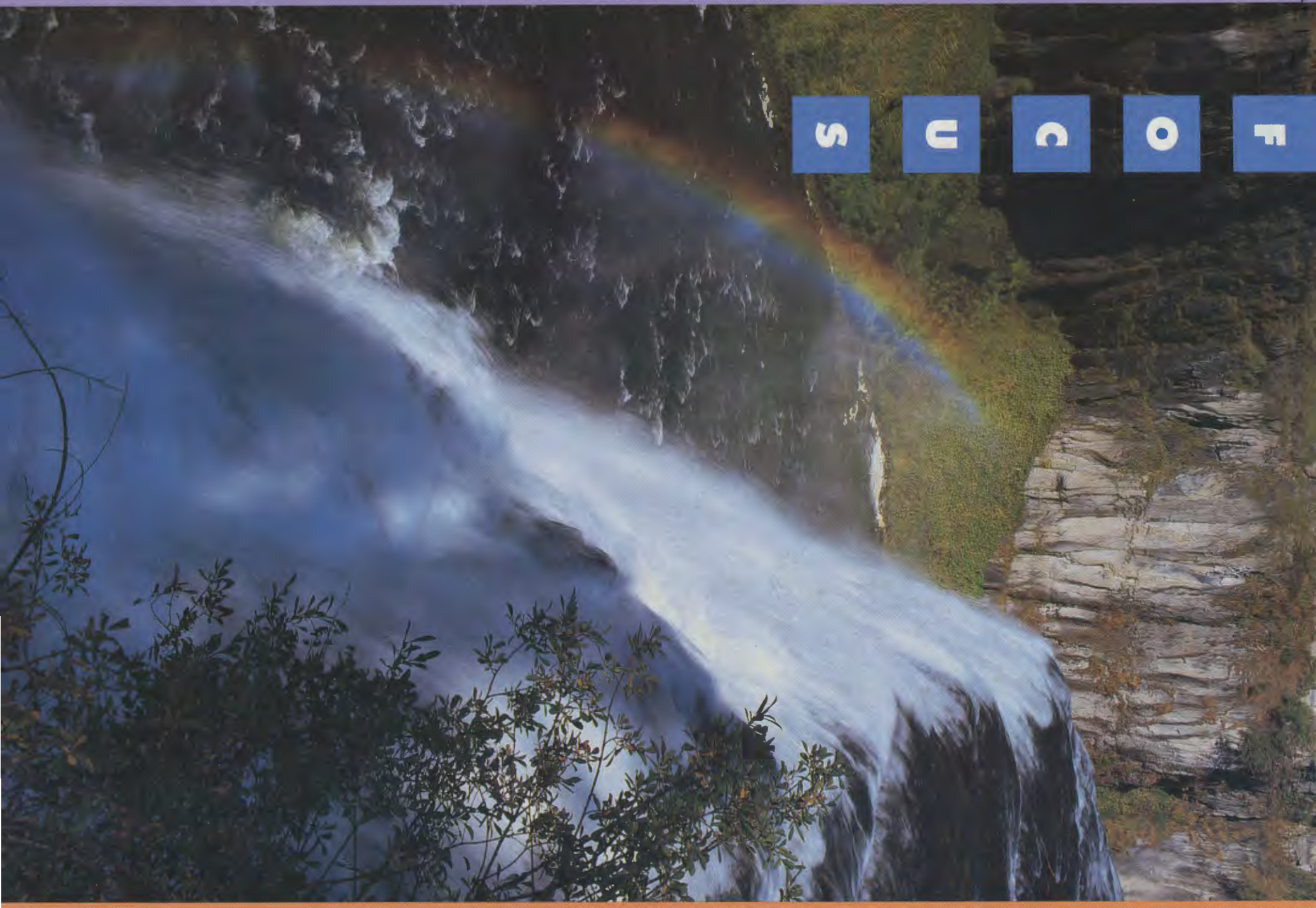

RIVER CURRENTS: RUNNING WATER IN THE NEW WEST

Twelve Eighteen Birch Drive. To the Dodsons it's been

sixteen long weekends of undaunted dedication, twenty-eight gallons of "country white," and an enormous stack of empty pizza boxes piled where the new kitchen table will be. To the people of West One Bank it's been another way of putting assets to work for Mike and Diane with a Home Equity Line of Credit.

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BSU Calling Alumni & Friends

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The Phonathon also gives us an opportunity to talk with our alumni and friends about changes in their addresses, careers, promotions and family additions, or maybe just provide an update about what's happening on campus or with a favorite professor.

We look forward to talking with you in October!!

FOCUS

BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY **VOL. XVI, NO. 4 SUMMER 1991**

FEATURES

DEPARTMENTS

HAVIN' A BALL

That's what plenty of kids did on Boise State's campus this summer during a variety of camps, programs, workshops and conferences. Hundreds of youngsters used BSU facilities during June and July. See page 15 for more details.

FOCUS is published quarterly by the Boise State University Office of News Services.

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ABOUT THE COVER: *Upper Mesa Falls on the Henrys Fork of the Snake River, once proposed as a hydroelectric dam site, now is protected as a scenic wonder. No longer viewed solely as a source of irrigation or electrical power, Idaho's rivers are increasingly valued and protected for fish, wildlife, recreation and aesthetics. This issue of* FOCUS *explores Idaho rivers and the changing attitudes and laws governing their use. Photo by Glenn Oakley.*

'WHAT DOES HE CARE IF THE WORLD'S GOT TROUBLES?'

Each of us has rivers in our lives, and for those of us who fish and hunt and dream, the relationship can be intimate. My rivers include the Sangamon, a prairie stream whose banks were roamed by Lincoln and which spawned a life made famous in *Spoon River Anthology;* the Embarras, a muddy flush near Charleston, Ill., which yielded countless large snapping turtles turned into faculty feeds in our backyard; and the Mississippi, whose spring floods often brought floating houses and reminders of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn.

But the river I've experienced most is the Boise. We have a cabin on the South Fork before the Boise enters the first of three reservoirs — Anderson Ranch, Arrowrock, and Lucky Peak — and then runs by my window on the campus of Boise State University and enriches 40 miles of otherwise parched farm and ranchlands before it joins the Snake. While you can't drink out of it, and while the salmon no longer run upstream past the campus, and while irrigation takes an increasingly heavy share of its water, it has incomparable advantages to the brown freshets of the Midwest. I imagine I share a special secret about each rock, snag and sandbar.

I've often told visitors that I know of few places where nature and civilization are as well balanced as they are in Boise. After all, I have caught some large trout, occasional natives, in a stream that runs through Idaho's capital, its largest city, from a pool in front of the Morrison Center for the Performing Arts, while the Philharmonic is in concert. Compared to the Snake, where I've had to get out of our boat to push it through heavy algae growth caused by agricultural runoff, and have seen sturgeon suffocated by a related lack of oxygen, the upper Boise drains a relatively clean region. Those who established the Greenbelt that borders the river through the city are true heroes to the future.

But when Joe, the lead in *Showboat,* sings "Old Man River," and asks, "What does he [the Mississippi] care if the world's got troubles?" the answer is "a lot," if we inflict them on our rivers. For they are the arteries of the body of the Earth. As long as they pump plentiful pure water, the Earth will remain healthy. Plugged by too many dams; cut too often for irrigation; weakened to supply more power for questionable luxuries, the arteries will shrink, stop throbbing, and the Earth will die. The life of great civilizations has ended in dry riverbeds. Before we tamper with them further, driven by artificial needs, we must decide what vital river systems mean and need, and assure them.

The lack of respect for our river-fed reservoirs became clear to me most recently when I observed, from my float tube on Anderson Ranch, two drunken gentlemen trying to extract a discarded diaper from the pump of their 200-horsepower motor, while a sandstorm was blowing through a hundred campers parked on banks exposed by extremely low water. There was one public toilet. The kokanee population has declined because they can't get upstream in the low water to spawn. Although the smallmouth spawn, rapid drawdown leaves their eggs to dry in the sun. Symptoms.

Lack of balance leads to bitterness and fear. Before it reaches Lucky Peak, Boise River silt, not as bad — yet — as that in other streams, comes from clear-cut forests. We've all seen them. The victimized mountain looks like a mangy dog. To clarify matters for historians, I've wondered why those areas do not become national parks named after the individual or company who scraped them clean? Of course, mountain springs and the banks of feeder streams turned by too many cattle or sheep into mini-barnyards or cracked, barren sidehills make lovely Christmas cards.

From its mountain sources to Lucky Peak, the Boise experiences few people. But in the 50 miles between Lucky Peak and its juncture with the Snake, urban developers are dredging the streamside floodplain, and the river is diverted at least 28 times, gathering increasingly heavy mixtures of pesticides and fertilizer from agricultural runoff before pouring the gunk into the already soured big river. Face it, somewhere out there is an Upton Sinclair of the lower Boise. You remember, he was the author of *The Jungle,* whose sickeningly vivid portrayal of the horrors of the Chicago Stockyards stimulated public outcry and federal corrections. To influence his book, the people of the Treasure Valley need to think deeply about the source and the meaning of the word Treasure.

Nancy Keiser enjoying the Boise River.

I am haunted by James Earle Fraser's sculpture made out of white stone at the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City. It is of a starving Indian, on a gaunt horse, with heads down in despair. It's called "End of the Trail." Our way of life is not there yet, but I hope I'm not directly related to the person entering the spaceship for the last trip from an Earth turned into a lifeless blob, unsuitable for humans. Which artist will paint that, and how will it look?

Ernest Hemingway shared an observation and a premonition in *Green Hills of Africa* when he wrote, "A continent ages quickly when we come. The natives live in harmony with it. But the foreigner destroys, cuts down the trees, drains the water, so that the water supply is altered and in a short time the soil, once the sod is turned under, is cropped out and, next, it starts to blow away as it has blown away in every old country and as I had seen it start to blow away in Canada. The Earth gets tired of being exploited." Many of us are still foreigners.

The Boise River sure is something! You see, it slides along beneath a sparkling skin that you can see through. But it reflects the moon, and the elk and the deer that drink from it. Eagles trace it through the city, youngsters on inner tubes notice the trout in the clear water, and I hope your grandchildren see it the way I have. □

By John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

Auction '91 was the most successful charity auction ever held in Idaho.

AUCTION BRINGS BIG BUCKS FOR BOOKS

BSU's library received a roomful of books — a big roomful — thanks to $540,000 raised at the Bronco Athletic Association/BSU Alumni Association biennial auction in June.

Since 1983, the two groups have used the proceeds of the auction to fund scholarships. But this year they decided to purchase books for a reading room in BSU's soon-to-be renovated Library.

Auction '91 made an important statement at a time when universities across the country are being criticized for overemphasizing athletics, says Robert Madden, Jr., executive director of the BAA.

"Our desire was to financially support a special project that would benefit the entire university community. An excellent library collection strengthens all aspects of the school, including athletics," he says.

"We may have lost some scholarship money in the short term, but a better library will help all of us in the long term."

The reason for the auction's success, says Madden, was the involvement of Warren McCain, the recently retired chairman of Albertson's.

Books purchased from the auction proceeds will go into a new Warren McCain Reading Room, which will be a part of the renovation project made possible by Albertson's $6 million donation and a $4 million state appropriation.

The reading room is Boise State's way of thanking McCain for his service to education in Idaho ... and many of McCain's friends paid tribute to him through their auction purchases and donations, says Madden.

Auction '91 was the most successful charity auction ever held in Idaho, with 500 items for sale and 566 people in attendance. Keith Stein, owner of Stein Disbributing, and Robert Krueger, manager of KTVB-TV, were co-chairmen. □

NEW DEANS NAMED FOR ED, BUSINESS

Boise State went west to the Pacific coast, then east to the Atlantic to find new deans for the colleges of Education and Business.

Robert Barr, formerly dean of the College of Education at Oregon State in Corvallis, and Orie Dudley, a Boston investment counselor, will begin their tenures at Boise State in August.

They replace two deans who have led their colleges for well over a decade — Richard Hart, education dean since 1977, and Tom Stitzel, business dean since 1976. Hart has retired and Stitzel has returned to the classroom as a professor of management.

Barr, 51, a nationally known speaker on education topics, has been dean at OSU since 1982. He has served as a consultant to many of the nation's largest school districts and has written several publications, especially in the area of social science education and alternative schools.

"He is imaginative, energetic and on the cutting edge," says BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland.

Dudley has worked in the investment business for 23 years, serving as portfolio manager, marketer, director of research and chief executive officer.

Before his BSU appointment he was senior managing director responsible for drafting the European business plan for The Putnam Companies, a mutual fund management firm in Boston.

"He has an excellent vision for the College of Business. We are confident he will be as much an asset for BSU as he has been for the companies he has served during his career in Boston," Selland says.

Dudley, 46, is an Idaho native, graduating from Boise High School in 1963. □

ENROLLMENT RISES

Boise State's summer sessions continue to grow in popularity.

As of July 17, enrollment in the university's summer semester stood at 4,660, an increase of 14.8 percent from last year's total.

According to Bill Jensen, dean of Continuing Education and director of the summer programs, undergraduate and lower division classes are running way ahead of last year while graduate and upper division courses are about the same as last year's numbers. □

COLLEGES RECEIVE STAMP OF APPROVAL

Two of Boise State's largest colleges received stamps of approval from national accrediting agencies this spring.

For the College of Business, reaccreditation meant BSU remained among the 20 percent of schools nationally recognized by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

Of the 1,200 universities that offer business, only 280 are accredited by AACSB, which requires that schools meet high standards in curriculum, teaching and research, admissions, degree requirements, library facilities and financial resources.

BSU also received notice from AACSB that the accounting program has been accredited. Only 93 schools are accredited in accounting.

The College of Education was reaccredited by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education. This is the first time BSU has been evaluated under more stringent standards adopted by NCATE. The council told BSU that 24 percent of the schools evaluated were not accredited after the initial review.

NCATE bases accreditation on curriculum, relationship to area schools and quality of faculty, students and administration.

"The business and education accreditations are external confirmation of the quality of our programs," says Executive Vice President Larry Selland. □

CONSTRUCTION CLUB WINS HONORS AGAIN

BSU's award-winning Construction Management Association is once again in the national spotlight.

The 40-member organization placed second in the 1990-91 outstanding student chapter contest sponsored by the Associated General Contractors of America. The first-place winner was Iowa State University.

Last year, Construction Management Association members built a gazebo for patients at the Veterans Administration Medical Center, transported the Head Smart booth for St. Luke's Regional Medical Center, and painted curbs near pedestrian crossings and fire zones for the Ada County Sheriff's Department. The group also helped with surveying and drafting of the university's new indoor tennis courts and set up equipment for the Bronco gymnastics team.

Boise State's student group has an admirable record in the nationwide contest, placing in the top three six of the last eight years. Professor Marvin Gabert is the CMA adviser. □

UNION TO REOPEN IN GRAND STYLE

What's the best way to celebrate a new beginning? With a party, of course. A big party, preferably. And that's what's in store for the grand reopening of the Student Union.

Finishing touches are being made on a $4.9 million expansion and renovation of the building and students will celebrate with a day of activities and an open house Sept. 6. The event, "Your Passport to Adventure," just may be Boise State's biggest party of the year.

The free celebration starts at 10 a.m. with a building christening, art exhibit and music by a country band. Later, there will be tournaments, debates, classical, blues and jazz bands, puppet shows, comedy and refreshments located throughout the Student Union.

Also planned are face paintings, caricature artists and informative displays about BSU organizations. In the evening, music and comedy will continue in four locations throughout the Student Union.

The 18-month project is the second renovation and expansion of the Student Union, which was built in 1967. Highlights of the current project include a coffee bar, expanded bookstore, brightly lit dining commons, additional meeting rooms, a 1,000-seat ballroom, and a 20,000-square-foot two-story addition linking the Union to the Special Events Center. The addition houses meeting rooms, a public lounge and offices for student government and student organizations.

