on the third floor of Morrill Hall, which was then the Agriculture Building. We planted over 100 varieties of trees that first spring.

I grew up in Moscow. My family came there in '93.

S.K. Denning, ('13)
Yakima, Wash.

Long-time UI supporter dies

Frank H. Thomas ('19-BS-Ed. & '35-MS-Ed.), 84, a long-time university supporter and civic leader, died April 28, 1978, in Idaho Falls, following a short illness.

In 1975, he and his wife donated a rock collection containing between 10,000 and 12,000 specimens to the UI College of Mines and Earth Resources. It was given in the name of their son, Walter C. Thomas, who died in a car accident while he was a member of the UI basketball team in 1945.

Thomas served as superintendent of schools at Jerome 1927-1930, and at Gooding until 1935. Moving to Idaho Falls, he became manager of ITEX, a position he held until his retirement. He was a member of numerous local clubs and an avid rockhound.

He is survived by his wife, Emma C. (Heinrich) Thomas, of Idaho Falls; a son, Frank L. Thomas, of Las Vegas; a daughter, Norma Frew, of Rexburg; a brother; three sisters; 10 grandchildren, and 18 great-grandchildren.

In memoriam

Col. Otto Stillinger ('20-LLB), May 20, 1978, Brownsville, Tex.

Dr. Harry Phillips ('23), May 11, 1978, Lewiston.

Lillian (Hardman) Johnson ('24-BS-Chem.), May 7, 1978, Lewiston.

Eugene V. Phelps ('27-BS-For.), May 28, 1978, Kankakee, Ill.

Harold W. Adams ('28-MS-Ed.), April 27, 1978, Walnut Creek, Calif.

Carl D. Platt ('30), June 12, 1978, Boise.

M.K. "Kelly" Cline ('31), July 10, 1978, Moscow.

Geraldine (McCarty) Yost ('34-BS-Ed.), June 30, 1978, Boise.

Theodore H. Schlosser ('36), Jan. 19, 1978, Chewelah, Wash.

Lloyd E. Jensen ('37-BS-Ed.), July 9, 1978, Boise.

Fay (Hiller) Rossi ('41), June 24, 1978, Enumclaw, Wash.

Patricia (Rotering) Johnston ('42), July 15, 1978, Boise.

Ray H. Berry ('43-BS-Ed.Hist.), May 20, 1978, Twin Falls.

Raymond D. Robeson ('49-BS-Gen.Bus.), June 10, 1978, Emmett.

William R. Brewer ('49-BS-Acct.), June 7, 1978, Havre, Mont.

Clark Torell ('53-BS-Anim.Ind. & '54-MS), May 8, 1978, Sun Valley, Nev.

James E. Wright ('54-BS), April 17, 1977, San Bernardino, Calif.

Gary Nearing ('61), May 23, 1978, Moscow.

Thomas A. Hird ('71-BS-C.E.), May 29, 1978, Boise.

Lois (Tiff) Lanphear ('75-BFA-Art), May 11, 1978, Moscow.

Paul K. Church ('24-BS-P.E.), May 1978, Libby, Mont.

Lavine (Jansen) Church ('25), May 1978, Wenatchee, Wash.

Please leave containers at home

If you bring a jug of Irish coffee to the door of the Kibbie-ASUI Dome for one of the football games, a

uniformed dome official will ask you to return it to your car or home.

The Board of Regents have long maintained a policy prohibiting legal consumption of alcohol on campus. A regents' rule, adopted Dec. 20, 1977, makes permanent an emergency policy on alcohol consumption adopted in September 1977 prohibiting legal consumption of alcoholic beverages in public areas of UI owned, leased or operated facilities and on campus grounds. However, students may legally consume alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their dormitory rooms.

In addition, hard, disposable containers may not be brought inside

the dome, according to a statement drafted by university officials. When a permanent or soft container is being carried in, gate-keepers will question the patron about its content, and if alcohol is involved, will request that the patron leave the entry line and dispose of the alcohol before returning to the dome.

