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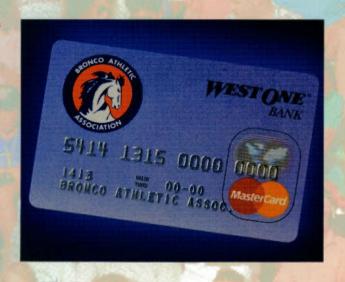
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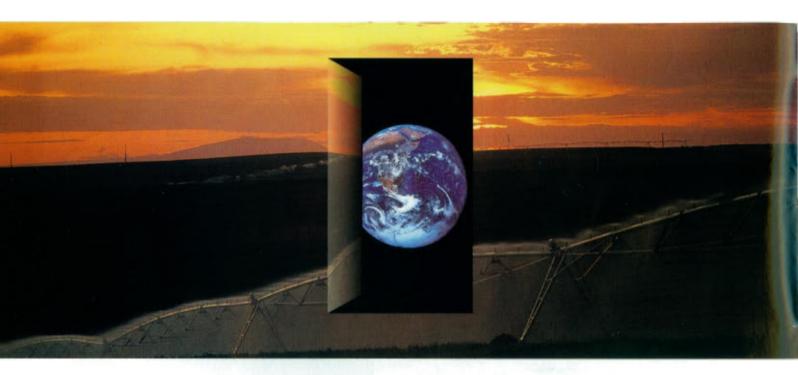
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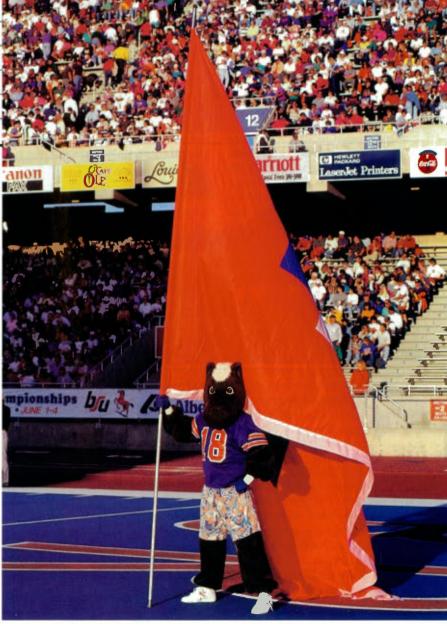
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FOOTBALL FRENZY UNFURLED

Despite a Homecoming loss to Northern Arizona, BSU football fans' spirits were far from flagging at Bronco Stadium. (See page 17.)



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ABOUT THE COVER: The Boise River has become a symbol for quality of life in the capital city: a clear, cold river harboring herons, rainbow trout, waterfowl and eagles in the shadow of corporate office buildings and private homes. Yet urban activities require some compromise in order to maintain a healthy river ecosystem. Finding that balance of compromise has become a major area of contention as Boise booms in the '90s. In this issue of FOCUS we examine this river, which is a reflection of our caring capacity. Glenn Oakley

BALANCING ACCESS, EXCELLENCE, DIVERSITY

By Charles Ruch, President

ne of the characteristics that sets
Boise State University apart
from other institutions is its success in balancing the values of
access, excellence and diversity. An examination of this fall's enrollment suggests that
the institution continues to meet these often
conflicting agendas in a coordinated, successful fashion.

This fall we had the largest enrollment in the 61-year history of the institution. On the 10th day of instruction, 15,241 students were enrolled. Courses were offered at a growing number of locations, many selected for their convenience to students. In addition to the main campus, BSU provides instruction to both military and civilian personnel at Gowen Field, at Mountain Home Air Force Base, at the Canyon County Center in Nampa, in McCall and at Centennial High School. Enrollment at all sites has increased. More than 1,000 students also took courses through BSU's Weekend University program.

The entering freshman class of 1993 is 1,888 students strong, the largest in the history of the institution. Sixty percent were admitted in a degree program; the balance were admitted as non-degree-seeking or provisional students. Ninety percent of the incoming freshmen are Idaho residents.

Eighty-one percent of new freshmen come from the 10 Southwest Idaho counties — BSU's primary service area — and 72 percent of those are from Ada and Canyon counties. Yet, we enroll students from throughout the state.

Our future in providing access to postsecondary education is limited only by our resources - capital and human. Our enrollment projections suggest that BSU will grow to approximately 20,000 students by the turn of the century. Yet, we already have filled existing classroom space on campus. Our single - and only - capital request to the 1994 Idaho Legislature is for a general-purpose classroom and laboratory building. The \$6.2 million price tag is large, but it will help guarantee access to postsecondary education for our students well into the next century. Positive contact with local legislators is a significant way alumni can help on this important venture.

Balancing access with excellence, particularly academic excellence, is often viewed as contradictory. Our challenge is to provide



higher education for all students who are prepared and interested, while also improving the quality of students and ensuring their academic success. Evidence exists that again this year our entering freshman class is academically stronger than former classes. On average, their 2.89 high school GPA is up from previous years; perhaps as importantly, almost 40 percent of our freshman class had a 3.0 (or higher) high school GPA. Concurrently, the average SAT or ACT scores are at the state average.

Here again, alumni can play an important role in helping BSU identify and attract academically talented students. Referrals to our alumni office will receive prompt follow-up. Visiting with seniors interested in BSU is welcome. Finally, scholarship support from alumni helps us ensure that a growing number of Idaho's talented students remain in state for their collegiate years.

Our student body is a diverse group. Again focusing on the entering freshman class, the average age is 21, while the campus average age is 26. Of entering freshmen, the largest group was the traditional age (18 or younger). But a significant percent of our freshman population is over 25, and 8 percent are older than 50. The gender balance of our freshman class continues to shift in favor of women.

We continue to be a hospitable environment for ethnic minorities. Institutionwide, 7 percent of our students are minorities. Twelve percent of entering freshmen were non-Caucasian. We have a growing Hispanic student body, with 97 new students in our freshman class, an increase of almost 50 percent over the past four years. We also enjoy an increase in enrollment of Native American, Oriental and Asian students.

Efforts to support and enhance our commitment to ethnic diversity are well under way. BSU is a leader in the statewide diversity institute sponsored by WICHE. Our campus team is analyzing every aspect of institutional life to assure success in this regard. Their recommendations will provide a blueprint for future activities. Other activities that support expanded diversity include our highly successful CAMP program to assist migrant youth, the US West Project on multicultural teacher education, and the Asia University program, which brings 100 Japanese students to BSU each year.

Why be concerned about the issues of access, excellence and diversity? Why not just recruit the most academically talented and not care about those other important dimensions? Many reasons come to mind, but I would argue that two are the most important. First, access to higher education is a critical public policy issue facing Idaho and the nation. As our world economy changes, opportunities for our citizens to successfully participate in the economic and civic life of the community will depend more and more on access to higher education. Life in the 21st century will require all of us to periodically renew our intellectual and technical skills as the world of work shifts from one built on skills to one built on the application of the intellect. The knowledgeable society is here. Access for all individuals to higher education is important to the success of our society.

Equally important is the role that diversity and differences play in a good collegiate education. The more one studies with individuals from different walks of life and with different life experiences, the more one is enriched in the understanding of oneself, the world, the nature of society and values and attitudes — the stuff of "higher education." To only study with one's own kind neither challenges the intellect nor provides an enriched educational experience. One of the value-added dimensions of an education at Boise State University is the intermingling of our access, excellence and diversity.

I hope you will join us in this important venture.





Warren and Bernie McCain say their support is "a payback to the community."

BSU ENROLLMENT PASSES 15,000

Boise State continued its record growth pace this fall, with 15,241 students enrolled for classes in academic and technical programs, a 2.5 percent increase over last fall.

The total was based on full- and part-time students enrolled on the 10th day of classes. But enrollment has continued to climb since then as continuing education programs register students. By early November, the university's enrollment reached more than 15,500.

The increase, says President Charles Ruch, is due to a combination of factors, including the university's improving quality, its low cost and population growth in the region.

This is the seventh consecutive fall semester that BSU has topped its previous enroll-

ment. Since 1987, Boise State has grown by 36 percent, or almost 4,000 students.

This fall BSU took steps to meet the needs of its growing student body. To ease transportation and parking problems, the university began a shuttle system and offered free city bus passes. To accommodate the increased demand for classes, BSU added 15 sections in core areas such as English composition, communication and the sciences.

More minority students are enrolling at BSU; this year minorities make up 7 percent of the undergraduate student population, up from 6.5 percent last fall. Among new freshmen, enrollment of Hispanic students increased by 26 percent, while Native American enrollment increased 40 percent. □

BSU TO INAUGURATE RUCH ON FEB. 17

Boise State will formally inaugurate Charles Ruch as its fifth president in ceremonies scheduled for next Feb.17.

Ruch assumed the presidency last January after serving as provost at Virginia Commonwealth University.

The installation ceremony will begin at 3 p.m. in the Morrison Center. Other activities that day include an afternoon high tea to honor Ruch's wife, Sally, a reception sponsored by the Alumni Association after the ceremony and an evening banquet.

The inauguration will bring the university family together to reflect on its heritage and focus on its future, says Fred Norman, BSU

director of community relations and coordinator of the ceremony.

The university's academic community will play a key role in the week of events preceding the Thursday ceremony, adds Norman. BSU's colleges and departments are planning a full schedule of lectures, seminars and other activities.

The inauguration is planned to coincide with Boise State's 20th anniversary as a university and the 25th anniversary of the school's Honors Program, Norman says.

A more detailed schedule of the inaugural week events will be published in the winter issue of FOCUS. \Box

McCAIN FAMILY ASSISTS LIBRARY

Boise State's Library is getting more help from its best friends.

Warren and Bernie McCain announced in late October their family's plan to provide a \$1 million boost to the Library. But the donation does come with one stipulation: BSU must raise a matching \$1 million by the end of 1994.

"This is our time to pay something back," said McCain, the retired chief executive of Albertson's Inc.

"We want to do something for this community. There is no great city without a great university, and there is no great university without a great library," he said during the announcement of the gift at the BSU Foundation's annual meeting.

BSU President Charles Ruch said he is confident the university and the BSU Foundation can raise the matching \$1 million.

"The McCain family understands the importance of an excellent library. We are certain that there are others in the BSU family who feel the same way, and who will assist us. Their generosity will help our Library become one of the best in the region," said Ruch.

Gov. Cecil Andrus, a long-time friend of the McCains, thanked them on behalf of the state. "Thousands and thousands of students will benefit from what Warren and Bernie have done. On many, many occasions they have stepped forward to support education in this state ... and we are very grateful," he said.

McCain played a key role in the \$6 million corporate gift from Albertson's in 1990 that was combined with \$4 million in state funds to renovate and add to the current Library, which will be renamed the Albertsons Library after construction is complete.

In 1991, the Bronco Athletic Association and BSU Alumni Association held an auction to honor McCain upon his retirement. That event, the most successful charity auction in Idaho history, netted a \$500,000 endowment to support a reading room and book collection in McCain's name. The McCain Reading Room and Collection, which will be located in the new addition to the Library, will focus on the study of the American West.

The McCains' latest gift will be invested, with the interest and dividends supporting the reading room collection and the programs it will sponsor for the community.

RUCH: TEACHING IS BSU'S TOP PRIORITY

A request for a new classroom building, the possibility of closer enrollment management, and efforts to improve retention rates were among the key issues outlined by President Charles Ruch in his first fall welcome speech to faculty and staff at the beginning of the academic year in August.

Ruch said BSU needs to assume an approach of "constructive adaptation to changing circumstances" if the university is to realize its "full mission as the premier metropolitan university in the Northwest."

Boise State, Ruch noted, is on a collision course between growing enrollment and limited academic space. To help meet that challenge, Ruch said he has "reprioritized" the university's capital requests to the permanent building fund.

"Our No. 1, and *only*, request," he announced, "is for a \$6.2 million general purpose classroom building with ample laboratory space to support our growing undergraduate enrollment."

The classroom building is third on the State Board of Education's list of construction projects.

Regarding enrollment management, Ruch said the university needs to chart how it might do a better job of planning, and, if necessary, targeting, its enrollment. "If our resources do not improve, we need to be in a position to make strategic decisions about our enrollment activities," Ruch said.

Other issues Ruch addressed included:

- Technology. "Like it or not, technology must play a greater role in the delivery of instruction and services to students, as well as the support of public service and scholarly activities," Ruch said. "I am anticipating major behavioral, organizational and productivity changes in our use of technology."
- Diversity. Ruch said he is "committed to strengthening" Boise State with respect to cultural diversity.
- Student services. Ruch said teaching and providing direct services to students are BSU's most important activities. He added that one of BSU's primary goals should be to improve academic performance.

To help Boise State move "in an orderly way into the 21st century" Ruch said he will commission a committee to create a universitywide plan that will focus on "how the institution can be distinctive, how it will respond to a smaller and more focused administrative structure, and yet provide us with an even stronger service capacity.

"It will recognize that our first and foremost responsibility is teaching and direct service to students, and yet it will lay out a strategy for an increasing role in scholarship and public service," Ruch said. If you spent thousands of dollars to get a college degree, but find it's not worth as much as you thought we'd like to recommend a course of action. A call to the Farmers Insurance Group of Companies.

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BIOLOGISTS DISCOVER HAWK HEAVEN

By Glenn Oakley

It isn't Pennsylvania's famed Hawk Mountain, but the Boise Ridge north of the capital city is a migration funnel for thousands of raptors.

Each fall, sharp-shinned hawks, Cooper's hawks, goshawks, red-tailed hawks and kestrels follow a series of north-south ridges from Alaska and Canada to Mexico. The raptors take advantage of the uplifting thermals rising along the ridges to help them on their long migration south. Boise State University raptor biology graduate students Greg Kaltenecker and Jim Young discovered the Boise Ridge migration route last fall



Raptor biology student Greg Kaltenecker measures a goshawk from inside the Boise Mountain blind.

by studying topographic maps and venturing out to likely ridges.

Throughout September Kaltenecker and volunteers counted and banded the birds. Peering through a 5-inch high slot in their blind atop Boise Ridge, Kaltenecker notes that on one day they counted 86 raptors, the majority of them accipiters — birdhunting raptors such as sharp-shinned, Cooper's and goshawks — but also including a rare peregrine falcon.

After the first two weeks of September, the team had captured and banded some 50 birds. Each captured bird was weighed and measured before

banding, providing basic data that may reveal trends later on as the project becomes an annual event. By banding, the biologists hope to learn more about where birds are coming from and where they are headed.

The project is funded by a BSU faculty research grant and a grant from the Hawk Migration Association of North America, with cooperation and aid from the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

SURVEY: LIFE IS GOOD FOR BOISEANS

Boiseans' quality of life has risen dramatically in the last several years, but most residents want the area's growth rate to slow down, according to the latest survey by the Boise Future Foundation (BFF) at Boise State University.

The BFF quality of life survey polled 501 Ada County residents in 1984, 1988 and 1993. The survey quantifies the public's level of satisfaction with 30 quality of life criteria: open space, law enforcement, roads and highways, cultural amenities and so forth.

BFF director Gary Lyman says this latest survey shows Ada County residents' level of satisfaction is "up dramatically in almost every area." In this new survey, 86 percent of those polled said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall quality of life in Ada County. Only 68 percent were satisfied in 1984 and 1988.

However, 30 percent of those polled wanted no more growth in the population of Ada County and 42 percent wanted only 1 percent growth.

Ada County's recent population boom also was responsible for the one category with which respondents noted a decline in satisfaction — the availability of housing. The percentage of those unsatisfied with housing availability increased 22 percent from 1988.

The five highest levels of satisfaction were in the categories of fire protection, availability of shopping, supply of water/emergency medical services, availability of leisure/recreational activities, and law enforcement.

The BFF provides decision makers with information that will allow them to make more informed decisions regarding community quality of life, present and potential.

FIRST DOCTORAL PROGRAM TO START

Is there a doctorate in the house?

Boise State will be able to answer "yes" for the first time next summer when the university's inaugural doctoral program formally begins. Students who successfully complete the program will earn an Ed.D. in curriculum and instruction from the BSU College of Education.

The university called for applications to the program this fall. Between 10-15 candidates will be selected in mid-November.

"The program will develop 'scholarly practitioners' who will be prepared for the new roles emerging in public education throughout Idaho and the world," says Phyllis Edmundson, associate dean of education.

