

WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Oct. 11--The Washington State University library has acquired through auction a 200 volume set of books on English history, G. Donald Smith, library director, announced today.

The acquisition will fill out the library's holdings in the field of English history and make WSU's library one of the strongest in the Northwest, he said.

Prof. Joel M. Rodney of the WSU history department made the purchase for WSU while he was in England last summer on a research grant. Prof. Rodney spent the summer at the University of Cambridge on grants from WSU and the American Philosophical Society to do research on the works of Sir Isaac Newton, 18th century philosopher and mathematician.

Smith had asked Prof. Rodney to look for works on English history that would supplement WSU's holdings. He prepared a letter of introduction and authorized him to make such a purchase if he should find the books needed at WSU.

Prof. Rodney, while in England, was introduced to the manager of Heffer & Son, the second largest book dealer in England, who advised him of a forthcoming book auction at Sotheby's auctioneering house in London.

Prof. Rodney then learned that the entire volume of works on English history, once owned by a Dominican Monastery, was up for sale.

By attending the auction in person he was able to purchase all 200 volumes for 450 pounds, or about \$1,500, at a savings of one half what they normally would have cost.

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The works were printed by the British government as part of a continuing project by the Public Records Office to print worthy public documents about Great Britain. The books are in perfect condition and some of them appear to be uncut in spite of the fact that the project was started in the 1870's.

The WSU library has a standing order for all volumes printed in the project. The big problem was to fill in missing gaps in the collection, which has been accomplished by Prof. Rodney's purchase.

The books have arrived at Holland Library and are being shelved. They will be used by students and faculty at WSU, not only scholars and students of English history but those interested in political science, economics, English and other fields.



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Oct. 14--Dr. H. Marie Wormington, president of the Society of American Archaeology, has asked President Johnson to save the Marmes archaeological site from flooding.

Roald Fryxell, Washington State University geologist who directs the projects, said Dr. Wormington's request, which follows a similar action by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, "means the senator's request has received the full-fledged endorsement of the major archaeological professional society."

Dr. Wormington, in a telegram Sunday to the President, said preservation of the Marmes site "is of utmost importance, as the prehistory of America is part of our national heritage."

"Sen. Magnuson has stated that money is available from the Army Corps of Engineers. Your authority is required to save one of the most important prehistoric sites in North America. I urge your most serious consideration and support of Sen. Magnuson's request," she said.

Dr. Wormington, of Tempe, Ariz., visited the site in August and later presented a paper on the Marmes excavation at the International Congress of Archaeologists in Tokyo, which was attended by delegates from 58 nations.

When the original "Marmes Man" discovery was announced last April, she said the event was "one of the most significant developments in Early Man research in the last 25 years."



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Oct. 21--Four nationally-prominent geologists urged President Johnson Monday to save the Marmes Rockshelter archaeological site in southeastern Washington near Wapinitum.

The site will be flooded late this winter by backwaters from the Lower Monumental Dam unless the President orders the Army Corps of Engineers to build a protective cofferdam, or levee.

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, who has led the fight to save the Early Man site, asked President Johnson to intervene in the matter after a Senate-House Committee failed to clear a supplemental appropriations bill authorizing a cofferdam.

Magnuson's telegram has been followed by several others from leading educators and scientists, urging the President to issue such an executive order. Roald Fryxell, Washington State University geologist who found the original "Marmes" skull known to be 11,000 to 13,000 years old, said no word had been heard from the White House Monday.

The geologists who telegraphed the President were Dr. Richard Foster Flint of Yale University; Dr. David Hopkins of Menlo Park, Calif.; Dr. Roger Morrison of Denver, Colo., and Dr. Herbert E. Wright, Jr., of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis.

Dr. Flint is one of the world's leading authorities on Pleistocene--or Ice Age--geology. He is past president of the International Association for Quaternary Research, a worldwide organization concerned with the last one million years of earth history.

Dr. Hopkins is noted for his research on the Bering Sea land bridge, the route followed from Siberia to Alaska by the first people migrating to the new world.

Dr. Morrison and Dr. Wright are also noted for their investigation into geological and environmental studies relating to human prehistory.

Also wiring the President was Dr. Earl H. Swanson, director of the Idaho State University museum at Pocatello.

Dr. Swanson said, "We already allowed 90 to 95 per cent of Columbia River prehistory to be destroyed by flooding. It is time to stop the destruction of finite resources in the name of transient technological programs.

