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**BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY**

**VOL. XX, NO. 2 WINTER 1995**

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**SIGN OF THE TIMES**

Boise State football fans show their support during the NCAA Division I-AA national championship game in Huntington, W.Va. Despite the loss, the Broncs completed one of the most memorable sports seasons in school history. (Related story and photos on Pages 14-15.)

Chuck Scheer photo.

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I recently attended the opening session of a workshop for more than 900 Boise School District elementary teachers. The workshop was jointly planned and conducted by BSU teacher education faculty and school district personnel. The goal of the workshop was to assist each teacher to fully utilize the new computer the school district placed in his/her classroom. As I listened to the presentation, it occurred to me that we were slowly realizing the impact of the technological revolution facing education.

Computers, television, and the Internet — these are the vehicles of the information highway. If schools and universities are to meet the challenges of the coming decade, they must find ways to integrate the tools of the information highway into the classroom and campus. Happily, Boise State has a long history of leadership in bringing technology to the campus and area schools. I am pleased to report that we are continuing our leadership in this important area.

The cornerstone of our involvement in moving technology onto the campus and beyond is the Simplot/Micron Instructional Technology Center. With a staff of 20, the center is the distribution point for 15 courses offered at 12 off-campus sites this semester. In addition, the center is the home for the BSU Radio Network. With three stations serving southwest Idaho, eastern Oregon and northern Nevada, the network provides programming 24 hours a day.

Our plans are to expand our use of both the Knowledge Network, Instructional Television Fixed Services (also known as Interactive Television for Students), and the area cable network to distribute instruction to a wider audience across southern Idaho.

Recently, the State Board of Education directed BSU to provide business courses in the Magic Valley. Teams of our faculty are working with their colleagues at the College of Southern Idaho to meet this need. In a parallel fashion, we are actively planning for joint programming, both on-site and with television, with colleagues at Treasure Valley Community College. Within a year, we will be providing instruction, on-site and via television, from Twin Falls to Ontario.

While we are expanding our use of television and radio, it is the computer that provides the greatest challenge and affords the greatest opportunity to change the educational landscape. Greater use of the computer provides opportunities to both enrich the instructional process and enhance productivity.

Consider these exciting activities now underway:

- With the support of an equipment grant from Hewlett-Packard, the mathematics department is trying a new approach to teaching calculus. Using some non-traditional curricula and software, the course now incorporates laboratory assignments using computer workstations.
- A series of computer simulations provide political science students with materials for classroom role playing in policy-making decisions.
- In the College of Technology, the Completing the Link project integrates engineering, manufacturing, drafting and machine technology through computer-integrated manufacturing student team projects.
- All students in the "Introduction to Business" course complete their assignments, projects and communications with faculty through e-mail and computers.
- History students explore the Italian Renaissance via the computer. Students access computer-based graphics originating from the Louvre in Paris via a WorldWide Web server.

And the list goes on. Plans are under way to totally revamp and upgrade all our administrative computing systems. After a year of study, the university has decided to join with the TRG Corp. Our plans include moving to a user-based system that will make our student record-keeping systems more effective and responsive to individual needs.

After receiving the necessary approval and completing the contracting process, extensive staff training will begin paralleling system design and installations. The system will use kiosks and phones to assist in financial aid, registration and record-keeping, admissions and ultimately alumni and development activities. Installation is planned over a time frame of several years, but once we start, each step will bring us closer to our goal of a hi-tech campus.

Finally, we are creating a multi-year technology plan to integrate our current and planned use of all these technologies. Our planning team is gathering information from across the campus andholding focus groups to gather student, faculty and staff reactions. The team will issue a draft report later this spring. We plan to share the plan with interested parties in the community through a major conference to be held in early fall. Through these actions and plans we will keep BSU at the forefront of the information highway.

Oh, by the way, even university presidents have to join the technology revolution. I'm drafting this column on my computer. I welcome your comments and reactions. I can be reached at apruch@bsu.idbsu.edu on the Internet.
A year later, the foundation met the Warren McCain Challenge, thus giving BSU's Library a $2 million endowment to support book acquisitions for a reading room named in McCain’s honor.

“More than 3,000 of our alumni and friends contributed... we appreciate their support of a project so central to the university’s academic mission,” says BSU President Ruch.

McCain, whose leadership was instrumental in securing the $6 million gift from Albertson’s for the current Library addition and renovation project, says he and his family support the Library because of its value to the region.

“You can’t have a great city without a great university and a great university without a great library... this is our way of giving back to a community that has been very good to us,” he says.

Included in the $1 million raised by the BSU Foundation was more than $215,000 raised from individual BSU faculty, staff and alumni through the annual phonathon and an on-campus fund drive. BSU Foundation directors and trustees donated $50,000.

The largest single contributions, $100,000 each, came from Key Bank and Albertson’s, Inc.

When construction is complete this spring, the building will be named the Albertsons Library. The Warren McCain Reading Room, which will house an extensive collection of books on western life and letters, will be located on the second floor of a new 50,000-square-foot addition.

**ENGINEERING BID REJECTED BY BOARD**

Boise State University presented its case for an independent engineering school to the Idaho Board of Education in late January, but on a 5-3 vote, board members decided to continue the University of Idaho’s Engineering-in-Boise program that began in 1988.

The U-I’s commitment to that program came into question last summer when Boise board member Joe Parkinson, co-founder of Micron Technology, advocated a degree-granting engineering program at Boise State.

Micron Technology, citing a need for a program more responsive to local businesses, told the board it would donate $5 million toward a Boise State-administered program.

“It is our conviction that the entire state is best served by regional delivery of high quality, cost-effective, locally administered engineering programs that give top priority to meeting the needs of the region,” BSU President Charles Ruch told the board.

Ruch also said if given its own program, Boise State could raise private donations to fund a $12.5 million engineering building.

Citing the U-I’s long-established engineering program in Moscow, the majority of the board decided to continue the existing arrangement where BSU offers the first two years and students in electrical engineering transfer into upper division U-I courses. The U-I has said mechanical and civil engineering will be added to the Boise program next fall.

Ruch said Boise State University’s top legislative priority remains a $1 million appropriation to fund faculty for more mathematics and science courses needed to accommodate increased enrollment in engineering.

Several Idaho legislators said they might attempt to overturn the board’s decision and approve an engineering program at Boise State. As FOCUS went to press, no legislation had been introduced.

**BAA, ALUMNI ASSOCIATION PRESENT AUCTION '95 ON APRIL 29**

Travel packages, jewelry, artwork, computer software, fly-fishing equipment and much more will go on the block at Auction '95. The biennial event, hosted by the BSU Alumni Association and the Bronco Athletic Association, will be April 29 at the Boise Centre on the Grove.

The Alumni Association will donate its share of the proceeds to academic scholarships. The BAA’s portion has been earmarked for construction of a Gallery of Athletic Excellence to be located adjacent to the BSU Varsity Center in an expansion of Bronco Stadium’s southwest corner. The facility will be used to house and showcase athletic endowments, the Hall of Fame and other Bronco achievements.

Auction '95 tickets are $65 per person. To donate auction items or purchase tickets, patrons can call the Alumni Association at 385-1959 or the BAA at 385-3556.
BSU GETS OVERALL REACCREDITATION

Boise State received a stamp of approval in December when the Northwest Association of Colleges and Universities reaffirmed the university’s accreditation.

The association announced its decision after a 16-member team visited the campus in October to interview faculty, staff and students and to examine library holdings, student support services, programs, equipment and facilities. The team also evaluated a lengthy self-study compiled by BSU over the past three years.

In addition to overall accreditation by the association, Boise State holds specialized accreditation in 22 programs, including business, education, computer science, nursing, social work and construction management.

BSU President Charles Ruch said accreditation is important because it means the university’s programs meet or exceed national standards of excellence.

“We welcome the appraisal of our progress since the last accreditation visit in 1984. The team told us that BSU does so much with so little because of the dedicated people who work here,” Ruch said. “It is always good to hear those kinds of compliments from outside evaluators.”

“They were supportive of the direction the university is taking as we respond to growth in the region. But just as important, they gave us some excellent suggestions for improvement.”

In its report, the Northwest Association team cited BSU for the improvements it has made in its library and faculty research, both areas of concern during the last review.

“The progress achieved in the past 10 years is palpable and is manifest in virtually every sector of activity. The university is both reflective of the burgeoning economy and demographic development of the Treasure Valley and is a powerful instigating force for that growth,” the report said.

The team advised BSU to give special attention to program assessment, over-reliance on adjunct faculty and student advising. Ruch said these issues were also identified in the self-study, and that the university already is addressing them.

BSU’s self-study was cited by the association as a “model” that will be used in training other universities going through the accreditation process, Ruch added.

The team commended BSU for increased participation in university governance, improvements in physical plant and collaboration with the community, while recommending that the institution continue efforts to ease salary compression, add library staff, carry out plans to expand opportunities for minorities and continue progress toward gender equity in athletics.

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Boise business leader Allen Noble's $1 million donation to the BSU athletic department in December was the first step toward the eventual expansion of Bronco Stadium.

$1 MILLION: A 'NOBLE' GESTURE INDEED

Those familiar with Boise State's football program know superfan Allen Noble bleeds blue and orange. But in December he also put some green on the table to help his favorite team begin to turn the Bronco Stadium expansion plan into a reality.

Noble, the owner of several agriculture-related businesses and an original investor in Micron Technology, donated $1 million as the first gift toward the eventual expansion of Bronco Stadium.

BSU plans to add four rounded corners, seating 3,000 people each, to the current stadium. Noble's donation will be used to start the first corner, which will include a ground-floor Bronco hall of fame room named in his honor.

The stadium can be expanded one or two corners at a time, depending on how many donors join Noble. Bronco Athletic Association director Bob Madden says enough pledges are in place to complete the first corner.

Each corner will cost between $2-3 million. Construction on at least the first corner is expected to be complete by the beginning of the 1996 season, BSU's first as a member of the Division I-A Big West Conference.

MARCH MADNESS RETURNS TO BOISE STATE

Boise State will be in the national spotlight again this spring when the NCAA basketball tournament — March Madness — returns to town.

This will be the fourth time BSU has hosted the event, touted as the most-watched sporting event in America by the time a national champion emerges from the 64-team field. Tickets to the tournament have been sold out since mid-January.

As always, some of the games on March 17 and 19 will be broadcast on national television, and a large group of media representatives will be in Boise to cover the event.

"We couldn't afford to pay for the national publicity the city and university receive. Besides, it's great fun for local basketball fans," says Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier.

Eight teams will be in Boise to play a total of six games over the two-day period. During the last NCAA visit three years ago the BSU bracket included such hoop luminaries as Indiana coach Bobby Knight, then-Louisiana State star Shaquille O'Neal, Georgetown coach John Thompson and future Heisman trophy winner Charlie Ward from Florida State.

This is the second national NCAA tournament that BSU has hosted in the last nine months. Last June, the university was the site of the NCAA national track and field championships, an event that Boise supported with a record crowd.

The NCAA also announced this winter that Boise State has again been selected to host the first and second rounds of the 1998 basketball tournament.
MEXICAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE COMING

The Census doesn’t tell the whole story. In 1990, figures showed that the Hispanic community represented about 5 percent of all Idahoans.

Experts predict that with the addition of migrant workers and others who escape notice of the government, the number edges closer to 7 percent. Recognizing the importance of this vital community, Boise State is hosting a major two-day Mexican-American conference March 21-22.

“This is a critical minority that is growing fast. We need to understand their issues and see their contributions,” says BSU sociology professor Richard Baker, whose innovative research of Hispanics in southwest Idaho laid the groundwork for a new minor in Mexican-American studies at Boise State.

The sociology department will begin offering the minor in fall 1995.

Highlights of the conference will be discussions about Chicano literature by writer Rudolfo Anaya, Hispanic women’s issues by sociologist Alma Garcia and a critical look at the immigration controversy by Jorge Bustamente.

Other guest speakers include Third District Judge Sergio Gutierrez, Tim Lopez of the Idaho Migrant Council, Idaho Rep. Jesse Berain and Lucy Ramirez, a BSU sophomore from Rupert and president of the Organización de Estudiantes Latinoamericanos.

Topics will range from problems in housing and criminal justice to California’s Proposition 187 and developments in Hispanic art.

The conference also features performances by the Ballet Folklórico Latino Americano and a play about the impacts of racism presented by Seattle’s GAP Theater Company.

Nine organizations are co-sponsoring the conference. They are the BSU Foundation, Idaho Humanities Council, BSU Division of Continuing Education, Idaho Commission on the Arts, Idaho Department of Education, Idaho Commission on Hispanic Affairs, BSU Student Programs Board, Idaho Migrant Council and the BSU College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs.
BUSINESS COLLEGE TO RUN T.F. COURSES

An unexpected move by the State Board of Education is giving BSU’s College of Business a new opportunity in Twin Falls. At its November meeting, the State Board voted to give BSU control over business courses in the Magic Valley.

The vote came in response to criticism that Idaho State University wasn’t doing an adequate job of providing business education in Twin Falls.

College of Business Dean Bill Ruud welcomes the chance to provide upper-division business courses in the rapidly expanding Magic Valley area. “We’re ecstatic about the opportunity to serve Twin Falls,” he says.

BSU expects to begin offering classes in the area in fall 1995.