University officials will monitor the policy during football games.

Signs stating the "no alcohol" policy will be visible inside and outside the dome, said Ed Chavez, dome manager.

"An individual may be denied admission if he or she is not cooperative, but personal searches

will not be made," he said.

"It is hoped that beverage containers of all kinds will be left at home and that the patrons will use the concession stands," Chavez said.

He anticipates few problems with the new policy and hopes that its enforcement can be kept "low key."

The average patron won't see much difference in procedures from the last football season, he noted.

"Coffee drinkers should take heart," he said. The dome concession stands offer a variety of refreshments including coffee, tea, three types of cold soft drinks, hot chocolate, popcorn, candy, peanuts and hotdogs.

Patchwork: A flourishing American art

Susan B. Anthony made her first woman's suffrage speech at a quilting bee, said Arlene Jonas, a University of Idaho instructor in home economics who will teach a 10-week course this fall entitled "Folk Art Patchwork."

The course, offered through Continuing Education, will meet one evening a week.

"Quilting bees were important gathering places for women in early America," Mrs. Jonas said. "Not only did they provide legitimate social outlets where women could gather and gossip, but they provided political forums and opportunities for women to solve their problems

There are millions of patchwork designs, and nearly all of them were invented in America, Mrs. Jonas said.

Quilting came to America with the English and Dutch, but the intricate patchwork patterns were invented by American women and have been carried on and embellished to the present day, she explained.

"Pioneer women couldn't afford to waste anything. They handed down clothes among their children until they couldn't be mended or worn anymore, and with the leftover scraps of material they made patches for quilts," she said.

"The earliest patchwork designs don't have much variety or color because cloth was too hard to get. It was too expensive to buy and it took too long to weave," she continued.



Leo Ames photo

A quilt with a sampling of several patchwork designs is displayed by its maker, Arlene Jonas, an instructor in the home economics department who will give a workshop on the art of patchwork this fall. Some of the designs include grandmother's fan, dresden plate, puzzle stars and double pinwheel.

Earlier designs were dictated by what material women could trade with each other.

Around 1850, when the textile industry in America was established, cloth became cheaper and women bought it specifically for making quilts, Mrs. Jonas said.

Although certain patchwork designs may have originated in different parts of the country, each is used nationwide. A region's cultural background may determine the name of a design, and the same design may be known by several different names, Mrs. Jonas said.

"In Ohio, this design is known as a Bear Paw, while in Pennsylvania it is called the Hand of Friendship," she said, pointing out the bear's "hand"

and its "claws."

"Because of New England's strong religious background, another design is known as Jacob's Ladder in the Northeast whereas in Virginia the same design is known as Stepping Stones and in the West it is called The Road to California," she said.

The nation's bicentennial revived an interest in such folk arts as quilting, Mrs. Jonas said. "The Amish people have always quilted and, of course, Appalachian women never lost the art, but you can't say that one part of the country is more interested in quilting and patchwork than another. The interest is nationwide," she said. And, she sees patchwork and quilting remaining popular in the folk mind for a long time.

Vandal Boosters invite membership

"Foes will fall before your Silver and your Gold . . ."

J.M. "Morry" O'Donnell wasn't thinking about money when he wrote that line as part of the Vandal fight song, but was referring instead to the school's colors.

Or was he?

Silver and gold — currency, not colors — have played an important part in every successful university athletic program. It's no different at Idaho. But there are many alumni and friends of the university who don't understand where that money comes from or how much is needed.

