COACHES
From the beginning, Boise State University coaches and support staff have been dedicated to excellence and have worked hard to maintain the school's winning tradition. BSU has made fortunate choices in the coaches who have served over the years.

From their ranks have come members of the BSU Hall of Fame and coaches who have reached the Olympic and professional levels. In the first 15 years of the school's existence, 36 individuals, some of them faculty members, dedicated themselves to the tasks of building Boise Junior College athletic tradition and of teaching young students the ideals of fair play, competitiveness and good sportsmanship.

Even before the junior college opened its doors in 1932, BJC's first president Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell had constructed a gymnasium and employed instructors for physical education and extracurricular sports. Very low wages and a similarly low sports budget resulted in a steady turnover of personnel, but the Bronco spirit survived the many hardships. For example, in the December 2, 1938, issue of the college newspaper, the Roundup, the sports editor moaned: "Football this year cost the students at BJC nearly $650 ... This amount is all but $137 of the total allotment of $787.50 which was made for the entire athletic program for this school year."

Ruth Payne joined the first college staff to teach women's physical education. She introduced basketball, tennis, dance and swimming to her classes, and entered the women in competitive skiing. Eugene B. Chaffee, who later became the college president, taught history, supervised football practices and coached the Broncos' first track team.

The 1932 Bronco football team had one "practice" session with St. Mary's School. After the Broncos won the practice session, the Statesman reported the practice as a real game.\(^1\) In 1933, Boise High School Coach, Donald "Dusty" Kline, coached the football and tennis teams, and Stan Hale, a Boise businessman, coached men's basketball. These early efforts nurtured a sports program that was winning championships by 1939.

In 1935, Harriet Klinger became women's physical education instructor. She was aided by Jeanne Myers, who introduced tennis to the women's program. In 1936, Julianna K. Sheppard, a University of Idaho graduate, took the position of women's physical education instructor. In the women's program, no instructor stayed longer than a year or two except Lucille Nelson, who taught and coached for three years and introduced speedball to the program in 1937. She married Kenneth Robertson, BJC's first student body president, during her career at BJC.

In 1934, Max Eiden coached football, basketball and tennis. In the 1935-36 school year, he assisted Coach Chaffee with track and ran the women's program with the help of student Maxine Havrid and former student Betty Blaine. Eiden
coached through 1937. The lighting of the playing field was a highlight of those years because it enabled his Broncos to play home games at night before capacity crowds using a white football. At the time, the Broncos' schedule included the College of Idaho, Gooding College, Lewiston Normal, Ricks College, Eastern Oregon Normal, Albion Normal and the University of Idaho-Southern Branch.

Although they played schools several times larger than BJC, the Broncos won at least half of their games. The 1936 Les Bois yearbook states that the Broncos under Coach Eiden became "a formidable opponent on the gridiron." Athletes and fans remember Eiden pacing the sidelines and putting his fist through his hat in moments of frustration or in appreciation of a spectacular play. Eiden used multiple "trick plays" shiver in their boots when the Broncos stampede into that town tonight. By bus, by car and by Model-T Ford, Broncos will arrive in numbers and raise a clamor that will send the good citizens of Caldwell scurrying for cover." Unfortunately, the Broncos lost the football game to the College of Idaho Coyotes in the last minutes of play 20-13 on a cold, rainy, windswept field.

Jacoby's 1939 basketball team brought Boise Junior College its first trophy when the team won the YMCA City League title with an 11-0 season. However, the team lost its four college games. In 1940, Jacoby's team won the AAU state championship trophy for BJC.

During the three years after Eiden's departure, tennis was not an organized activity. In 1940, BJC hired Francis "Doc" Haines, historian and author, as tennis coach. Haines had published the first of 10 books, Red Eagles of the Northwest, an account of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce War, in 1939, just before accepting the position at BJC. President Chaffee was delighted to have such a distinguished scholar on the faculty.

As tennis coach, Haines was fortunate in having southwestern Idaho singles champion Julius Sigmund on his team. Haines stayed with the Bronco tennis program for three years, and served for a short time as interim president when Chaffee went into the military. Haines too left for military duty with the Navy in 1943. Tennis be-
came a war victim until 1947, except for the 1945 school year with coach Rex Engelking.

The war years were bleak for athletics at Boise Junior College. Many of the men, students and faculty alike, went into military service. Coaches came and went. Harry Jacoby left for the war in 1941, and George "Stub" Allison became the football and basketball coach during the 1941-42 school year. Allison left to take a job with Morrison Knudsen Co. prior to the start of the 1942 football season.

By September 29, 1942, so many of the players had entered the military that the Broncos canceled their game schedule. On October 21, physical education director Dale Fickle announced the creation of an intramural six-man football program for fall. Lambert T. Dolphin, hired in the spring of 1943, took charge of physical education and football. Dolphin had coached basketball at Shoshone and Idaho Falls, and was working as a physical education instructor at the YMCA in Boise when he took over the six-man football program at Boise Junior College.

When head basketball coach John Glasby resigned at midseason in 1944, Dolphin was named coach of the Bronco basketball team and stayed long enough the next fall to have his picture taken with the team before entering military service. The six-man football team played St. Theresa's, Gowen Field C.N.T., Gowen Field Beavers and the College of Idaho. The BJC team won five of six games, losing only to the Gowen Field Beavers.

In 1944-45, the basketball team coached by Rex Engelking, who also coached basketball at Boise Junior High School, won 18 games and lost six. Engelking coached the 1945 baseball team that won 7 of 10 games against local high school teams.

Women's physical education had a new instructor every year from 1939 to 1947, including Dale H. Wittemore in 1941. During the war years, the Women's Athletic Association sponsored an active program under adviser and coach Florence Adams. Teams in basketball and volleyball played games against College of Idaho, Gowen Field and other local teams. In 1942, chemistry professor Joe Spulnik coached a boxing team that competed against the men at Gowen Field. There were boxing teams off and on through 1951.

In 1945, BJC had no football team, but Carl Warner put together a basketball team while a very ill Harry Jacoby returned to campus to take charge of the men's physical education program. A year later he reinstated the football program that had been on hiatus during the war. Because of the many demands of his job and the removal of a lung from a war injury, Jacoby asked for an assistant. Lyle Smith was
selected as an assistant in football and head coach in basketball. Within one year of his arrival, Smith became head Bronco football coach after Jacoby resigned for health reasons.

Also in 1946, Adella Christiansen introduced a women's basketball team called the "Broncoettes." In 1947 and 1948, Margaret Smithals taught the women's program. She insisted that President Chaffee find a store in Boise to stock blue shorts and white blouses for the women in her classes and for those on the newly formed field hockey team. Smithals took the Bronco field hockey team to the Northwest Hockey Tournament in Portland in 1947 and to Seattle in 1948.

A 1947 letter from local attorney Oscar W. Worthwine to newly-appointed football coach Lyle Smith outlined the spartan conditions that existed at Boise Junior College. Worthwine, who had played football at the University of Chicago in 1908, wrote that the Bronco program experienced a "lack of money; lack of a training table; lack of spring ball; and lack of conditioning." He added that the long bus rides to games fatigued the student-athletes.

It is impossible to assess the impact that the letter had on Smith, but he became determined to bring success to a program that Worthwine said lacked "snap, vim and vigor." Not only did the men have Smith for physical education and football, but the women's program was revived when Jeanne Catherin joined the faculty in the fall of 1948. At last, Boise Junior College had two physical education teachers and coaches who would give consistent and skillful guidance to BJC student-athletes.
Lyle Smith

When asked to recall the early glory days of Bronco football, his blue eyes twinkle and he smiles. Then, his head comes up and his eyes grow distant, but the smile remains. It is as though he hears the roar of the crowd and sees his All-Americans charging down the field once more. Lyle Smith remembers every game and every great play. He still vividly recalls his 26 defeats during 20 years of coaching. It seems as though he is still trying to figure out what went wrong and to design the play that would undo each loss. But most important, he remembers the people who turned the Broncos into winners. He names players and positions as though reciting a telephone directory, and he knows what each player is doing now.

Smith is the undisputed “father” of Bronco football, who from 1946 through 1967 built one of the top junior college programs in the country and established a football tradition that remains today. Smith was undefeated his first three seasons, and lost only 7 games in his first decade as head coach. His 1947-50 teams ran up a 37-game winning streak, and the 1958 team won the national junior college championship. By the time Smith retired from football in 1967 to become athletic director, he had compiled a remarkable 156-26-6 win-loss record and led his teams to five post-season appearances.