In the meantime, Ruud will meet with local business leaders, government officials and administrators at the College of Southern Idaho to determine how to best meet the needs of local students. Ruud says he expects that BSU will offer a combination of on-site classes and distance learning taught by full-time and adjunct faculty. He also will explore the demand for non-credit courses and programs such as the highly successful Micro M.B.A. offered by the Center for Management Development.

ROTARY DONATES PAPERS TO LIBRARY

Scholars interested in researching Boise’s past have a new resource, thanks to a recent donation by the Rotary Club of Boise. The club has given its historical records to the Boise State University Library.

The collection includes minutes, correspondence, newsletters, membership directories and financial records from the club’s founding in 1917 to about 1989.

Materials are housed in the special collections area on the second floor of the library.

The Boise Rotary Club is a 250-member service organization. In addition to the Boise club, there are three other Rotary groups in the capital city.

The club was started in 1917 with 17 charter members. The club’s first service projects included the sale of Liberty Bonds to support the U.S. effort in World War I and fundraising for the American Red Cross.

Naturalist Robert Limbert was among the first luncheon speakers, entertaining club members with authentic bird calls and whistles.

“The growth of the Boise Rotary Club mirrors the growth of the city,” says Alan Virta, head of BSU’s special collections. “The records of the club will be a rich resource for scholars interested in Boise’s history.”

USED COMPUTERS SENT TO SCHOOLS
By Melanie Threlkeld

The cliché “one man’s junk is another man’s treasure” may be old, but it rings true for the College of Education’s technology outreach program.

The goal: Solicit unused, outdated computers and recycle them to area schools who send teachers to the program’s computer training class.

The results: “We’ve touched the lives of kids in 17 classrooms,” says education professor Carolyn Thorsen, who coordinates the program.

Nearly 150 computers worth between $250 and $500 each have been donated to the program since it began last summer. About half of those have been repaired by students working toward a degree in educational technology and given to area schools. Between one-quarter and one-third of the computers received are non-functional, Thorsen says, but are saved for parts.

The machines may be outdated compared to 1995 standards, but they still expose students and teachers to advanced technology. Teachers agree the computers spark their students’ interest in learning.

“Recently the students created Greek newspapers,” one Emmett High School teacher wrote in her computer-sent message to Thorsen. “The computers were used big time. I’m thrilled. Some students even used the computers at noon and after school.”

“We are learning to use your system and think that it is quite exciting,” an Emmett student wrote in a message he sent to Thorsen on his school’s recycled computer.

Thorsen was training teachers to use computers when she realized they could not incorporate their new skills in their classrooms. “They would learn all these nifty things from me and then go back to classrooms with no computers,” Thorsen says.

The Idaho Legislature appropriated $100,000 for technology outreach, and the Army Research Institute at BSU donated nine computers, two printers and money for two graduate assistants for the pilot project.

After two years of fine-tuning the program, Thorsen has managed to get computers donated from dozens of small businesses, individuals and state government. She accepts DOS or Macintosh machines, and needs printers and modems.

ELDERHOSTEL RETURNS TO BSU CAMPUS
By Cecilia Marie Rusher

Youth, the saying goes, might be wasted on the young. But education isn’t thanks to a worldwide program called Elderhostel. And at Boise State, Elderhostel is offered by the university’s Division of Continuing Education.

Started at the University of New Hampshire 20 years ago, the program provides short-term academic experiences for people over 60. Nearly a quarter-million people study and travel with Elderhostel every year at more than 1,900 colleges, universities, museums, national parks, environmental education centers and conference centers throughout the United States, Canada and 47 other countries.

After a hiatus of about 12 years, Elderhostel returned to Boise State last year with 29 participants. Ellie McKinnon, tutorial programs coordinator for Student Special Services, directs the program and says that the classes offered are always “lively and fun.” The elderly students are “very stimulating people,” she adds.

Last year the program offered such classes as “Wines of Idaho,” “Writing Your Memoirs” and “Basque Culture and History.”

This year the classes include “Idaho Birds of Prey” taught by BSU biologist Marc Bechard and “Reel History of the West” taught by BSU history professor Sandra Schackel.

As part of the birds of prey class, the participants will visit the Snake River Birds of Prey area, which is a unique desert environment supporting North America’s densest concentration of nesting birds of prey. Films and lectures are the basis for the history of the west course.

The class includes a walking tour of the nearby historic mining town of Idaho City and dinner at a local restaurant.

The classes are from June 4-10, Monday through Friday. The cost is $350, which includes on-campus housing, food and field trips.

“Registration is through Boston, and we have already got 17 people signed up for the two classes,” McKinnon explains. Participants are sent catalogs on what classes institutions in each state and country offer every year for the Elderhostel program.
Passing of the Torch

Senior leaders hope spirit of ’94 will continue

By Bob Evancho

The game was lost, the season was over, the proverbial well had run dry. And as they solemnly boarded the plane for the return home, the members of the 1994 BSU football team knew their courage had run its course; their grit and luck would take them no further.

Slowly, inevitably, the magic had deserted the Broncos a few hours earlier on the artificial turf of Marshall Stadium. Suddenly, trying hard was not enough, believing in themselves was not enough against the powerful defending champs from Youngstown State.

Although most of them acknowledged that the better team had won, this disappointing conclusion still didn’t seem fair to the Broncos. Not after all they had done. They had come so far, amazed so many, and that’s why their 28-14 loss to the Penguins in the Division I-AA national title game hurt so much.

Slowly, inevitably, the Broncos’ shoulders buckled, and a most memorable season fell one victory short of the perfect ending.

Playing for the national championship, winning more games than any team in BSU history, claiming the Big Sky title, and finally beating archrival Idaho would do little to console the Broncos now as they boarded the team charter that late afternoon last December in Huntington, W.Va. Out of gas, out of time, their joyride was over.

“Two seniors who thought so were defensive lineman Joe O’Brien and wide receiver Jarett Hausske. Perhaps more than any other players on this team, O’Brien, a first-team All-America selection, and Hausske, an overachiever who went from freshman walk-on to senior standout, embodied the will and determination of the ’94 Broncos.

There were plenty of stellar performers on this team, but these two were special. In a season full of big plays and narrow wins, O’Brien and Hausske were in on their share of the heroics. But it was their personalities that seemed to set them apart; throughout Boise State’s amazing season, it was their enormous spirit that seemed to help push the younger players beyond everyone’s expectations — right to the national championship game.

Even before the Broncos’ surprising run at the I-AA title, O’Brien and Hausske pointed to Huntington. But it wasn’t to be. Truth be told, BSU ran into a Youngstown State team that probably would have beaten a completely healthy Bronco squad.

Big, fast and highly disciplined, the Penguins were in control almost the entire game with a textbook performance that gave them their third national title in four years. With the exception of Chris Cook’s 58-yard first-quarter interception return, which set up a short-lived 7-0 lead, the big-play Broncos ran out of big plays. “We didn’t quit, we didn’t quit all year,” O’Brien said. “They were just the better football team today. That’s all it comes down to.”

So it was with aching bodies and heavy hearts that O’Brien and Hausske eased themselves into the last row of seats to begin the long flight from Huntington to Boise. The former bore an ugly-looking scrape on his elbow; the latter tried to stretch out in his seat to ease a pulled leg muscle that had nagged him for weeks. Wasted and exhausted, their careers were over.

As the plane took off, the loss seemed to hang over the entire team like a damp rag. Unlike the flight from Boise to Huntington three days earlier, there was no banter, no laughter ... mostly silence.

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Sitting with a couple of friends, O’Brien and Hausske were relatively quiet during the first few of hours of the flight; neither left his seat. But after awhile they had plenty of company.

As the physical and emotional pain began to subside, many of the players and coaches began to move about the plane; several made their way to the back to speak to O’Brien...
and Haukske. A couple of coaches and a fellow senior or two had words of thanks and encouragement for the pair. But it was mostly younger players, guys who would be returning to the program next season, who seemed to gravitate to the back row: Keith Walk-Green ... Brian Smith ... Chris Wing ... Alex Toyos ... Rashid Gayle ... Jason Payne ... 

O'Brien and Haukske did not plan to hold court at 31,000 feet, but what transpired over the next couple of hours appeared to be more than a typical farewell; it seemed the passing of the torch had begun.

There were no rah-rah speeches, just brief conversations. Above the drone of the plane's engines, the message O'Brien and Haukske seemed to convey to their teammates went something like this: Do whatever it takes to show that 1994 was no fluke, and lead by example if necessary.

That's because the '94 BSU squad was something special. It was a group that improved from 3-8 to 13-2, the second-best turnaround in I-AA football history. It was a team full of surprises: a 6-0 start that included an upset over Big West foe Nevada a few days before BSU was officially invited to join the Wolf Pack's league; victories over then top-ranked Montana and bitter rival Idaho; and heart-pounding national playoff wins highlighted by an improbable comeback against Marshall in the semifinals.

This was more than a football season for these Broncos and their fans. It was a special moment in Boise State's proud athletic history. They won more games than any other team before them. They entered the season as projected also-rans in the Big Sky and finished second in the nation.

Special? You bet. With seniors like Joe O'Brien and Jarett Haukske leading the way, this team fooled everyone. Maybe the 1994 Broncos weren't BSU's best team ever, but they sure were a lot of fun.

POKEY ON THE MEND
As most of FOCUS' readers know by now, football coach Pokey Allen was diagnosed with rhabdomyosarcoma, a rare form of tissue cancer, in his right tricep. The announcement was made on Dec. 20, three days after he coached the Broncos in the Division I-AA national championship game.

Since then, the news regarding Allen's health has been mostly positive. As FOCUS went to press in early February, Allen was about to begin his third round of chemotherapy at the St. Alphonsus Cancer Treatment Center. According to Max Corbet, BSU sports information director, Allen has said he can feel the tumor in his arm, originally the size of a grapefruit, getting smaller and softer.

Another bit of potential good news, says Corbet, is that the surgery to remove the tumor that was originally scheduled for April may be moved up to March.

Scenes from Huntington, clockwise from top: TV coverage in hotel lobby the night before the game; Pokey Allen and Mark Stone; Brian Smith tackles YSU's Shawn Patton; Marshall Stadium; previous page, the long plane ride home; Bronco fans.
Think of the Endangered Species Act as a wolf. Some people love wolves, some despise wolves, and some think wolves are OK, but wish they would change their ways — like turning vegetarian.

This year, it looks like some members of Congress may not do away with the wolf, but they are in the mood to pull a few teeth to see if they can change its habits.

The Endangered Species Act is about to enter a pivotal period in its 22-year history as Congress prepares to debate its reauthorization.

And Idaho's congressional delegation will have a large say in the debate that will determine if, to use its own vernacular, the act is listed as an endangered or threatened species.

Idaho Sen. Dirk Kempthorne is chair of the Senate Environment and Public Works subcommittee that will oversee reauthorization. Kempthorne will preside over field hearings scheduled for this spring. And Idaho Rep. Helen Chenoweth serves on a House task force assigned to create a new Endangered Species Act by July.

Like many other members of the new Republican-controlled Congress, Kempthorne says the act needs to be reformed.

"We can no longer ignore the impact of the act on people or their ways of life," Kempthorne said in a press release. "Endangering our communities is not an acceptable approach to species protection; we must find a more harmonious approach."

Others have been more blunt. "We now have the votes to change [the law] so people count as much as bugs," Oregon Sen. Bob Packwood told USA Today.

At issue is what many consider the strongest piece of environmental legislation ever written. Unlike other environmental
Endangered Species Act

**Purpose** — The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the treaties and conventions set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

**Policy** — (1) It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(2) It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that federal agencies shall cooperate with state and local agencies to resolve water resource issues in concert with conservation of endangered species.

Factors considered by the Secretary of the Interior to determine whether a species is threatened or endangered:

(A) the present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range;

(B) overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes;

(C) disease or predation;

(D) the inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms;

(E) other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence.

laws that can only make recommendations, the 1973 Endangered Species Act requires specific action to prevent further harm to a species and to adopt plans for recovery, says BSU natural resource policy scholar John Freemuth.

“There is a ‘thou shalt not’ tone to it, and that is why it gets so political,” says Freemuth.

Opponents of the act argue that the listing of some species, such as the spotted owl, is a tactic often used by environmentalists bent on stopping logging, mining, ranching or other resource uses. Critics also charge that subspecies and geographically distinct populations of a species should not be listed if they exist elsewhere; and that regulations imposed with the listing of a species are too restrictive and oppressive. Many view endangered species management as the federal bureaucracy imposing its will on the local people. And a number of people argue that some species are simply unnecessary.

On the other hand, proponents argue that the rapid rate of endangered species listings simply reflects a deteriorating ecosystem, that management plans for endangered species do accommodate human commerce and recreation, and that “mycorrhizal fungi and grizzly bears may be equally important to the healthy functioning of an ecosystem,” as a group of scientists wrote in an open letter to Congress. Supporters point to polls that say the majority of Americans support the act.

Idaho is home to 22 species on the endangered list. In virtually all cases, human economic activity has led to the endangerment of the species. Therefore, each listing has the potential to alter, disrupt or halt some economic activity, usually on federal land.

Listed species in Idaho include dramatic “megafauna” like grizzlies, wolves and woodland caribou as well as less auspicious species like the Bruneau Hot Springsnail. All have been the subject of intense debate and controversy.