"As one who has worked in Western American prehistory since 1947, I can say that Marmes is one of the most important sites in western North America, and well worth the effort to preserve it for the future."



From Dick Fry  
WSU Athletic News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Oct. 28--Washington State Quarterback Jerry Henderson set three school passing records and tied a fourth here Saturday, but he'd have traded them all for a win over Oregon State.

While Henderson and his mates were in the process of losing a 16-8 decision to the Beavers, the Puyallup senior broke the all-time records for pass attempts, pass completions and total plays in a three-year career. He also tied the record for the most pass interceptions.

Henderson's second quarter 11-yard completion to fullback Bob Ewen broke Dave Matieson's record of 467 set in 1961-63. Jerry wound up with 482 attempts and has four games remaining to add to that mark.

The completion record of 246 by Bobby Newman here between 1956 and 1958 went to Henderson on a 16-yarder to Ed Armstrong in the fourth quarter. Jerry got four more after that and now has 251. He erased the career total plays record of 634 set by Mel Melin in 1959-61 in the fourth quarter and ended the game with 640.

The final WSU play of the day provided the only record that Henderson really does not care to own. He threw his forty-first pass interception to Oregon State's Charlie Olds and thereby equalled the 27-year-old record of tailback Billy Sewell in the 1939-41 era.

Jerry is almost a cinch to own two more career passing records here before he winds up his playing days. He needs just 216 more yards to break the total offense record of 3,135 by Melin and 218 yards to surpass the passing yardage record of 3,172 by Newman.

Washington State starts a three-game road trip this weekend by meeting the University of Arizona Wildcats at Tucson. The Cougars play Oregon at Eugene on November 9 and San Jose State at San Jose on November 16 before returning home to meet Washington in Spokane's Joe Albi Stadium November 23.



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Oct. 28--The long-sought levee to protect the Marmes Archeological site in Southeastern Washington will be constructed beginning tomorrow, President Lyndon B. Johnson's office notified U.S. Senator Warren G. Magnuson today.

The President's office said the Corps of Army Engineers was authorized to begin work immediately.

Water behind Lower Monumental Dam was scheduled to flood the famed site later this year and destroy any possibility of future excavations. An attempt to tack on to the U.S. Supplemental appropriations bill authority to construct the levee failed earlier this month in Congress. At that time, Senator Magnuson appealed to President Johnson to intervene.

Expressing his deep appreciation, Senator Magnuson said, "This is a landmark precedent in our Nation's responsibility to its own heritage that will be felt for decades to come.

"Now, others in all parts of the world will be able to share this site, which already has produced the oldest man in the western world."

When contacted with the news, directors Roald Fryxell and Richard Daugherty said, "We are delighted. Without the President's action, and Senator Magnuson's continuing battle for preservation of the Marmes site, the entire Nation would have lost an irreplaceable heritage. We deeply appreciate the unanimous bipartisan support of Congressional leaders in the Northwest, of the public and of the scientific community. The President's authorization of the construction of the permanent levee around Marmes Rockshelter reflects our nation's growing concern for protecting and interpreting its precious prehistory and historic resources. On behalf of the archaeological crew and Washington State University, we thank all those who have made this outstanding decision possible."



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Oct. 31--Several scientists, government leaders and educators will assemble for a ground breaking ceremony at the Marmes Rockshelter archaeological site in southeastern Washington near Wastucna Saturday at 10:30 a.m.

The ceremony will officially note the start of construction on a permanent levee which will protect the historic site from being flooded by backwaters from Lower Monumental Dam on the Snake River.

"The public is also invited and encouraged to visit the site and to attend this historic occasion," co-directors Roald Fryxell and Dr. Richard D. Daugherty of Washington State University said in a joint statement today.

Among those attending will be Dr. T. Dale Stewart, senior physical anthropologist for the Smithsonian Institute. He is one of the world's leading authorities on early man skeletal material in the new world.

Dr. Marie Wormington, Tempe, Ariz., president of the Society for American Archaeology, will also be present.

Brig. Gen. Elmer P. Yates, Portland, Ore., Northwest regional engineer for the Corps of Army Engineers, and Col. Robert J. Giesen, chief of the Corps' Walla Walla district, will represent the Corps.

Other dignitaries include President Glenn Terrell of WSU and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., who will be present to tour the site and view the ceremony.

Representing the U.S. Geological Survey will be Dr. Meyer Rubin, head of the radiocarbon dating laboratory in Washington, D.C., and Dr. A. E. Weissenborn, head of Survey's Spokane office.

