Cabinet member in town

by Kerrin McMahan

Downtown revitalization and local mass transit were the major issues discussed when U.S. Secretary of Transportation Neil Goldschmidt met with Moscow residents in the David's building Wednesday.

Academic Vice President Robert Furgason and ASUI President Rick Howard were among the participants at the informal hearing, part of Goldschmidt's tour through the Pacific Northwest.

Howard spoke briefly on the problems of students commuting from different areas of the state, and Furgason talked about the national energy situation and its relationship to Idaho.

More than 100 spectators were present, including about 20 bicyclists carrying signs with messages such as "Pollution Solution" and "Organic Transportation." The bicyclists were organized by the Moscow Ad Hoc Bikers, a local group favoring the establishment of bicycle routes in town.

Downtown property owner and former councilman Bill Anderson gave a presentation on the revitalization program. Goldschmidt said he had had a series of conversations with Senator Frank Church, and they both felt that communities like Moscow have not received the attention they need from the federal government.

"This is a community that has made a great deal of local effort," Goldschmidt said. "You have a good partnership going with the state on this project, and it's our job to help you do it. You have a lot to be proud of."

(continued on page 3)

Student votes could save old post office

by Will Hamlin

U of I students might possibly represent the deciding factor in whether or not Moscow's old post office is left standing for restoration, according to Dorothy Thomas, chairperson of Moscow's "Citizens for the Old Post Office." Moscow voters will decide the bond issue on the Nov. 6 ballot, and all students over the age of 18 are eligible to register and vote.

Moscow's old post office, located on the corner of Third and Washington, is listed in the National Register of Historical Buildings, and is "one of the finest examples of Federal architecture in the United States," according to Arthur Hart, Director of the Idaho State Historical Society in Boise. The building was constructed in 1911, and vacated in 1974, when the new post office opened.

The renovation of the building is estimated to cost $942,000. However, if the bond is passed by a 2/3 majority, a grant of $250,000 toward the project is guaranteed by the Idaho State Historical Society. In addition to this, a number of other grants are either pending or being investigated. According to Dee Hager, a member of the Moscow City Council, $650,000 is a "more realistic" estimate of the project's cost to the city of Moscow.

The renovation, if carried through, will provide Moscow with a large and varied community center. Currently there are plans for two meeting rooms, an office for the "Area Agency on Ageing," and basement display room for the Latah County Historical Society. But most important—at least in the eyes of most bond supporters—is the fact that the handsome building itself will remain standing as a landmark in Moscow.

What if the bond issue fails to pass? Thomas said, "The building would probably be put up for auction and sold very cheaply. But it might be torn down. I don't think that just because it's on the National Register it can't be torn down."

An 11-minute slide show documented the proposed architectural plans and exterior renovations for the old post office will be available for public viewing from 9 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, Oct. 30 in the lobby of the SUB. U of I students are encouraged to drop in and watch the show.

In addition, tours of the post office will be given on both Saturday Oct. 27 and Saturday Nov. 2.

Students may register to vote any day until Oct. 31 at either the Moscow City Hall or the Latah County Courthouse. The Nov. 6 election will be held at the Moscow Junior High School. Students without transportation may arrange a free ride by calling 882-8945.
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**One-percent troubles keep library struggling**

by Kerrin McMahan

A recent Argonaut “on the street” question prompted a number of students to suggest that funds be raised to build the proposed Varsity Center could be better spent on the university library or in other academic areas.

Although they agree that the library has had to deal with serious budget problems, library associate directors Richard Beck and Stanley Shepard said they don’t blame the Varsity Center or any other university project.

The two areas are not really related, and the sources of funding differ, the administrators said. They also pointed out that the Varsity Center had been contemplated before the 1 percent initiative was ever passed.

The portion of the overall university budget that goes to the library is about six percent, which is on par with other universities, Beck said.

Although the library’s total budget for fiscal year 1980 was a reduction of less than one percent of the 1979 budget, staff salary increases and inflation made the actual reduction closer to nine percent, according to a library publication.

The legislature mandated seven percent increases for staff, but provided no additional money for salaries, Beck said.

In order to cope with the loss of funds, a number of newspaper and periodical subscriptions were cancelled, most of the library’s travel budget was eliminated and an 18 percent cut was made in the budget for part-time employees.

The loss of part-time staff forced a reduction in library hours from 83 to 98 per week. The hours eliminated were Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday mornings.

The reduced hours prompted a rash of student complaints, Beck said. “We understand the complaints about hours,” he added, “but there is really nothing we can do.” Students should understand that the library wants to provide the best possible services, but financial limitations make it impossible to do everything the students would like, Beck said.

Different people have different priorities as to which projects are most important. Shepard pointed out. The Varsity Center and the library hours are just two of a long list of projects different people are interested in, he said.

For example, the effort by KUOI-FM to purchase a $1.5 million record collection could appear ridiculous to some people, Shepard said.

“For $4,000-5,000 we could go back to the old schedule,” he added. “Maybe this would be worth the consideration of the ASU as something to fund rather than paying the same amount for a rock concert.”

The project for fiscal year 1981 is no better than this year, but once the university is “over the hump” with the one percent initiative, it is hoped that funding will stabilize and budgets can start to increase again, Beck said.

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**1 percent may cut college**

Although he feels students are seeing no real deterioration of quality this year as a result of budget cuts, U of I President Richard Gibb told Parents Association leaders that similar budget constraints next year could lead to closure of one or more of the college.

“But I’d be willing to bet five to one that that won’t happen,” Gibb told the board of directors of the U of I Parents Association meeting here recently.

“This is too good a university for the state to let that happen,” he said, adding that most of the state’s legislators are “hardworking, dedicated and conscientious, but are facing a real problem in making the dollars go around.”

Gibb said he is worried about next year because the one percent tax initiative has not been fully implemented.

“We’ve squeezed out about all we can without cutting deep into the academic program of the university,” he said, noting that he had to cut 110 positions for this year, but only 11 of them were faculty. Cuts were absorbed in support services in order to keep the academic programs intact as much as possible. This year U of I has a record enrollment, he told parents.

The university has been asked to project what would happen if it receives the same budget for the coming year as it received this year. Gibb said such a budget and a 1 percent increase in salary for faculty and staff out of it would result in a net reduction of $2.5 million for university services. That amount equals the combined budgets for the college of forestry, education and business, and could mean the loss of 125 faculty positions, he said.
Periodical

Goldschmidt
(continued from page 1)

Sam Scripter, city councilman and U of I geography professor, discussed local mass transportation. "Sensible transportation options for people" are the goals of the city transportation committee, he said.

For example, about 750 people commute daily between Moscow and Pullman, yet there is no commuter bus system, Scripter said. He said the committee feared that President Carter's new mass transit programs would decrease money available to rural areas.

"You have a commitment from me that we are going to do nothing to shrink the supply of dollars to the rural communities," Goldschmidt said. "We intend to work up production in the United States," he added. Thus, more buses should become available for inter-city transit programs, he said.

Continuing Education coordinator named

Lou Piotrowski has been named conference coordinator for the U of I Office of Continuing Education.

He comes to U of I from Ball State University, Muncie, Ind., where he served as a consultant in instruction for community educational development and as associate professor of adult and community education with the Center for Life Education.

Piotrowski replaces Lynn Thomas, who resigned July 1 to accept a position with a family corporation in Salt Lake City, Utah. His duties include planning and making arrangements for conferences, and seminars and workshops both on and off the campus. Under a national contract he also will plan and conduct training in community education in a variety of localities in the state.

MDA DANCE CONTEST EVENTS!!!

Student Union Building Oct. 26 & 27, 1979
8:00 p.m. Fri. to Midnight Saturday

Contest open to Everyone for 50c admission

Fri. 9-10 p.m.--Person with the craziest hat wins one lunch at Moreno's
Sat. 2 a.m.--TOBBRACCO SPITTIN'--1st prize $5 pitchers at Planation. Reg. at 1:45
Sat. 5 a.m.--PENNY PUSHING--1st prize $5 Orange Julius Gift Certificate
Sat. 11 a.m.--BUBBLE BLOWING--1st prize girls: $5 Kaoee's Gift Certificate
1st Prize guys: Aftershave from Myklebusts
Sat. 12 p.m.--HANDWALKING & HEADWALKING--two $5 Clark's Gift Certificates
Sat. 4 p.m.--WHEELBARROW RACE--1st prize - 2 haircuts from Shear Shop
Sat. 8 p.m.--PYRAMID BUILDING--MOST PEOPLE win 5 pitchers at Mort's
Alley (Reg. at 7:45)
Sat. 10-11 p.m.--BEST HALLOWEEN COSTUME--1st prize girls: $15 P.C.B. Certificate
1st prize guys: $10 Widman's Sport Certificate

Door Prizes From:

Image Studios
Hunter's Candy
Maurices
Yogurt Factory
Small Small World
Moscow Florist
Creighton's

Thanks to KRPL
Commentary
The Steele House Story

The article concerning Sigma Nu fraternity and campus police, which was published in Tuesday's Argonaut, has generated a multitude of letters—perhaps more than any other Arg story this semester. The ones below are just a sample.

Most of the letters we received address the general intention of the story—that is, the effectiveness of campus police in dealing with living group battles. A few of the letters, however, took the article as a personal slam at the Sigma Nu House.

That was not our intent.

The information given by the article's source has been checked and rechecked. Unfortunately, the officers involved in the incident were unavailable for comment before deadline. A follow-up story Tuesday will include their point of view and those of Sigma Nu.

The only misleading portion of the coverage was in the editorial. According to the source only one member of the group engaged in extremely lewd conduct. For that mistake we apologize.

For the Argonaut to reiterate an opinion on a subject which has already been addressed and inflamed the issue and blow it more out of proportion than it already has been. The general reaction of the Argonaut audience, which is printed below, is a much more valid evaluation.

Kathy Barnard

Letters

Arg wrong

Editor,

The Argonaut has done it once again. Over stepped their boundaries. I am referring to the article "Attack on the Steele House" and the editorial by Ms. Barnard.

I assume the Argonaut staff had of had at least one journalism class. However I'm begining to wander. The staff seemed to be so intent on blasting the Sigma Nus, they forgot to get the Sigma Nu's side of the story. Do you know they did everything they were accused of doing? There was a whole week between the time of the incident and the time the articles were printed to contact the Sigma Nus and get their opinion. I thought it was top priority in journalism to get all the facts, from all the sources. You certainly can't say you have enough time. I'm also amazed that Ms. Barnard would stoop so low as to write an editorial without gaining both sides of the story.

I hope the Sigma Nus take strong action against Ms. Barnard and the Argonaut. I also hope the Argonaut would have enough will power to publicly apologize to the Sigma Nus for not telling it like it was!!!

Bob Kovich

Cops wronged

Editor,

As former Director of Police and Parking Services at the U of I, I would like to offer some comments which I feel are appropriate in reference to the controversy generated over the disturbance at Steel House on or about Tuesday, Oct. 20.

First, according to my sources, there is considerable disagreement as to what specific acts did or did not occur during the incident. The headline article in the October 23 Argonaut credits "a Steele House member who wished to remain unidentified" with the more sordid details of the story. I would think it prudent the author have verified some of the alleged observations before sensationalizing them.

Second, law enforcement officers in Idaho are restricted to making arrests for misdemeanors committed in their presence (with a few exceptions). Further, judicial interpretation in Idaho and elsewhere has for years dictated that a police officer's "peace" cannot be disturbed. Therefore, an officer cannot make a misdemeanor arrest if he or she witnesses the act or if a third party will sign a complaint on a disturbing the peace violation whether or not witnessed by the officer. As Corporal Libey indicated in the Argonaut article, disturbances occur with regularity on campus with no police action because of no victim/witness cooperation. On the contrary, arrest departments have been made for the alleged public masturbation and urination if such acts were witnessed by the police. For me to say that the police were restricted to the act (as alleged) would be 20-20 hindsight. Other considerations enter into decisions of this nature. The size of the group and the hazards posed to officers and citizens by making arrests are related to the seriousness of the violations.