Last year the State Board of Education approved the doctoral program to meet the needs of educators in southwest Idaho. The program will emphasize knowledge of existing educational methodologies and develop skills needed to redesign current curricular and instructional practices.

The Ed.D. will require students to attend classes full time during summer and fall terms. The students, who must have a master's degree or its equivalent, will take a common core of courses as well as specialized seminars and internships.

According to Bob Barr, College of Education dean, the new degree is the only one in the nation tailored specifically for classroom teachers and administrators interested in curriculum reform and school renewal.

"This degree is a dramatic departure from traditional doctoral programs," he says. "It will involve a small team of students who will address the real-life problems and demands involved in the renewal of contemporary public schools. The students also will join faculty in planning significant parts of the new program."

SOCIAL WORK GRANT EXPANDS TRAINING

A federal grant of more than \$108,000 will allow Boise State University's department of social work to expand its field training for child welfare workers in Idaho.

Mark Lusk, BSU social work department chair, says the training is expected to prepare the graduates for career advancement in public child welfare, including prevention of foster care placement, work with families and children placed in out-of-home care, reunification of children and families, and all aspects of adoption.

"Our mission is closely tied to the needs of families and children in Idaho," says Lusk.

The child welfare training's total budget is \$221,685. Other funding will come from the state of Idaho and BSU.

ON BOISE BUSES BSU RIDES FREE

Hundreds of faculty, staff and students have traded car keys for bus schedules in a new program started this fall at Boise State.

BSU and the city of Boise signed an agreement that allows members of the campus community to ride the city bus system free. A campus shuttle service designed to ease the parking crunch on campus also was launched in September.

An early goal was to encourage 3 percent of the university community to use the city bus system, reducing campus traffic by 510 cars daily. Thus far, participation in the program has exceeded expectations. Boise Urban Stages logged 4,779 rides on the city bus system and 1,790 rides on the campus shuttle in late September.

"This is an aggressive approach to meeting the needs of our students, faculty and staff," says BSU President Charles Ruch. "Free access to city buses and shuttle service has been successful in reducing traffic at other urban campuses. We are confident of the same result at Boise State."

The cost for the yearlong project is \$119,580 to be paid by parking fees and fines plus an additional \$50,000 in federal Congestion Mitigation/Air Quality funds.

The Associated Students of BSU hopes to encourage more students to ride buses through a coupon program for discounts at local businesses and a contest in which prizes will be awarded to regular bus riders who participate in a monthly raffle. \square

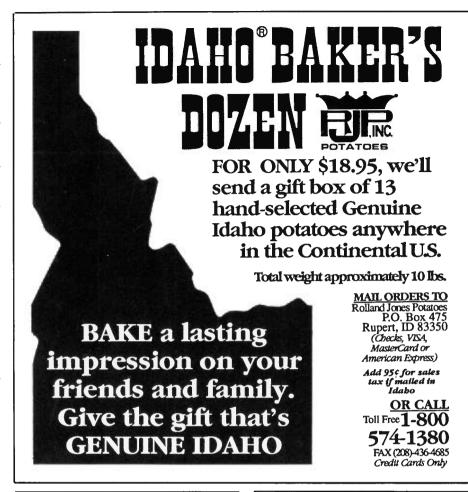
FUNDING SHIFTED TO AID INSTRUCTION

Responding to a State Board of Education directive to shift administrative funds into instruction and direct services to students, Boise State will reallocate \$440,000 before the next fiscal year in July.

That amount will come from a variety of sources, including the elimination of two positions — an associate vice president and an assistant to the president — and a reduction in operating expenses for some units. Deans and associate deans also will assume teaching assignments next spring.

BSU President Charles Ruch told the board that even before its directive the university had reallocated almost \$200,000 in administrative costs. This fall three positions—the directors of research administration, raptor research and College of Business external relations—were not filled when vacancies occurred.

Those salaries were reallocated to hire additional faculty in health sciences, biology and business. Ruch says the planned reallocations amount to 5 percent of BSU's administrative budget. □





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DISABLED ADULTS LEARN NEW SKILLS

A new program unveiled this fall by Boise State's College of Technology is helping disabled adults learn the skills they need to begin careers in the computer industry. The PC/Job Training Center is a 22-week training program that provides hands-on experience in the classroom and a two-month internship at a local business.

Participants are referred to the program through the Idaho Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Health and Welfare and other agencies. Course work includes spreadsheets, data base management, MS/DOS, Windows, telecommunications, business communication, ethics and other areas.

Nine students have completed the classroom portion and are serving internships at Key Bank of Idaho, *The Idaho Statesman*, the Department of Health and Welfare and other sites. A second class began in early October.

The PC/Job Training Center is part of a nationwide network of more than 50 programs established with assistance from IBM Corp., which donated 10 computer workstations, three printers, software and other equipment valued at more than \$35,000. The computer giant also contributed equipment to the office and information management program, a training center for economically disadvantaged adults at the BSU Canyon County Center in Nampa.

PAVILION'S KING LEADS ASSOCIATION

Dexter King, executive director of the BSU Pavilion, assumed the presidency of the International Association of Auditorium Managers recently.

King was inaugurated this summer at the IAAM's annual conference in Pittsburgh. He is the 67th president to take the reins of

tion, but only the third who heads a universityowned facility. The IAAM, established in 1925, is a professional association representing administrators of public assembly facilities—including stadiums, arenas, au-

the international associa-

Dexter King

ditoriums, exhibit halls, performing arts centers and convention centers—in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia.

King served as the association's first and second vice president during the past two years and will serve as immediate past president when his term as president ends next August. He has been on the IAAM board of directors for the past six years.



Charles Waag, left, and R.D. Bolger with ground-penetrating radar data.

SCIENTISTS RECOUNT QUAKE'S MIGHT

By Glenn Oakley

Ten years ago on Oct. 28, two Challis elk hunters became the first recorded eyewitnesses to the creation of an earthquake fault. They felt the Earth shake and then the mountainside rip open toward them.

The 1983 Borah Earthquake has become the "classic earthquake for the basin and range province," says BSU seismologist James Zollweg. It is the best-studied earthquake in the geologic region that ranges from Mexico to southern Idaho. Subsequent studies of the Borah Earthquake confirmed some theories and debunked others, say BSU geoscientists, who rushed to the Lost River Valley immediately after the quake.

Perhaps the most remarkable finding was that earthquakes occurring thousands of years apart are nearly identical in how and where they rupture, says Zollweg. By fortuitous chance, a U.S. Geologic Survey seismologist in 1979 cut a trench across the 4,000-8,000 year-old earthquake scarp that could barely be noticed on the flanks of the Lost River Range. But several feet beneath the surface, the fractures of an ancient earthquake fault could be seen and measured.

When the 1983 quake struck, it fractured the ground along the same scarp. The USGS recut a trench to compare the faulting, says Zollweg, adding, "the similarity of the faults was just remarkable. Ruptures were almost identical — to the inch."

BSU geoscientist Spencer Wood says it was previously believed that such faults ruptured every several hundred years. Now it is known they are more likely to rupture every several thousand years. The social implications, says Wood, is that a series of little earthquakes is not necessarily the warning

sign for a dangerous earthquake zone.

The Borah quake "has been used as the analog earthquake that's going to hit Salt Lake City," says Wood, noting the fault along which the city is built is "overdue" for a rupture. Information revealed at the Borah quake has led to a series of land-use planning and engineering code changes for Salt Lake, says Wood.

Eyewitness accounts of the fault scarp settled a debate over when the earth ruptures — during or after an earthquake. The Challis hunters saw it happen almost simultaneously with the shaking of the quake. The Borah quake, incidentally, exceeded the force of gravity, throwing large boulders into the air. Borah Peak was bumped two feet higher and the Lost River Valley dropped nine-14 feet.

The quake also radically disrupted the hydrology of the Lost River Valley — and even the geysers of Yellowstone Park, some 160 miles to the east. The Lost River and nearby tributaries to the Salmon River more than doubled in volume, reports Wood. Surging groundwater created sand volcanoes — elliptical and cylindrical holes in the ground 20-40 feet in diameter and 10 feet deep.

"Prior to the quake there were some lakes north of Chilly Buttes," says Charles Waag, a BSU geosciences professor. "What we know now is that those eruptions in '83 were just another in a series that formed those depressions in which the lakes sit."

BSU geosciences graduate student R.D. Bolger is working with Waag to study ancient, buried sand boils. Using ground-penetrating radar, they are searching for sand boils now filled and buried by sediment to "use them as an indicator of seismic risk for the area," says Waag.

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AWAITING A MESSAGE FROM A GOVERNMENT IN EXILE

By Glenn Oakley

One morning in the next month or so Boise State senior systems programmer Greg Jahn hopes to find a message from the Tibetan government in exile waiting on his computer.

The message will mean that Jahn's three weeks of work in Dharansala, India, has come to fruition.

Jahn traveled to Dharansala, home of the Tibetan government in exile, last May. He brought packages from Tibetans resettled in Boise and expertise in international computer networking. Jahn explains that the Tibetan government, ousted from its own country by the Chinese government, has been communicating with other foreign governments and its own people scattered throughout the world via facsimile machine, a very expensive process. "The idea is if they could hook into a computer network it would take one-fifth to one-tenth the cost of fax," says Jahn.

Jahn, a 1982 BSU math graduate, says he worked with the Tibetan computer center director (the Tibetan government has five computers) and the secretary of the planning council, explaining how the computer network would function. Unfortunately, in order to tie into a computer network, the



Greg Jahn, center, with friends in Pakistan.

Tibetans have to first reach the network in Delhi by telephone. "The biggest challenge was figuring out how to use the telephone infrastructure of India," says Jahn. He reports the Indian telephone system is dysfunctional at best.

Jahn came up with commercially sold software that can make phone calls at a predetermined time and continue dialing until a connection is made. After that, the computer communication takes place rapidly.

In the course of his work in Dharansala,

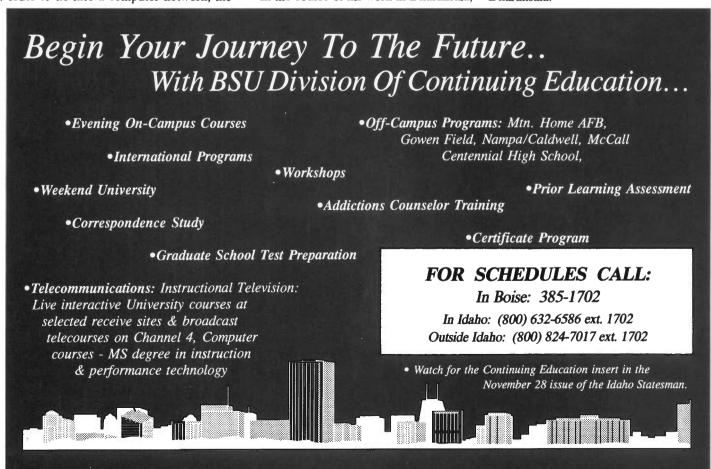
Jahn conducted two hourlong interviews with Palden Gyaltso, a 62-year-old Tibetan monk released last year by the Chinese after 33 years in prison. He says that he was imprisoned for refusing to abandon his Buddhist religion and refusing to accept the Chinese occupation of his country.

Jahn photographed the various torture devices Gyaltso smuggled out to show what the Chinese are doing to Tibetans. Gyaltso told Jahn he survived on a daily ration of one bowl of water with flour and was repeatedly tortured throughout his imprisonment. A stun gun fired into his mouth caused all his teeth to fall out. Unlike his brother and mother, Gyaltso survived his torture.

Spreading the story of Gyaltso and the Tibetan people is a large part of what tying into the international computer network is all about for Jahn. The Tibetans, including those resettled in Boise, hope one day to return to a Tibet freed from Chinese rule. They need to spread their story in an effort to build international pressure against the Chinese government, he says.

To date there has been very little international pressure exerted on China over the occupation of Tibet, notes Jahn.

In the meantime, Jahn passes on Gyaltso's story and awaits his computer message from Dharansala.



DONATIONS BUILD HIGH-TECH ROOMS

Thanks to major donations by corporate friends, the BSU College of Business now boasts a pair of state-of-the-art electronic facilities that will provide the latest instructional technology for the university's students, instructors and other users.

Micron Semiconductor Inc., a subsidiary of Boise-based Micron Technology, donated \$186,000 to remodel and equip an "electronic classroom," which is located in Room 105 of the Business Building. Classes have been held in the classroom since the start of the current semester.

In Room 206 of the Business Building is an "electronic meeting/training room," the bulk of which was funded by a \$100,000 gift from Hewlett-Packard. The total cost for the room was \$180,000.

An official ribbon-cutting ceremony for the electronic classroom was held Nov. 5. A similar unveiling for the electronic meeting/training room is set for December.

The electronic classroom seats 200 and is configured like a standard lecture hall. But the room's equipment has allowed BSU to remain on the cutting edge of education-based technology. The classroom features a console that allows the instructor to access a computer and a multimedia setup that includes room lighting control, a large screen display, CD-ROM, laser disk player and VCR.

The console allows the instructor to access a number of electronic displays and other sources, including campus networks, library systems, Internet and other on-line data base services, video feeds and multimedia/hypermedia lecture materials.

Room 206 features a large group of software called "groupware." The room contains 20 state-of-the-art personal computers installed into a U-shaped table. The PCs are interconnected to exchange and compile information from each station.

A large screen is mounted in the front of the room and displays information from the networked computers, a VCR and other sources.

The electronic meeting/training room will also be connected to BSU's satellite uplink, allowing nationwide teleconferencing.

According to Boise State computer information systems professor Rob Anson, the room is designed not only for internal use by the university, but also for corporations that pay for the room. "Businesses can access visual and audio media for teleconferences in the room," Anson says.

According to Anson, BSU's electronic meeting/training room is one of only 300 in the nation and the second in Idaho. Idaho State University has had such a room for about two years.







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FIPSE GRANT DESIGNED TO DEVELOP NEW BREED OF TEACHERS

By Bob Evancho

Rob Tierney hopes to be a good math teacher; an innovative teacher preparation program at Boise State is likely to make him an even better one.

Tierney, a junior from Nampa, is one of 23 future teachers currently enrolled in the College of Education's new FIPSE program, which is designed to produce a new breed of elementary school instructor equipped with special skills to meet the challenges of the education field today.

Titled "In the Spirit of Collaboration: Curriculum Reform in the Preparation of Elementary Teachers," the program is funded by a three-year, \$300,000 federal grant from FIPSE, which stands for the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education.

According to Phyllis Edmundson, BSU associate dean of education, the university's FIPSE program is part of a national trend to reform teacher education.

"It is an attempt to bring content, pedagogy and practice together by illustrating the benefits of collaboration across the university and with public schools," she says. "When the learning process is fragmented and separated, you lose some of the essence of the discipline you're learning about."

FIPSE is a federal funding agency that supports innovative approaches to education beyond secondary schools. The grants are very competitive. Each year the funding process begins with 1,500-2,000 inquiries that are narrowed to about 70 grants. The grant BSU received is one of the largest FIPSE gives, says Edmundson.

The College of Education's grant is BSU's first from FIPSE and one of the first in the nation for a teacher education program. BSU received its initial grant in 1992. In August of this year, FIPSE continued the grant for a second year.

The FIPSE program's objective, says Edmundson, is for potential elementary teachers in the program to develop teaching expertise along with a solid background in the content they will teach.

The students in the FIPSE program approach their education differently, says Edmundson. They examine their own learning experiences in various content areas, look for connections elementary-age students could make to the subjects, and develop expertise in planning and implementing appropriate integrated learning experiences for their students.

Tierney is part of the inaugural group that began the FIPSE program last year; a second group of elementary ed students is scheduled to start in the spring. Students in the program take about 12 credits of content courses beyond traditional teacher ed requirements, but Tierney believes the extra time and work will pay off in the long run. He believes the FIPSE program will make him a better teacher.

"This program has been a big plus for me," he says. "It provides a different learning environment that I think is very beneficial to student-teachers. One of the primary aspects is the feeling of unity it creates among the entire group."

BSU teacher education professor Stan Steiner says the spirit of cooperation between the group members is one of the program's primary objectives.

"The students in the program do an incredible amount of networking and collaboration," he says, "which also breaks trends in traditional teaching."

Steiner is one of several BSU faculty members involved in the program.

"Teachers tend to teach in isolation, and this program is trying to show that there is power in communicating with other teachers," he says. "The people in the program are encouraged to seek help from each other. We believe that interaction with other teachers will make them more reflective in their practice."





