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MONTANAN

THE MAGAZINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA WINTER 1995

THE FUTURE OF HIGHER EDUCATION



UNIVERSITY WITHOUT WALLS

VIRTUAL EDUCATION

COMPUTERS AND MUSIC:

A Virtual Renaissance

and

A short essay by William Kittredge

IT'S 10 PM, THERE'S NO MOON, AND THE WATER IS 49°. Another day at work for Greg Watson.

Greg is Plum Creek's fish ecologist.

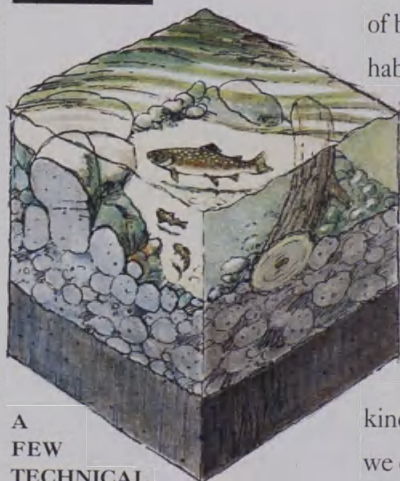
He's directing a three-state survey of bull trout—gathering population and habitat data for known bull trout streams, and for critical fish-bearing streams on Plum Creek lands.

At night, when the trout are more active, Greg and his crew count them individually, using snorkeling gear and flashlights. The point is, the more we know about this kind of natural process, the better we can protect the streamside zones that fish depend on for clean water, shade and habitat.

What's more, we're sharing what we learn with state and federal agencies, so the benefits of the survey won't stop at Plum Creek's boundaries. And we now have study areas and

survey techniques that will help in future research.

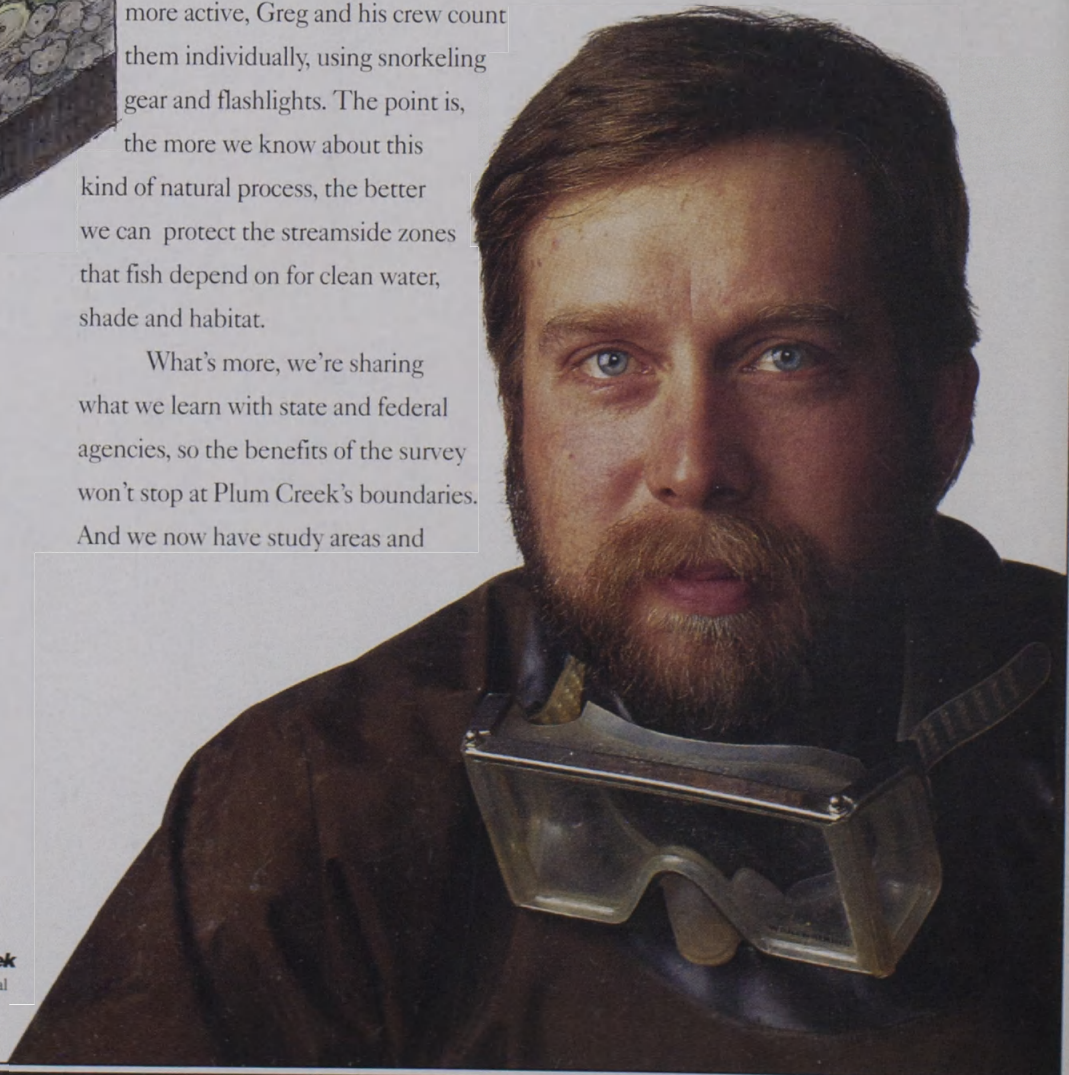
After all, good stewardship requires good science. That's why our staff includes not only a fish ecologist, but hydrologists and wildlife biologists. They're helping us make sure our lands aren't just a source of timber, but a source of life.



A FEW TECHNICAL POINTS.

One of the objectives of the survey was to identify exactly what affects the presence of bull trout. We examined factors such as water temperature, riparian cover, woody debris complex, stream channel structure, and the presence of exotic species like Eastern Brook Trout.

To do this, we compared streams that contained bull trout with streams that didn't. To count the bull trout accurately, we worked with independent fisheries consultants to develop a statistically rigorous sampling method that can detect as few as 2.5 fish per kilometer.



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Cover: Graphics by Mike Egeler

Inside: Photos by Todd Goodrich, except as noted.



On The Warpath, an oil painting by Julius Seyler

ART EXHIBIT FEATURES IMPRESSIONIST'S VIEW OF BLACKFEET INDIANS

In 1913, Julius Seyler stepped from the train at Browning, Montana, into a world unknown to him: the plains homelands of the Blackfoot Indians. Hired as part of the Great Northern Railroad's "See America First" campaign, the young impressionist painter from Germany spent two summers painting the Blackfeet.

Montanans had a rare opportunity to view Seyler's art at UM's Gallery of Visual Arts, October 24-December 17, sponsored by the Center for the Rocky Mountain West. Director Bill Farr said that although Seyler's work is well known in Europe, this was only the second exhibit of his paintings ever held in the United States. He said the center launched the exhibit so the public could see the hidden treasures that reflect a part of Montana's, and the nation's, past.

Unlike the realistic depictions that dominated Western art of that era, Seyler's impressionistic style fragments visual reality into plays of light and color—a kaleidoscope of brush strokes, points, splotches and swirls, Farr said. His work is evocative and emotionally engaging, somehow capturing the individuality of his subjects without mirroring their appearance, he said.

Farr said Seyler's work depicts the Blackfeet in a unique and compelling manner. "What's intriguing is that they're always part of the landscape," he said. "The landscape has its own character, vibrant and intriguing, and they're part of this landscape. It's not a matter of foreground and background ...everything's integrated. They're not overwhelmed in this world, they're part of this world. And it's their presence

that alerts us to the character of the landscape."

There is a poignancy in the paintings, too, he said, a sense of "having just missed it" because Seyler's paintings of buffalo hunts and other Blackfeet scenes evoke an era that had passed. "He was already forty years too late for a buffalo hunt, but all he has to do is squint and he can see it—an impression, not the reality, of the bison days," Farr added.

A November 11 reception featured an opening prayer by Blackfeet Elder Joe Bear Medicine and presentations by Blackfeet Cultural Coordinator Curley Bear Wagner, Farr and Sigrid Reisch, the Austrian art collector who owns the paintings displayed at UM.

FACULTY APPROVE NEW CONTRACT

The votes were cast and the contract passed by a landslide. On September 27, UM faculty members, who have been working without a contract for almost fifteen months, voted nearly three-to-one to approve an innovative new four-year contract. Faculty ratified the contract by a vote of 239 to 86. The state Board of Regents unanimously approved the contract on October 7.

The retroactive contract begins July 1, 1993, and continues through June 1997. The agreement covers six years, but the last two years are subject to renegotiation. The agreement raises faculty salaries by an average of about 4.85 percent per year. In addition, it doubles the University's four-year graduation rate; increases faculty instructional workload by about 20 percent; reduces the percentage of students on academic probation; expands class schedules to include Saturday and evening classes; and increases funding for library materials, computers and other equipment.

The agreement is remarkable for its scope, President George Dennison said, both in terms of the variety of issues it addresses and the number of stakeholders who participated in the negotiations.

Management Professor Richard Dailey, president of the University Teachers Union, said the best thing about the agreement was the collaborative process behind it—a collaboration that represents a radical change from traditional contract negotiations.

In the fall of 1993, after unsuccessful attempts to reach agreement between faculty and administration, negotiations were broadened to include representatives of the Commissioner of Higher Education, the Governor's Office, UM students, the Board of Regents and the state Legislature.

"We've attempted to turn around a situation that has been adversarial into one that's more cooperative, and with an attempt to build trust relationships on all sides," Dailey said. Those strengthened relationships will come in very handy during implementation of



MSU paleontologist Jack Horner and Great Falls high school students gather for a nationally televised interactive telecourse on dinosaurs, fossils and the origins of life.

the pact's ambitious goals, he said.

Dennison also noted this need for greater cooperation when the contract is implemented. "This is a process that will involve faculty, staff, students and administration," Dennison said. "And the objectives are to get to competitive salaries for the faculty and to enhance the quality of education that we provide to students."

TYRANNOSAURUS REX AND TEENAGERS:

UM Hosts Nationally Televised Class

On November 9, renowned MSU paleontologist Jack Horner and twenty Great Falls high school students gathered at UM for a nationally televised interactive telecourse, "Science and Exploration: Dinosaurs, Fossils and the Origins of Life." The program was shown in Montana via satellite and nationally on the Mind Extension University cable channel. It was the second broadcast in a partnership between Achievement Television and the School of Education's Academy for Curriculum Leadership and Technology. The ACLT was launched last spring by a \$1 million grant from Dennis and Phyllis Washington.

For the course, Horner and top biology students from C.M. Russell

High School were linked with Harvard University evolutionary theorist Stephen Jay Gould and Boston teenagers. Participants spoke with each other and with students across Montana and the nation. Viewers also called in their questions during the program.

GRADUATES FIND JOBS IN MONTANA

According to the Office of Career Services, more and more UM graduates are employed full-time in the Big Sky. Sixty-six percent of 1993 bachelor's degree recipients are working full-time, up from 51 percent seven years ago. Seventy-five percent of those who earned a master's degree in 1993 and 74 percent of doctoral graduates found work within the state's borders.

RHODES SCHOLAR WINS PLAY CONTEST

Scott Bear Don't Walk, the twenty-seventh of UM's twenty-eight Rhodes scholars, was awarded second prize in the 1994 University of Alaska Native Plays Contest. Bear Don't Walk's play, *Barren Child*, is a Native American adaptation of the Greek tragedy, *Antigone*. It was first produced in 1993

by UM's Montana Repertory Theater. Born in Helena, Bear Don't Walk is a member of the Crow and Salish-Kootenai Confederated Tribes and a founding member of the Antigone Project, a Native American theater group.

THE BAND ON THE BUS

Synthesizers and suits hit the road October 9-12, for a 968-mile bus tour of eastern and central Montana. The "Music in the Heartland" tour covered Billings, Crow Agency, Lame Deer, Lewistown, Great Falls and Helena. It featured live entertainment and the chief executives of all four UM campuses who discussed the Montana University System's restructuring.

President George Dennison was on board, along with leaders of UM's affiliated campuses—Sheila Stearns, chancellor of Western Montana College; Lindsay Norman, chancellor of Montana Tech; and Alex Capdeville, dean of the Helena College of Technology.

Free public concerts along the route featured UM's Jazz Band, the Virtual Orchestra (a computer orchestra) and the Islanders Steel Drum Band. Administrators and faculty members met with tribal college officials at Little Big Horn College and Dull Knife Memorial College. Faculty members taught courses in seven high schools on topics ranging from African-American culture to entrepreneurship.

FACULTY ON THE AIR

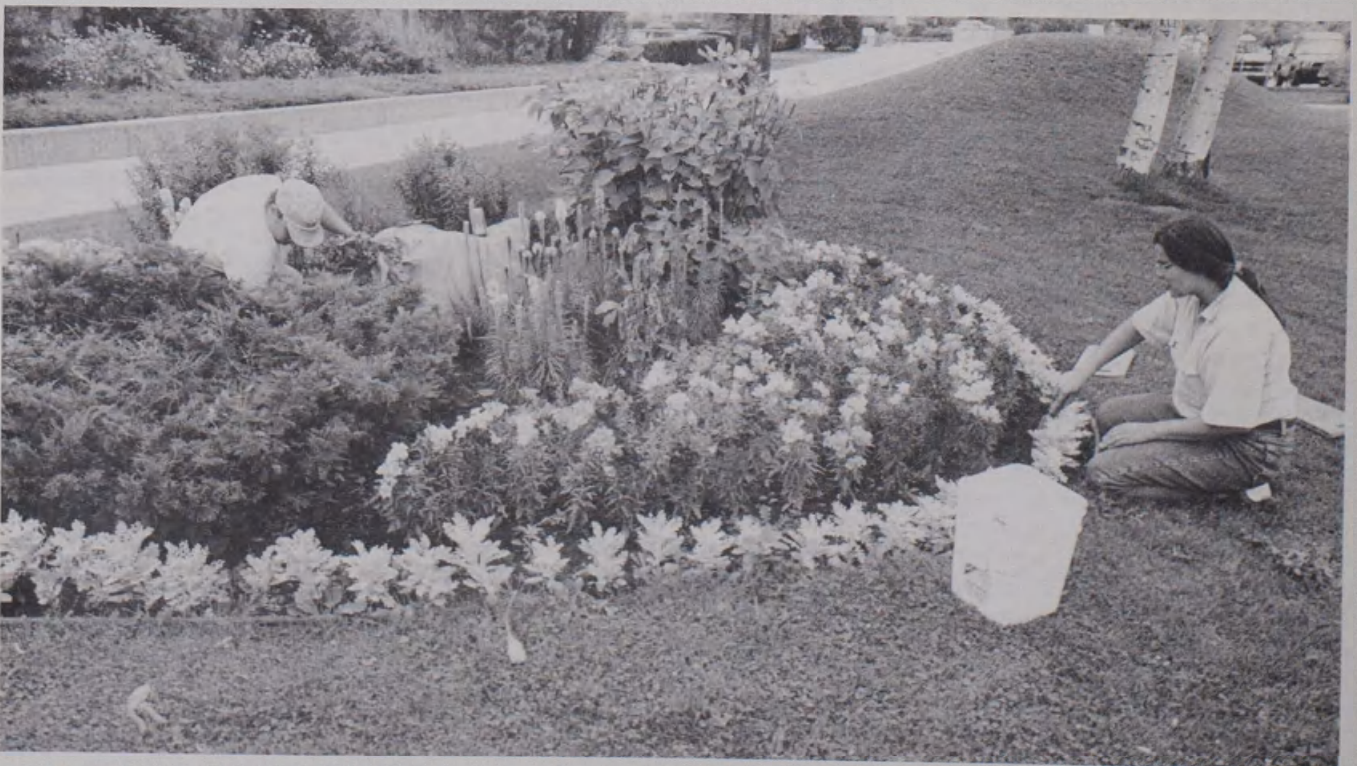
Turn on that radio and tune in a faculty member. In October, UM launched a new weekly radio program on KUFM/KGPR, Missoula's public radio station, featuring university researchers and teachers. The "Imagine That!" program is a joint venture with MSU-Bozeman and also airs on Bozeman's KGLT and Billing's KEMC. The two-and-a-half-minute shows feature a different faculty member each week on topics such as grizzly bear paternity and Native American author, Mourning Dove. For scheduling information, call 243-2522.