Born in 1916 in Colfax, Washington, Smith’s
natural athletic ability first began to show when he played football and basketball at Moscow. He led the high school basketball team to two state championships in 1933-34, earning All-State honors both times. He played center on a football team that was undefeated. Following high school, Smith attended the University of Idaho-Southern Branch (now Idaho State), where he played both football and basketball.

In the 1935 season, he captained the basketball team that reached the national AAU tournament. The next year, he returned to Moscow to attend the University of Idaho and became a star on the football team. He played center on a squad considered by many to be the best ever to wear the silver and gold. He also co-captained the basketball team with Steve Belko, who became basketball coach at Idaho State and the University of Oregon and later was appointed commissioner of the Big Sky Conference.

After graduation in 1939, Smith became football, basketball and track coach at Firth, Idaho, and in 1941, accepted an invitation to coach the three sports at Moscow High School.

In 1942, Smith joined the Navy, serving at St. Mary's Pre-flight School at Livermore Naval Air Station in California and at Pearl Harbor until his honorable discharge in 1946. Smith remained with the Naval Reserve and was called to active duty during the Korean War in 1950. He served at the naval training center in San Diego until 1952 and remained in the Naval Reserve until 1958. He then transferred into the Idaho Army National Guard, retiring in 1975 with the rank of colonel after 31 years of military service.

Following his discharge in 1946, Smith returned to the University of Idaho to complete a master's degree in physical education and coaching. The next year, he made a decision that impacted the history of athletics in Boise: he decided to take a coaching position at BJC. In that first year, he managed veterans' housing, coached basketball and was assistant football coach to Harry Jacoby. It was obvious from the beginning that he knew how to win: his one season in basketball produced a 24-9 record, with the biggest wins over the archrival Southern Branch. When Jacoby resigned the next year because of a war injury, Smith became head Bronco football coach, with George Blankley as his assistant. Smith quickly became a living legend among his players, rival coaches and the fans as a result of his extraordinarily successful coaching abilities.

Smith's coaching career spanned 22 years, with interludes in the 1950 and 1951 seasons when, after coaching the first three games in 1950, he returned to active military duty. The 1950 team went 9-1 and made a trip to the Junior Rose Bowl. In 1951, the team again was 9-1, taking the Intermountain Collegiate Athletic Conference championship and winning the Potato Bowl against Bakersfield, 34-19. After Smith's departure, Blankley chose Laune Erickson as his assistant coach in 1950, and, in 1951, selected Ralph

**LYLE SMITH'S ALL-AMERICAN PLAYERS**

- Bob Agee
- Jim Evenson
- Herb Halliwell
- Pat House (Baseball)
- Jerry Inman
- Ben Jayne
- Frank Kaa
- Milt Kanehe
- Harry Keohola
- Gayle Laudenslager
- Ed Lodge
- Jim Mahan

Fred Miklancic
George Naukana
Dick Nelson
Don Neves
Glenn Oura (Baseball)
Joe Schaffeld
Bill Smith
"Mush" Stevens (Baseball)
Darrel Vail
Dave Wilcox
John Wilcox
"Arky" Rogers, who had been his friend and teammate at the College of Idaho.

While he was most known for his success in football, Smith also coached the baseball team from 1947-1950, in 1953 and from 1956-1967. His diamond teams were contenders year after year. He produced two pro pitchers, Larry Jackson, 1950-51, and Patrick House, 1959-60. BJC's baseball record includes ICAC championships in 1951, 1954, 1960 and 1961. The 1951 championship team was coached by Erickson, a boxing great from the University of Idaho who took over the baseball team while Smith was away. Smith-coached baseball teams made trips to the National Junior College Baseball Tournament in Grand Junction, Colorado, in 1960 and 1961.

Smith wisely chose his assistant coaches. Besides Blankley, he was aided by Ray Lewis, who came to the Broncos in 1956, and Bus Connor, who arrived in 1966. All three of the assistants later became coaches of championship teams. Blankley basketball teams were three-time ICAC champions; Lewis-led track and wrestling teams produced nine ICAC championship track teams and 65 all-conference athletes, 15 all-conference wrestlers, two national champion wrestlers, and a national champion track star. The Connor-led Broncos won the school's first Big Sky basketball championship in 1976.

Smith became Boise College athletic director in 1968, a job he already had been doing while coaching football. Smith retired in 1981. During his tenure as athletic director, Smith led Boise State into the Big Sky Conference, the school joined the NCAA, Bronco Stadium was rebuilt, and Bronco teams became a dominant force in the Big Sky Conference.

Over the years, Smith has reaped many awards for his service to athletics in Idaho. Already inducted into the Idaho State University Hall of Fame in 1955, he was inducted into the University of Idaho Hall of Fame in 1977. In the spring of 1981, Boise State awarded him its highest award, the BSU Silver Medallion. That year, he became a member of the National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics Hall of Fame, and in 1982, the BSU Athletic Hall of Fame.

### THE LYLE SMITH FOOTBALL RECORD

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* National Junior College Champions
George Blankley

Born and raised in Connellsville, Pennsylvania, George Blankley excelled in football, baseball and basketball. He attended Gooding (Idaho) College, where he starred in football and basketball. He transferred to the College of Idaho, where he was an all-conference end in football and an all-conference baseball player.

Following his graduation in 1941, Blankley became athletic director and coach at Kuna High School. In 1943, he became a physical education instructor at the College of Idaho, a position that he held until 1945, when he entered the military as a physical trainer for the Marines. In 1948, when his Caldwell High School basketball team won the Big Six championship, Boise Junior College took note.

Blankley joined the BJC staff that fall to assist Lyle Smith in football, manage the campus apartments and coach basketball. Blankley helped Smith turn the football program into one of the most successful programs in the country, and served as head football coach during most of the 1950-51 seasons when Smith was called to military service during the Korean War. Blankley led the 1950 team to a berth in the Little Rose Bowl and in 1951 took them to victory in the Potato Bowl.

Ralph "Arky" Rogers taught physical education, coached baseball and worked in the football program under Blankley. Rogers also returned to active duty in the Navy Air Corps in 1952.

Blankley's basketball teams played in the National Junior College tournament in Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1955, 1956 and 1957. The 1957 team, led by center Nick Panico, finished in fourth place.

When Blankley left coaching in 1962, his duties passed to Dale N. Chatterton, who became head basketball and assistant football coach in the fall of 1962. Chatterton graduated from Preston High School, where he starred as halfback on the football team, and lettered in track, baseball and basketball. He attended Boise Junior College, where he played baseball and was a running back in football. He was a member of the 1954 Potato Bowl team.

Chatterton graduated from Idaho State College in 1959 with a major in physical education. He taught history and physical education at Richfield High School for two years and spent one year teaching at South Fremont High School in St. Anthony before coming to BJC.

Chatterton spent three years at Boise State. His basketball team in 1962-63 took second place in the ICAC and reached round one of regional play. In 1963-64, the Broncos tied for first-place in the ICAC under Chatterton. Chatterton left BJC at the end of the 1964-65 season to enter the world of business.
Jean Catherin Boyles graduated from the University of California-Berkeley in 1945 and completed her teaching credentials in 1947. She taught at Hayward Union High School in Hayward, California, until 1949. While she was working at a Girl Scout camp in Honolulu in the summer of 1949, BJC offered her the position of director of women's physical education.

An enthusiastic sports advocate, Boyles believed that young women could benefit from recreation and play. She emphasized sporting activities that could be enjoyed for a lifetime, such as tennis, dance, archery and swimming.

She taught at BJC from 1949-1957 and Boise State from 1970-1984. In 1953, she married and began a family. In 1957, President Eugene Chaffee, believing that the husband should be the sole support of the family, advised Boyles that she should stay at home and raise her family. It was difficult for her to give up the job she loved. But, aware that Chaffee meant what he said, Boyles remained at home and taught swimming for the YWCA.

In 1957, BJC hired University of Idaho graduate Valeta Hershberger, who had earned a M.S. degree in physical education at McMurray College, to serve as director of women's physical education. Hershberger
taught at the college two years and placed special emphasis on dance. Her students were popular performers at Boise area civic club luncheons. In 1959, Shirley Adams became director of women's athletics.

In 1962, Helen Westfall took the reins. The next year, Boyles happily rejoined the faculty part-time to help enlarge the women's offerings. Boyles returned full-time in 1970. From 1963 until 1973, she worked with Westfall in the women's program. Boyles supervised sports—swimming, tennis, and archery—while Westfall taught activities such as fancy rope jumping, Indian clubs, hoops and bowling. Westfall planned and presented parents' nights for the skill classes to demonstrate their rhythmic exercises.