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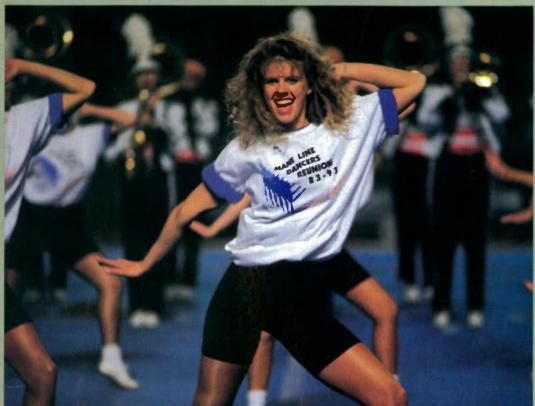
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Homecoming '93

Homecoming '93 brought together old friends for five different reunions and a week of events ranging from mountain bike polo to the traditional parade. Even a 23-9 loss to the Northern Arizona Lumberjacks didn't dampen the spirits of the friends and fans who attended one of BSU's most successful Homecoming Celebrations.



Upper left: Belenda Lewis, left, and Shirley Kroeger swapped memories at the Class of 1943's 50th reunion. Left: Carey Casterline, a 1991 radiologic technology graduate, kicked up her heels with former Mane Line Dancers at halftime. Below: Homecoming grand marshall Larry Selland and his wife, Jan, led the way at the annual twilight parade in downtown Boise. Selland is BSU's former executive vice president.







Left: This year's Homecoming royalty were all business — College of Business, that is. Queen Tara Martens of Jerome is an economics major; king Chris Mayes of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, is a finance major. Above: Former music professor Mel Shelton made beautiful music with the Alumni Band.

Photos by Chuck Scheer

FORMER BRONCOS JOIN HALL OF FAME

An All-American football player, an outstanding track and field athlete and a pioneer for women's athletics are the latest additions to the Boise State University Athletic Hall of Fame.

Markus Koch, Carmel Major and Connie Thorngren were inducted on Oct. 22.

KOCH was one of the best defensive players to ever suit up for the Broncos. Recruited from Canada, he played from 1982 -1985. Koch was a three-time All-American selection, receiving the honors from the Associated Press in 1983, and the Associated Press and Kodak in 1985.

For three consecutive years he was selected first team All-Big Sky Conference (1983-85). Koch played in the 1985 East-West Shrine Game and Senior Bowl and then was a second-round draft choice of the Washington Redskins. He played for the Redskins from 1986 to 1991 helping Washington win Super Bowl XXII in January of 1988. He currently lives in Port Townsend, Wash.

MAJOR, who came to BSU from the Bahamas, was one of the top athletes to compete at Boise State. A recent member of the Big Sky Conference Women's All-Decade Team, Major is a former heptathlon champion in the Mountain West Conference (the league



The newest members of the Boise State Athletic Hall of Fame are, from left, coach and professor Connie Thorngren, track athlete Carmel Major and football player Markus Koch.

women athletes competed in prior to the Big Sky Conference). At the 1985 league championships she scored 41 points in winning the 100-meter hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, the heptathlon and running on the 4x100 and

4x400 relay teams. In four different conference meets Major scored an average of 30 points.

Major still holds individual school records in the 100-meter hurdles (12.89) and the 400meter hurdles (58.71). She was also a member of the school's record-setting 4x100-meter relay team (45.88). She was named the outstanding athlete at the league meet in 1985 and 1986. She is now a drug/alcohol counselor for the Boise Schools system.

From the time she joined the faculty at Boise State in 1970, THORNGREN was instrumental in starting a women's varsity sports program. Along with her teaching duties in 1970, she also introduced varsity competition in volleyball, track and field, basketball and field hockey to Boise State. In 1974, she relinquished her duties as head coach for volleyball and track and field and added the title of director of women's athletics to her head basketball coaching position.

She held both positions until 1978 when she became full-time basketball coach. She remained as the women's head coach until 1983 when she returned to teaching in the classroom. Her record as the women's basketball coach was 179-121. Thorngren had several very successful teams - her 1975 field hockey team compiled a 23-0-1 record and her basketball team that year went 22-1 and competed in the national tournament.

Thorngren remains on the faculty at Boise State, where she teaches and conducts research on women in sports. She is the current president of the Idaho Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and



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MAILBOX

EDITOR'S NOTE: Send letters to FOCUS, BSU Education Building, Room 724, 1910 University Drive, Boise, 1D 83725. Letters will be edited for clarity, style, content and length.

DEAR EDITOR:

A note to say that you edit an exciting report on my old school, BJC for me, and BSU for you.

I wish I were starting all over again, with another chance to hear Eugene Chaffee telling off-beat tales about his time in Brazil, with Charlotte Gaylord editing my stuff, and Camille Powers explaining Cervantes. Now you've got Tom Trusky out there, among others, opening minds, and you all do good work. That goes for FOCUS, in particular. Carry on!

Jerry Hannifin Washington, D.C.

DEAR EDITOR:

I just wanted to thank FOCUS for the excellent Gallery coverage of "Boise River Brown." People have written me from as far away as Arizona and Southern California inquiring about the possibility of purchasing my art work.

As a result of the Gallery coverage, past teaching colleagues and old friends that I haven't seen in years have contacted me to simply say hello and wish me good luck. FOCUS must reach a great many people across the United States. Thanks again.

Vick Haight Meridian

DEAR EDITOR:

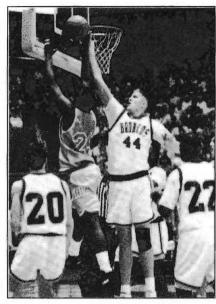
Congratulations to you and the writers on an excellent summer 1993 FOCUS publication. The articles addressing "Innovations in Health Care" brought a straightforward focus (no pun intended) on the issues facing health care. The diversity of the topics included help show how complex health-care delivery is and the challenges the nation faces in providing health care for all people.

I was particularly impressed with how the writers pointed out the dilemmas of who should provide care and how to provide care to those in rural and other underserved areas. Idaho and the rest of the nation obviously have a serious issue which reaches beyond economics and politics. It concerns the ethical foundation we as people should embrace in caring for each other. The summer FOCUS publication gives us all a lot to think about.

Eldon H. Edmundson, Jr. Dean, BSU College of Health Science

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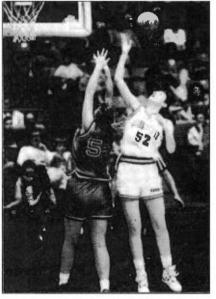
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Ganoeing the Boise with river historian and author Susan Stacy

By Glenn Oakley

The Boise River is a lot of things, but pristine isn't one of them. If it were pristine there probably wouldn't be these railroad tie steps leading to the water's edge at Barber Park.

We drag the canoe across a finely manicured lawn, then ease the 16-foot boat into the clear, cold water next to the steps.

A pristine river wouldn't be lined with Kentucky bluegrass lawn either. And the county parks shelter, where a rack of air hoses awaits next year's flotilla of tubers, probably wouldn't last very long under natural conditions.



Before 1955, when Lucky Peak Dam was built five miles upstream of Barber Park, the river averaged a springtime flood peak of 15,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). That was enough to annually inundate the river banks—the immediate flood plain where today expensive housing developments sprawl. Occasionally, under the right conditions of, say, heavy spring rains on a deep snowpack, the Boise River would rage. In 1862, says my canoe partner Susan Stacy, the Boise River roared at 100,00 cfs, filling the valley from the bench to the foothills. Stacy, who recently received her master's degree in history at BSU, wrote a book on the history of flood control on the Boise River. In the 1980s she served as Boise city planner, overseeing the beginnings of the Boise River housing boom.

On this warm September morning Lucky Peak Dam is releasing 3,337 cfs. However, all but 657 cfs is diverted at Diversion Dam into a variety of irrigation canals. The river is shallow but floatable.

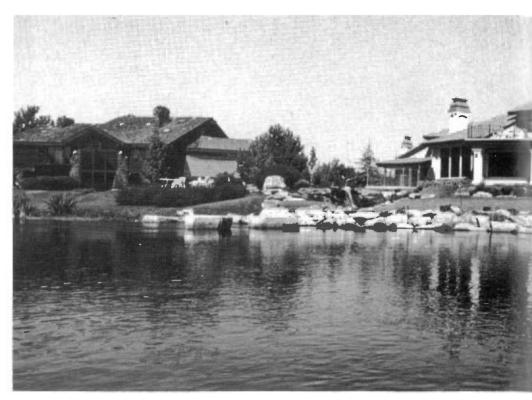
We paddle down a shallow trough on the edge of a gravel bar, slipping past cottonwood trees that overhang the river. On our right, steam rises from Producers Lumber Co., one of the last mills remaining along the river. On our left a man flycasts into the water, framed by the construction of new houses at River Run Phase 4. Mergansers and mallards drift along the banks.

Before Lucky Peak Dam, houses weren't built close to the river, says Stacy. Homebuilders had more sense, she says. "They could see the river flood almost every year." Instead, the river corridor was avoided or used for industrial purposes: lumber mills at this upper end, food processing plants further downstream. These factories could conveniently dump their waste in the river. Where Boise State University now exists was a city dump and an airport.

The Boise River was a different kind of river then. In its natural state the river coursed through a series of braided channels that changed from year to year. Driftwood from the spring floods piled up on the upstream side of gravel bars and islands. The islands were less permanent, existing at the vagaries of flooding. "See where the branches gracefully dip over the water," says Stacy. "We consider it quite aesthetic. But it's unnatural."

But even before the dams were constructed upstream, levees were built along the Boise River in an attempt to confine it. The river remains confined

to a single channel, give or take an island or two. Levees still hem it in. And the dam has eliminated the possibility of flooding. At least in theory. But under circumstances like 1983 — a late spring snowfall adding to an



With little land-use planning in place, Garden City river development ranges from the mini-mansions

already substantial snowpack and compounded by a sudden heat wave — the Bureau of Reclamation controllers at Lucky Peak Dam are forced to spill more water into the river or risk overflowing the dam. And despite three dams upstream of Boise, the river can flood.

A level horizon line across the river straight ahead indicates the first weir, a low dam extending across the channel, diverting water into an irrigation canal. We line up and slide down a tongue of smooth water pouring over the concrete structure. Off to our left small groups of joggers run along the tops of the levee, which doubles as the Greenbelt path in places.



The levees are designed to protect some of Boise's most expensive neighborhoods and business districts from a 100-year flood of 16,600 cfs, says Stacy. That assumes, she says, that the "floodways" are not compromised and the river channel capacity doesn't decrease. The floodways are places where the Corps of Engineers says the river should be allowed to flood in order to relieve the burden on the river channel. But people who have built in the floodway path don't seem to understand that they are supposed to flood.

During the 1983 flood — which at 9,500 cfs was considered to be a 50-year flood people sandbagged this dip in the levee, blocking the floodway and forcing the water back into the main channel. The engineers, notes Stacy, "don't factor in human behavior. What do you do when your neighbor is flooding? You don't ask, 'Where's the floodway line?' That's ludicrous."

> It's nearing the noon hour and lunchtime runners and cyclists are increasing. Stacy points to a section of the Greenbelt/ levee that dips slightly. Behind it is the Albertson's corporate office. The site is one of the floodways, she says.

> Most people probably don't recognize the levees for what they are, let alone the floodway corridors. "The people of River Run wanted to build their patios on the levee here," says Stacy. "The city had to insist no, it wasn't a good idea." But the city did allow River Run to ban bicyclists from the public Greenbelt along the river.

Now, the bicycle path detours through the streets, limiting Greenbelt access through the residential area to joggers and walkers. This effectively makes the riverside Greenbelt the exclusive domain of the River



above, to warehouses, below, both built on the river's edge.

Run residents, says Stacy.

Stacy considers the re-routing of the bike path the first attack on the concept of a public Greenbelt. "I still get upset about the beginning of class access to natural resources," says Stacy. The community made the Boise River a treasure through public land acquisition and anti-pollution regulations, says Stacy. "The property owners came to the idea rather late."

The Boise River corridor has become the most valuable real estate in the city. For a hefty price, each development offers the opportunity to live in the natural environment of the Boise River: ducks float by, eagles soar overhead, foxes gambol in the meadows. And each development whittles away at the habitat for ducks, eagles and foxes.

The first housing development to capitalize on the Boise River was River Run, begun in 1978 near Park Center. Since then a host of pricey subdivisions — from Wood Duck Island near Barber Park on the east to RiverSide Village downstream of Glenwood Bridge on the west — have spread along the river. Private land along the Boise River is generally either a subdivision or a proposed subdivision.

Transportation demands generate further pressure on the river. A massive bridge downstream of Diversion Dam connecting I-84 and Idaho Highway 21 is expected to be completed in 1996. Plans for two other bridges—one crossing the river at Walnut Street, the other further upstream, tying Park Center Boulevard to Warm Springs Avenue—have

been approved by the Ada Planning Association. The Ada County Highway District (ACHD) is currently studying the need for the bridges and will make its recommendation to the ACHD board Jan. 12, according to Steve Spickelmier, ACHD project manager for the bridges.

Ada Planning Association project manager Charles Trainorsays both bridges would improve traffic flow and the ParkCenter bridge would "allow for development of the southeast corridor" of Boise.

But the proposed bridges have raised a storm of protest from environmentalists and those who live along the river where the bridges would be built. One group of riverfront homeowners placed signs on the large cottonwoods near Walnut Street reading "Save Us." Environmentalists fear that bridges dissecting the river might make the river uninhabitable for the city's population of wintering bald eagles.

We paddle beneath the Broadway Bridge, which is tattooed underneath with graffitti. Around an island downstream we pass a fisherman casting from midstream. BSU students and staff pass back and forth on the Gibb Friendship Bridge as we slide by.

The cottonwoods on the university side are crowded, pinned tight against the river by an asphalt path. Some trees in front of the Morrison Center were cut down to give patrons a better view of the river. Beavers, occasionally thwarted by chicken wire wrapped around tree trunks, also have cleared some trees in the area.

GUIDELINES FOR RIVER'S GROWTH

Since 1985 the land within the 100year flood plain of the Boise River through the capital city has been subject to the regulations of the city's Boise River Ordinance.

Recently amended, the city council-passed ordinance has as its stated goals: flood protection, fish and wild-life protection and pollution and runoff control.

It does so by classifying the river corridor as Class A, B or C lands, based on their value as fish and wild-life habitat. Each classification, determined by the Boise City Planning Department, has general development guidelines.

Class A lands are the best habitat lands, such as heron rookeries, cottonwood forests, emergent wetlands and islands. The ordinance states that the objective for such land "is to preserve and protect them."

Class B lands are places such as farmland and gravel pit ponds where there is "a good potential for improvements to natural resource value." The ordinance objective is to "invite development plans which demonstrate improvement" to habitat.

Developers of Class B lands are encouraged to create wetlands and lakes, provide nesting areas for waterfowl and songbirds, and plant riparian vegetation.

Class C lands include urban parks, subdivided property, former industrial areas and vacant land within the city. Here, the objective is to invite development that provides for landscaping and habitat improvement with the understanding that there is little potential for fish and wildlife habitat.

Key to the ordinance are setbacks—areas within a prescribed distance of the river or certain habitats that must be left undisturbed. The basic Greenbelt setback is 70 feet from the 6,500 cubic feet per second waterline. An eagle perching setback of 200 feet applies to lands upstream of Walnut Street on the north side of the river and upstream from Phase 4 of River Run subdivision on the south side of the river.

Great blue heron rookeries are afforded a 300-foot buffer zone where no development can occur, and side channels have a variety of setbacks depending on their width. In the natural scheme of things, new cottonwood trees would replace those felled by beavers. But cottonwoods need big, raging floods to regenerate. They like nothing better than a scouring 100-year flood that rips out old stands of trees and creates fresh expanses of gravel and silt. Here they sprout en masse, eventually growing into an even-aged forest. Of course no such floods occur anymore. The last large stand of cottonwoods along the Boise River—Barber pool, upstream of Barber Dam—is relatively old and decrepit. Its future is uncertain. And

along with it, so is the future of the bald eagles that roost there each winter.

A sign on the Ann Morrison Park bridge warns of the diversion dam straight ahead. We pull out on the left, hauling the canoe up on the lawn. Picnic-trained mallards swim over to investigate.