ENROLLMENT SETS NEW RECORD

The dorms are full and classrooms are packed. There's a reason: UM's fall semester student enrollment inched over 11,000 to a record 11,067. President Dennison said this 2 percent increase over last year's enrollment is on target with the enrollment plan approved by the state Board of Regents.

FIVE WIN 1994 DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS AWARDS

Five UM graduates were awarded the UM Alumni Association's highest awards during this year's Singing on the Steps at the 1994 Homecoming. This year's Distinguished Alumnus Awards were given to Dr. Tom Anderson, Margery Hunter Brown, John P. Hegggers, Margaret Holmes McDowell and Robert W. Munson.



The UM grounds crew, which tied for the Professional Grounds Management Society's Grand Award November 15, works on a flower bed near the University Center.

GRIZ #1

Not Just a Passing Fancy

by Gordy Pace

Some say the usually affable head coach, Don Read, mustered up his most inspirational half-time talk that day. Others insist it was simply business as usual. Read says his players just played better in the second half.

It was October 22, 1994. The Grizzlies trailed the Weber State Wildcats by two touchdowns that Saturday afternoon in Ogden. Lofty dreams were in danger. The Grizzlies had won their first eight games and were on the brink of becoming the top-ranked NCAA's Division I-AA team in the nation. They had to win at Weber State.

Wide receiver Scott Gurnsey said no one was panicking in the Grizzly locker room at halftime. "The coaches just told us to keep working on what we were doing," Gurnsey explained. "Coach Read is very motivational, but during half time (his talks) are more of a calm thing."

It was the calm before the storm. In the next half, the Grizzlies scored four touchdowns and dominated on defense for a 35-20 win over the Wildcats. In the meantime, Marshall University's Thundering Herd—the nation's top-ranked Division I-AA team—lost to the Appalachian State Mountaineers. The following Monday, October 24, the Grizzlies moved to number one in the media poll. No other team in the state's 97-year football history had ranked this high.

The Grizzlies had been close before. In 1993, Montana finished the regular season ranked number two before dropping a heart-wrenching 49-48 decision to the Delaware Blue Hens in the first round of the national playoffs. The loss put an abrupt end to the Grizzlies' run for the NCAA's Division I-AA title. Montana had also finished the 1969 and 1970 seasons ranked number two.

The Grizzlies began focusing on the 1994 national title soon after the Delaware defeat. Prospects were good. Junior quarterback Dave Dickenson, who led the nation in total offense in 1993, was returning to run Read's complex passing offense. Scott Gurnsey, Shalon Baker and Matt Wells, who caught most of Dickenson's 262 completed passes in 1993, were back for another season. The offensive line was anchored by six-foot-nine, 315-pound tackle Scott Cragg, the hottest pro prospect in the Big Sky Conference. The defense was loaded with experienced seniors who had a point to prove after giving up seven touchdowns to Delaware.



Grizzly quarterback Bert Wilberger throws a pass over a defender during UM's game with McNeese State in the second round of NCAA Division II playoffs.

Expectations were high for the 1994 season. Grizzly coaches, players and fans were optimistic about a favorable schedule. Nearly 6,000 season tickets were sold before the first kickoff. Overall attendance jumped 20 percent over last year. Games against Northern Arizona, Idaho and Montana State were sellouts at 15,500 people per game.

On October 29, 1994, in its first defense as the nation's number-one ranked team, Montana hosted number-three Idaho. Never had two Big Sky teams been so highly rated when they met on the field. Montana prevailed 45-21—its fourth straight win over the Vandals.

Montana's reign ended a week later in Boise, when the Broncos battered the Griz 38-14. Dickenson was knocked out of the game with a severely sprained ankle. Without him, the Grizzlies lost again on November 12 at Idaho State. Bert Wilberger revived the struggling Grizzlies during the regular season finale for a 55-20 win over rival Montana State. It was the ninth straight year the Grizzlies have beaten the Bobcats.

On the Saturday after Thanksgiving, Montana hosted the first-round NCAA's Division I-AA playoff game in Missoula against Northern Iowa. The Grizzlies advanced to the Division I-AA semi-final round for the second time in school history with a 30-28 win at home over the McNeese State Cowboys.

The Grizzlies' road to a national title ended December 10 in a freezing rain in Youngstown, Ohio, where the defending national champions, Youngstown State Penguins shut down the Grizzly offense for a 28-9 victory.

What has been the key to the Grizzlies' record season? "The players," Read says without hesitation. "The chemistry between this team's players, their attitude and effort, make them very special."

This tackle may be the last between Montana and Idaho players if the Vandals leave the Big Sky Conference.



THUNDERCLOUDS OVER THE BIG SKY CONFERENCE

by Doug Hacker

After more than thirty years as a charter member of the NCAA's Division I-AA Big Sky Conference, The University of Montana is assessing the future direction of its highly successful intercollegiate athletic program.

This evaluation was prompted by Boise State University's announcement that it will leave the conference in July 1996 to join the Division I-A Big West Conference. The move follows the Idaho State Board of Education's September 1994 decision that allowed Boise State and the University of Idaho to play outside the Big Sky Conference. While Boise State satisfied the minimum requirements to elevate its program to I-A status, Idaho did not.

Idaho, which was unable to meet the I-A minimum requirements of a 30,000-seat stadium or an average home attendance of 17,000, may still elect to compete in the Big West Conference while retaining its I-AA status, according to UI Athletic Director Pete Liske.

The two schools decided to depart the conference two years ago, when the Big Sky Conference presidents tried to cut costs by voting to reduce the number of football scholarships from 63 to 45. With a reduced number of scholarships, I-AA schools would have a difficult time recruiting new players for their athletic programs. The proposal ultimately died when the full Division I-AA membership voted to maintain the full number of scholarships, but Boise State and Idaho continued to lobby the board to let them depart the Big Sky for the loftier reaches of I-A football, where schools may offer up to 85 scholarships.

For now, the University will continue to play in the Big Sky Conference. For Grizzly Athletic Director Bill Moos, UM's position remains clear. "We will continue to compete at the highest level of I-AA football," he said.

Even if both Idaho schools leave the Big Sky, Moos said the Conference could exist with only six members or it could admit new members. Possible candidates include Portland State, a perennial Division II football power that may again take up basketball as one of the prerequisites to moving up to Division I-AA, along with Southern Utah State, a new addition to the I-AA ranks.

Moos says he hopes to continue sending the Grizzlies on the road to non-conference games with the likes of Oregon,



Grizzly Head Coach Don Read studies his charges.

Oregon State and Washington State. In recent years, the University has more than held its own against the bigger PAC-10 football programs, providing rallying events for alumni throughout the Pacific Northwest.

And there's still Idaho. Liske is keeping the door open to continuing the Vandals' rivalry with the Grizzlies, one of the oldest in the West. Although he and Moos seem to be taking their programs in opposite directions for the immediate future, both hint at a possible reconciliation down the road.

In 1997, the NCAA plans to re-evaluate the Division I-A and I-AA football classifications. This could result in the Big Sky, one of the strongest I-AA conferences, achieving parity with the Big West, probably the weakest I-A association. As a result, Boise State and Idaho could find themselves again aligned with the very schools they abandoned.

In Moos's opinion, the departing institutions might be better served by Montana's strategy of waiting to see what comes out of the NCAA reshuffling. The risk of moving now could mean trading proven rivalries with established fan appeal for contests with schools that share no traditional ties or geographical affinity.

Meanwhile, supporters of the UM athletic program have ample reason for wanting to see the status quo continue. Montana has become a nationally recognized Division I-AA football force, and that success is reflected in the box office, where the Grizzlies posted advance sell-outs for the final three home games of the 1994 season.

The impending loss of two of the Big Sky Conference's strongest members does not deter President George Dennison, who says that while he "hates the prospect of seeing (Boise State and Idaho) leave, they'll have to follow their own lead while we do what's best for The University of Montana."

If the Big Sky should fall, it won't be on the Grizzlies. As a result of their continuing prosperity on the gridiron, Moos has announced plans to seek private funding to add an additional 7,000 seats in the Washington Grizzly Stadium in time for the 1995 season.

As for whom Montana will play in the years ahead—stay tuned.

Imagining A Global Community

by Joyce H. Brusin

Imagine this: if the world population could be represented by one hundred people, seventy percent of them would be illiterate, 80 percent would live in substandard housing, and half would suffer from malnutrition. Six of them—U.S. citizens—would control 50 percent of the world's wealth.

Examining global issues in the light of cultural and personal concerns was the key to the 1994 Mansfield Conference, October 23-25. Overflow crowds packed UM's Montana Theatre to begin "Imagining a Global Community."

During the opening session, October 23, panel members distinguished a global community from a utopia. The roundtable discussion, moderated by news analyst Daniel Schorr, featured filmmaker Christine Choy, author Frank Gibney, historian Wang Gungwu and Mehrdad Kia, associate professor of Middle Eastern and North African history at UM.

Panelists noted that a global community cannot be dominated by one civilization or culture, but they also recognized that it is difficult to achieve world unity without diminishing personal and cultural identity. Because Western European and American models of progress and development have disappointed the developing world, they said these countries must look toward their own cultures for solutions and guidance.

That evening, a panel of UM faculty members discussed the distorted picture cultures often have of one another. The panel replaced scheduled speaker, Edward Said, author and



Artwork by Andrzej Dudzinski, with the permission of the Center for Global Partnership of the Japan Foundation.

professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University, who was unable to attend. The panel included Provost Robert Kindrick, history faculty Richard Drake and Mehrdad Kia, and Assistant Professor of English Virginia Carmichael. It was moderated by former Dean of Journalism Charles Hood. They discussed how Said's works have helped them to understand the origins of cultural stereotypes.

Kia referred to Said's idea that cultural stereotypes reduce whole civilizations to a series of

adjectives. Kia said the world can no longer afford to divide the globe into spheres of East and West, defining the West as "rational and humane" and the East as "irrational, emotional and despotic."

Hood agreed with Said that the American news media contributed to this problem by "reporting on only those issues that are of national interest." Because of the newspapers' economic restraints, Hood continued, fewer foreign correspondents are stationed in bureaus abroad. Instead, reporters are flown quickly in and out of breaking stories. Hood said this leads to a "parachute journalism," where "facts are reported, but not interpreted in context."

Since Said's writing has emerged out of what Kia termed "a personal journey," the panel examined the individual's role in imagining a global community. Kindrick suggested that continued reading and self-education hold the key to combatting cultural bias. "Ask yourself," he said to the audience, "how much do you want to learn while you live?"

During an afternoon lecture October 24, author Frank Gibney said the task of creating a global community must first take into account what he calls "techno-civilization," those increasingly visible creature comforts such as "cars, computers and bullet trains," which create an illusion of unity in the world.

Gibney, an adjunct professor of Far Eastern Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is the author of several books on Asian affairs, including the recent *Pacific Century: Trade, Politics and Historical Time Zones*. He began his lecture by reminding the audience that the organization of nation states in the millenia-old East Asia—Korea, Japan, Indonesia and China—is really "quite young." All are at "different stages of political development," he said, which is often related to the health of their economies. "As economies get better," he concluded, "democracies get better."

That evening, Daniel Schorr, a senior news analyst for National Public Radio and a former correspondent for CNN, delivered the keynote address and the twenty-sixth Mansfield Lecture on International Relations. Schorr drew on his twenty-year career as a foreign correspondent for the *New York Times*, *The Christian Science Monitor* and CBS, to provide an overview of attempts to create a global community, specifically those involving the United States and the former Soviet Union.

In the last fifty years, Schorr said the global community was divided into the "first world," "second world" and Third World. The first world included the United States and Western Europe; the second world, "those regions where Stalin reigned;" and the Third World was defined as "undeveloped," and later the "underdeveloped world."

According to Schorr, the second world collapsed when the Berlin Wall fell in 1989. Schorr said new information revealed that the casualties of the Cold War had been limited largely to citizens of the United States, the Soviet Union and the Third World who died as a result of exposure to "ecological disasters, radiation, and plutonium" experiments within their own borders.

In place of the military security so prominent during the Cold War, Schorr envisioned a future of "human security" where old Cold War terms like "aggression" would denote aggression against the natural environment or the "denial of livelihood" to citizens.

"The security of the first world must never depend," Schorr said, "on degradation of the environment or of human beings." With a reference to John Dunne's famous meditation, Schorr closed by saying, "we must never ask for whom the bell tolls."

Filmmaker Christine Choy, who was born in China to a Korean father and a Mongolian mother, said in her afternoon address on October 25 that she had spent her life defining her cultural identity. She called this process "a rigorous re-learning of who I am."

Now the graduate director of the department of film and television at New York University's Tisch School of the Arts, Choy said she likes to make films about the society's economic and political "underworlds," because the subjects who speak in them have important things to say. Her most recent work is *Sa-i-gu*, a video documentary about Los Angeles' Korea Town in the aftermath of the Rodney King verdict. Other films include *Homes Apart: The Two Koreas*, *Fortune Cookies: The Myth of the Model Minority*, and *Inside Women Inside*, a look at women prisoners in the U.S.

Choy said she makes it a point to keep in touch with her own cultural heritage by reading, writing and speaking "her own languages," which include four Chinese dialects and Korean. She also participates in community activities, particularly those welcoming newcomers to America.

While many people assume that cultural differences automatically mean conflict, Choy said, individuals shouldn't worry about success or failure in attempting to live in a global community. Instead, it should be viewed "as a process of acculturating our children and our children's children."