Availability of facilities set the parameters by which the women's program operated. Many courses were postponed, pending space availability, while other classes took place on the balcony of the gymnasium. Playing space remained a critical issue in the women's program until new facilities were built on campus. By the time the four-year program came into being, required physical education for all students became a thing of the past, and smaller enrollments eased the stress.

Boyles, an enthusiastic tennis player, helped establish the women's tennis program in 1968 and served as its coach until 1984. In 1977, the women's tennis team posted a 13-0 season and was ranked fourth among the 10 schools at the Northwest Conference championships.

Boyles and Westfall sought a fixed athletic budget and comparable facilities for women's activities, but neither envisioned an equal program with equal funding. In 1970, Connie Thorngren joined the women's faculty to teach basketball, volleyball and field hockey. Neither Boyles nor Westfall imagined that women's team sports would be so popular. Although surprised by the rapid rise of women's team sports after 1973, Boyles gave her whole-hearted support to the women's program until her retirement in 1984.

Tennis class in 1942.
A tenue of more than 35 years in the Bronco sports program marks the career of veteran coach and teacher Ray Lewis. He began as a star athlete at Malad City High School, where he earned four-year letters in football and basketball and three in track. He was on the East/West All-State team in 1949. Lewis was a key member of the 1949-50 Bronco football teams. An end, he played in the 1949 Potato Bowl and he co-captained the team that played in the 1950 Little Rose Bowl.

Lewis played his last two years of college ball at the University of Idaho. Voted best defensive lineman, he established a national record for blocked punts with six solo blocks in a single season. Lewis made honorable mention on the Pacific Coast Conference team and was drafted by the Los Angeles Rams. He did not survive the cut, and in 1953 he became assistant football coach at the University of Idaho. In 1954, Lewis served as assistant football and track coach at Caldwell High School, and he became head football and track coach for the 1955-56 season. That year, Caldwell won the Big Six championship.

Lewis' long career at BSU began in 1956 when he became defensive coordinator and end/linebacker coach. Lewis became the first student-athlete from the junior college to return to coach at his alma mater. In 1961, Lewis became Lyle Smith's right-hand man and became both offensive and defensive coordinator and line coach. He held these positions through the 1967 season.

In addition to his football duties, Lewis was head track coach from 1956 through 1972. He coached eight ICAC championship teams. As head wrestling coach from 1958-1969, he coached two ICAC championship teams. Among his wrestlers were two national individual champions, two national second-place winners, plus a third- and a fourth-place finisher.12

Lewis moved from the playing field to the physical education classroom in 1972.
Murray Satterfield was born in Blackfoot, one of nine children. While attending Aberdeen High School, he played basketball and racked up 35 points in one game to set an all-time school record. He enrolled at the University of Utah, transferred to the University of Idaho Southern Branch, and graduated from the University of Utah in 1950 with a degree in education.

At the University of Utah, Satterfield lettered in four sports and twice was named all-conference in basketball. His personal college scoring high was 49 points in a single game. During his playing days he participated in the AAU, NIT and NCAA tournaments. In 1970, he earned a master's degree in education from the College of Idaho.

Before coming to Boise Junior College, he coached at Twin Falls High School, 1950-51; Wendell High School, 1951-58; and Borah High School, 1965-68. At Wendell, his team posted one 25-0 season and won the state A-2 championship. The Borah Lions were 81-17 during Satterfield's four years as coach. Twice named high school coach of the year, he led the Lions to the state championship in 1965, and coached four high school All-Americans.

Satterfield brought his winning ways to Boise College in the fall of 1965 as an assistant football and head basketball coach. His BJC teams won three ICAC championships and the Broncos were 23-3 in the 1967-68 season. In both 1967 and 1968, his Boise College teams reached the National Junior College Athletic Association playoffs in Hutchinson, Kansas. There, the Broncos took eighth and ninth, respectively. Under Satterfield, the Broncos went 19-8 in 1969, and took the runner-up spot at the NAIA district tournament. The team racked up a 20-8 record in 1970, good for second at the NCAA Division II tournament.

Satterfield recruited top players such as Wendy Hart, Renee Ruth, Bill Otey, Keith Burke, Ron Austin, Steve Wallace and Greg Bunn. Satterfield was coach in 1970 when Boise State College joined the Big Sky. Midway through the 1972-73 season, Satterfield suffered a hearing loss aggravated by the crowd noise in the gym and resigned his position. Two of his players, Ron Austin and Bill Otey, are in the Bronco Hall of Fame.
Tony Knap

Every Bronco fan in the early 1970s remembers the "Cardiac Kids," who persisted week after week in pulling football games out of the loss column in the closing seconds of play.

The mastermind behind those great teams was Anthony J. "Tony" Knap, who arrived at Boise College in 1968 to continue the winning tradition started by Lyle Smith after he became the school's first full-time athletic director. Knap played football at Riverside High School in Milwaukee. He earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Idaho, where he also earned three letters in football (playing on the same team with Smith) and two letters in baseball. Knap made the All-Coast first team in football and received honorable mention All-American recognition.

In World War II, he served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Following the war, he coached in high schools in northern Idaho for seven years and spent a year as a graduate assistant to Coach "Pappy" Waldorf at the University of California-Berkeley. He moved to Pittsburg, California, where for 10 years he coached football and baseball and served as athletic director at the high school. During those years, his football teams lost only three league games.

In 1963, Utah State University hired Knap as an assistant football coach. When John Ralston left Utah State for Stanford University, Knap became head coach of the Aggies;
his teams earned a 26-12 record, including a 9-1 mark in 1963. The Aggie’s success resulted in Knap being named Rocky Mountain Coach of the Year. In 1967, he went to the Canadian Football League’s Vancouver, British Columbia, Lions as an assistant coach. A year later, he took the helm of the new four-year program at Boise College, saying it was a great opportunity to teach and coach young people and to work with his old teammate and friend, Lyle Smith.

In 1968, his first season, the Broncos were 8-2. Their 27-20 win over Big Sky member Idaho State was the highlight of the season. Under Knap’s guidance the Broncos won Big Sky championships in 1973, 1974 and 1975 and went on to the NCAA Division II playoffs each year. Knap was named Big Sky Coach of the Year in 1971 and 1973. The 1971 team won the Camellia Bowl against Chico State.

Knap taught his players and the community that football was a fun game: his players enjoyed playing and passed that feeling to the fans. Knap also taught many people the meaning of the word “courage.” Bronco players and fans were stunned when on September 2, 1970, coach Knap was stricken with paralysis caused by the Herpes Zoster virus. His paralysis was due to an allergic reaction to the virus that resulted in the swelling of the spinal cord, which prevented the electrical impulses from passing from the brain to the muscles. Knap’s initial treatment was at University Hospital in Salt Lake City. Since he insisted on coaching from his wheelchair, he continued therapy at the Elks Rehabilitation Center in Boise.

Knap’s assistant coaches Dave Nickel and George Squires worked with the offense while Jim Wagstaff and Tony Polychronis worked the defense. Knap was on the sideline for the opening game in the new Bronco Stadium. By October 8, he could walk with crutches, and his complete recovery seemed assured.

Knap described a winner as “a fighter who thrives on hard work and accepts discipline with eagerness.” He coached many stars on his teams, including Hall of Fame members Jim McMillan, Don and Terry Hutt, Mike “Motor Mouse” Holton and John Smith. Knap’s record at Boise State was 71-19-1. Many players and fans were saddened when he accepted a coaching position at Nevada-Las Vegas after the 1975 season at a salary that Boise State could never match. Knap became a member of the Bronco Hall of Fame in 1982.
Connie Thorngren joined the faculty at Boise State College in the fall of 1970 and pioneered competitive team sports for women at the school. Before her arrival, intramural games and sport days were the rule in the women's program. Thorngren's appointment increased the number of women's physical education department faculty members to four. Thorngren coached volleyball, track and field, field hockey and basketball, while fellow instructors Phyllis Bowman, Pat Holman, and Jean Catherin Boyles performed other teaching and coaching duties.

In 1974, Thorngren gave up volleyball and track and field and for the next four years was women's athletic director along with her duties as basketball and field hockey coach. In 1978, she relinquished the athletic director's position, and devoted her energy full-time to coaching basketball until 1983, when she returned to classroom teaching.

She attended Utah State University and graduated from Idaho State University in 1966 with a bachelor's degree in physical education. She came to Boise State after earning a master's degree in physical education from Central Washington State College.