In its former life, Ann Morrison Park was a wetland dotted with cottonwoods, notes Stacy. To create a suitable park, the land was filled and the native vegetation ripped out, save for about 100 cottonwoods that were left standing long enough to provide shade for the freshly planted exotic deciduous trees.

Sitting on the heavily irrigated lawn of Ann Morrison Park where once willow, cottonwood and red osier dogwood once must have grown thick, Stacy says that Lucky Peak Dam made Boise and the Treasure Valley what it is today.

Gauging the Greenbelt

ick up just about any publication on
Boise and what do you see? Photos of
healthy, happy people exercising on the
Greenbelt. To the city's public relations staff, the
Greenbelt could well be considered a marketing dream come
true.

Every day, hundreds of people use the popular pathway that follows the Boise River as it winds through the city. The Greenbelt has become a favorite playground for city residents and visitors who flock to the river corridor to walk, run, rollerblade or ski.

The Greenbelt has become synonymous with Boise's healthy lifestyle and clean environment, yet its future is jeopardized by uninformed decision-making, warns Eldon Edmundson, dean of BSU's College of Health Science. Officials simply don't have enough data on which to build a sound management plan, he says. As a result, regulations are being made that limit access — and potentially alienate users. Edmundson says: "The more decision-makers impinge on the Greenbelt the more they damage the public good.

"The Treasure Valley takes great pride in the quality of life here and yet we know very little about the impact community growth and development will have on the Boise River."

Edmundson wants to do something about this information vacuum. Working with other faculty at BSU, he has launched a project to characterize the uses, safety concerns and economic considerations of the pathway. The results, he hopes, will be used to craft a long-term stategic plan which would be helpful in handling development, wildlife management, traffic and other issues.

The first step in the project is to evaluate data collected in 1991-92 by BSU graduate student Todd Campbell. Campbell, working in conjunction with the Boise Parks and Recreation Department, completed a three-part survey that included direct-mail question-naires, random observations on the Greenbelt and a poll at Boise Towne Square Mall. BSU statistician Jack Van Deventer and students of health data management professor Rudy Andersen have been evaluating the results as part of a hands-on classroom project.

The direct-mail survey compiled from 426 respondents from throughout Ada County paints a vivid — and not-too-surprising — portrait of a typical Green-belt user. The majority of respondents indicated that they:

- Mostly enjoy walking, biking or exercising their pets with family members along the Greenbelt. Tubing the river is another favorite summer activity.
- Prefer to make one- to two-hour visits after 5 p.m. during the spring, summer and fall.
- Live more than two miles away and don't use the pathway to commute to work or school.
- Feel safe on the pathway but would like to see more police or security along the route.
- Believe that the Greenbelt could be improved with better lighting and maintenance.

While he recognizes that there is an urgent need for data about the Greenbelt, Edmundson worries about how to fund research. "A key issue is identifying funding to continue studies like these," he says.

Nevertheless, he and the other BSU researchers aim to publish findings from the questionnaire by late December. And he hopes that with well-documented information, future decisions will protect the integrity of the pathway — a resource that is credited with helping hundreds of Ada County residents and visitors live healthier lives. \Box

Lucky Peak Dam was ostensibly built for flood control, notes Stacy. But for its \$20 million cost the federal government could have bought the entire Boise Valley, she says. The real reason for the dam was irrigation and growth, says Stacy. The dam meant construction and farming jobs and businesses catering to agriculture. "This was the way to make the city grow. It was the growth machine."

Today the growth machine might be the Boise River itself — a living advertising icon used to court harried business people from Los Angeles, Portland, Salt Lake and Seattle. Indeed, the Boise River Ordinance states as one of its goals, "a continuing enhancement and protection of the amenities along the Boise River which attract businesses and people to the Boise area." Quality of life for sale: Trout fishing in the middle of the city. Tubing adventures for the entire family.

"Above all else we are capitalists," Stacy says over our riverside lunch. "Everything is for sale, including the Boise River." While Boiseans' love of the river is sincere, she suggests, the river has nonetheless become a commodity, a marketing tool, exemplified by the Boise River Festival. Protection of the Boise River is more than good environmental stewardship, it's good business. Nevertheless, entrenched, historical uses of the river are increasingly at odds with contemporary urban uses and ideals. For countless years, the Idaho Department of Fish and Game has failed to obtain increased minimum flows for the Boise River. The Idaho Water Resources Board

in early September once again rejected the wildlife agency's plea to keep enough water in the river to protect the fish population and the aquatic insects upon which they feed. Typically the river flow drops from an average of 1.350 cfs to 150 cfs each fall in deference to irrigators who want to hold

the water in Lucky Peak.

In the latest round

of arguments,

Sherl Chap-

man, head

of the

Idaho

Water Users Association, argued against any releases for wildlife, saying, "The water is set aside for irrigation and that's where it should stay."

We carry the canoe around the dam, slide the canoe back in the river and paddle below Americana Bridge, the Connector Bridge and the Fairview Avenue Bridge. Schools of 20-inch suckers swarm the silty floor of the river as we pass the Red Lion Riverside. Soon, shiny office buildings give way to storage tanks and industrial parks. An old rug clinas to a dutter of flotsam in midstream.

Garden City has avoided land-use planning, and it shows. Sheetmetal buildings perch within a few yards of the river's edge and in places the river bank has been scraped clean up to the water. Even the ritzier developments, like the Plantation on the north side of the river, are built closer to the water's edge. But then, some Plantation houses are closer to the river now than when they were built. The 1983 flood removed up to 60 feet of bank here, says Stacy. "Even though we've got three dams upstream of us, it's still a dynamic system. Unexpected things happen in a flood."

Further downstream, on the south side of the river, campfire rings show where some homeless people have taken up temporary residence. Today, the banks of the Boise River are inhabitated by the very rich and the very poor.

Not far downstream from the razor-wire surrounded warehouses and storage units dotting the south side of the river, we round a bend and behold a cluster of mini-mansions on the north side. An artificial waterfall bubbles over what looks like Table Rock sandstone blocks set in the middle of a perfect lawn. The river splits into several channels. We take the center course, threading between tree limbs leaning into the water. Glenwood Bridge — our destination — is straight ahead. We beach the canoe against the bank and clamber out.

On this half-day autumn journey down the river through the heart of Boise we have seen some of the best and the worst treatment of an urban river. In places the river has been diked, rip-rapped and its banks denuded. But for a river flowing through a population center of some 250,000 people, there is a surprising amount of wildness left. There are stretches where cottonwoods tower over the river and trout hover in deep pools and where eagles soar at treetop level. Given the competing demands on the river from the thousands of people who live and work along it, its management will necessarily be a compromise of values. The Boise River will never again be pristine. But it may be kept wild enough to remain as a sanctuary — not just for the eagles, trout and geese, but for the rest of us as well.

Today the growth machine might be the Boise River itself — a living advertising icon.

Illustration by Chuck Scheer

GREENBELT BOOK REFLECTS BOISE'S PAST

By Bob Evancho

he river now," writes Jim Witherell, "is Boise's pride. Yesterday, however, it was Boise's neglected backyard. The Greenbelt was a strip of industries and amusements: railroads, gravel pits, packing plants, sawmilling, health spas and baseball."

So begins Witherell's book *History Along the Greenbelt*, a reference guide to 21 historical sites on or near the Boise River. Throughout the book's 131 pages, Witherell's text—gleaned from newspaper articles, historical documents and other archival material—provides a concise and informative look back at the river's past. Thirty-seven black-and-white photos from the Idaho State Historical Society help tell the story.

Witherell, an amateur historian and senior research analyst for the Idaho Transportation Department, wrote the book as a field guide to provide background information on the 17 signs that mark historical sites along the Greenbelt. (One of the more familiar

landmarks is the Airmail Service marker northeast of Bronco Stadium near the Broadway Bridge on BSU's Campus Lane.)

Witherell, who attended Boise Junior College in the mid-60s, began compiling information for the signs and the field guide as part of Ada County's participation in Idaho's Centennial celebration. The Meridian resident spent late 1989 and early 1990 conducting research and writing the book: it was released in late 1991. Fourth-grade teachers in Boise and Meridian were issued copies.

The Greenbelt is undoubtedly one of the fin-

est features of Idaho's capital today. But as Witherell indicates in his introduction, the popular, open-space corridor along the banks of the Boise River was not always so picturesque and appealing.

Take Yates Park, for instance, says Witherell.

Between 1906-1917, the 37-acre park served as the western end of Boise's streetcar system.

The main attraction at Yates Park, now part of Veterans Memorial State Park, was a river-fed rowing pond. And although boats were available at no charge, the pond was "scarcely popular," says Witherell, and at times it could be downright unpleasant.

Noting that Boise's two main slaughterhouses and the local glue factory were less than a mile upstream, Witherell writes: "It was the practice of the time to dump offal and by-products directly into the river. In low water [during] summer months, the park's lagoon became a natural collector, turning the pond unsavory."

Like Yates Park, other points along the Greenbelt in Witherell's book no longer exist:

• Kelly Hot Springs, a spa and resort, was open from 1871-1914.

Located on the river about eight miles west of Boise, the facility's geothermal water provided mineral and steam baths and featured a hotel, dance pavilion and restaurant. During the early 1900s, Kelly Hot Springs became an exclusive club that served liquor. In 1906 the complex burned down. After the owners rebuilt it, the hotel and clubhouse were destroyed by fire again. Overzealous temperance groups were suspected of arson both times.

• The Natatorium was the largest facility of its kind in the United States when it was built in 1892. The structure covered 150,000 square feet and had two Gothic-style towers that rose six stories at their apex. In addition to the indoor pool, the facility contained 50 dressing rooms, parlors, billiard rooms, a cafe and formal dining room. In 1934, part of the roof collapsed in a windstorm, and the building was eventually torn down. Adams Elementary School on Warm Springs Avenue now occupies the site.

- Airway Park, later called Braves Stadium, was Boise's baseball facility from 1939-1963. At one point, it boasted a capacity of 5,000 seats. Featuring minor league affiliates with the New York Yankees and Milwaukee Braves, the stadium was where the Idaho Fish and Game office on Walnut Street now stands.
- Boise Municipal Airport opened in 1926. The runway was expanded and hangars and a passenger terminal were added during the late 1920s and '30s. Eventually, the airport and its surrounding area became BJC when the city decided a bigger airport



 $With erell's\ book\ provides\ more\ information\ to\ the\ Greenbelt\ historical\ markers.$

was needed to accommodate larger aircraft.

"The [airport's] land was set aside for Boise Junior College in 1938," writes Witherell. "Final ownership of the old field transferred in 1939, being sold to the college for \$1. As the airfield was being phased out ... the college was being phased in."

Other chapters are devoted to Diversion Dam, Table Rock Quarries, Logger Creek, the Davis Orchard (now Julia Davis Park), Memorial Bridge, Chinese Gardens (now Garden City) and McClelland's Ferry (now the Eighth Street Bridge) among several others.

History Along the Greenbelt is Witherell's second book on local history. In 1989 he wrote *The Log Trains of Southern Idaho*, which was printed by Sundance Publications of Denver.

Proceeds from the book are used to maintain the Greenbelt historical education program.

Even though the book was written on a volunteer basis, the historian in Witherell wouldn't let him quit. "It was the project," he says, "I couldn't walk away from."

PROTECTING EAGLE ESSENTIALS

By Glenn Oakley

Bald eagles need three essentials in winter, says raptor biology graduate student Greg Kaltenecker: a roost, food and protection from disturbance. Kaltenecker, along with Boise State University biology professor Marc Bechard and Ecological Design Inc., director Rob Tiedemann, will conduct a \$25,000 study to determine how those three essentials — and thus the eagles — can be protected along the Boise River.

The grant from the Ada Planning Association will lead to a report by March 1994 making recommendations for protecting eagle habitat. At stake are 19 proposed road, bridge and trail projects along the river.

The team will review and synthesize previous Boise River studies

and conduct new eagle census counts every two weeks during November, December and February. The team's report will be reviewed by former BSU biology professor Jim Bednarz, now at Arkansas State University.

Kaltenecker has studied the Boise River eagles since 1986, starting as an undergraduate assistant to graduate student Robin Spahr. He has since taken on his own project for a master's thesis. Spahr studied the river habitat of wintering eagles from Lucky Peak Dam downstream to Garden City. Kaltenecker surveyed bald eagles and their preferred habitat from Lucky Peak upstream to Featherville on the South Fork Boise River and to Atlanta on the Middle Fork Boise during the winters of 1990-91 and 1991-92. His U.S. Forest Service-sponsored study included weekly aerial surveys plus on-the-ground observations.

"I'm fairly convinced the eagles we see through town are the same eagles I see 50-60 miles upstream at Anderson Ranch Dam," he says. A population of 15-30 eagles roost each winter in the old cottonwoods at Barber Pool, a natural area upstream of Barber Dam and on the south side of the river. These eagles leave the roost each morning to forage for food, flying downstream into the city of Boise or upstream along the South or Middle forks of the Boise.

Frequently the eagles will venture 10-15 miles away from the river corridor to feed on winter-killed deer and elk. Some of these Barber Pool eagles also end up hunting whitefish and suckers in the pools below Anderson Ranch Dam, says Kaltenecker. However, there is already a roosting population of eagles downstream from the dam.

"As we get more disturbance in town we'll see fewer eagles," he predicts. "They'll go upstream — if there's enough food." He suggests that there may not be room for all the Barber Pool eagles on the South Fork Boise should they be displaced from the river through town.

The biggest impact on the eagles may well be the construction of the Diversion Dam bridge upstream of the Barber Pool roosting area. The bridge will tie I-84 to Idaho 21. "The integrity of that roost area by Barber Pool is very important," says Kaltenecker. "They need a place where they can roost communally undisturbed." He notes that eagles only roost communally during the winter months.

Boise's bald eagles can seem immune to human activity as they perch on cottonwood snags next to corporate office buildings. Kaltenecker says the buildings may not bother the eagles as long as the people remain discreetly hidden inside. Similarly, Spahr's research showed that bicyclists and cross-country skiers moving steadily along the river corridor caused little anxiety among the



roost each morning to forage for food, A bald eagle cruises at cottonwood tree-top level over the Boise River.

eagles, whereas walkers who stopped to admire the birds frightened them off. Eagles don't appreciate the attention.

Yet the eagles are a source of pride and profit for the city and developers who can tout the presence of the raptors as a sign that Boise has kept the river a natural environment where people and wildlife can coexist. For now that may be true. But in the five years that Kaltenecker has studied Boise River eagles, several sections of the river have been turned into pricey housing developments.

The good news is that bald eagle populations throughout the state of Idaho — and in fact the entire country — are increasing. The bad news is the eagle population in Boise is remaining stable at best, says Kaltenecker.

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

TERJ MICCO JLLUSTRATION

Urban Pollution: Any Solution?

By Amy Stahl

n the driveway of her west Boise home, a teen-ager soaps down her mud-caked car.

On the other side of town, an elderly gardener applies a heavy-duty pesticide to kill the bugs that have infested his lawn.

After a traffic accident on the Broadway Avenue bridge, a steady autumn rain washes a puddle of motor oil down a storm drain.

These scenes are just an everyday part of life in the Treasure Valley, right? Sure. But where do those soapsuds, pesticides and oil end up? Like all of Boise's urban runoff, they are discharged directly into the Boise River. And that's not all. Among the other pollutants washed into the river are heavy metals, hydrocarbons, phosphorous, sediment and toxic substances.

From Barber Park to Garden City, urban runoff is flowing unchecked and untreated

into the Boise River. Downriver, the water quality deteriorates further with the addition of barnyard wastewater and pesticides.

Years ago, the river was known to run red from meat-packing operations that lined the river. The water quality is decidedly better today, but pollutants pouring in

could once again threaten fisheries, limit recreational opportunities and otherwise damage the aesthetics of this most prized resource.

Boise State University faculty members Lee Stokes and Bob Rychert worry that urban runoff, while not yet a catastrophic problem, will only grow worse as the city expands. Both have conducted research on the river's water quality, and they are concerned that without careful planning the river could be jeopardized.

Stokes, a professor of community and environmental health, has spent several years gathering data about Boise River water flows through a study of microscopic organisms

known as periphyton. Periphyton grow attached to or near rocks and can be used as an indicator of pollution.