Paul J. F. Schumacher of San Francisco, chief of archaeological research for the National Park Service's western region, also indicated he will be present.

Also planning to attend are Eugene M. Woodruff, Richland, president of the Mid-Columbia Archaeological Society, and Dr. George I. Quimby, Seattle, director of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum.



add Marmes

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Other school administrators coming are Donald Sheehan, president of Whitman College at Walla Walla; Dr. Frederick P. Thieme, vice president at the University of Washington and Dr. William B. Hall of the University of Idaho geology department.

Magnuson was instrumental in President Johnson's decision this week ordering the Corps of Engineers to build the levee. It had appeared that the site would be lost forever when the area is inundated late this winter by water backing up from Lower Monumental Dam.

A 20-man WSU crew at the site has set up tents which will house display cases containing most of the archaeological finds made in recent months.

On display will be the original "Marmes" skeletal remains, known to be 11,000 to 13,000 years old; skull fragments of a 6-year-old child, the top of a second adult skull and one human tooth, all the same age as "Marmes Man."

Other items include the bones of a giant elk that was probably killed by Marmes Man and his contemporaries; fragments of human bones from a 10,000-year-old cremation hearth located inside the rockshelter and a large basalt spear point found with the cremated persons; three bone needles which were used for sewing skin clothing; spear points used for killing animals; scrapers used to butcher and dress hides; a stone graver probably used to make the needles; flakes, or chippings, left over from the manufacture of tools, and the claw of a hawk which may have been kept as a fetish or ceremonial object.

The original Marmes remains include the skull, three pieces of vertebrae, a fragment of the lower jaw, a wrist bone and a few fragments of rib.

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WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Nov. 19--The Marmes Rockshelter Archaeological Site in Southeastern Washington will be closed to the public from Monday through Saturday each week during construction of a levee around the famous excavation. Visitors will be welcome on Sunday, as in the past.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Washington State University jointly announced the closing today, declaring the site as unsafe to visit while heavy construction work is underway.

Officials say several large earthmovers and bulldozers are working six days each week to complete the levee before flooding behind Lower Monumental dam begins this winter.

The present access road to the Rockshelter leads through the area where heavy equipment is at work, and this is unsafe for anyone to use, officials say. A new road will be constructed that will route traffic to the Rockshelter over a different route.



YAKIMA HERALD

YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

WSU News Service--August 14, 1961

CUTLINES

Placer mine locations in Western United States are shown on the above map. Streams in the area make good panning locations.

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WSU Feature Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, August 14--Since the beginning of time, men have dreamed of finding gold.

It is a dream you can make come true any day you are willing to invest a lot of patience and a couple of dollars in equipment (namely a gold pan).

You won't get rich at it. In fact, you will be lucky if your total "take" will be worth a nickel. But you will reap rich rewards in wholesome out-of-door recreation.

"When it comes to a thrill, there are few to match the discovery of some glittering golden colors at the bottom of your gold pan," says James W. Crosby III, mining geologist in the Washington State Institute of Technology. "I've been 'rockhounding' for years, and it still gives me a thrill every time I find another color."

As streams bounce ore-bearing rocks toward the ocean, bits of gold break loose. These colors end up either in gravel bars or in crevices on the bottom of the stream.

"You can't ordinarily move enough gravel from a bar to get anything interesting," Crosby warns. "Gravel that pans out at 50 cents a yard is considered pretty rich in gold."

Anyone who has shoveled a yard of gravel can tell you how much work that involves. A yard weighs more than a ton.

Crosby advises the beginner to stick to the bedrock crevices. Use a shovel and assorted spoons to get into these fissures. A long-handled "ice tea" spoon is especially useful. A small pick can come in handy, too.

Dump this sand from the crevices into your gold pan. You can buy a 12, 14, or 16-inch pan at about any sporting goods store for \$1.50 to \$2.00.



## ADD GOLD PANNING

"Use your fingers to break up the lumps of clay," Crosby advises, "and throw out all the big rocks. Then, hold the pan flat just below the surface of the water. Keep moving the sand around until it is in a loose, semi-suspended state."

The gold will settle to the bottom of the pan, since it is six to seven times as heavy as the quartz and feldspar, the minerals which predominate in river sands.

"Then bring up the pan. Tilt it slightly, and swish off the top layer of sand and water," Crosby continues. "Repeat this process until little remains but the heavy black concentrates. Then pour off the water, and place this material in a bottle."