But the aquatic species in Idaho have the greatest potential to change the way natural resources are managed. Because they migrate 900 miles one way within the Northwest, chinook and sockeye salmon affect a vast region. Because of the stakes to huge “downstream” industries such as aluminum and shipping and to “upstream” interests such as resource-based industries and recreation, the mandate to save the salmon has generated a political battle unprecedented in the history of the act.

A skirmish in that battle occurred in central Idaho last month when a U.S. District judge in Hawaii came close to halting mining, grazing, logging and other activity that might harm habitat for endangered salmon in six central Idaho national forests.

That, coupled with the release of gray wolves in the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness, has left many residents in Salmon and Challis fuming about the ESA.

Lemhi county commissioner Heber Stokes estimates a closure of resource industries in the region could impact 60 percent of Salmon’s income, or approximately $43 million.

“When it comes to taking the livelihood and culture away from a community, it is time to change the act so it looks toward the people ... we need to rewrite it and use a little common sense,” Stokes says.

The potential shut-down of local industries has Salmon residents in a “nasty” mood, says Hadley Roberts, who represents the area on the state board of the Idaho Conservation League.

“I can’t find anybody who doesn’t side with the locals on this issue. The whole lawsuit is frivolous ... the Endangered Species Act has been a lifesaver, but the abuse of it in this case gives it a bad name,” he says.

“Even if we had the best habitat, it would be worthless because the fish can’t get to it,” he adds.

Congress will certainly hear strong opinions on both sides during the reauthorization debate. Already, there is speculation about the outcome.

“I don’t see sentiment to gut the act. Congress may say ‘let’s analyze the benefits and costs versus the species,’” says BSU political scientist Freemuth. “They may not do anything ... if they fail to reauthorize the act, they can’t appropriate money for it. That could stop or slow studies and other activities.”

Karl Brooks of the Idaho Conservation League predicts Congress will change the act in some way. “Let’s improve the recovery portions of the act, but not go back on the original premise that we are a healthier place with our ecosystems functioning as well as possible.

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million Tellico Dam in eastern Tennessee. Environmentalists had tried other means to stop this project that would flood the last free-flowing river in the region, but had been thwarted by the powerful Tennessee Valley Authority.

The snail darter was discovered the same year the ESA passed, and the dam opponents attempted to use the impending demise of the species to stop the project. This dispute resulted in the first amendment to the act, creating "The God Squad."

The God Squad, known formally as the Endangered Species Committee, is comprised of U.S. cabinet secretaries and agency heads and is called upon to resolve "irresolvable conflicts" by either sanctioning the extinction of the species in question or terminating the opposing development.

Despite the widespread ridiculing of the snail darter at the time, the God Squad ruled unanimously in favor of the fish, finding that the Tellico Dam project was a financial boondoggle. Then-Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus was quoted as saying, "Frankly, I hate to see the snail darter get the credit for delaying a project that was so ill-conceived and uneconomic in the first place."

So the Endangered Species Act had prevailed in its first knock-down-drag-out fight. Then it got sucker-punched. Tennessee Congressman John Duncan slipped in an amendment to a $10 billion appropriations bill exempting the Tellico Dam from the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act and virtually every law that could affect it. The dam was built.

Since the snail darter issue, there have been a menagerie of other animals and plants whose value and significance has been challenged. USA Today in a Dec. 2, 1994, cover story wrote, "When the law was first passed, it was with the idea of saving big, cute or charismatic species, like bald eagles or manatees. Now, even a once-sympathetic public shows little tolerance for land restrictions to save microscopic fish or unappealing beetles."

The months ahead will decide how much tolerance Congress has for a controversial act that has protected those fish and beetles ... and hundreds of other species ... for the past 22 years.  

"We can trace the health of our surroundings by tracking the species that live in it ... it's the old idea of the canary in a coal mine."

Phil Million, public affairs director for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Interior Department agency that oversees implementation of the act, says the Clinton administration is attempting to defuse demolition of the act by being more flexible in the recovery plans. By example, he cites the wolf reintroduction program in Idaho and Yellowstone National Park. All reintroduced wolves are officially designated as experimental non-essential populations that can be killed if and when they attack livestock or otherwise conflict with people.

Nonetheless, state political opposition to the wolf reintroduction is so strong that the Idaho Legislature prohibited the Idaho Department of Fish and Game from accepting a prearranged agreement to monitor and manage wolf reintroduction in the state with federal funding. The Wyoming legislature in mid-January voted in a $500 bounty of wolves leaving Yellowstone National Park.

The history of the act is punctuated with high-profile battles over the relative expense and value of saving imperiled species. First there was the snail darter, a three-inch long fish that — temporarily at least — halted completion of the $120 million Tellico Dam in eastern Tennessee. Environmentalists had tried other means to stop this project that would flood the last free-flowing river in the region, but had been thwarted by the powerful Tennessee Valley Authority.

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Andrus on the ESA

As Idaho's governor for 13 years and U.S. secretary of the Interior for four, no Idahoan has had more experience dealing with the Endangered Species Act than Cecil Andrus.

In January, the former governor moved to the BSU campus, where he has established the Andrus Center for Public Policy, an independent, non-partisan organization that will conduct research, publish policy papers and sponsor public forums on a variety of issues. The center is located on the fifth floor of the Education Building.

BSU also is the new home for Andrus' official papers from his terms as governor and as Interior secretary in the Carter administration. The papers join those of other prominent Idahoans, including former Sens. Len B. Jordan and Frank Church in the BSU Library.

Q: Congress is scheduled to consider reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act this year. What do you foresee?

Frankly, with the change in the Congress, I don't know where the thrust will be. But I do not believe they can muster the necessary votes to repeal it. I think there should be some minor amendments to it. You need an Endangered Species Act [ESA] and the theory behind it is very sound. The implementation of it becomes quite bureaucratic.

A simple amendment on the front end would, in my opinion, make all the difference in the world. Too many times groups have used the Endangered Species Act as a tool without really any consideration to whether the species was endangered or not. The snail darter and the Tellico Dam was the first big issue. The snail darter wasn't endangered. But they filed under the ESA to try to get rid of a dam that was not economically feasible.

The spotted owl brings it more close to home. The issue was old-growth timber. Environmentalists said there were fewer than 3,000 nesting pairs and that they nested only in old growth. They used that as a club to bring about the fiasco that took place in western Oregon and Washington.

The issue wasn't the spotted owl; the issue was old-growth timber. Now that the inventory has been completed they have identified more than 10,000 nesting pairs and that's not all of them. They found that they also nest in second-growth timber as well as old growth. But they used the ESA as an appliance to get what they wanted.

So how do we get around that? When you file for listing, the law currently says that you should treat that species as if it were endangered from the filing time on. Like the spotted owl, it takes several years of fighting and court cases to bring it to the forefront. We should add a simple amendment that says, 'File for listing, but do not treat the species as endangered until you have finished surveys and compiled scientific data to see whether in fact it is justified as an endangered species.' That would remove 90 percent of the misuse of the ESA.

There are some people who are opposed to the ESA philosophically and the misuse of it just lends credence to what they have been saying. Some of my environmental friends - and some are just people who might be economically opposed to a project - have misused the act, which justifies a lot of the rhetoric that you hear. It's too bad, because it was passed with the very best of intentions, and then was misused. Do I think it will be repealed or not reauthorized? No. But what will it look like when it gets through? I don't know.

Q: One possibility is that economic impacts will be part of the listing process. Do you support that?

I do not object to economics being included as long as that is not overriding, because the threat of losing a species has intangible values that you can't put a price tag on. But there will be those who try to say that if it has a negative cost-benefit, do away with the species. I guess you can say not all the dinosaurs are in the tar pits because some of those people are still in the Congress of the United States.
Another problem: Is a species endangered in that area or is it endangered in the world? That's another philosophical question that has to be answered.

As governor how did you feel about the act as compared to your views as secretary of the Interior?

I suppose that the impact of the issue has more direct personal meaning and feeling as a governor than as secretary of the Interior. Take the threat the other day where the judge in Hawaii was going to order us to close down the mining and logging operations in central Idaho. That's a graphic example of an insulated intellectual determination of the law without any consideration in fact. It's not habitat that is the problem for salmon inland. It's the damn dams.

The problem is, you can't get an adult [salmon] back upstream to take advantage of the gravel we have in our pristine streams. The reason you can't get an adult back upstream is because you couldn't get a juvenile downstream two to three years earlier. There is no mystery to it. It really comes down to economics. It's a revenue stream to Bonneville Power for those four lower Snake River dams to provide electrical energy for southern California to heat hot tubs and swimming pools with less expensive electricity than they are using with their coal-fired power plants.

Q: Why do you think the act is important?

It should not be thrown out — it just needs a little bit of finessing with the definitions. The ESA means different things to different people. Really, it's a barometer that tells us at what point we stop the destruction before it reaches everything but man himself.

We must have a vehicle to stop the destruction that brings about the extinction of species. Maybe that little flower is not important in the overall picture to a lot of people. But if you do away with that, where does it stop? I'll give you another example — the Bruneau snail. The Bruneau snail is not endangered because it's found at 130 different locations. The farmers are pumping too much groundwater, lowering the water table and drying up the hot springs. Eventually if you keep sucking that water out of mother Earth the snail will be gone, as well as the vegetation, fish and animals. You won't even have water for your cattle. So it is a barometer of life on the planet. That life doesn't all have to be human life.

Q: Should the states play a bigger role in the administration of the act?

I think the states need to have more involvement in the determination whether a species is in fact endangered or not. Then, they should have a say-so in veto power. They should be at the table to determine what we do to correct this problem.

A quick example is the bull trout in Idaho. The bull trout historically has not been found in all streams and rivers in Idaho, but it has been in some. Yet the federal government wants to come in and consider all of the western part of Oregon, Washington and all of Idaho and part of Montana as an area where the bull trout is threatened or endangered. The federal government wants to paint the whole thing with one brush. They should get the state involved. The state can help select the water course where the species actually was and is no longer there and do what it can to enhance the habitat.

Q: You were chair of the first "God squad" that determined whether a species is saved or lost. That's an awesome responsibility.

The first case was a choice between the snail darter and the Tellico Dam. It was a close vote and we chose to protect the fish. As it turned out later, the fish were not endangered because they were up all the other little tributaries. I don’t know if that committee has ever convened again since that time. Nobody liked the job. It was an awesome responsibility to have the authority to play God by saying, "All right, wipe the fish out. It's of no importance."
Does the decline of a snail mean the demise of a local industry?

ome summer, festival season blooms in rural Idaho. Melba throws a gala Fourth of July parade, Riggins turns out for a bronco-busting rodeo, Bruneau hosts a snail race. A snail race?

For the last two years, the town of 300 has welcomed curious visitors from throughout the region to a slow-speed, high-emotion event named for the community's No. 1 nemesis — the Bruneau snail.

Fashioned after a popular Treasure Valley fund-raiser in which plastic ducks "race" down the Boise River, the Great Bruneau Snail Race features pingpong ball "competitors," each marked with a dot representing the tiny snail.

Fun-filled festivals aside, the minute mollusk is the center of a high-stakes legal battle that pits environmentalists and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service against the Idaho Farm Bureau and local ranchers.

The Bruneau Hot Springsnail is an aquatic creature that lives in the hot springs and thermal seeps along a 5-mile stretch of the Bruneau River in southwest Idaho.

The fight began years ago when biologists noticed a dramatic decrease in the number of the snails. Environmentalists and the government sought to protect the population by listing it as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. A coalition of local ranchers, county commissioners and Farm Bureau activists fought back.

In a dramatic — and unprecedented — decision, a federal judge "delisted" the snail. The decision was appealed. Now both sides are anxiously awaiting a second ruling that could reignite the battle.

Water — or a lack of it — is at the heart of the problem, says Trish Klahr of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The lifeblood of Idaho's
agricultural industry, water is in short supply in arid Owyhee County. An area known as the Indian Bathtub serves as a graphic example of the seriousness of the water shortage. A once-lush environment that supported thousands of snails is now bone dry.

"This is the only place in the world where the snails are found and it is drying up," says Klahr, noting that there currently are 128 known colonies of snails in the area.

Bruneau is among the driest places in the state. The Bruneau River slows to a trickle in the summer months and farmers have to pump water for livestock and crops. Area ranchers and farmers depend heavily on a predictable water supply, and they are worried about the possible implications of the Endangered Species Act.

Sherry Colyer is among the leaders of the fight. Colyer and her husband live three miles out of town on a 1,000-acre ranch. The parents of two sons, they sell registered Hereford bulls and raise alfalfa, corn and barley.

Sherry Colyer is a member of the school board and volunteers as an emergency medical technician in the community. She also has chaired the snail race for the last two years. The event — coupled with assessments paid voluntarily by area landowners who irrigate, use groundwater wells or have BLM grazing permits — has raised about $100,000 for legal fees. "It has brought people together for a common good," Colyer says.

She believes that listing the snail as an endangered species would jeopardize the livelihoods of several ranchers, and ultimately, the community. "It would affect our way of life as far as a town," she says. "If those people are taken out of business it affects the tax base."

In a small community, she says, the demise of even a few ranches would have an enormous ripple effect. Financing it would be seriously impacted by any significant changes in the population, she says.

Colyer is convinced that implementation of the ESA will do significant damage to her community.