Wang Gungwu, historian and vice chancellor of the University of Hong Kong, closed the conference that evening by offering an Asian perspective on global community. He said the idea of a global community first came to Asia with the expansion of Christian and Muslim

cultures seeking to bring about "an extended community of faith."

In Asia today, Wang said four dominant cultures have evolved: the "Greco-Roman-Christian," the Islamic, the Hindu and the Confucian. None has succeeded in dominating any of the others. Even in post-colonial Asia, he added, "emerging nation states have each learned the futility of dominating" any of their neighbors.

Wang said it was important for any emerging global community to examine the fate of its less dominant cultures. The community must ask itself, he said, "What is the place of the nonconformist individual?"

This year's Mansfield Conference ended with a reminder of how a global community can affect an individual. When asked by a member of the audience what had been the West's most important contribution to Chinese society, Wang answered softly, "the notion of [romantic] love between husband and wife."



News analyst Daniel Schorr (center) mediates a discussion about the global community with (clockwise from right) historian Wang Gungwu, author Frank Gibney, UM professor Mehrdad Kia and filmmaker Christine Choy.



President Clinton awards Bill Kittredge the Charles Frankel Prize in Humanities. Hillary Clinton stands to the left. Photo by Neshan Naltchayan.

On October 14, Bill Kittredge shaved, donned the first tux he had ever owned and flagged a taxi to the White House. There, in an afternoon ceremony on the South Lawn of the White House, President Clinton awarded him a Charles Frankel Prize in Humanities. The acclaimed author and UIM professor was one of five Americans selected by the National Endowment for the Humanities to receive the 1994 prize. "It was very gratifying and rewarding," Kittredge said. "I'm stunned that a westerner would get it, and obviously very pleased."

Kittredge said he enjoyed observing the elaborate pomp and circumstance at the White House. "It was very interesting to see the process of what actually goes on in these ceremonies—to see the power connected with the presidency and the formality. It was like visiting the nineteenth century," he said.

Marines in ceremonial dress lined the halls of the White House and each guest was announced as he or she walked down the hall to dinner. Kittredge was seated next to Jane Alexander, chair of the National Endowment for the Arts, and poet Richard Wilbur, who discussed Wilbur's recent translations of Racine. After dinner, which Kittredge described as "complicated and fancy," violinist Itzhak Perlman performed, then everyone walked to another room where a Marine band played, people

danced and waiters circled the room with trays of champagne. "At midnight, Bill and Annick (his companion) turned into pumpkins," Kittredge said. "And the Clintons were still on the dance floor, schmoozing with everyone."

Other 1994 Frankel Prize recipients are Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, southern literature scholar Peggy Whitman Prensbaow, Sharon Percy Rockefeller, former president of Washington, D.C.'s WETA public broadcasting station, and librarian Dorothy Porter Wesley, who developed Howard University's black studies archives into one of the nation's most important collections of African-Americana.

Kittredge is the author of the memoir, *Hole in the Sky*, the essay collection, *Owning It All*, and short story collections, *We Are Not in This Together* and *The Van Gogh Field and Other Stories*. He co-edited the Montana anthology, *The Last Best Place*, and has published stories and essays in national magazines including *Time*, *The Atlantic*, *Esquire* and *Rolling Stone*.

The following excerpt is from a book of non-fiction currently in progress.

Luick

by William Kittredge

In late sunlight on a vividly hot May afternoon in 1994, maybe in some imitation of Whitman, I wandered (sauntered) down Broadway toward Prince in the Soho district of Manhattan, and I was struck by happiness.

The streets were crowded by people of every pigmentation, at least metaphorically representing every possible racial mix and every continent and subcontinent, all coming on to one another, solving the moment, most of them talking in tongues so far as I could tell, occasionally singing in one of a multitude of languages I couldn't place at all.

So much humanity and the old boy of myself idling among them in the maze of ornate brickwork walls and other lives, heat rising from the reach of Broadway to the south—I wanted to think a silver-haired young couple in matching lavender shorts might be Icelandic—maybe they had come to this empire city in search of hope. Or sin—maybe they'd had enough of silent, glorious ice fields.

In the 1950s, as I grew up in the backlands of the American West, we didn't believe in escape to cities. Our people had come looking for some version of freedom, and that death of possibility which is called purity. We were taught to despise cities, the native homes of injustice so we understood—and look at me—I was at ease in myself in this mix.

What had I found in that crowding and diversity, such complexity? Each story, we know, is an addition to what's real in that stock of metaphors which is our actuality. Which is why our lives seem so double-and-triple-hearted. At least that many hearts, so many stories.

We are of course creatures evolved to live with other creatures: ants, mushrooms, calling birds, the great charismatic animals, lions and gorillas and grizzly bears and each other. We find our most vivid and compelling metaphor for the glory of what we are and have in life amid multiplicity. What I had found was our ancient, thronging situation. I was happy inside a downtown version of our native home.

But the frogs and the sixty million North American buffalo and thundering herds of wildebeest and elephants and the entirely lost passenger pigeons—consider this an attempt at the start of a poetic listing—are dying out. Thousands of species have vanished forever, more are going every moment that passes (maybe we should mount a great electric sign down the side of a skyscraper in New York, the names of species in lights as they cease to exist).

It's our fault. Too many humans, too many conflicting needs, heedlessness—we all know these are the reason why. In a branch of The Nature Store, just down Broadway from Prince, I saw an Eocene fossil that looked like some kind of long-tailed batfish preserved in orange sandstone, which was at that time selling for \$2200, and a beautifully detailed little carved elephant, which was selling for \$595 (the white rhino was \$495), and spiral ammonite fossils and crystals inside the halved remains of the rough boulders where they lived in nature—and glossy books and maps and telescopes and star charts.

In an at least partway unconscious effort to feel good about ourselves, we try to replicate multiplicity, one of our prime metaphors for connection to glory. The Nature Store understands.

As a Westerner who walks in forests any time he wants, I'm tempted to dismiss such merchandise as virtual and unnatural. But my response is a way of feeling superior. The Nature Store, I suspect, helps some of us answer our hunger for connection to natural life, and for at least that reason, is valuable.

Across the street there was a market where tables flowed with mangoes and glowing blood oranges and Spanish lemons and Shitake mushrooms and Holland Orange bell peppers. Display cases were loaded with Portuguese Linguica sausage, Black Forest hams and double-smoked sides of bacon and old-fashioned brine-cured belly lox and extra-aged farmhouse English cheddar (dark and mouldy and waxy brown) and catfish and Manila clams—guilty pleasures. How can we disdain civilization when it brings us such things to eat?

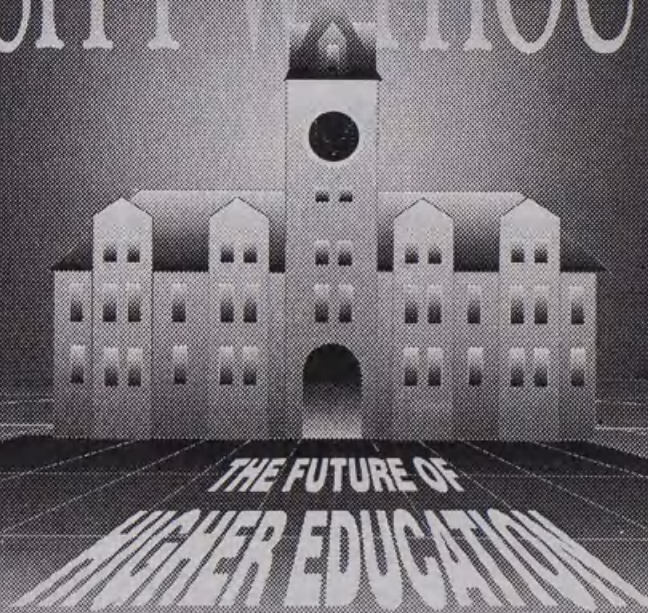
A monk in reddish robes sat on a stack of what I took to be prayer rugs, fanning himself in the heat in a tiny Tibetan store, which sold singing bowls, brocade Bhutan wool fabrics, and seemed to specialize in hats made of fox-fur with a crown of raw silk, elegant enough to be chic on uptown streets in the winter. I wondered if he was a practiced dreamer yearning to pass from life into the energy which is light.

All the stories in the world surround us, as they do the citizens on Prince Street. They make things happen: we all have to deal with metaphors loose in the streets near Broadway and Prince. It's possible to think of them as part of our good fortune.



An array of books written by Bill Kittredge.

UNIVERSITY WITHOUT WALLS



by Joel Reese

The scene is 1955. It's a history class in UM's Liberal Arts Building, and crew cuts, letter jackets and poodle skirts are *de rigueur* among the fresh-faced students. Almost all of them are from Montana, and, for most, the Treasure State is footing the bill for their education.

The class watches in bored silence as a tweedy professor in a wool jacket with leather patches on the elbows describes the major events of eighteenth-century England. In the middle of a description of the War of Austrian Succession, his chalk breaks and laughter skitters across the room.

The bell rings, and the class is mercifully over.

Now, fast-forward to 1998. The fashions are as varied as the student body. There are co-eds of all ages from Japan, Iran, Poland and almost every state in the nation. Almost all of them are paying their own tuition. As the professor lectures, a camera beams her face, via satellite, to students everywhere from Two Dot, Montana, to Taiwan.

As the professor talks about the cultural movements of eighteenth-century England, she realizes the class's attention is faltering. She steps to the computer console, hits a button and the lights dim. A screen descends from the ceiling and images of Paul Hogarth's *A Rake's Progress* dance across the screen from a video projector at the back of the room. The opening strings of John Gay's *The Beggar's Opera* waft down from overhead speakers.

Welcome to the future of The University of Montana.

"We're not satisfied with the chalkboard, with two-dimensional education anymore," says James Flightner, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. "Education is evolving very rapidly and we have to keep up with those changes."

The changes Flightner is talking about will be on the campus within the next few years, he says, and some, such as the electronic classroom in the journalism school, are already here. The University will improve its technological

base, which will provide educational opportunities not dreamed of twenty years ago. The students themselves will differ greatly from those of years past—many won't even live in Montana while earning their degree. And changes in the state funding of higher education will leave students paying more of their own bill and having more say in their schooling.

The Electric Lecture

Changes in technology capture the imagination: the computer-enhanced education, trans-international instruction and virtual reality evoke images of *Blade Runner* or other futuristic scenarios. But technological advances will have practical repercussions far beyond these fictional scenarios.

Flightner says UM is keeping pace with the technological revolution in myriad ways. Fiber optic lines will soon connect all campus dorms. Students will be able to send papers to professors via computer. If a student misses a class, she will be able to get notes from a computer bulletin board. And, before the end of the century, students all over the world will participate, via satellite, in UM classes.

Flightner says the technological additions to classes will enrich lectures, classroom discussions and class seminars.

"Think of how much more vivid that experience would be with music, video, slides and maps," he says. "The professor could be talking of a major battle in Europe and show slides of it and play the music of the period. You'd be able to add so much to a dry historical narrative. In the social sciences and the humanities, this is going to be a godsend."

President George Dennison echoes Flightner's enthusiasm, saying technological advances could dramatically enhance classes by making them more of an audiovisual experience. "It makes the faculty member a director of the educational experience—a conductor of the learning sym-

phony," he says. "Part of that symphony could be exquisite lectures."

Although he acknowledges the skepticism of some professors who hold more traditional views of education as a one-on-one, personal experience, Dennison says that education will need to keep pace with the ever-developing world of technology. Plus, he says, technology simplifies ordinary tasks, making them much less labor-intensive and more accurate.

"It's a very different world today," he says. "That's not to say there isn't a place for the professor with the wool jacket with the leather patches on the elbows. But the way this advancement becomes pervasive on a campus is not because professors feel they have to change, but because they want to take advantage of the benefits available."

Dennison says there are potential drawbacks to the campus of the future, like a decline in the number of students who partake in the peer bonding that college provides. Another drawback would be that future students may lose the group experience of college, which can often teach values and provide fond memories, Dennison says.

But the positive outweigh these negatives, he says and the booming number of students makes off-campus study almost a necessity. The already-strained University has seen its number of applicants swell from 2,156 in 1990 to 3,314 in 1993.

"The demand for access to higher education is going to be beyond our means if we continue to use the traditional means of providing instruction," Dennison says. Some studies, he noted, have found no significant difference in the quality of learning via video monitor as opposed to a person. "There is no reason a student has to sit in the classroom and take some of these courses. We're looking at the university without walls."

This situation is becoming increasingly common nationwide, and some academics see the idea of "university as residential place" as almost obsolete. In an interview in *Synthesis*, Arthur Levine, chairman of the Institute for Educational Management at Harvard University, said that with virtual reality, "I have no idea why we will need colleges and universities as physical plants. I believe, in fifty or sixty years, we're going to see most of higher education as a physical plant wither."

Levine says it is pointless for universities to resist the change, because, "the technology is going to win." He acknowledges the loss of student camaraderie, but says students have increasingly learned ethical values elsewhere.

"As higher education has grown larger and become more professional, the function of transmitting values has become more rhetorical than real," Levine says and suggests universities use other means of influencing values, such as giving awards for service and achievement or requiring community service for graduation. "I think we have all kinds of leverage



to teach values. It just doesn't seem critical to me that we have students physically on campus to do it."

The Changing Face of the Student Body

Future UM students will find their classmates a widely-diverse bunch, as is the case now. Eighteen-year-olds straight out of Havre High will sit next to 18-year-olds from Exeter, 45-year-olds from Chicago and 26-year-olds from Japan.

"One size no longer fits all, if it ever did," Dennison says. "We need to prepare for students of varying ages and needs from all over the world."

The faculty say this trend is an extremely positive development. Regents Professor Paul Lauren, who worked for years in international relations and spent last year as a senior Fulbright scholar in New Zealand, says having students from other parts of the world and other parts of the country is beneficial to what was once a fairly homogenous group of students. "Having international students at the

University helps students from Montana learn about the world around them and their own place in the world. We want to give Montana students a view of the national culture here, rather than have them experience culture shock the first time they go to Seattle."

Lauren says the presence of older students benefits younger students, who can learn from their older classmates' life

experiences. He says he is encouraged by the University's eagerness to welcome these non-traditional students.

"The University is showing it is willing and able to deal with people who are mid-career or single parents, and it is accommodating them in ways it wouldn't have just a decade or two ago," he says. "It provides educational opportunities for students who, in the past, might not have been accepted here. And for our traditional students, it reminds everyone that learning is a life-long process."

In *Synthesis*, Levine says older students want a simpler, more removed connection from a collegiate experience than their younger classmates. "They want the same kind of relationship with higher education that they have with their bank," Levine writes. "And the relationship I have with my bank is simple: I want ATM's on every corner, I want no line when I get to the ATM, and I want immediate parking right next to the ATM. And I don't want my bank arranging softball games for me, holding religious services or picnics for my family. I can get that elsewhere."

But Barbara Hollmann, UM's dean of students, says older students challenge her office in ways that younger students don't. She says older students need vocational and psychological counseling and care for their children—in other words, it's not quite as easy as going to an ATM machine.