A former chief of the state's Division of Environmental Quality, Stokes began his study in March 1992 with assistance from a Faculty Research Grant and a graduate assistantship. During the first phase of the periphyton study, student assistants scraped algae from rocks collected at five stations from Diversion Dam to Glenwood Street. Then the rocks were sterilized and returned to see how fast the organisms regenerated.

While results are still being compiled, Stokes says he is most troubled by the proliferation of algae that has been noticeable on exposed river rocks in recent years. "We do have a situation that is non-aesthetic at low flows," he says, noting the impacts of several recent drought years and tremendous fluctuations in water released from Lucky Peak Dam.

Stokes' current research, or phase II, looks at how organisms are impacted by pollution sources. Samples are being gathered near storm drains at Broadway and Ann Morrison Park. Phase III of the study is yet to be determined.

Through his research, Stokes is attempting to create a baseline of data that can be used by decision-makers down the road. "The nature of activities in the Boise Valley is changing so fast we need to be in a position to estimate and then demonstrate impacts," Stokes says. "The more specific data we have on water quality and aquatic communities, the more river managers would have to consider that information in the management of the system."

Biology professor Rychert also has been studying Boise River water quality. In 1978, with his colleagues Charles Baker and Marcia Wicklow-Howard, Rychert produced a report on the impacts of geothermal wastewater discharge into the Boise River. He also completed a study in 1986 on urban runoff, lead salts and pentachlorophenol. More recently, Rychert and his environmental mi-

'l just want to be assured that we're not throwing pollutants into the river.'



crobiology students have conducted regular toxicity studies on sewage treatment plant effluents.

The data they've collected show that water quality is relatively good, says Rychert. This is due, in part, to the flushing action provided several times a year by large releases from Lucky Peak. "The Boise River—as we study a limited stretch—has pretty high water quality in my view. I might expect that," Rychert says. "The thing is, can you maintain it?"

Some ecological problems — such as uncontrolled runoff after major storms — are more difficult than others to solve, says Rychert. But he believes the first step toward preserving water quality is better coordination between agencies with jurisdiction over the river. While various governmental groups keep watch over fish, wildlife and other aspects of the river, no single agency is responsible for scrutinizing water quality. As a result, there is little comprehensive information available about runoff and water quality.

Several steps are being taken to improve the situation. One is the formation of an interagency group to oversee the entire Boise River watershed. Another is implementation of Clean Water Act regulations established in 1987 by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Participants in the interagency group, known as the Lower Boise River Water Quality Study, include the city of Boise, Ada County Highway District, Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, EPA, Department of Water Resources, BSU, the Army Corps of Engineers and others.

Collectively, the group is taking an ecosystem approach to the river by attempting to monitor the entire watershed—not isolated stretches of the river and its tributaries—from Lucky Peak to the Snake River. Formed in 1992, the Lower Boise study group aims to identify water quality issues and form interagency partnerships to determine a course of action and tackle the problems.

Last May, the group began what is considered to be the first integrated monitoring project on the river. Water samples are being collected by the U.S. Geological Survey at Diversion Dam, Glenwood Street, Middleton and Parma, says Robin Finch of the Boise Public Works Department. A complete set of data is expected by January, he says.

The agencies started the sampling process in response to EPA regulations targeting municipal storm water operators in cities with populations of more than 100,000. Boise is the only city in Idaho required to comply with the rule. The city has begun its permit application by working with the Ada County Highway District to inventory existing



Boise State students Karen Smola, left, and Natalie Creed gather rocks as part of the community and environmental health department's Boise River periphyton project.

"outfalls," and participating in the sampling project.

Boise also is required to implement a storm water management plan, which is intended to identify problems and predict how potential remedies could reduce the level of pollutants in the river, says Ron Redmond of the city's public works department. He expects that the plan will be completed in late 1994.

Although Redmond admits that few cities "like to be told what to do," he thinks the management plan is a good idea. "Storm water has been an area that hasn't received the attention it needs," he says. "Typically the drainage has been a relatively low priority for the community."

Nevertheless, it has become a serious issue in larger metropolitan areas such as New York and Pittsburgh, says Nickie Arnold of the EPA's Idaho operations office. A 1992 graduate of BSU's health studies program, Arnold admits that urban runoff is a more pressing problem in the eastern United States. But the West can certainly benefit from tighter controls. She notes that although the Boise River is relatively clean at high flows, when the flow drops the water becomes warmer and even small amounts of oil and pollutants have a greater impact.

The regulation, she says, also makes urban runoff a more visible issue nationally. "We need to elevate people's awareness that the thing you do on your own property can impact the river," she says. She points out that pesticides, chemicals and other wastes dumped into storm drains ultimately find their way into the river.

At BSU, officials are acutely aware of the potential hazards posed by the eight drains that pour surface water and materials from the campus directly into the river. The university has made some headway in averting potential problems, says Gene McGinnis, director of the Physical Plant. Ideally, BSU would like to bring the storm water lines together or install oil/water separators at each outfall. Separators, which McGinnis likens to septic tanks, skim oil from the runoff and then discharge the remaining water. Widely accepted, they are nonetheless costly at about \$120,000.

"I just want to be assured that we're not throwing pollutants into the river," McGinnis says.

'We need to
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BSU instead is tackling urban runoff issues as they become evident. Several university departments have shifted over to more environmentally friendly products. Applied technology programs now use a citrus-based solvent for cleaning heavy equipment and the university has switched from oil-based to water-based paints. BSU also is attempting to reduce the amount of nitrogen-based fertilizer used on turf throughout campus.

Nevertheless, troubling problems persist. Eldon Chandler, Physical Plant health and safety supervisor, reports that drivers have been known to pull into campus parking lots and dump used motor oil into the storm drains. And less obvious oil leaks and residue that often accumulate during Boise's long, dry summers are regularly flushed off the parking lots and into the river.

Eliminating storm drain pollutants admittedly will be a challenge, McGinnis says, citing the cumulative effect of years of abuse. It may take legislation requiring that vehicles be checked for oil and leaks. "If we don't, we'll just continue killing our environment," he says. "It's a long process and we're going to have to learn to be more cautious with what we're doing."

While it's easy to point an accusatory finger at runoff, some of it can be recycled, says Cathy Chertudi, groundwater coordinator for the city of Boise. A 1979 BSU graduate with a bachelor's degree in environmental health, Chertudi says some storm water can be treated "naturally" through bio-filtration strips, or grassy barrow pits like one at Boise Towne Square Mall.

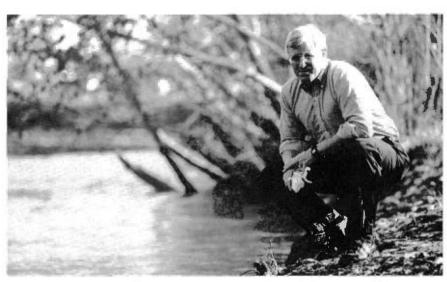
Storm water is collected in a grass-covered swale and then dispersed through evaporation and plants that can "uptake" some of the heavy metals.

Oil/water separators also are becoming more commonplace at areas such as the Executive Air Terminal, Chertudi says.

Despite such positive steps, most experts agree more needs to be done. Among the other solutions being discussed is a special sewer system that would channel storm water to a processing plant where it would be treated and then discharged into the river.

Rychert suggests that the time has come to hold a Boise River Symposium, where the various governing agencies could discuss water quality, recreational uses, fisheries, river flows, power demands and all the other pressing issues facing the river. Officials also could use the opportunity to plot out long-term plans and goals for the river.

To ignore the issues would be a disservice to the community, Stokes says. The Boise River as "an incredible resource. It isn't unique I suppose, but there aren't a great many cities that have river of high quality with a fully developed Greenbelt," he says. "This is a community resource that is unusual. Nobody wants to see it messed up."



Larry Satterwhite considers the Boise River to be the city's "crown jewel."

BOISE STATE'S 'COLONEL CLEANUP'

By Bob Evancho

Larry Satterwhite can talk trash with the best of them. Just ask his fellow racquetball players.

While it's true Satterwhite's banter rarely abates during noontime matches in the Pavilion racquetball courts, BSU's former military science department chair leaves his *real* trash talking for the Adopta-River program he established last year.

Satterwhite says the volunteer trash patrol, in which groups or individuals "adopt" and regularly police quarter-mile sections along the Boise River, evolved from his personal interest in the plight of the river—a concern he passed on to his family and students.

"My family enjoys using the river, but it seemed that it was really getting trashed; when I went fishing with my [two] kids we would take an extra [garbage] bag with us to pick up trash," he says. "And as a professor of military science, I wanted to get my [ROTC] students involved in a community-service activity. I bounced the [river cleanup] idea off my students and they thought it was a good idea, even though many of them were already involved in other major activities."

But Satterwhite wasn't done yet. "From that point," he says, "my concept was to get both Boise State students and associations as well as community organizations to help clean up the river." Which is precisely what Satterwhite accomplished last fall with the help of the Associated Students of BSU and the Boise Parks and Recreation Department.

Working with city officials, Satterwhite spearheaded an effort to organize what is now a communitywide Adopt-a-River

program. Modeled after the Adopt-a-Highway concept, civic groups and other organizations pick up trash and other debris along their designated sections of the river "on at least a monthly basis," says Satterwhite.

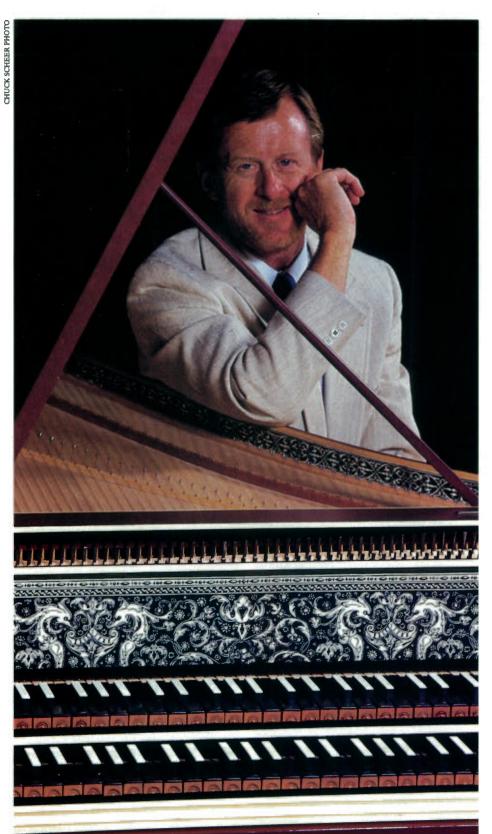
Because BSU's campus has some of the heaviest Greenbelt traffic, several groups are assigned to police the area. "All it takes is one concert or one football game for a lot of trash to accumulate near the river in the campus area," says Satterwhite.

After 23 years in Army, Satterwhite retired as a lieutenant colonel and stepped down as BSU's military science chair earlier this year. But civilian life has hardly slowed him down or severed his ties with Boise State. His wife, Jan, is a nursing professor at BSU and Satterwhite also teaches adult education courses in the university's Division of Continuing Education. He also provides career counseling through the University of Idaho's Boise Center and serves as director of an organization that works with people who are serving community-service sentences handed down by local courts.

In addition, Satterwhite is currently student teaching at Boise's Hillside Junior High through the BSU College of Education to earn his teaching certificate.

Despite Satterwhite's many responsibilities the 46-year-old Twin Falls native believes the Adopt-a-River program is worth the time and effort. "I consider the river the crown jewel of Boise," he says. "But it's very fragile; we have to do our part to keep in clean."

S E A R C



Cook seeks to "restore and reproduce music of earlier centuries as close to reality as possible."

A NEW RECORDING IN AN OLD STYLE

By Amy Stahl

Jim Cook is on a musical journey backward in time. Some classical musicians ignore the composer when they sit down at the keyboard. Not Cook. The BSU music department chairman, who recently recorded J.S. Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavier" on harpsichord and clavichord, is an advocate of a modern-day movement that puts the composer back into the music. Cook describes the movement, known as "performance practices," as an attempt to "restore and reproduce music of earlier centuries as close to reality as it was at that time."

Performance practices require that musicians shake off their 20th century sensibilities and put aside the "great artist mentality" that has prevailed for generations. Rather, he says, "you're trying to go back and be faithful to the composer." It's a concept that is catching on. "There has been an explosion of performance practices all over the world and music sounds better, more fascinating. It's the difference between Rubinstein playing Bach and Bach playing Bach."

The 18th century German organist and composer has long intrigued Cook, who says he's studied "every account of Bach's music making" since 1978. Progress has been slow, in part, because many of Bach's manuscripts have vanished. Upon his death, crucial information about the composer's inner thoughts disappeared. So Cook has pieced together Bach's vision for "The Well-Tempered Clavier" by reviewing comments by pupils who wrote about the composer's teaching style, the tempo markings from the period, and Bach's fingering. Cook also studied art and history while "trying to get a feeling for the period and how life was."

The recording process itself was equally laborious. Cook and local audio engineer David Jensen spent hours testing the acoustics of various rooms in the Morrison Center. To produce the most authentic sound, they ultimately used two floor microphones and recorded in a spacious choir room.

Like many early instruments, the harpsichord was built to resound in a chamber that differs dramatically from today's concert halls and recording studios. Initially the delicate-sounding instrument was played in 18th century palaces with hard stucco surfaces, high ceilings and marble floors. With time, the harpsichord fell from favor and was even

replaced in some baroque or chestras by grand pianos. By the 1950s, however, the harpsichord had regained its popularity.

Cook attributes the renaissance of the harpsichord in part to the renewed interest of contemporary musicians who typically have revered contemporary instruments. Historically, they also have been contemptuous of pre-20th century performers who were not considered to be virtuousos. Attitudes, however, are changing along with a heightened appreciation for the original instruments. It's only logical that the earlier instruments sound better, says Cook, "because that was what the music was written for."

He has an affinity for the instruments he plays. Cook describes the clavichord as an obscure instrument that is delicate and beautiful. Hit rather than plucked, it has an expressive sound.

Cook plays a harpsichord owned by the music department and built in 1985 by Peter Fisk of the Zuckerman Co. He spent years studying early instruments in order to reproduce the distinctive sound of the period. The harpsichord, for example, was painstakingly manufactured from the same materials used hundreds of years ago.

For the recording of "The Well-Tempered Clavier," Cook moved the harpsichord from his office into the choir room. The three weeks it took to record the 113-minute work were exhausting, says Cook, who prepared for each day's session by running and practicing meditation. He's philosophical about the 62 takes it took to record one portion of the piece. "It has to be perfect," Cook says. "You can't send out a recording unless it's perfect."

A former concert pianist who has toured extensively throughout Europe, Cook has spent years refining his technique. After graduating from the prestigious Juilliard School in New York City, the Oregon native earned a doctorate from the University of Southern California. He was chairman of the music department at the University of Wyoming for six years before joining the BSU faculty in fall 1992.

It would be safe to say though that he's driven by a passion for "The Well-Tempered Clavier." The next step in the ambitious project, which was funded in part by a BSU Faculty Research Grant, is to sell the recording. This is no small feat for a musician in a relatively isolated region of the United States. But Cook is undaunted. He's confident that his rendition of the work is unique enough to win him a contract. "The way I play [the pieces] is so much different than anyone else's recordings," he says.

Happy to have completed the recording, Cook is continually racing to keep up with the latest developments in his ongoing study of Bach. "That's why it's so much fun," he says with a smile.

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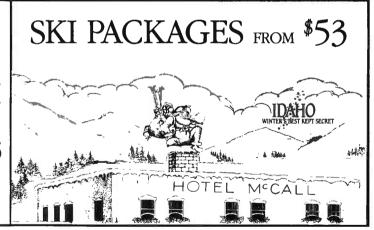
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RESEARCH BRIEFS

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

Chemistry professor MARTIN SCHIMPF presented three papers at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Chicago. The papers were: "Determination of Molecular Weight and Composition of Copolymers," "Studies in Thermal Diffusion" and "Electrical Field-flow Fractionation." He also presented the last two papers of the three at the American Chemical Society's Northwest regional meeting in Laramie, Wyo.

Schimpf had two articles, "Characterization of Macromolecules by Field-flow Fractionation" in the *Indian Journal of Technology* and "Thermal Diffisuion of Copolymers," published in the *Journal of Coatings Technology*. He also received a research grant totaling \$224,000 from the National Science Foundation and Idaho EPSCOR. The title of Schimpf's research is "Migration and Analysis of Pollutants in the Subsurface Environment."