Laird Lucas doesn't quite see it that way. Lucas is an attorney with the Land and Water Fund of the Rockies, which is pushing for the listing on behalf of the Idaho Conservation League and the Committee for Idaho's High Desert.

The issue has become twisted by misinformation and out-of-control rhetoric, Lucas says, noting that the snail has been publically flogged by Rush Limbaugh, Paul Harvey and even Richard Nixon.

Bruneau residents "were told that the federal government will shut down ranches and the Bruneau economy will go to hell," he says. "That's a bunch of hogwash."

Lucas says that the listing won't mean the loss of private property, nor will it throw people out of work. "The solution is not to fight the listing but to work to protect the species," he says. It would seem that Colyer agrees. "We'd like to see farmers and ranchers and the snail cohabit together," says Colyer, a member of the Bruneau Coalition, a group of county commissioners, ranchers and Farm Bureau representatives that has assembled a plan they hope will help avoid the listing.

The first step in the four-phase plan is to find answers to some ongoing issues, says 1971 BSU graduate Jim Yost. A former Idaho Farm Bureau official, Yost is working with the coalition on a habitat conservation plan for the snail. The coalition "is concerned about the lack of data and information even during the listing process," says Yost. "No one knows what the snails need or require."

Yost acknowledges that the aquifer
"If you save snail habitat you save the future of Bruneau farming. Farmers also depend on that ecosystem."

has dropped sharply. But he wonders why. "Is it caused by nature or wells drilled by the military or the Department of Water Resources or ranchers?" he asks. "Was there a test explosion by the military in the area? Did it cause a shift or fracture?"

Some biologists contend that agricultural demands are making the biggest dent in the water supply. During peak irrigation months — June through August — springs in the Bruneau area stop flowing.

Another potential problem may be wells that have been dug over the years on nearby ranches. Yost says that no one knows how many wells dot the landscape nor how many may be leaking undetected and contributing to a decrease in the area's hydraulic pressure.

The coalition's research will help identify trouble spots, he says. "We proposed this to say: If it's agriculture and we do these tasks we will know whether it's the wells and we will fix the wells."

He envisions that the next phase of research could involve a partnership with BSU geologists to send cameras down shafts for identification of possible leaks in the aquifer.

The coalition has submitted the plan to

the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service regional headquarters and plans to distribute it to other agencies for review. Yost anticipates that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will call a meeting to discuss the plan. He hopes that with the blessing of federal agencies, the proposal could be formalized with a Memorandum of Understanding.

Yost has some other ideas, too, about how to improve the plight of the snail. Translocating the species, drilling an exploratory well at the Indian Bathtub or pumping water from C.J. Strike Reservoir might be possible solutions, he says. "I believe that these proposals are viable and economical."

The primary goal, however, is to safeguard the future for local residents.

"We are particularly interested in keeping farmers and ranchers in business so that they aren't impacting the aquifer or the habitat of the snail," Yost says.

Ted Koch, U.S. Fish and Wildlife biologist, says the most important element people should remember about the Endangered Species Act is that its purpose is to conserve the ecosystems of a species.

"We need to do a better job of making this clear," Koch says.

Water is the crucial element of the ecosystem that threatens both the snail and the farmer, he adds. And the Bruneau Hot Springsnail serves as a barometer of sorts.

"If you save snail habitat you save the future of Bruneau farming," Koch says. "Farmers also depend on that ecosystem. The aquifer is declining; the hot springs are declining. It's pretty obvious they're all related. As the Bruneau Hot Springsnail goes, so goes the Bruneau farmer."
Saving Two at the Zoo

By LaVelle Gardner

Migratory birds in Guatemala and spotted frogs in Idaho aren’t the only creatures whose chances of survival are being impacted by members of the BSU community.

While several BSU faculty and students are involved in projects to preserve the habitat of a small handful of critters indigenous to North America (see accompanying stories), Boise College alumnus Dan Wharton is involved in the survival of two exotic, captive — and imperiled — species.

Wharton, 47, is the director of the Central Park Wildlife Center in New York City and a member of the American Association of Zoos and Aquariums, an organization in which he chairs committees devoted to the propagation of the gorilla and the snow leopard.

Heading what is called a Species Survival Plan (SSP) for the gorilla and snow leopard, Wharton says his job is to “present wildlife to the public in a way that inspires greater interest in wildlife and an understanding of the current need to care about the fate of the wild.” This is done, he explains, by making the small, captive population of gorillas, snow leopards and other endangered species in North American zoos “wildlife ambassadors.”

Despite some opinions to the contrary, zoos “are very much a part of the wildlife conservation movement,” says Wharton. Noting that there are species of animals that have remained alive in captivity while disappearing altogether in the wild, he states that zoos can serve as “a backup for extinction in nature” for a number of large vertebrate species.

“We are unique in our ability to provide intensive protection to captive populations. So in the process of creating [these] stable populations, we enhance the educational potential of the zoological garden,” he says. “Also, any conservation strategy that is employed is ultimately about stabilizing habitat and species population in nature. But conservation is a new science and there are no guarantees. Populations of endangered species in zoological gardens are a ‘miraculous insurance policy’ — so if all efforts fail in a species’ environment, a backup population exists in zoos. Obviously zoos cannot maintain all endangered species but can work with enough to make zoological gardens uniquely useful in species preservation programs.”

And while neither the gorilla nor the snow leopard is currently on the verge of extinction, their population numbers are low in their natural surroundings. There are currently 30,000 western lowland gorillas — listed as a “threatened” species, which is one step below “endangered” status — living in the wilds of western Africa and approximately 330 of the great apes are in captivity in North America. The snow leopards’ numbers are even more worrisome. There are only about 5,000 of the large cats roaming upland central Asia, making them an official endangered species. And of the 600 snow leopards in captivity worldwide, 260 are part of Wharton’s SSP; most of the remainder are part of a similar program in Europe.

One of his and other conservationists’ biggest concerns is educating people about the wildlife crisis and how it affects everything on the planet. “There is a crisis going on right now in all areas where species are being lost at a greater and greater rate due to human activity,” he says. Wharton says education is the key and he and his colleagues hope to see a clear international consensus and body of law that will help reverse the current trend in species endangerment and extinction.

A Middleton High School graduate, Wharton spent 2 1/2 years at BC from 1966-68 and finished his last year at the College of Idaho with a bachelor’s degree in psychology. After completing two years with the Peace Corps, he enrolled in a master’s degree program with an emphasis in administration of environmental organizations at the School for International Training in Brattleboro, Vt. The program included an internship in Nairobi, Kenya, where he worked on a United Nations symposium on environmental programs.

After finishing his master’s degree, Wharton began working in 1974 at Woodland Park Zoo in Seattle, a job that successfully combined his interest in animal husbandry and administration.

He was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to Germany from 1976-77 where he worked on a study of population genetics, and in 1979 was selected as a curatorial intern with what is now called the Wildlife Conservation Society in New York. He earned a Ph.D. in biology from Fordham University in 1990. Over the years, he moved up through the ranks to his current position.

Wharton believes that zoos are an important part of the conservation movement. “The mission of the zoological garden is to help people understand wildlife issues. The best way to do that is to be able to present wildlife in ways that are reflective of the tremendous importance of the wildlife,” he says. “The well-run zoological garden invests very heavily in programs and messages that say ‘we care and so should you.’”

Former Boise College student Wharton’s work is helping preserve the snow leopard and the gorilla.
Songbirds and Social Change

By Glenn Oakley

Kentucky warblers need social change in Guatemala.

These songbirds, along with indigo buntings, wood thrushes, catbirds and a flock of others, spend more than half of their year in the ever-shrinking forests of Central America. For such migratory species, all the conservation efforts expended in the United States will be for naught if their wintering habitat in foreign countries is destroyed. And in fact many of the species are already experiencing population declines, attributed in part to habitat loss south of the border.

This dilemma is at the heart of the Maya Project, an ongoing research and conservation effort in Guatemala headed by the Boise-based Peregrine Fund. Directed by Dave Whitacre and staffed with local Guatemalans and BSU raptor biology graduate students, the Maya Project has for seven years studied the ecology of one of the largest remaining tropical rainforests in Central America, the frontier Peten region of Guatemala. In recent years the project has turned increasing attention to slash-and-burn agriculture methods that are encroaching upon and eliminating this forest at alarming rates.

People from throughout Guatemala are pouring into the Peten in search of free land to farm and to escape the poverty and political turmoil that have wracked the country. In 1964 there were 25,000 people living in the Peten. By 1986 there were an estimated 300,000, and the immigration continues. Virtually every family that immigrates to the Peten hacks down a few acres of old growth tropical forest, burns the slash and plants corn and beans in the ashes. This milpa will support farming under such techniques for about two or three years. Then the milpa is abandoned and another piece of forest is felled. The abandoned milpa is either converted to cattle pasture or is left fallow for four to seven years, during which time a secondary growth forest arises. Eventually the farmer returns, hacks down and burns this secondary forest and plants once again in the ashes.

Whitacre says slash-and-burn farming not only is destroying the ecology of the region but is “a passport to continued poverty” for the farmers themselves who barely subsist on their crops of corn and beans. Indeed, children in the Peten occasionally die from infestations of parasitic worms. Water supplies are rare and contaminated; medicine costs more money than most families make.

Whitacre sees an opportunity here for “the interests of human welfare and conservation” to converge. Creation of nature preserves is important, says Whitacre, but he adds, “it is unlikely that protected areas alone can serve all conservation needs... For this reason, it is imperative to focus increased attention not only on securing and managing protected areas, but on finding more benign ways in which humans can make a living in the tropical landscape.”

BSU raptor student Theresa Panasci says Guatemalans involved in the Maya Project usually don’t return to slash-and-burn farming and are the projects’ advocates in the communities. “They talk to people in the villages and tell them what we are doing and why it’s important. We hope by educating them, some will go on to other scientific projects,” she says.

This melding of ornithology with sociology and economics is rare, notes Whitacre. “Such an analysis seems to fall through the cracks between disciplines.”

The first step has been to study bird populations in the mature forest, in the secondary forest which grows in the abandoned corn fields, and in the land under cultivation. This research has shown that some species, such as the Kentucky warbler and wood thrush, rely almost exclusively on mature forest, but many other songbirds can use the secondary forest.

The Maya Project has explored strategies to both limit the amount of mature forest felled and enhance the second growth forest in fallow milpas. One promising technique to slow deforestation is the use of “green manures” — nitrogen-fixing plants such as frijol abono. These legumes provide a natural fertilizer that extends the life of the milpa. Another approach is to maintain and formally protect islands of mature forest among the milpas. These forest fragments are themselves habitat, and also provide seed for the natural revegetation of abandoned milpas. A third strategy is fire control education. Often, mature forest is destroyed unintentionally when milpa-clearing fires set the adjacent forest aflame. One of the local Guatemalans working for The Peregrine Fund works full time spreading the gospel of fire control and demonstrating control techniques.

Whitacre suggests that the most critical solutions to deforestation extend beyond any individual or organization. Ultimately, he says, the only way to save the rainforest is to “defuse the social pressures pushing people here. Slash-and-burn farmers cut and farm tropical forest because they have no better alternative. “Creation of jobs and improvement of agricultural performance outside of tropical forest regions... should be a major focus of development efforts... As specialists in understanding complex interactions, ecologists have a large responsibility in helping society learn how to coexist with the biotic diversity that makes our planet habitable.”
Five federal and state agencies keep lists of species that might face extinction. But in many cases scientists have too little data to make critical habitat management decisions. “We can’t hope to do anything about these species unless we fully understand their biology,” says Boise State’s Jim Munger.

Munger and two of his colleagues in BSU’s biology department — Jim Smith and Jim Belthoff — have been doing cooperative research projects with the Bureau of Land Management that they hope will give agency officials a broader picture of three species. Smith recently completed a study of the Aase’s onion and Belthoff has been monitoring the post-fledging activities of burrowing owls near Kuna.

And for the last two summers, Munger and a team of students have sought to learn more about the elusive spotted frog. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is looking into listing it as an endangered species.

The palm-sized amphibian is found in several parts of North America, but its habitat in the Great Basin of northern Nevada and southwestern Idaho is the focus of Munger’s research. His study was designed to identify sites where frogs live and document their habitat.

The research has particular importance, Munger says, because of dwindling numbers of amphibians worldwide. Scientists surmise that the decline could be due to a decrease in the ozone layer, climatic changes, impacts of pesticides or acid rain, or the introduction of exotic species that may prey on the amphibians.

The primary threat to the spotted frogs, Munger says, is a loss of habitat. Habitat destruction can take several forms, including the long-term impacts of overgrazing and a decline in the water supply due to irrigation.

Munger is relatively new to the frog business. He has mostly studied mammals, lizards and ants. He was intrigued, however, by the allure of working with a disappearing species. “Studying any species is interesting, but one that has a threat to it makes it more compelling,” he says.

Like the spotted frog, the Aase’s onion is a contender for endangered status by the BLM. Smith describes the onion’s habitat as “narrow” because it grows only in certain soil types found in Southwest Idaho. Smith notes that the species is found only along the Boise Front from Boise’s Military Reserve Park to Emmett. “This is it for the world,” the botanist says.

Smith studied the genetic diversity of the plant using DNA markers from 14 different populations of plants. He also compared the species to a close relative, the dwarf onion. Apparently, the rare species is only “recently” derived from its more common relative — less than 1 million years ago, says Smith.