"There are more health issues for us to confront with older students," she says, referring to the increased number



An accounting class from the 1950s.

of sexually transmitted diseases among older students. "We used to deal with sore throats and broken ankles. We still do, but now we're also dealing with a new range of health issues."

Hollmann says her office has to envision the future and analyze what needs students will have—before the students have them. "In student services, we are continually being stretched to respond and be proactive, and have the resources available when the students ask for them," she says.

Hollmann says she doesn't know yet how her office will deal with students who take classes off-campus, as in METNET (see related story). "It's a totally different relationship with those students," she says. "I can't tell what our connection with them will be, because we have yet to determine the level of interaction with those students and their needs."

Career counseling is one such need, Hollman says. Out-of-town students may have to use e-mail to learn to write resumes and conduct interviews. Financial aid assistance is also problematic. "With our financial aid services, we don't want to duplicate the same frustrations we all experience with the IRS," Hollman says. "We try to give personal service."

Jeanne Sinz, interim director of UM's Office of Career Services, says there is already an increased demand for her services from the older students. "Before they even make a decision to come back to the university, the older students want to know that there is a job out there," she says. "They say, 'If I'm going to come back to make this financial sacrifice and make this major life change, I want to make sure there's a job, and I want to be sure that job fits me.'"

Who Foots the Bill?

As state funding for higher education decreases, students—both younger and older—are being forced to foot more of the cost of their education. In 1991, the University received more than \$28 million of the state's general fund; in 1995, that number will fall to about \$23.5 million—a decrease of more than 16 percent. Conversely, the amount of tuition collected has risen from \$13 million to more than \$27 million. Tuition for a full-time resident rose from \$541 to \$1,125; a non-resident's jumped from \$1,358 to \$3,155.

"There used to be a time, with the GI Bill, when states made a significant contribution to the tuitions of students because they benefitted from having an educated citizenry," Dennison says. "We are at the point where that approach isn't working anymore, given the greater pressure on the state dollar for health care, improving infrastructure and other costs."

In order to keep improving, Dennison says the University will have to increase its tuition, and students will have to



take out more loans. That means two things, according to Dennison: students will have more say in their education because they are paying for more of it, and students will graduate with more debt and will have to be more thoughtful about their futures.

"Because the price is going up, students will undoubtedly demand a better education, and I think that's reasonable," Dennison says. He says students will ask for, and get, better access to classes, more contact with faculty and a larger holding of materials in the library.

Dennison acknowledges that students' ensuing financial obligations cannot be ignored. "Students are graduating with huge debts," he says. "And if you have that debt hanging over your head, there's no doubt you're going to think a little harder about your job when you get out."

Myron Hanson, director of the Financial Aid Office, says students borrowed approximately \$19 million this year, up from \$14 million last year. He says most students on financial

aid leave with about \$14,000 in debt, but that number runs as high as the mid-\$20,000s. He knows of one student who left the University \$53,000 in the hole.

Hanson says the increasing dependence on financial aid has good and bad effects on students. "On the good side, it makes students realize they need to take their education seriously," he says. "They're putting a tremendous investment in

their time here, and if they take it seriously they'll have a good degree in the end. If they don't, they're throwing a lot of good money away.

"My concern is that the cost of an undergraduate education will get so high that students are burdened with debt for the rest of their lives."

In spite of this increased debt, Flightner says students aren't necessarily fleeing the humanities and flocking to more vocational majors, like business. "Our numbers in these so-called mushy disciplines are going up, while the numbers in the fields that are supposed to make you more money are going down," he says. "But the debt-load does decrease experimentation," Flightner says. Students are much less likely to browse because of debt pressure, he explained, when browsing could be the best thing they do.

Flightner says he is comforted by the students' interest in the humanities, saying it makes him optimistic about the curiosity of the University's students. "In spite of the debt load, students are still attracted to the liberal arts," he says. "I think it's wonderful. It's very encouraging."

Flightner says changes are coming to America's educational system and UM has to be prepared for them. "The future holds changes for the University, but they won't make it unrecognizable," he says. Unless you're looking for the re-emergence of the poodle skirt, that is.



Students work in a computer lab located in the Business Administration Building.



There's going to be a Revolution: Jeff Baker on Education in Montana

by David Purviance

If you were lucky, you had a teacher like Jeff Baker—a teacher who would actually get excited about Pythagoras' theorem, *Beowulf* or the question, *¿Dónde está la biblioteca?* Even if you could care less about triangles or Norse heroes battling dragons, it was the teacher's enthusiasm that captured you.

Montana's commissioner of higher education conveys that kind of enthusiasm as he leans forward, eyes bright, to talk about the sweeping technological changes that are revolutionizing education.

"I heard the other day that we now have 3.8 million computers connected to Internet and that the number is doubling every 14 to 16 months," Baker says. "Can you imagine what that means? Through Internet now we have the capability to go into the Library of Congress and five-year-olds are doing just that. Their parents don't even know what they are doing and they are accessing the Library of Congress. That is exciting. Really exciting."

Sitting next to a sign on his desk that reads "Where there is no vision, the people perish," Baker thinks a lot these days about how higher education must change to serve a society rapidly transformed by technology. At the top of his list is work force preparation. Every student, Baker says, from the vo-tech student to the Ph.D. candidate, is preparing to enter the work force. But these days, the typical student might not be an eighteen-year-old freshman from Cut Bank High. Today's student might be an unemployed logger, a welfare mother or a middle-aged manager returning to school for the first time in fourteen years.

How will higher education serve its clientele? Baker believes education must adapt to provide students with the skills needed to fit into that work force. The answer, he suggests, lies in a partnership between the business community and educators, beginning with a round-table discussion that would include preschool, K-12 and university administrators; business people; labor leaders; state government officials and community members.

What are we likely to see from such an arrangement? Baker mentions several possibilities. Collaborative approaches to learning may replace the traditional emphasis on individual achievement, Baker says. "Right now the work force is looking for people with the kinds of skills that we, in the past, would have called cheating. Business wants teams and we're still thinking on the individual level."

Delivering education to the student rather than expecting the student to come to the educational institution will be



another major shift, Baker says. "Students are place-bound because they have jobs and they are becoming more place-bound because it's very expensive to go to Bozeman or Missoula and foot the bill for four or five years," he says. "I think we will see education centers pop up that won't require buildings, but will require a good deal of delivery into those communities."

Baker believes people will also view learning as a lifelong endeavor, rather than something that takes place in the first eighteen or twenty-one years of their lives. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, American workers will change professions three times and their jobs six times over their work lives. As they make these changes, Baker says people will re-enroll in school to pick up the skills they lack. And educators must be ready to provide these skills.

Educators will have to abandon old assumptions about entering students, Baker says. They can no longer assume that students have comparable proficiency just because they have taken the same high school courses, he says. In the future, students will take proficiency tests and be placed in classes appropriate to their level of knowledge. Two entering freshman, for example, may have had two years of high school Spanish, but one lived in Spain and the other had an ineffective teacher. After proficiency tests, the former might be placed in an advanced Spanish, the latter, a beginning class.

Vocational training will play a greater role in the future, Baker believes. Most of the new jobs being created do not require a four-year degree, but they do require skilled workers. Higher education must be aware of the vocational needs of businesses and of workers who want to join those businesses, he says.

Baker believes that author Peter Drucker is correct when he suggests in his book *Post-Capitalist Society* that "every few hundred years in Western history there occurs a sharp transformation.... Fifty years later, there is a new world. And the people born then cannot even imagine the world in which their grandparents lived and into which their own parents were born. We are currently living through just such a transformation."

"Try to visualize what the printed word did for education," Baker says. "I think we're talking about that kind of an impact and maybe more."



Virtual Education: High Technology at UM

by Joseph Smalley

Fast as the speed of light. More powerful than the printed word. Capable of leaping in a single bound from UM to thousands of other academic institutions around the world. When high technology meets higher education, anything is possible.

Consider some recent developments:

- UM students and faculty can access an estimated **twenty billion pages** of academic and professional data on Internet, a networking and computing web that spans the globe. Downloading information is easy. So is communicating with millions of "net surfers": just send them e-mail.

- Searching for print, audio or visual resources in the Mansfield Library no longer requires flipping through dusty periodical guides or the card catalog. With a few keystrokes, library users can locate books, tapes, videos, periodicals, documents and articles on LaserNet and GrizNet. When the library closes, students can conduct research from home by dialing in to these resource networks with personal computers and modems.

- Plans are being drawn for SummitNet, an information network that will link higher education institutions and government agencies throughout Montana. SummitNet will also provide greater access to existing services like Internet. It may eventually include public libraries, K-12 schools and private citizens.

Ongoing revolutions in telecommunications and computing are transforming education as we know it, and the implications for education are astounding.

"Emerging technologies have the potential to be the most significant tools to affect education in history," says John Cleaveland, the executive director of the Office of Information Technology who was hired to integrate education with new technologies. "They can potentially have a greater impact than books, because they can engage motion, sound, even tactile feedback."

Interactive Multimedia Learning Tools

Many UM departments have already started experimenting with new technologies like interactive multimedia

programs, which combine computer technology (hardware and software) with high quality audio and video (videodiscs or CD ROMS). The UM foreign languages department, for example, is evaluating several interactive multimedia programs designed to help students improve their language comprehension and usage skills.

One such program currently being tested in the department's International Languages Laboratory is *A la rencontre de Philippe* (*Meeting with Philippe*).

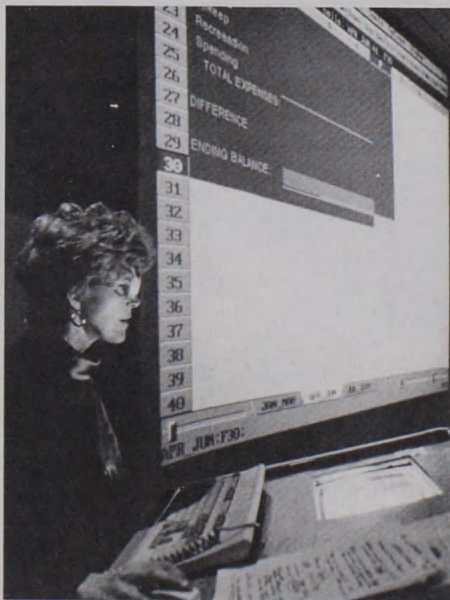
In many respects, using *Philippe* is similar to watching a French film. A student follows the hapless Philippe on his quest to find a place to live in Paris. Using a computer mouse and keyboard, the student actively aids Philippe's progress, by providing responses and instructions in French. By freezing an image of someone talking, backing it up and watching it again in slow-motion, the student can study speech and gesture in minute, time-sequential detail. He can do on-screen self-testing exercises or refer to an electronic glossary.

This flexibility, combined with their audiovisual features, make these programs powerful independent study tools, according to Visiting Assistant Professor Karl-Heinz Finken, coordinator of the International Languages Laboratory. "Machines are infinitely patient," Finken says. "You can't reasonably expect a professor to

answer the same questions again and again during a lecture. These programs allow students to experiment and learn at their own pace."

Projects like the languages lab demonstrate how new technologies can impart information and, in the process, free up professors to give students more individual attention. And, as Cleaveland suggests, interactive multimedia tools will help educators understand how students learn. "It's a question of finding the right mix of technology and traditional methods to engage students with as many different learning styles as possible," Cleaveland says.

The University will eventually link these interactive instructional tools with electronic networks like Internet. Cleaveland says these "hyperlinks" will provide a seamless interchange between the classroom and other information



Visiting Instructor Elaine Wallace teaches a computer course in the journalism school's new electronic classroom. Photo by Derek Pruitt.

resources worldwide. If a student studying a specific problem in genetics on an interactive multimedia program wishes to explore a related ethical issue, a hyperlink can take that student to a library thousands of miles away to find the opinion of a particular expert. The student could even send that specialist e-mail.



next best thing. Students can take classes or attend conferences not offered in their geographical location, UM lecturers can speak to larger audiences, and the University can reach people who want to continue their education but can't get to traditional classes. Distance learning also bridges cultural gaps by bringing together people of different backgrounds.

The Virtual Classroom

The University is also creating opportunities for distance learning, also known as the virtual classroom, which relies on advances in compressed video technology and telecommunications.

In the virtual classroom, students and faculty in different places—different towns, states or countries—can see and talk to each other in real time.

The University of Montana already has a distance learning network in place, Montana Educational Telecommunications Network (METNET), which links sites in Missoula, Billings, Kalispell, Great Falls, Dillon, Helena, Bozeman and Butte.

METNET is a prime example of how education can shape and stimulate new technology. UM offers a master's of business administration degree in Missoula, but students in Billings expressed a great deal of interest in the program, which led to the first METNET link between Missoula and Billings.

Professor Maureen Fleming teaches human resource management to forty-three master's students in Missoula, and METNET links her classroom to one in Billings filled with another forty-three students. To increase contact outside the classroom, Fleming encourages students to phone her when they need help, and she frequently travels to Billings to meet with her students. "It's a twenty-four hour job," she says.

Both sets of students clearly appreciate Fleming's efforts and METNET. Nathan Sigars, a second-year master's student in Missoula, likes hearing what his counterparts in Billings have to say. "It makes for a broader perspective," he says. "At first there were a few bugs to work out with the technology, but now it's just another part of the class."

Once students get used to the video monitors, many say Fleming's METNET class seems much like any other, except that they can talk to students 282 miles away. There are a few other rules: in a MET-linked classroom, you can't hide in the back row (people at the other site can't hear you) and, as some students in Billings discovered, you can't eat corn nuts.

Few would claim that distance learning is better than the "normal" classroom setting. As Cleaveland points out, playing an active role in university life is crucial to the higher education experience. The virtual classroom is the



sophisticated audiotapes or satellite broadcasts in seven languages. Inset: Computer programs allow students to see and hear how a language is used. Photos by Derek Pruitt.

An Information Technology Resources Center

The University is setting up an Information Technology Resources Center where faculty can experiment and talk with people about new technologies, such as interactive multimedia.

According to Cleaveland, there will be no hard and fast rules dictating the center's use. "This is a focal point for emerging technologies—for research, training and pilot projects—it is not a production center," he says.

Through the center, faculty will be able to use equipment far beyond a department's budget, such as equipment for digital video editing or CD ROM production. For Cleaveland, the professors' involvement in the center is crucial to the success of new technologies on campus. "They're the education experts," he says. "Nobody understands their specific needs better than they do."

The fate of new technologies at UM will influence the fate of technologies in educational institutions through Montana, including the K-12 schools. As educators of all levels create new applications for technology in the classroom, the University will benefit by bringing the educational community closer. In addition, adds Cleaveland, "We will be helping them (K-12 educators) to teach an audience who will one day be our students."

The virtual classroom and interactive multimedia do create a whole set of new problems and educational issues that will have to be addressed. "We project, for example, that a totally virtual university is possible," says Cleaveland. "Whether it would be a good thing and what we would have to do to get there, no one can really predict."