Third, I certainly do not object to constructive and timely criticism of the police. In my opinion, the Moscow Police Department is sadly lacking in the area of public relations (as are many other police departments). On the other hand, the quality of police officers at the "street" level is superb. Generally speaking, Moscow officers try to provide the public with the best service within their command. Unfortunately, they have a great deal of professional potential which they are unable to realize because of the constraints existing above them in the department and in city government. It serves no useful purpose for the street officer to be criticized for decisions or behavior patterns over which he or she has no control; this only results in resentment and lowered morale.

If the public or the press have any serious concerns about the quality of police service provided here or elsewhere, it would behoove them to track the causes in management and administration and not to accuse the police of misconduct.

Law reviewed

Editor,

Please print the following excerpts from the Idaho Criminal Code: 18-6404 Unlawful Assembly Defined.

18-6409 Disturbing the Peace

18-4101 Definitions (on obscene conduct)

18-6407 Officers Neglecting to Suppress Riots (and unlawful assemblies).

As can be seen by the above legislation, the campus police had not only the right, but the duty to disperse the crowd at Steele House and any similar "pranks" that occur at the U of I. The fact that Doyle Libey felt that the courts will not prosecute the case is not a valid defense for the campus police's lack of action, rather it points out their possible poor court presentations in similar cases. Law conduct and disturbing the peace are misdemeanors and as such are governed by the laws covering unlawful assembly.

I have worked as a cop in the past, and I have been involved with breaking up large gatherings when I would have much rather watched from the sidelines, but that is part of the job. Causing a crowd to disperse doesn't mean that they must be arrested, but it should be remembered that the officers may be liable for criminal action by doing nothing.

One other note—a police officer cannot act on a misdemeanor act when he does not see the offense until a complaint is filed and if the officer witnesses the offense in person he is obligated to act as the complaining party himself.

Name withheld by request

"MONEY TALKS...
AND OURS IS SAYING 'GOODBYE!'"
If you think we hate greeks, ask...

cary hegberg

After Tuesday's front-page article about the Moscow Police Department's reaction to a "gathering" in front of the Beth Steele House, murmurings have been heard around town that the Argonaut is "anti-greek."

If you argue the Arg is "anti-greek," I and the other four greeks on the staff (who represent five different fraternities) would like you to reconsider your position.

The story in question did not focus around the activities of the Sigma Nus, as some people perceive it to be. The focal point of the story, rather, was that some people were dissatisfied with the way law enforcement officers handled the situation.

The incident was described in order to give the reader a background as to why people were complaining about the police.

One woman was overheard to say she didn't want to pick up an Arg if she had to see things like that on the front page. What do you want us to do, pretend it didn't happen? Tell the lady who is making an effort to complain that we don't print that sort of "trash" because it probably has very little basic in fact.

I realize it may be very few people who actually think the Arg is "anti-greek," however, I must contend that those who do believe it is somewhat paranoid. The minute something is reported that slightly mars the image of a group, people immediately get on the defensive and cry "anti-greek." Even if the statements presented are wholly attributed to another source.

It seems some people don't notice the stories and photos we publish about activities such as Campus Chest, Muscular Dystrophy Dance-a-thons, and Rush to name a few. We may not print all the good things people do, but we certainly don't want to spend our time looking for something bad to write about either.

Letters

Cops & Delts

Editor,

Congratulations to the Arg on the "Steele House Attack." Several pedestrians and a student had a similar experience last school year before the usual run of fraternity spring hooliganism. While walking from the SUB to Anderson Field on Thursday, I was attacked by a上午-powered egg attack from the Delta Tau Delta house located on Idaho Street. The egg hit me on the head, knocking me over. Being told to stop, the individuals rallied to the occasion with all the verbal bravado and courage that could be muscled by a sling-protected group, sided a couple hundred feet away at the hill top, and in a second story porch. Yes indeed, Moscow Police Department, they were in the house on the second story porch. And my friends, therein hangs the story.

I called Campus Police, (M.P.D.) as the second person to call, I also wanted to prefer charges. It seems this was not advised as I could not identify the individuals. Both (and all) of the individuals were still there and I could observe them from the phone. The Dispatcher explained all the reasons why they couldn't do anything. I asked if I was supposed to walk up the hill, take pictures and ask for help. I was then told that would not be wise, and they would send a car. I then asked if this call was logged and it was. Going around Idaho Street, I observed a M.P.D. car arrive in about two minutes, whereupon the individuals were inside—to answer the door no doubt (I could also see the porch). I then called the dispatcher, who advised me to call the greek adviser. After explaining the story, I got the name of the house adviser, who4ches at the Moscow School System. I tried to reach him four times the following week but he was gone, left for a conference, etc.

After trying to reach the house adviser the first time, I next called the county prosecutor's office and listened and said I should call the city prosecuting attorney, (who wasn't in). Back to the dispatcher, who said I should call the Delta House president, (whom he asked me to call. (Dispatchers don't give out names.) I then called the Delta House president, who apologized and said there was to be a house meeting with the faculty adviser and perhaps, the greek adviser. Bad, bad boys.

I was able to contact the other individual, and also wanted to press charges for two other witnesses who would testify, one as to the use of rocks on someone's pet wandering by. I know of someone in the street where the dents and eggs come from, guess now you know.

Out of all this I drew some conclusions and in response to Doyle Libey and related university personnel:

1) Don't expect too much help even if you want to press charges. The police can witness the incident but don't like to get involved, but if you exceed the speed limit by five m.p.h., or don't get your studded tires off in time, watch out. Only one person, remember. 2) The University relies on an in-house system to hush things up. This combined with police inaction, places the entire load on the aggrieved individual. If you have a case—photos, I.D., witnesses, and thorough documentation, I would advise direct contact with the city prosecuting attorney and raising money to launch a suit with unwavering purpose. You have a system that protects cowardice, intimidation and blackmail.

In all fairness, all police and university personnel were polite and very, very indirectly helpful. The frats and sororities do a lot of good on the campus that perhaps goes unnoticed, such as helping the Handicapped Olympians, raising money for charities, visiting the old and infirm and providing school support at functions. It is truly regretful that this spirit deteriorates into incidents as described or witting the sidewalks in the winter to "see the girls fall down" (and perhaps get injured). It would seem the university could get a course together on what your rights and what actions are effective if you have an icy sidewalk or are operated on vandals. It would be a short, short course indeed.

Yours truly
John L. Lemire

Shoups' killer

Editor:

To the sadistic and perverted "hun ter" at Shoup Hall:

Congratulations on your kill! Thank you for sharing the emotional high you must have achieved in your conquest of nature, with the entire school. The trophy was surely an inspiration to all of us. We only regret we have never had the opportunity to express our feelings personally.

As hunters, you have helped us to see how many anti-hunting movements get started. The purpose of hunting in today's society is to benefit nature, not disgrace it. Your display of the cow elk's head over the entrance to your hall was a blatant and disgusting show of ignorance and slap in the face to those of us who can call ourselves hunters. It is unfortunate that you have never learned the difference between hunting and killing!

Greg Davis
Mike Fitzpatrick
Kelly Johnson
Keith Walker
John Rud

Future Farmers

Editor,

Six students from the U of I will be attending the National Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City November 3-5.

Teresa Tesnohlidek, Julie Cahill, and Charles Francik will receive their American Farmer Degree while attending the convention. The American Farmer Degree is the highest degree available in the FFA with only two out of every 1,000 FFA members receiving it. Congratulations to all of you.

Craig Clapier, state FFA vice president will be one of Idaho's two official delegates. He has a big job and we wish Craig the best.

Charles Connolly will be Idaho's candidate for a National FFA Office. Idaho has only had six national officers, with the last one being in 1972.

Charlie will be eligible for the offices of president, western region vice president, and secretary. Good luck Charlie and congratulations for making it as far as you have.

Cathy Tesnohlidek, state FFA reporter, will be competing in the National FFA Public Speaking Contest. Cathy first had to win at the local, district, and state levels to be eligible. Cathy's speech is on the topic of leadership. Good luck Cathy, and congratulations on your previous accomplishments.

Andy Wiseman
Collegiate FFA President

ASUI election

Editor,

In this fall's ASUI election the positions of president, vice president and six senate seats will be on the ballot. Petitions and declarations of candidacy for offices are available at the ASUI office in the SUB. The deadline for submission of completed petitions is 5 p.m. Wednesday, October 31.

Due to provisions in the ASUI Constitution, the election will be held Wednesday, November 21, which is during the Thanksgiving holiday. Therefore, a general absentee election will take place one week prior, Wednesday, November 14. All regular polling places will be open.

I would like to heartily encourage any student who is interested in becoming involved in the administration of the Associated Students to seriously consider running for an elected office. More information may be obtained at the ASUI office or by calling 865-5631.

Gary Quigley
Election Board Chairman
KUID to review local election

Election Day '79: Idaho citizens will vote for local candidates and decide on major local issues. To help voters be better informed, KUID-TV will air two informative shows entitled Meet the Candidates.

The first, to be aired Tuesday, Oct. 30 at 10:30 p.m., will focus on Moscow elections. Public affairs producer/director, Rebecca Newton will examine the old post office dilemma. If two-thirds of the Moscow voters support the Post Office Bond Issue, the post office will be used as a community center. If it is voted down, the building may be sold or used for other purposes.

Newton will interview Larry Grupp, a member of the Commercial Property Owners Association, who opposes the establishment of a community center. Chairperson of the Old Post Office Project, Dorothy Thomas, will speak in favor of the bond issue. Following the post office profile, Newton will interview each of the seven candidates running for Moscow City Council seats in their home or business.

The second show to be aired on Saturday, Nov. 3 at 9:30 p.m., will focus on Lewiston City council.

Blackout calls were 'pranks'

A number of campus living groups and the U of I Physical Plant received a phone call late Wednesday night warning them that the electricity was going to go off, said Dewey Farrar, Moscow district manager for Washington Water Power.

However, no power outage was planned or occurred, he said.

The identity of the caller is not known, Farrar said. "It looks like it was some sort of twisted prank," he said.

No similar incident has happened in the four years he has been in Moscow, Farrar added.

"In this instance, nobody was called out on overtime, but it is ultimately the consumer who pays for such childish pranks," he said.

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Have your rings cleaned and checked FREE!

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COORS asks the question:

WHAT IF...

Great events in history are just a matter of inches.
—Richard III, Henry II
Affirmed in the I.

What if Napoleon had been 6'2"?
Imagine how the course of history might have changed if that extra height had meant extra ability, more power to be victorious!
The capital of the U.S. might be New Orleans. You might be flunking English instead of French.
Eating frog's legs at a Burger Roi.
And growing up to learn about English perfume, English postcards and English kisses.

Had Napoleon been a foot taller, his chest would have been 12 inches higher. Then his most famous pose might have undershot the mark and gone down in history as an obscene gesture.
Even if he had still lost at Waterloo, Wellington might have figured that Elba was too small for Napoleon, put him on Sicily and then, instead of the kiss of death, the Mafia might have been handing out French kisses.

What's that got to do with Coors Beer? Not much. But think about this—what if Coors Beer weren't brewed up in the high country? Then it wouldn't be the only beer brewed with pure Rocky Mountain spring water and special high country barley. It would be city beer like all the others.

But luckily for beer lovers, it's not.
It's Coors. And you can
Taste the High Country.
Vive le Coors!
by Debbie Brisboy

In approving the creation of an Ethnic Cultural Awareness Board Wednesday night, the senate ran into opposition on whether it should become a board of a committee.

Senator Bill 212 which provided for the creation of an Ethnic Cultural Awareness Board, was tabled while Senate Bill 218 providing for the creation of an Ethnic Cultural Awareness Committee was passed for immediate consideration.

Senator Scott Fehrenbacher said he felt it should be a committee rather than a board because of its function, and it belongs under the programs board with other committees performing similar functions. He added to instate it as a board would be inconsistent with the structure of the senate, and the change would result in no loss of power.