Urban growth is encroaching on the Aase’s onion, Smith says, adding that “its biggest threat probably is housing development because people are building houses in the Foothills.”

Belthoff’s research focuses on the behavior of burrowing owls after the young leave the nest burrow. The 10-inch bird is listed as endangered in Manitoba, Iowa and Minnesota; it is considered a “sensitive” species in Idaho.

An ornithologist who specializes in behavioral ecology, Belthoff and a graduate student assistant banded 71 birds and outfitted 21 of them with radio transmitters.

The birds seem to be doing well in human-disturbed areas during the nesting period, he says. He’s less sure, however, about what happens when they migrate out of the area.

Belthoff speculates that the birds winter in southwestern United States or Mexico. South of the U.S. border, environmental protection laws are less stringent, which may pose special problems for protection of this species.

“We might be able to protect breeding grounds, but we have little idea about the impacts occurring on the wintering grounds,” he says.

All three studies were done with the assistance of BSU student researchers. Belthoff says that this team approach is mutually beneficial. Faculty can closely monitor their students, watching as they develop more confidence as scientists. And the students gain invaluable hands-on skills.

“I know that they’re going to go on and be better scientists because of their experiences here,” says Belthoff. “That’s rewarding for me.”

BSU biology student Lisa Heberger, above, conducts field research on the spotted frog, top, at Camas Creek.
By Jeanne Givens

Manifest Destiny and the Endangered Species Act are on a collision course that is about to explode in the Northwest.

The Pacific Northwest, the site of wolf reintroduction, spotted owls and salmon recovery battles, was and is still one of the last great frontiers. Two streams of philosophy could not be more divergent than the Native American and the resource user, logger, rancher and herder. One sees animals as an economic nuisance.

The Native American philosophy is simple: Our brothers and sisters live within the animal world.

The salmon is a good example as it plays out its life story in an easy-to-understand format. The salmon intuitively seeks the ocean and returns upriver to spawn and die. Battered and bruised, streaked in red from its long journey, it generously offers itself for food as fishermen easily catch it. To many Northwest Indian tribes, salmon is life. A world without salmon is unimaginable. There is no place in the Indian mind to think of life without salmon.

Manifest Destiny, with its drive to expand territory, left in its wake a way of thinking that isn't healthy for the natural world — perhaps good for the pocketbook but shallow and without vision for future generations.

The present day policy makers will go on their way without regard for fish, and animals; after all, they don’t vote. And something sadly will be diminished from our world that was so graciously given to us to protect.

Native American Jeanne Givens is a former legislator from Coeur d' Alene.

By Most Rev. Tod D. Brown

All species are God's creatures. We are not always aware of the importance of a particular species. While there has been natural destruction of countless species, over time, the question arises: Do we have a right to outguess nature by deliberate acts of human neglect which would cause the termination of a species?

I would rather not interfere with God's plan for life as it is found in nature.

The Most Rev. Tod D. Brown is the Roman Catholic bishop of Idaho, Diocese of Boise
By Mike Tracy

Nature has been knocking animals into extinction for millions of years. In fact, scientists calculate that 99 percent of all species that existed on this planet went extinct before humans even arrived, which gives rise to two rules of species survivability:

First: Species will go extinct because nature has determined it to be so.

Second: Humans have little ability to change rule number one.

Where humans can help a species along, they should do so. But at what cost?

The current Endangered Species Act (ESA) says cost is not a factor and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has taken that approach with the spotted owl and the snails in Idaho. But the general public disagrees with that argument.

That's why the ESA will probably be changed during the 104th Congress. People, their culture, their livelihoods, and their social structure need to be calculated into the equation of saving any species.

Saving a salmon or a snail doesn't mean much to a family trying to put food on the table and clothes on their children.

This lack of common sense in the ESA is why people are rejecting the approach of the federal agencies trying to push the act down their throats. And preservation groups have used the spotted owl and salmon to stop nearly every kind of natural resource activity in Idaho and the other western states.

If the ESA had been used responsibly by the USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service, then the act would probably see little change. But the ESA has been abused by the agencies, preservation groups and the courts, so it must be changed to include humans in the cost equation.

Mike Tracy is the public affairs director for the Idaho Farm Bureau.

By Craig Gehrke

The continuing loss of plant and animal species in the world should trigger alarm bells in the minds of responsible citizens. The dying off of animal and plant species is telling us something: Ecological systems have been so contaminated, degraded, or disrupted that they no longer support their native wildlife and may not long support us, either. The faster humans extinguish other life forms, the more we imperil ourselves.

Every day humans directly benefit from the earth's biodiversity which the Endangered Species Act is designed to help preserve. More than half of all medicines today can be traced to wild organisms. Some examples:

- The bark of the Pacific yew tree, found primarily in the old-growth forests of the Northwest, has been called the most promising drug in 15 years in treating ovarian and breast cancer.
- The rosy periwinkle, a tropical plant, is a critical component in the treatment of childhood leukemia and Hodgkin's disease.
- Doctors treated President Bush's heart ailment with digoxin, a drug derived from a European wildflower.
- Doctors stabilized President Reagan after he was shot with a drug derived from an Amazonian pit viper.

Only humans have the arrogance to deem another living thing useless and condemn it to extinction. If, as Gandhi wrote, "The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated," then there can be few greater measures of our moral progress than the strength of our commitment to prevent the extinction of fellow creatures.

Craig Gehrke is regional director of The Wilderness Society.

By Rep. Helen Chenoweth

The Endangered Species Act — as it is currently written — is curtailing a lot of hard-working people in Idaho from making a living.

As an Idaho resident, I have an appreciation for the natural resources, wildlife and the beauty of Idaho, and I have a stake in protecting everything that's here. However, in the future we should look more into weighing the cost to the average citizen and looking for ways people and wildlife can survive together.

As a member of the task force that will be reworking the Endangered Species Act, I will be closely scrutinizing all aspects of it and how it will be affecting people of Idaho. I am determined to ensure that no matter what happens with the Endangered Species Act and the protection of salmon and other endangered species, that it will be Idaho that makes the decisions and not the federal bureaucracy. I am adamantly opposed to the federal government deciding what's best for Idaho water, Idaho land and Idaho people.

Helen Chenoweth is a Republican who represents Idaho's First Congressional District.
SCHOLARSHIP FOR NURSES ESTABLISHED

Boisean Erhardt Kunert established the Dorothea Kunert Memorial Nursing Scholarship in 1992 in memory of his late wife, Dorothea.

After an active and healthy life as a homemaker and mother of three daughters, Dorothea died of breast cancer in 1992.

It was Dorothea’s wish that instead of spending money on funeral expenses, her family would establish a scholarship, Erhardt says.

“Neither my wife nor I had any formal education beyond high school, but we wanted to provide that opportunity for others because we felt it was important,” he says.

Because of the excellent care Dorothea received at St. Luke’s Regional Medical Center and the Mountain States Tumor Institute and because there are a number of nurses in their family, the Kunerts chose to establish the scholarship for nursing students at Boise State.

BOISE BROADCAST EXEC WILSON NAMED FOUNDATION PRESIDENT

Charles Wilson, president of Pacific Northwest Broadcasting, was elected president of the Boise State University Foundation recently. Wilson’s company owns Boise radio stations KBOI-AM, KQFC-FM and KLCI-FM.

Other new officers of the Foundation’s board of directors are Jim Nelson, president of Nelson Sand & Gravel, vice president; Sam Crossland, attorney and retired Morrison-Knudson executive, secretary; and Ted Ellis, mayor of Garden City and retired Key Bank of Idaho executive, treasurer. The officers’ terms run through October.

New directors appointed to the BSU Foundation board of directors are Mike Bessent, director of accounts receivable and banking services for Albertsons Inc.; Winston Goering, mayor of Nampa; Rich Jordan, partner with Jordan-Wilcomb Co.; Dale Nagy, president of Wenco; Larry Williams, president of Idaho Timber Corp.; and Barbara Wilson, Idaho vice president and CEO, US WEST Communications.
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HELPING MOMS HAVE HEALTHY BABIES

By Amy Stahl

Don't smoke cigarettes. Quit drinking alcohol. Cut down on caffeine. Pregnant women can get bombarded by advice on how to protect the health of their unborn children.

Yet little is known about expectant mothers who are recovering from drug or alcohol addictions. What special advice do they need for a healthy pregnancy? Where do they turn for support? How can they avoid using medication in the delivery room that could lead them to abandon their sobriety?

Ingrid Brudenell has been troubled by these questions for years. A pediatric and psychiatric nurse for nearly two decades, she has wondered about the problems faced by pregnant women and new mothers who are trying to remain clean and sober. Hoping to find some answers, the Boise State nursing professor decided to make these issues the focal point of her doctoral thesis.

The needs of these women simply can't be ignored, she says. More research could prevent birth defects and help new mothers make a healthy transition into parenthood.

Society, however, seems to have established a different set of priorities. "Many treatment programs have been set up for males going into the juvenile justice system," she says. "Yet not as much is known about recovery for women."

When Brudenell began her study in 1988, her advisers at Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland were skeptical she could find enough volunteers in Boise to complete the research. But through newspaper advertising, posters at hospitals, birth and parenting classes and word of mouth, she was able to recruit 11 women willing to help.

To participate, the women had to be pregnant or the mother of an infant younger than 12 months, receiving prenatal care and clean and sober.

For her research, Brudenell used a qualitative model which is considered something of a cutting-edge technique in the sciences. Brudenell notes that the research relies on words, not numbers. Data is collected through interviews, observation, narratives and diaries.

"In qualitative research, the subjects are the experts," says Brudenell, who interviewed each woman several times for up to an hour and a half per session.

After compiling the information, she then
painstakingly transcribed the interviews and analyzed them using a computer.

Brudenell was impressed by the difficult balancing act required of the women. Each successfully maintained her sobriety while juggling the demands of motherhood. “They had to be able to focus on both processes and integrate the two,” Brudenell says.

Although most of the women had a supportive partner who was not using drugs, they still had to deal with the traumas related to pregnancy and delivery. Confirming an unwanted pregnancy, for example, can be devastating for a recovering alcoholic or drug abuser.

Most of the women had a well-identified support system, but several were especially apprehensive about giving birth without medication, Brudenell says. “They were worried that they would relapse,” she says. “The fear was surprising.” Less surprising was the anxiety felt by the mothers who had problem births or whose newborns suffered from low birth weights or illnesses, she says.

Brudenell found that the women, although vulnerable, were very strong. “They had a lot of insight into themselves, which reflects the fact that they had been in substance abuse programs.” She was particularly grateful for their willingness to open up and share their feelings.

She also discovered that the women made sacrifices for the sake of their children. “They had done a lot of personal change in order to become a better parent,” she notes.

Brudenell believes that her research will be helpful for doctors, nurses, social workers, teachers, drug and alcohol counselors, psychologists and other professionals who work with pregnant women and recovering substance abusers.

Since receiving her Ph.D. in 1994, she has published her work in journals and presented papers on her research at conferences in Montreal and Oregon. She also shares information gathered during the interviews with students in her baccalaureate nursing classes.

Brudenell currently serves on a statewide substance abuse task force for Mountain States Health Corp. and received a federal grant to study perinatal substance abuse.

While Brudenell has successfully completed her project, she says that more work needs to be done on what women need to maintain their sobriety. Women with substance abuse problems, for example, are more likely to be HIV positive or have other health problems that could seriously affect their babies. “Alcohol and drug addiction doesn’t just go away. It’s an ongoing issue,” she says.

Brudenell feels a personal connection to her work that extends beyond the walls of academia. A mother of three, she says, “I have a high value for children and giving them the best opportunities that you can.”
THE 'BEST' OF BSU
By Bob Evancho

Mention Boise State and what comes to mind? Football? Sure. World Center for Birds of Prey? Maybe. MBA in Vietnam? Possibly. And while it may not yet enjoy the recognition of these and other well-publicized programs, the recondite mathematical field of set theory is becoming another area in which the university is developing a pre-eminent reputation.

Just how renowned has Boise State become in this discipline? Well, thanks to the talent and effort of two mathematics and computer science faculty members, it could be called BSU at its BEST.

The fourth Boise Extravaganza in Set Theory (BEST) will be held on the BSU campus March 24-26. The conference is the brainchild of math professors Tomek Bartoszynski and Marion Scheepers, both of whom specialize in set theory (a branch of mathematics that deals with the nature and relations of sets; a set is simply any collection of objects).

Scheepers, who is currently on sabbatical at the University of Toronto, came to Boise State in 1988 after completing his Ph.D. at the University of Kansas; Bartoszynski joined the university's mathematics department in 1991 after stints as a visiting professor at Cal Berkeley and UC Davis.

Upon Bartoszynski's arrival, the two began a productive relationship, writing joint papers on set theory as well as continuing their own individual research projects. Their most important collaborative effort, however, may not have been a paper but the founding of BEST, which each year since 1992 has brought a small but talented group of set theorists to Boise for two or three days of lectures and discussions of current set-theoretic research.

Bartoszynski and Scheepers conceived of BEST after both received grants to further their set-theory research. "Part of the money was allocated to invite [set theorists] here," he explains. "So instead of having them come one by one, we decided to pool our funding and organize this small conference; it would be a better use of money."

After two successful BEST conferences, Bartoszynski and Scheepers applied for and received funding from the College of Arts and Sciences to continue the meeting, which they hope will become an annual event.