The grand reopening is the first of two events planned to celebrate the project's completion. A formal dedication ceremony will be held in February. □

KING NOMINATED

Dexter G. King, executive director of the Boise State Pavilion, will serve as second vice president of the International Association of Auditorium Managers (IAAM) for 1991-92.

King was the unanimous choice of the association's nominating committee; the formal election will take place at the IAAM's annual meeting in Kansas City, Mo., in August. By virtue of his election, King will become IAAM first vice president for 1992-93 and president for 1993-94. King and other IAAM officers will be installed at the national meeting. King has been the Pavilion director for 10 years.

The IAAM is a worldwide organization of public events facility managers. Its members include directors of arenas, convention centers, stadiums and performing arts centers. □

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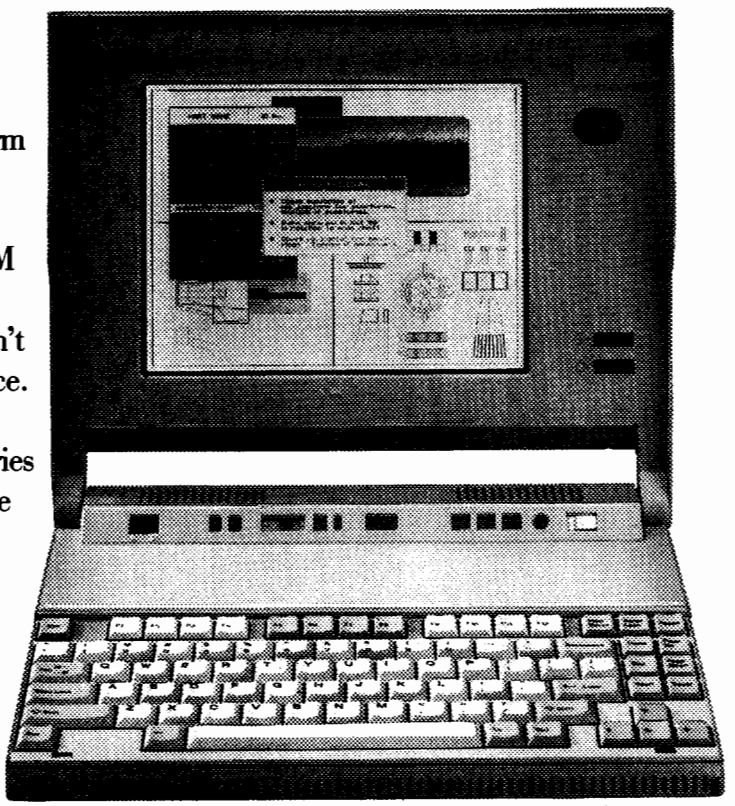

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Headline writers had a field day with the BSU-Big West issue.

BSU MOVE TO BIG WEST WON'T HAPPEN

The Big West athletic conference's brief flirtation with Boise State ended as quickly as it started this summer.

It all began in mid-June when Big West member Fresno State bolted to the more prestigious Western Athletic Conference, thus leaving room for expansion in the California-based Big West.

It ended two weeks later with the State Board of Education directing Boise State to forget the whole thing.

Fresno's move to the WAC was sudden and unexpected. While BSU had announced long-term plans to join the Big West, the vacancy moved that timetable ahead by at least two years.

The Big West announced in stories picked up by the local media that the conference was interested in two candidates: Boise State and the University of Nevada, financially the two strongest members of the Big Sky.

That piqued BSU's interest in possible conference membership, which would move the school into Division I football, improve Idaho's exposure in the Los Angeles and San Francisco population centers, expand television coverage and put Boise State into markets more comparable to Boise than those found in most of the other Big Sky locations.

But before the Big West could extend an invitation, conference officials were to visit each campus in mid-July to evaluate athletic and academic programs.

They never made it to Boise.

BSU's expression of interest in a Big West bid triggered public opposition by the presidents of in-state rivals Idaho State and the University of Idaho, both concerned about future competition with the Broncos once they moved to a higher division in football.

Then, after BSU President John Keiser informed the State Board of Education of the possible Big West bid at its June meeting, members asked Keiser not to pursue conference membership.

Board members said in media accounts that BSU failed to follow proper board procedure and manipulated press coverage to put pressure on the board. The board's wishes were communicated to Keiser at a meeting with two members held the day after the board took up the issue.

Keiser formally announced the end of BSU's Big West aspirations at a press conference in early July.

What happens next? Reno has been visited by the Big West, and will probably be accepted as a member.

But BSU's hopes for membership are currently on hold. □

HOMECOMING FEATURES EVENING PARADE

Turn up the torchlights for Boise State's first-ever evening homecoming parade in downtown Boise. The parade, which swings through downtown Oct. 18, is part of six days of festivities that precede the big game against the Northern Arizona Lumberjacks on Oct. 19. The theme is "Axe the Jacks."

Homecoming highlights include a Bronco Athletic Association picnic at noon Oct. 14 on the north side of the Special Events Center, contests, court election and a scavenger hunt Oct. 16-17.

The parade, featuring the Keith Stein Blue Thunder Marching Band and several floats, begins at 8 p.m. at the Boise Cascade Corp. headquarters parking lot near Bannock and 11th streets.

The circular route will head east on Main and west on Idaho, ending at the Boise Centre on The Grove. A homecoming dance and lip-sync contest will follow at a downtown restaurant.

On game day, fans are invited to attend a pre-game festival at 4 p.m., east of the Stadium. The homecoming king and queen will be crowned prior to the Northern Arizona-Boise State football game that begins at 6 p.m. □

SILVER MEDALLIONS AWARDED TO FIVE

From a "silent partner" in a Boise State administration that began in 1937 to a social activist of the 1990s, five people were honored with the university's highest honor earlier this spring. The five received the coveted Silver Medallion for their outstanding achievements and service to BSU.

During this spring's commencement ceremonies, President John Keiser presented the award to **RICHARD HART,** retiring dean of the College of Education; **NORM DAHM,** retiring professor of construction management; alumnus **DONALD DAY; LOIS BARTON CHAFFEE,** wife of former BSU President Eugene B. Chaffee; and 1991 graduate **ERIC LOVE.** The '91 commencement marked the 21st year BSU has presented the awards.

• Under Hart's direction, "the College of Education has continued to grow and to respond to the changing needs of the teaching profession," Keiser said.

Hart was honored for his 13 years as dean and for his service on national education committees and groups. "His service to Boise State has been a special benefit," Keiser said.

• Dahm taught at Boise State for 38 years, going "above and beyond normal expectations," said Keiser. "He has been a demanding teacher with high standards and expectations. He has long been recognized by both his peers and students as an outstanding teacher." Dahm also served as faculty representative for athletics for 15 years.

• Day, a 1944 graduate, was honored for his many years of service to his alma mater. He was one of the organizers who lobbied for legislation to permit BJC to offer upper division classes in 1965 and served as a member of the board of trustees for the Junior College District from 1965-1969. Day also served as a member of the first foundation for BJC.

• "For more than half a century Boise State has been a part of Lois Chaffee's life," Keiser remarked. "She began her service in 1937 as the 'silent partner' in the presidency of Dr. Eugene B. Chaffee.

"It would be impossible to compute in a concrete way the service she has provided Boise State," Keiser continued, "but needless to say we have been the recipients of a great measure of meaningful devotion for the past 54 years."

• Love, who graduated with a degree in social science, was cited for his leadership skills and social activism. He served as president of the Associated Students of BSU in 1990-91. Love was nominated as Idaho Citizen of the Year in 1989 and in 1990 received the Idaho Jefferson Award for community service. □

INSTITUTE EXAMINES OUTDOOR INJURIES

Every weekend nimble climbers in brightly colored gear challenge the tough granite faces that form the City of Rocks. Sometimes they fall and can be seriously injured. Their friends try to administer emergency first aid or rush them to hospitals miles away in Burley or Twin Falls.

Scenes like these happen regularly across the state. But how often are recreationists hurt? What are their injuries and when do they occur? Members of the newly formed Rocky Mountain Center for Wilderness Medicine would like to know. Armed with better information, they think they can make a difference in the prevention and treatment of injuries incurred in the wilds.

One of the first of its kind in the United States, the center is a non-profit organization formed by physicians at the Family Practice Residency Center of Idaho and the BSU College of Health Science. The center focuses on education, consultation and research on wilderness-medicine issues in the Rocky Mountain region from British Columbia to Nevada.

Boise is a logical setting for the center because "there are a lot of people in Boise who do outdoor things," says Dr. Eric Johnson, an emergency-room physician and member of the center.

Eldon Edmundson, dean of the College of Health Science, says BSU's partnership in the center is invaluable, particularly for student interns and researchers. BSU will work closely with the physicians on computer-aided instructional materials to be used in the classroom and rural settings.

Dr. Jim Blackman, the center's director, says the data bank can help determine medical costs. He gives the 16,000 firefighters battling Idaho blazes last summer as an example. No one knows the impact the firefighters had on Idaho's health-delivery systems, he says.

The center's outreach efforts already have begun. Doctors have served as medical consultants in numerous cases. They also have given presentations to school and civic groups on snakebites, mushroom poisonings and related topics, and hope to offer a BSU class on wilderness medicine.

Also under way is the program's first major research project — a documentation system of wilderness injuries, such as snakebites, water mishaps, frostbite, tick-borne diseases and mountain-bike accidents.

Results will be compiled using university hardware, software and data management services. Ultimately, results will be available to health-care providers and professionals such as backcountry rangers and river guides who treat injured sportsmen. □

KIDS SAMPLE BSU AT SUMMER CAMPS

Birkenstocks and beards took a backseat to hightops and bubblegum this summer as hundreds of kids attended camps and workshops at Boise State University.

Junior high and high school students from throughout the region were on campus this summer for programs on topics ranging from music to football. They included:

- National Youth Sports Program
- Summer Chamber Music Camp
- Gifted and Talented Education Program Summer Camp 1991
- Sports camps in football, wrestling, volleyball and basketball
- Science Summer Camp
- INEL Hispanic Student Summer Science Workshop
- Youth Wheelchair Sports Camp
- Boys and Girls State
- Business Week I and II

Nearly 200 of the kids participated in the National Youth Sports Program. A first-time program for children from low-income families in Boise, NYSP is funded by the federal government with assistance from the city of Boise and the NCAA. Each day the participants enrolled in four activities, including gymnastics, karate, weight training, soccer, swimming and more.

BSU physical education professor Ross Vaughn says the program, coordinated through the department of health, physical education and recreation, can open doors for some low-income kids. "We see this as an opportunity to provide a service to kids who may not have an opportunity to be exposed to a college campus," he says. "We try to show them that they can do what they want to if they set their minds to it."

The program is valuable for instructors, too. The college students who acted as "counselors," ushering the kids through their activities, perhaps benefitted most. They also served as role models. "A lot of the kids latch on and identify with the counselors and enjoy that relationship," Vaughn says. "A lot of the kids have formed some bonds with the counselors."

Several academic-oriented programs gave kids new opportunities to explore their favorite subjects with outstanding instructors. Eldon Edmundson, dean of the College of Health Science, was among the faculty to teach junior high students in the INEL Hispanic Student Science Workshop in June. The students got some valuable hands-on experience with personal health, water quality and noise experiments.

In another program, the popular Science Summer Camp, junior high-age kids explored the wonders of chemistry, physics, mathematics and computers in one-week courses.

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTOS

BSU music professor Marcellus Brown says his five-day summer camp gives kids a chance to grow as musicians. "They recharge or charge those batteries that they've been working on," says Brown. The students attend master classes, receive private instruction and learn theory/music appreciation from BSU faculty and other area teachers and performers.

Brown's delighted that the students see music camp as a chance to learn and grow. "It's always surprising to find out how eager these students are and what they're willing to do," he says.

The kids are perhaps a little less philosophical and a lot more excited about BSU's summer programs. Dustin Baker, 10, and Brandon Stankewsky, 11, are buddies who met this summer at the National Youth Sports Program. Dustin says he enjoyed scoring goals and learning new dribbling skills in soccer class. Brandon had fun in gymnastics doing flips, jumps and headstands that he couldn't do at school.

"We get to jump around on the trampoline and learn all the stuff that professional gymnastics people do," he says. "It's good we get to do a lot of sports." □

Above: Participants in the INEL Hispanic Student Summer Science Workshop hone their computer skills with help from BSU graduate Peter Mellblom.
Left: Eldon Edmundson, College of Health Science dean, outlines water-quality issues for students at the Boise River.

Idaho's Water Wars

By Stephen Stuebner

Thirteen years ago, when irrigation and hydropower interests reigned supreme, a few daring environmentalists suggested the unthinkable — reserving water in streams and lakes for fish, wildlife and recreation.

It was a revolutionary idea that made the agriculture-dominated Idaho Legislature nervous. Since the late 1800s, Idaho's rivers and lakes had been routinely tapped for growing crops. Later, they were harnessed to churn out kilowatts of electricity. Everything else, such as the state's trophy trout waters and whitewater rivers, came second.

But that began to change when the 1978 Legislature passed a law that gave previously "inferior" resources legitimate legal standing. Pressured by a citizens' initiative petition drive, lawmakers allowed the Water Resources Board — an eight-member committee appointed by the governor — to reserve in-stream flows for fish, wildlife, recreation and such elusive concepts as "aesthetics."

Can Idaho's rivers provide both business and pleasure for those who want water?

The new law etched the first cracks in the political dam impounding Idaho's water for irrigation and power generation.

Earlier this year, Friends of the Payette (FOP), a river conservation group, and the Water Resources Board drove a big spike in the dam, springing a leak that may become a torrent in the 1990s. FOP employed every tool in the political trade to convince the board and then the Legislature that the Payette River's whitewater boating, trout fishery and beauty should be protected from hydroelectric projects.

The Payette was one of five river basins initially studied for protection under the revised State Water Plan, the others being the Priest, Henrys

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

The South Fork of the Payette, popular with rafters, canoeists and kayakers, received protection from hydroelectric development with passage of the hard-fought Payette River Plan.

The ongoing adjudication of farmers' water rights

Idaho rivers are still controlled under an allocation system devised by settlers in the 1880s

Fork, South Fork Boise and the Middle Snake. In addition to the Payette River Plan, the Legislature approved plans for the Priest and South Fork of the Boise. Study extensions were given to the Henrys Fork and Middle Snake. Eventually, comprehensive plans will be designed for all river basins in the state, guiding development and use of the rivers.

Gene Gray, former Water Board chairman, notes that FOP's campaign was a citizens' movement — the first of many to come, he predicts. Above all else, he says, citizens want to protect Idaho's rich quality of life — something Idahoans have typically taken for granted.

He believes the group's victory could encourage more citizen activism in Idaho water politics. "I think we're seeing a changing of the guard," says Gray, a fortyish Payette farmer and insurance agent who is learning to kayak this summer. "The cowboy control over the Legislature is no more. And we're seeing people move into this state who see a beautiful jewel and, by God, they're going to protect it."

Lynn Tominaga, water and public policy analyst for the Idaho Water Users Association and former Rupert state senator, says, "We've seen a tremendous increase in the number of grass-roots environmental groups in Idaho. There's over 80 organizations in Idaho that have some kind of fishing, hunting or environmental interest. And they're all very active."

Adds Wendy Wilson, co-director of FOP and founder of Idaho Rivers United, "We are starting to get a foothold, but we've got a long way to go. What we're looking for is a balance of uses so the public can get the highest value out of its water."

When American settlers moved West in the 1880s — all in search of "greener pastures" and a better way of life — western states divided up rivers and lakes under a system of water rights, a rigidly controlled allocation system. Farmers who arrived first secured the most senior rights under the simple, time-honored doctrine of first-in-time, first-in-right.

This is the system that still controls Idaho water today. When Congress entered the business of building dams beginning in the early 1900s, it dedicated the projects to irrigation, and later, flood control and power generation. Farmers were charged small fees for the storage water, and the revenues were applied to the dams' cost at no interest.