Work by art professor MARY WITTE is currently on display at the third annual National Photography Exhibition in Annapolis, Md., the Do Not Duplicate National Juried Exhibition in Palo Alto, Calif., and Art from the Machine computer art show in Anaheim, Calif. She also did the artwork and wrote the article "Visual Imaging with the Color Copier" in the August edition of the Ylem Newsletter: Artists Using Science and Technology.

Collages by adjunct art professor CATIE O'LEARY were featured at the Anne Reed Gallery in Sun Valley and the Sunspot Gallery at the College of Southern Idaho.

Biologist **DOTTY DOUGLAS** attended the annual meeting of the Ecological Society of America, where she presented her paper "Sexual Reproduction in *Salix setchelliana* Ball, an Alaska Glacial River Gravel Bar Willow: Pollination Through Seedling Establishment."

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A paper by psychology professors LINDA ANOOSHIAN and PENNIE SEIBERT has been accepted by the Psychonomic Society for presentation at its meeting later this year. The paper is titled "Mood States and Memory Places: Disentangling Aware and Unaware Memory." Anooshian and Seibert also coauthored the article "Indirect Expression of Preference in Sketch Maps of Familiair Environments" published in *Environment and Behavior*.

Seibert also wrote the chapter "The Importance of a Thorough Needs Assessment" in the book *Perspectives on Corporate Experiential Training and Development*. She also

co-wrote the article "Help for First-time Needs Assessors" in *Training and Development*.

Three papers by psychology professor **ERIC LANDRUM** have been accepted for publication. They are "Sensitivity of Implicit Memory to Input Processing and the Zeigarnik Effect" in the *Journal of General Psychology*, "More Evidence in Favor of Three-opinion Multiple Choice Tests" in *Educational and Pscyhological Measurement*, and "Family Dynamics and Attitudes Toward Marriage" in the *Journal of Psychology*.

Historian NICK MILLER'S article "Serbia's Choice, Revisited" will be published in an issue of Orbis: A Journal of World Affairs.

History professor TODD SHALLAT'S paper "Science and the Grand Design" will be published in *Construction History*, a journal produced by the University of London. Shallat delivered the paper at an international forum on science at the National Science Museum in London.

MARK LUSK, chair of the social work department, presented a paper in Krakow, Poland, in October at the International Conference on Privatization and Socioeconomic Policy in Central Europe. His paper is titled "From Welfare State to Social Compacts: Welfare Transformation in Poland."

Political science chair GREG RAYMOND'S article "Democracies, Disputes and Third-party Intermediaries" was accepted for publication in the Journal of Conflict Resolution.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

"Renewal Agendas and Accreditation Requirements: Contrasts and Correspondence," written by Associate Dean PHYLLIS EDMUNDSON, was published in a recent issue of the Journal of Teacher Education. Edmundson also wrote "What College and University Leaders Can Do to Help Change Teacher Education," which appeared as a chapter in the book Beyond Handshakes: An Examination of University-School Collaboration.

Physical education professor WERNER HOEGER'S article, "A Comparison Between the Sit and Reach and Modified Sit and Reach in the Measurement of Flexibility in Women," appeared in Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport. His article, "A Comparison Between the Sit and Reach and Modified Sit and Reach in the Measurement of Flexibility in Men," appeared in the Journal of Applied Sport Science Research. The second edition of Hoeger's book Fitness and Wellness was published this year.

Hoeger and TERRY-ANN SPITZER-GIBSON'S article "A Comparison of Selected Training Responses to Water Aerobics and Low-impact Aerobics," will appear in National Aquatics Journal.

Two articles by BILL KOZAR recently have

been published in periodicals. "Systematic Bias in Successive Movement Repetitions" appeared in Journal of Motor Behavior and "Freethrow Shooting in Critical Game Situations: The home-court Advantage" appeared in Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport. Two of his articles also were accepted to appear in periodicals. "Timeouts Before Freethrows: Do the Statistics Support the Strategy?" will appear in Perceptual and Motor Skills and "The Effects of Fatigue on Half-step Judgments" will appear in Journal of Human Movement Studies.

Head men's basketball coach BOBBY DYE, Kozar and ROSS VAUGHN were awarded a grant for a study titled "The Importance of Free-throws During the Last Five Minutes of Basketball Games." The grant was funded by the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

the Season: How Effective Were Your Goal Setting Strategies?" appeared in Coaching Women's Basketball and Coaching Volleyball. "Group Differences on Perceived Ability, Achievement Goal Orientation, and Levels of Satisfaction During the Season," also by Petlichkoff, appeared in Pediatric Exercise Science.

Two articles by **RON PFEIFFER** have been accepted for publication in periodicals. "Movement Oriented Resistive Exercise for the Competitive Off-road Cyclist" will appear in *Conditioning for Cycling* and "Injury Survey of the Pro/elite Category of Riders in the National Off-road Bicycle Association" wil appear in *Cycling Science*.

Pfeiffer also co-authored "Correlating Indices of Aerobic Capacity with Performance in Elite Women Road Cyclists," which will appear in *The Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research* and "Metabolic Costs of Cycling with Conventional Drop Bars vs. Aerodynamic Handlebars" which appeared in *Journal of Applied Sports Science Research*.

"The Female Coach: the Pressure is on" by **CONNIE THORNGREN** appeared in *Basketball Monographs, Ideas for Today's Game.*

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

The Institute of Management Accountants awarded the Lybrand Gold Medal for outstanding contribution to accounting literature in 1992-93 to accounting professor MIKE MERZ. Merz co-wrote the article "Activity Based Costing Puts Accountants on the Design Team at H-P," which was judged the best of more than 600 articles submitted during the year. The article was published in a recent issue of Management Accounting.

ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

Data Center associate **DIANE CLAYTON** is a co-author of the reference book *WordPerfect* 6.0 Super Book. Clayton wrote 11 chapters for the book.

IDAHO UNIVERSITIES AWARDED GRANT

The Northwest Area Foundation recently awarded Idaho's three state universities a \$27,000 grant to assess the level of citizen understanding of the state tax structure and to provide opportunities for citizen involvement in tax policy discussions.

Project coordinators include James Weatherby and David Patton from Boise State University's public affairs program.

A statewide survey as well as public meetings and focus group discussions will be held in each of Idaho's three major regions. The information gained will be used to inform policy makers about citizen preferences for tax structure and public services.

BSU ENGLISH PROFS RECEIVE NCTE FUNDS

Boise State University English professors Bruce Robbins and Driek Zirinsky have received a \$10,700 grant to study a local high school's English department curriculum development process.

The grant from the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) will result in the first case study of curriculum planning by a high school English department. Robbins says curriculum planning by high school teachers is a relatively new concept designed to give the educators more responsibility for decision-making.

"If we understand what helps decisionmaking and what gets in the way," says Robbins, "we might suggest ways English departments might be more successful."

Robbins and Zirinsky started monitoring the process before school started this fall and will continue their interviews and observations throughout the school year.

Zirinsky and Robbins are among 10 researchers awarded grants from the research foundation of the NCTE.

BIOLOGIST TO HELP KIDS STUDY NATURE

Area K-12 students will have a chance to raise their "environmental awareness" and learn about the ecological aspects of the Boise River thanks to an Environmental Protection Agency grant awarded to BSU biologist Richard McCloskey.

The \$5,000 grant from EPA's National Environmental Education Act Grant Program, will enable McCloskey to develop a K-12 curriculum for Boise and Meridian schools which provides materials for field trips that establish a common thread between nature sites along the Boise River.

McCloskey hopes to field test the program next summer and make it available by the fall of 1994.

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JOB AS TV BOSS CHALLENGES CHASE

By Jeanette Germain

"That's our opinion; we'd like to hear yours."

Larry Chase has delivered that phrase on camera more than 1,600 times in his dozen years with KIVI-Channel 6 Television in Nampa. He's the only Boise-area TV station general manager who does regular editorials. And despite all the subjects he has tackled two or three times a week for 624 weeks, he has maintained an independent voice.

This year, for example, the '72 Boise State graduate supported U.S. Sen. Dirk Kempthorne's fund-raising effort for a children's hospital. He advised Boise State and Idaho to drop out of the Big Sky and to pursue a move up to the 1-A conference in all sports. He opposed the proposed antigay initiative.

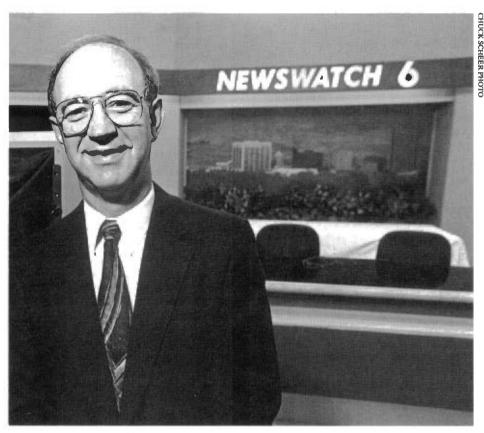
"In the same week, I have been accused of being a Mormon elder and a member of the Mafia," he laughs. "I get accused of being both liberal and conservative. But I would have difficulty labeling myself. I think I'm more of an issues person than a political diatribe person."

Chase, 48, is also an involved person. He is currently vice president of the Idaho State Broadcasters Association and serves on the board of governors of the ABC Affiliates Association. He is a former president of the Boise YMCA board and a former chairman of the Boise Area Chamber of Commerce. He helped set up the Children's Trust Fund, which allows Idaho taxpayers to check a box on their state tax refunds to donate money to help prevent child abuse. He also coaches his 7-year-old daughter's soccer team.

"It keeps me out of trouble," he jokes when asked what motivates him to put in all those volunteer hours. More seriously, he adds, "It is rewarding. I try to get involved in organizations where they want me to assist. I don't just loan my name."

He credits his early education and broadcast experience with teaching him how to juggle varied responsibilities and complex schedules.

Chase was born and raised in Akron, Ohio, and attended Kent State University from 1963-65. In 1965, he joined the U.S. Air Force (three months ahead of the draft, he estimates). In 1966 he came to Idaho where he was stationed at Mountain Home Air



Larry Chase: "I think I'm more of an issues person than a political diatribe person."

Force Base until being sent to South Korea for a year. When he finished his service, he decided to continue his education at BSU. While finishing his bachelors degree he also worked full time at radio station KBOI and KBCI television in Boise (they were owned by the same company at that time).

On a typical day in those years, Chase attended classes from 8 a.m.-noon every day. He was a radio disc jockey from 1-4 p.m. He did radio production from 4-5 p.m. From 5:30-6 p.m. he was the TV weatherman. From 6-6:30 p.m. he hosted the local "Dialing for Dollars" segment of the TV game show Truth or Consequences. He had dinner at 6:30 then returned to do radio and TV evening weather. His work day finished at 10:30 p.m. when he started his homework. Despite those long days, he managed to maintain a 4.0 GPA in his major — communication — and was on the dean's list every semester.

He remembers BSU not so much for the trade that he learned but for the value of the interpersonal, organizational communication classes he took. "They didn't teach me skills," he says, "they taught me how to think."

Chase believes this approach to education

was especially valuable when he went into management. He became a sales representative for KBCI in the mid-1970s, then moved to Pocatello to work as sales manager and then as station manager at KPVI television. In 1981, he joined KIVI first as operations manager then as general manager.

He draws on all his education and experience to keep up with the competitive Boise broadcast market. Chase and his staff have the additional challenge of serving a primarily Ada County market from a building in Canyon County.

Among the controversies Chase has handled is the recent flap over the NYPD Blue television series. Chase believes that a majority of viewers will not object to the series. The minority who might find it offensive are warned with an advisory before each weekly show. KIVI made a conscious decision not to advertise the program, he says. "The side that doesn't like the show has generated all the publicity," he adds.

But controversy is nothing new to Chase after more than 25 years in the business. "Every day is different," he observes, "although some days you wish they weren't so different."

BJC MEMORIES: IT'S ALL IN THE FAMILY

By Bob Evancho

Boise Junior College alums Etha Bradford and Ken Asvitt have more in common than a fondness for their alma mater.

Bradford was a member of the first class at the junior college; Asvitt was a member of its last. Both selected BJC in part for its friendly atmosphere. Both were involved in campus activities. Both were befriended by school administrator Eugene Chaffee. Oh, yes ... Bradford is Asvitt's mother.

Bradford, the former Etha Pefley, is 79 now and lives with her husband in Yucca Valley, Calif. In the fall of 1932 she was among the approximately 75 students who were enrolled at BJC when the school first opened its doors. And as a member of the Class of '34, Bradford was one of about 24 students from BJC's first group of graduates.

"Those were tough times when the school opened, it was right during the Depression," Bradford recalls. "But they were also good times."

Like most of the students in the school's early days, Bradford, who grew up in Boise, was involved in a variety of activities to help get the college started. "I remember helping to set up the chemistry storeroom and doing other jobs like that. It helped with my tuition," she says.

Fifteen instructors comprised BJC's faculty that first year. One of them was 27-yearold Eugene Chaffee, who would become the school's president four years later. "He was a very good teacher, always very friendly and helpful. We all enjoyed him - even though his history class was pretty boring," Bradford says with a laugh.

Bradford went on to earn a bachelor's degree from the University of Washington and eventually moved to California with her



Etha Bradford and Ken Asvitt during a recent visit to BSU.

family. During those years she kept in touch with Chaffee and visited her former professor whenever she came to Boise.

In fact, she says, it was Chaffee who recruited her son to attend BJC. After Asvitt graduated from high school in La Canada, Calif., in 1964, Chaffee contacted him about playing football for the Broncos.

"I had offers from a couple of colleges in California to play football," Asvitt says. "But I think my mother wrote or called Gene Chaffee and the next thing I knew I had a packet from the athletic department at BJC."

In the fall of '64 Asvitt, now a Boise acupuncturist, enrolled at BJC and became a member of the last class to attend the school as a junior college. And like his mother, Asvitt found a friend in Chaffee, who by that time had been the college's president for almost 30 years. "He helped me out and took me under his wing," says Asvitt. "It was people like Gene Chaffee who influenced me to attend BJC. It still had the wonderful, small-school feeling; the kind of environment far removed from the impersonal atmosphere of California."

In 1966, Asvitt joined the Marines and saw a tour of duty in Vietnam. After his hitch, he returned to Boise College and graduated with a degree in social science in 1971.

Asvitt's mom enjoys her occasional visits to Boise State. "It's always fun coming back," she says. "The place sure has grown."

Perhaps too much, in Bradford's estimation. "Every time I come here, it gets tougher to find a parking space," she says.

SCREEN STAR NELL SHIPMAN JENNY STERNLING PORTRAYS SILENT

By Raub Owens

The roaring '20s came to life this fall as silent screen star Nell Shipman was lifted off the celluloid and transformed on stage by BSU alumna Jenny Sternling, a professional actress who has worked in theater, television and films. Shipman wrote, directed and produced films in rugged north Idaho during the early '20s.

Sternling first became aware of Shipman while reading a 1987 FOCUS article. "There was just something about the pictures and art," she says. For her one-women show, Between Pictures, Sternling and her director. Jim Hutcherson, revised an original play by Shipman's son Barry, adding scenes of their own and inserting shortclips from Shipman's silent movies.



Jenny Sternling as Nell Shipman

Sternling majored in theatre arts at Boise State in the 1970s. Until returning to Idaho recently to produce and act in Between Pictures, Sternling toured with a professional theater troupe in California.

Based in San Francisco, she has a number of commercials, corporate videos and theater roles to her credit. Sternling attributes her ability to survive in the competitive entertainment field as much to her business acumen as her acting ability. "Business skills are more important than acting skills," she g says. "You have to know how to market \(\frac{1}{2} \) vourself."

Theater, however, is more than just a business to Sternling. "You don't do it for the money," she says, "you do it for the moment when the manic comes."

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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.

50s

PHILLIP ANTHONY ROCHE, AA, general arts and sciences, '51, has retired from Covina High School in Covina, Calif., after teaching English for 34 years. Roche was chairman of the English department for the last 15 years and also coached golf, football, basketball, baseball and gymnastics. Roche continues to write a weekly golf column for the *Daily Bulletin* in Ontario, Calif. He has been with the paper for 18 years.

EDWARD O. GROFF, AA, general arts and sciences, '54, has been awarded the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Distinguished Service Award. Groff was commended for his contributions to major construction and development of hydropower and navigation of the Columbia, Snake and Clearwater rivers, service to the federal government, and leadership in developing values and visions of the Corps of Engineers. Groff has been with Idaho Power Co. in Boise as project engineer for Swan Falls Dam since 1989.