According to Bartoszynski, part of BEST's attraction is that it is one of the few conferences devoted exclusively to set theory. "This conference is very focused," he says. "Mathematics is so vast that you have to specialize in a very narrow area. What Marion and I specialize in is but a part of a larger area of set theory." (In fact, another BSU mathematician, Randall Holmes, also works in set theory, but in a different branch than Scheepers and Bartoszynski.)

This specialization has quickly brought Boise State to the attention of the international set-theoretic research community. With their international ties—Bartoszynski is a native of Poland and Scheepers is from South Africa—BEST has attracted set theorists from the United States, Canada, Israel, Poland, England, Hungary and the former Yugoslavia.

"News about BEST has spread quickly," says Bartoszynski. "The conference has put us on the map. Everybody in set theory is beginning to know where Boise is."

AUTHORS EXAMINE NEW APPROACHES TO GROWTH IN THE WEST

Where does Salem, Ore., get the money to repair its highways? How does Salt Lake City manage costs despite its stagnant tax base? What did Pueblo do to successfully change its image and attract new business to southern Colorado?

The cities of the West are facing enormous pressures from growth. Many are finding innovative ways to cope, using new tools to work with the private sector, neighborhood groups and governments.

These techniques are the focus of a new book by Boise State political science and public affairs professors Jim Weatherby and Stephanie Witt. The 168-page book, titled The Urban West: Managing Growth and Decline, examines city politics and administration during the decade from 1978-88. It was published last year by Connecticut-based Praeger Publishers.

Weatherby and Witt compiled data for the book from field interviews and site visits to 10 cities: Boise; Modesto, Calif.; Tempe, Ariz.; Reno; Spokane; Tacoma; Salem; Eugene; Salt Lake City; and Pueblo. Using the case studies, the authors examined a wide range of urban issues, including municipal reform, tax limitations, growth management, infrastructure financing, and economic development.

The book sprang from research the authors had done previously on Boise and Spokane. "We thought that these medium-sized cities had a future, that they could avoid some of the mistakes of the metropolises," Weatherby says.

The Urban West refutes some prevailing theories about urban growth. Some experts contend that "cities are small ponds in an international economy and are therefore driven to seek growth," Weatherby says. The book, on the other hand, shows that "cities can control their own destinies, they can exert their autonomy." It also illustrates the growing political clout of grassroots movements.

Written for scholars as well as urban planners and public administration professionals, The Urban West has received some favorable reviews.

Phil Burgess, director of the Colorado-based Center for the New West, says the book "is a tremendous contribution to the literature about how we do economic development ... a lot of the issues all of us are trying to face are really handled in some interesting ways."
Help Continue The Legacy

Boise State's past is its future. Help continue the legacy that others have established in creating a great university. A gift of land or stock, an insurance policy, establishment of a charitable trust, or including BSU in your estate plans are all means to provide for the future of the university. If you would like more information on ways you can help BSU, contact:

The Boise State University Foundation
Robert S. Fritsch, Executive Director
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725
(208) 385-3276
LODGE DOESN'T DODGE CHALLENGES

By Bob Evancho

U.S. District Judge Edward Lodge will be the first to tell you that the bench is a hot seat.

"I think I'm a person who functions better when there is stress and challenge involved," says Lodge, a 1954 Boise Junior College graduate. "That's one of the reasons I moved into the legal profession."

But the stress to which Lodge refers is not your everyday workplace anxiety. In his line of work, we're talking real stress — excruciating, go-to-pieces, life-or-death stress. The kind where lives literally hang in the balance. Lives like those of Claude Dallas, Randy Weaver and Kevin Harris.

Want to talk about stress and pressure? Talk to Lodge. He presided over what are considered two of Idaho's most famous cases: the trial of mountain man Dallas for the killings of two Fish and Game conservation officers in 1981 and the trial of white separatists Weaver and Harris following their 1992 shoot-out and 11-day standoff with federal authorities in which a U.S. deputy marshal and Weaver's wife and son were killed. Both trials attracted national media attention.

Sitting in his chambers in Boise's U.S. Federal Building, Lodge recalls the microscope he was under while presiding over the two trials. "Anytime there is a high-profile case there is additional stress," he says. "It's because of the emotions of the lawyers and people involved. Everything you're saying and doing is being scrutinized.

"In addition, you're getting into expensive litigation in those types of cases; if you make a mistake it could mean [grounds for] a retrial. So you're doing your very best to make sure your rulings are sound and that there is legal basis to support them. And you put in long days when you're presiding over those kinds of cases."

Despite the strain and the tension, Lodge relishes his role. And even trials that are not in the public eye require the same attention to detail. "I think patience is perhaps the single-most important attribute that is needed to be a good judge," he says. "You have to be willing to give people their day in court and to understand that this is usually the most important thing in their life, whether it's a big case or a small case, and treat it as such."

Lodge, 61, says he developed much of the discipline needed to function under pressure as a student-athlete at BJC in 1953 and '54. A junior-college All-American tailback/safety on the Bronco football team his sophomore year, Lodge scored 15 touchdowns that fall and led BJC to a 9-1-1 regular season. The Caldwell native later went on to earn his undergraduate degree from Albertson College (then the College of Idaho).

"I think the thing from BJC that best serves me in this position today would be the fact that when you play football, others are counting on you, and that's extremely important in this job," says Lodge. "You have to discipline yourself and be able to deal with the stress that this job entails."

While Lodge excelled as an athlete (he was also a Golden Gloves champion and track performer in his youth), he never lost sight of the need to do just as well in the classroom. Lodge credits Lyle Smith, the Broncos' football coach from 1947-1967, with providing him and his teammates with the proper perspective. "He wanted to make sure you were well-prepared for life and what you needed to do in the long run," Lodge says.

Role models like Smith and the discipline he instilled in his charges are sorely lacking in today's society, says Lodge.

"We need to go back to the basics and get kids disciplined early on," the judge posits. "They need to be willing to accept responsibility and be held accountable for what they do. They owe it to themselves to be the very best people they can be. We've gotten away from that in my judgment. We need to turn the tables and go back to that [more traditional] discipline."

Lodge has spent the past 32 years serving in various courts in Idaho. In 1963 he became probate judge in Canyon County and two years later, at age 30, he was the youngest person ever appointed to the District Court of Idaho. Interestingly, he is now Idaho's oldest judge in terms of tenure. In '89 Lodge received his current lifetime appointment to the federal bench and now serves as chief judge for the District of Idaho.

He is a member of the BSU Athletic Hall of Fame and a recipient of a BSU Distinguished Alumni Award — one of only two people to claim both honors. He also received the double honor at both Caldwell High School and Albertson College.

"Of course I'm grateful to receive those kinds of acknowledgements," Lodge says. "But the fact is you don't get there yourself. You win those kinds of awards because of teammates and the people you surround yourself with."
The unhappy days of urban development in Boise are past, but Mark Clegg frowns when he remembers the stark look of the city's downtown core in the late 1970s. "It was a parking lot with no place or reason to park," says the 1974 BSU graduate.

The owner of a prominent Boise real estate investment and development firm, Clegg is doing what he can to hasten the Renaissance of the former "bombed-out Beirut." He is building an 11-story multi-use high rise that he's confident will be the envy of other cities around the nation. "It's a Boise project to show the rest of the world what we can do," Clegg says.

The U.S. Bank Capitol Plaza, Clegg's brainchild being built in association with architect Neil Hosford, is under construction two blocks from the Statehouse on Capitol Boulevard. The building backs up to the historic Egyptian Theatre and stares across the street to City Hall.

The $16 million structure will include space for restaurants, stores, offices and other commercial uses plus residential condominiums on the upper floors. "It will influence the city forever," says Clegg of the building's unique blend of retail and office space with luxurious downtown living quarters.

The building also features a few whimsical touches, perhaps reflecting Clegg's interest in art as a BSU student. The jagged-edge roofline, for example, is outlined in fiber optics that will change color with the seasons.

The developer's willingness to take on such a massive project was instilled, at least in part, during his years as a football player in the early 1970s at BSU. A former running back and defensive lineman, Clegg says he learned to ignore the naysayers and believe in his own abilities. His coaches' advice to stay focused and never give up served Clegg well while he was trying to sell investors on his downtown building.

His experience in the classroom at Boise State also has helped Clegg in the business world. He majored in economics and was inspired by former professors Barry Asmus and John Mitchell among others. Mitchell is now chief economist at U.S. Bank and a colleague of Clegg's. Mitchell's employer will be a prime tenant in the new building.

After graduation from Boise State, Clegg worked briefly for States Investment, then discovered he liked development, and in 1977 got his license as a commercial real estate broker. His company, Clegg Investments, employs five full-time brokers and clerical staff, and operates out of a two-story building他 owns off Cole and Franklin.

Married with two small children, the 42-year-old Clegg says he'd like to work on fewer projects and spend more time with his wife Cindy, son Jamie and daughter Hadley. In the meantime, he's pretty much consumed by the U.S. Bank Capitol Plaza, a five-year project scheduled for completion in late spring. It hasn't been easy, but Clegg is pleased to be able to bring a world-class building to downtown Boise. "The intent of the building is to do something special for Boise and my family," he says. "I'm not trying to be the biggest name in the business. I want to focus on quality not quantity."

AWARD-WINNING ALUM KNOWS THE SCIENCE OF JOYFUL TEACHING

For Janey Natsuko Yenor, teaching science is not simply a matter of standing at the front of the classroom with a joyless sense of order, rote and sameness. Hardly. "I teach from my inner being," says the second-grade teacher at Boise's Maple Grove Elementary.

For 28 years Yenor has maintained that almost-spiritual approach to teaching to the delight and benefit of hundreds of current and former students. Throughout her teaching career she has infused her students with an appreciation of science by making it "interesting and exciting" and integrating it into all of the subjects she teaches.

And for her efforts, the Boise State graduate has been honored as Idaho's recipient of the 1994 Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics Teaching. The award is given annually to an elementary teacher in each state.

Yenor, who received a bachelor's degree from Boise State College in 1967 and a master's in elementary education from BSU in 1975, strives to intertwine science with all the subjects she teaches. It's all part of Yenor's effort to battle her No. 1 enemy: monotony. "I believe that by using ideas that are innovative and creative, you can make science fun. It all has to do with motivating kids," Yenor says of her creative endeavors. "They have so many distractions like computers and television. What I try to do is challenge them. I try to do that by making my classroom come alive. I guess I consider myself kind of an actress."
Harry Riener with wife Jan and sons Ryan, 14, and Justin, 4.

A MILLIONAIRE BY A LONG SHOT

By Edie Jeffers

Harry Riener, a 1975 Boise State graduate and former football player, recently became a millionaire. He won the lottery.

"I've always been a long-shot guy, so I always let the computer pick it. If you play the Tri-West [Lotto] twice a week, believing the law of statistics, you would expect to win on the average of once every 47,115 years," says Riener, who has psychology, accounting and MBA degrees from BSU. The odds of winning the Tri-West Lotto are one in 5 million.

"I haven’t been a very good alumnus, but that’s going to change," Riener says. Riener says he and his wife Jan each plan to establish scholarships with their lottery winnings.

But charity will begin at home for Riener. He’s from a family of 15 and his wife from a family of six, so his first priority is to help some of their brothers and sisters get on better footing.

He has an easy-come, easy-go attitude about his new-found wealth. By spreading the money around to help out his family members, he intends to keep a level head. “Money screws up so many people’s lives, but we as people will not change,” he says. “Our moral belief systems, our philosophy and values will not change because of this.”

Riener, who lives in Boise, plans to continue in his job as the marketing manager for Rainey River Forest Products.

“The money is going to make our life simpler, not more complex. That's where we're at with this.”

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'71, has retired from Meridian High School after 26 years of teaching.

**J. ROBERT WILLIAMSON**, BA, general business, '71, is commercial sales engineer in the Midwestern region for The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. in Kansas City, Mo. Williamson owned and operated a retail tire and auto center in Twin Falls before joining Kelly-Springfield in 1987.

**RONALD L. ACKERMAN**, diploma, business systems and computer repair, '72, is president of Blueprints Plus in Boise.

**NEOLA A. BYE-BEZA**, AS, respiratory therapy, '72, is director of risk management for LaPalma Intercommunity Hospital and Intercounty Medical Group in La Palma, Calif.

**JEAN ANNE (MONTGOMERY) HICKAM**, MA, elementary education, content enrichment, '72, is a professor of education at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green. Hickam has published two books: Introduction to the Exceptional Child and Activities for Special Preschoolers.

**JUDY IRENE MURPHY**, BS, mathematics, secondary education, '72, is co-author of a mathematics textbook called Foundations for Algebra and Geometry.

**GINGER L. SCOTT**, BA, theatre arts, '72, recently spent two months directing Stage Coach Theatre's 100th production, "Special Occasions" in Boise. Scott now lives in Ohio, but returned to Boise to direct the production. She was artistic director at Stage Coach Theatre in the early '80s.

**DONALD D. DALTON**, BS, economics, '73, is director, president and CEO of Westside Community Bank in University Place, Wash.

**DENNIS LEE WARD**, BA, elementary education, '73, is sales manager for BMA Financial Group, an insurance and investment planning firm that works with business owners and professionals in Seattle and Bellevue.