With these new possibilities come new questions: Are current methods of testing or assessing a student's performance equally valid for distance learning? Can the hyperlinks be harnessed for a structured classroom environment? Can an interactive multimedia program replace a human? Cleaveland is confident that faculty and students will answer these questions and others as they shape emerging technologies to meet the educational needs of the future.

So watch out! The university of the next millennium is in the making.



It's HIGH TIME for HIGH TECH



by Lilly Tuholske

Let's get this right from the start: John Cleaveland may be into every form of high tech information swapping imaginable, but he is not UM's information technology czar. In his new role as executive director of information technology, Cleaveland says he wants to expose faculty, students and staff to emerging technologies and then stand back and get out of the way.

That's hardly the talk of a czar. In fact, he loathes the notion. This is a man so intent on business at hand that he hasn't had time to hang a single photo on the walls of his office in the Liberal Arts Building. Cleaveland arrived in Missoula in August, bringing with him ten years of experience implementing new information technologies at Georgia Institute of Technology, one of the nation's busiest research universities.

Cleaveland filled a newly created position that grew from the 1992 Information Technology Plan for The University of Montana. The plan called for integrating video, audio and data information technologies into all aspects of the University: instruction, libraries, research facilities, administration, you name it.

What is information technology? Some would point to their computers, Cleaveland says, but it also embraces everything from the age-old telephone to video to electronic scanning devices. "The emergence of information technologies could be as significant as the birth of the printing press," Cleaveland says. "It may be historically the most significant tool of education."

Cleaveland coordinates information technology at UM's Missoula campus, which includes Computing and Information Services, Telecommunications, the non-library compo-

nents of Instructional Media Services and the new Griz Card system. His work covers UM's affiliated campuses in Butte, Helena and Dillon. Most likely, Cleaveland will help develop information technology for the entire Montana University System.

Cleaveland says the most significant issue currently before him is helping to develop "a greatly expanded means of communication among faculty on the affiliated University of Montana campuses. He is also installing a new suite of administrative software applications for the University to upgrade "information management of human resource functions, development and a variety of student issues."

Within academics, Cleaveland says that "information technology provides for other means of learning to complement the traditional process of active classroom lecture, like long-distance learning, animated CD-ROMs that replace or supplement textbooks and computer networks that link students to libraries.

Cleaveland envisions "machine-mediated" future learning systems, eventually involving sound, motion, high quality imagery and interaction with the user. As researchers discover more about how people learn, Cleaveland says new strategies will emerge.

How are typical faculty members supposed to keep up with these new developments? They are not, Cleaveland says, at least not without help. "Faculty have their plates full with their own discipline-oriented pursuits and activities," Cleaveland says. "Somebody's got to help the faculty create these new instructional tools."

For starters, Cleaveland wants to improve the technology infrastructure on campus by increasing the quality and number of desktop computers on campus, purchasing new input and output devices (color printers, scanners, large-format tools and the like), improving the University's capacity for information storage and, yes, making e-mail easier to use.

"I am not an advocate of trying to solve all the problems of the University centrally," he says. Rather, Cleaveland wants to create logical networks within and among departments that in turn are linked with larger networks across campus, throughout the state and beyond. To that end, Cleaveland is visiting the campuses, meeting department chairs and gathering ideas. His goal is to offer three to four options for establishing computer networks, all the while bringing groups together and providing the individuals with training expertise.

What pot of gold will fund his work? "Anything and everything we can find," Cleaveland says with a grin. He brings to UM a proven track record of successful fund raising and speaks readily about approaching businesses, alumni and the UM Foundation for funds.

Cleaveland is in the perfect position to help bring the University to the twenty-first century. And if he has his way, he'll beat the calendar doing it.



Computers and Music:

A Virtual Renaissance

by Megan McNamer

Music technology has been with us from the time the first cave person clanged rocks together just to hear them resonate to the first bleeps and groans of computerized music.

Dennis Thurmond likes to emphasize the continuum. Thurmond is a UM associate professor of music technology who arrived here in 1993 from a chairmanship at the Berklee School of Music in Boston. He compares computerized music, the latest in musical creation, to the invention of the saxophone.

With its clarinet reed, oboelike bore and brass body, the saxophone is a musical amalgam. Its curlicue shape looks like something out of Dr. Suess and its sound cuts a wide swath, from delicate, high, flutelike twitters to

throaty cello laments or sharp, metallic blasts.

Similarly, computer music combines the sounds of pre-existing instruments (two violins and an oboe, say) to create entirely new sounds belonging to hypothetical instruments. Want to hear a one-inch brass tube twenty feet long? Need an oboelike flute or a flutelike violin? Punch it in. You can even create a virtual orchestra—a symphony contained within a computer—a project recently undertaken by four UM music students. The technology is in a state of continuous creative flux, in keeping with the nature of musical invention.

I was sitting in Thurmond's office recently, feeling uncomfortable. I had just passed through an outer room filled with electronic keyboards and what I supposed were synthesizers and other knobbed objects. Then there was a grand piano. Good. I knew that. Boy, did I know that, but



Music student Jason Derlatka sits in front of the hardware that makes up the music processor. Inset: The keyboard in conjunction with the computer allows students to formulate their musical ideas.



my discomfiture didn't stem from techno-confusion. I was suffering from the Thursday Afternoon Recital syndrome. It wasn't Thursday, it wasn't even afternoon, but I had butterflies in my stomach.



I remember those recitals. The stage floor of the Music Recital Hall was always gleaming, just like a basketball court. You'd squeak your way out to the massive waiting piano, attempt some graceful acknowledgement of the audience and sit. The goal then was simple—be true to Mozart, Beethoven, occasionally Barber, and, at the same time, make them your own. To pull that off, you had to master the technology of a specific instrument, in my case, the piano. You also had to make it—this arbitrary amalgamation of wood, strings, pads and pedals—your own. Sometimes you won, sometimes you lost. Only rarely was there no struggle.

I was hoping that music processing, or music technology, or whatever it is properly called, would prove to be somehow liberating in comparison. That in the rendering of musical ideas, there'd be less grappling with an instrument.

But Thurmond, an accomplished jazz pianist, says no, not necessarily. "Students still have to come to grips with a certain amount of technology, whether it's pushing the keys of a piano or a computer."

Since I couldn't figure out which of the black and chrome wired devices surrounding us constituted the topic of our conversation, I had to believe him.

But I remember the words of Sherry Turkle in *The Second Self: Computers and the Human Spirit*, "Technology catalyzes changes not only in what we do but in how we think." And I think this music technology is less concerned with mastering specific instruments than with using technology to serve ideas.

Performers compose, using a conglomeration of computers, synthesizers and keyboards, and composers perform, and sometimes these two things happen at once. A student might program a piece of music, for example, and then play along with it in "real time" during one of those Thursday afternoon recitals (still a hallmark of the UM music program). The computerized portion of the performance dictates what goes on with the live performance, but the live performer can adjust the computerized music as he plays.

In its early days, which Thurmond describes as the "black eye period," the field specialized in computerized classics like "Switched-On Bach." Now preset, computerized versions of classics are low on the list of current music technology's goals, as is the replication of standard instruments, Thurmond says. Now most computerized pieces are

meant to be reconfigured and improvised on in performance, with, Thurmond points out, "the continuing option for disaster."

I guess if I were a music tech student today, I'd still have to deal with my stage fright. But after talking to Thurmond I started formulating some liberating ideas about how Western music might be getting less hierarchical with the advent of computer technology, less obsessed with individual genius. Or at least genius might not be so closely associated with a set repertoire. You know, VAN CLIBURN playing CHOPIN. (And all of us pianists setting ourselves up against that.) Instead, you'd have lots of people playing around with computers, snapping switches off and on, experimenting with an endless array of sounds. It would be less like intoning texts and more like learning a language. Fewer monologues, more conversation.

I spoke with Jason Derlatka, a pianist and music technology student from Alberton, hoping to get him to agree with me, but we kept getting interrupted—unlike the old days, when you'd be languishing in your practice room for hours. A Radio-TV student had an especially urgent request. She

needed a thirty-second spot to accompany some television news bites about the University. We all gave a quick listen to the music Derlatka had composed. A zingy ensemble played a five-second introduction before settling into a background theme. It sounded vibrant and compelling to me, but the Radio-TV student said it needed more oomph.

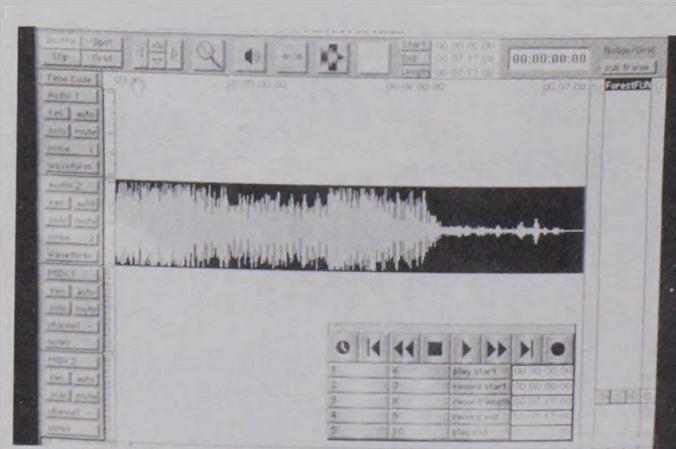
"If it needs oomph, I'll give it oomph," said Derlatka. No need to schedule a rehearsal.

Wait a moment. Now all

my thoughts were getting flip-flopped. Here was this zingy ensemble on tape and its musical moment was completely dependent upon one guy, composer/performer Jason Derlatka. He didn't have to *practice* to get it better, not in the old athletic sense. His mind just had to switch through a few more changes.

When it comes to computers, my own mind is in the cave days. My vocabulary is limited to "hello," "thank you" and "I am late." In truth, this new stuff disorients me. I feel both exhilarated and cautious, some combination of toddler and grandma.

Where are the sweaty palms, the jumpy stomachs, the blotches all over the neck? Music students these days seem so together, I've decided. They seem so focused, so, so...Zingy. (Zingy \zing-ə\ adj [1846] slang: excellent and young [used by elderly Belgian villagers to describe the first saxophonists].)

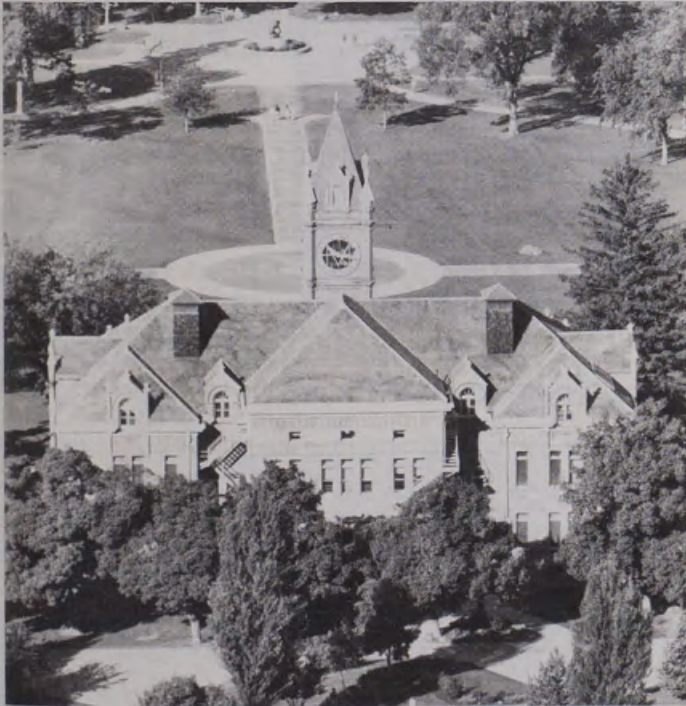


Once something has been recorded in the music technology lab, students use the computer to examine or modify their music.

The Different Faces of



The University of **Montana**



The University of Montana-Missoula

On the Missoula campus, stately Main Hall sits at the foot of Mount Sentinel and overlooks the Oval.



The Helena College of Technology

Students at the Helena College of Technology prepare for their trade in a hands-on environment. This particular program is accredited by the Federal Aviation Administration.



Montana Tech

A statue of Montana Copper King Marcus Daly graces the entrance to the Butte campus at the top of Park Street.



Western Montana College

Main Hall is the center of the 101-year-old campus in Dillon that is dedicated to preparing students for both urban and rural teaching careers.

Salute to the Big Six

by Paddy O'Connell MacDonald

What do Marc Racicot, Joe Mazurek, Mike Cooney, Mark O'Keefe, John Mercer and Bob Brown have in common? Two things, at least: they're the six top elected officials in the state of Montana—and they're all UM alums.



Governor Marc Racicot, J.D. '73, says his days at UM prepared him for the road ahead. "My educational preparation at UM provided every opportunity for professional success," Racicot said. "Just as importantly, my

connection to the University, with the lasting friendships I made there, remains a very important part of my life."

After Racicot graduated from law school, he served in the Army as part of the Judge Advocate General's Corps in West Germany. After his discharge, Racicot worked as a deputy county attorney in Missoula, then as Montana's assistant attorney general, first special prosecutor and attorney general. He was sworn in as Montana's twentieth governor on January 4, 1993. He and his wife, Theresa Barber Racicot, have five children: Annie, Tim, Mary Catherine, Theresa Rose and Joe.

Attorney General Joe Mazurek '70, J.D. '75, has fond memories of his time in Missoula. "I love The University of Montana. Not only did it provide Patty and me with a great educational and social foundation, it continues to do so," Mazurek says. "The enduring friendships and shared experiences are the real treasures of our University days."

Following graduation from law school, Mazurek joined the firm of Gough, Shanahan, Johnson and Waterman. He served in the state senate, including one term as president, before he was elected attorney general on November 3, 1992. Joe and his wife, Patricia Tobin Mazurek '70, have three sons: Tom, Jeff and Dan.



MIKE COONEY



Secretary of State Mike Cooney '79 dates his interest in politics back to his days at UM. "My interest in government and politics truly peaked during my years at The University of Montana," Cooney said. "The University promoted and encouraged students to be involved, and for this I'm grateful."

Cooney served in the Montana House of Representatives and on the staff of U.S. Sen. Max Baucus in Butte, Helena and Washington, D.C. On November 8, 1988, he was elected secretary of the state. He and his wife, Dee Ann Gribble Cooney '79, have three children.



State Auditor Mark O'Keefe, M.S. '84, said his time at UM was "fast-paced, hectic, and generally a lot of fun—kind of like being a state official!" His education helped him hone his critical thinking and problem-solving skills and taught him something about his values. "Working closely with Montanans who love this place and put its well-being above personal gain," O'Keefe says, "was a lesson in how to be a 'good citizen' and pay the debt each of us owes the place we call home."

"The examples set by people like Clancy Gordon, K. Ross Toole, Ron Erickson and those two truthsayers, Power and Duffield, will always be important to me," he adds. "Arnie Bolle's work and outlook on the interconnected importance of each aspect of Montana taught me the necessity of examining problems and potential solutions from a variety of perspectives. Faculty support allowed each of us to shape our studies and our futures."