After this mixture has dried, careful use of a magnet will remove the magnetite from it. The gold will be in the remaining fines. Fools' Gold, or more correctly pyrite, is easy to spot. It will shatter under the pressure of a knife point. Real gold either will slice or dent.

What kind of terrain do you look for before getting to work?

"Look for natural riffles," Crosby says. "That is where you will find natural concentrates. If you work the streams at low water, you will be able to get out further, and that is where the best hunting is."

Whether hunting pheasants, deer, or gold colors, the best place to look is where they have been found before.

In the case of gold colors, that means streams which have supported placer (rhymes with "gasser") mining. Not many placer claims are being worked in Washington today, but it is a good idea to get permission before trespassing. "Claim jumping" still is taken seriously in some quarters.

There are several such regions in Washington. Among them is the area along the Columbia River and many of its tributaries above Grand Coulee Dam in Ferry, Stevens, Okanogan, and Lincoln counties.

Another is in Whatcomb County. "Rockhounds" have had good luck finding gold in Slate and Ruby creeks.



Some of the best panning streams are either in Snohomish County or in the Blewett district, which overlaps Chelan and Kittitas counties.

In Snohomish, three districts are recommended. They are the famous Sultan district, along the river of the same name; Monte Cristo, and Silver Creek. Good rivers are the Skykomish and Stillaguamish.

Creeks and rivers around Blewett Pass have yielded some good gold in the past and still contain many colors. Try Peshastin, Nigger, or Ruby creeks or the Stehekin or Wenatchee rivers in Chelan County. In Kittitas, your best bets are the Swauk District or along the Cle Elum River.

"Strangely enough," says Crosby, "the streams in the vicinities of the two mines in the state which are now producing significant amounts of lode gold are not particularly good for panning. This is because in neither the Republic nor Wenatchee areas is there much free milling gold which has been subjected to erosion processes."

Gold in the Snake River is notoriously fine. It takes 200 to 1000 colors to be worth a penny. (Since it takes a beginner about 15 minutes to work a pan, he may, with luck, earn a few cents an hour.)



WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Nov. 26--Washington State University graduated a higher percentage of Negro doctorates in sociology during a recent 10-year period than any other institution in the nation, a new report discloses.

During the period from 1955 to 1964, 27.8 per cent of all Ph.D. graduates in sociology at WSU were Negroes--the largest per centage in the nation.

Dr. James E. Conyers, a Negro who earned his Ph.D. in sociology at WSU, made a study on Negro doctorates in sociology which appears in the fall issue of Phylon, a publication on the review of race and culture published at Atlanta University.

Conyers points out that WSU, "while producing 18 doctorates in sociology, awarded five to Negroes, which was 27.8 per cent of its total; whereas the University of Michigan, with a total of 58 doctorates, produced one Negro doctorate between 1955 and 1964."

WSU also ranks third nationally in the total number of doctoral degrees ever conferred upon Negro American sociologists. The University of Chicago tops the list with 20, followed by Ohio State University with 16 and WSU with 9.

A total of 121 Negroes had earned doctorates in sociology up to 1964 school year. In the period from 1955 to 1964, there were 57 Negroes who earned doctorates in sociology.

Conyer said Ph.D. granting institutions produced about 3,558 doctorates in sociology between 1955 and 1964, indicating that Negro doctorates constitute about one per cent of the total doctorates in sociology--the same period in which 27.8 per cent of WSU 's graduates were Negroes.

Dr. Melvin DeFleur, chairman of WSU's sociology department, said Dr. Wallis Beasley, former department chairman, and Dr. T. H. Kennedy, senior dean of the College of Sciences and Arts, were largely responsible for WSU's



add sociology

achievements in the period related.

Beasley is now executive vice president at WSU and Kennedy remains as senior dean. Both hold the academic rank of professor of sociology.

"They have been active over the years, and thereby contributing to the national interest in doing so, by going out and looking for qualified people and attracting them to the sociology program at WSU.

"The whole academic world is crying for qualified black Americans to serve on university faculties and other positions of responsibility. WSU has led the nation in trying to locate, educate and provide such people," DeFleur said.

He added that WSU "is making a deliberate effort to continue this tradition that was put into motion by Drs. Beasley and Kennedy by locating and bringing to the campus black people who we feel can compete in the doctorate program. One principle we follow is that the black students have to compete grade point to grade point with their white peers.



WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Nov. 8--Vardis Fisher, the Northwest's best-known novelist, will be the featured speaker at the Washington State University Symposium on the Western Novel, Nov. 11 and 12.