**BART L. WHEELWRIGHT**, BBA, business, '73, is containerboard sales manager with Boise Cascade Paper Division in Boise.

**HELEN S. (FLEENOR) BROWN**, BS, physical education, '74, is a half-time administrative assistant at Popplewell Elementary in Buhl and also teaches eighth grade physical education at Buhl Middle School. Brown will receive her master's degree in education from BSU this spring.

**STEPHEN D. DENNIS**, BA, history, '74, recently received his master of arts degree in physical education, exercise physiology from the University of Northern Colorado.

**MARK STEVEN WILSON**, BM, music, '74, is director of middle school music at St. Paul's School in Brooklandville, Md. and is music director at Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Wilson is a published composer of sacred music and has written more than 50 anthems used by choirs throughout the United States.

**JANE K. (COX) BRENNA**, MA, elementary education, '75, is Southwest Regional consultant for the State of Idaho's Special Education Section of the Department of Education. She lives in Boise.

**DAVID R. JESSICK**, BBA, accounting, '75, is executive vice president and chief financial officer of Thrifty Payless, Inc. in Wilsonville, Ore.

**KENNETH L. JOHNSON**, BS, physical education, secondary education option, '75, is vice
book compiles words of west
by lavelle gardner

as a librarian, books are donald barclay's life. but his passion goes much further than that. a devotee of american west literature, the 1981 bsu graduate has co-produced his own book on his favorite subject.

into the wilderness dream: exploration narratives of the american west, 1500-1805 is the collaborative effort of barclay, boise state literature professor jim maguire and peter wild of the university of arizona. published last spring by the university of utah press, the book reintroduces some of the earliest literary accounts of exploration in the western united states.

"we see [these accounts] as the roots of western american literature. generally, people know a lot about those who explored the east, but western explorers, especially those who went before lewis and clark, have pretty much been ignored," says barclay, who works in the library at new mexico state university.

the most striking account in the book, says barclay, is that of cabeza de vaca, one of the earliest explorers of the american west. "he started out as a conqueror intending to loot the cities of gold and wound up a castaway on the texas coast," barclay says. "then, during his travels across the continent he became an eloquent spokesman for native americans."

the process of collecting and editing the many stories of life and exploration in the west took approximately 18 months of intensive work.

much of the material barclay and his fellow editors collected was published more than 100 years ago and was not always easily accessible.

barclay, maguire and wild chose accounts that were "good reads," says barclay, "not the 'went-40-miles-and-stopped-at-the-water-hole' kind."

the accounts in the book also include a kind of literary quality that reflected the experiences of the people going west - responding to the new land using literary imagery, language and metaphors.

the stories included in into the wilderness dream as well as other accounts of that period have been thoroughly examined through the years by historians, barclay says, but only recently have they begun to be examined as literature.

it was as an english major at boise state that barclay developed his deep appreciation for the literature of the american west. "there are a lot of people on [bsu's english] faculty who believe it's great literature that needs to be [examined]."

barclay, who is currently working on a book on mountain man literature with maguire and wild, is pleased with the outcome of into the wilderness dream. "it's a really enjoyable book to read," he says, "and it gives a good sense of what early western writing is all about."
80s

DARLENE M. HILLS, BA, elementary education, ’80, was named the elementary division winner of the Larry Barnes Teaching Award, given annually by the Larry Barnes Foundation. Hills is a second-grade teacher and has taught 12 of her 14 years at Lincoln Elementary in Caldwell.

LETHA A. (BARTLETT) BUCK, AS, marketing, ’81, teaches sixth grade at Buhl Middle School. Blick teaches math, social studies, reading, physical education and is the seventh grade girls basketball coach.

JOSEPH M. BRENNAN, BA, communication/English, ’81, is a freelance copywriter in Stockholm, Sweden. Brennan specializes in investor relations and business-to-business copywriting (in English) for major Swedish corporations.

RONALD A. CHYNOWETH, BBA, real estate, ’81, is vice president and chief appraiser for the appraisal division at Key Bank of Washington in Seattle.

JUDITH C. COLE, BBA, accounting, ’81, is a licensed CPA and shareholder with Tax Advice, Inc. in Renton, Wash. Cole’s expertise includes tax and small business planning for the manufacturing, retail and service industries. She was a Top Ten Scholar at BSU in 1981.

PHILIP WILLIAM HARTMAN, BM, music, ’81, is director of bands at Centennial High School in Meridian. Hartman’s marching band took top honors at the District III marching band competition last fall. He also was named Teacher of the Year at Centennial last spring.

MARTIN RUSSEL JONES, BS, geology, ’82, is a senior environmental engineer at Newmont Gold Co. in Elko, Nev.

MICHELE LYNN (VAWTER) BASYE, BBA, accounting, ’83, is an associate broker at Mountain Lakes Realty in McCall. Basye has sold real estate in the area since 1980 and also was city treasurer for two years.

ANDREW BERNARD BRUNELLE, BS, political science, ’83, is intergovernmental coordinator with the U.S. Forest Service in Boise. Brunelle previously was a special assistant for natural resources under former Gov. Cecil D. Andrus.

MARTHA E. (HOWARD) HEIDENREICH, BA, elementary education, ’83, has earned her master of arts degree in early childhood education from Eastern Washington University.

KELLEY DAWN SMITH, BM, music, secondary education option, ’83, is a music teacher at McMillan Elementary School in Meridian. Smith also performs in the percussion section of the Boise Philharmonic Orchestra as keyboard specialist and teaches studio percussion at the Simplot Performing Arts Academy.

ANTHONY P. TIMERMAN, BS, chemistry, ’83, is a tenure-track professor in the chemistry department at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

ROBERT J. BERTHEAU, BS, chemistry, ’84, is an assistant wine maker at Chalk Hill winery in Healdsburg, Calif.

PATRICIA S. HINKEL, BBA, general business, ’84, is co-owner of Animal Fever, a Boise gift and toy shop specializing in animal-themed products.

KRISTIN MARIE (CUMMINGS) COWART, BS, biology, secondary education option, ’85, is co-director of an Adult Basic Education Grant at Atascadero State Hospital in Atascadero, Calif.

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my name is STILL ALICE
COULTER FIRED UP OVER HER NEW JOB

By Edie Jeffers

Connie Coulter says she has the best job in Boise, but it’s certainly not the job she thought she’d have when she graduated from BSU in 1976. A physical education major, Coulter was an all-around performer in BSU’s then-fledgling women’s athletic program but that was just the beginning of her trailblazing.

Last February Coulter became Boise’s first female fire fighter. Part of the reason for her success, she says, goes back to her grammar school days when we had to pay for our own shorts. There’s also a changeable sign, indicating the gender of the occupant, for the bathroom.

"Getting on with the fire department was a five-year process because the physical agility test was so difficult," says the former P.E. teacher. "I have the university to thank for my stick-to-itiveness attitude. I was involved in the athletic program back in the days when we had to pay for everything ourselves and when the university didn’t take us seriously. We worked just as hard as the guys, but didn’t get the support."

And Coulter is quick to point out that her accomplishment was not a solo effort. "I have those coaches and the [women] I played with back then to thank for where I am today," she says. "Connie Thorngren, Ginger Faleson were coaches I especially appreciate."

Coulter spent five fire seasons working for the U.S. Forest Service after she left teaching. "I’ve heard horror stories about [the experiences of] the first females to break into federal fire fighting crews, [but] none of that happened [to me],” she says.

Coulter has found that acceptance is coming relatively easily at the fire department. "They’ve treated me just like any other recruit. They haven’t made a big deal about it. And this makes it much easier for whomever the next woman is. They’ll fit right in — no problem."

But the Boise Fire Department did put itself through some changes to prepare for its first female fire fighter. There are now curtins up in all the dormitories around individual sleeping spaces, and all fire fighters sleep in department-issued shorts. There’s also a changeable sign, indicating the gender of the occupant, for the bathroom.

The changes were more than cosmetic. As more “fire women” will undoubtedly join the ranks of firemen, the department has taken other steps to prepare. Department personnel took diversity classes in which suggestions were made as to what was inappropriate to say and do in mixed company — things they might not have thought about otherwise, according to Coulter.

Although she has no regrets about being the only woman at the station house, Coulter hopes more women will have the interest and the physical strength to become fire fighters.

"Even though I always thought I’d be teaching, I don’t regret the way things have turned out."

JOYCE L. THOMAS, MPA, ’85, is an assistant chief in the state affairs branch of the U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D.C. JAY WILLARD LARSEN, MBA, ’85, is branch manager for US West Cellular for the Boise area. Larsen joined the company in 1991 as a sales representative and previously worked for several years as a marketing manager in the telecommunications industry.

BARBARA JEAN DILLON, CC, surgical technology, ’86, is a surgical and technical coordinator for Westfield Eye Center in Las Vegas, Nev.

JIM W. HUI, BBA, economics, ’86, is a loan officer III at West One Bank in Fayette. Hui joined the bank in 1991.

KELLY NEWTON, BS, construction management, ’86, is assistant vice president and loan officer in the commercial real estate division for U.S. Bank of Idaho. Newton began his banking career in 1987 as a loan officer with First Interstate Bank of Idaho.

LYNN A. (WALHOF) SANDER, BA, communication, ’86, is vice president and area manager for Key Bank of Idaho in Boise. Sander previously was vice president and director of marketing for the bank.

ANTONIA M. SHALZ, BS, psychology, ’86, is a family advocacy nurse specialist at Beale AFB, Calif. Shalz also is a captain in the United States Air Force Reserves at Travis AFB, Calif.

TED F. TOTORICA, BM, music, ’86, is pursuing a master of music degree in choral conducting at the University of Utah.

PATRICIA LEE YOUNGER, BA, English, ’86, has received her master of library science degree from the University of Arizona.

STEVEN L. HINES, CC, auto mechanics, ’87, is teaching vocational agricultural classes for the Castleford School District. Hines previously taught at Filer High School.

SUSAN J. LAMBUTH, BA, English, American Literature Emphasis, ’87, recently celebrated 50 years of marriage to her husband, Alan. She graduated from BSU at age 64.

R. MICHELLE MACAW, BA, criminal justice, ’87, is a senior claim representative with State Farm Insurance Co. in Boise.

JULIE L. (WARMACK) TAYLOR, BA, social work, ’87, is director of public and governmental affairs for Blue Cross of Idaho in Boise. Taylor oversees all state and federal legislative affairs for the company as well as her public relations and advertising responsibilities.

JULIE S. BONNER-WATSON, BBA, accounting, ’87, is chief accounting officer for Alantec Corp., a computer hardware manufacturing company in San Jose, Calif.

ANDREW EDWARD WHEELER III, BS, chemistry, ’87, is a technical sales representative for Carolina Bag Adhesive in Charlotte, N.C. Wheeler is also a second lieutenant in the U.S.A.F. Reserves at Eglin AFB, Fla.

JACK A. YOUNG, BS, construction management, ’87, is owner/partner of K-J Construction Management in Boise.

DAWN R. BEAN, BBA, accounting, ’88, is assistant vice president, senior trust tax officer and manager of the trust tax department with West One Bank in Boise. Bean has four years experience as a tax officer with the bank.
J. Ryan Holt, BBA, finance, '88, recently opened a State Farm Insurance office in Weiser. Holt previously was state director of retail sales for Cellular One in Boise.

Darin T. Kate, BBA, accounting, '88, is head of the microcomputer consulting division of Baldufofs, Lindstrom & Co., an accounting firm in Boise.

Ted Lindsay, BBA, marketing, '88, has been reelected to the Grangerville Chamber of Commerce board of directors. He works at Lindsay's Furniture in Grangerville.

Rick J. Charette, BBA, finance, '89, is a commercial loan officer at First Security Bank in Buhl.

Robert Arlen Elsonson, BS, nursing, '89, is a clinical staff nurse in the U.S. Army. Elsonson was recently promoted to the rank of captain.

Robert Thomas Greiner, BBA, accounting, '89, is president of Applied Manufacturing Technology, Inc. in Orem, Utah. Greiner previously was vice president of finance for the company for five years.

Marc Donald Gunning, BS, decision sciences, '89, is product marketing manager for Hewlett Packard's Disc Memory Division in Buhl.

Gail Holbrook Haskell, BA, elementary education, '89, is teaching eighth grade science at Emmett Middle School in Emmett. Haskell has been teaching for five years.

Lora Page (Borgothau) Kelley, BM, music performance, '89, is organist at First Congregational Church in Boise.

Cary White, BM, music, secondary education, '89, is a technology training specialist in BSU's secondary education department. White previously taught for the Meridian School District for four years.

1990s

Kent Asisc, BBA, general business management, '90, was named manager of First Security Bank's Garden City office. Absec previously was assistant manager of the bank's Broadway office in Boise.

Mary C. Knapp, MA, education, reading emphasis, '90, is a vocational liaison for special education for the Boise School District. Knapp is responsible for developing and coordinating community work experiences for special education high school students.

Diane S. Knipp, MS, instructional/performance technology, '90, is a commercial property manager with Consolidated Property Management, Ltd. in Boise.

Lynn Dale Mathers, BS, sociology, '90, is a representative for the Washington Department of Employment Security in the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program in Washington, D.C.


Michael C. Peralta, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '90, is executive director of the Idaho State Athletic Trainers' Association in Yakima, Wash.

Bret Gail Reynolds, BS, political science, '90, is production supervisor at Micron Semiconductor in Boise.