A Vietnam veteran, O'Keefe worked for the Montana State Department of Natural Resources and Conservation and the Northern Lights Education and Research Institute, where he managed the Missouri River Basin Project. O'Keefe was also a field coordinator for Senator Max Baucus. He was elected state auditor on November 3, 1992.

Speaker of the House John Mercer '79 says his UM education consisted of lessons much more far-reaching than those out in textbooks. "Five professors—Hesla, Huff, Gianchetta, Smith and Goode—took the time to show me there is more to a university than multiple choices, true/false and looking for parking spaces.

They gave me the following: think for yourself, then speak and write what you think in a manner others can understand, and never be afraid to learn from others as you defend your thoughts."

Mercer has been practicing law in Polson ever since he received his law degree from Northwestern University. He was elected to the legislature in 1985 and made speaker of the house on January 4, 1993. Mercer is married to Tina Hill Mercer '94.



President of the Senate Bob Brown, M.Ed. '88, associates the University with summer. "I attended UM under non-traditional circumstances. I was in my thirties, I was only there during summer sessions, and I lived off campus. When I reflect on that experience, the things that come to mind are study sessions in the Mansfield Library, intensely hot weather, reams of reading, and Campbell's Soup for supper."

After graduating from MSU, Brown taught high school in Bigfork, Kalispell and Whitefish. He's now director of University extension at Flathead Valley Community College. Brown has served in the state legislature since 1970. He will take over as president of the Senate on January 2, 1995. Bob and his wife, Sue Stoecking Brown, M.Ed. '81, live in Whitefish. They have two daughters, Robin and Kelly.

"A River Runs Through It" was the theme October 6-8, when UM celebrated Homecoming 1994

with three days of festivities including a Saturday benefit concert reuniting

Montana's famed Mission Mountain Wood Band.

Skies were blue, the air was crisp, and the trees around the oval flamed yellow, red and orange as alumni and students hurried from open houses to reunions to the game. There was Thursday's Singing on the Steps, which featured the dedication of the John C. Ellis Carillon Tower in Main Hall, honoring the longtime UM carillonneur and music professor who died in 1992. That night the M was lit. The Ririe-Woodbury Modern Dance Company performed on Friday night, and the String Orchestra of the Rockies gave a concert on Saturday night. There was the rollicking parade down Higgins and Arthur streets Saturday morning. And a rousing football game that afternoon, when the Grizzlies stomped Northern Arizona.

What we aren't all aware of is what it takes to organize an event like this. Paddy O'Connell MacDonal of the Alumni Association gives us the inside scoop.



Parade participant sits on a float, amid fish and fishing gear, looking for a strike. Photo by Derek Pruitt.

Most of you, I'll bet, think that Homecoming just sort of happens, don't you? Everyone shows up and there we are, the Alumni Association, standing around visiting, writing out name tags, handing out schedules and smiling. Always smiling.

Right?

Wrong.

Homecoming takes months to pull together. And just as we are running around at the last minute like the proverbial chickens with our heads cut off, the unexpected always happens.

Like the box we found marked "For Homecoming." We spent half an hour hauling out this enormous piece of white canvas with yellow nylon straps, trying to figure out what it was. After we realized it was a portable outdoor movie screen, we spent another twenty minutes trying to stuff the thing back in a box, which we locked in the closet. I think we'd become afraid of it.

Like the envelope we received addressed to "UM Homecoming, U of M, Missoula, MT." The enclosed letter was addressed to "Kathryn" and confirmed her order to have seventeen tables and tablecloths delivered to our office. You guessed it. There is no Kathryn in our office.

Finally, on the last day of the pre-parade free-for-all, I got a phone call from a male nurse named Larry, who had grown a 371-pound pumpkin. He wanted to know if I could find him a float to put it on. Thinking that this was surely a joke, I told the story to a friend later in the day. "Wait," he interrupted me. "Was that guy's name Larry?" How did he know? But Saturday, there was Larry, pushing his pumpkin down the street on a decorated hand cart.



A Grizzly fan exhibits cheeky pride. Photo by Derek Pruitt.



Tailgating, Montana style. Photo by Derek Pruitt.



Top left to right:
 Quarterback Dave Dickenson prepares to pass for the Grizzlies.
 Members of Alpha Phi and Pi Kappa Alpha joined forces to land this whopper on their float.
 Twin tigers, part of the Mothers with Multiple entry.
 Photo by Derek Pruitt.



THE
 JOHN C. ELLIS CARILLON TOWER
 HONORS THE MEMORY OF
 DR. JOHN C. ELLIS, 1944-1992
 WHO SERVED AS PROFESSOR OF MUSIC
 AND
 UNIVERSITY ORGANIST AND
 CARILLONNEUR
 1969-1992



The Alumni Band slides down the parade route.

During the traditional Singing On the Steps under the lighted clock tower, a plaque honoring John Ellis was dedicated.

The action was non-stop at the line of scrimmage.



Class notes are compiled and edited by Paddy O'Connell MacDonal, M.A. '81. If you would like to submit information, please write to her c/o the Alumni Association, Brantly Hall, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812-1313.

Editor's note: The copy deadline for the Montanan is approximately four months before the magazine actually reaches your home, so if you've submitted information to us, please be patient! Your news update probably missed the deadline and will appear in the next issue.

'30s Senior U.S. District Judge W.D. Murray '36, J.D. '61, died Oct. 3, 1994, at his home in Butte. Murray, who became a federal judge in 1949, dismissed several criminal cases because the FBI conducted searches without warrants. Although he was reversed on appeal, Murray ruled that the military draft was unconstitutional because it did not equally apply to women. Murray served as chairman of UM's Law School Board of Visitors and was a Distinguished Alumnus Award winner in 1964. He is survived by his wife, Lu, three children and several grandchildren.

John '38 and Margaret Lease Elliott '32, stopped in at the Alumni Office during Homecoming. They are retired and "still healthy and kickin'" in Belmont, Calif. Margaret, who attended her 60th class reunion two years ago, is hoping for a 70th, or at least a 65th. Any takers?

'40s James A. Alexander '41 writes: "During the summers I worked for the U.S. Forest Service. After the fire in Colorado, where 14 firefighters lost their lives, the Raleigh, N.C., *News Observer* interviewed me, since I was on the first smokejumper squad. Enough of me. My wife, Dorothy Taylor Alexander '42, was associated with the Miss America Pageant system for many years and was a judge in 1976. She was also the national coordinator for the Miss Rodeo America pageant in Oklahoma for 25 years. We lived in Boise, Idaho, for over 30 years, where I founded Intermountain Business. We now live in Ferrington, N.C., to be near our daughter and son-in-law."

Sherman V. Lohn '43, J.D. '47, senior partner with the law firm of Garlington, Lohn and Robinson in Missoula, was recently re-elected to the American Judicature Society's board of directors at the annual meeting in New Orleans.

capture Society's board of directors at the annual meeting in New Orleans.

'50s William G. Herbolsheimer '51 has retired three times: from the Forest Service in 1983, the Pennsylvania Historical Commission in 1992, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources in 1994. He now lives with his wife, Rachel, in Niceville, Fla.

John Owen '51 retired from the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* after 38 years as an editor and sports columnist. During his career John wrote 7,200 sports columns, six books and 50 magazine articles. His work was included three times in the *Best Sports Story of the Year* anthology and on seven occasions he has been named "Sportswriter of the Year" in Washington. John and his wife, Alice Kesler Owen '52, live in Edmonds, Wash.

Richard D. Woods '56 received a National Endowment for the Humanities grant to research Mexican autobiographies. Richard, who lives in San Antonio, Texas, writes: "When I was an undergraduate at UM from 1952-56, I seem to recall a song that was sung by the foresters. I believe that its title was 'My Lover was a Logger.' Possibly it had ten verses, with the cold intensifying in each one, and the logger doing more and more to protect himself.

"The first verse ended with this line: 'At a hundred degrees below zero, he buttoned up his coat.' Eight more stanzas followed, and finally number ten ended: 'At a thousand degrees below zero, it froze my lover dead.'

"I would like to have the ten verses restored to me. Could you send me the lyrics? Is this song still sung today? Since I now live in Texas, both hot in its climate and exaggerated in its folklore, I need the logger's song for retaliation. Thank you."

Well, Richard, I'm sorry to report that my treasure trove of college songs consists of "Louie, Louie," "Jumpin' Jack Flash," and "Kicks Just Keep Getting Harder to Find," but maybe some Class Notes readers out there can help you. How about it, readers? Richard's address is:

Trinity University
Department of Modern Languages and Literature
715 Stadium Drive #46
San Antonio, Texas 78212-7200

Jack Burke '50, J.D. '52, retired vice chairman of the Montana Power Co. board of directors, has joined the board of Pacific Steel and Recycling. He and his wife, Nancy Calvert Burke '52, live in Butte.

Don Campbell '55 was elected to the board of directors of American Federal Savings Bank. Don, who lives in Helena, is vice president/controller and director of Capri Inc.

Rick Champoux '58, M.A. '59, a former Flathead Valley Community College professor, published his first novel, *Final Betrayal*. Rick, who lives in Kalispell, is working on two other books.

Bernice Boyum McPhillips '59, M.Ed. '83, is retiring after 33 years of teaching. She lives in Shelby.

Thomas H. Rainville '59, president and CEO of American First National Bank in Everett, Wash., was elected chairman of the board of trustees of King County Medical Blue Shield.

'60s Thomas J. Carruthers '63 is vice president and commercial loan officer at Citizens State Bank in Hamilton.

Mike Emerson '61 is marketing director of Monarch Mortgage in Polson.

Cleo Bishop Postle '61 is a speech and language pathologist at the Whisman Elementary School District in Mountain View, Calif. She was a named fellow of the California Speech-Language-Hearing Association at its 1994 conference in Sacramento.

John P. Inman '62, acting director of administration for the Forest Service's Northern Region headquarters, retired in September after 33 years. He and his wife, Susan Inman '67, live in Florence.

Einar L. Johnson '62 retired from the National Park Service after 36 years of federal government service. He and his wife, Jan, live in Akron, Ohio, but plan to move to Roswell, N.M., in the near future.

Patricia Pump Douglas '63, professor of accounting at The University of Mon-



Patricia Pump Douglas '63



The class of 1954 returned to campus during Homecoming for their 40th class reunion. From left, Row 1: Frances Hagan Chaffin, Esther Steinmetz Caudle, Jo Ann Pings Evans, Jo Ann Abbott Hoffman, Lynn Hughes Ophus, Louis Ralston Slotta, Charlotte Boyer Jutila, Martha Mannen Trask, Beverly Johnson Hamann, Angie Oberto Parsons, Gwen Dickson Beigle, Carol Coughlan Waters, Mora MacKinnon Payne. Row 2: Don Olson, Harry Griffiths, Fred Lehman, Margaret Sharood Ruffner, Ted Lloyd, Mary Ken Patterson Chandler, Doug Beigle, Patti Woodcock Bergsing, Anne Fowler Anderson, Jane Valentine Forvilly. Row 3: Phil Garn, Marvin Hobbs, Jim Hoffman, Bob Peden, Dick Solberg, Wally Otterson, Donald Rees, Dick Doggett, Bill Forsythe.

tana, was elected 1994-95 committee vice president of the Institute of Management Accountants. Patricia lives in Missoula.

Larry E. Riley '63, J.D. '66, a Missoula attorney, was inducted as a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers at their annual meeting in Ottawa, Ontario. Admission is by invitation and is limited to 1 percent of the trial lawyers in the United States and Canada. Larry is a senior partner in the law firm of Garlington, Lohn and Robinson. He and his wife, **Dianna Reber Riley '65**, have five grown children.

Jim Troglia '64 owns Mister T Realty in Helena. **Sharon Stewart Finney '65** is a sales associate for Coldwell Banker Wachholz and Co. in Bigfork.

Bill Ruegamer '66, executive vice president of First Interstate BancSystem of Montana in Billings, was elected vice president of the Montana Bankers Association.

Robert C. Franks '67, J.D. '71, is associate vice chancellor for student affairs at the University of California at Davis.

Linda Harbine Martin '67 recently won first prize in the open adult non-fiction class of the Kenai Peninsula Writers Conference with her essay "My Mother was a Farmer." Linda and her husband, Larry, own Lakeshore Glass in Homer, Alaska. They have two children, Tad and Ida.

Marian White Robbins '67 is a broker associate for Great Falls Realty.

Sheila Skemp '67 recently published *Benjamin and William Franklin: Father and Son, Patriot and Loyalist*. Sheila, who lives in Oxford, Miss., has received two teaching awards in the last two years. She writes: "If anyone is interested in another class reunion, word has it that I'm ready!"

Gary D. '68 and **Ann Worden Libecap '69** live in Tucson, Ariz., where Gary is professor of entrepreneurial studies at Karl Eller Graduate School of Management at the University of Arizona and Ann is director of facilities for the University Medical Center. They have two children, Sarah and Cap.

Samara Gilroy-Hicks '69 is principal of Covington

Junior High School in Vancouver, Wash. She was one of 70 winners in this year's Washington Award for Excellence.

Pamela Hallock Muller '69 was one of five scientists from Florida and Texas to participate in a nine-day underwater mission at the National Undersea Research Program's aquarius habitat off Key Largo, Fla. Pamela has studied coral reefs in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Eilat for the past 25 years. She has published almost 50 papers and book chapters on reef-related issues and she has lectured and taught courses on her research to scientists in Australia, Western Europe and the United States. She and her husband, Robert Muller, live in St. Petersburg, Fla.

John F. Piquette '69 works at Farm Bureau Family of Insurances in Missoula.

was named Lawyer of the Year by the Montana Trial Lawyers Association at their annual meeting in Whitefish. Blewett has been a trial attorney in Great Falls for 23 years, and for the last nine has specialized in railroad and personal injury cases. Way to go, Zander-boy!

Robert J. Hitchcock '71 is a training coordinator for Farmer's Insurance Group of Companies in Los Angeles. At a ceremony in Chicago this September, he was awarded the professional insurance designation "Chartered Property Casualty Underwriter" by the American Institute for CPCLU.



Robert J. Hitchcock '71

Jan Moore Buyske '72 is secretary at Bitterroot Elementary School in Shelby.

She and her husband, Marc, have six children: Mike, Matt, Joey, Meghan, Jennifer and Molly.

Carroll Lindsay, M.Ed. '72, is superintendent at Big Sandy High School.

Bishop Paul E. Schmitz, M.A. '72, was appointed vicar apostolic of the Vicariate of Bluefields, Nicaragua, by Pope John Paul II.

Steve Armstrong '73 teaches advanced American history and political science at Adlai Stevenson High School in Lincolnshire, Ill. He completed his second master's degree this year.

Michael Button '73, M.Ed. '79, Ed.D. '91, is superintendent of Sunburst Public Schools.

Jerry Norskog '73 lives in Beijing, China, where he's president and CEO of Jaansen Pharmaceutica. Jerry won China's Friendship Award in 1993, and numerous articles have been written about him, including a recent one in *Business Week*. He spends his summers in Bigfork.