John Weatherly of Student Advisory Services, said that the students at the U of I are doing things concerning ethnic groups that are not being done anywhere else in the nation.

Weatherly, who recently attended a conference of the Northwest College Personnel Association in Bend, Oreg., said that other institutions that were there were not doing things that the U of I had been doing.

By establishing an ethnic cultural awareness board, it would give university students the opportunity of doing many different things, including the possibility of publishing a regional newsletter telling what is happening on campus concerning ethnic groups, Weatherly said.

Programs Board member Joy Marmon said that a committee takes away from the effectiveness of a board. She said that most people don’t know what the various committees around campus do.

“If you are trying to give the students a voice and output to the student government, you have to give it in a visible way,” she said.

The bill also includes a “sunshine clause” stating “the committee shall be terminated Oct. 1, 1980 subject to the evaluation and reinstatement by the ASUI Senate.”

The bill is a start, Senator Eric Stoddard said, and if the potential goal of the committee is underestimated, it could be changed to a board.

ASUI Vice President Rick Sparks said he didn’t think it made any difference if it was a board or committee, because “the people make the difference.”

A resolution was also passed by the board urging the university to buy the Todd estate record collection.

KUOI station manager Tom Neff, who has been involved in the sale, said that he had recently talked to Judson Todd, spokesman for the family who owns the collection.

Todd is still interested in the university owning the collection, rather than other agencies and people who have offered the family more money, Neff said.

Because the university has been given the option of drawing up the contract and putting in the stipulations they feel are necessary, Neff believes there will be no problem getting administrative approval.

A verbal agreement, according to Neff, has already been made between Todd and Neff. If the university would have to sell the collection, they would try to sell it in a lump sum, rather than break the collection up. Agreements were also made that the music would be made with the remaining $600,000 to be paid within 18 months.

The money to pay for the collection will not come from any student fees, but rather from grants, which are being applied for Neff said.

He added he has a list of approximately 100 grants for which the university could apply.

Senator Ramona Montoya said she thought buying the collection was a good idea, but felt there were better uses for the money.

However, Neff explained the grants applied for concerning the collection would not influence the availability of grants for other areas.

Although supporting the resolution, Fehrenbacher reminded the senate that there were limitations to the collection in that people complained that football benefits only a few people and the record collection would only be benefiting a few people.

Crime check

Matt Colinane reported Sunday the theft of three pieces of luggage from the trunk room of Upham Hall. The luggage was last seen around Sept. 20, and was discovered missing Oct. 14. value was set at $60.

Brad Rich reported Sunday that vandals struck the LDS Institute during the night and broke three outside lights valued at $131.25.

Ernest Ables reported Oct. 19, a slide projector missing from the College of Forestry since March, 1979. The item was thought to be in the building, but the dean’s office has been unable to locate it. Value is $300.

Tom Williams informed police Sunday of a vandalism disturbance at the Beta house. Someone had torched homecoming decorations in the fraternity’s front yard.

Daniel T. Eakin was arrested early Tuesday morning and charged with 1st degree burglary for allegedly entering vehicles and removing items without owner’s permission.

Unsure about a career? Let professionals help you out.

CAREER DAY

Thursday, Nov. 1
SUB Ballroom
9:30 a.m. - noon; 1-4:30 p.m.

Representatives from over 50 companies, agencies and organizations will be available to talk informally to all students.

Sponsored by SArb - Student Alumni Relations Board
A look at the great outdoors

Photo by Mark Johann
ASUI Outdoor Programs offers it all

by Diane Sexton

The door to the great outdoors is in the Student Union basement. A cubby hole in the basement's northwest corner is base camp for skiing expeditions, river runs, orientering, mountain climbing, backpacking and various other out-country adventures.

Outdoor Programs offers students, faculty, staff and community persons a variety of services as vast as the outdoors itself. Everything from equipment rental to planning expeditions to educational instruction is provided by the ASUI department.

Jim Rennie, Outdoor Programs coordinator, said group trips are scheduled throughout the year which include such activities as backpacking, cross-country skiing, river expeditions and mountain climbing. Anyone may participate as long as there is a common interest in the activity, he said.

A group also can arrange its own trip and use the facilities and equipment of Outdoor Programs. A bulletin board in the office provides individuals wanting to organize a trip with a medium for soliciting participants.

Equipment for group or individual use can be rented from Outdoor Programs. Sleeping bags, tents, packs, kayaks, skis, rafts, sailboats and other equipment is available at a minimal cost.

Equipment can be reserved on Tuesday throughout the week for use Friday through Monday, Rennie said. Although a fee is not charged for normal wear and tear, the renter must pay for equipment that is lost or damaged, he added.

For some equipment, such as sailboats and kayaks, the rental is "controlled," until the person has been instructed in its use, he said. Although rental and recreation are major functions for Outdoor Programs, he stressed the importance of education and instruction in outdoor activities.

The idea of outdoor activities is that students develop self-reliance and can continue on their own when our services are no longer available to them, he said. Outdoor survival is one type of educational instruction offered by the program.

Educational services provided by Outdoor Programs include seminars and "allied services," Rennie said. Allied services include slide presentations, resource information including magazines and maps and sewing instruction for tents and other.

Outdoor Programs, which was started in 1973, is a department of the ASUI. It is subsidized by an annual budget provided by the ASUI, although the rental department is self-sufficient. Rennie said most of the budget goes for paying the salaries of the coordinator and assistant coordinator. If the department could get more money from the ASUI, it could offer students more services, but "we do the best we can when we have," Rennie said.

The center currently has $30,000 invested in rental equipment and high priority is given to the purchase of more equipment, he said. "It is a problem to increase volume and maintain quality, before purchase the best equipment we possibly can," he added.

Events planned for the week include several slide presentations and a panel discussion. "Wilderness Mountains and River Canyons," a slide show about different wild areas in the Northwest, will be presented Nov. 6 at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom. On Sept. 7 at 7:30 p.m. two slide presentations on use and care of the wilderness will be shown.

A panel discussion, scheduled for Nov. 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom will feature several panelists speaking on "Wilderness: The Future Challenges." Panelists include; Thurman Thropper, former president of the Wilderness Society, and now on the Board of Directors, Ed Krumps, of the United Wildland Recreation, Marc George, wilderness ranger in the Gospel Hump wilderness area and a member of the Northwest Chapter of the Wilderness Public Rights Fund. The seminar is free and open to the public.

Grizzlies still roam Idaho

Grizzly bears are still around in parts of Idaho, but some basic questions need answers that will lead to "realistic and compatible management" of the silver-tips. "Intensified management holds the only prospect for survival of wild grizzly bears," say the authors of an article featured in the September-October issue of the Department of Fish and Game's Idaho Wildlife magazine.

The writers are Earle F. Layser, "lvertures" branch chief for the Idaho-Teton National Forest, and Forest Service biologists John L. Weaver and Dean Carrier.

Known range of the grizzly in Idaho today is confined to a corner of the state next to Yellowstone Park and three areas in the Panhandle, just south of the Canadian border.

Recent reports, however, indicate their presence in the Hells Canyon-Seven Devils country and in the Salmo National Forest. The authors note that sightings have not been reported in these areas for many years.

Grizzlies are classified as a "threatened" species under the Endangered Species Act and they are also protected by Fish and Game Commission regulation.

The department's Policy Plan recommends preservation of "existing wilderness and roadless areas that presently support, or may in the future support, grizzly bears." According to the article, two major research teams are trying to determine, in part, past and present distribution of the bears and population trends.
Bicycles provide organic transportation

by Kevin Warnock

"The most efficient machine for land transport is the bicycle." Tom von Alten, manager of JP's bikeshop, believes this is reason enough to experience the fun of bicycling.

The versatility of bicycling is perhaps the best thing about it, according to von Alten. Biking encompasses sport, effective transportation, and recreation, which can make going to work fun. Exercise is a big advantage of reliance on the bicycle, and von Alten also believes the bike to be the best way to go sightseeing.

"The bike is a definite alternative to the car in every fashion. Trailers have even been manufactured to haul heavy loads," said von Alten. For intra-city travel, parking a bicycle is no problem, energy is saved and travel time is nearly the same.

The Palouse has many places where a trip by bicycle is ideal. David Hoekje, a local bicycle tourist who recently biked to Moscow from Chicago, says the best spot right now is Palouse. "The road has a good paved shoulder, and the trip can still be made this time of year." Bicycle camping is an activity that is growing in interest. Hoekje points out Kamiac Butte as an ideal trip for beginners.

Bike care is most important, but often neglected. How much, and what type of care depends on the bike's use. A bike can go for two years without any work, or it may need a complete overhaul after one day of heavy use. In either case the bike should be kept clean and properly tuned. Von Alten advises bikers to check out any strange noise and correct it immediately. Putting it off might mean the difference between repairing it and replacing it.

Technology is being improved continuously in the bicycle industry. Bikes now come equipped with 21 gears and exotic accessories, but von Alten strongly encourages buyers to beware before spending money.
Kayaking, a more stable form of river transportation than canoeing, is more suited to the swift mountain streams of the Northwest.

White water, still water—the canoe's choice

by Roger Rowe

Imagine racing down white water rapids looking for the right spot to slip through and hope you don't make the wrong move that could dump you into the chilly water. Imagine paddling around a lake taking in the scenery.

If these possibilities interest you, you might be a likely candidate for the rising sport of canoeing.

Basically, there are two types of canoeing: still water canoeing and moving water canoeing. Still water canoeing is reserved for lakes and involves cruising around the water and exploring nature.

Coeur d'Alene Lake and Dworshak Reservoir near Orofino are convenient places to go for area still-water canoeing, according to Chris Tapler, ASU outdoor programs coordinator.

Moving water canoeing is much different and more difficult, he said.

This type of canoeing is done on rivers and involves plotting a course down the river to avoid rocks and other obstacles.

The best places near Moscow are the lower part of the Clearwater River below Orofino and the St. Joe River below Avery, Tapler said.

Canoeing has become a popular sport in the East and Midwest, but has not had as much luck in the Northwest, he continued.

The rivers in this area are too steep, which results in difficult white water and the average canoe is not ready for, Tapler said. This also means there aren't many places for beginning canoeists to practice.

Most people are into just cruising around the lake and don't care to get involved in the more difficult aspects of canoeing.

Canoeing can be dangerous for the inexperienced canoeist, who thinks he can handle harder situations than his ability allows. However, once the techniques are learned and the boater has the right equipment most of the risk is eliminated as long as the canoeist takes the proper precautions, Tapler explained.

The first rule of canoeing is to always wear a life preserver or a PFD, as they are called in canoeing. Without one, the canoeist is taking a big risk, he said.

Whenever canoeing in white water, it is necessary to wear a helmet to protect your head from rocks in case of being thrown out of the canoe. If the water is cold, the boater should also wear a wetsuit to protect against hypothermia, Tapler said.

One of the unique aspects of white water canoeing is the team effort required to maneuver the canoe downstream.

The two paddlers must work together to keep the boat heading straight because the canoe should never become sideways to the current or the canoe could be wrapped around a rock.
by Carol Manning

Moscow may not look like it has much to offer the climber, but a close inspection of the surrounding area reveals a number of prime climbing spots for both the beginning and more advanced climber.

Closest to town is Granite Point within 12 miles of Moscow Mt. The road to the climbing area, reached by following Mountain View Road north out of town, is generally open from mid-April to mid-October. According to Ray Brooks, of Northwest Mountain Sports Store in Moscow, Granite Point is an excellent place for beginners, to try top-belaying, climbing with a rope secured at the top, with aboout a 20-foot climb.

Another good site for beginners is the Pullman Rocks, an area of basalt cliffs outside of Pullman near Highway 195 to Colfax. Pullman Rocks is also a good place to practice top belaying and is popular with local climbers.

For a little more challenging climb, a number of multi-lead climbs can be found within a few hours of Moscow. One of the most popular is Chimney Rock, roughly 160 miles from Moscow near Priest Lake. Most of the routes on Chimney Rock fall, in the range of Class 5.5 to 5.9, based on the Yosemite Decimal System.