This arrangement, coupled with farmers' existing water rights, led some to adopt the belief that they owned the water. It's a view still shared by many in agribusiness today. The dominance of irrigators over the Snake River is most vividly illustrated at Shoshone Falls, one of the highest waterfalls in North America. Since the early 1900s, irrigators have diverted most, if not all of the Snake's flow upstream at Milner Dam, reducing the falls to a trickle in the summer.

Conflicts over Idaho's water infers a battle over dwindling resources. While no surplus remains, according to authorities, all parties agree that the state is richly endowed with water supplies. Idaho leads the nation in per-capita water use. The Snake River — frequently referred to as the state's lifeblood — is the 10th longest in the United States. It exceeds by 2.5 times the volume of the Colorado River.

"We have plenty of water for recreation, wildlife, fish and the traditional uses," Wilson says. "There are win-win solutions out there."

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

may uncover water that cannot be accounted for, a key opportunity for restoring water to rivers.

State authorities have embarked on a major fact-finding mission to determine just how much water farmers and ranchers use. It's called the Snake River adjudication, a decade-long court inquiry into water rights. In 1998, the results will be in, at least those not appealed to higher courts.

Conservationists view the adjudication as a key opportunity for restoring water to rivers and lakes, particularly during the late fall months, when irrigation sucks some streams dry.

Scott Reed, a Coeur d'Alene attorney and former Water Board member, says, "The adjudication, if it's done properly and based on the concept of beneficial use, could uncover a lot of water that can't be accounted for."

For example, some farmers in the upper Snake River use five times as much water to grow the same crops as farmers further downstream. The upper Snake farmers may have difficulty justifying the use.

Conservationists have used the 1978 legislation to petition the Water Board to establish minimum streamflows for various streams, reserving water for non-consumptive use. The board and Legislature have reserved minimum flows for nearly 40 streams in the last 12 years. Recipients include Silver Creek, the Payette River, Big Wood River, Box Canyon Creek and Minnie Miller Springs.

But minimum flows are subordinate to senior water rights, and therefore lack a total guarantee that some water will remain in the stream. "The promise of a minimum streamflow program hasn't been fulfilled," Wilson says. "On a high percentage of river miles in the state, most of the minimums are pathetically low flows to keep the fishes' dorsal fins wet."

Reed, a chief proponent of minimum streamflows in the 1970s, admits the program is weak. "There isn't a paper device that allows for the purchase of water and leaving it in the river," he says. "What you're really after are the senior water rights."

In California, city dwellers and farmers have bought and sold water rights for large sums under a willing-buyer, willing-seller system. In Idaho, only a handful of transactions have occurred. Idaho Fish and Game, for instance, purchased 50,000 acre feet of water in Lucky Peak Dam to reserve year-round minimum streamflows for the Boise River through Boise to protect the trout fishery.

Tominaga says recreationists and conservationists ought to consider purchasing water if they want a larger stake in its management and use. "The irrigators put up the money to build the dams," he says. "Environmentalists want control of the dam operations without putting up the money. Maybe there will come a time when that needs to happen."

Gray agrees. "Right now, the recreationists are getting a free lunch," he says. "On the Payette, the reservoirs provide season-long flows that allow whitewater boaters to have one heck of a great experience. Maybe they should pay a fee to float the river ... I think most people would pay it."

"The money would be there if we were allowed the option of purchasing water," Wilson says. "Right now, there's no mechanism for pushing conservation in water marketing and water banking."

A bill sanctioning the purchase or donation of water rights for conservation cleared the Idaho Senate in the 1991 session, but it failed to pass the House. Most expect it to be approved next year.

Ed Wood, a retired physician in Cascade and Friends of the Payette member, takes the position that Idaho's water belongs to the people. "The irrigators got that water years ago for a mere pittance. If anybody should buy water, the state should buy it and give it back to the people," he says.

While the current of Idaho water management does seem to be changing, the balance of power has yet to shift, says Wilson. "At this point the irrigators still have the upper hand," she says.

Conservationists won modest victories on the Payette River, but Wilson notes the success came only with a tremendous amount of effort. "If we have to put that much work into each and every river it's going to be a long process," she says.

"The pendulum is starting to swing," adds Wilson. "But we're going to have to give it a pretty big shove to see any difference in Idaho rivers." □

Stephen Stuebner covers natural resources and the environment for the Idaho Statesman *in Boise.*

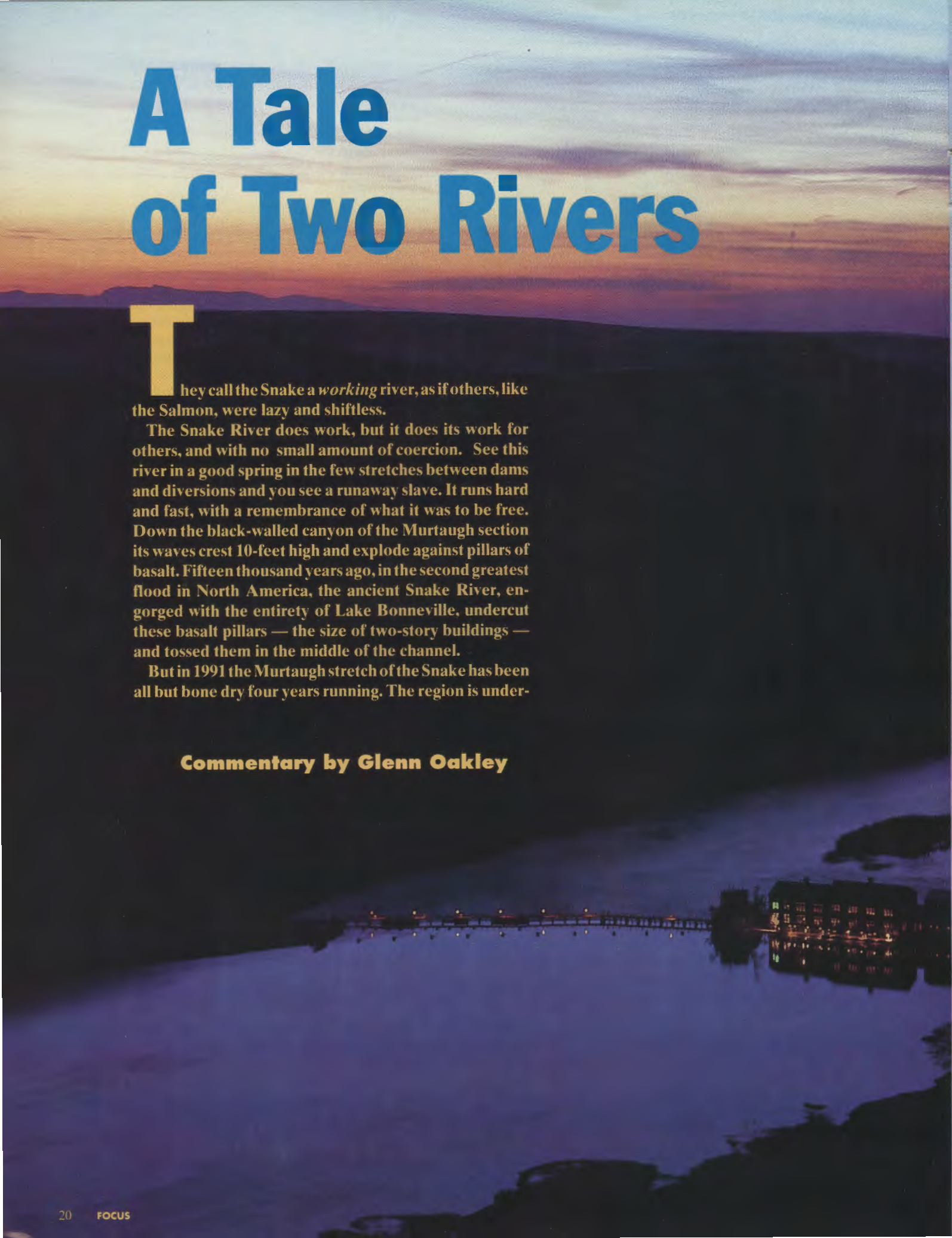
A Tale of Two Rivers

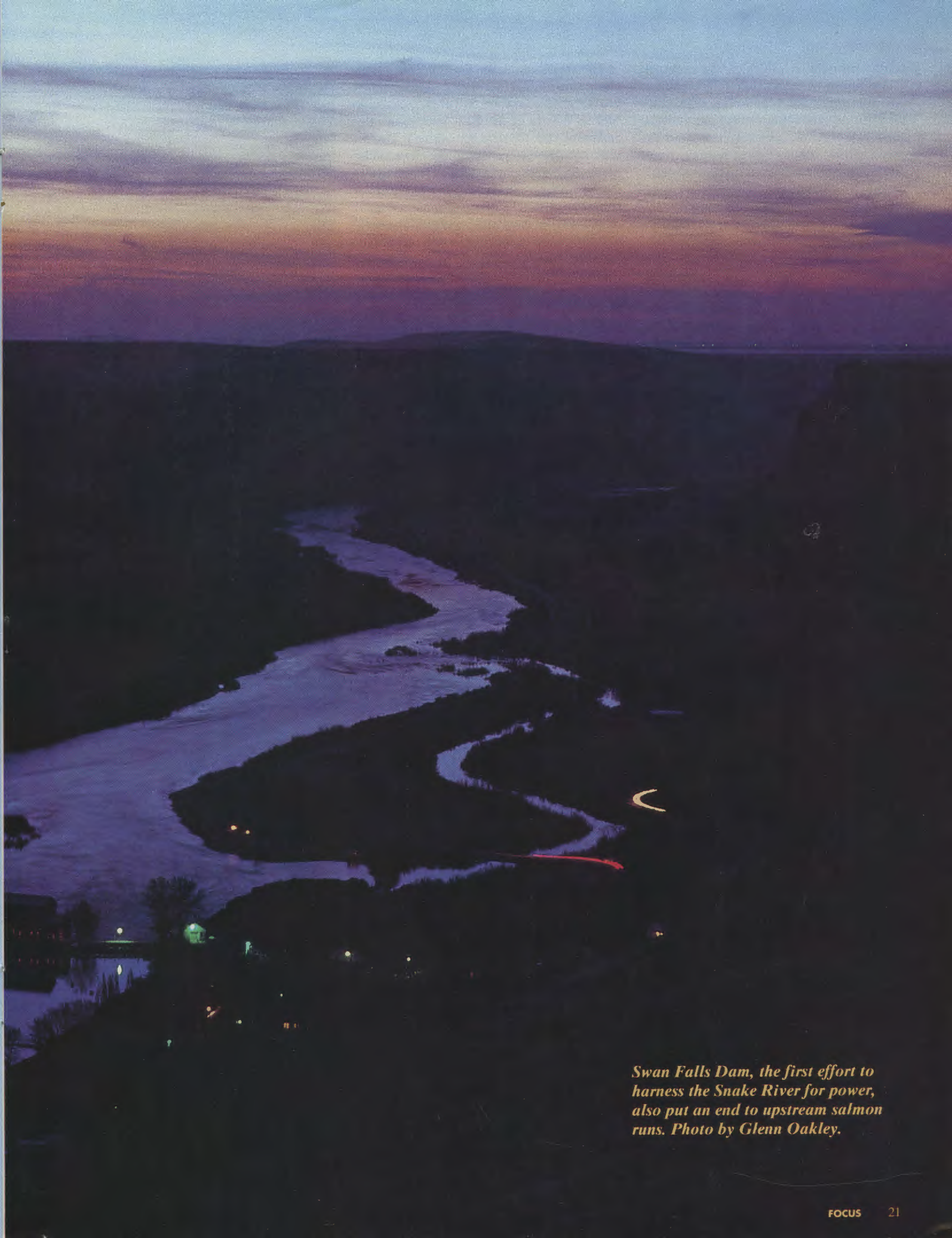
They call the Snake a *working* river, as if others, like the Salmon, were lazy and shiftless.

The Snake River does work, but it does its work for others, and with no small amount of coercion. See this river in a good spring in the few stretches between dams and diversions and you see a runaway slave. It runs hard and fast, with a remembrance of what it was to be free. Down the black-walled canyon of the Murtaugh section its waves crest 10-feet high and explode against pillars of basalt. Fifteen thousand years ago, in the second greatest flood in North America, the ancient Snake River, engorged with the entirety of Lake Bonneville, undercut these basalt pillars — the size of two-story buildings — and tossed them in the middle of the channel.

But in 1991 the Murtaugh stretch of the Snake has been all but bone dry four years running. The region is under-

Commentary by Glenn Oakley





Swan Falls Dam, the first effort to harness the Snake River for power, also put an end to upstream salmon runs. Photo by Glenn Oakley.

going a drought, and the river, of all things, is last in line for water rights. Upstream of the Murtaugh stretch the Milner Dam stops the river dry, funneling its waters off in the Northside and Southside Canals. Often, the only water continuing down the Snake River channel is that which seeps through cracks in the concrete dam.

Such is the lot of a working river.

With dams and diversions, irrigation ditches and high-lift pumps, the people of Idaho have put the Snake River to work. Cities and towns cluster along it like beads on a chain — Idaho Falls, Blackfoot, Aberdeen, Burley, Twin Falls, Glenns Ferry, Payette, Lewiston.

To be sure, Idaho would not be what it is without the manipulation of the Snake. The dams provide cheap electricity, which has attracted some industries to the state. And irrigation, also encouraged by cheap electricity rates, has made Idaho an agricultural giant in potatoes, seed crops, sugar beets and mint.

But if the Snake is a working river, it is a shamefully overworked river. In fact, from a river's perspective, it can barely work at all.

A river's work is carrying snowmelt in spring flood, flushing salmon and steelhead to the sea, cleaning and refilling sandbars, carrying the sediment of mountains. Our work for the Snake has superceded those tasks.

The Snake River is controlled like plumbing, responding less to snowmelt in the Tetons than to air conditioners in Seattle.

Salmon and steelhead are blocked completely by the Hells Canyon dams, and the Lower Granite and Goose Harbor dams on the Snake in Washington begin the killing of salmon smolt as they try to reach the sea — and finish the killing of adult salmon as they try to return to their headwaters.

The sandbars along the Snake through Hells Canyon are all but gone. "Sandbars are relatively stable features," explains Monte Wilson of the BSU geophysics department, "but the sand in them isn't. There's sand coming and going all the time." The sand is still going away — whenever Idaho Power releases a great deal of water in response to electricity demand elsewhere. But there is virtually no sand coming. The sediment from the mountains — including what should be the sandbars of Hells Canyon — is filling up the reservoirs behind the dams.

Oxygen levels have fallen so low in the reservoirs that last year 28 rare sturgeon died of suffocation in Brownlee Reservoir. The Snake receives effluent from trout farms in the Hagerman Valley, fertilizer-laden irrigation return water from surrounding farms, unadulterated excrement from feedlots and dairies along its banks, and the miscellaneous by-products of towns.

These nutrients in the slow-moving, warm Snake River have led to the proliferation of what one environmental assessment report charmingly referred to as "putrefied mats of floating algae scum." This algae has grown so thick that in order to get horses to ford the river at Three Island State Park — for a historical re-enactment of the Oregon Trail crossing — the park manager has had to clear a path through the green muck with a front-end loader.

Now consider the Salmon River. The Salmon is one of those rare things in Idaho

Right: Each year, thousands float the wilderness reach of the Salmon, a stretch of river once slated for roads, dams and logging. Below: Sand once covered the boulders on this Hells Canyon beach. The Hells Canyon dams now trap sand that would rejuvenate the dying sandbars.

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

and the rest of the world — a non-working river. In fact, it is one of the few rivers that still does work the way a river is meant to.

Its origins are surprisingly similar to the Snake's. The Snake is born beneath the Tetons, the Salmon below the Sawtooth and White Cloud mountains. Both headwaters could compete for the most beautiful place in America.