EVERETT D. HOWARD, AA, general arts and sciences, '55, is superintendent of Cassia County School District in Burley. Howard previously was superintendent of the McCall-Donnelly District for 10 years. He has been a vocational agriculture teacher, administrative assistant, junior varsity basketball coach and a high school vice principal.

clarence w. "SMILIE" ANDERSON, AA, engineering, '56, is president of Simplot Construction Inc., a J.R. Simplot Co. subsidiary headquartered in Caldwell. Anderson previously was a partner and general manager of the Boise office of UCI Consultants Inc. and retired as a vice president from Morrison Knudsen Corp. in 1991 with 36 years of service.

60s

ROY LARSON, AS, general arts and sciences, '65, is branch manager of US Bank in Ontario, Ore. Larson has been in banking for 23 years.

DAVID BUSCHKE, AS, electronics technology, '68, is owner/operator of DHB Sales and Electronics Service in Emmett.

70s

HAROLD W. COE, BA, general business, public relations option, '70, is director of The Points to Health Acupuncture Clinic in Portland. Coe is a licensed acupuncturist in the state of Oregon.

D. LAJEAN HUMPHRIES, BA, history, secondary education option, '70, is program chair and president elect of the Oregon Chapter of the

LARRY LANNIGAN: VOICE OF VOC-ED

Like a modern-day Sherlock Holmes, Larry Lannigan has a knack for sleuthing. In his free time, he tracks down rare models of Winchester rifles and children's rifles. At work, he helps educators find money to provide vital programs to Idaho students.

The federal programs director at the State Division of Vocational Education, Lannigan guides schools through the maze of paperwork they must navigate to receive federal funds for vocational education programs.

As is evident from the bottle of Tums perched on the edge of his desk, the job is not without its pains. But it's worth it to Lannigan, a fervent believer in vocational education. "I went through voc-ed programs in high school and postsecondary school," he says. "I know it works."

Raised on a "stump ranch" in northern Idaho, the Caldwell resident earned a diploma in auto mechanics from Boise Junior College in 1957. At BJC, Lannigan participated in the second hobo march and was a charter member of a voc-ed student fraternity.

Special Libraries Association. Humphries is librarian for Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt Attorneys in Portland.

ELAINE WILLIAMSON, BS, physical education, '71, is president and owner of Williamson & Associates Inc. in Boise. Williamson's firm sells group insurance for small businesses as well as long-term care and in-home care insurance and retirement plans.

LARRY A. PAULSON, BA, criminal justice administration, '72, is chief of police for the city of Boise. Paulson joined the Boise police force in 1968 and previously was captain of the criminal investigation division.

RICK RUSSELL, BA, English, secondary education, '72, is a partner in Omega, "The Christian Burial Alternative," in Caldwell. Russell is a minister and has taught and coached at several Treasure Valley schools.

GREGORY BROWN, BBA, marketing, '73, is a vice president for First Security Bank in Caldwell. He joined the bank in 1974 and has been manager of the Caldwell office since 1976. He also worked as a commercial loan officer in Twin Falls and assistant manager in the bank's Payette office.

RICHARD L. GARDNER, BA, communication, secondary education option, '73, owns and manages Pragmatics Inc., a management consultant company in Lewiston.

KELLY MURPHEY, BA, English, secondary education option, '74, is superintendent of the Castleford School District. Murphey previously taught English and social studies and has also coached football, basketball, track and volleyball. He has been with the district for 13 years.



He joined the State Division of Vocational Education in 1972.

A tireless advocate for his profession, Lannigan has been a longtime member of several professional organizations and was honored this summer with a meritorious service award from the Idaho Vocational Association. He also has spent many hours providing technical assistance and advice to secondary and postsecondary vocational programs throughout the state.

STEVEN ALLEN REIDHAAR, MBA, '75, has a oneyear appointment as a visiting assistant professor of business/marketing at Albertson College of Idaho in Caldwell. Reidhaar also taught at BSU in the late '80s and early '90s.

MARY L. HART, BA, history, '76, is an assistant professor of art history at the University of Texas in Arlington.

ERIC W. HART, BS, mathematics, '77, is a curriculum developer for the Core-Plus Mathematics Project at Maharishi International University in Fairfield, Iowa.

MARILYN (TATE) SHULER, MPA, '77, was awarded the National Governors' Association Distinguished Service to State Government Award. The award was presented by Gov. Cecil Andrus. Shuler has served as director of the Idaho Human Rights Commission for 13 years.

WILLIAM G. BERG JR., BBA, business education, administrative service option, '78, is city clerk in Meridian. Berg previously worked for Aluma-Glass Industries in Nampa for 19 years.

DAVID B. POWELL, BS, biology, '78, has been awarded a 15-year service award for employment with Idaho Power Co. in Boise. Powell is a systems programmer in the information services department.

SHAWN de LOYOLA, BS, sociology, '79, is executive director of Co-Ad, a legal advocacy group for the disabled. De Loyola previously was a health planner for the Idaho State Council on Developmental Disabilities.

DEBORAH HARDEE, BFA, art, '79, is owner and operator of Hardee Photography in Boise.

DARRELL JOHNSON, CC, surgical technology, '79, is co-owner and manager of Boise Bavarian Inc., specializing in foreign car repair.

80s

VIKKI ASCUENA, MA, education, English emphasis, '80, is chair of the English department at Meridian High School.

CAROL HALEY, BA, communication, '80, has been appointed by Gov. Cecil Andrus to the Idaho State Veterans Affairs Commission. Haley was mayor of Eagle from 1983-1988 and a member of the Eagle City Council from 1980-83. She is a former lieutenant junior grade in the U. S. Naval Reserve.

KATHY SHEPARD, BA, history, secondary education option, '80, is director of public relations at the Las Vegas Hilton. Shepard previously operated her own public relations agency in Los Angeles and was director of publicity for the Hollywood Chamber of Commerce.

ODETTE (LOBO) SUTTON, MBA, '80, is senior vice president and area manager of commercial banking in southern Idaho and eastern Oregon for First Interstate Bank. Sutton joined the bank in 1979.

ARLENE (DEHAAS) BAERLOCHER, BBA, finance, '81, works in the insurance and accounts payable department at St. Mary's Hospital in Cottonwood.

GREG S. RIDDLEMOSER, BA, economics, quantitative option, '81, is a flight instructor for the Idaho Air National Guard, F4G "Wild Weasel." He also serves on the Meridian School board of trustees.

JOHN BENNETT, AAS, electronics technology, '82 and CHERYL BENNETT, CC, auto body, '82, are co-owners/operators of Golf Magic in Eagle. Golf Magic makes and repairs golf clubs.

DEBORAH (MONTGOMERY) BELL, BA, English, secondary education option, '83, teaches English at Hanford High School in Richland, Wash. Bell has been at HHS for three years and previously taught at McLaughlin Junior High School in Pasco, Wash.

EDWARD H. HILL, BBA, management, aviation option, '83, recently returned from a six-month deployment to the western Pacific and Persian Gulf with Fighter Squadron 211, Naval Air Station, Miramar, San Diego. Hill joined the Navy in 1984.

NICASIO LOZANO, BS, geophysics and geology, '83, has received a doctorate degree from the University of Mississippi.

KEN BUTLER, BS, construction management, '84, is the state athletic commissioner for boxing. Butler works as an electrical engineer for Eidam & Associates in Boise.

JAE HALLETT, BBA, accounting, '84, is a partner with Balukoff, Lindstrom & Co. in Boise. He specializes in auditing and consulting services. Hallett also is a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Idaho Society of Certified Public Accountants.

DAVID REID, MBA, '84, is vice president of risk management for Morrison Knudsen Corp. in Boise. Reid is responsible for MK's commercial insurance needs.

REBA (EARLE) ROBESON, BA, economics, social science, secondary education option, '85, is an administrative assistant for the Idaho Council on Economic Education.

STEVE LIVELY, CC, culinary arts, '87, is president of A Lively Chef Catering Inc. in



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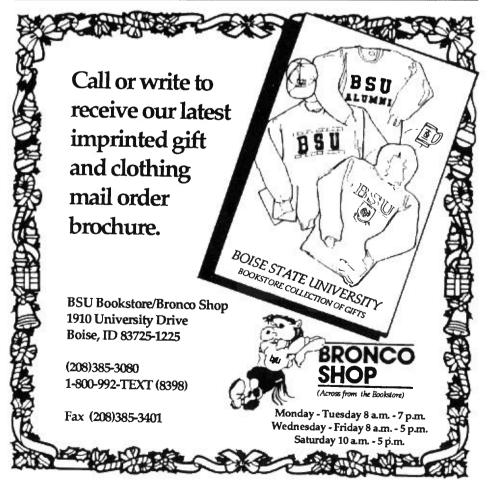
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KEN SCHUMACHER, BBA, economics, '87, is a construction loan officer with First Security Bank in Boise. Schumacher previously worked in the credit division of the bank's Grangeville office.

TIANE E. (TERWILLEGER) BESS, BBA, accounting, '88, is assistant vice president in management accounting for West One Bancorp in Boise. Bess has passed the CPA exam and is working on her MBA at Boise State.

IRIS HAWKINS, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '88, is a fourth-grade teacher at Jefferson Elementary School in Jerome.

LISA DOLL, BS, psychology, '89, is owner of Like-Nu Gardens in Boise.

MELANIE RAE FALES, BA, art, '89, has returned from a year in France where she did a graduate study in art administration at the Louvre in Paris. Fales was a Rotary Foundation ambassadorial scholar whose duties included speaking to Rotary groups in France.

STEVEN J. "STITCH" MARKER, BA, theatre arts, secondary education option, '89, has completed his 11th season with the Idaho Shakespeare Festival last summer.

MARCY (MARRS) TIMM, MBA, '89, is a senior vice president with First Security Bank in Boise. Timm joined the bank in 1983.

HELPING OTHERS IS JONES' STYLE

Joanne Jones has a holiday gift list that would make even the most seasoned shopper think twice. As head of the Soroptimist Club's Oldsters Christmas project, Jones coordinates the distribution of more than 1,700 donated presents to seniors and foster children throughout the Treasure Valley.

She can't imagine a better way to spend the hectic season. "It really gives you a nice, warm feeling," says Jones, who is president of the 50-member Boise Soroptimist chapter.

A 1984 graduate of Boise State's MBA program, Jones is what could be considered a "professional" volunteer. Although she is self-employed in a family business, her volunteer resume reads like a who's who of civic projects. Besides the Soroptimists, she also is active in Hays Shelter Home, Gem Youth Home, Great Boise Duck Race, Operation Wishbook and Life Care Center. And that's not all.

Jones has been instrumental in a Zonta benefit to buy books for elementary school libraries, the Boise Philharmonic Guild home tour and the Women Helping Women clothing drive. The clothing drive, which will be Nov. 13 this year, provides clothing for low-income women and children.

Her generosity has won Jones praise from throughout the community. She has been honored by several organizations and was named an *Idaho Statesman* Dis-

90s

DEANNA SIENKNECHT, BM, music performance, '90, is working on her master's degree in vocal performance at Eastern Washington University.

JAMES I. FORDHAM, MBA, '91, is a leasing officer with First Security's Bank Leasing Co.

KATHY DE ANN MOORE, BBA, accounting, '91, is chief financial officer at SRP Healthcare in Boise. Moore previously was with Coopers and Lybrand, an accounting firm in Boise. Moore was a Top 10 Scholar at BSU in 1991.

TIM REED, BA, history, secondary education option, '91, teaches history and coaches golf at Hillside Junior High in Boise. He also is a guide for Cascade Raft Co. during the summer.

DEBBIE (HANSMANN) TRIPLETT, BBA, finance, '91, is an operations officer in the controller department of First Security Bank in Boise.

MITCHELL CARLETON, BBA, finance, '92, is a customer service representative for US Bank of Idaho in Caldwell. Carleton previously worked for Idaho Timber Corp.

DAURA CHAMBERLAIN, BA, English, general option, world literature emphasis, '92, is a corrective action coordinator and documentation specialist at Empak in Colorado Springs, Colo. She was a 1992 Top Ten Scholar at BSU.



tinguished Citizen in 1991. Most recently, Jones was among six women to receive prestigious White Rose Awards at a fundraising luncheon to benefit the Idaho chapter of the March of Dimes.

Volunteerism is a way of life for Jones. "It's just been ingrained that you do as much as you can for your community," she says. Jones' grandparents were pioneers who learned about the importance of community teamwork. And her parents, who are in their 80s, live in Parma, where they continue to serve as volunteers.

It's easy to be a volunteer in a community like Boise, she says. "It's an incredibly caring environment."

SARAH MAE FISHER, MPA, '92, was named a distinguished citizen by the *Idaho Statesman* in July. Fisher is employed with the Idaho Human Rights Commission as a senior civil rights investigator. She also is vice president for the Boise/Elmore Community Housing Resource Board and was appointed to the Governor's Executive Committee for Affirmative Action.

JOHNNY PIPER, BS, mathematics, secondary education option, '92, is a math and physical education instructor at Buhl High School. Piper previously was a tutor in the Cambridge School District.

PATRICIA N. TONEY, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '92, has a one-year appointment as a visiting instructor of education at Albertson College of Idaho in Caldwell.

DAVID RANDY TRIPLETT, BS, social science, '92, is district manager of Idaho Care Systems, a home health care company, in Boise.

RICHARD GARY (D.T.) TURNER, BAS, '92, is the recipient of the 1993 Thomas P. Glenn Award. The award is presented annually by the Air National Guard to the Out-standing Chief of Supply Manager. Turner designed computer and operational programs that have resulted in saving the Air National Guard \$30 million and 1,300 man hours per year.

TIM TURNER, BS, mathematics, '92, is a math and physical science teacher at Lakeside High School in Plummer.

ALISA GELINAS, BS, radiologic science, management option, '93, received second place in an essay contest at the Northwest Conference of Radiologic Technologists. Gelinas works at Medical Center Physicians in Nampa.

history, '93, is office manager and bookkeeper for Oliver, Russell & Associates, a public relations and marketing communication consulting firm in Boise.

WEDDINGS

BRETT ALLEN FORREY and WENDI LEA WILLMORE, (Boise) July $10\,$

ROBIN LYNN HELM and KELLY EUGENE HIBBS, (Boise) July 10

MARIA RENEE LEWIS and Eric Mikkelsen Leatha, (Boise) July 10

RAMON V. SILVA and Xochitl L. Beagarie, (Boise) July 10

JEAN MARIE MOLLER and Kenyon L. Oyler, (Boise) July 16

MARGARETTE J. LEMONS and John R. Lycan, (Meridian) July 17

MICHAEL P. GESELLE and Christine A. Rundle, (Boise) July 17

ROBYN BROWN and Joseph Mick, (Boise)
July 17

WILLIAM SAMUEL CAFARELLI and Suzanne M. Vandegrift, (Boise) July 25

DEBBIE HANSMANN and DAVID (RANDY)
TRIPLETT, (Boise) July 31

SHELLI FRANKS and David B. Ficks II, (Boise)
Aug. 1

CHRISTINE FRASIER and William Pippin, (Mountain Home) Aug. 1

JENNIFER "J.J." BERNHARDT and Robert R. Deeble Jr., (Boise) Aug. 6

DEAN HASTRITER and CARRIE THOMPSON, (Boise) Aug. 6

MONICA SMITH and Brett Coon, (Boise) Aug. 6 EVA DAVIS and Blake Steward, (Seattle) Aug. 7

KATIE MADDEN and KELLY WOODHOUSE, (Boise) Aug. 7

JOEL SANDA and Joan Hummel, (Boise) Aug. 7
SUZANNE EILEEN TOMTAN and DAVID ALAN
WINANS, (Boise) Aug. 8

SCOTT LEE BAKER and Sherri Lee Louderback, (Boise) Aug. 14

GARY VAN HOUTEN and Shelly Hughes, (Nampa) Aug. 14

USA RICKEY and Victor Aberasturi, (Boise)
Aug. 14

DEATHS

sciences, '53, died Aug. 25 in Chandler, Ariz., at age 60. Brady was employed as a secretary with the city of Chandler from 1983-1992. Brady previously worked in the U.S. Foreign Service in Manila and Vienna.