The YDS is a system used to explain the technical difficulties of climbs, and was established in the 1950's by climbers based in the Yosemite Valley area of Wyoming. The YDS also includes a system for signifying the expected length of a climb, based on good weather conditions and relatively competent climbers. Most of the routes in the Chimney Rock area are Grade I to Grade III— from a few hours to most of a day.

Another well-charted climbing area is the Leavenworth, Washington site, approximately 220 miles from Moscow. The Leavenworth area is included in numerous Northwest Guidebooks, and a complete guide to the area has been published by the Signpost Publications Company of Lynnwood, Washington.

Other multi-lead climbs can be found on the south fork of the Clearwater River about 125 miles from Moscow, and on the Salmon River near Riggins, a 160-mile journey. Both areas offer a variety of rock, and a climber interested in these areas is advised to check out the routes well before attempting them, as they vary widely in difficulty and have unique problems.

According to Brooks, the routes along the Salmon River are among the toughest in the area, some rated 5.9 and better. Those along the Clearwater feature quite a lot of open space, he warned, with little protection— not recommended for squeamish, or beginning climbers.

The best climb in North Idaho, according to Brooks, is Slick Rock near McCall. The area is granite, one of the best climbing surfaces, and the climb is quite long— 10 to 11 leads, he said. Like the Salmon River climbs, the routes are "very poorly protected and not recommended for beginners."

For the beginning climber, or those interested in learning, the sport is not prohibitive in its cost. Brooks estimated an investment of $300 to $500 for equipment strictly for rock climbing. The best way to learn, he said is to go with experienced climbers who already have the equipment, and avoid the initial investment.

Washington State University Alpine Club has offered lessons in basic rock climbing skills in the past, and may in the future, according to Brooks. The University Outdoor Program will sponsor a slide show on ice climbing on Nov. 28. The show is being given by Jim Donnel, who has taught climbing.
Wounded eagle bound to zoo for life

by Bill Loftus

"It's a rotten thing to do to an eagle," the vet said before the operation which would slice one wing from a three-year-old bald eagle.

Later, after viewing two similarly amputated eagles, it became obvious what the future held in store for an eagle with one wing.

In mid-January, a Washington state conservation officer had received word of an eagle shooting. The officer recovered the immature female bald eagle and took it to Dr. Michael Perry, a Spokane, Wash., veterinarian who volunteers his time for such cases.

According to Perry, a .22-caliber bullet had entered the eagle's body where the wing joint joins the body. On the way in, the bullet destroyed the shoulder joint and shattered the breastbone before lodging deep in the body. "We really didn't expect the bird to live," Perry said. "I had to go in and wire the keel (breastbone) together and try to dig out the lead. There's still a piece wedged between the two blood vessels near the heart."

The eagle did live and less than three months after the first mending had recovered enough to fly from Perry before its second operation.

The damaged wing, Perry explained, would have to be amputated because the shoulder joint had been completely destroyed. The wing hung loosely at the bird's side, tripping the bird and making movement difficult.

"The bird will be all right for a zoo somewhere," Perry, somewhere in his thirties, said shortly before the operation. "But this eagle will never get much higher than 18 inches off the ground again, unless it's an extremely clever one. Then it might figure out how to use a 24-inch perch."

Birds without a wing have difficulty balancing because their bodies have evolved as one of nature's most complex examples of mechanical engineering. A missing wing throws the delicate system of interconnecting muscles and bones out of kilter.

Perry finally trapped the eagle in a fish-landing net near the stainless steel table where the operation would take place.

After preparing the bird for the operation, Perry's delt hands quickly severed the muscles, cut the bone and closed the wound. Intent on the surgery, Perry looked up seldom during the half hour except to check the bird's breathing. It was the fifth eagle he had operated on.

Almost as the last stitch was pulled the bird opened its eyes. It lay quietly on the table and after being placed in a holding cage.

Two other eagles, both with only one complete wing because of similar operation, live in an outdoor aviary at Walk in the Wild zoo between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

According to Lois Davis, zoo supervisor, the female golden eagle has been there four years. Half of one of its wings had been amputated because of a shotgun wound.

The other, a female bald eagle, arrived three years ago. One of its wings had been amputated after a brush with a power line. Both birds are on loan from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which requires them to be blanketed at the time of the operation and report on their condition and notice of any change of status, she said.

Three such "change of status" reports have been filed on the golden eagle, Davis said. Each time the eagle had been taken from the aviary, sawed into, from the steel cage for reasons unknown.

Each time extensive publicity about the theft was released and each time the eagle was found abandoned in some heavily-frequented area, she said. No prosecutions have resulted.

According to Brian Tresch, Fish and Wildlife Service enforcement division special agent, an investigation is under way into the shooting of the eagles operated on by Perry. It had been shot near Chewelah, Wash., he said.

Tresch, who covers an area from Washington State's Tri Cities east to Riggins, Idaho, and north from each point to the Canadian Border, said there have been two successful prosecutions of eagle-related cases in the four years he's held the job. Both species of eagles are protected by the Bald Eagle Protection Act which provides fines of up to $250 and two years in prison.

The winter population at World Lodge Bay on Lake Coeur d'Alene probably peaked at 40 to 70 birds during January, according to the report.

Those birds don't usually get shot in the wintering areas, Tresch said. "They're most vulnerable when migrating. People know we watch the wintering areas pretty close."

He said he thinks there has been a decline in the number of eagle shootings in the past few years. He attributes the drop to public information programs and an increase in the number of citizens reporting violations.

Bald eagles in Idaho are also listed as an endangered species. Persons shooting or otherwise harassing the birds can also be prosecuted under the Endangered Species Act, which carried penalties of up to $20,000 and one year in prison.

According to a January 1979 Fish and Wildlife survey, 400 bald eagles winter in Idaho, 1400 in Oregon and 1100 in Washington.
Court establishes precedent on safety of falcons

by Bill Loftus

A $7,500 default judgment awarded to an Idaho falconer Monday, Aug. 27, by a state court will go a long way towards establishing a sense of justice for those who practice the age-old art, according to Charles Schwartz, a resident of Pingeer, Idaho, who has also helped set a legal precedent for falconers who lose their birds to the guns of hunters.

That, at least, is the early consensus of other falconers throughout the Northwest who have felt stifled in their efforts to seek vindication for their losses due to gunners. The Schwartz case began Oct. 29, 1976 when he and a couple of falconer friends cove out on the Arco Desert in southeastern Idaho on the quest of flying his falcon after pheasants.

They purposely went 20 miles out in the desert and a mile away from the Atomic City fields to avoid any hunters, Schwartz said.

The bird Schwartz would fly that day was a special kind of falcon—a recently-developed peregrine falcon hybrid which had been bred and reared in captivity.

Schwartz's falcon, equipped with a radio transmitter, soared over a hill and was soon out of sight. The transmitter, however, the falconers began to track the bird. Their search ended at Leroy Copeland, an Atomic City resident out hunting, who had placed the transmitter in his pocket.

Copeland subsequently admitted shooting the falcon and stood before U.S. District Judge Marion Callister on charges of killing a federally-protected bird. Copeland was fined $25.

"We just didn't feel that justice had been served," Schwartz said. "I mean that's the same kind of line someone would get for killing an extra duck or goose. That's the minimum, a lot of guys get stiffer fines than that for the same thing."

Our sense of justice was offended," Schwartz added.

His dissatisfaction with the criminal justice system led Schwartz to try another course: the civil law process. "We felt that maybe was the best way to go," Schwartz said in retrospect, "because that would help establish the value of the bird."

Schwartz and Les Boyd of Pullman, Wash., the breeder, collaborated on preparing a bill for the bird to be presented to Copeland. Together with Morey Nelson, a famous falconer and filmmaker from Boise, they estimated the bird's approximate worth included:

- $900 for breeding and rearing expenses.
- $4,000 for food, care, training, housing, car mileage while seeking, and depreciation on radio-tracking equipment.
- $5,000 for the commercial value of film already taken of the falcon by Nelson.
- $10,000 for lost recreation at $5 per day for 2,000 days per year in bird's estimated 10-year lifespan.


The next step was a civil suit against Copeland seeking $15,000 in damages.

Schwartz said, "He (Copeland) had 20 days to get in touch with us after we filed and he wouldn't even talk to us. We didn't hear anything.

Schwartz said Copeland did not appear at the trial Monday either.

"We just laid all our cards out on the table," the falconer said. "We tried to be benevolent about it and cut it in half and the judge went along with us."

Schwartz said he did not feel the damage award was unreasonable. "In Saudi Arabia they pay $10,000 to $15,000 for an untrained falcon, so I don't think we were too much out of line."

Although he is unsure of how much of the award he will ever collect, Schwartz said, "I hope we get enough to pay the lawyers."

Schwartz added that the legal precedent and the publicity surrounding the case may "also help to save a few falcons."

"Hopefully, people would appreciate birds of prey for their intrinsic beauty and not shoot them."

"But if they don't, maybe they will realize that there are federal and state laws protecting the birds.

"And if that doesn't work," Schwartz added, "we can take it one step further that these birds are private property and will be treated by the courts as such."

Schwartz said he was also happy about the outcome because "there were five or six similar incidents in the Northwest last year and this is the only case that I know of that has been resolved."

One case involving a Spokane, Wash., falconer, was investigated by both state and federal law enforcement officers. Neither prepared a case for criminal prosecution because a juvenile admitted shooting the falcon.

"The state wouldn't prosecute because of the juvenile and the federal government will only prosecute juveniles for heinous crimes.

Les Boyd of Pullman, feeds one of the falcons used for captive breeding. Boyd produced the falcon which Charles Schwartz of Pingeer, Idaho was hunting with when it was killed by a gunner. Through a subsequent civil suit, Schwartz obtained a $7,500 default judgment against the gunner for his falcon.
Ski areas offer variety

by Carol Manning

Picture four feet of virgin powder beyond the tip of your skis, Big blue bowl of sky above you. With a swoosh you are off, cruising in and out of half-buried trees, soaring off high, deep moguls.

And lucky for you, Moscow resident, you haven't got far to go to make this dream come true. Maybe not always the four feet of powder or the blue skies, but good skiing can usually be found in a good winter within a 200-mile radius of Moscow.

The closest location for Moscow's downhill skiers to support their habit is Tamarack Ski Area, an 18-mile journey to the north of Troy, Tamarack boasts a t-bar and some good beginner slopes, but the availability of good skiing is dependent on local snow conditions.

Head north on Alternate Highway 95 to North-South Ski Bowl, and you will find a complete ski school, rentals and night skiing. North-South is owned and maintained by the Associated Students of Washington State University. Don't expect any big mountains, but do expect some good weekend and Sunday afternoon skiing, when the snow gods do their part.

But if the snow gods don't come through, and you've got a little time and money to spare, you still have at least six more ski areas within a day's journey of Moscow. North Idaho boasts three of these larger ski areas, as does Eastern Washington.

Take Highway 195 north out of Pullman to Spokane. Follow Division Street north to the big Y, then follow the signs to Snowbreeze on Mt. Spokane. The view at the top is spectacular on a clear day, with a panorama which includes Spokane Valley and various big and little lakes in Washington and Idaho. Snowbreeze offers full ski facilities, with rental, ski school, and night skiing.

For another breath-taking slope view, take Highway 95 north to Sandpoint, then follow the signs up to Schweitzer Basin. The drive usually won't take more than three hours, and it is worth it even if you don't plan to ski. Considered by many to be at the summit of North Idaho ski areas, Schweitzer offers full ski facilities, a ski school, and on a clear day a view of most of the enormous Lake Pend Oreille from the lodge area. After a long day on the slopes, take the opportunity to check out some of the apres-ski dining experiences in the town of Sandpoint.

Forty-Nine Degrees North Winter Sports Area, located about an hour north of Spokane near Chewelah, Washington, is a good family area, even though it may seem a little far for the Moscow-based skier to travel for weekend schussing. Forty-nine Degrees North offers complete ski facilities, including a ski school.