From its headwaters below Galena Summit, the Salmon courses 400 miles through Idaho, heading east, then doubling back on itself before finally flowing into the Snake north of Hells Canyon. For all its length, the Salmon is undammed — one of the longest undammed rivers in the United States.

Furthermore, for much of its journey the Salmon is not even followed by a road, much less bordered by cities. The River of No Return happens to drain one of the most rugged and mountainous regions in the United States, making irrigated farming, road building and settlement not only difficult but financially unrewarding.

Still, it is almost by chance that the Salmon is not dammed or roaded or logged its entire length. "The Salmon lucked out several times," says Boise writer and river guide Cort Conley.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was building a road up the river from Riggins and down the river from the town of Salmon when World War II interrupted the digging and blasting, notes Conley. Similarly, the railroad was "committed to running a route through the canyon," he says.

In the 1920s the U.S. Forest Service proposed logging the river canyon and floating the logs out on the river. The Forest Service decided the river was too rough for rafting logs, however, and abandoned its plans, says Conley.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1962 had identified at least three dam sites on the Salmon: Crevasse Dam, which would be located 13 miles upstream of Riggins; the Freedom Dam, which would be located 17 miles downstream of Riggins; and Lower Canyon, located one-half mile upstream of the Salmon's confluence with the Snake.

Gary McMichael, acting chief of the Corps of Engineers planning division in Walla Walla, Wash., says, "By the time the lower Columbia and Snake rivers were pretty well filled up with dams, there was this anti-dam movement in the '60s. ... People said we have enough dams, we don't want any more. Assuming we kept marching on down the road building dams, we would have gotten to the Salmon."

Conley says in the late 1970s "I saw Corps of Engineers trucks below [Vinegar Creek, 15 miles upstream of Riggins] doing studies there."

Today the Salmon is visited by thousands of tourists and river runners, precisely because it is a wild, beautiful, undammed river. As if it needed an economic justification to exist, the Salmon does provide a solid, reliable, renewable source of jobs through outfitting and guiding and the general recreation business.

Its waters and those of its tributaries are the last chance for the wild salmon of Idaho. And its naturally regulated watershed provides a clear, clean, steady supply of water to downstream users.

In spring runoff it rages, flushing out and replenishing its wide, white beaches, and scaring the hell out of rafters and kayakers.

But still it is the Snake that holds the title of working river. "It is a working river," says environmental consultant Ed Chaney. "That doesn't mean you have to destroy it. Quite the contrary; we ought to show it a little more respect because it is so valuable to us."

Most people would now agree that the failure to dam, road and log the Salmon River was a blessing. But most people are equally willing to accept the notion that the Snake River must be sacrificed for the well-being of the state — that there is no way to rectify the damage done.

It seems strange that engineers who figured out how to construct such monumental projects as the Hells Canyon dams cannot figure out a way to redesign the dams to allow salmon smolt to pass through, or solve the problem of nitrogen supersaturation, which kills fish whenever water is spilled over the dams.

Wilson notes that a new dam on the Yellow River in China was built with a sediment bypass structure. Could such a thing possibly be adapted to the Hells Canyon dams, releasing the pent-up sand to the barren beaches below?

And it seems nothing short of incredible that individuals would be allowed to pollute such a public resource as the Snake River.

The argument against remedying these obvious problems is always money: *"Well, sure. We* could *do that, but it would cost so much ..."* These arguments assume there is no cost to continue doing nothing. But of course there is a cost.

The cost is borne by the salmon, which are becoming extinct; by the river which is suffocating its own fish in places; by the people who can no longer work or play in a clean, healthy river.

Not so long ago the general attitude was to do unto the Salmon what had already been done to the Snake — put it to work. Today, it would seem a loftier goal to use the Salmon as a model and goal for the Snake River — to bring the health of the Snake River closer to that of its naturally working sister, the Salmon.

The Snake may be a working river, but it does not work for free. □

Passion and Politics

By Larry Burke

Scott Montgomery remembers his first trip to the Idaho Legislature. He picked up his new suit on the way and read his committee testimony word for word.

Totally comfortable slipping through whitewater rapids on the Payette River, the subtle bends and curves of the Legislature were uncharted waters for Montgomery.

"I didn't even know how to tie a tie," he says.

That was four years ago. Today, the Hewlett-Packard computer programmer is regarded as the savvy lobbyist who put together a textbook-perfect grass-roots campaign that led to passage of the Payette River Plan during the last session of the Idaho Legislature.

SCOTT MONTGOMERY: ***"Extremists raise our consciousness, but people in the middle make decisions."***

"I'd never been involved in politics. But they started messing with my river, and that was it," he says in reference to proposed hydroelectric development on his beloved kayak nirvana, the North Fork of the Payette.

Montgomery cut his lobbying teeth in 1988 working with Wendy Wilson and John Watts, founders of the Friends of the Payette, on a revision of the State Water Plan that made major philosophical changes in the way Idaho looks at its rivers.

The legislation authorized the state to conduct an inventory of potential uses for Idaho's river systems and adopt management plans tailored to the strengths of the various rivers. Those plans, which consider all uses and not just development, gave the state some leverage when the federal government makes decisions about those rivers.

But Montgomery's lobbying stamp is most clearly seen on one of those plans—last session's controversial Payette River Plan that emphasized the recreational value of the river over its hydroelectric potential.

"The Idaho Constitution says anyone who wants to can appropriate water for 'beneficial use.' That used to mean farming—today the word 'beneficial' has a different meaning than it did before," Montgomery says. "It [the Payette Plan] wasn't just to lock it up—what I wanted to see is that recreation gets an equal voice."

The Legislature heard that voice loud and clear.

Montgomery, who is working toward a bachelor's degree in computer science at BSU in his spare time, led a lobbying campaign that could have come from a case study in political science.

Early on, Montgomery realized that if Friends of the Payette was to succeed, it had to broaden its base. So he worked hard to bring all users of the river into the organization, rather than maintain its focus on whitewater sports.

Before it was over, several chambers of commerce, jet boaters, kayakers and even some ranchers were among those proudly wearing "The Payette is Not for Sale" T-shirts before the legislative vote.

"You have to talk about the river only," he says of the coalition that supported the Payette, "because the rest of our philosophy is pretty wide apart."

Montgomery also worked hard at building trust and establishing personal relationships with legislators and other decision makers. Friends of the Payette organized VIP float trips to give legislators a feel for the river.

"That really worked—most of them had never been on the river," he says.

Montgomery recalls that when Friends of the Payette first started there were 15 people interested. By the time the issue was ready for a vote, the group had a mailing list of 10,000 people and 3,000 donors.

Montgomery is convinced that the group was successful because it was willing to compromise, rather than adopt an all-or-nothing approach.

"The extremists raise our consciousness, but the people in the middle will make the decisions," he says.

Friends of the Payette has disbanded since the Legislature adjourned, but the organizational model and lobbying plan remain as an example for other conservation groups to follow.

As for Montgomery, he's back on the Payette as often as possible, enjoying the results of his hard work.

"I'm here [at H-P] in a high-tech, high-stress situation. I can go out to the river, be there two minutes and it's Hewlett-Who?

"It just sets you free," he says. □

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

Guarding the Headgates

By Bob Evancho

"When you grow up in the Magic Valley," says Jim Yost, "you grow up knowing about agriculture."

And if you're one of the 32,000 members of the Idaho Farm Bureau, you probably know about Jim Yost. As the IFB's director of public affairs, the 42-year-old Boise State graduate is one of the Idaho farming and ranching industries' chief lobbyists.

A lifelong native of the Magic Valley, Yost lived on farms and ranches "off and on" throughout his youth. In 1971 he earned his education degree from BSU and taught in Nampa briefly before buying a dairy distributorship near Wendell. After that he was in the railroad business where he "learned about the transportation of various agricultural products, from frozen foods to other bulk commodities." In 1972 he was elected to the state Senate at the age of 23—making him the youngest senator in Idaho history.

JIM YOST: ***"I don't think we have a big philosophical difference [with recreationists]."***

Although he works on a variety of issues on behalf of agriculture, Yost's area of expertise is water rights and water quality — which comes in handy these days.

Agriculture has dominated water use in this state, but now there are growing pressures for other uses of water — recreation and conservation, primarily. The water rights debate escalated earlier this year with the passage of the Payette River Plan.

"We opposed it not based on provisions of the plan," Yost says. "Basically, we were in support of the plan, but there were a couple of changes we would like to have made."

Yost says the Idaho Farm Bureau wanted the measure to contain specific language to exempt the Payette River from federal wild and scenic river designation.

"But the opportunity never existed to implement any type of amendment to that legislation," Yost says. "Our objection was based on constitutional water rights and previous legislation that was passed in 1988. We believe that there has been a shift in water law in the state with the passage of the Payette River Plan, and we think those things need to be clarified — either with a court challenge or legislative changes."

Those changes include (1) adhering to the time frame in which river protection plans are submitted to the Legislature and (2) addressing IFB concerns regarding the difference between changes to water laws and additions to water plans. "It's important that these things are clarified, because there are several more water quality plans anticipated during the next few legislative sessions," Yost says.

Another contentious issue is the plan to place the Snake River sockeye salmon on the federal endangered species list. Such action, farmers and ranchers fear, would further reduce their ability to manipulate Idaho's water.

"Definitely one of the major areas of gravest concern to agriculture today is the Endangered Species Act," Yost says. He adds that the IFB, which represents about 65 percent of the state's farmers and ranchers, "strongly supports" rebuilding salmon runs, but with a balanced approach and not at the expense of irrigation.

"All the water in Idaho being held and released to flush the smolts will not return the salmon runs alone because of the eight downstream storage facilities," he says, referring to the federal dams on the Snake and Columbia rivers. "We think it needs to be a combination of flow management, reduced harvest, and trying to control the predation of the fish."

Despite the divisions between Idaho's many water users, Yost believes a healthy balance between irrigation and recreation/conservation can be achieved.

"I think basically that agriculture supplies water for recreationists and I don't think we have a big philosophical difference in the problems with water and water delivery," he says. "Take, for instance, the Payette River. The water that's used for recreation below Cascade [Reservoir] was [provided through] irrigation dollars. When we release our water downstream for irrigation use, the recreationists have the opportunity to enjoy the extreme flow."

Another issue where agriculture/ranching and recreation/conservation are divided is the Idaho Farm Bureau's push for additional reservoirs. "Whether that means replacing the Teton [Dam] or building the Galloway [Dam] or any other sites, we think the possibility should be investigated," Yost says. The additional reservoirs, he points out, could be used for flushing salmon and would provide more recreational opportunities.

Irrigation is Idaho farming's lifeblood, and Yost is working hard to make sure the flow remains strong. □

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

Sources of Power

By Larry Burke

There was a time when Idaho Power Co. was regarded as the corporate version of the cigar-smoking back room deal maker, the consummate political chess player that used its considerable clout to move the pieces anywhere it wanted.

That image has changed, if it ever was reality in the first place. Today, Idaho Power is still an active player in the political arena, but in a kinder, gentler way.

The person who sets the political tone at Idaho Power is Larry Taylor, who 11 years ago left his anchor post at Boise's KTVB-TV to join Idaho Power's public relations staff. Last year he was named legislative affairs manager.

Like many Idaho Power executives, Taylor traces his roots deep into the state's history ... his great-great-great grandparents are buried in Idaho City.

"My job is simply telling the company's story on each issue," he says. "Our style has changed ... we're not out to force decisions but to articulate the issues as we see them. We have a lower profile than five-10 years ago. We aren't the political powerhouse we were once imagined to be."

LARRY TAYLOR: ***"We're not out to force decisions, but to articulate the issues as we see them."***

Idaho Power, now celebrating its 75th anniversary, is living in a political and social environment vastly different from that which existed during much of its history.

When it received licenses on its string of Snake River dams, hydropower, irrigation and flood control were paramount to wildlife or recreation concerns. That's changed, says Taylor.

"In no way are we going in with a preconceived idea that we are going to build a project no matter what, because we are sensitive to public concerns," he says. "The day is gone when a utility or any other business entity can simply step in and develop a public resource just because it might be legally right."

It may be much more difficult today to build new power plants, but that doesn't mean Idaho Power isn't planning on future growth.

"If we find locations that are environmentally acceptable and if we need the power, then we want to develop. But I think we are sympathetic to other uses of a public resource," Taylor says.

"All that we ask is that we have a chance to explain our future needs, our future choices, and have a seat at the table when a decision is made.

The company recently purchased the rights to study the old Wylie site near Bliss, a first step in the long process toward obtaining a license.

"Before Idaho Power turns its back on the Snake River, long known as the working river of Idaho and clearly responsible for low electric rates and a significant part of the economy we enjoy, we have to investigate sites that appear to have some viability and at least study them," he says.

In the meantime, Idaho Power is working hard to ensure retention of licenses to the dams it currently operates. Many of those licenses are up for renewal by the federal government in the next 10-15 years.

"We are approaching each of those as if we will have a competitor for the license. We anticipate there will be additional mitigation to meet the needs of fish and wildlife.

"Nationally projects are losing 5-15 megawatts because of mitigation. We anticipate that we'll have to take similar steps with our projects, and that will take away from generating capacity," Taylor says.

The Hells Canyon projects — what Taylor calls "the heart of Idaho Power's hydro system" — will especially come under close federal scrutiny because of their impact on salmon runs.

"We felt anadromous fish runs could be trucked around the dam. That didn't work and if we had realized it wouldn't, we would have done something different," Taylor says. "I'm sure if we were doing that project today, we would have been more sensitive to fish and wildlife."

Idaho Power, says Taylor, is currently in "resource balance," producing about the right amount of power at the right times of the year. The company will continue to develop its existing resources, such as additional capacity at Swan Falls Dam. And it will continue to push conservation measures as part of its resource plan.

But as Idaho's population grows, there will come a time when the state will face some tough decisions over its power sources, claims Taylor.

"Within the next two decades we may see another major hydro project in Idaho ... some choices will have to be made," he says. □

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

Surveying the Snow

By Amy Stahl

The new-fallen snow blanketing an Idaho mountainside means more to Peter Palmer than just great skiing. The snow hydrologist knows a season of heavy snowfall can bring needed relief for farmers suffering from five years of drought. It also can be good news for recreationists, power generators and others who depend on a healthy supply of water.

A snow survey supervisor with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service, Palmer oversees the collection of snowpack data. The data is used to make forecasts monitored closely by irrigators, flood control experts, hydropower engineers, boaters, conservationists and others.

PETER PALMER: ***"It's really an agricultural drought. There's plenty of water this year for recreation."***

Snow and snowpack make up 75 percent of the year's streamflow, which makes Palmer's data very important indeed. Water is a priceless gem in a heavily irrigated region like southern Idaho and there are a lot of interests struggling for a piece of the liquid pie. "It's difficult to integrate all of those uses," says Palmer, a North Carolina native who is an avid whitewater canoeist and kayaker.

At issue are the widely divergent expectations of water users. Reservoirs are a case in point. Irrigators want reservoirs to be drawn down slowly to maintain a steady flow to their fields. Flood control officials prefer that reservoirs are emptied earlier to avert potential damage. Hydropower interests hope to parcel out releases to meet peak electrical demand.

And recreational boaters, such as those who moor their boats at Spring Shores on Lucky Peak, like to keep the reservoir full for a long season of waterskiing and fishing. Not to mention the difficulty of tying a boat to a dock that is high and dry hundreds of feet from the water's edge by mid-summer.

Reservoir management, Palmer figures, "is a situation of compromises." And those compromises can be contentious given the number of competing interests. The drought compounds the problem — making SCS forecasts all the more critical.

Year after year the forecasts have been gloomy and the persistent drought conditions have taken a heavy toll, Palmer says. They have led to a reduction in soil moisture and created water quality problems in streams unable to "flush" themselves clean in the spring.

Fish have been among the resources most severely impacted. Their habitat has been damaged with less moisture nourishing the banks and warmer water temperatures resulting from low streamflows has been detrimental to the native trout. And even more alarming, juvenile salmon that have relied on natural spring flooding to push them to the ocean have been mired and confused in sluggish, low-level streams and reservoirs.