Ronald Lee Romas, BBA, management, human resources, '91, is a personnel specialist with St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise. Boman was recently named to the Board of Directors for United Cerebral Palsy of Idaho.

Douglas L. Brahm, MBA, '91, is vice president and treasurer for Morrison Knudsen Corp. in Boise. Brigham has been with MK for seven years.

Gregory Allen Byron, BS, accounting, '91, is enrolled at the University of Florida in Gainesville where he is pursuing a master's of law degree in the graduate law tax program.

Warren Glen Chow, BA, economics, '91, is a loan officer II and assistant treasurer at American Investment Bank in Salt Lake City.

Jess A. Davis, BBA, marketing, '91, works for WRC Advertising in Boise.

Lorel D. Hacker, MBA, '91, is a controller for Micron Semiconductor, Inc. in Boise. Hacker previously was a senior financial manager. She has been with the company for six years.

Pat Allen Hoxsey, BS, athletic training, '91, is assistant athletic trainer at the University of Denver in Colorado. Hoxsey is head trainer for women's lacrosse and will assist with hockey, skiing and swimming.

Carol A. Pangburn, BA, social science, '91, has opened her own counseling practice called the Center for Human Growth in Boise. Pangburn also works part time as a counselor and educator for Vocational Resources Inc. and the BSU Counseling Department.

Pualani J. Swartz, AS, medical records technician, '91, is a health information manager. Swartz is an accredited records technician with Boise Gastroenterology Associates, P.A. in Boise.

Carol J. (Briggs) Aldrich, BA, elementary education, '92, is teaching fourth grade at East Canyon Elementary School in Nampa. Aldrich was named East Canyon's Teacher of the Year for 1994.

Tony Wynne Fife, BBA, accounting, '92, is a second lieutenant at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery, Ala.

Rebecca A. Ford, BA, communication, '92, is working on her doctoral degree at the University of Kansas. She is employed as a graduate teaching assistant in the communication studies department at the university.

Kirsten Anne Kiesel, BM, music performance, '92, is student teaching in Longmont, Colo.

Patrick J. Beatty, Jr., BS, political science, '92, is an administrative assistant with the Idaho State Department of Education.

Alphonse Williams, BS, physical education, secondary education, '92, has received a master of science degree in athletic administration from Idaho State University. Williams also is a certified athletic trainer.

Andrea Bantz, BBA, marketing, '93, is working at Minterbrook Oyster Co. in Gig Harbor, Wash.

Tannya L. Blackwood, BS, social science, liberal arts option, '93, is a sales representative for California Casualty Group Insurance in Boise.

Jennifer Jean Braun, BA, Spanish, secondary education option, '93, is working at BSU in the Educational Talent Search program. Braun has been with the program for two years.

Kaye Lynn Campbell, BA, communication/English, '93, is coordinator of support services for the Boise River Festival. Campbell previously was marketing assistant at Idaho Elks Rehabilitation Hospital in Boise.

Timothy Dean Fitzpatrick, BS, construction management, '93, is project manager and quality control manager for Fix It Fitz Construction, Inc. in Sandpoint and quality control manager and safety manager with Diamaco Inc. in Kirkland, Wash.

Tawnya Marie Liquin, BA, history, '93, works at the Fort Street M&W market in Boise.

Guillermo Arias Humo, BBA, marketing, '93, is working in the product marketing department at Philips Business Communication Systems in Hilucsum, Holland.

Kevin D. Roberts, MS, exercise and sport studies, '93, is serving a four-year term with the Idaho State Board of Athletic Trainers. Roberts works at Meridian Middle School.

Kimberly May Schefter, MPA, '93, is a White House Social Aide to President Clinton for the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps.

Debra Jean Schumacher, BBA, management, human resource, '93, is associate human resources representative for Extended Systems in Boise.

Andrea Sue Benintendi Simonsen, BA, English, writing emphasis, '93, is an assistant editor for LynnCarthy Industries, publishers of a new magazine, The Sewing Room. Simonsen lives in Boise.

Mary C. Williams, MA, art emphasis, secondary education, '93, has received a grant to work in the studio of world renowned artist Harvey Littleton. The grant will allow Williams to continue her development as a printmaker and to learn more about vitreograph prints from the originator of the process.

Carey Elizabeth (Casterlun) Wolfe, BS, radiologic science, management option, '93, is working in nuclear medicine at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Erik B. Cline, BBA, general business management, '94, is a marketing and data base manager for a company that provides equipment to make factories more efficient.

Janice Jeraldine Elliott, AS, nursing, '94, is a registered nurse at Veterans Administration Medical Center in Boise.

Craig D. Kenyon, BS, political science, '94, is an Americorps volunteer working at the Cataldo (Idaho) Mission teaching about mining, Indian history and the environment.

Nadine Marie Michalschek, BM, music, performance, '94, is an assistant with the Blue Thunder-Marching Band and is working on her master's degree in piano at BSU.


Robyn Michelle (Jones) O'Neil, BS, nursing, '94, is a nurse in the medical oncology unit at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Kathleen M. Radford, BBA, marketing, '94 is working in the sales and marketing department at Micron Semiconductor in Boise.

Anita L. Ward, BS, nursing, '94, is a registered nurse at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Joe Wilson, MSW, '94, is director of Mountain States Group Individual and Family Support Services in McCall. Wilson provides counseling services to individuals and families.
OBITUARIES

Cobiskey had worked as a registered nurse at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Nampa and volunteered her services to West Valley Auxiliary.

SHARON MCCABE CRIM, AS, nursing, '76, died Nov. 9 in Boise at age 59. Crim had worked as a registered nurse at St. Luke’s Regional Medical Center and the Boise Medical Center.

HAZEL MAUD SOUDERS DAVIS, BA, elementary education, '70, died Dec. 31 in Boise at age 90. Davis taught school for 50 years, including many years in Boise, Nampa, Eagle, Bruneau and Rupert. She received her degree from BSU at the age of 66.

GARY EUGENE GUSTAFSON, BA, social work, '92, died Nov. 21 in Boise at age 61. Gustafson was employed at Mercy Medical Center in Nampa at the time of his death. He was a member of the National Association of Social Workers.


Hudson attended California Baptist Theological Seminary and Multnomah School of the Bible and pastored churches in Nevada, California, Nebraska and Idaho. ☐

WEDDINGS

TAMARA ANN SULLIVAN and Corey Scott Watson, (Boise) Aug. 5
PAUL JOSEPH KOSTERMAN and Jill Christa Truc, (Nampa) Aug. 6
DARBY ANNE REED and Scott Heim, (Boise) Aug. 6
SHERRI ROCHELLE SMITH and Christopher George Walton, (Parma) Aug. 6
WILLIAM L. BEVIL and Francie Fergande, (Boise) Aug. 13
JILL ROCHELLE PETERSON and Nelson J. Patr Jr., (Boise) Aug. 13
SCOTT MICHAEL WHILES and Jami Jo Korte, (Twin Falls) Aug. 13
SHAWN A. BALL and Chinnelle I. Cunningham, (Boise) Aug. 20
SHAWNA MARIE REDMAN and James Buddy Boyd Jr., (Boise) Aug. 20
MIKE RAY COOLEY and JULIE MARIE RICE, (Boise) Aug. 20
LYNN MARIE SCHUTTE and Jeff Kleveland, (Nampa) Aug. 20
MELISSA LYNN FURNISS and Jason H. Day, Sept. 3
MORGAN SHANE HICKS and Susan A. Hoffman, (Boise) Sept. 3
NANCY LEE LOGAN and Stephen Douglas Osborne, (Boise) Sept. 3
TRACY ANN SAXTON and Michael Glenn Collins, (Lewiston) Sept. 3
MICHELLE ELIZABETH TAYLOR and Samir Michael Homsy, (Ventura, Calif.) Sept. 4
ROBIN C. MARCUM and Xenon Long, (Meridian) Sept. 10
DERAN MONTGOMERY WATT and Tracy M. Woolery, (Caldwell) Sept. 10
DIANA LEIGH MILLER and Stacey John Mitchell, (Boise) Sept. 17
STERLING R. ELLSWORTH and Sara Jeanne Dodge, (Santa Barbara, Calif.) Sept. 24
ANDREA RENEE BUTLER and Brett William Kleffner, (Cannon Beach, Ore.) Sept. 24
CORY ALLEN HAUN and Tonya Rachelle Osborne, (Boise) Sept. 24
SHERRE SHULTS and Eric Owen, (Boise) Sept. 24
CORINNA ROI and Jeff Rupert, (Boise) Sept. 25
ERIC JOEL THUN and Stephanie A. Welsh, (Spokane, Wash.) Oct. 3
KEVIN ARTHUR BRACKUS and TIFFANY KAY SHERMAN, (Idaho Falls) Oct. 8
SHALIJEH BROOKE JACOBS and Shane W. Kolar, (Boise) Oct. 8
MONICA HADAM and Joseph Rial Garner, (Boise) Oct. 15
KYLE D. KITZMANN and Cinnia M. Mullenax, (Boise) Oct. 21
CARLY ELIZABETH CASTERLINE and Gayre H. Wolfe, (Boise) Oct. 29
MATTHEW TIMOTHY BATTEN and Linda Louise Kuchta, (Redding, Calif.) Nov. 12
WILLIAM J. LAYIN and USA A. MAGGARD, (Boise) Nov. 19
KELLY A. GRIFFITH and SEAN MICHAEL REILLY, (Boise) Nov. 22
GEORGE STUART GREGORY and Judith A. Nielsen, (Nampa) Dec. 2

ARE YOU A NEWSMAKER?

Have you moved, retired, been promoted, received an award, gotten married? FOCUS readers want to know. Please help us spread the word by including your news in the alumni news section.

Name ____________________________
Year of Graduation _________
Major ____________________________
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City ___________________ State _______
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Here’s my news: __________________________________________________________
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Please send your news to: FOCUS, c/o BSU Alumni Association, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Ann Hester, President
BSU Alumni Association

As we move into 1995 three words come to mind that best describe the past year and the future: progress, challenge and commitment.

Progress is evident on a number of fronts as we began to implement our long-range plan. Alumni participation has increased, especially with the recent national attention received by our outstanding athletic department. Alumni who are serving on our legislative committee are working with President Ruch to offer support for the university's proposed Canyon County campus.

As an alum you are welcomed and encouraged to contact your state senator and representatives in support of this goal. If you are interested in becoming involved in this area, contact the Alumni Office.

Challenge presents itself in many areas for a growing university such as ours. One challenge your alumni board has begun to address is the distinct need to link our students with alumni. Our Student Relations Committee is in the process of implementing the "Ask An Alum" program. This type of program is predicated on the participation of alumni offering to assist the students and graduates in a consultant capacity. The program will be administered through the Alumni Office and Career Center. This is a great opportunity for you to help make a difference in the future of a BSU student.

Mark your calendars for April 29, 1995. We are once again faced with the challenge to meet the scholarship needs of our students. The Alumni Association in conjunction with the Bronco Athletic Association will host Auction '95, a biennial fund-raiser at the Boise Centre on the Grove. The Alumni Association will designate all of our portion of funds raised toward academic and need-based scholarships. It is a wonderful evening to support the university and mix with friends and alumni. We are seeking your participation and any item(s) you may wish to donate for the auction.

Commitment is at the heart of any challenge met or progress achieved. We are always grateful for the enormous support our alumni give to their alma mater. We are coming of age and our numbers and support are ever-increasing, thanks to you.

We love receiving your input. Please call the Alumni Office at (208) 385-1698 or 1-800-824-7017 ext. 1698. Thank you for your support.

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AND LOOK TO THE FUTURE
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Mail this form and payment to the BSU Alumni Association,
1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

NAMES SOUGHT FOR ANNUAL AWARDS

Nominations are being accepted for the 1995 Distinguished Alumni Awards. The awards will be presented at the 1995 Distinguished Alumni and Top Ten Scholars Banquet scheduled for April 14 in Boise.

The purpose of the award is to honor alums who have achieved distinction, honor and excellence in scholarship, leadership, achievement or service. Past recipients are:

1992—John Carley, Bethine Church, Jay Luo
1990 — Chief Justice Robert E. Bakes, Gary L. Bennett, Ph.D., William C. Anderson, Diane H. Russell, Ph.D.
1989 — William M. Agee, C. Patrick Fleenor, Ph.D., Michael Hoffman, Anne Millbrooke, Ph.D.

Nominations must be sent in writing by March 3, 1995, to the BSU Alumni Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Please include the nominee’s name, address, telephone number, list of accomplishments and why you have nominated that alum for the award.

NALLY TO LEAVE BSU

James M. "Dyke" Nally, longtime executive director of the BSU Alumni Association, will be leaving his post with the university later this year.

Nally, 50, has been named director of the state Liquor Dispensary by Gov. Phil Batt.

Nally graduated from Boise State College in 1969. He worked as Student Union director from 1969-74 and in his current position since '74.

He will start his new job around June 1.

REUNION SCHEDULED

Mark your calendars for the former Student Leaders Reunion scheduled for Homecoming '95, Oct. 16-21. The highlight of the week will be the ISU-BSU football game.

As part of the celebration, the Alumni Association is looking for former students who held the following leadership positions: president, vice president, homecoming chair, judicial officer, newspaper editor and Student Programs Board officer.

For more information please contact the BSU Alumni Office, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725 or call (208) 385-1698.
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