Thorngren posted a very successful coaching career at Boise State. Her field hockey teams won 75 matches, tied nine and lost six, a remarkable record considering the fact that Thorngren knew nothing about the game when she began coaching in 1970. BSU field hockey teams were 10-0 in 1973, 15-2 in 1974, and 23-0-1 in 1975. In those years they lost only to Canadian teams.
Thorngren also produced winners in basketball, posting at 179-121 career record. In 1970, the Broncos placed first in the Northwest Small College Tournament at Washington State University. In 1975, they took first place in the Northwest Large College Tournament and went on to Harrisonburg, Virginia, as one of 16 schools in the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women's national tournament. The Broncos placed second in the Northwest in 1976 and 1977. Their record from 1970-77 was 101-21.

In spite of her very heavy coaching load, Thorngren worked hard to make sport fun. She said, "Sport is demeaned when it is taken too seriously. Sport should be fun, joyous, exhilarating and intrinsically motivating. It may reflect life, but it is not life, nor is it death." Thorngren believed that "the long lasting memories in team sports are the friendships and the memory of mutual dedication and striving for excellence. The joy that is felt in winning is short-lived unless these other aspects played a part in it." Her young women also learned to take defeat well, for she saw a real education in losing. She claims that "one gets better after a loss, when you figure out what you did wrong."  

Thorngren and her women student-athletes competed prior to the time when Title IX focused nationwide attention on issues of sex discrimination and more equitable funding for women's programs. To the relief of Thorngren and others in the women's athletic department, BSU faced the issue of its responsibility to women's athletics for the first time in 1978. A school and community committee studied the problems and inequalities in the athletic programs at the university, and the committee's recommendations became the basis for straightforward improvement in funding, practice time and travel accommodations.

Five people replaced Thorngren after she gave up coaching and returned to teaching. She maintains an office in the Human Performance Center, and continues to teach her specialty classes: teaching methods, health, instructional styles and team sports. She also shares her expertise with other coaches through her research publications. She was named to the BSU Athletic Hall of Fame in 1993.
Under the direction of Coach Dorian L. "Bus" Connor, the 1976 Bronco basketball team won the school's first Big Sky championship and played in the NCAA tournament at Eugene, Oregon. There, the Broncos loss to the Runnin' Rebels of Nevada-Las Vegas marked the end of a tremendous season, during which the Broncos had gone 11-5 in the Big Sky and swept two games each from Idaho, Montana and Montana State.

Born in Burley, Bus Connor attended Heyburn High School, where he lettered in four sports and set many basketball scoring records. He spent his college years at Idaho State, playing basketball and football for four years and baseball for two years. After graduating in 1955, he accepted a basketball coaching job at Rigby High School. He coached there until 1961, posting an 82-26 record. During that time, he produced two district championship teams and a runner-up squad. Connor moved to Idaho Falls in 1961 and his team was district runner-up in 1962. During his high school coaching career, he also served as an assistant football coach.

In 1962, Connor returned to Idaho State as an assistant basketball coach. He spent 1965-66 at Utah State University earning a master's degree in physical education. Upon graduating in 1966, he became tennis coach and an assistant coach in both football and basketball at Boise College.

He worked with Tony Knap in football and Murray Satterfield in basketball before becoming head basketball coach in midseason 1972-73. Two of his sons, Steve and Bart, played for their father. Steve, a member of the BSU Hall of Fame, set several scoring records.

Connor left the Boise State basketball program in 1980, but coached tennis from 1981 to 1984. He remained on the faculty until 1989. He served as part-time assistant basketball coach with the College of Idaho and moved to the University of Idaho as an assistant basketball coach in 1993.
David Leach became head basketball coach in 1980 after serving 10 years as an assistant coach to Ralph Miller at Oregon State University. The Pac-10 Beavers made three NCAA playoffs and an NIT appearance while Leach was with the team. Prior to his tenure at OSU, Leach was a successful coach at Wichita North High School in Kansas and at Burlington Junior College in Iowa.

Leach was a standout scholar-athlete at Wichita State University, where he received a bachelor of arts degree in 1965 and a master's degree in 1968. He earned all-conference honors in the Missouri Valley Conference and was named an Academic All-American his senior season. That year Leach was a member of the Shocker team that joined Princeton, UCLA and Michigan in the Final Four of the NCAA basketball tournament.

Voted the most inspirational player on the team, he was co-captain for two years. But Leach's leadership reached beyond the basketball team. He was also voted student government president and senior class president at the Wichita school.

Leach spent three years in the BSU basketball program, years that included the program's transition from Bronco Gym to the new surroundings in the Pavilion.

While Leach did not compile a winning record (29-50), he recruited a solid core of players, with two who remain in the BSU record books, scorer Vince Hinchen and rebounder Bruce Bolden.
Skiing was a club sport from its beginning in 1947 through the 1950 season. Ross Chastain and Robert De Neufville (from foreign languages) coached the ski club. For the most part, the club members skied at nearby Bogus Basin. Early team members Johnny Bushfield and Stan Tomlinson won events both at home and at Brundage Mountain in McCall. For several years during the 1950s, biology professor Don Obee was advisor to the ski club. The junior college also sponsored ski teams during some of those years, coached by volunteers such as Jack Numbers, John Jonas, Sib Arriaga and Gene Gillis.

Mike Hogan, who served as an assistant ski coach at the College of Idaho in 1966, worked with the Boise College Ski Club. At that time, the coed club skied in the Intermountain Conference. An international competitor and coach, Hogan became the Bronco coach for the 1968 and 1969 seasons.

In 1970, Bill Jones was named coach and the Bronco ski team joined the Big Sky. Jones, a 1968 graduate of Boise State College, also became the first athletic trainer on campus, a position he held from 1965-1968. Jones was ski coach for three years.

Boise native Ron Sargent, a former coach with the U.S. Women's Ski Team who returned to do graduate work at BSU, became coach of the Bronco ski team in the fall of 1973. At the time of his appointment, Sargent did not realize that he would have the opportunity to coach Bill Shaw, a future All-American and eventually, a professional skier. With the help of Shaw, Rich Gross, Dave Watkins and Craig Marotz, the Broncos won their only Big Sky Conference championship in February 1974. That year marked the last season of Big Sky competition in skiing. One year later, skiing again became a club sport at Boise State.
Jayne Van Wassenhove graduated as a physical education major from Boise State University in 1974. While at BSU, she participated in basketball, volleyball and field hockey.

She worked in the Notus School District for two years following graduation, where she taught physical education, general science, spelling and health. She received a teaching fellowship in volleyball officiating from the University of Oregon in 1976. She obtained National Association of Girls and Womens Sports (NAGWS) officiating ratings in basketball, volleyball and the USFHA-NAGWS local rating in field hockey.

Van Wassenhove returned to BSU in 1977 to teach physical education and coach field hockey, striving to teach the game to spectators by using handouts on rules and techniques of the game.\textsuperscript{16}

The Bronco women flourished under Van Wassenhove's direction. They won the 1979 Northwest College Women's Sports Association qualifying tournament, and became the first and only Bronco field hockey team to go to the national tournament in Princeton, New Jersey. Representing Region IX Division II schools, the 1979 Broncos posted a 1-2 record and placed ninth at the tournament.

Despite such success, women's field hockey joined baseball in 1980 as sports dropped due to budget cuts. Van Wassenhove became the women's athletic trainer, a position that she held until 1991, when she left BSU to pursue a doctorate degree at the University of Utah.
Ross Vaughn succeeded Lyle Smith as head baseball coach in 1973. Vaughn came to Boise State following two years as assistant baseball coach with the Washington State Cougars.

Vaughn grew up in Riverside, California and played one year of baseball at Riverside City College before transferring to Chico State, where he received his B.A. degree in 1968. He went on to Washington State for an M.S. in physical education.

Following graduation in 1969, Vaughn went to the University of Vermont as an instructor in the physical education program and assistant coach in baseball. In June 1970, he entered military service and served as a player-coach on the Theater Army Support Command baseball team while stationed in Mannheim, West Germany. Vaughn returned to Washington State University as varsity assistant for the 1972 and 1973 seasons while working on his Ph.D.

Vaughn guided the Broncos to respectable finishes throughout his seven years with the team, posting a 173-155-1 record. His most successful season was 1976 when the Broncos were 32-17 and finished second in the Northern Pacific Baseball League with a 16-8 record. Another career highlight came in 1980 when the Broncos took third place in the Nor-Pac.