According to Ray Brooks of Northwest Mountain Sports in Moscow, Silverhorn Ski Area near Kellogg, Idaho, offers the most consistent snow conditions, but isn't recommended for the faint-hearted beginning skier. Like the other major areas, it has full ski facilities and offers a ski school. Highway 10 east out of Coeur d'Alene will take you to Kellogg and Silverhorn, and the snow conditions in Fourth of July Pass often add a little spice to the trip.

If your orientation is in a southerly direction, you might consider Brundage Mt. Ski area, roughly 190 miles to the south near McCall, Idaho. The scenery as you approach McCall becomes incredible—snow along the Salmon River from White Bird to Riggins, and along the Little Salmon from there to McCall. Brundage is well known for the excellent powder skiing, and is over 5,000 feet in elevation, making it North Idaho's highest ski area.

Explored on cross-country skis

by Cary Hogeberg

Cross country skiing is an exciting winter-sport alternative for people who don't like long lines, expensive lift tickets, and the somewhat restrictive type skiing associated with downhill skiing.

"It is a wilderness oriented sport. It is for the person who likes to explore and enjoy the sensation of traveling on skis," according to Jim Rennie, director of the Outdoor Recreation Program at Washington State University.

A person can get into much better ski areas if he or she is willing to travel into the backcountry on skis. "Cross-country skis you can get to terrific areas you can't get to any other way," Rennie noted.

By taking the time and energy to get into the backcountry, better snow conditions and better "runs" can be found, he said.

The great thing about cross-country skiing as a method of winter transportation is the "free ride" coming downhill. "It's a terrific way to go, you really move," Rennie said. However, skiing in a hilly or mountainous terrain can be hard work. "If you are climbing hills, it can be more work than just hiking up a hill," Rennie cautioned. "It can be strenuous work."

He stressed it is important to match the level of skiing you attempt with your own physical ability. Climbing hills and going back down are the hardest things involved in cross-country skiing, Rennie said. Skiing on relatively level ground is quite easy. People have trouble on the slopes because they have not mastered "the technique" and tend to slip backwards and fall often, he said. When going downhill, people simply lose control of the skis, which are harder to "steer" than downhill skis, and either fall down or run into things. Part of the problem is that people aren't accustomed to keeping their feet parallel, rather than lifting them to walk. "It becomes natura..." The rest of the story will be found in the next issue.

A person does not need to be in top physical shape to enjoy the sport. People enjoy a day of skiing just as much as they do a day of eating out. "It's a state of mind," Rennie said.

Other people ski the winter by packing and staying on a week at a time. According to Rennie, where such ski trails are prevalent, there is a great deal of interest in cross-country skiing. "There is an unlimited opportunity," he said.

Cross-country skiing on national forest land because of the relative snow is drier because it is "drier."

As far as where it's been yo
Two new lodges open

by Bernie Wilson

Inland Northwest skiers will have two new ski areas to tackle this winter, along with the dozen or so others within easy driving distance of the Lewis-Clark Valley, the Camas Prairie and the Palouse.

The two areas are the High Wallows on Mt. Howard near Joseph, Ore., and Bluewood, located 22 miles south of Dayton, Wash., in the Umatilla National Forest.

The High Wallows will use the Mt. Howard gondola lift, located near the south end of Wallowa Lake at an elevation of 4,200 feet. A 15-minute ride in the four-passenger cars ends at the 8,200-foot summit, with views of nine Wallowa peaks and the Eagle Cap Wilderness to the north, west and south, and the Seven Devil Mountains to the east.

The gondola has been in operation since August 1970, but this will be the first season of skiing.

The 3.5-mile summit-to-base run is expected to provide ungroomed powder snow and plenty of trees in the area known as the "Little Switzerland of America."

Ben Banks of High Wallows said the trail was skied from the summit to tower No. 19 of the 25-tower system as late as June 19 of this year.

The steepest vertical rise four-passenger gondola in the United States rises 3,700 vertical feet on a 27-ton, 19,300-foot cable.

The 19-car gondola is powered by a 150-horsepower electric motor with a 55-horsepower gasoline engine or a backup. The cars move at 7.8 miles per hour and the height above the ground averages about 30 feet or less. At the highest point they are 120 feet above the ground.

Equipment and food service are available in the lodge and a snack bar is located on the mountain top.

Mt. Howard is about 100 miles south of Lewiston.

Bluewood, which has been on the drawing board for nearly 15 years, draws its name from its Blue Mountain location and the deeply wooded areas surrounding it.

Terry Godbout, president of Skyline Basin Associates, developers of Bluewood, said a loan was obtained last year, but permits held up construction.

The original name of Skyline Basin was dropped due to numerous companies and an Idaho ski area using the "Skyline" title.

Completion of construction is set for Nov. 15 and the $2.5 million area should open by December or "whenever the snow flies," Godbout said.

First-phase facilities will include a triple chairlift, a platterpull ski tow (an overhead cable identical to a one-person T-bar), 70 acres of ski trails and slopes, a base lodge and three acres of parking.

The chairlift will carry 1,800 skiers per hour a total of 1,200 vertical feet above the base station and will be one of the highest capacity lifts in the world. It will feature bullwheel loading and unloading and the bottom terminal will be built into the lodge.

The 22 lift towers were placed on their foundations by helicopter on July 8.

The platterpull tow will be located just west of the lodge and will carry 600 skiers per hour a total of 100 vertical feet. The tow and the terrain it will serve have been designed for beginners.

From the top of the lift skiers can choose a novice run of almost 2-1/2 miles, or an advanced run of just over a mile. Intermediate-ability terrain will be in abundance with no two trails alike.

(OriGINally published in the Lewiston Morning Tribune.)
Moscow residents have great big-game opportunities

by Jeff Coupe

The approach of November means increased work for the student, but for the prudent sportsman, it means hunting. A hunter living in Moscow has quite a selection. It is possible for a person to hunt elk, deer, black bear, waterfowl, and a list of game birds a mile long, and all the same day!

Big game perhaps draws the most attention from sportsmen in Northern Idaho. While it is a little late to bag an elk this year—most elk hunting closes Sunday, Oct. 28.—Northern Idaho’s elk herds provided 33 percent of the 1978 state wide harvest, according to Roger Williams, Chief of the Bureau of Wildlife.

The state wide elk harvest was 7,700 last year according to Williams. There were 68,000 tags sold for a hunter success ration of 11 percent.

One thing a hunter must be aware of is the Panhandle Elk Tag. Big game management units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 9 have the designated limited entry general elk hunting. No more than 12,000 resident or 1,200 nonresident “Panhandle” elk tags were sold in 1979 for these units.

The idea behind the “Panhandle” elk tag, Williams said, is to prevent an influx of hunters into the panhandle region of Idaho. In this region it has been determined that the elk population can sustain a harvest of cows as well as bulls. The rest of the state is antlered elk only. An antlered elk is defined as an elk having antlers longer than its ears.

“We were fearful of too many hunters flocking to Northern Idaho because they would increase their odds of getting an elk substantially more than cows are legal,” Williams said. “We want to limit the hunt to the normal pressure before we had antlered elk hunting.”

Panhandle elk tags go on sale in June. They’re available at Northern Idaho vendors and Fish and Game regional offices. The nearest regional office to Moscow is Lewiston. There is also a regional office in Coeur d’Alene. This is the third year of the Panhandle tag.

The Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game has been trying to increase the state’s big game herds. Seasons have become shorter with limits and restrictions more structured. One example of this is in unit 8, the unit immediately surrounding Moscow, and unit 8A, the unit bordering 8 on the east. While elk hunting is open in 8 and 8A, now (it closes Sunday), deer hunting is not.

Thus if a hunter was after a bull elk and a big white tail buck jumped out, hold your “fire”...

“We’re trying to reduce pressure on elk,” Williams explained of the sometimes frustrating situation. “When you’ve got deer and elk season open at the same time and someone in the party has an elk tag, every deer hunter is going to take an elk if he gets a shot.”

But a hunter can take a deer in Northern Idaho starting Wednesday, Oct. 31. On this date units 1-6 open for deer hunting as well as unit 8 (Moscow, 8A, and 8B).

However, if a person hasn’t already purchased a deer tag, it’s too late to hunt deer this year. There are military and birthdate exceptions, but the two cut-off dates for deer tags were Oct. 2 for Northern Idaho and Oct. 16 for the rest of the state.

The Fish and Game, in its plan to increase the state’s big game herds, had reasoned only dedicated hunters would know these dates and act accordingly, preventing “last minute hunter” pressure.

In Northern Idaho the harvest is 75 percent whitetail deer, according to Williams. The estimated population of whitetail deer in Idaho is 56,000. The Fish and Game’s goal is to reach 63,000 by 1990. Most areas in Northern Idaho allow either sex deer hunting.

“Someday we might have to go to bucks only up there (Moscow area) but not in the foreseeable future,” Williams said. “Whitetail hunting is at best a tricky proposition. It would be very difficult with a bucks-only hunt.”

While deer hunting in the immediate area opens Wednesdays, most of Idaho has already seen considerable deer hunting. The units along the Clearwater and east of Elk River opened for either sex deer hunting on Oct. 3. The exception is unit 11 which opens Wednesday. Unit 11 is the only unit in Idaho with a whitetail deer bag limit.

The other important game animal in Northern Idaho is the black bear. Black bear are found throughout the area and generally are elusive, spooky and difficult to bag. A majority of the black bear taken in the state are harvested during deer or elk hunts. A bear tag is required in Northern Idaho. Two bear may be taken in units 8 and 8A, the immediate Moscow hunting area. The purchase of an extra bear tag is necessary to kill two bear.

Duck hunting to improve

Duck hunting is expected to improve in Idaho this year and the harvest on geese should be better. According to Department of Fish and Game reports.

The duck season opens statewide October 6, along with goose hunting in the 10 northern counties. Other goose season openers in counties to the south are October 13 and 27. Varying closing dates and hunting areas are shown in the printed regulations.

Dick Norell, state game bird manager, says Idaho production of Canada geese has benefited from favorable waterfowl conditions earlier this year. Conditions also were good on nesting grounds in Montana and Alberta, Canada.

Last season, the estimated harvest of Canada geese—highest on record—was 45,700, up 66 percent from 1977 and 70 percent above the previous five-year average.

Hunters bagged about 540,000 ducks in Idaho during 1978-79 season, a 3 percent increase over the previous year, but 4 percent below the highest five-year average. Waterfowl harvest estimates are based on returns from the annual hunter questionnaire survey.

Norell says the fall flight forecast from Canada and Alaska shows no major change in the total number of ducks that will be coming in from the north.

But Idaho hunters may see more mallards. Most of them come from southern Alberta, where mallard production was 30 percent higher this year, Norell adds.
A hunter in Latah County normally is seen with two guns in his vehicle, a shotgun and a rifle. A person never knows what is around the corner.

It is possible to hunt deer or elk in one of the canyons draining into Potlatch Creek or the Clearwater River and by simply walking out of the canyon and into the farmland shoot quail, pheasant, Hungarian partridge or chukar partridge.

The area has been called a sportsman's paradise.

Bird hunting is now in full swing in the Palouse and surrounding environs. Pheasant season opened Oct. 13 in Latah County.

The limit for huns and chukars in Latah County is eight a day and 15 in possession. For quail, ten per day and 20 in possession. Pheasants is two cocks per day and four in possession. Forest grouse is four per day and eight in possession. Rifle, bows, shotguns and pistols are legal for grouse.

Season closings for Latah are pheasant in huns, chukars and quail. Dec. 31.

Dick Norell, head of the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's waterfowl and upland game bird division told the Argonaut despite a severe winter last year, game bird populations in Northern Idaho have fared well.

The quail and huns are doing quite well in the Palouse area," Norell said. "The birds in that area didn't seem to be affected by the hard winter the way they were in Eastern Idaho. Most of our field checks, state wide, have shown a pretty good success ratio."