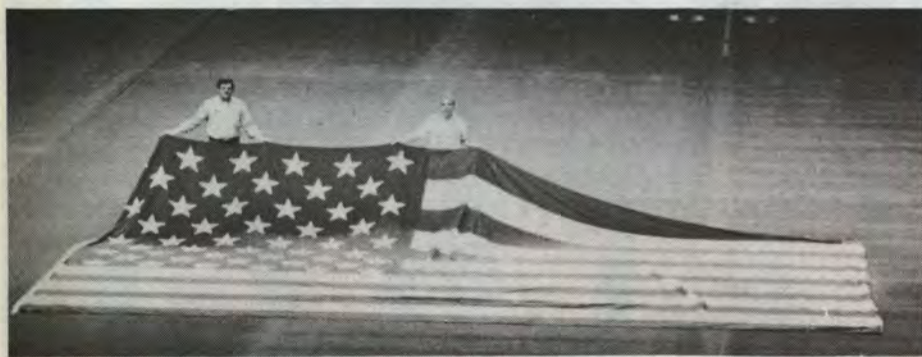
That's why Vandal Boosters, Inc., was organized under state law in 1947.

It's a charitable, non-profit organization run by a 15-member board of directors. Aid from Vandal Boosters is the only charitable source of revenue for an athlete's scholarship.

How has the organization been doing? Although funding has increased over the past several years, Vandal Boosters now are funding almost half of Idaho's athletic scholarships.

This means that monies from student fees and gate receipts must pay the remainder of the bill, leaving less for equipment, team travel, recruiting and other functions. Without money, the quality of the overall program can't improve.

Persons interested in joining Vandal Boosters may obtain more information by writing Ray Murphy, coordinator of National Vandal Boosters, c/o University of Idaho Athletic Department, Moscow, Idaho 83843.



Leo Ames photo

Visitors to the Kibbie-ASUI Activities Center this fall will notice some artistic and patriotic additions to the dome, including Peter Max-style graphics on concession stands and a 20- by 30-foot American flag donated to the dome by the UI Parents' Association. A series of wall graphics and signs designed by students in the UI Art and Architecture Department include a stadium-wide color scheme, directional and informational signs, a Kibbie Dome logo and murals. Canvas banners, 10 by 30 feet, depicting members of the Big Sky Conference, will be suspended from the West Wall. Dome staff will be uniformed for the first time, sporting gold windbreakers with the dome logo on them.



David Hoffman photo

From Vandal halls emerges a dynamic duo

By Ann Wheelock

Joe Vandal, the University of Idaho sports symbol, has sat for a new portrait. After more than 50 years of mugging for a variety of cartoon representations, the grand old warrior has taken a partner onto football programs, basketball posters . . . even women's field hockey flyers. And, the duo is dynamic.

This fall, the Department of Athletics, now coed in response to Title IX, is unveiling the new Vandal symbol — not unlike the scruffy, craggy, hard-hitting Joe, but cleaner, more vital and more sophisticated. More important, the symbol portrays the duality of the male-female athletics program.

The new Vandal rendition will first appear this fall, close on the heels of the July 1 deadline for compliance under Title IX for combining men's and women's intercollegiate athletics. Federal Title IX legislation forbids discrimination in education programs.

However, the winged pair doesn't replace Old Joe, for whom many Vandal boosters bear affection. It is an update, an addition, UI President Richard Gibb pointed out.

"Although I get the impression people in athletics like the new symbol, it's totally up to any organization to use the logo they want to," Gibb said.

"I'm glad we made the addition. It's the appropriate time," said Bill Belknap, athletic director. "The Vandals were a tribe, so it's appropriate that the women athletes should be called Vandals, too. Joe Vandal just wouldn't have represented the entire program."

"I like it," said Kathy Clark, assistant athletic director and head of women's intercollegiate athletics.

"The women's athletics department initiated the redesign of the Vandal. We didn't want to revamp the school logo at first, but Joe Vandal just didn't apply to women's athletics," she said.

In his book on UI history, Rafe Gibbs wrote that the school's athletic teams were uniformly known as the Vandals beginning in 1921. Previously, around 1918, the basketball team was dubbed "the Heckers," after Coach "Hec" Edmundson, by Argonaut editor Harry Lloyd "Jazz" McCarty of Lewiston; later he switched to calling the team "the Wreckers."

This name reminded Dean Edward Maslin Hulme of history's most famous wreckers: the pelt-wearing, shield-bearing warriors of early central Europe known as the Vandals.