After Boise State eliminated baseball in 1980, Vaughn completed his Ph.D. at Washington State and continues to teach physical education and conduct research in sport biomechanics at BSU. He was named acting chair of the physical education department in 1994.
Anthony "Tony" Oddo succeeded Connie Thorngren as women's basketball coach in 1984. Oddo had coached high school and junior college basketball and served as assistant basketball coach to men's programs at Cal State-Northridge, San Jose State University and Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo before coming to BSU. The college teams that he helped coach made seven postseason appearances, and the 1982 Cal Poly team became an NCAA western regional finalist.

At BSU, Oddo's teams posted more losses than wins for the first three years before catching fire in the 1987-88 season to go 18-10 overall and 10-6 in conference play. His Bronco team that season played in the Mountain West Conference championships and in 1988-89, again went 18-10 and 10-6 and played in the Big Sky Conference tournament. Oddo's teams were always tough on the defensive end of the court. In 1988-89, Oddo's last year at BSU, the Bronco defense ranked among the top ten in the nation, holding opponents to only 56.2 points per game. That year, five Bronco players made the All-Academic team in the Big Sky Conference. Oddo compiled a 72-64 win-loss record during his five years as coach.
"The quality of a man’s life is in direct proportion to his commitment to excellence." That motto hung on Jim Criner’s office wall during his years at BSU. Criner coached football at BSU from 1976 through 1982. His teams sought excellence. His players turned individual success into team effort that produced winners. Criner brought organization and a work-oriented program to Bronco football. During the season his staff arrived daily at 6 a.m. and critiqued, analyzed and dissected game films and planned and molded a team for the next encounter. The players joined the coaches by the afternoon, and sessions went long into the evenings.

Born in Lurton, Arkansas, Criner earned letters in three sports at Coachella Valley High School in Thermal, California. He attended Palo Verde Junior College where he received All-American honors at linebacker. He transferred to Cal Poly-Pomona and again made All-American while playing both linebacker and fullback.

Criner began his coaching career at Claremont and Clovis high schools in California where he had a 31-21-1 mark in five seasons. He accepted an offensive line coach position at the University of Utah for the 1967-68 season. The next year he became defensive coordinator at Cal State-Hayward. The school led the nation in defense and finished with a 10-1 record.

Criner served as secondary coach at the University of California-Berkeley in 1970 and 1971. The Golden Bears placed second in the Pac-8 both years of Criner’s tenure and led the conference in pass defense. In 1972, Criner became top aid to LaVell Edwards at BYU, where he helped turn BYU football into a winning program.

Pepper Rogers invited Criner to come to UCLA in 1973 as offensive line coach, a position he eagerly accepted. When Dick Vermeil became head coach at UCLA, he retained Criner. During Criner’s three-year stay, the Bruins compiled a 24-9-1 record, including 1975 when the team went 8-2-1 and won the Rose Bowl.

Criner maintains that he planned every move to help advance toward a head coaching job. He learned to coach every position on the team and gained experience in handling staff. He said, “We are called coaches, but really we are teachers.” He believed that he was always teaching or learning. He found many lessons to be learned in losing, and insisted that “losing is not fatal, unless you quit.” To be sure, in adversity or in victory, Criner never quit.17

Coming to Boise State in February 1976, Criner immersed himself in the Bronco program. He inherited and maintained a winning tradition. In his first year at BSU, the Broncos went 5-5-1, but one year later, the Broncos won the Big Sky championship,
going 6-0 in conference competition and 9-2 for the season.

With a 7-4 record in 1978 and beset by poor judgment in the live scouting venture against Northern Arizona, Criner, amid a flurry of criticism, was banned from recruiting for a year and the team was declared ineligible for the league championship the next year. Despite the adversity, the Broncos roared back, sweeping through the 1979 Big Sky season with a 7-0 league record and going 10-1 overall.

Then came 1980. With a 10-3 record on the season, the Broncos won a national NCAA Division 1-AA championship. With Boise State's Four Horsemen — Joe Aliotti, Cedric Minter, Terry Zahner and David Hughes — the Broncos played two never-to-be-forgotten playoff games against Grambling and Eastern Kentucky and won the national title in the closing minute of the game.

In 1981, the Broncos, again 10-3, played Jackson State in Mississippi and won the Division 1-AA quarterfinal game 19-7. The following week, the Broncos lost a semifinal game, 24-17, against Eastern Kentucky in Bronco Stadium. Criner closed out his career at Boise State in 1982 with an 8-3 season.

Criner left Boise State in January of 1983 to take the head coaching position at Iowa State University. In his seven years with the Broncos he compiled a 59-21-1 record.
Lyle Setencich served as secondary coach and defensive coordinator under Jim Criner from January 1980 until chosen as head coach following Criner's resignation in early 1983. Setencich graduated in 1963 from Washington High School in Fresno, California. He played two years of junior college football at the College of the Sequoias and two years as starting middle guard for Darryl Rogers at Fresno State. He graduated in 1967 with a major in physical education and with minors in social studies and biological science.

Following his graduation from Fresno State, Setencich served in the Army Medical Corps for a year. In 1969, he began his coaching career as defensive back coach at Washington High School in Fresno, moving to Mt. Diablo High School in Concord, California, where he served as assistant coach for four years. In 1974 and 1975, he coached at Albany (California) High School.

Setencich took over the head football coaching and athletic director's position at San Ramon High School in Danville, California, in 1976, turning a perennial loser into a champion when his team captured the league title in 1977. During his stint as defensive coordinator, the Broncos held nearly every defensive record in the Big Sky. In 1981 and 1982, the Bronco defense ranked nationally in the NCAA. As head Bronco coach 1983-1986, Setencich posted a 24-20 record but went 5-6 in 1986, the school's first losing season since 1946. The 1986 season cost Setencich his job. After leaving BSU, he coached at Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo, California, until the end of the 1993 season.
In hiring Skip Hall, the Broncos looked for a coach who could bring a successful program to Boise State and who would make a commitment to "doing it with class." Skip Hall did just that. He arrived in Boise in December 1986 and in seven years compiled a 42-28 record.

Hall earned 10 varsity letters at Alexandria High School in Minnesota and played quarterback for four years at Concordia College in Moorhead, Minnesota. He helped to take the team to the 1964 NAIA national championship. He earned a B.A. degree in physical education from Concordia in 1966. Hall coached high school football and baseball at Henning, Minnesota, where his football team compiled a 23-1 record, winning two conference championships. In 1969, he became a graduate assistant coach at the University of Colorado. While studying at Colorado, Hall met and coached with assistant coach Don James.

Following graduation in 1970 with an M.S. degree, Hall joined James on the football staff at Kent State in Ohio. He became freshman coach, and in 1974, he advanced to linebacker coach.

James invited Hall to move with him to the University of Washington when James was named the Huskies' head coach. Hall served as an assistant coach charged with academic progress reports, budgeting matters, discipline and coordination with the Husky booster club. In the 12 years that Hall worked in the Washington program, the Huskies made nine postseason appearances, including three trips to the Rose Bowl and one to the Orange Bowl.  

Hall opened his career at Boise State in the fall of 1987. The team went 6-5 and then advanced to 8-4 in 1988 and the first round NCAA I-AA national playoffs. In 1990, the Broncos matched a school record with 10 wins and reached the semifinal game of the national playoffs, losing to Nevada-Reno in a triple overtime. Hall resigned after a 5-6 record in 1992 and became defensive coordinator at the University of Missouri.
Golf was introduced as a sport at Boise State College in 1969. Darcy F. Fredrick, a math professor, coached the first team. A graduate of Portland State University, Fredrick played varsity golf and baseball in his undergraduate years. He earned an M.S. degree at Oregon State University. Wrestling assistant coach Mike Young followed Fredrick as the Bronco golf coach in 1970-71.

In 1972, Gordon L. Gochnour, a coach at the College of Idaho, became head golf coach. Gochnour earned a degree in math and physical education from the College of Idaho, where he was voted the school’s outstanding athlete. He received an M.S. degree in physical education from Arizona State University in 1966.

In 1973, the Bronco golf team posted a 7-1 season under Gochnour’s guidance. Its only loss came at the hands of Utah State. 1973 marked the first year of Big Sky competition in golf, and BSU took fourth place. After Gochnour resigned, the task of coaching golf often fell on the shoulders of the assistant basketball coach, and there were frequent changes in the program.

Mike Montgomery joined the Broncos in 1974 as assistant basketball coach and golf coach. Montgomery attended Long Beach State, where he played four years of basketball. He graduated in 1968 with a degree in physical education.

Montgomery devoted a great deal of his energy to the basketball program, both in coaching and in recruiting. Despite the absence of a Big Sky playoff in 1975, the Montgomery-coached golf teams participated in several tournaments.