"The pheasant population in the Palouse is not so thorough though," according to Norell. "The pheasants as a whole aren't doing very well," Norell said. "Of course when pheasants were first introduced to the state, the Palouse was the king of the pheasant areas. There used to be heavy grain fields, draws; just excellent cover."

The state's head upland game bird man explained modern farming practices are the cause for a decline in pheasants.

"Farm equipment has got seen, the price of wheat has gone up and modern practices are eliminating the necessary survival cover for pheasants and all wildlife," Norell explained. "When you're dealing with a bird that is a result of agriculture practices, there's very little we can actually do outside trying to convince the farmers to leave some cover."

The Fish and Game is attempting a funding program to help pheasants. The idea calls for a pheasant stamp on a system used by South Dakota. The hunter would buy a stamp similar to a waterfowl stamp, which is $7.50 in Idaho. The revenue would be used for habitat improvement.

Available south of Lewiston in the Whitebird area are wild turkey. The season opened Sept. 15 and closed Sept. 30. The chances of bagging a wild turkey are slim according to statistics Norell gave. He said in 1978, there were 321 tags sold and 23 actual turkeys taken for a success ratio of .07 percent.

Waterfowl includes geese, snipe, ducks and coots. Norell explained the reason waterfowl hunting isn't good in the Palouse is the lack of water.

Fisheries experts from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, and other two agencies began removing the remaining snail darters from the Little Tennessee River on Tuesday, October 2, and will transplant them to the Holston River. The Fish and Wildlife Service and TVA agreed upon the transplant on the recommendation of the Snail Darter Recovery Team.

The team met Monday, October 1, at TVA's Fisheries Laboratory in Norris, Tennessee, to make final preparations for the salvage effort. Fisheries biologists have about 4 weeks in which to find and remove all snail darters known to live on the stream areas above the Tellico Dam.

The recovery team, which consists of representatives from the Fish and Wildlife Service, TVA, the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, and the University of Tennessee, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior in June 1978 to study and recommend ways to help the fish survive and increase to the point where it is no longer endangered. TVA moves snail dart to finish dam

The rescue operation will be handled by an international team of biologists. The fish will be transported in containers filled with water from the Little Tennessee River. When they arrive at the Holston River, water from their new home will be gradually mixed with water from the container. Then the fish will be released into the Holston a few at a time. Only adult fish will be transplanted.

The recovery team considers the Holston River in the vicinity of Mascot, Tennessee, to be the best site for establishing a second transplant population. About 100 snail darters from the Hiwassee colony were transplanted to the Holston last year.

"The chances of long-term survival for these transplanted populations are not good, but we feel that it is our responsibility to do everything we can to prolong the snail darter's existence," Hal O'Conner, Acting Associate Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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Moscow’s lone beaver may face an uncertain future

by Bill Loftus

If urban wildlife is the coming thing, as many experts claim, this town’s future has already arrived.

For during the twilight hours, a solitary beaver regularly emerges from its creek-bank burrow behind a car repair shop and gets on with the business of being a beaver.

But this beaver’s continued existence as an urban dweller remains questionable. City officials, citing the increased flood dangers they say beaver dams create, say the beaver must go.

Moscow’s lone beaver may prove an ample illustration of a concept that has been receiving national emphasis as our society grows, placing more pressures on our natural resources.

A 1976 study prepared for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service had this to say: "Most residents prefer a community well endowed with wildlife amenities. If this is not sufficient incentive for integrating wildlife into the planning process, planners and developers should also be aware that wildlife amenities result in increased property values."

Many in this community of 16,000, which draws its support from a university and surrounding farms, say they wish the beaver could stay though tending their wishes with the realities of the situation.

Dr. Steve Peterson, chairman of the University of Idaho wildlife resources department, says urban boundaries of Seattle. The beavers, the author wrote, must eventually succumb to man’s needs to protect property or alter their feeding habits.

The Idaho Department of Fish and Game has tried to help teach townfolk the principles of wildlife management and reduce the pressures placed on more secretive wildlife like beavers and weasels. Other experts reiterate his statements.

Before the 1976 International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies annual meeting, Herbert Doig, New York Division of Fish and Wildlife director, said "with increased pressures on land, we’ve got to find an imaginative way to make these land and water resources available to people."

At that same meeting, Peterson addressed a gathering, “the demand is high for public viewing of nongame wildlife close to home. Oregon, for instance, is developing four urban sites, and Colorado is seeking 77 acres in the heart of Denver for this purpose. Most states are missing a public relations opportunity in not developing urban wildlife areas. It is the easiest place to illustrate basic wildlife principles and these areas can also alleviate such demands in other more congested public wildlife sites.”

"Union Bay, the Life of a City Marsh" written by Harry Higman and Earl J. Larrison and published in 1951 describes a man’s within the trap the beaver out of Moscow’s Paradise Creek but failed because the beaver either has had previous experience with traps or is just smart."

According to Steve Agte, the local conservation officer, a department-authorized trapper attempted to remove the beaver last winter after Agte received a complaint from the city Dec. 28, last year.

Since the initial trapping attempt using leghold and kill traps failed, Agte said the animal’s future looks particularly bad if the city does decide it must be removed.

"In most cases like this, where you have a nuisance beaver, we try to live trap the animal," he said. "The intellectual or wariness of Moscow’s beaver will probably force the conservation officer to use a gun. Earlier this summer, Agte received a similar sort of complaint from residents of Troy, a neighboring town. After removing several beavers from a stream near the city park, Agte had to shoot one of the animals which returned.

Mike McGahan, the city’s streets supervisor who first filed the complaint, said the beaver must be removed because its dams would create obstructions in the Paradise Creek channel which runs just south of downtown Moscow and by the university campus.

The actual beaver dam may not do anything but the trees the beaver falls across the creek could get caught under the mainstreet bridge or somewhere else and cause a lot of damage by flooding.

"We’d have to be sure to have the channel clear of those kinds of debris because of potential property damage," McGahan said. "It’s going to cause more harm than it’s worth."

When McGahan’s boss, city supervisor Bill Smith, was asked about the situation, he replied, "We have nothing against beaver, what we’re after is a clear channel.

Smith said extensive flooding in 1972 and 1974 prompted extensive work on the reaches of Paradise Creek immediately above and below the beaver’s haunts.

"We’ve spent a lot trying to keep that channel clean and working so it could handle large volumes of water," Smith said.

McGahan and Smith agree the beaver must go, by whatever means necessary.

When recontacted, Agte said the city had given him new instructions. The city wants the beaver removed only if it is live-trapped.

When the beaver rests with the council, it appears the beaver will receive little support from local wildlife groups.

Chuck Branson, president of the Moscow Wildlife Association, said his group will probably decline advocating the beaver remain in town.

"The people I’ve talked to have said they wish there was something they could do but come another wet spring, it could cause real problems."

"The whole area will probably be developed in a few years anyway," Branson added. "There are bigger problems that need attention and I just don’t think one beaver in this kind of situation is worth going to battle for. When you see something like this happening in New York, you say ‘Why do people let something like this happen?’"

"When it happens in your own backyard, you kind of see the realities a little better," Branson said.

Jonas, a professor of wildlife biology at neighboring Washington State University and also a Moscow resident, said the city had little to worry about because of its solitary beaver.

"You have to remember that beavers have evolved as colonial animals and their behavior reflects that," Jonas said. "I doubt that a solitary beaver is going to be a very effective dam builder."

Jonas studied beaver behavior in Yellowstone National Park for three years completing his masters degree.

"If it is a solitary beaver, I’m surprised it’s still alive," Jonas said. "Generally when you find a beaver alone, it’s either an outcast or an old one and they’re not long for this world."

The beaver would probably could cover the creek enough to cover its burrow in the creek bank, according to Jonas. "In my opinion, one beaver is really a threat to the city’s water system," he added.

"In terms of urban wildlife, I think a beaver would be a great addition. Unless you have a wooden leg or a city chest, you don’t have much to worry about as far as one beaver is concerned." Dr. Michael Falter, a limnologist on the College of Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences staff, said he doubted whether the dams would create much of a flood hazard.

"Unless they’re built right over a culvert, the high water during periods of heavy runoff would just roll over them," Falter said.

The dams, Falter added, could also act as sediment traps during periods of low water and refuges for fish and other wildlife when most of the creek dries up during the summer.

This willow tree provides evidence that Moscow’s lone beaver is still actively engaged in building dams and storing winter food. Photo by Bill Loftus.
Orienteering: the ultimate sport

by Robin Updike

The Idaho Statesman

Competitive orienteering—a sport that is a hybrid of a cross country running race and a treasure hunt—has been called the ultimate outdoor sport, the thinking sport and the sport of the future.

In Sweden, where competitive orienteering originated 60 years ago, thousands participate in meets that involve running from one point to another over unknown terrain.

In parts of the East and Midwest, meets sanctioned by the United States Orienteering Federation draw hundreds of runners.

But in Idaho, a state whose rugged and varied terrain offers limited orienteering opportunities, the only USOF affiliated club is at the U of I. The club’s nearest orienteering neighbors are in Seattle and Reno.

Major Lawrence Broughton, the ROTC instructor who heads the U of I club has a theory about why, in a region of the United States where physical sports flourish, relatively few people are competitive orienteers.

"What has hurt orienteering on the West Coast is that there are so many outdoor activities that compete with it," Broughton said. "People here can hike, camp, ski, bicycle, canoe. In other parts of the country people are more attuned to orienteering because it can be done on limited terrain, and because there's less chance for them to participate in other outdoor sports."

Nevertheless, Broughton is optimistic that orienteering will eventually become popular in Idaho. In the last few years, active clubs have formed in San Diego, Calif. and Seattle. Broughton's club, which averages 30 members, was organized in 1975. It hosts 4 meets a year and usually travels to 2 others.

Like many orienteering enthusiasts, Broughton was introduced to map and compass work during military training. The military, as well as the National Guard and Army Reserve, have included orienteering in their training programs for many years. About one third of the nearly 90 USOF orienteering clubs in the United States have been started by college ROTC departments. Each semester, Broughton teaches an orienteering class through the ROTC department that is open to all students.

Orienteering, according to Broughton, appeals to persons from diverse backgrounds. Not all orienteers are backpackers who want to hone their map reading skills, or ex-military men who already know how to read the maps. Because orienteering requires brain work as well as muscle power, Broughton says, that is often attracts professionals who enjoy the intellectual outlet of the sport.

Many national caliber competitors, according to Broughton, are middle-aged doctors, engineers, school teachers and lawyers.

Other top-notch competitors are cross-country runners who have become orienteers in order to make their workouts more interesting. Although it is important to be in good physical shape to run a course, expert map readers sometimes beat fleet-footed runners who can't find control points.

"Orienteering is an individual sport," said Broughton. "It's kind of what you make out of it. Some people like orienteering..." (continued on page 22)

It's not an easy sport, but more and more local residents are joining the Moscow orienteering scene. Photo by Dale Daniel.

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because it gets you out there in the woods—they may not be terribly competitively minded. Of course, there are also the competitors who are out there to work hard and win."

"The thing about the sport that I like," continued Broughton, "is that you constantly have to think on your feet. Even if you get tired you have to be alert. Making errors in map reading can cost you valuable time on a course."

Men and women compete according to age and skill levels. There are 5 course levels for men, ranging from novice to expert, and 4 for women. The object of an orienteering meet is to get from one control point—marked by a triangular orange and white flag—to another in the shortest possible time. Runners, or orienteers, as competitors are called, punch their maps at each control point to prove they have been there.

"On a white course, which is the simplest course, a control would be placed in a very obvious location—perhaps at the junction of a stream," said Broughton. "On a blue course, which is the most difficult, a control might be placed on a small draw that would be difficult to see. Visibility for the control might be only 10 to 15 feet."

One problem with competitive orienteering is that a course takes a great amount of time to set up, and, unless new runners compete on the course, it cannot be used again. If a meet is to be sanctioned by the USOF, the course must meet specific standards of length and design. A USOF approved white course, which must be less than 2 miles long, should be set up so that the winning runner will finish the course in about 30 minutes. A blue course should be run in 60 to 80 minutes and must be from 3/8 to 7-1/2 miles long.