Fisher's free public lecture, entitled "The Western Writer and the Eastern Establishment," will be given in Kimbrough Auditorium at 8 p.m. Friday, Nov. 11.

Fisher has been called the dean of western writers, and he is a staunch spokesman for the group. Idaho born and raised, he has been writing for forty years about the American West and the development of western civilization. He has published 36 books.

Scholars say Fisher's national and international reputation was firmly established by the Harper Prize novel of 1939, "Children of God." His other historical novels which have received wide-spread attention include: "The Mothers" (1943), a story of the Donner Party disaster, "Tale of Valor" (1958), a story of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and "Mountain Man" (1965), his latest offering. His most ambitious project, "The Testament of Man," is a series of twelve novels which explore the origins and development of man and religion.

Fisher was born in Idaho's Valley of a Thousand Springs. His parents were descendants of Mormon pioneers who had made the long march to Utah and later moved north to farm in Idaho. Young Vardis was raised in conditions of extreme poverty, but was sent to college through great sacrifice by his parents. He took a B.A. at the University of Utah, and completed his graduate training at the University of Chicago with a Ph.D. in 1925.

Fisher taught with and was a close friend of Thomas Wolfe at Washington Square College in New York. He has described some of his



Fisher add 1-1-1

experiences with Wolfe in "Thomas Wolfe As I Knew Him, and Other Essays" 1963. During this time Fisher published "Toilers of the Hills" and "Dark Bridwell," which has been called one of the greatest novels in "all of American literature."

During the 1930's Fisher was the Idaho director of the Federal Writers Project, which published three books on Idaho history and folklore. By 1933 he had decided to become a full-time writer. His autobiographical "Vridar Hunter Tetralogy," received immediate attention and has been the object of study for several scholars in the last few years, indicating that there is a revival of interest in Fisher's literature.

"The Testament of Man" has been called the most scholarly undertaking in American fiction. Beginning with "Darkness and the Deep" (1944), Fisher explored the beginnings of man, the development and decline of the matriarchal society, the origins of Judaism, and origins and development of Christianity. The final volume in this series of twelve novels is "Orphans in Gethsemane" 1960, a reworking of the "Tetralogy" which brings man's story down to the present.

Some critics call Fisher "one of the giants of modern American letters" with an "impressive literary achievement." Of his latest novel, "Mountain Man," critic Maxwell Geismar wrote to Fisher, "It is a really great achievement and you should well be proud of it, and I have not read a book to touch it, for what it does, and what it does so well."

Fisher's wife, Opal, will accompany him to Pullman and will be present at the coffee hour in Compton Union at the conclusion of Fisher's talk Friday evening.



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WSU News Service

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY, Dec. 21--An ambitious water plan that would create a continent-long canal from the arctic Circle to the Mexican border has been outlined by a Washington State University researcher.

Dr. E. Roy Tinney, director of the state Water Research Center at WSU, proposes a \$30 billion solution to the water problems of the Southwest by tapping Canadian sources.

Tinney said there are "several hundred million acre feet of water running off the Canadian prairies in central Canada annually in an area where there is no foreseeable use for it," making it a likely source of water for the Southwest.

Tinney said discussions with key Canadians indicate they are very much interested because of advantages it would have for Canada, including revenues from sale of the water.

Long range cost of such a project would come to \$30 billion, "but a scheme like this could be started in a very small way by taking waters just north of the central Canadian border--at Lake Winnipeg, for example--and putting them into the Mississippi River system at its headwaters.

"A minimum of construction would be needed," he said. "It primarily would involve the linking up of the two systems. Then, as time goes by and as need grows and experience develops, the two governments could expand the system on each side of the border."

The \$30 billion price tag, he explains, covers cost of the entire continent-long system, including canals, dams, power houses, siphons and pumping stations.

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Tinney said his plan differs from other proposed trans-America canal proposals because it would take advantage of terrain that presents a minimum of physical obstacles such as mountain ranges "and still move vast quantities of water overland great distances to points of greatest needs."

As envisioned by Tinney, the canal system eventually would feed into the United States from central Canada, move south to Texas, cut west to the Gila River in New Mexico, run through Arizona and terminate in California.

"Such a central North American water project," he said, "would lead the water directly from its area of greatest supply immediately into the area of greatest need with the least disturbance to the other resources."

"This not only would solve many problems in the Southwest, but would utilize natural lakes in Canada, which have an area of 50,000 square miles. The project probably would allow reclamation of Canadian marsh land for economic use by reducing areas of inundation from the lakes," he said.