Doug Oliver became assistant basketball coach and head golf coach in 1976. Oliver, a native of San Jose, California, attended Leigh High School where he gained all-conference honors in football and basketball. He also won all-conference honors at West Valley Junior College in Saratoga, California. He graduated from San Jose State in 1973 with a degree in physical education. Under Oliver’s guidance, the Bronco golf team took second in the Big Sky Conference in 1977. That achievement represented the best mark of any Bronco team in Big Sky competition at the time.

After Oliver’s tenure, two more assistant basketball coaches had the task of guiding the golf team—John Raynor and Bob Roehl. Roehl never started the year because before the season opened in 1980, Lyman Gallup, a professor in the College of Business became golf coach. Gallup’s acceptance of the position ended the practice of assigning the golf job to an assistant in men’s basketball.

Gallup, from St. Ignatius, Montana, graduated from the University of Montana. He earned an M.B.A. from Arizona State and a Ph.D. in business administration from the University of Oregon. He joined the Boise State faculty in 1977, and coached golf from 1980 until 1985. The highlight of his coaching career...
came in 1984 when Danny Moore took the individual championship in the Big Sky Conference. Moore's championship led the Broncos to a second-place finish in the Big Sky after posting third-place finishes in 1982 and 1983.

When Gallup returned to the classroom full time after the 1985 season, wrestling coach Mike Young, who had assisted with the golf program in its formative years, became head coach for the 1986-88 seasons. The Big Sky Conference abandoned golf in 1986, but BSU still continued the sport. Young took the Broncos to the Pan American University International Intercollegiate Invitational Golf Tournament in Monterrey, Mexico, for the first time in 1988.

In the summer of 1988, Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier hired Crane Creek Country Club assistant pro Bob Campbell as the school's first full-time golf coach.

Campbell graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1975. He joined the PGA in the fall of 1975 and went on the pro golf circuit. He began his career as a teaching pro at the Arizona Biltmore Resort, where he worked from 1975 to 1978. He worked at the Showboat Country Club in Las Vegas from 1978-1981, then moved to the Eagle Hills Golf Club in 1982 and Crane Creek in 1985.

Campbell steadily improved the quality of the golf team. In 1993, the team won three out of ten meets, and David Lebeck qualified for the regional NCAA tournament, the first Bronco to advance that far. In the fall of 1993, the Big Sky restored golf as a conference sport. BSU placed second in the league championship, losing to Weber by 2 strokes.

BSU hired Todd Bindner as its first coach for women's golf in 1992. Then an assistant at Hillcrest Country Club, he was named head professional at Quail Hollow in the summer of 1993. The Broncos won the first Big Sky title in women's golf in the fall of 1993. Shawna Sieber won the individual championship.

Bindner resigned in the spring of 1994 to devote more time to his duties at Quail Hollow. Former volleyball and track coach Genger Fahleson was named to replace him. Fahleson was one of three new members appointed to the Women's Committee of the U.S. Golf Association in 1994. A national expert on the rules of golf, she is a member of the Women's Amateur Public Links committee and was an official at the 1993 NCAA Women's golf championship.
During the junior college years, Max Eiden, "Doc" Haines, Rex Engelking, Donald Obee and others coached men's tennis. Jean Catherin Boyles introduced the women's tennis program. In 1968, the men won the ICAC tennis championship. The 1970 women's team posted a 13-0 season, while the 1972 men's team, coached by basketball assistant Connor, took second in the Big Sky.

In 1973, when Connor accepted the head basketball coaching position, Dan Owen was named tennis coach. Owen, a native of Meridian, began playing tennis at Emmett High School, where he won two state championships. At the college level he played for BJC, posting a 30-3 record. Owen, a Boise firefighter, assisted Connor with the tennis program from 1971 through 1972, before accepting the head coaching position.

In Owen's second year as head coach, the Bronco tennis team won the Big Sky championship, and Owen was named Tennis Coach of the Year. Owen left the program at the conclusion of the 1975 season.


Connor returned to coaching Bronco tennis in 1981, which proved to be a very successful season for the Broncos. The men's squad compiled a 21-10 regular season record and three Broncos won 20 or more matches. Connor coached the Broncos through the 1984 season.

John Bennett came from Brigham Young University and led the team to second place in the Big Sky in 1985.


Ron Dibelius joined the Bronco staff in 1989. In his tenure as head coach, Dibelius produced six individual Big Sky champions and compiled a combined men's and women's 65-43 record. Dibelius also directed the fund-raising effort to build a new indoor tennis facility on campus. Six enclosed courts near Protest Avenue opened in 1991.

In 1992, Dibelius became assistant director of the BAA and the Broncos hired Greg Patton and Mike
Edles to take over the men's and women's programs.

Moving to Boise in the fall of 1992, Patton immediately took steps to improve the BSU tennis program, much like he did the previous 13 years as the head tennis coach at the University of California, Irvine. Under Patton, Irvine was ranked in the top 25 nationally during his final nine seasons and finished fourth at the NCAA tournament in 1989.

Patton was named Coach of the Year by the Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association in 1987 and was the coach of the 1991 U.S. Pan American Games team. He also has coached the Newport Beach team in the professional Team Tennis League.

In his first year at Boise State, Patton accomplished something that had not been done by a Bronco tennis team in 20 years — winning a Big Sky title. Then he followed that with a second conference championship in 1994 and the first-ever appearance by a Bronco tennis team in the NCAA regional tournament. During his first two seasons, Patton posted a dual match record of 36-20 and earned conference Coach of the Year honors both years.

In 1994 he was named coach of Boise's new professional team tennis squad, the Sneakers, which reached the semifinals of the league championship tournament in its first year.

Edles was named women's tennis team coach in 1992. Edles came to BSU from Cal State-Hayward, where he was named league coach of the year. He also coached at Chapman College for six years, and was twice named NCAA Division II Coach of the Year. The Chapman team won three NCAA national championships.

In his first two seasons he led the Broncos to their highest finishes ever in the Big Sky — two second places.
Winning is probably the best word to describe Boise State University head basketball coach Bobby Dye. Dye completed a decade of excellence coaching the Bronco team in 1993 by winning the Big Sky Conference tournament and posting his fourth 20-game winning season. He followed that in 1994 with another Big Sky tournament win and his second consecutive NCAA appearance.

Dye, who came to BSU in 1983, is the most honored men’s basketball coach in Big Sky history. He became the first basketball coach to win four league Coach of the Year awards after the 1993 season. He also won awards in 1987, 1988 and 1989.

Whether coaching in the prep ranks of California in the early 1960s, or as the head coach of the Broncos, Dye has always been a winner.

During Dye’s first decade at Boise State he has averaged 18 victories per season. Dye’s 20-plus winning records have been 21-8 in 1992-93, 23-7 in 1988-89, 24-6 in 1987-88 and 22-8 in 1986-87.

Dye’s overall record at Boise State is 196-123, a 62 winning percentage. Dye’s overall collegiate record is 356-211 in 20 years. Dye began the 1993-94 season ranked 39th among active NCAA Division I coaches for victories.


League championships and post-season tournament appearances have also meant numerous BSU Pavilion and Big Sky Conference attendance records. In the past seven seasons Boise State has played all its home games before an average size crowd of 8,321. The average for home conference games has been 9,096.

In recent years Dye has reached two career coaching milestones. On February 23, 1991, he won his 300th game as a collegiate head coach with a 73-61 victory over Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. On February 6, 1992, Dye coached his 500th intercollegiate basketball game as a head coach.

Dye has turned Boise State into one of the most consistent winning basketball programs in the country. In the 13 seasons preceding his arrival at Boise State, the Broncos won 44.5 percent of their games and posted only two winning seasons.

A 1962 graduate of Idaho State University, Dye began his coaching career at Saint John Bosco High School in California. After three years at St. John
Bosco, Dye was an assistant at Cerritos Junior College before becoming the head coach at Santa Monica Junior College.

Dye took over the controls of the California State University-Fullerton program in 1973. The Titans advanced to the finals of the NCAA Division I Western regional tournament before losing to the University of Arkansas.

Before joining the athletic staff at Boise State, Dye coached for two seasons at California State University-Bakersfield, guiding the Roadrunners to an impressive record of 50-11 and two trips to the final four of the NCAA Division II national tournament.

In March of 1991, Dye received his most prestigious coaching award when he was inducted into the California State Junior College Hall of Fame. Dye was named to the alumni category which includes only three other members — former Idaho State University and Texas Christian University head coach Jim Killingsworth, University of Arizona, head coach Lute Olson and former University of Nevada-Las Vegas head coach Jerry Tarkanian.
June Daugherty

Former All-American basketball player June Daugherty became the Bronco women's head basketball coach in the spring of 1989. Through the 1993-94 season her record at BSU stands at 94 wins and 47 losses.