Tim Reardon, J.D. '73, is chief legal counsel at the State Department of Transportation in Helena.

Charlie Brown '74 is director of the Central Montana Learning Resource Center Cooperative in Lewistown.

'70s

Gayle Crane '70, M.Ed. '77, Ed.D. '89, is superintendent of schools in Harlem.

Gay Garard-Brewer '70 has taught piano lessons in Libby for the last 20 years. She and her husband, Bert, will begin their formal doctoral studies at Catholic University in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1995.

Glenn Kapitzke '70 was named Male Athlete of the Year from the Big Sky State Games segment of the CITGO Petroleum Corporation and the National Congress of State Games. Glenn and his wife, Shirley, live in Miles City.

Sharon Strobel Patton '70 is vice principal at East Middle School in Great Falls.

Marilyn Schieno Rudolph '70, M.P.A. '94, lives in Williston, N.D., where she's regional supervisor for Northwest Human Service Center.

Neoma Sol '70 works for Youth with a Mission as an overseas missionary.

Alexander "Zander" Blewett III, J.D. '71, of Great Falls



The class of 1969 returned to campus during Homecoming for their 25th class reunion. **From left:** Dick Shimer, Valerie Siphers Lindstrom, Sandy Thatcher Hudson, Paulie Shrider Koprivica, Chuck Schuler, Cathy Gardner Rasmussen, Edee Shire Anderson, Kim Jacobson Brander, Karen Cole Eaton, Mary Cheryl Larango, Barb Richey Leland.

J.T. Flynn '74, J.D. '77, published his first book, *Montana Pursuit*, a mystery novel. He lives on a cattle ranch near Townsend. He's a licensed hunting and fishing guide. In addition, he has served 15 years as a prosecuting attorney in Broadwater County and is a member of the Montana Board of Crime Control. J.T. is one of the principals in Montana High Country Cattle Drive Inc., which offers cattle drive adventures to "wannabe" cowboys and cowgirls. He's one of the founders of Hunters Against Hunger, an organization where hunters donate their wild game to needy people in their communities.

Neal Hansen '74 is senior financial analyst in the Montana Power Co.'s financial planning and budget department. Neal, who lives in Butte, became certified in cash management after passing an examination which was administered in Salt Lake City in June.

Craig R. Kuchel '74, M.A. '77, teaches biology at Florence Carlton High School in Florence. Recently, he was selected for a national \$10 million experiment in education sponsored by Genetech Inc., a biotechnology company headquartered in San Francisco.

Doug Reisig '75, M.Ed. '85, is superintendent of schools in Anaconda.

Carrolle Liedle Rushford '74 owns Rushford and Associates, a management consulting firm in Denver, Colo. She recently won the Barbara Boardman Tenant Award from Federally Employed Women at a national conference in Washington, D.C. She also won the President's Award from the Colorado Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Coalition.

Bert A. Fairclough '75, J.D. '78, lives in Great Falls, where he practices law with the firm of James, Gray and McCafferty.



Carrolle Liedle Rushford '74

Nov. 27, 1993, Virginia practices law in Phoenix, Ariz., and the couple lives in Chandler.

Dan Rask '75 and his wife, Carla, live in Boulder, where Dan is superintendent of Boulder Public Schools. They have two sons, Jake and Sam.

Craig K. Anderson '76, vice president of Merrill Lynch in Billings, was included in the firm's 1994 Chairman's Club and Century Club in recognition for his outstanding sales and service to clients.

Steven M. Daniel '76 owns Daniel Financial Services in Butte.

Kathie Jenni '76 is an associate professor of philosophy at the University of Redlands in Redlands, Calif. Two of her essays were published this summer: "Dilemmas in Social Philosophy: Abortion and Animal Rights" in *Social Theory and Practice*, and "Integrity and Theodicy: Evil, Morality and God" in *The McNeese Review*. Kathie received a 1993-94 Outstanding Teaching Award from the University's Faculty Review Committee. She lives in Orange, Calif., with her husband, Roy Bauer, and their five cats.

Philip A. May, Ph.D. '76, professor of sociology and psychiatry at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, has been appointed to a national committee of the National Academy of Science's Institute of Medicine.

Randy Morin '76 and his wife, Barb, have become

R. Gregg Lovell '75 is executive vice president and east region president of Metropolitan Federal Bank in Minneapolis.

John C. McKeon, J.D. '75, was appointed District Judge for Valley, Phillips and Blaine Counties. He lives in Malta.

Virginia J. Murphy '75 married Patrick J. Ellison

grandparents for the first time. Their son, Scott x'90, and daughter-in-law, Christina, gave birth in March to a son, Nation Scott. Randy and Barb, who recently celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary, live in Helena.

Gala Fitzgerald Muench, M.F.A. '76, and her husband, Chris, live in Harrison, Idaho, where they own LunaGrafix, a high-tech graphics company specializing in computer imaging and advertising. Gala also writes and illustrates children's books.

Loraine Bundoock '77 is director of student services at Flathead Valley Community College in Kalispell.

Patty Harkins '77, M.Ed. '87, is principal at Roosevelt School in Missoula.

John Harper '77 owns Northern Plains Video in Lewistown.

Glenn Hamburger '78 is a registered nurse at Mariposa Community Health Center in Nogales, Ariz. He and his wife, Calaiha, live in Patagonia.

Elizabeth Simmons O'Neill '78 and her husband, John, live in Seattle, where she's an instructor in the University of Washington's Interdisciplinary Writing Program. She was named an Outstanding Faculty Member of the Year by the Washington State Campus Compact, a coalition of universities and colleges dedicated to fostering the integration of community service into the curriculum.

Josh Robinson '78, M.Ed. '82, is principal of Nashwauk High School in Nashwauk, Minn. His wife, Shelley Morton Robinson '82, is executive director of Range Center Inc., a private non-profit organization for mentally retarded adults. She's also a board member of the Association of Residential Resources of Minnesota, where she co-chairs the public affairs committee of the Minnesota Legislature. The Robinsons have worked together on several projects, including a program titled "Positive Parenting."

Kevin Radliff Smith '78 lives in Sugar Hill, Ga., and teaches high school history in Atlanta. He and his wife,



Craig Kuchel '74, M.A. '77

Liedle

Rushford

Anderson

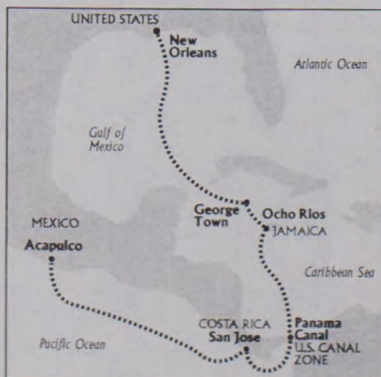
Daniel

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Linda, have two sons, Andrew and Daniel.

Paula Brown '79 is head of in-patient pharmacy at R.W. Bliss Army Hospital in Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Kenneth T. Jarvi, J.D. '79, rejoins the Great Falls law firm of Church, Harris, Johnson and Williams as a shareholder. He was an associate with the firm before joining the Shell Oil Co. as assistant general counsel.

Steve Reiter '79 is vice president of Hogan Dystems in Laurel.

Bob Thompson '79 is a district ranger for the Rexford District. He lives in Eureka.

'80s John Baken '80, M.F.A. '90, and his wife, M.B., live in Tokyo, where John teaches writing at Chuo University. He also writes and publishes fiction. John said that if anyone would like to write to them, please do so. The address is: 402 Tomisho Heights, 1-9-11 Myojin-cho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo 192, Japan.

Charles E. Billings '80 is a nurse at Clearwater Medical Clinic in Lewiston, Idaho.

Corinne Craighead '80 graduated from Boise State University in May with a master's degree in instructional and performance technology. She was initiated into the academic honor society, Phi Kappa Phi, with a 4.0 grade point average.

Jim R. Glover '80 is an investment executive with Dain Bosworth Inc. in Casper, Wyo.

Karyl Neuworth Goldsmith '80 and her husband, Dan Goldsmith '80, live in Sedona, Ariz. She writes: "I've been teaching French and English in various locations. I'm now teaching at a local college. Dan graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1985, completed a family practice residency in Minneapolis in 1989 and is currently a physician in private practice here in Sedona. We have two children: Benjamin, eight, and Hannah, six. We all go hiking in the Red Rocks here and have recently taken up mountain biking as a family activity."



Shane Morger '80

Shane Morger '80 is director of public relations for Crown Dodge, Crown Chrysler Dodge, Crown RV Sales and Crown Auto Leasing in Ventura, Calif. He and his wife, Geri, have a daughter.

Tom Nau, M.P.A. '80, is principal at Belgrade High School.

John Nix '80 is librarian at Cut Bank High School.

Brian Schreckenghaust '80 earned a degree from St. Cloud State University in St. Cloud, Minn., in November 1993.

Bill Silverman '80, M.P.A. '94, is the disaster and emergency services coordinator for Missoula County.

Martha Apple '81, M.A. '85, completed her Ph.D. in biological sciences at the University of Rhode Island. She and her husband, James Gallagher, live in Wakefield, R.I. They have a son, Charlie.

Susan Buchel '81 is the unit manager of the Big Hole Battlefield.

Lee Ann Bruised Head Johnson '81 received her master's degree in public health from the University of Oklahoma's College of Public Health in Norman, Okla.

Jayne Mitchell, J.D. '81, was re-appointed a member of the Professionalism Committee of the State Bar of Montana. Jayne lives in Conrad.

Ann C. Turner '81 writes: "After three times on the U.S. Olympic team I now live in Sweden and train Swedish kayakers, work for the airlines and raise three children." Ann and her husband, Ketil Anderson, live in Sollentuna, Sweden, with their children Emily, William and Martin.

Paula Allen '82 is a certified physician's assistant working at Teton Medical Office in Choteau.

Deb Dahl Davis '82 lives in Superior and is Mineral County correspondent for Valley Publishing Co. newspapers, which include the *Mineral Independent*.

Rich Shaffer, M.Ed. '82, Ed.D. '84, is superintendent for the Shields Valley School District. He lives in Wilsall.

Joy C. Bentley '83 writes: "I took a federal buy-out from the U.S. Trustee's Office and have opened my own business consulting firm, the Bentley Co. My focus is on cost control consulting and assisting companies through the Chapter 11 bankruptcy process. Please note also that I have changed my name from Cheryl Leigh Bentley to Joy Cheryl Bentley."

Ross Holter '83 works for Greg Bain and Co. in Kalispell.

Myke Miller '83 is an associate partner in Andersen Consulting in Minneapolis.

Bruce '83 and Judy Vander Linde Schuelke '82 live in Butte, where Bruce is reforestation forester for the U.S. Forest Service. They have a daughter, Courtney.

Diane Sullivan '83 teaches English at Ronan High School.

Ron Allen '84, a former pharmacist, writes: "I'm retired and counting as few pills as possible in Key West, Fla."

Annie M. Bartos, J.D. '84, was elected a director of the National Board of the American Lung Association by the council at its annual meeting in May.

Carole Baumann '84 is accounting technician at Public Radio Station KEMC in Billings.

Kelly S. Buechler '84 is development director at Mercy Medical Center in Williston, N.D. He and his wife, Roxana, have a son, Mitchell Tate.

John Connors '84 is corporate controller of the Microsoft Corp. in Redmond, Wash.

Lee Ohlinger '84 is a sales representative for Dow/Elanco and lives in Ulm.

Sandra Gilbert Thompson '84 is an agent for Bankers Life and Casualty Co. She lives in Missoula with her husband, Scott, and their daughter, Jessica.

Judith Bazler, M.Ed. '85, Ed.D. '88, was promoted to associate professor of leadership, instruction and technology at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Penn. She has a son, Kirk Melnikoff.

Tim Burton, M.P.A. '85, is executive assistant to the Board of County Commissioners in Lewis and Clark County. He lives in Helena.

Marjorie Struck Clairmont '85 and her husband, Rod, live in Goldendale, Wash., where she is a full-time mother for sons William and Stephen.

Navy Petty Officer 2nd Class Richard P. Dratz '85 graduated from Field Medical Service School at the Marine Corps base in Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Jan Espinoza Garrison '85 and her husband, Don, live in Arlee, where Jan is head basketball coach for Arlee High School. They have two children, Dillon and Jaylyn.

Marlee Miller '85 and her husband, Ed Bernard, live in Houston, Texas, where she is communications manager for the Greater Houston Partnership. She's also on the board of directors of the Houston Center for Photography and continues to play competitive soccer.

Jack Oberweiser, M.A. '85, is a math professor at Carroll College in Helena.

Edna Speir Puckett '85 is a pharmacist in Kennewick, Wash. She writes: "I got married and moved to Washington state. Chasing after a three-year-old and working keeps me out of trouble. I miss Montana family and friends, though..." She and her husband, Edwin, have a son, Petey.

Gregory G. Smith '85, J.D. '88 practices law in Great Falls. He's also a part-time substitute justice of the peace for Cascade County. He and his wife, Devan, have a son, Hank, and are expecting another child.

Kevin Smith '85 is football coach at the middle and high school in Fort Benton.

Marc Tull, J.D. '85, and his wife, Sheila M. Hennessy '92, live in Parker, Colo., with their son, Zaq. All three enjoy bicycling, swimming, figure skating, nordic and alpine skiing. Marc practices law in Denver and when she is not quilting, gardening or breeding canaries, Sheila

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assists him in the office.

Kristine Gilbertson Williams '85 and her husband, Eric '87, live in Spokane, where Eric is public relations coordinator for Pegasus Gold Corp. and Kristine is a master of public administration candidate at Washington State University.

Bryan M. Enseleit '86 owns Entech Computers and Office Automation in Great Falls.

Sharla Hinman '86, M.A. '90, geriatric programs manager at Montana Deaconess Medical Center in Great Falls, is president of the Montana Gerontology Society.

Theresa A. Half-Vallie '86 writes: "I have a successful tea company and have been in operation for a year now. We are expanding the business currently and expect to get even bigger as the year progresses." She and her husband, Robin, live in Crow Agency. They have three children: Joseph, Brian and J. Thomas.

Jim Huggins '86 is an investment specialist for FBS Investment Services in Great Falls.

Doug Killerud, M.A. '86, has published a book, *An Element of Trust*. He lives in West Glacier and is the postmaster at the Lake McDonald post office in Glacier Park.

Dean Mogstad '86 is assistant vice president and loan officer at Citizen's State Bank in Hamilton.

Sergeant Kristina M. Snider '86 is a Russian linguist with the 202nd Military Intelligence Battalion.

Webb Harrington, M.Ed. '87, is principal of Paxon School in Missoula.

Fat C. Lam, Ph.D. '87, is a professor of mathematics at Gallaudet University, the world's only liberal arts college for the deaf. Fat lives in Beltsville, Md.

Karen Zedicker-Melander '87 was a teaching assistant while working on her Ph.D. at the University of Washington in Seattle. She received an Excellence in Teaching Award for her work.