Palmer and his crew track Idaho's snowpack at 150 locations. They travel by snowshoe, ski, snow machine or helicopter to each site, collecting data at most locations monthly from January to March or June. Using an automated data collection and telemetry (SNO TEL) system, the surveyors drive a hollow aluminum tube through the snowpack to the ground and then weigh the core for water content. Their index of a basin's water content is then translated into spring runoff figures.

Not surprisingly, irrigators take the forecasts very seriously. In a water-short year they can be forced to change their farming practices. In some cases they have reduced their tillable acres, planted crops that don't require as much water and tried alternative management techniques, altering the type and timing of their irrigation systems.

While this year's early projections for southern Idaho called for another low water year — particularly devastating for farmers in the Wood River, Lost River and Oakley areas — not all the news is grim. "It's really an agricultural drought. There's plenty of water this year for recreation," Palmer says.

Boaters in northern Idaho and on the Payette River system are enjoying strong water flows, and although the Salmon River drainage is not at peak levels, rafters are expected to have a good recreational season.

The drought has, in fact, created a bit of a public relations problem for guides worried that potential customers are getting the wrong idea about Idaho's whitewater rivers. Palmer has been working with tourism officials at the Idaho Department of Commerce and Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association to get the word out on the wet and wild recreation season.

He says, "We're trying not to give the country the impression that there's not any water in Idaho." □

PHOTO COURTESY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Saving the Salmon

By Glenn Oakley

Ed Chaney has dedicated his life to saving a species he believes is already extinct.

"The Snake River sockeye are gone; we're just pretending they're not," he says. Of a species once so numerous their scarlet spawning colors inspired the name for Redfish Lake, only two were counted passing through Lower Granite Dam en route to Idaho in 1989; none in 1990 and three this year.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), in response to a petition from Indian tribes and environmental groups this year recommended that Congress declare the Snake River sockeye "endangered." Following the legal process will take another year before any action is taken to save the species.

So Chaney, a tall, laconic Missourian who runs a natural resources consulting business from his country home west of Eagle, has helped file suit to force NMFS to take emergency actions now. By emergency actions Chaney means restructuring the way federal dams are managed to allow smolts — the juvenile salmon — to swim from the headwater streams of Idaho to the sea.

ED CHANEY: *"I don't want the sockeye to have gone extinct for nothing."*

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

But Chaney does not believe the emergency actions will help the sockeye at all. They are gone. "I don't want the sockeye to have gone extinct for nothing," he explains. "I hope to force NMFS to force the Corps of Engineers to get on with fixing those main stem dams. It's too late for the sockeye, but it won't be too late for spring and summer chinook salmon."

The eight federal dams on the Columbia and lower Snake Rivers are the primary cause of salmon death — and extinction — says Chaney. (This does not include the Hells Canyon dams, which have no fish passage facilities at all.) While the eight dams were built with fish ladders to allow upstream passage of returning adult salmon, no provision was made for the smolts to pass downstream. The smolts have been dying by the thousands upon thousands as they pass through the dam turbines.

More recently, the Corps of Engineers has been trapping the smolts and piping them into barges and trucks which carry them past the dams, releasing them downstream of Bonneville Dam. Chaney argues that this solution is a failure. "We do everything but hit them in the head with a hammer," he says of the collection and piping procedure. "Then we put them in a barge and haul them for two days. It's a wonder that *any* of them make it back."

While driftnet fishing, overgrazing and overlogging all contribute to salmon mortality, Chaney says that nothing will help the salmon until "We get the fish through the reservoirs before their biological clock runs down." This means dropping the reservoirs for two months each spring so that a river-like current once again flows through them, and modifying the dams to allow the smolts to pass.

Eventually, says Chaney, the sockeye and the wild fall chinook, which he believes is also doomed, will be reintroduced to Idaho streams. Fish from Oregon and Washington streams will be released in the Middle Fork Salmon, the Secesh, the Clearwater — "to start the slow process of adaptation all over again." He thinks it will take decades, perhaps centuries, for the transplanted fish to adapt and evolve.

Chaney is banking on another evolution — people's changing attitudes toward rivers.

Rivers, says Chaney, "are a kind of history book." When agriculture was dominant in Idaho, "rivers were looked at as having a single purpose — to get the water out of. There was no restraint — you take it all. Times have changed, but the old laws and attitudes haven't yet.

"I love fish for their intrinsic value, but their real value is to leverage the way we use and think about rivers. The fish are the lever to get river protection that will benefit all: water quality and water quantity."

Chaney charges the Bonneville Power Administration, electric utilities and Corps of Engineers have fought every attempt to restore salmon. Asked why, he responds, "It's not the money. The utilities are monopolies who'll make the same no matter what. And the federal bureaucrats will make the same. In fact it's going to cost more over the long haul to restore the fish. The irony is it'll cost them 10 times as much because they won.

"It's a religious thing," says Chaney. "They believe the highest and best use of rivers is to generate power."

It's also a religious thing for Chaney, who says, "My earliest memories are being in a johnboat floating rivers. We're attracted to rivers — and it's not all commerce. They provide us something psychologically we need." □

AMAS' RAPID TRANSIT

Whitewater rivers provide a sense of freedom to all who challenge themselves in the rapids. But for members of the Alternate Mobility Adventure Seekers group, that sense of freedom is especially profound.

Says AMAS president Larry Thrasher, "It gives me mobility without the use of my chair. When I'm in a raft, I'm like anybody else." Thrasher, who has been rafting and kayaking with AMAS since 1985, jokes, "I think I've swam every rapid in Hells Canyon."

On the first rafting trip, quadriplegic members sat on inflatable mattresses in the bottom of the rafts.

Today, AMAS has developed its own specially adapted raft frames to provide solid and reasonably safe seating for the physically challenged. And Ertter jokes that trips on the Payette have gotten much smaller because, "everyone's pretty bored with it. They want something more exciting." This year the BSU-based outdoor program for the physically challenged has run rafting trips down the Payette, Hells Canyon and the Salmon River gorge, and will run a late summer excursion down the North Fork Payette. □

Top: Running the Payette River's Mike's Hole, clockwise from lower left: Lyle Stilwill, Larry Thrasher, Dave Lindsay, K.C. Thrasher, Nancy Ertter and Dave O'Day.

Middle: Carrying Virginia Collier to the put-in on the Payette River are Lindsay, front, Dave Kester, back. Thrasher is in wheelchair with Ertter behind him.

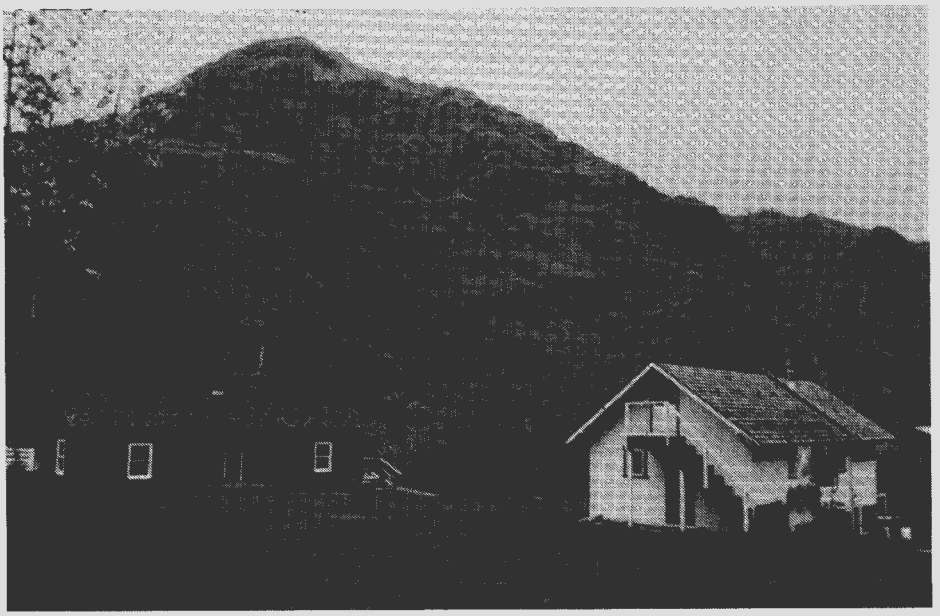
Bottom: Lindsay and Collier in an inflatable kayak.

Home Below Hell's Canyon

Excerpts from Grace Jordan's account of her family's life along the Snake River.

They would become one of Idaho's most prominent families. But in 1933 when Len and Grace Jordan moved their three children to a remote ranch on the Snake River, they were more concerned with surviving the Depression's devastating effects. The years the family would spend at isolated Kirkwood Bar Ranch in Hell's Canyon would be arduous yet rich in adventure and camaraderie. Before Len became a U.S. senator in the 1960s, Grace chronicled their rugged life in her book Home Below Hell's Canyon.

Len and Grace Jordan received the BSU President's Award for Life and Letters in 1981. BSU annually sponsors the Grace Jordan poetry contest and will name a ballroom in the Student Union in her honor. BSU hosts an annual lecture series on economics in his name. Home Below Hell's Canyon *was published in 1954 by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York.*



GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

The house on the right was home to the Jordans during their time in Hell's Canyon.

INTO THE CANYON

Kirkwood Bar was the sheep ranch which my husband and I, with a partner named Dick Maxwell, were buying. It lay in the Snake gorge, on the Idaho side, just below Hell's Canyon, that deepest scar on North America's face, through which the river is not navigable and where even foot travel stops. The business arrangements had been completed while I was with my parents, a day's journey west of Lewiston; and though I knew something of sheep ranches, I had never seen one in the shadow of an impassable canyon.

It was spring 1933, and the financial shaking of the past three years had jolted the Jordans badly. In those years we had abandoned running our own stock and had managed for another stockman, sometimes doing on wages of less than $100 a month plus our living, and I longed to get where we could operate again for ourselves, regardless of any physical hardship such ownership might involve. I was not disturbed by the isolation one must expect at Kirkwood and the two children were almost as eager as I to reach the new place their father had described in his letters.

PENALTIES OF SUCCESS

The canyon could make and break a man. For example, a stockman might come in full of ambition — I could think of several who had. The canyon would let him do well, and he seemed to be on his way to success. The opportunities here were unusual, because of the favorable climate and the good range — the range remained good because it was inaccessible. The stockman could have the range as long as he paid his fees and used it right.

So, before long, he found himself on his financial feet, but he should not assume therefore that the canyon liked him and had put him in the permanent file. At this point the man tended to grow satisfied and a little lazy. One day he might become careless on the trail and roll with his packstring; or he might be rowing across the river and forget to watch, whereupon a hidden boil would catch him. Perhaps he emerged safely that time, but he shouldn't let it happen again.

Two years have passed, three or four. Our man is older now; he is full of self-esteem because of the way he has added to his land and stock. He sees that he is abler than other stockmen; he insists on their recognizing his superiority. Meanwhile there is somebody he loves and must depend upon, but distrust infects their relationship.

All of his moves become selfish, and he is determined that whenver there is a disagreement it must be settled his way. Ugly temptations steal into his daytime thoughts; he loses the clear, open look he used to have. His neighbors cease to turn to him; he is no help and no comfort to anyone. It is better to avoid him.

Now he should have left the canyon — according to my theory — after it yielded him what his ability and his labor entitled him to. But he didn't do this, so now he suffers the penalty: he becomes ugly; he goes on to become treacherous.

SUICIDE SWITCHBACK

My housebound existence had begun to

pall on me, so one mild morning before the lambing rush, when Dick said he had to go to Temperance Creek and asked me to go along, I was overjoyed. He said we could have dinner with Anna (a neighbor) and be home by four o'clock. Eagerly I consulted Len. He agreed to stay close to the house this one day, so I mounted Babe and off we went.

Up to now I had been only a mile or two up the river and I both longed and dreaded to explore further. Dick rode ahead, and when we had cleared Halfmoon and the blunt, low ridges beyond it, he called to me that Salt Creek was opposite on the Oregon side, and that we were now starting to climb to Suicide. At the word I began to congeal.

Suicide is a single portentous rock, the end pier of a dominant volcanic spine that runs from high in the divide to meet the Snake. As our trail ascended, without switchbacks, edging nearer the drop, it also narrowed. We made a bend and were suddenly out on the face of the cliff. Far below a segment of the Snake boiled down in a frenzied S from invisibile Hominy Bar. Presently the trail became a virtual stairway, one rock step above another, each one sloping out, with a flimsy coping of small stones to mark the edge.

Dick called, "Don't lean toward the wall that way! If you can't ride straight, lean out!"

Lean out! I hardly dared breathe for fear of capsizing Babe, and Dick wanted me to lean out! In anguish I prayed. If I went off this trail, who would care for my children? Why had I ever left them anyhow? Desperately I hoped that if I made it over the rock to safety there would be some other way to get home, not over this hair-raising height. Suddenly the trail was again a trail, leading into a boulder-strewn recess. Dick said, "Get down a minute. Now you see, if your horse slips when you're leaning in, your weight will throw its feet over the edge."

I nodded dumbly. He moved to where he could look down on the Snake. "They say you can spit into the water from here. It's three hundred feet, I guess."

I stood on the lip of the void and timidly flung a stone, but it vanished.

"You're past the hard part," Dick said.

BY RIVER'S EDGE

After the noon dishes were done, the children were free; and later I had my one sure moment in the open, when I crossed the creek to feed the chickens and gather the eggs. If there was still time I took the kids to the river, merely to scramble around among the boulders and see what we could see. There were always interesting tracks at the water's edge, and other surprises if the river was high, for the Snake had already made its way for hundreds of miles, collecting tribute as it ran. Once a whole staircase floated by.

PHOTO COURTESY BSU ARCHIVES

Len and Grace Jordan moved to Hell's Canyon to operate a sheep ranch in 1933.

Bridge timbers with great bolts were not uncommon, and in flood time, trees with terrifying roots hurtled down, sometimes diving under, then shooting out of the boiling tide further below, ejected by some unseen force.

FISHER OF STURGEON

This was the year Dell became our man. Earlier we had observed him coming and going as he fished for sturgeon along the river. To market his catch, he had to depend on the boat, and it in turn depended on the weather and the stage of the river. A six- or eight-foot sturgeon waiting to be butchered could be left tied to the willows like a horse hitched to a post, but not for very long; and sometimes when the boat was delayed Dell had to release his fish.

Sturgeon are ugly. They look like sharks, with their heads taking up a large part of their total length, their mouths set far under their snouts and their jaws overhung with creepy whiskers of flesh. Down their backs they exhibit spiny dorsal plates. A few years earlier sturgeons that would "fill a wagon bed" were often reported caught in the Snake, and I saw one that thirty people dined on for three days. But by this time a seven- or eight-footer seemed very satisfactory.

GOODBYE TO KIRKWOOD

On Friday morning the sun came out with specious promise, and though I did not trust it, I began putting the last things in the boxes and marking those that must go on the mules and setting aside those that could be sent out later.

Saturday dawned weak and deceitful, but I was resolved to get away before the rain could make up its mind. By eight we were ready, with three solidly packed mules and enough saddle-horses for everyone.

As we rounded the bend that would shut the house from view, I took no last look, and the children were not thinking about such a thing. Along the creek the wet trees sprinkled us as we brushed through, but the rain withheld; and after we started up Sumac Gulch the trails were almost dry. With not a single untoward happening and with increasingly bland skies, we reached the top.

The canyon was dropping farther behind, and I could no longer see the Oregon rims, because of the pines through which we rode. The children and I were through with the Snake River, and as soon as we could sell the ranch for what it was worth, Len would leave it, too.

Our period in isolation had given the children resourcefulness, and put a color into their childhood that would be hard to buy — at least Len and I believed this. Also we were confident they could adjust themselves without great pain to public school and life in town.