"These figures are based on gently rolling terrain in the East and Midwest," Broughton said. "In Idaho, courses may be shorter just to get equivalent times."

Competitors in regional meets must have certain times to qualify for national championships. Elite class male orienteers, said Broughton, average 5- to 6-minute miles at national meets.

Outside of Moscow, few Idahoans seem interested in competitive orienteering. Occasionally workshops in compass and map reading have been given at Idaho State University in Pocatello, according to university spokesman, and orienteering classes have been taught in the past in the Boise public schools, but there are not orienteering clubs in either city. Considering the number of people who become lost each year in Idaho's wilderness areas, however, it might be a good idea if people learned how to use maps and compasses.

Stan Jensen, a Boise County Sheriff, estimated that about 75 percent of the people his department rescues are unable to get out of the wilderness solely because they are lost. Few people, he said, are rescued because they are hurt.

"Most of our searches are for adults," Jensen said. "Backpackers, hunters, cross country skiers and snowmobilers who don't know where they are. I'd say that we've rescued people who've been involved with just about every kind of outdoor recreation. They almost never have a map or compass with them."

According to Mountain Search and Rescue spokesman Larry Novak, anyone who spends much time in the wilderness should know something about orienteering.

"We teach safety education classes that include some map and compass work," Novak said, "and we try to emphasize that hunters and hikers should use maps and compasses. Too many people who become lost don't even know the basics of orienteering."

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Outdoor recreation no longer cheap fun

by Bart Quesnell

Outdoor recreation, once simple and uncomplicated to manage, has emerged as a complex art, testing the sophistication of economists, planners and social psychologists.

So private and unassuming in days gone by, outdoor recreation faces a complicity of questions and answer-economic scrutiny not seen in former years and easier times.

The end result is extensive planning, attempts to use very cheap, and probably a hefty increase in fees to spend a day, night or week amid God’s splendor on public lands.

A new vocabulary is surfacing, containing words like aesthetics, visitor days and subconscious preferences.

A supposedly viable economic index has been spawned which in essence allows federal, state and local resource agencies to “justify” the value of recreation. These justifications, planners say, help Congress and state legislature know how much money to budget to design and maintain recreational lands.

It might shock more than one oldtimer to know the value of his whitetail deer hunt is $20, a simple family picnic-lunch bit or the pleasure of viewing one duck on a placid pond is worth 25 cents. The value naturally rises with number of ducks.

This outlook on recreational values has roots in a society with the ability to pay for increased leisure time. There are more recreationists now and an in-tangible mood change in the country demanding accountability, according to forest economists and park planners.

The complexity of “recreation” boils down to two major points, although the entire issue is philosophically complex: 1—What does the public really want and 2—Who is going to pay for it?

Behind those two questions is the prevailing shift among state parks commissions to ward off becoming self-sufficient, according to some state park managers.

Acquisition and maintenance expenses, kept low through federal and legislative subsidies, are bound to increase, according to Oregon recreational planner Brande Faupell.

She echoes what several state planners are saying. “We are very cheap, it costs a lot to run a recreational program, and energy and the cost to maintain parks is ex-

pensive. We’ve got to find ways to pass that on to the consumer.”

“People have got to get used to the idea they are going to be paying $5, $10, $15, $20 a day. That’s all going to come at once but it’s coming.”

The Idaho State Parks Board, meeting in September deemed it necessary to raise the overnight camping fees.

Budget battles over public recreation are increasing. Ruth Kassen, administrative assistant of the Idaho Parks Department said their operation is running “on the same funding this season as last.”

Oregon’s Faupell said competition for federal and state money for outdoor recreation is far more intense now than ever before.

“We have committees trying to dream up different ways to help us become more self-sufficient,” she said. “Parks are the one thing people demand but aren’t willing to pay for.”

Tight scrutiny of recreation is healthy, according to Joseph Hoffman, a wildland recreation management professor with the University of Idaho.

“What I’m endorsing,” he said, “is that users pay part of the cost of what they are being provided.”

Hoffman agrees with the argument some taxpayer subsidies needed to keep public land open. His supply and demand argument, where people pay for what they use, extends to maintenance, operation and new development funds.

However, before state and federal agencies can adjust fees accordingly, much more “user preference” research is needed, he said.

Psychological motivations are tricky to discern, but the most valid method is questionnaires which are posed in a number of ways. This is where social scientists enter the recreational fray.

The social scientist deals with motivational feelings: the wants, desires, inter-relationships and any of a number of other things accompanying our humanity.

“More and more scientists are entering the recreational area,” Hoffman said. “And we are borrowing extensively from these other fields.”

That’s good, Hoffman said, because planners need a clearer understanding of what it is the public wants.

For instance, the motivation to visit a campsite “may not be to commune with nature,” he added. “Many studies have shown people go to many of these places just for the social experience of talking with other campers.”

In hunting too, he added, “Killing an animal may be only one aspect. It may not be the most valuable.”

Hopefully, when all this information is analyzed, it can help managers compile a better benefit-cost picture of recreation, according to Hoffman.

Forest planner Bill McLaughlin, another University of Idaho employee, says recreation is moving away from the “supply and demand” syndrome attempting to turn man’s time with nature “into a quality experience.”

“We’re trying to match opportunity to need and then ask them how satisfied they were when they left,” McLaughlin said.

The different public blocks, with varying preferences will never get all they want, McLaughlin added. And, the public often does not un-

derstand the many decisions made by a professional in the field, he said.

As far as matching costs to benefits, McLaughlin said “you can’t ever set a value on it.”

User fees are a value judgment, he said, and often merely a handy way for a state to find money to fund projects separate from recreation.

Making people pay more who use parks while allowing people who don’t use them to pay less, is a philosophical question at best, he added.

“A park may have value for me just because it exists," McLaughlin said, "I’m willing to pay for that whether I use it or not.”

Outdoor recreationists have always been engaged in some form of political bargaining over philosophical values.

The art, however, is no more refined than it ever was, according to many sources, who agreed “there’s just more professionals” entering the arena.

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Local talents host workshop

Three Moscow area residents who have been successful in free lance photography, writing and publishing have agreed to 'share the wealth' of their experiences in a day-long workshop.

Participants will be given suggestions on how to market their work. The workshop is scheduled for Saturday, Oct. 27, at the Travelodge-University Inn of Moscow, and sponsored by U of I Continuing Education.

Novelist Barbara Austin, photographer Phil Schofield, and publisher Ivar Nelson will be the faculty.

Students will learn tips on planning and developing books, scripts, and articles; marketing photos, and putting together and publishing a book. The emphasis will be on selling the products of an individual's talent to national presses and publications.

Information on finding an agent and securing grants will also be given.

All three of the faculty members will be available for individual consultation throughout the day.

Austin has had two novels published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, is author of numerous magazine articles, and has sold scripts to PBS and ABC television.

Schofield is well known throughout the Palouse for his scenic and character photography. He has had several photographs published by National Geographic.

Nelson is co-owner of North Country Book Express, Inc., of Moscow, which both publishes and packages books for sale to national presses.

For more information or to pre-register, contact the office of Continuing Education, U of I, Moscow, Idaho 83843, telephone (208) 885-6486.

Events

FRIDAY, OCT. 26

...Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship features speaker Ralph Coolter, "Roommate Relationships," 7 p.m. in Campus Christian Center.

SATURDAY, OCT. 27

...Palouse Area Singles Halloween Costume Party, 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m., at the home of Bill Parks, 1205 Orchard Ave., Moscow. Come in costume. For more information, call 802-2675.

MONDAY, OCT. 29

...MacMahan for Safe Energy slide show "The Dangers of Nuclear Power" in CCC, 7:30 p.m. All welcome.

...Eta Sigma Phi Classics Honorary public lecture "Oxon" ook ergon: Notes on Euripides' Technique of Blurring Distinctions" by C.A.E. Luschnig, 7:30 p.m. 318 Administration Building, Refreshments.

...Palouse Area Singles volleyball at McDonald School, Moscow, 815. Call Chuck Branson 802-6762 for more information.

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Friday, Oct. 26, 1979

Jazz Fusions blends arts

Jazz Fusions, a mixture of jazz and dance, was slightly unbalanced. The dancers were very good, but the jazz was excellent.

The first third of the program highlighted the Rod Rodgers Dance Company. The first two short pieces were abstract. The third and longest, Visions, explored the development of African-American experience. The dancing was interesting and well done. The dancers seemed very aware of the space surrounding them and they communicated this awareness to the audience.

The second third of the program was Jimmy Owens Plus, a jazz quartet. Owens himself was dynamic on trumpet and flugel horn, and the other musicians, on guitar, bass and drums, were just as good. They each took some excellent solos, playing a wide range of material from Ger-shwin’s Summertime to several original tunes.

I didn’t miss the dancers at all; in fact, I only wanted them back if the jazz stayed too, which is what happened in the third set.

Owens and Rodgers explained that they were trying to build into dance the same freedoms inherent in jazz music: the chance to improvise, to take risks, to push it. Granted that musicians have been taking advantage of this freedom for a long time now; still the two groups together emphasize the split between the structure of jazz and the structure of dance. The dancers were not as innovative or as important as the musicians behind them.

Jazz Fusions was a neat experiment, one that deserves to be continued and repeated. I would like to see dance that is as free and spontaneous as jazz. Rodger’s company has made a great start, and I truly did enjoy what they were doing. However, biased musician that I am, even a dancer agreed with me: the jazz stole the show.

Barbara Casement and Dan Droger touch toes with their reflections in “Recollections.” Photo by Rick Steiner.

U of I Dance Theatre concert: go

by Lisa Lombardi

I feel I could write a one-word review of the U of I Dance Theatre Performance: go.

Every year the program gets better. This time around there is a lot of variation: jazz, modern and classical ballet, with a few dozen or fifteen dancers on stage at once.

Flight to Fantasy, the piece with the largest cast, was one of my favorites. There was a lot of different movement happening all at once, which created a syncopated effect. It was high-energy dance all the way.

Recollections was a slow, concentrated pas de deux, a caesura in the midst of motion. The lighting created an effective narrowing of focus, and the dancers were smooth and controlled.

Parastone was a fascinating short piece of abstract dance. The music was weirdly unusual, worth listening for.

My favorite piece was Salvation. The five dancers melded their separate movements together into a unified whole. The stark costumes and the economy of motion added to the force of the dance. It’s a very arresting piece.

There were three of the fifteen dancers I didn’t care for. Stick, although well danced, was a little annoying in subject matter. Now That Things are Gone was nothing that hadn’t been done before, and Sacrifice was too trite and melodramatic, in fact ridiculously so.

On the whole the concert was excellent. The whole program was well danced, despite a few shaky legs here and there. The choreography was generally good, and the costuming and lighting were well done. There was a lot of visual and emotional variation, which has been a characteristic of Dance Theatre concerts. Do go. There is something for everyone, and all of it is worth seeing.

The concert will be performed at the Hartung Theatre tonight and tomorrow at 8 p.m. Tickets are available at Cox & Nelson, the SUB, and at the door.

Children of the Setting Sun dance at WSU

PULLMAN, Wash.—Joe Washington, Lummi Indian singer and spiritual leader, will bring his dance group, the “Children of the Setting Sun,” to Pullman for a special presentation Monday, Oct. 29. Washington is well known throughout the Puget Sound area, having served as leader in numerous ceremonies and festive occasions.

Sponsored by the WSU music department, the program is scheduled for Kimbrough hall at 8 p.m. The class in Native Music of North America, which meets Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 1 p.m. in Kimbrough 244, will also hear a presentation of Lummi Indian music by Washington. Emphasis will be on bone-game and spiritual songs.

Both events are open to the public free of charge.
Champ draws tears and criticism

by N.K. Hoffman

I can't honestly pan The Champ. To judge from the amount of muffled sobbing going on in the audience (although some of it sounded suspiciously like giggles), as a tearjerker it is wildly successful. I felt fairly inhuman for not having squeezed out a single tear.