Daugherty, a graduate of Ohio State University, played Buckeye basketball from 1974 to 1978. During her senior season at Ohio State, Daugherty captained the team that won the 1978 Big Ten championship. That year, she received All-American honors and was a Wade Trophy finalist.

Daugherty has coached and played on international teams. She filled both player and coach positions on the Union Sportive Vierzon Club in France and coached two teams for the Sport For Understanding organization that competes in Australia. Before Daugherty came to BSU, her collegiate coaching career included two years as assistant coach at Kent State and four years as assistant coach in the nationally successful Stanford program.

Under Daugherty's direction, Bronco basketball has improved dramatically. Daugherty has taught Bronco fans that women's basketball is fun to watch. Each year, spectator interest has increased. In the 1989-90 season, the Broncos' attendance mark tied for second in the Big Sky, and by 1992-93 they owned first place. At the Montana game in 1994, 11,558 enthusiastic fans filled the Pavilion to set a Big Sky attendance record at a women's basketball game.

The 1993-94 season was the most successful since the program moved to the Division I level. The team shared the Big Sky title with Montana, made its first appearance in the NCAA tournament, was ranked in the top 20 in the country for the first time and ended with a 23-6 record. Daugherty was named Big Sky Coach of the year at the end of the season.

The women's program has attracted national and international caliber players under Daugherty's leadership. In 1993, two players made the Bulgarian national team, one was selected for the U.S. Sports Festival team, and one was selected for the premier post program at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs.
Gymnastics Coaches

Women's gymnastics began at Boise State in 1970 when Patricia A. Holman became a member of the physical education department, teaching a full schedule and coaching women's gymnastics and softball. Holman earned a B.A. degree in physical education from Northern Montana College and an M.A. degree from the University of Utah.

Holman served on the women's committee of the United States Gymnastics Federation and became Idaho's chairperson for gymnastics. She conducted clinics and workshops for high school coaches around the state. Her gymnastics team won the college women's state championship in 1971, 1972, 1973 and 1975.


Zimmer brought the program to a new level. In 1978, three gymnasts became the first to qualify for the national tournament. In 1979, the Broncos won at the NCWSA regionals and the entire team qualified for nationals, placing 11th.

In 1979, Zimmer contacted former BSU gymnast Jackie Carringer in Seattle to come back to Boise State to choreograph floor routines for the gymnastics team. Before Carringer arrived at BSU, Zimmer took the head coaching position at the University of Washington. John Head, who had assisted in the Bronco program for three years, became BSU head coach for the 1980 season. In Head's season as coach, the Broncos won the regional championship, advanced to nationals and qualified two gymnasts for the individual finals. The team ranked third nationally among Division II schools and finished fourth at the national meet.
Jackie Carringer became head gymnastics coach in 1981 after completing her degree in physical education at the University of Washington.


In 1983, the Broncos won their first of three Mountain West Athletic Conference championships and competed in their first NCAA Division I regional championship.

Under Carringer's sharp skill, the BSU gymnasts posted a 100-56-1 record. They won the Mountain West Athletic Conference title in 1983, 1986 and 1987. Carringer was named Mountain West Coach of the Year each of those three years.

Carringer calls the 1986-87 team her "dream team." Karie Kunkler and Connie Lavertu sparked a Bronco win over BYU and the team qualified for the Division I regionals by winning the MWAC title in Bronco Gym with a team score of 190. With that score, Carringer knew that the Bronco program had come of age.21 Carringer left Boise State following a successful 1986-87 season to coach and study for an advanced degree in public health nutrition at the University of Canberra, Australia. She returned to BSU as a pre-med student in 1992.
In 1988, Yvonne "Sam" Sandmire became the fifth person to head the Bronco gymnastics program. She came to Boise State from Helena, Montana, where she owned and directed the Mount Helena Gymnastics Academy from 1981-1987. She served as Montana's United States Gymnastic Federation director and was named the 1986 Gymnastics Coach of the Year in Montana. As an elite gymnastics judge, Sandmire served as a judge's assistant in the 1987 Pan-American Games, the 1990 Goodwill Games and the 1991 World Championships.

Sandmire majored in communication and competed for four years for the Arizona State Sun Devils gymnastics team. She served three years as the team captain, made all-conference two years, and qualified for nationals all four years.

Following her graduation in 1978 from Arizona State University, she became an assistant gymnastics coach at Iowa State University in 1978-79. Before going to Montana, Sandmire owned and directed the Fox Valley Academy of Gymnastics in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Under Sandmire's guidance, the Broncos went 17-5 in 1988, broke nine school records and finished seventh in the NCAA regional competition. The 1989 Broncos finished fourth in their first season in the High Country Athletic Conference, fifth at the NCAA Regionals and 20th in the nation. The 1990 squad rewrote the record books, setting four individual records and three team marks. The 1992 squad finished fifth at NCAA Regionals, 20th in the country, and had their first NCAA national qualifier. In 1993, Bronco gymnasts finished third in the WAC, fourth at NCAA Regionals, fourth in the NIT, had their first All-American and finished 17th in the country.

The Broncos qualified for the NCAA regionals for the eighth consecutive year in 1994. They placed second in the NIT and ended the season ranked 22nd in the country.

Sandmire was elected President of the National Gymnastics Coaches' Association in 1992 and serves on the board of directors of Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse and the Idaho Women's Challenge.
Genger Fahleson, born and raised in Lincoln, Nebraska, majored in physical education at the University of Nebraska and earned a master's degree in physical education from Bowling Green University in Ohio. She received a Ph.D. in Education Psychology from the University of Wyoming. Her fields of expertise include coaching team sports, golf and sport pedagogy. She was named volleyball and women's track and field coach in 1974. Fahleson returned to coaching in 1994 when she was appointed women’s golf coach.

In volleyball, Fahleson’s most successful season came in 1977-78 when the BSU women competed in the Northwest College Women's Sports Association (NCWSA) qualifying tournament at Central Washington State University in Ellensburg. In the spring of 1975, Fahleson took over the women's track and field team. During that season the team was comprised of only five athletes. Through the '70s the track team grew in numbers and talent, becoming competitive in the Northwest. Boise State hosted the NCWSA Division II Regional Championship Meet in Bronco Stadium. The BSU women finished in third place in that competition.

Due to the increased time requirements of coaching two sports and the expansion of the track schedule to include an indoor season, Fahleson resigned her volleyball coaching duties following the 1977 season. She resigned from the track and field coaching position following the 1980 spring season to teach full time and complete her doctorate.

BSU turned to one of its own graduates, Kendra Falen, to coach volleyball in 1978-79. While a student at BSU, Falen played varsity basketball for four years and was on the 1975 team that went to the national tournament. She also participated in field hockey, volleyball and track and field at BSU.
Few people know the game of volleyball better than Darlene Bailey. After 15 years at the helm, Bailey's win-loss record at BSU stands at 290-178.

Bailey holds a B.A. degree in history and an M.A. degree in comparative culture from the University of California-Irvine. In her playing career, Bailey was seven-times United States Volleyball Association All-American, a three-time USVBA open national champion, and a AAA-rated beach player from 1980-86. In 1984, UC-Irvine inducted Bailey into its Sports Hall of Fame.

Coming to Boise State in the fall of 1979, she worked at several positions besides coaching volleyball. She served as the women's sports information director until 1983 and served as assistant basketball coach in 1979-80. From 1980-82, she taught for the physical education department.

The Bailey-coached volleyball teams have been very successful. In 1981, the Broncos compiled a 30-5 record and won the NCWSA Division II regional championship. They made their first national appearance at the AIAW championships where they finished ninth. The Broncos joined Division I in 1982, and the 1986 team was ranked for the first time among the nation's big schools. The Broncos were 23-10 in 1986 and 21-14 in 1987. The volleyball team won another 21 games in 1988. The Broncos also gave Bailey her 200th victory in her 10th season. BSU won the Big Sky regular season in 1988.25

With a veteran team, the Broncos finished 13-3 in the Big Sky in 1989 and competed in the inaugural Women's Invitational Volleyball Championship, taking second place in the tournament and completing the season at 24-8. In 1990, the Broncos again received an invitation to the WIVC, where they finished fifth.