Of course, we, their parents, had taken the canyon adventure too seriously. But overseriousness about work is not so much a fault as it is a stage. Our next adventure might be lighter in spirit, but it would have to be connected, as this one had been, with producing something. Of that we were both sure. □

EDMUNDSON TAKES TEACHING TO TASK

By Bob Evancho

Be prepared to know what you're talking about if you want to discuss education reform with Phyllis Edmundson.

A recent report that includes work by the Boise State education professor has attracted national attention for its frank look at America's teacher education programs. "Critics must realize," says Edmundson, "that schools will not change until teacher preparation programs change."

Edmundson is part of a five-person task force that conducted the Study of the Education of Educators; the group's primary product has been the publication of the book *Teachers for Our Nation's Schools,* written by project leader John I. Goodlad, director of the Center for Educational Renewal at the University of Washington.

Unlike many of the current critiques of education that have plenty of questions but few solutions, Edmundson's study makes recommendations and proposes a plan to implement those steps. The proposals, says Edmundson, are based on a vision of the simultaneous renewal of the public schools and teacher education programs.

Although the group that put together *Teachers of Our Nation's Schools* has wrapped up its five-year study, it will continue with its work—through The Agenda for Teacher Education in a Democracy. "In the past, studies were conducted to identify the problem, and then the researchers went on to something else," Edmundson says. "But to accommodate the changing realities of our society, a project like this will never really be done."

After spending the first few years shaping the study and identifying the issues they needed to analyze, Goodlad, Edmundson and three other educators set out to determine the condition of teacher education in the United States. On sabbatical leave during academic year 1987-88, Edmundson visited 29 colleges and universities with teacher education programs to examine the curricula in those programs. During that time she logged more than 80,000 miles, observing classes, interviewing teacher ed department chairs, faculty, and students.

Edmundson and the others spent the next 18 months analyzing the data; the result was Goodlad's book and four guides which illustrate specific actions for renewing the education of educators simultaneously with reforming the nation's schools.

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

"We have found some serious problems with teacher education," says Phyllis Edmundson.

Edmundson's guide was titled "What College and University Leaders Can Do to Help Change Teacher Education." And she pulls no punches.

"We found some very serious problems with teacher education around the country—endemic, systemic problems," she says. Among the flaws she cites are a lack of sustained commitment to teacher education among colleges and universities, inadequate undergraduate curricula in arts and sciences and professional studies, and insufficient knowledge among teachers about the responsibilities of living in a democracy.

"The reason we have schools in a democratic society is to develop a citizenry capable of protecting and maintaining a democracy," Edmundson states. "Teacher education programs, however, pay scant attention to helping prospective teachers develop an understanding of democracy, and what it means to teach students their moral and intellectual responsibilities for living in a democracy."

The early implementation steps for The Agenda include establishing pilot programs that will, among other objectives, reestablish institutional commitment, improve the curricula and establish support structures and networks.

"This way of thinking is going to require new policies at the state level and new approaches to funding," Edmundson admits, "but this whole project suggests that some serious rethinking, reorganization and renewing must be done."

Edmundson is doing her part. She has been invited to serve as a senior associate with the Center for Educational Renewal. In that capacity she will provide technical assistance to the pilot programs, which have stirred a considerable amount of interest in the teacher education community "We've had nearly 300 serious inquiries about the pilot implementation efforts," she says. "And we had something like 80 or 90 institutions submit applications in a very short time frame for what they knew would be only [a few] spots."

While the task of overhauling teacher education may seem monumental, Edmundson says it is urgent and essential. "If schools are to achieve their promise as institutions of democracy," she says, "they must be staffed by teachers who are well-educated, who clearly understand their moral and ethical obligations as teachers in a democratic society, who have a solid grounding in the art and science of teaching, and who take seriously their responsibilities as stewards of the schools. If schools are to have such teachers, then teacher education must undergo serious renewal in tandem with the reform of public schools.

"One cannot have good schools without good teachers. Conversely, teachers must learn to teach in good schools and be prepared to contribute to the continuous renewal of those schools." □

QUILL CONSORT TAPE CIRCLES THE GLOBE

Students around the world have a better understanding of medieval music thanks to two Boise State professors and a College of Arts and Sciences mini-development grant.

English department faculty member Linda Marie Zaerr and Joe Baldassarre of the music department made a cassette tape that was published internationally this spring by the Chaucer Studio in Adelaide, Australia. The tape already was in use at such schools as Roanoke College in Virginia, Case Western Reserve and the University of Washington.

Zaerr and Baldassarre are uniquely qualified to make the tape, on which they explain and demonstrate medieval music. As the Quill Consort, the pair combine narrative poetry and music for concerts using historic instruments.

The tape fills a need the duo saw in their classrooms. "Joe Baldassarre and I were both teaching introductory classes where we needed to talk about medieval music, but there was no good material designed for the non-music students," Zaerr says. "A tape that distinguished between Lydian, Dorian and Mixolydian modes isn't very useful to students who don't understand what notes are." □

PROFESSORS RECEIVE STATE BOARD GRANTS

Seven Boise State University faculty members have received research grants totaling $224,499 from the State Board of Education.

Grants are awarded annually to faculty members at the state's universities and college. This year a total of $835,745 was awarded to 30 faculty members statewide.

BSU grant recipients, their department, projects and awards are:

• **GREG RAYMOND**, political science, "Regulating International Violence: An Analysis of Normative Constraints on Appeals to Military Necessity," $29,914. Raymond will determine what conditions effect brutality in combat by analyzing legal treaties written between 1815 and 1980.

• **GARY MONCRIEF,** political science, "State Legislative Campaign Financing," $15,621. The new grant will help launch a pilot project to collect data from five institutions to develop an intrastate data bank on campaign financing.

• **TOM TRUSKY,** English, "History and Production of the American Eccentric Book," $34,964. Trusky will research the history and production processes of so-called "eccentric" books in the United States. He plans to establish at BSU an eccentric book publication center, the first of its kind in the Intermountain West.

• **CLAUDE SPINOSA, WALTER SNYDER,** and **DORA GALLEGOS,** geology/geophysics, "Paleoenvironmental and Tectonic Patterns of Biostratigraphic Distributions: East-Central Nevada, the Ural Mountains, and South China," $35,000. The proposal seeks support for a comparison study of "stratotype-candidate" successions in the Ural Mountains and in China. Previously, Spinosa, Snyder and Gallegos had focused on geologic history of basins in Nevada.

• **TOMEK BARTOSZYNSKI,** mathematics, "Null and Meager Sets," $35,000. Bartoszynski plans to conduct research in set theory, a branch of pure mathematics.

• **WALTER SNYDER, CHARLES WAAG,** and **DORA GALLEGOS,** geology/geophysics, "Tectono-Stratigraphic Modeling of a Fluvial-Lacustrine System: Northeast Margin of the Western Snake River Plain," $35,000. The project will study the sediments of the Boise foothills. These studies relate to the seismic concerns in the area and to the development of hydrogeologic models for present-day geothermal and cold groundwater flux in the Boise area.

• **CLIFFORD LEMASTER,** chemistry, "Gas-Phase NMR Studies of Conformational Processes," $35,000. LeMaster will analyze two of the major advantages of dynamic nuclear magnetic resonance studies. □

RESEARCH BRIEFS...

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

The work of art professor **GEORGE ROBERTS** was included in the national exhibition The North Dakota Print and Drawing Annual at the University of North Dakota. He also was invited to show his work in a group show at Lower Columbia Community College in Washington state.

Art faculty members **BRENT SMITH, HOWARD HUFF, DAVID ORAVEZ, CHERYL SHURTLEFF, JOHN TAKEHARA, CHRISTINE RAYMOND, KEVAN SMITH** and **RICHARD YOUNG** were selected to show art work in West One Bank's New Spirit of the West mobile museum. The exhibit will be on display in Idaho, Utah and Washington.

Geologists **WALT SNYDER, CLAUDE SPINOSA** and **DORA GALLEGOS** will be going to the Soviet Union for six weeks this summer to attend a meeting to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the Permian System in the city of Perm. They will do fieldwork in the Ural Mountains and present three papers at the Permian Congress.

They also presented three papers at the meeting of the Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists (SPEM) this spring in Bakersfield, Calif.

SPEM published a volume on the Paleogeography of North America in which Snyder, Spinosa and Gallegos co-authored four papers. They were "Pensylvanian-Permian Tectonism in the Great Basin, the Dry Mountain Trough and Related Basins," "Tectonic Implications of Facies, Patterns, Lower Permian Dry Mountain Trough, East-Central Nevada," "Paleoecologic Implications of High Latitude and Middle Latitude Affinities of the Ammonoid Uraloceras," and "Mississippian through Permian Oregenesis in Eastern Nevada: Post-antler, Pre-Sonoma Tectonics of the Western Cordillera."

Spinosa co-authored the paper "Ammonoid Correlation of the Guadalupian/Dzhulfian Boundary" that will be published in a special edition of the *Smithsonian Contributions to Paleontology*.

Spinosa and Snyder also had articles published in the proceedings of the Carboniferous Congress in Beijing, the U.S. Geological Society and Geological Society of Nevada.

Spinosa and fellow geologist **JACK PELTON** attended the Rocky Mountain-South Central regional meeting of the Geological Society of America and presented the paper "Application of Fractal Analysis to the Study of the Ammonois Families Perrinitidae and Cyclobidae."

MONTE WILSON also presented a paper at the regional meeting.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

From the management department comes the following news:

GUNDARS KAUPINS' article "Preparing Computer Information Systems Students for Cooperative Education Programs" appeared in the *Journal of Cooperative Education.* Kaupins presented his paper "The Review of the Definition and Legality of Negative Humor" at the Pacific Northwest Business Law Association Conference in Portland.

MICHAEL BIXBY won the Best Paper Award for his "Was It an Accident or Murder? New Thrusts in Corporate Criminal Liability for Workplace Deaths" at the Pacific Northwest Business Law Association Conference.

He also presented his paper "The Enforcement of Occupational Safety Rules and Regulations: Law and Public Policy" at the Western Decision Sciences Institute meeting.

BILL WINES presented his papers "The Problem of Free Speech in the Workplace" at the Midwest Business Law Association conference in Chicago and "An Institutional Perspective on Law and Economics (Chicago Style) in the Context of U.S. Labor Law" at the Pacific Northwest Business Law Association Conference in Portland.

SANDY GOUGH presented his paper "Can Small Firm Acquisitions be Entrepreneurial?" at the Babson Entrepreneurial Research Conference.

Department chair **NANCY NAPIER** recently visited Japan to collect data for her research on mergers and acquisitions.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Teacher education professor **CATHERINE MATTHEWS** presented her paper "Effect of Using Culturally-Relevant Science Curriculum Materials on Native American Elementary Students" at the annual meeting of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching.

COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE

Nursing professor **FAITH PETERSON'S** article, "Analysis of the Research about Heparinized vs. Nonheparinized Intravascular Lines," was accepted for publication in the journal *Heart and Lung.* Peterson also is a contributing author to *Pathophysiology Casebook.*

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Sociologist **MICHAEL BLAIN'S** article "Rhetorical Practice in an Anti-nuclear Weapons Campaign," will appear in the October edition of *Peace and Change.* His article "Fighting Words: What We Can Learn from Hitler's Hyperbole" was selected for reprint in *Sociological Slices: Introductory Readings from Symbolic Interaction.*□

CONSTRUCTION GETS G2 INC. DONATION

Boise State University's construction management department has received construction-estimating software valued at $50,000 from G2 Inc., a software development company based in Boise.

The software will be used in the upper division cost-estimating class taught by BSU professor Charles Gains. "This computer program automates the way construction-industry estimating is done. It will allow us to teach students how to perform faster, more accurate cost estimates." Gains says.

"Donations such as these enable us to provide the skills and knowledge expected of constructors from a four-year baccalaureate program," says Marvin Gabert, head of the construction management department.

G2 Inc., a leader in the design of computer-automated estimating systems nationwide, joins other construction industry leaders in supporting Boise State by providing state-of-the-art equipment for university programs. □

H-P GIFT BENEFITS TECH PROGRAM

Students in three programs at BSU's College of Technology will benefit from a recent equipment donation by Hewlett-Packard Co. The gift includes a used Coordinate Measuring Machine, computer, printer and software, valued new at $90,000.

The high-precision measuring machine and H-P computer equipment will be used by students in the machine shop, manufacturing technology and pre-engineering programs at BSU. Students in the two-year machine shop program, for example, will use the new machinery to check the accuracy of their measurements while machining parts.

The new measuring system also benefits students using the new Computer Integrated Manufacturing system, a sophisticated computer operation that allows a manufacturer to track a product from raw materials through production to the shipping process.

The donation is one of several large gifts H-P has made to BSU in the last several years. Previous gifts include $105,000 to purchase computer hardware and software for the construction management and drafting programs and $100,000 to fund a joint professorship in computer science for three years. □

SCHOLARSHIP TO ASSIST FUTURE TEACHERS

Al Riendeau describes his wife, Betty, as someone who has made sacrifices so others can learn. This philosophy, together with Betty's lifelong belief and interest in expanding educational opportunities to others led him to establish the Betty A. Riendeau Endowment Fund for students pursuing a teaching career.

Dr. Betty Riendeau became a believer in the value of an education after an eight-year stint as the owner/operator of a preschool in Portland. Encouraged by her family, she earned a bachelor's degree in elementary education from Portland State University in 1959. By 1962 she had earned her master's degree from the University of Oregon and was teaching at the primary level for the Portland Public Schools. In 1971, she was granted a doctorate in reading from American University in Washington, D.C. She has taught school up to the college level across the United States and has conducted numerous workshops, seminars and classes.

Throughout her career as a mother and a teacher, Betty was the driving force behind her family's educational achievements. Al Riendeau received his doctorate from Stanford University and eventually became an official with the U.S. Department of Education. With Betty's encouragement, both of their sons have pursued careers in demanding fields. One son is a dentist and the other earned a master's degree in reading education. Four grandchildren, Al Riendeau says, are undoubtedly college-bound because, "Grandma would never stand for anything less."

Betty's failing health forced her early retirement from active teaching duties in 1978. An ongoing bout with lupus has confined her to her bed for the past four years. Still, her knowledge that an aspiring and needy student will be helped toward a career as a teacher sustains and brightens her life. □

DONOR NOTES

• Individual contributions of $251,000 have been received for the Warren McCain Reading Room in Boise State's new Albertsons Library. Recent donors to the fund are Mr. and Mrs. Willis Shaw, $1,000; Frito Lay, Inc., $6,000; Herbert L. Pease, $1,000; Keith and Catherine Stein, $1,000; Jack Robertson, $1,000; Universal Frozen Foods, $1,000; Boise Cascade Corp., $5,000; Ralph Comstock, $2,600; Robert D. Buchanan, $25,000; George Wade, $5,000; Pepsi-Cola West, $5,000; and Warren McCain, $25,000.

• The Harry Morrison Foundation gave $1,500 for a music scholarship and $3,000 for nursing enrichment.

• The Boise Rotary Foundation contributed $1,500 to the Robert S. Gibb Memorial Scholarship.

• BSU received $75,000 for the library from the Lourayne Klingensmith Estate.

• Mike and Tammy Greiner donated $3,000 to the Construction Management and Engineering Fund.

• The H.J. Heinz Co. Foundation donated $4,300 to Project Light, a study of the effect of exercise on depression.

• United Artists Cable gave $2,000 to the Robert Davies Memorial Scholarship Fund.

• Contributions to the Tom Stitzel Endowment Fund total $8,400.

BSU CALLING ...

Phonathon '91 callers will be contacting BSU alumni and friends **Sept. 30-Oct. 30.**

THE BEAT GOES ON FOR KING OF SWING

By Amy Stahl

Gib Hochstrasser knew early on that he would attend Boise Junior College. At family picnics, he'd keep a keen eye on the construction across the river from Julia Davis Park. In 1940, the Administration Building was going up, and Hochstrasser recalls saying: "Boy, I can hardly wait to go to that school."