The Champ is sort of like a Shirley Temple story translated into the seventies, minus the tapshoes and curls. The whole thing depends on whether you like the leading child, in this case discovery Ricky Schroder, a cute, blond-headed 8-year-old who can act, talk with a city-kid accent, and cry at the drop of a cliche. I didn't like him. I gather I was in the minority (maybe a minority of one).

The film does not have a single intellectual theme or an intelligent person in it; it runs on pure emotion—powerful fuel, I admit, but for me, it's just not enough. It seems to me that not having anything to think about is a definite disadvantage.

The biggest plus this film has is its visual beauty. This is a Franco Zeffirelli movie, and like his Romeo and Juliet, the colors are incredibly lush and rich. You can almost taste them.

The cast contains many familiar faces—the kind of faces you see in almost every race-track or boxing film (this is both)—faces like Elisha Cook, Strother Martin, and Jack Warden.

But the largest names in the film are Faye Dunaway and John Voight, who play the kid's parents. John Voight's face is surprisingly jowly minus the beard, and his part as the alcoholic ex-champ is not real peacy. Faye Dunaway looks as gorgeous and exotic as ever; every time you see her she's wearing dress-maker's originals, which tends to interfere with her part as the poor mother who wants to see her little boy again. She just doesn't look wholesome or genuinely concerned.

The Champ will play at the NuArt tonight and tomorrow at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. If you like a cute kid, horses, fights, or a good cry, you may enjoy it.

Sufi leader directs program

Sheikh Mansur Johnson, Boston Sufi leader, will direct a unique two-part spiritual practice and alternative energy program Monday, Oct. 29, from 7 to 10 p.m., in the Campus Christian Center.

"We try to get to pure consciousness in the first two hours, and then bring that realization to bear on the energy situation in the third hour," said Mansur.

Mansur will choose selections from traditional Sufi dance, songs, stories that awaken, and contemplation of the heart for the first part of the program. The second part will include slides. It will focus on renewable energy sources.

For more information, call 882-5091.
Sports

Intramural Corner

Runners—The Turkey Trot will be run Saturday on the ASUI Golf Course. Women at 9 a.m.; men at 9:15. If you haven’t signed up, please do so as soon as possible.

Handball—Entries are due Tuesday. Single-elimination play begins Nov. 5.

Volleyball league starts Sunday

A new volleyball club will formalize and improve the quality of the sport on campus and allow players to participate in tournaments around the Northwest through the Region 11 U.S. Volleyball Association.

The first meeting of the Idaho Volleyball Club will be held Sunday at 12:30 p.m. in the main gym of the Women’s Health Education Building. Scrimmages will be held at the meeting and initial teams formed. The group will also discuss future practice and meeting times, team selection process, expenses, requirements for joining the United States Volleyball Association and other organizational matters.

The club’s primary competition will be a similar club with teams currently being formed at Washington State University in Pullman. All interested individuals, both men and women, are encouraged to attend the meeting Sunday.

Vandals visit league-leading MSU

by Bert Sahlberg

After knocking off Montana Saturday on a last-minute field goal by sophomore Pete O’Brien, the Vandals head to Bozeman to take on league-leading Montana State in key Big Sky football game Saturday at 1:30 p.m.

Montana State, 4-3 on the year and 4-1 in Big Sky play, stands alone at the top, but four teams, including Idaho, are very close behind. The Bobcats are favored to win the Conference since they have only two home games left.

"I don’t know if there’s a tougher place to win on the road than in Montana, especially this time of year,” said coach Jerry Davitch. Montana State has done better on the road this season, winning three out of four, while going one and two at home.

"Montana State is an example of a team which has the mark of a winner,” Davitch said. "Even with the loss of most of their superstars due to graduation, they are playing like winners this year.”

Davitch received some bad news this week, as star running back Tim Lappano suffered his second head injury of the season and will not play any more as a Vandal. "If the Montana game is the last game I play, I feel pretty good about it,” said Lappano. "I ran as well as I could, and I caught a couple of nice passes,” he added.

Montana State will match the Vandals in the kicking game as both teams have excellent kickers. Bobcat field goal kicker Jeff Muri last week kicked a 53-yarder against Northern Arizona to give the Bobcats a 10-7 victory. Punter Stu Dodds averaged 52 yards on 11 punts against the Lumberjacks as he regained the Division I-AA punting title with a 47-yard per kick average.

"We’re not going to take Idaho lightly at all,” said Dodds. Dodds, who earned the Big Sky defensive player of the week award, had nine tackles, two interceptions and one quarterback sack besides his punts to gain the honor.

The key to the Bobcats three game winning streak has been their defense, which has only allowed 38 points in the last three games. The Bobcat defense is ranked sixth in the Big Sky, giving up a game average of 341 yards, 218 on the ground and 123 in the air.

Surprisingly, Montana State’s offense is also ranked sixth in the Big Sky, just averaging over 244 yards a game. The Bobcats average 149 yards on the ground and 95 in the air.

Quarterback Barry Sullivan leads the MSU offense with 507 yards passing and has hit on 38 of 80 passes with only one interception. Running backs Mike Doerfler and Steve Roderick lead the ground game with 317 and 258 yards rushing, respectively.

The Vandals, winners in four of their last five games, will try to win their fifth game of the season, an accomplishment which has only happened nine times in Idaho football history. Idaho is 4-2 overall and 2-2 in league.

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Rasmussen new gymnastics coach

by Cathy Green

Wanda Rasmussen, a former assistant coach at Eastern Washington University, is the new women's gymnastics coach at the University of Idaho.

Rasmussen brings a wide range of gymnastics experience to the program, including coaching at the junior, high school and college levels, plus club coaching.

She served as co-director of the Northwest College Women's Sports Association's Regional Gymnastics Championships at EWU, where she received her master's degree this year. She also coached at Kalispell and Great Falls, Mont.

Rasmussen said she is excited about what she sees at Idaho and feels she can build a competitive program with the 11 gymnasts competing for the Vandals.

"We are developing the strength and depth of the team and all the women are working on all four events," said Rasmussen, who began her coaching career at Kalispell. She also coached the Flathead Gymnastics Club there.

"The 11 gymnasts are eager to work hard and at this early point look good," she said. Nearly all the women have club experience, which is a great help.

"Although some of my girls are in the process of changing their routines from the high school to college level, I feel that at this point the team is strongest in floor exercises and balance beam," Rasmussen said. "Working at all four events demands the gymnasts learn new skills, so it's presenting a challenge for them."

Spikers looking to improve in Southern Oregon tourney

ASHLAND, Ore.—Following its fourth loss this season to Eastern Washington University, the U of I women's volleyball team is playing in the Southern Oregon State Invitational here this weekend.

The Vandals opened the tournament Thursday against the University of Oregon and California State-Bakersfield. Today the U of I faces Gonzaga, Eastern Oregon, SOSC and Portland State.

The top four teams in the round-robin tourney will advance to the championship bracket on Saturday, with a single-elimination round to determine the winner.

"We are traveling a long distance to face the top teams in our region," coach Amanda Burk said. "I feel from facing this caliber of volleyball our players will learn from it."

The Vandals were stopped 15-10, 12-15, 15-9 by EWU at Cheney, Wash., on Tuesday. The Vandals are now 11-14 on the season following the loss.

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New teacher evaluation forms recommended

by Jeff Coupe

It is possible that professors will make their own student evaluation forms by next semester.

"I think we've come up with a very flexible system," H.S. Duncombe, political science professor, and chairman of the Faculty Council's Ad Hoc Committee studying the student evaluation of teaching forms said Thursday.

There have been two committees studying the university's teacher evaluation forms. The first, formed in 1977 and chaired by Professor Raymond L. Proctor, found wide-spread dissatisfaction with the present form.

Duncombe reported Thursday the current form was found "to have a negative effect on morale" because the completed forms are often used to determine tenure, promotion and salary.

The form in use now also is considered too rigidly structured with little opportunity for individual instructors to add pertinent information to their particular situation, the committee reported.

The committee has learned however, that only 3.8 percent of the faculty recommended abandoning the evaluation form. Bruce Bray, secretary of the Faculty Council, pointed out that the State Board of Education requires student opinion on tenure and confidence.

Another problem with the present evaluation form is its dependency on the university's OPSCAN machine. The maker of the machine has gone bankrupt and commercial parts, should the machine break, are difficult to obtain, according to the committee.

In response to these considerations, the Faculty Council appointed the committee, chaired by Duncombe, to revise the form now in use.

Duncombe's committee consists of four members, Elaine Johnson of the Student Counseling Center, Duane LeTourneau, College of Agriculture, Bob Clark, College of Business and Duncombe.

The committee has recommended a form similar to one used at the University of Michigan and the University of Indiana be adopted here. The form permits instructors to choose from a booklet containing more than 100 standard items, including open-ended questions.

Included in the recommendations as well is the opinion of colleges or individual professors, with approval of their deans, on teaching and departmental administrators or deans, developing their own forms for that purpose.

The committee met Thursday to hear comments from faculty members, Dick Schermerhorn, department chairman of agricultural economics and applied statistics, was the only faculty member at the meeting.

Schermerhorn said, "In our case we'd draw up a form that would be utilized by the faculty, at the least the first five questions or so."

The committee did receive written comment from various instructors however.

"One department chairman recommended we use the 0-9 system so he could check back on an individual's progress," Duncombe said.

"Another instructor said the chairman of his college didn't evaluate him fairly and recommended keeping as many standardized items as possible."

If the Faculty Council adopts the proposed system in November, when the committee will present the recommendations, the individual instructors and the chairman of the committee will both receive a copy after semester's grades have been computed.

There will be no central storage area for the forms where anyone can examine them as is presently the case. If the recommended form of evaluation is adopted, student monitors will distribute the forms and take them to the offices of the faculty secretary where they will be duplicated and then sent to respective professors.

"One thing we've found," Johnson said, "is that the present forms are being used to determine salary. The primary use of the forms should be to help the instructors in their teaching."

The new form omits student signatures and urges department administrators to have conferences with instructors in their departments in which the instructors can provide evaluation of their own teaching and departmental administrators can provide counseling, if necessary.

Concerning this fall, the committee recommended evaluations be optional and required in spring semester 1980. The Faculty Council will examine the final proposal in November.

The committee expressed concern whether the Board of Regents would approve of the new system since "there aren't enough standard (the current system) forms to go around," Arla Marounek, Duncombe's secretary explained.

"Blind Bidding" illegal in Idaho

Blind bidding, where a theater agrees to rent an unknown group of films along with big money ones, seems to be a mixed blessing or a mixed curse, according to an article run in last Friday's Argonaut.

It could stick theaters with films they don't want, but it also allows movie companies to spend more money on their productions.

Blind bidding is presently outlawed in Idaho, according to Judd Kenworthy, who runs four local theaters in Moscow and Pullman (the Kenworthy, the NuArt, the Cordova and the Audian). He said he couldn't see it making any difference anyway "until we have competition in first-run films."

Asked about the proposed four new theaters that might open in the Palouse Mall, Kenworthy said it would be interesting to see what will happen.

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GRE exam scheduled
A review of basic math and English concepts for those who will soon be taking the Graduate Record Examination will be offered in a two-day workshop Nov. 10 and 17.

Sponsored by the U of I Office of Continuing Education, the class will feature individual instruction and drills on sample tests. Students may register for either math or English sessions or both, but to complete the review, they need to attend both Saturday sessions.

Math review will be from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. with Mike Hardie as the instructor and the English review will be from 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. with Lea Baechler instructing.

There is a $20 fee for both English and math or $12 for one of the sessions. Text materials will be about $5 in Moscow. Test sessions are scheduled for Saturday, Dec. 8, and June 14, 1980, through the U of I Counselling Center, UCC 309.

Registrants will be accepted in the order in which fees are paid, prior to the start of classes. For more information or to pre-register, contact the Office of Continuing Education.
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