The name stuck, and renditions of Vandals, both shaven and unshaven, began appearing in university publications and in newspapers. Thence, our familiar Joe Vandal evolved.

The Vandal mark will be used to symbolize the University of Idaho athletic program and its related activities, including intercollegiate sports. The symbol will appear in such places as letterhead stationery, on locker doors in locker rooms and in some UI and athletic department publications.

The logo was designed by UI alumnus Leo Ames, creative director in the UI Office of Publications. The redesign started in November 1977.

The new Vandal mark is compatible with the old, for several reasons, Ames said. Because of the prominent beard on the male part of the symbol, and because of the sweeping wings, Ames says the symbol is an evolution of Joe Vandal.

"Primarily, I am symbolizing the male and female in nearly equal proportions. One is not opposing or superceding the other, they are working together," he said.

Several secondary symbols appear in the new Vandal logo, Ames pointed out. "Secondary symbolism can be seen in the stylized wings at the top: The angle of the wings also suggests a helmet or windblown hair. Vandals were very much at home in the elements, and the symbol shows that closeness with the wind," he said.

The profuse facial hair on the male figure borrows identification from the older renditions of the Vandal, symbolism that all Idaho alumni are familiar with.

The smoothness of the inner figure emphasizes its femininity, Ames said.

An accidental symbol, which Ames likes, is in the negative shape of the woman's mouth. The slightly open mouth becomes the head and beak of a hunting bird — a falcon, hawk or eagle. These birds have long been revered for their independence, assertiveness and oneness with the wind, Ames said. That matches the Vandal concept. The upper and lower lips become the wing elbows and the beard becomes an extended, wind-whipped wing.

"Our intention is to make the symbol as versatile and useful as possible. It can be applied in a solid black; black with a gold second wing (the wing in the female figure); a dark gray and gold; or the dominant color of the publication or item on which it is used. The mark can be flopped from left to right for use on opposite sides of vehicles or publications, for example, or reversed on a dark background," Ames said.

The female counterpart is appearing in sports symbols of other schools in the region, too.

"The University of Oregon Ducks have made a female cartoon figure for their women's program, and the Washington State University Cougar can be considered a male/female symbol," Clark said.

Like the development of the new Vandal logo, the development of the dual athletics program has been steady and sequential, Clark said. "We haven't tripped over ourselves trying to comply with the government, but we've made our best efforts in good faith."

The new symbol portrays the duality of the male-female athletics program . . . It's appropriate that the women should be called Vandals, too.

Formerly, there was a women's department of physical education with its offshoot intercollegiate athletics program; a men's physical education program; and a men's intercollegiate athletics program. Under Dr. Leon Green, retired director of the Division of Health, Physical Education and Recreation who also served as athletic director, the two men's programs had come under one head.

Now, men's and women's physical education has been combined under one head in the College of Education, and all intercollegiate athletics fall under one director with assistant directors for each of the men's and women's intercollegiate sports programs.

As a result of the restructuring, all coaches for both men and women work in the Department of Athletics while all physical education faculty are part of the Division of HPER in the education college.

Since the transition was made, women's athletics has been able to add a full-time coaching position and expand activities in the athletics department. Clark hopes the department will do more recruiting and offer more clinics and workshops in the coming year.

The department still is not in full compliance with Title IX, but neither are most other schools' programs throughout the country, Clark said.

"To be in compliance, we need more financial aid money and we need to hire more assistant coaches.

"For ourselves, we need to do more high school recruiting and to decide which division we're going to compete in," she added.

A lot of changes that have happened in the athletics department would have happened anyway, Clark said. But Title IX hurried them along.

"Title IX brought about an awareness that women can compete on the same high level as men. It has shown us that the same things that apply to men also apply to women. The new Vandal is a symbol of all this," she said. ☼



Is a correction needed?

If this issue of "Context" was incorrectly addressed, please check the appropriate space below, make any needed corrections next to the mailing label at the right and return this form to the UI Alumni Office, Moscow, Idaho 83843.

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