He did, of course. One of the university's most vocal boosters, Hochstrasser never graduated from BJC. But the 64-year-old says he got the best there was in music education and it's stayed with him throughout a successful career as a musician and leader of the 18-piece Kings of Swing big band.

"A degree is not the end of the world. Education is the end of the world. BJC was a great shot in the arm for what I wanted to do," Hochstrasser says.

The Boise native began his musical career in second grade when his mother started him on piano. He recalls that she said, "You owe me two years of piano lessons — just for being alive. And after two years I owe you." Later, he cashed in and began drum lessons. By the time he was a student at Boise High, Hochstrasser had formed a dance band. Music had become a part of his life — a passion that endures today.

After graduating from high school in 1945, Hochstrasser enrolled at BJC and began studying with one of his most influential teachers, C. Griffith Bratt. Hochstrasser says the harmony teacher "is as good as they come. He was a flat genius because everything I wanted to know — and more than I wanted to know — he taught me."

From Bratt, Hochstrasser learned the law and physics of harmony, keyboard, sight reading and other skills that serve him well when he arranges pieces for one of the six bands he leads today.

A spirited storyteller, Hochstrasser remembers his BJC experiences fondly. One highlight was the memorable "Bach to Boogie" variety shows he helped organize from 1947-50. The shows featured some of the valley's leading musicians. Hochstrasser also was instrumental in forming the BJC pep band, a casual group that played during the school's football games.

Another special memory is a request from former president Eugene Chaffee, who asked Hochstrasser to perform when the school became a four-year college. As he was introduced, Hochstrasser recalls, "Boy I swelled with pride. There wasn't anything I couldn't do for the school."

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

The 1987 tribute, "The Man and His Music," put Gib Hochstrasser in the spotlight.

Hochstrasser briefly attended the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music but returned to Boise in 1950 to play in bands and work with the BJC music department. Hochstrasser also got a job at Holsinger's music store, where he worked for 30 years until leaving to pursue music full time in 1980.

Hochstrasser has performed with Bob Hope, Red Skelton, Jim Nabors and Wayne Newton. Despite several offers to join big-name bands, Hochstrasser has remained in Boise to develop the best-known — and busiest — big band in the state.

In 1987 he was the subject of a tribute "The Man and His Music," at the Morrison Center. More recently his band played at the Boise River Festival and the Canteen Party.

Hochstrasser and his band travel regularly but he always comes back to Boise. Married for 20 years to second wife Jeannie, a 1983 BSU education graduate, Hochstrasser is busy arranging music, booking dates and performing with his bands.

It's been a long and happy career. How will Hochstrasser know he's had enough after nearly 50 years? "When those sticks get too heavy to lift, I'll know it's time to hang it up," he says. □

CONNIE GRAHAM: A REAL LIFESAVER

By Bob Evancho

Former BSU gymnast Connie Graham got a head start on her new career last fall. She's already saved a life.

A medical student at the University of Saskatchewan in her hometown of Saskatoon, Graham, the former Connie Lavertu, was jogging with U of S track and field coach Lyle Sanderson and some members of his team during an informal workout last September when the 51-year-old coach collapsed from a heart attack.

"Lyle was at the front of the pack and I was in back when it happened," Graham recalls. "When we reached him he was just lying there."

Graham, a standout on the U of S track team in 1988 and '89, didn't normally practice with the Huskie track team. Fortunately for Sanderson, she did that day.

"Lyle is a pretty fit man and everybody was confused at first," Graham says. "But it was pretty obvious it was a heart attack, or what the doctors called a 'valve failure.' We turned him over; he didn't have a pulse, he wasn't breathing and he was turning blue."

Graham and another member of the team started cardiopulmonary resuscitation. "I knew we had to give Lyle oxygen and get his blood circulating," she says. "Sure, I was afraid, but once I got myself together my main thought was to do what I could for him. ... If there was anything I could do to save him I wanted to do it."

In about five minutes a policeman arrived and took over from Graham and a few minutes later an ambulance reached the scene. The paramedics were able to stabilize Sanderson before they rushed him to the hospital.

"It was quite fulfilling," says Graham when asked to recall her heroics. "Lyle is kind of like a [former BSU gymnastics coach] Jackie Carringer here. He's well-loved and well-admired. I see him every day and we sometimes joke about how it made us both famous. But we don't talk about it that much."

Sanderson had surgery following the heart attack and has made a full recovery. In fact, he was recently named coach of the Canadian Pan Am track team.

And anyone who knows Graham isn't surprised by her actions. After she graduated from Boise State with a premed degree in 1987, Graham enrolled at the U of S to begin work on her medical degree, which she expects to receive in 1993. Soon after leaving Idaho Graham also decided to return to track. A triple jump and hurdles standout in high school, Graham was ruled eligible to compete for two years at the intercollegiate level by Canadian officials.

And she made the most of it. Competing first for the Huskie track team and then independently, Graham has emerged as one of Canada's top female hurdlers. Before an Achilles tendon injury put her on the sidelines earlier this year, Graham was ranked first nationally and finished second in the 100-meter hurdles in the 1991 nationals.

"The tendon finally feels healed," she says. "I just got started training again and I'm shooting for the nationals."

TODD KOROL/SASKATOON STAR-PHOENIX PHOTO

Connie Graham

Balancing careers as a medical student, athlete and wife—her husband of one year, Craig, is also a U of S med student—is demanding, Graham admits. But that's the way she likes it.

The job of saving lives, after all, isn't supposed to be easy. □

RAY HOOBING PLAYS KEY ROLE IN BUILDING A NEW-LOOK BOISE

By Larry Munden

No one person is responsible for the new look of downtown Boise and the rest of the city. But BSU alum Ray Hoobing certainly has done his part.

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

Ray Hoobing

After earning an associate's degree in architectural drafting from Boise College in 1968, Hoobing honed his skills with local architectural firms until 1977 when he and Dennis Robinson founded C.M. Company Inc., now one of Boise's top commercial builders.

"It's been a successful venture," says Hoobing, who serves as the firm's vice president. "Since we've started, we've done about $85 million in business in the [Treasure] Valley."

C.M. Company has built several major buildings in Boise, including the University Quay, the Doubletree Club Hotel, Liberty Elementary School, the Residence Inn, the Egyptian Theatre parking garage, the new Boise Art Museum and the Idaho Sports Medicine Institute.

Hoobing's firm also did the exterior precast granite on the First Interstate Center and the interior of the bank's portion of the building.

At the outset, Hoobing and Robinson began their business dealings with what at the time was a fairly innovative concept for the construction industry: they brought the architect and the contractor together at an early stage in a project to provide the client an initial and realistic cost estimate.

It's no wonder that Hoobing attributes the success of his company to its emphasis on service and building trust with clients.

In addition to helping to build Boise, Hoobing gets involved in other ways. He serves on the BSU construction management department's advisory board, Boise's Planning and Zoning Commission, and the YMCA board of directors.

Hoobing enjoys being part of Boise's growth because his family has roots in the city that go back to 1890.

You get the feeling that for Hoobing "having it all" doesn't necessarily mean just getting bigger.

It means owning a company that plays a role in Boise's past and future. It means, he says, looking at one of several of the city's prominent buildings and saying to himself, "We built that." □

BJC Days Recalled by Class of '41

50 years haven't muddied their memories

By Larry Burke

The BJC Class of '41 survived the nation's greatest depression, the world's biggest war ... and the school's muddiest parking lot.

Theirs was the first class to graduate from BJC's brand new campus after the school moved from St. Margaret's Hall in 1940.

Back on their old stomping grounds for their 50-year reunion last May, 25 classmates swapped stories about their BJC days.

Everyone laughed about the hubcap-deep mud in the parking lot. "You couldn't wear a thing to keep from sinking in. It's kind of funny that we had this new building, but all we remember is the mud ... it made quite an impression, said Emily Foster Riley, Boise.

The reunion drew BJC graduates from Alaska, California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado and, of course, Idaho.

"It was tough in those days ... we were all poor kids," said Warren Hill, now a successful realtor in Fresno, Calif., who commuted daily to BJC from a farm near Meridian.

The Boise Junior College class of '41 was the first to graduate from the new campus.

"Maybe that lack of money drew us together. We were like one family ... everyone knew everyone else. But, boy, were we broke."

When it opened in 1940, many greeted the building in 1940 with mixed emotions. "We were thrilled with a new building, but there was a lot of nostalgia over leaving St. Margaret's. It was a fantastic old building," explained Riley.

"With the new building we realized the school was moving on. It had a new feel. We said, 'Wow, this is a whole different ball game.'"

The Administration Building was completed in the fall of 1940 on the site of the old Boise Airport for $185,000. The 20-acre grounds were all gravel, but a grant from the Work Projects Administration allowed BJC to bring in topsoil and build roads and sidewalks.

Eugene Chaffee, the BJC president who organized the move and lined up financing for the building, was unable to attend the reunion, but his wife Lois was there to welcome the alums.

"You were a special class to me. I was so very pregnant at the time. And I wasn't that much older than you were," she laughed.

A campus tour was an eye-opening experience to several graduates who hadn't seen the school in decades.

"The growth is just amazing," said Al Albrethsen of Grand Junction, Colo., as the tour passed the Morrison Center and Simplot/Micron Technology Center.

"Who would have ever dreamed this university would have grown from what we had in 1941," he said.

Added Riley, "At the time I wanted to go to Washington, but here I was at BJC, stuck in the mud. My mother told me that one day this would be a fine university and that I'd be proud to be a part of it.

"My mother was absolutely right." □

Above, Catherine Egelston, Chris Alexander and Bernice Gray swap memories. Warren Hill, left, drove from Fresno, Calif., to be with his former classmates.

A. Kay Belnap entertained ex-classmates.

ALUMNI IN TOUCH...

Our policy is to print as much "In Touch" information as possible. Send your letters to the BSU Alumni Association, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. In addition, if you know someone who would make a good feature story in our "Alumnotes" section, contact the office of News Services at the same address.

70s

REBEKAH BELLONI, BA, history, '70, has received a master's degree in health and integrated studies from Oregon State University. Belloni is a teacher at Newport (Ore.) High School.

MARY OMBERG, BS, biology/secondary education, '71, a teacher in Nyssa, was one of six Oregon teachers to receive a 1990 National Educators Award from the Milken Family Foundation. Omberg, one of 102 recipients nationwide, received $25,000.

MIKE SUTTON, BA, criminal justice administration, '71, has been chosen as commander for District 5 of the Idaho State Police. Sutton lives in Pocatello.

ROGER ERB, BBA, accounting, '72, has been named chief of the Fire Management Program for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, based at the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

PAT GORMAN, BS, physical education, '72, is principal at Meridian Academy, an alternative high school in Meridian.

DOUGLAS HALE, BA, finance, '72, has been appointed senior vice president of the trust department for First Interstate Bank in Boise.

JEAN BURN-KATELEY, MA, elementary education, '72, has received a faculty excellence award from Western Illinois University.

RICHARD NELSON, BA, general business, '72, has been named president and CEO of Medical Service Bureau of Idaho.

CLAUDE RASMUSSEN, BA, history, '72, has been promoted to manager of the Simplot Soil–builders unit in Buhl.

EDWARD BYRNE, BA, marketing, '73, has been promoted to developmental manufacturing engineer at Hughes Aircraft Co.

THERESA TEN EYCK, BBA, business education, '73, has been selected Woman of the Year by the Boise Centennial Charter Chapter of the American Business Women's Association.

DARWIN FORNANDER, AS, respiratory therapy, '74, has been named safety and training coordinator at K N Energy in Sidney, Neb.

SHERRY IVERSON, AS, nursing, '74, is a nurse-consultant with Women's Life at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

GREG MOFFAT, BA, political science, '74, is a deputy sheriff with the Madison County Sheriff's Office in Rexburg.

GLEN KRAUSS, BBA, general business, '75, has received a doctorate of Christian education degree from Freedom University. Krauss lives in Florida.

JOHN MASON, BBA, management, '75, has been selected dean of finance at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls.

BARBARA NUBILE, BS, sociology, '75, is an instructor developing interactive video disk programs for classroom instruction at Chemeketa Community College in Oregon.

JIM WOODS, BA, art, '75, presented a slide show and lecture on "Ancient Art in Southern Idaho: Backtracking" at Idaho State University.

ELIZABETH HARRISON, BA, art, '77, operates her own art studio and specializes in Batik.

LES LAKE, BBA, accounting, '77, has completed two programs offered by Amemball, Halladay and Isom, an equipment leasing training company.

PATTY BAUSCHER, BA, political science, '78, is a deputy assessor for Gooding County. She also has been registered as a state-certified appraiser in Idaho.

ROYCE DOUGHERTY, AS, medical records technician, '78, has accepted a position in the medical records department at PHS Native Alaska Hospital in Barrow, Alaska.

MICHAEL JOHNSON, AS, criminal justice administration, '78, was appointed by President Bush as a U.S. marshal for the state of Idaho.

ERICK LACE, MBA, '78, has been promoted to director of human resources for Allianz Insurance in Los Angeles.

MANUEL PEREZ, BA, political science, '78, is a legal aid attorney in Ontario, Ore.

CHARLES BUFE, BM, music, '79, has written the book *Alcoholics Anonymous; Cult or Cure?.*

LARRY COELHO, BBA, accounting, '79, is owner of Idaho Adirondack Co. in Boise.

JAN GURR, BS, biology, '79, is vice president and secretary of Bedside X-Ray Service Inc.

MICHAEL HOFFMAN, BA, theatre arts, '79, directed *Soapdish,* a motion picture starring Sally Field.

MICHAEL KNOPP, BBA, general business, '79, has been promoted to assistant business manager for MK-Ferguson in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

JEFF NELSON, BS, radiologic technology, '79, is an account manager for the Health Science Division of Eastman Kodak in Madison, Wis.

80s

TOM CLINGERMAN, MPA, '80, was promoted to director of electronics programs for Rockwell International in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

BALDEMAR ELIZONDO and **DEBBIE ELIZONDO,** both BA, elementary education, '80, received master's of education degrees in curriculum and instruction from BSU this year. The Elizondos live in Marsing.

DEBRA UJIIYE, BA, elementary education, '80, is a teacher at Fruitland High School and has received the Idaho Alumni Association Teaching Excellence Award.

JAMES WILLIAMS, BA, political science, '80, is the author of *The Landlord's Handbook,* a guide to residential landlord tenant law and the Fair Housing Amendments.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, BBA, real estate, '80, has joined L.D. Knapp & Associates in Boise.

DEBRA BRUMLEY, MED, business education, '81, recently earned a doctorate degree in education from the University of Idaho.

KATHLEEN HARTUNG, BA, elementary education, '81, was honored by the Payette Soil and Water Conservation District as Conservation Teacher of the Year.

GREG REMPEL, AAS, horticulture, '81, owns a landscaping business in Vale, Ore.

KELLI TOOLE, BA, elementary education, '81, teaches second grade in Idaho Falls and is treasurer for the East Idaho Reading Council.

ROB WINSLOW, BA, elementary education, '81, is principal of Gibbons Elementary School in Gooding.

BRETT KOUTNIK, BBA, real estate, '82, is a real estate investment officer with Phoenix Mutual Insurance Co. in Springfield, Mass.

REBECCA LYNN TILLER, BA, communication, '82, is assistant director for Holy Family Hospital's Adult Day Health program in Spokane, Wash.

LORCA WARNER, BA, English literature, '82, is a massage therapist/partner at Massage Specialists in Boise.

VALERIE BURKS, BS, psychology, '83, is a Ph.D. candidate in counseling psychology at the University of Utah.

PAT HANIGAN, BA, communication, '83, is the president/marketing director for Accounts Receivable Management Systems, Inc. in Boise.

CYNTHIA HILL, BA, criminal justice administration, '83, is the crime lab supervisor for the Boise Police Department.

JERRY JENSEN, BM, music performance, '83, has received a master's degree in piano from Washington State University.

GLORIA KAYLOR, MA, reading education, '83, is principal of Owyhee Elementary in Boise.