Under Bailey's guidance, more than 25 BSU volleyball players have received more than 30 all-conference honors and 10 all-region awards. Since 1986 Boise State has been ranked in the top 10 of the NCAA's Northwest Region and has qualified for every Big Sky Conference championship tournament since 1988.
Ed Jacoby has coached track and field at all levels — from high school to the U.S. Olympic team. Recognized as one of the top coaches in the country, Jacoby has a long list of national and international coaching titles to his credit, including the latest — head coach of the United State national team that competed in the world championships in Stuttgart, Germany in the summer of 1993.

Jacoby began his track career at Idaho Falls High School. He went on to compete in the sprints, hurdles and long jump at the University of Idaho, graduating in 1962. Jacoby enjoyed five years of high school coaching in Coeur d’Alene and Idaho Falls before entering graduate school for an M.A. degree at Northern Colorado, where he served as a graduate assistant coach. Upon graduation in 1967, he returned to coach at Skyline High School in Idaho Falls. In 1969, he became head track coach and physical education chairman at the College of the Canyons in California.

Jacoby came to BSU in 1973. Since then he has been seven-time Coach of the Year in the Big Sky, with two awards for outdoor track, two for cross country and three for indoor track. Jacoby received the NCAA District VII Coach of the Year Award for track and field in 1989.

Two individuals have won national championships under Jacoby’s guidance — his son Jake in the high jump and Eugene Greene in the triple jump. Jacoby’s 1988 indoor track team finished seventh at the NCAA meet, the highest finish ever by a Big Sky team.

Internationally respected, Jacoby serves the NCAA as an executive director of the track coaches association and the United States Olympic Committee as the elite athlete high jump chairman. In 1986, he served as head track and field coach for the West team at the Olympic Festival and as head referee of men’s and women’s long and triple jumps at the 1988 Olympic Trials. He has represented the Olympic Committee and the U.S. State Department in Turkey and Mexico, working with track and field coaches in those countries.

Jacoby coached the high jump, pole vault and javelin events for the U.S. team at the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain. His contribution to his sport was the primary reason BSU was selected to host the 1994 NCAA Outdoor Track and Field Championships.
Jim Klein

Jim Klein built a winning tradition at Boise State, coaching the Bronco women’s track team to four conference outdoor championships and seven second-place finishes. Four times MWAC Coach of the Year, he was named NCAA District VII Coach of the Year in 1988. Klein resigned in November 1993.

Before coming to BSU in 1982 to coach women’s cross country and track teams, Klein headed the track program at Idaho State University for three years. While with the Bengals, he was Big Sky Coach of the Year. Klein also coached at Westmont College and at UC-Santa Barbara.

Klein graduated from Herbert Hoover High School in Glendale, California, and attended Whitworth College. He did graduate work at both UC-Santa Barbara and Cal State-Los Angeles. In 1952, he won the national junior college decathlon championship and placed 15th in the U.S. Olympic tryouts. In 1956, he won the United States Air Force high jump and placed 11th in the Olympic tryouts. In 1960, Klein was an alternate on the U.S. Olympic decathlon team.

Klein has coached two Olympians in his career—Paul Herman in the decathlon and Jean-Louis Ravelomantsoa in the 100 meters. He coached the national teams from Sri Lanka and Pakistan for the 1974 Asian Games. He has coached more than 35 cross country and track All-Americans.

At Boise State, he coached standouts Kim Carroll, Debbie Florke, Sabrina Johnson, Kathy Karpel, Carmel Major, Crystal Young, Samantha Cox, Gloria Dillard and Dornell Butler. Under his guidance, Young finished second in the heptathlon at the NCAA championships in 1988 and became BSU’s first female Division I All-American in track and field.
Mike Young

Mike Young is the dean of Bronco coaches, and one of the most successful in Boise State and Big Sky history.

Young came to Boise State in the fall of 1970 as assistant to head wrestling coach Bill Bowman, who had recently replaced Ray Lewis after coaching in the high school ranks for 20 years.

Young was named head wrestling coach at Boise State in the fall of 1972. Heading into the 1993-94 season, Young had compiled a 134-122-3 dual match record. During his career at Boise State, five of Young's wrestlers have earned All-American honors — Dave Chandler in 1975, Scott Barrett in 1982, Pat McDade in 1989, Nels Nelson in 1992 and Brett Bingham in 1994.

From the fall of 1972 to the spring of 1987, Young established himself as the most successful wrestling coach in Big Sky Conference history. Ten times Young was named Wrestling Coach of the Year, with five of those awards being in consecutive years (1974-78). Young also guided Boise State to 10 Big Sky Conference team championships.

Since the fall of 1987, Boise State has competed for the Pacific-10 Conference wrestling championship. Young's top conference finish in the Pac-10 is third in 1989.

The 1982 team was Young's most successful at the national level, placing 15th at the NCAA championships. The 1989 team placed 26th and the 1994 team was 18th.

Young began his wrestling career at Idaho Falls High School. During his prep career he was undefeated and was an Idaho state champion three times. Young went on to attend Brigham Young University, where he won two Western Athletic Conference championships at 130 and 145 pounds. He compiled a 56-1 dual meet record during his career at BYU. Young wrestled in two NCAA championships (1964 and 1965), and during his senior year (1966) was ranked number one in the country in his respective weight class. Following the 1966 season, Young easily beat the national champion (10-1), and was the runner-up at a national tryout camp.


Young was inducted into Brigham Young University's Athletic Hall of Fame in 1977, and ten years later in 1987, he was inducted into Boise State University's Athletic Hall of Fame.

During his career at Boise State, Young has also served as a member of the U.S.A. Olympic Committee from 1973 through 1976. He was the head coach from 1979 to 1981 for the 13-16 age group on the American junior team. Young also served as the head coach of the U.S.A. university national team that competed in Rome, Italy, in 1990 and 1991.
Pokey Allen

Pokey Allen became Boise State's head football coach in December 1992. He is the fifth head coach for the Broncos since the school began competing at the four-year level in 1968. Allen finished his first year at BSU with an overall record of 3-8.

Allen took over the top Bronco football position after a successful seven-year career at Portland State University. His record directing the Vikings was 64-27-2. Allen's 70 winning percentage ranked fifth on the all-time list of active Division II coaches at the end of the 1992 season. He won five league titles during his career with the Vikings. Allen's PSU teams made five playoff appearances, including two trips to the national championship game, two semifinal appearances and one quarterfinal trip. His record in the Division II playoffs was 10-5.

Allen won five coach of the year awards from the Western Football Conference while at Portland State. Twice he was selected coach of the year for the region.

Prior to taking the head position at Portland, Allen was the defensive coordinator for the Portland Breakers and the Los Angeles Express in the United States Football League. He also has been the secondary coach at the University of California, defensive coordinator at Eastern Washington and the University of Montana, and co-head coach at Simon Fraser University in Canada.

A 1965 graduate of the University of Utah, Allen was co-captain of the 1964 Ute team that posted an overall record of 9-2. He was named the Most Valuable Player in the 1964 Liberty Bowl, helping Utah to a 31-6 victory over West Virginia. He was an honorable mention academic All-American, and played three years for the British Columbia Lions in the Canadian Football League as a cornerback and backup quarterback before becoming a coach.
Besides great head coaches, many outstanding assistants have aided the Bronco programs. A number of the assistant coaches went on to successful careers beyond Boise State. Mike Montgomery, who began his coaching career at BSU in 1974, became basketball coach at the University of Montana and at Stanford. Football has had a colorful group of assistants including professional players Scott Pelluer, Jim Zorn and Cedric Minter. Some football assistants proceeded to careers in the pros including Gene Dahlquist, Rod Dowhower, Chuck Banker, Steve Buratto, Jim Wagstaff and John Fox. Former Bronco Adam Rita coached the Toronto Argonauts to victory in the 1991 Grey Cup championship of the Canadian Football League.

1992 wrestling assistant Brad Penrith was a member of the U.S. national team and won the gold at the Pan-American Games in 1989 and 1991.
COACHES

The Idaho Daily Statesman, Oct. 11, 12, and 14, 1932.
Women P.E. instructors included Dale H. Wittemore, Helen Lewis, Florence Adams, Adella Christiansen and Mrs. Francis who supervised the girls at the YMCA pool. Jim Poore, "Retiring Director Reflects on 35 Years Growth," The Idaho Statesman.
This article on Lyle Smith is a composite of articles in his scrapbooks, from The Statesman, The Roundup, and university press guides.
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Ed Jacoby questionnaire in the collected material for this book, BSU Archives. Press book material was also used. Women's track and field press guide, 1991, BSU Archives.
Material on coach Mike Young comes from wrestling press books and from the notes collected by Matt Taylor. The press books and Taylor notes are available in the BSU Archives.