LANE ALAN BROYLES, AS, general arts and sciences, '67, died Aug. 21 in Nampa at age 46. Broyles was a pharmacist for 15 years at Medical Clinic Pharmacy in Caldwell.

CHRISTOPHER LEE CURTIS, BS, mathematics, '72, died July 1 in Boise at age 42. Curtis was working toward his second bachelor's degree at BSU at the time of his death. He previously worked for Morton-Thiokol on the space shuttle program.

HARLESS FREEMAN of Mountain Home died Aug. 5 in Boise at age 57. Freeman attended BJC where he was a member of the 1958 NCAA national championship football team and was later inducted into the Boise State University Athletic Hall of Fame.

WILLIAM E. HARRISON, BA, secondary education, '83, died Aug. 1 in Boise at age 48. He was employed as a chef's apprentice in Boise.

officer, died Oct 14 in Boise of cancer. She was 59. Along with her husband Dwane, Kern was a longtime member of the Bronco Athletic Association. She worked at Boise State for 21 years.

MICHAEL LAWRENCE KLASS SR., AAS, drafting, '76, died Aug. 19 in Boise at age 39. Klass worked as a structural draftsman for Cline, Smull and Hummel of Boise, Monroc Inc. of Boise and Stanley Structures in Denver, Colo.

H. ELDEN "MAC" McCONNELL, AA, general arts and sciences, '34, died July 31 in Boise County at age 79. McConnell retired from the military as a lieutenant colonel. He worked briefly for Bunker Hill Mines in Kellogg and the Idaho Health Department Laboratory as a bacteriologist. McConnell was a member of the first Boise Junior College graduating class in 1934.

education, '72, died Sept. 6 in Ontario, Ore., at age 50. Nuttycombe was principal at Eastside Elementary School in Payette where he previously taught fourth and sixth grade. He also was the local campaign manager for Gov. Cecil Andrus and Congressman Larry LaRocco.

CELESTE LOGAN PUGH, BA, history, '82, of San Francisco died June 27 in Boise at age 38. Pugh was a sales support supervisor for Pacific Bell in San Francisco.

DAVID RAY PULLIN, BBA, general business, '85, died July 18 in Twin Falls. Pullin worked for Idaho Power for eight years and was a board member for the South Central Community Action Agency.



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Boise State MEN'S BASKETBALL Game

Tuesday, December 7 BSU vs. Humboldt State 7:35 pm Tickets \$3.00 for adults \$2.00 for juniors

Boise State WOMEN'S BASKETBALL Game

Thursday, December 16 BSU vs. Oregon State 7:00 pm Tickets \$1.00 for adults and juniors

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War Years at BJC

Class of '43 remembers how world events touched their lives

By Kristin Tucker

or students at Boise Junior College, 1943 was a year like no other. After 10 years of growth, the college experienced a serious decline in enrollment. World War II left too few men on campus for a regulation football team. Social activities focused on selling bonds, soliciting blood donors and hosting social events for local servicemen.

"It was a strange time," muses Glen Nielsen ('43), one of dozens of BJC alums who gathered for a reunion during the October Homecoming festivities at Boise State University.

For the classes of '43, and '44 the reunion was a celebration of the 50 years since graduation — and a time to swap stories, share memories and bridge the decades since they shared the college campus during wartime.

The war had begun just as BJC was reaching a threshold of growth. On Sept. 5, 1939, the United States declared its neutrality in the European war; that same month, Boise Junior College became a public college. One month before the opening of Selective Service, BJC moved from St. Margaret's Hall, on Idaho and First streets, to its present location (the former Boise Airport, on the south banks of the Boise River).

By the end of 1941, the Webb Hangar, a relic from the Boise

Airport, had been remodeled into the BJC gymnasium, which was later converted to an auto mechanics building. Construction was well under way on the Student Union Building—to be known first as "The Corral"—and the Auditorium

But need for the new facilities changed abruptly on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1941. Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor that morning and the United States declared war on Japan a day later; on Dec. 11 the United States declared war on Ger-

many and Italy. Nine teachers soon joined the military, as well as dozens of BJC students. Even President Eugene Chaffee signed up for service in the Navy.

In the coming months, the campus population changed constantly. In 1939, 39 teachers greeted 459 students at the beginning of the fall semester. A year later, enrollment had grown to 619. But by 1943, the student body shrank to 361 students, with the enrollment changing weekly as students turned into soldiers. By 1944, enrollment dwindled to only 191 students—the vast majority female—and just 23 faculty.

"The decrease in size of the Class of '43 tended only to bring the members closer together in friendship and in enterprise," notes the school yearbook, *Les Bois 1943*.

Connie Prout Roberts ('43) agrees. "It was a cohesive class; there were not that many of us," she recalls. "Everyone did well for themselves. We got a good education, we could play a lot, everyone participated ... Those were the two fullest years I have ever had in my life."

BJC was involved in the war effort even before war had been officially declared. Anticipating the possibility that the United States would soon be involved in the growing European war, in 1939 the

federal government established the Civilian Pilot Training program on the new BJC campus, providing training for 30 student pilots — including Nielsen.

The war also affected vocational classes. Programs in woodworking, radio, mechanics and forestry were developed in the late 1930s under the National Youth Administration; as the war progressed, these evolved into de-



Geraldine Heffinger Scofield, Charles Hummel and Larry Ertter swapped stories at the reunion.



Above: the 1943 Minute Maids — Kathleen Kerley, Regina Garmendia, Joyce Hubble, Janet Patrick, Connie Prout and Deva Chisholm. Right: Kathleen Kerley, Marian Bailey and Bonnie Pigg entertain officers at an Associated Women's "canteen." Far right: Eugene Chaffee went from president to lieutenant.

fense projects and disappeared altogether by 1944 when the instructors left campus for the war.

The war also threatened the school's athletic programs. "My freshman year [1942], we had a pretty good football team," Nielsen recalls. But a year later, there weren't enough male students to form a team. Instead, six-man teams were formed to play a quasi-season. "[In] our homecoming game we played before about a dozen fans," he laughs.

That year's basketball team managed a road trip, collecting enough gas stamps to get it to Albion, Pocatello and Rexburg. Returning home, the fuel tank ran dry near Mountain Home. Fortunately, the coach knew some local farmers who supplied the needed gasoline to get the team home.

With few male students on campus, it was a surprisingly good year for baseball. As explained in Les Bois 1943: "By spring the number of men at BJC had dropped to a new low; but spring means baseball,

and baseball they would have." Nielsen remembers playing teams from local high schools, the penitentiary, and from nearby Gowen Field. Three team members left for the war at mid-season.

The shortage of men on BJC campus was more than offset by the thousands stationed at Gowen Field and Mountain Home Air Force Base. BJC's male students didn't cross paths much with the local servicemen, but things were different for BJC's coeds, who spent numerous Sunday afternoons hosting tea dances and other social activities at Gowen Field and Mountain Home. The boys on campus weren't thrilled about having so many eligible bachelors so close to home - even though, on campus "there really weren't that many fellows around," recalls Roberts. "The

popular boys on campus were very popular."

Les Bois 1944 reported, "Boosting the Broncos became a thing of the past, as most sports were abandoned for the duration, so the girls directed their energies to other channels. B-Cube members folded surgical dressings for the Red Cross, and they took

canteen courses to serve at the depot canteen." Roberts was active in the Paul Revere chapter of the Minute

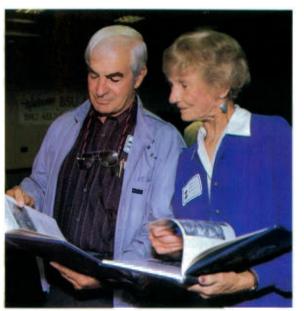
Maids, or the "Pauline Reveres." The group's stirring motto "Duty Before Dates," referred to the members' scheduled appearance in local theater lobbies every Saturday evening to sell war bonds and stamps. Another women's service organization, the Lifelines, solic-

ited blood donations at football games and local clubs.

Students contributed to the war effort in other ways as well. Home economics students learned to bake sugarfree cakes. Volunteers formed a Disaster Committee and an "Aerial Bombardment Protection Class."

During this year's reunion, members of the class of '43 took turns at the microphone, sharing a few of their best memories. Many remembered their professors and the rigorous standards they held. Others remembered the war and its impact on their lives.

Perhaps Nielsen summed it up best: "I think of us more as survivors," he said.



Glen Nielsen and Connie Prout Roberts enjoy their old yearbooks.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Mike Bessent, President BSU Alumni Association

Recently the Alumni Board had the opportunity to look back at Boise State's past as well as receive an update on the present and projected future. The past was represented at the 50-year reunion of the Boise Junior College class of 1943. These alums, who described themselves as "survivors," had vivid memories of a somewhat different campus environment where many students graduated directly into



World War II. It was quite uplifting to hear them talk about their pride in their small college, which consisted of four buildings and 300 students.

During the same week, John Franden of the President's Office spoke to the Alumni Board about Boise State University's present and future needs. BSU's fall enrollment of 15,300 student is straining resources at the university. Classrooms are filled from 7 a.m. — 10 p.m., with many students now attending classes on weekends and at area high schools.

At the current rate, BSU's projected enrollment will reach 20,000 students by the year 2000. Clearly, if we want students to have access to Boise State in the future, more classroom space is needed. The alternative to additional classrooms will be to limit enrollment. BSU will request that the state Legislature fund a new classroom and lab building in the near future. We ask for your support in this.

The Alumni Association is also planning for the future. A long-range planning committee was established last year and the results will be published in March 1994. Some of the opportunities being considered include:

SCHOLASTIC. We have established an endowed scholarship fund to assist deserving students. We are working on selection criteria and the always difficult aspect of raising funds for the scholarship.

STUDENT RELATIONS. What more can we do to support the students? Career counseling from alumni in the community and job fairs have been suggested.

ALUMNI CENTER. The Alumni Association has outgrown its current location in the Education Building. Access to the office is not good, which makes it difficult for alumni seeking the association's services. Most universities have an off-campus center with easy access that can also be used for social functions. Although this would be a large project, the center would enhance the services provided to alumni, students and the community.

These are just a few of the ideas being discussed. I certainly encourage comments about your Alumni Association's future direction.

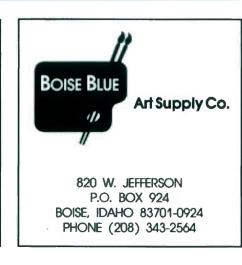
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ALUMNI URGED TO PAY '94 DUES

Membership fees for BSU alums who wish to join the Alumni Association are due for 1994. Annual dues, based on the calendar year, are \$25 per person (or per household if a couple has earned a minimum of 16 credit hours at the university.)

Benefits of a membership include use of BSU's recreational facilities (with purchase of a P.E. user pass); use of the library; discounted movie theater tickets; invitations to alumni events; discounts on BSU theatre arts and music department events; discounted travel and life insurance programs; discounted fees at the BSU Human Performance Center and others.

For information, call (208) 385-1698.

ALUMS TO RECEIVE DISCOUNTED TICKETS

Alums will receive a special admission price to the Humboldt State University vs. Boise State men's basketball game Dec. 7.

Alums presenting an alumni card may purchase two reserved seats for \$3 each. Discounted tickets may be purchased *only* at the Athletic Ticket Office in the Varsity Center beginning Nov. 22. Ticket office hours are 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday.

For more information, call the Alumni Office at (208) 385-1698 or the Athletic Ticket Office at (208) 385-1285.

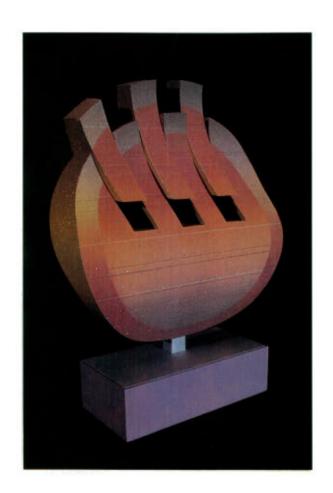
PRE-GAME SOCIAL SET FOR MOSCOW

An alumni and booster pre-game social is planned for the University of Idaho vs. Boise State football game Nov. 20.

The event will begin at noon at the University Inn, 1516 Pullman Road in Moscow. Complimentary hors d'oeuvres will be available, as well as no-host beverages.

The UI-BSU game begins at 2:05 p.m. For more information, call the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1698. □





'ASCENDING SEGMENTS'

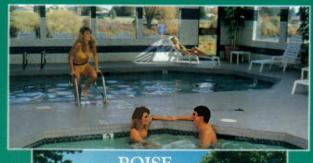
Monotypes on sculptural form

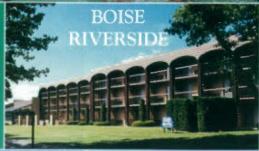
Over the last few years I have been combining a printmaking technique, the monotype, with three-dimensional forms. I enjoy the challenge of creating the forms using a variety of media — wood, aluminum, styrofoam, plexiglass and steel. When the sculpture is completed, I then produce the prints in colors and designs that will complement the three-dimensional forms.

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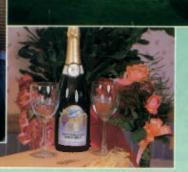


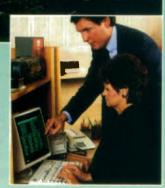
NAMPA SUITES HOTEL



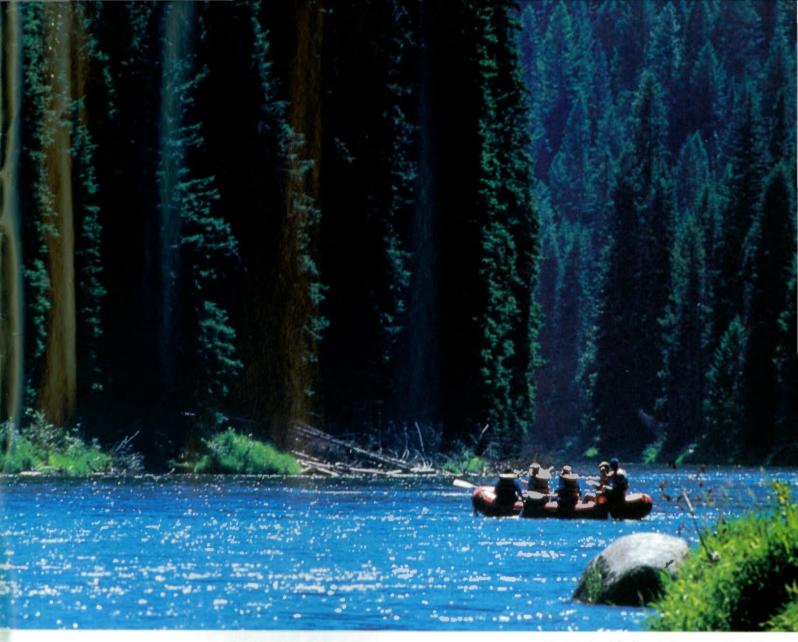
COEUR d'ALENE SUITES











North Fork of the Payette River near Smith's Ferry

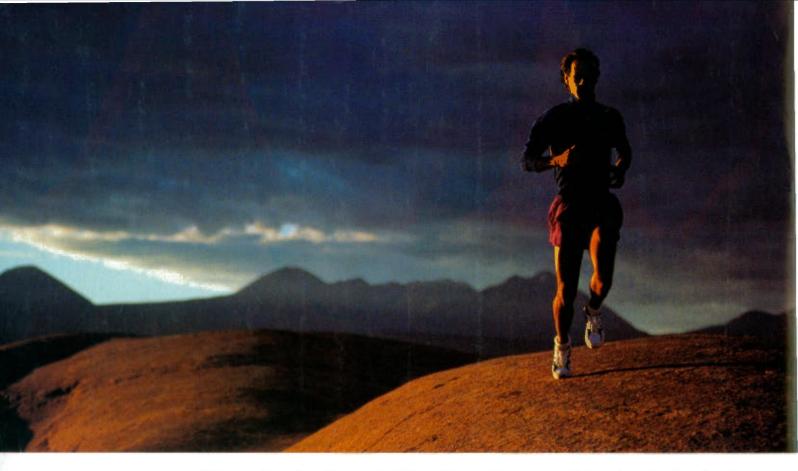
If you float this river, try to spot the logging history.

The beauty and recreational opportunities offered by the Payette River area above Smith's Ferry attract thousands of visitors every year. For most, it's hard to tell that the Boise Cascade forests here have been selectively logged three times in the last 50 years.

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