LYNDA LARREMORE, BBA, business/economics, '83, has received a master of library and information science degree from Brigham Young University. She is now a reference librarian at Murray State University, Kentucky.

KATHLEEN LEWIS, BBA, accounting, '83, has been promoted to vice president and corporate banking officer at West One Bank in Boise.

DEBBIE MONTGOMERY, BA, English/secondary education, '83, has received a master's degree in education from Washington State University, and is teaching at Hanford High School in Richland, Wash.

CHERYL RICHARDSON, MA, elementary education/curriculum and instruction, '83, has received a grant from the National/State Leadership Training Institute on the Gifted and Talented to research an independent study process.

DONALD BALDWIN, BBA, marketing, '84, has been promoted to vice president of sales for Micron Technology Inc.

PERRY BYRNE, BA, communication, '84, is an assistant drug sales manager for Albertson's in Baton Rouge, La.

BRENT CARR, BBA, marketing, '84, is a regional sales manager for Colgate-Palmolive Co. Carr also has been elected to Colgate's Sales Hall of Fame.

J. KENT ERICKSON, BA, communication, '84, has been elected to the board of directors of the Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America.

MARY FOLEY SARAS, MBA, '84, has been promoted to manager of Environmental Marketing in the Government Operations department of NUS Corp.

GEOFFREY BEARD, BA, advertising design, '85, designed the poster for the 1991 Boise River Festival.

DEBBIE CHRISTIAN, BBA, business education, '85, teaches computer and business courses at Payette High School. Christian recently received the S.J. Millbrook Award from Payette High School for teaching excellence.

JULIANN DODDS, BBA, business management accounting, '85, has been promoted to manager of the Pocatello branch of West One Bank.

CAROL LEONARD, BFA, art, '85, works at Idaho Camera in Boise.

STEVEN LORCHER, BBA, management/aviation option, '85, is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, and is based in San Diego.

DOUG HOLLOWAY, BS, physical education, '86, is general manager of ParkCenter Health and Racquet Club in Boise.

VICKIE SHIELD, BA, communication, '86, is a doctoral candidate in the communication department at Ohio State University.

MARGOT SHINNEMAN, CC, business and office education, '86, is self-employed as an image consultant and color analyst.

MARSHALL MOST, MA, elementary education/curriculum and instruction, '86, has been promoted to assistant professor in the communication department at BSU.

LYNN WALHOF, BA, communication, '86, has been promoted to vice president and sales and products manager for Key Bank of Idaho.

STEVEN HEMPEL, BA, criminal justice administration, '87, has received a law degree from Willamette University in Salem, Ore.

DALE LAYNE, MA, curriculum and instruction, '87, is principal of Jefferson Elementary School in Jerome.

ZOLA JENSEN, BM, music education, '88, is an elementary music teacher for the Idaho Falls School District.

ALAN RIDDLE, BBA, marketing, '88, is a sales representative for Kraft USA. He received a national award for outstanding sales and merchandising.

JEFF SMITH, BA, political science, '88, is employed as a planner in Kitsap County, Wash.

CHRIS FRITH, BS, physical education/secondary education, '89, teaches private baseball pitching lessons at Treasure Valley Pitching School.

RICHARD JEREB, BA, elementary education, bilingual/multicultural, '89, is a Spanish teacher at Ontario High School.

THERESA McINTIRE, BA, history, '89, has been promoted to mortgage loan officer for First Security Bank.

PATRICIA VICK, BS, psychology, '89, manages a Lady Footlocker store in Silverdale, Wash.

JIM WARREN, MA, elementary education/curriculum and instruction, '89, has received a Teaching Excellence Award from the University of Idaho Alumni Association. Warren teaches at Midvale High School.

90s

AMAYA ABAUNZA, BBA, accounting, '90, is employed by KPMG Peat Marwick in Bilbao, Spain.

ANGELA ANDERSON, BA, elementary education, '90, is teaching kindergarten at Ridgewood Elementary School in Meridian.

BYRON BURTON, MS, industrial/organizational psychology, '90, is a professional research assistant for the Institute of Behavioral Sciences at the University of Colorado.

NATALIE CARDLO, BA, elementary education, '90, teaches English and reading at Rigby Junior High School.

RON CRAIG, BS, psychology, '90, is seeking a Ph.D. in cognitive neuro-science psychology at the University of Utah.

CAROL ANN FLOYD, BM, music/performance, '90, performed at BSU's 1991 commencement and received a scholarship to attend the Conservatory of Music, University of Cincinnati.

THOMAS GRATTON, BA, social science, '90, is attending law school at the University of Idaho.

LAURA HILL, MBA, '90, is working for the Utah Department of Health in Salt Lake City.

KATIE JEFFRIES, BA, communication, '90, is in a loan officer training program at West One Bank.

DAVID KENNEDY, MA, history, '90, is seeking a Ph.D. in public history at the University of California.

CHRISTOPHER LYNCH, BBA, computer information systems, '90, is a programmer at Micron Technology Inc.

KIMBERLEE MANNLEIN, BS, radiologic science, '90, is a registered radiology technician at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center. Mannlein is training to be an ultrasound technician.

DEBBIE NOE, BA, elementary education, '90, is teaching at Wilder Junior-Senior High School.

ELLEN PRICE, BS, nursing, '90, works in the critical care unit at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center.

ANDREA SCOTT, MA, English/photography special emphasis, '90, is the author of *I'm Not Perfect Anyway,* a book examining women's physical and emotional scars.

KENNETH VICK, BBA, business administration, '90, is a loan officer for NorWest Financial in Tacoma, Wash.

TIMOTHY WILLIS, MBA, '90, is teaching English to elementary and university students in Osaka, Japan.

DAVID WINANS, BBA, marketing, '90, is a marketing representative with Xerox Corp.

JEFFREY WOODS, BBA, business management, '90, is attending graduate school at the University of Utah.

MONICA ARMSTRONG, AS, dental assisting, '91, is employed by Drs. Hanson and Comstock.

GREG BYRON, BS, accounting, '91, will attend law school at the University of Idaho.

TRACIE DeHAAS-DRABEK, BS, psychology, '91, is a tax associate with Arthur Andersen & Co.

WILLIAM EDDINS JR., BS, physical education, '91, is attending graduate school at Oregon State University. Eddins is a graduate assistant in movement studies of the disabled.

BARBARA GARRETT, BA, English, '91, is a marketing associate with Prudential Insurance in Boise.

TAMI JONES, BA, communication, '91, is seeking a master's degree in social work at the University of Hawaii.

NANCYE LANE, BA, communication, '91, is an assistant court supervisor for Ada County.

TIMOTHY NOVOTNY, BA, communication, '91, is a production assistant at KKVI-TV in Twin Falls.

NORMA PECK, BA, psychology, '91, is a day treatment coordinator and case manager at Four Corners Mental Health in Moab, Utah.

JUSTIN SEAGRAVES, BBA, human resource management, '91, is director of convention accounting for the Sun Valley Resort.

DEAN SHAW, BA, anthropology, '91, works for the U.S. Forest Service in Enterprise, Ore.

ROBERT STEWART, AAS, industrial environmental technician, '91, is a technician for Hewlett-Packard Co.

JERRY WARD, BA, philosophy, '91, is seeking a

master's degree in English at BSU.

STEPHANIE WOLFE, BA, social work, '91, is a probation officer for Ada County Juvenile Court Services.

WEDDINGS

JULIE STUBBERS and Raymond Clarkson, (Boise) Oct. 6

JEFFERY BORDERS and Jodi Sanborn, (Boise) Dec. 3

CYNTHIA MECHAM and Greg Hall, (Boise) Dec. 21

MARY LYSINGER and Tim Burke, (Boise) Dec. 22

TRENT MARCUS and Anne Morrissey, (Boise) Dec. 29

GENA STEWART and Alariac Grissom, (Boise) Dec. 29

DAVID GOODWIN and Stormy McCoy, (Boise) Jan. 5

THOMAS CROOKS and **JACLYN MUNN,** (Boise) Feb. 9

TERRELYN GOEDDERTZ-AYERS and Darrell Roark, (Boise) Feb. 16

TIM NOVOTNY and Jennifer Pearson, (Joliet, Ill.) March 9

ALAN WOODS and Melissa Dressen, (Boise) March 9

FRED ELLIS and Robyn Coats, (Nampa) March 15

CHRISTOPHER MEYERHOEFFER and Tracey Parker, (Twin Falls) March 15

LAURIE GANDIAGA and Douglas Howard, (Buhl) March 23

HERACLIO REYES JR. and Jodi LaFordge, (Emmett) April 4

BRETT HOWE and Kati Balderston, (Caldwell) April 5

ANDREW HANAN and Kathy Long, (Boise) April 6

SHANNON MOUSER and Gary Sabin, (Boise) April 6

JERRY BIDONDO and Kristina Irwin, (Boise) April 13

JEFFREY ULMER and Ann Boaz, (Boise) April 13

DOUGLAS BALL and Michelle Baker, (Salt Lake City) April 27

THAD BRUNELLI and **RHODA HOPKINS,** (Boise) April 27

CHRIS MACAW and **REBECCA MONTGOMERY,** (Nampa) May 4

PAUL NICOLOSI and Jamie Butikofer, (Nampa) May 4

MARK VAN GULIK and **ERIN MUGGLI,** (Boise) May 4

STEVEN BARNES and Melissa DeMond, (Boise) May 10

TROY ALLEN and **DEBBIE STEINBACH,** (Boise) May 11

ANGELA IGLESIAS and Scott Howard, (Boise) May 11

ROXANNE LIERZ and Erich Harfmann, (Boise) May 18

LEN LITTLEFIELD and Teresa Zwingli, (Boise) May 18

LIZ OTTERNESS and David Ballance, (Boise) May 18

ROGER FUNKE and **TERESA RUPP,** (Boise) May 25

JANET KILMARTIN and Scott Bressler, (Boise) Aug. 11

DEATHS

WILLIAM CLARK, AA, general arts and sciences, '40, died April 7 in St. George, Utah, at age 74. Clark served in the Philippines during World War II. Clark had worked for Mountain States Telephone in Caldwell.

BETTY LOU GETBEHEAD, AA, general arts and sciences, '41, died March 30 in Rome, N.Y., at age 69. Getbehead was a volunteer for Meals on Wheels. Getbehead had worked as a substitute teacher.

KENNETH DAVIES, AA, general arts and sciences, '48, died June 18 in Boise at age 66. He served with the U.S. Army during World War II. Davies had retired from Davies & Rourke Advertising in 1991.

LINDA McLAUGHLIN, AS, nursing, '73, died June 1 in Boise at age 38. McLaughlin had been employed with the Boise Family Care Center.

DARELL DOMINICK, BS, physical education/ secondary education, '74, died June 18 in Ontario, Ore. at age 41. Dominick was a teacher at Ontario High School.

ROBERT CROUCH, CC, parts counterman, '75, died March 20 in Boise at age 67. Crouch served with the U.S. Army in New Guinea during World War II.

STEVE HAKE, BA, machine shop, '82, died June 5 in Boise at age 36. Hake was a race car driver and had been employed with Metroquip Inc.

PATRICIA MORTON, AS, nursing, '84, died April 26 in Mountain Home at age 39. Morton had served with the U.S. Air Force and Army Reserves.

JOHN OSIER, BBA, real estate, '85, died April 20 in Boise at age 55. Osier had served in the Navy during the Korean and Vietnam wars. Osier had worked in real estate and property management in Boise.

HOWARD JAMESON, CC, agricultural equipment technology, '86, died April 7 in Caldwell at age 27. Jameson worked for J.R. Simplot Co. and was a member of the National Guard.

SANDRA PETERSON, BA, elementary education, '89, died May 13 in Boise at age 37. Peterson had been employed by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

CAN YOU HELP?

The following alumni have been lost from our records. Please write or call if you have information about them.

Elsalee Sprague, '40
Robert E. Reed, '43
Lela Farnsworth, '44
June Oda, '46
Robert Victor Nelson, '48 □

BROWN NAMED PRESIDENT

Booker Brown would like to keep the ball rolling. As the new president of BSU's Alumni Association, he wants to help sustain the momentum toward making Boise State the best university in the state.

A human resources manager at Morrison-Knudsen and a longtime Alumni Association board member, Brown has two primary goals as leader of the 42,000-member organization: visibility and involvement.

He'd like to do a better job of keeping alumni informed about what's happening at the university. And Brown hopes to make university facilities more accessible to alums.

A former Bronco basketball star, the St. Louis native says he chose Boise State College for the people and location, and the challenges that both offered. He also wanted to make the break from his close-knit family. "My goal at that time was to start being independent and develop myself as a young man, and Boise, Idaho, was just the right place to fulfill those objectives," he says.

After graduating from BSC in 1973 with a bachelor's degree in secondary education, Brown worked as a loan officer for Idaho First National Bank. He joined M-K in 1977.

Brown expects his athletic and business background to be valuable as president of the Alumni Association. "It's my way of giving something back to the university and being able to share with current students and other alums my professional and personal experiences," he says.

Other officers of the board are Tom Blaine, Albertsons, first vice president; June Pugrud, Washington Federal Savings, second vice president; Mike Bessent, Albertsons, treasurer; Jolene Ogden, Boise Podiatry Clinic, secretary; and Mark Lliteras, First Security Bank, ex-officio.

Those named as directors on the alumni board are Kipp Bedard, Micron Technology; Curt Chandler, Hewlett-Packard; Jim Crawford, J.R. Simplot Co.; Paula Forney, Boise City Council; Anne G. Glass, Paine-Webber; Gary Hester, First Security Corp.; Ray Hooft, M.D., Boise Minor Emergency Center; Anne G. Huffman, First Security Bank; Michelle Keller, Royal Neighbors of America; Beth Kincaid, Morrison-Knudsen; Jeanne Lundell, Lady GreenThumb; Eric Maier, M.D., Mountain View Medical Center; Lesley McNorton, Morrison-Knudsen; Kathy Moyer, Meridian School District; Ray Oldham, First Interstate Bank; Larry Prince, Holland & Hart; and Patrick Sullivan, Davis, Wright, Tremaine.

Representatives include Cindy S. Maher, Alumni Past Presidents Council; Bob Madden, Jr., Bronco Athletic Association and Matt Burney, student government.

Regional coordinators are Patience Thoreson, Los Angeles; Ron Harvey, San Francisco; Steve Lawrence, Portland; Mike Russell, Seattle; Cheryl Knighton, Spokane; John Shaffer, Reno; Gary Likkel, Grangeville; Ivan Rounds, Potlatch; and Greg and Helen Brown, Magic Valley. □

ALUM ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES EVENTS

The Alumni Association will sponsor its annual wine-tasting reception before the Liberty vs. BSU football game on Sept. 7.

The season kickoff reception begins at 4:30 p.m. at the University Quay, across the street from Bronco Stadium on Broadway Ave.

For information about the reception, contact the Alumni Office, 385-1698.

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An August pool party and a football victory tunnel in September are planned for Little Broncos Club members.

■ "Beat the Heat" with Buster Bronco at a pool party Sunday, Aug. 11, at the Boise Natatorium, 1811 Warm Springs Ave.

Pool party admission is $2 per person and includes use of both the swimming pool and hydrotube.

For reservations and ticket information, call 385-1698.

■ Gear up for 1991 Bronco football with the annual Little Broncos Victory Tunnel at the Long Beach State game on Sept. 14. Each Little Bronco Club member also will receive one admission ticket to attend the Long Beach game. Further details will be mailed to club members.

For more information about upcoming Little Broncos Club events and membership information, contact the Alumni Office at 385-1698.

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The Alumni Association announces the availability of the official Boise State University Seiko watch.

The limited-issue watch, finished in gold, bears the university seal and is offered in three styles, including a men's and ladies wristwatch and a pocket watch.

Boise State alums will receive more information this fall regarding the watch program.

For further information, contact the Alumni Office at 385-1698. □

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