Amy L. Crookshanks '88 is director of public relations and information for the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation in Missoula.

Veronica Brandt Dinkins '88 is relocation director for Coldwell Banker Bain Associates in Seattle. Veronica and her husband, Steven, have a daughter, Jessica Lynn. They live in Bothell.

Davis Lynne Doggett-Layman '88 and Chester Leslie Layman '89 were married July 22, 1989. They have one child, C.J., born Aug. 1, 1991. Davis Lynn teaches music at Gallatin Gateway and Chester was promoted to news director for KCTZ in Bozeman. They live in Belgrade.

Lisa Grossman '88 is a physical therapist at St. James Hospital in Butte.

Joleen Fish Guttenberg '88 is working part-time as a law clerk and is in her third year at Loyola Marymount Law School in LaCrescenta, Calif.

Mike Maughlin '88 works in Africa as an instructor for the National Outdoor Leadership School.

Kevin F. Phillips '88, M.P.A. '93, J.D. '94, lives in Billings and works as a law clerk for State District Court Judge Russell Fillner.

Denise Syring Wheeler, M.Ed. '88, is principal of Gardiner School. She has a daughter, Laura.

Elizabeth Ballinger '89 teaches high school in Chewelah, Wash. She published a new children's book, *To Be A Clown*.

Lynn Felke Caraveau '89 is an investment officer at First Trust Montana in Billings.

Greg Collins '89 is a French teacher in the Havre Public School District.

Marine 2nd Lt. Carl W. Gouax '89 is undergoing primary flight training with Training Squadron Three, Naval Air Station, at Whiting Field in Milton, Fla.

Chris Helland '89 is a sales associate at United National Real Estate in Malta.

Mary Kathleen Shea '89 received her master's degree in social work from Portland State University in June. She and her husband, James, live in Portland, Ore.

'90s William T. Rupp, M.B.A. '90, is assistant professor in the management department at Robert Morris College in Corapolis, Penn.

David Austin '91 earned a juris doctorate at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Wash.

Dawn Bulman '91 lives in Havre, where she works for the Havre Job Service.

Coast Guard Petty Officer 3rd Class Ross N. Chaney '91 reported for duty aboard the Coast Guard cutter, Mal-low, at its homeport in Honolulu.

Charie Faught '91 spent three years in Fiji as a secondary school teacher with the Peace Corps. She now lives in Missoula, where she works for the Forest Service.

Mark Reichert '91 and his wife, Connie Patterson Reichert '90, are enjoying their work as U.S. Peace Corps volunteers in Ecuador, South America. They work in the areas of agriculture, nutrition and public health.

Nancy Venable Thompson '91 is a special education teacher in the Shields Valley school system in Livingston.

Kerrylyn Whalen, J.D. '91, founded and runs a first-aid station in Puerto Miguel, Peru, where she serves 1,500 people.

Brad Doig '92 is branch manager of Norwest Financial in Grand Forks, N.D.

Carol Castellow '92 is a program administrative assistant at Western Montana Area Six Agency on Aging. She lives in Polson.

Marci Hare Gainan '92 lives in Billings and works at Cricket Clothing.

Kathleen McKenna, J.D. '92, lives in Great Falls, where she practices law with the firm of Smith, Walsh, Clarke and Greigore.

Terri Hurley Phillips '92 is senior accountant for Hotel Networks Corp. in Stevensville.

Nancy Johnson Riddiough '92 earned a master's degree in English literature from San Francisco State University and was selected for membership in Editcetera, a professional association for Bay Area editorial freelance writers. Nancy lives in San Francisco.

Kristin Wilson '92 teaches fifth grade in St. Ignatius.

Dan Zorn, M.Ed. '92, is principal at H.C. Davis and Ann Jeffries Elementary Schools in Cut Bank.

Scott Bear Don't Walk '93, a Rhodes Scholar, took second prize in the University of Alaska Native Plays Contest. Scott's play is titled *Barren Child*, and is a Native American adaptation of the Greek tragedy, *Antigone*.

Ann M. Bennett '93 lives in Great Falls and is in her second season as the principle flutist in the Great Falls Symphony and the flutist with the Chinook Winds Woodwind Quintet. She also teaches flute lessons at her studio and at the College of Great Falls.

Billie Jo Davis '93 is studying for her doctorate in clinical psychology at Washington State University in Pullman.

Kelcey and Nancy Irons Diemer '93, both licenced pharmacists, opened the Chinook Pharmacy.

Neil Duram '93 is a member of the city police force in Eureka.

Shon Fieber '93 lives in Polson and teaches the fifth grade in Ronan.

Randy Cline, M.Ed. '93, is principal and athletic director at North Toole County High School in Sunburst.

Tammy Krahn '93 teaches fourth grade at K. William Harvey School in Ronan.

Air Force Airman 1st Class Danielle Hurd Matkovich '93 graduated from the medical services specialist course at Sheppard Air Force Base in Wichita Falls, Texas.

Bjorn Nabozney '93 is a partner in Big Sky Brewing Co. in Missoula.

Dan O'Brien, J.D. '93, is deputy county attorney for Phillips County and lives in Poplar.



Nancy Johnson Riddiough '92

Airman 1st Class Fredric W. Pulliam '93 graduated from basic training at Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, Texas.

Angela Hanson Astle, M.A. '94, successfully completed all four sections of the CPA examination in her first attempt. Angie and her husband, Tim '93, live in Anchorage, Alaska, where she is a staff accountant with Deloitte and Touche.

Rhonda Burghardt '94 is choir director for grades seven to 12 at Laurel Middle School.

Teri Foley Wing, Ed.D. '94, is curriculum director for Missoula County school district.

Jon Ebel '94 is a reporter for the *Ravalli Republic* in Hamilton.

Doug Freeman, M.Ed. '94, is principal at Cut Bank Middle School. He and his wife, Nylene, have two sons, Eric and Brent.

Sarah Marie Mart '94 is studying for her master's degree at Mankato State University in Mankato, Minn.

Karen Neel, M.A. '94, is a controller for Northern Rockies Medical Services in Missoula.

Nikki Pasquarello '94 is assistant media director at Exclamation Point Advertising in Billings.

Janet Skeslien '94 teaches English in a private school in Odessa, Ukraine.

Shaun Tatarka '94 is a reporter for the *Ravalli Republic* in Hamilton. He and his wife, Pam, have a son, Shaun.

Births

Andrea Joan to Paul McLean '83 and Putter McLean, Feb 14, 1994, in Billings.

Abigail Marie to Frances Marcinkowski Blanchard '87 and Jeremy Blanchard '86, March 15, 1994, in Fort Lewis, Wash.

Christopher Scott to Kriste Harthill Henwood '87 and Dan Henwood, March 1994, in Lynnwood, Wash.

Jessica Lynn to Veronica Brandt Dinkins '88 and Steven Dinkins, May 4, 1994, in Bothell, Wash.

In Memoriam

Harold Seipp '25, Billings
 Raleigh A. Baldwin '26, Richland, Wash.
 Gertrude Garretty '27, Santa Cruz, Calif.
 Alene Blake x'28, Phoenix, Ariz.
 Fred Wetzsteon '28, Sula
 Winfield E. Page x'29, Missoula
 Pauline Astle Tway '29, Boise, Idaho
 Stanley M. Leydig '30, St. Louis, Mo.
 Arnold V. Nordquist '30, Lincoln, Neb.
 Robert C. Hendon '31, McLean, Va.
 Mac Johnson '31, M.Ed. '61, Helena
 Dorothy Skeels Petaja '31, Wilmington, Del.
 Robert W. Brophy x'32, Mesa, Ariz.
 Isabel Barberian '33, Pleasanton, Calif.
 Dale R. Hinman '33, Greeley, Colo.
 Glenn M. Hostetter x'33, Green Valley, Ariz.
 Tyler Stapleton x'33, Lewistown
 Eleanor Fredrickson Wing '34, Helena
 George C. Baldwin x'35, Great Falls
 Rex F. Hibbs '35, Minneapolis
 Lovina Caird Robinson x'35, San Diego, Calif.
 Harry C. Alley x'36, Whitehall
 Margaret Johnston Bedard '36, Missoula
 Edward G. Cook, M.A. '36, Lawrence, Kan.
 Fern Spicher Flanagan '36, Helena
 Wilfred E. Gits x'36, Star Prairie, Wisc.
 Donald Knievel x'36, Butte
 John B. McClerman '36, Butte
 W.D. Murray '36, J.D. '61, Butte
 John R. "Jack" Price x'36, Polson
 Wesley "Mike" Scott '36, Plains
 Theodore H. Shoemaker '36, Missoula
 George D. Westler '36, Great Falls
 Hubert Zemke '36, Oroville, Calif.
 Edward J. McGinley '37, Glendale, Calif.
 James E. Meyers '37, Bigfork
 Frank "Monk" Stanton '37, Spokane

Bert Stripp x'37, Billings
 Howard F. Cornwell x'38, Forsyth
 Kathryn Deegan Theisen '38, Belgrade
 Anthony "Tony" Gies x'39, Lewistown
 Eleanor Snyder Redding '39, Aurora, Colo.
 Ethylmae Powell Hanson '40, Portland, Ore.
 William F. Stevens '40, Billings
 Laura Murphy Stimson '40, Grandview, Wash.
 James A. Weaver x'40, Kalispell
 Norma Prescott Bangs x'41, Stevensville
 Adrien L. Hess '41, Butte
 Hammitt E. Porter '41, Spokane
 Selmer O. Underdal x'41, Brier, Wash.
 Franklin A. Wood '41, Woodburn, Ore.
 Thurman E. English '42, Denver
 Winifred Skranak '42, Libby
 Allen Traford x'42, Butte
 Virginia Gillespie Daylis '43, Worden
 Gene D. McClain '43, Morgan Hill, Calif.
 Virginia Morrison Pyle '44, New York, N.Y.



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John W. Reagan '47, Encinitas, Calif.
 Wilbur L. Moen '49, Osakis, Minn.
 Natalie Edkins Brinkman '50, Soda Springs, Calif.
 Florence Madsen Eslick '50, Bigfork
 Lex Mudd McCullough '50, Missoula
 John Russekk White '50, Helena
 Marybelle Fry Alverson '51, Missoula
 Jean Maxwell Groth '51, Yakima, Wash.
 Winnefred J. Groth '51, Yakima, Wash.
 Joseph A. Murray '51, Missoula
 Everett C. Elliot '52, Conrad
 Rickly A. Morris '53, Wasilla, Alaska
 Lloyd S. Brown '54, Bigfork
 James R. Larcombe '54, Lakeside
 Kenneth Lee Lindsey '56, San Marcos, Calif.
 Emma Oella Conkling '57, Bozeman
 Verna Deimer, M.Ed. '57, Rapid City, N.D.
 James Kent Mason '57, Somis, Calif.
 Mildred M. Nelson '58, Redding, Calif.
 George A. Shirley '58, Grand Haven, Mich.
 Enid Overturf Agamenoni '59, Great Falls
 Emory D. Adams '61, Spokane
 Lyle R. Miller '61, Boulder City, Nev.
 Burton A. Hoylo '62, Lacey, Wash.
 Gladys Shierson Ramberg '62, Drummond
 Thomas E. Boyle '64, Tucson, Ariz.
 Dwaine Kennis '66, M.A. '72, Helena
 Martha Gentry Robinson '66, New York, N.Y.
 Elizabeth Antila Siberud '66, Kalispell
 Helen Vandel Eliason '68, Independence, Mo.
 Patricia Perry Barsness '69, M.A. '73, Seattle
 John M. McNamer '69, Shelby
 Mary Jo Oreskovich, M.Ed. '70, Anaconda
 Ardyce LaFontaine '71, Deer Lodge
 Jack A. Quilico, M.A. '71, Billings
 Vicki Gustafson Omundson '72, Sun River
 Bruce Gronfein '73, Butte
 Ethel Morgan Hayes '74, Missoula
 Mary Armstrong Tilley '77, Oakdale, Minn.

Kathryn Wilske Alvey '79, Portland, Ore.
 Stephen Kent Ham '82, Kent, Wash.
 Alan W. London '87, Fairchild AFB, Wash.
 David Bayer '92, Missoula
 Dan Patrick Sweeney '94, Kalispell
 Donald L. Bunse, former UM professor of art, Missoula
 James "Jack" Munro, former UM professor of education, Missoula

Robert E. Nofsinger '64, Pullman, Wash.
 Douglas C. Parker '75, Missoula
 Raymond E. Siderius '71, Portland, Ore.
 Ellen Elizabeth Solem '68, Chinook
 Paul E. Verdon '49, Helena
 Phyllis Peterson Washington '64, Missoula

Alumni Association Life Members

Marlys Nelson Barrett '62, Wenatchee, Wash.
 Umberto Benedetti, M.Ed. '80, Missoula
 Donald J. Byrnes '49, Tampa, Fla.
 Patricia Germeraad Canaris '71, Hamilton
 Charles J. Cerovski '44, Lewistown
 Mark A. Clark '69, J.D. '72, Dallas, Texas
 Marybeth Toney Clark '71, Missoula
 Barbara Gaynor Clipson '80, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Brian Clipson '81, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Doak Robert Dyer '93, Warroad, Minn.
 Kathryn Mann Eberling '91, Billings
 Marvin A. Eberling '90, Billings
 William B. Forsyth '59, St. George, Utah
 Harold J. Fraesr '65, Missoula
 Sharee Reardon Fraser '65, Missoula
 Sharon S. Gressle '65, Herndon, Va.
 Laurens A. Hansen '67, Highwood
 Susan R. Hansen '67, Highwood
 Hans M. Holt '73, Alpharetta, Ga.
 Duane J. Hoynes '50, M.A. '51, Bozeman
 Richard A. Kolb '79, Cary, N.C.
 Amanda Violette Melgaard '86, Renton, Wash.
 Julio K. Morales, J.D. '72, Missoula
 Richard Morrow '93, Helena
 James R. Murray '76, Alexandria, Va.

Lost Alumni

We have lost contact with the people listed below. If you know where any of these people are, please drop a note to the Alumni Association, address listed above, or call (800) 862-5862.

Class of '55-Henry C. Adami Jr., Donald D. Brockway, Milton N. Burgess, Vernon M. Cannon, Marjorie A. Carroll, Jack T. Daniels, Lorraine Dean Doherty, William R. Estey, John A. Frankovich, Rowena Day Gilbert, Harold Goldstein, Robert W. Harris, William F. Heintz, Joan A. Howey, Judith A. Humiston, Robert T. Jenkins, Lavonne Johnson, Joseph M. Kirsewicz, Everett J. Kytönen, David W. Larom, Andrea Lawrence, Alan L. Lehman, Charles K. Ludington, Joseph Meuchel, Sgt. Bill L. Miles, Howard R. Moore, Mabel Neumann, Paul E. Paddock, Charles E. Plowman, Felix L. Powell, Alta B. Rabe, William J. Robson, Julia M. Rowe, Jeanne Waterman, Kayel E. White, Marjorie Yurko.

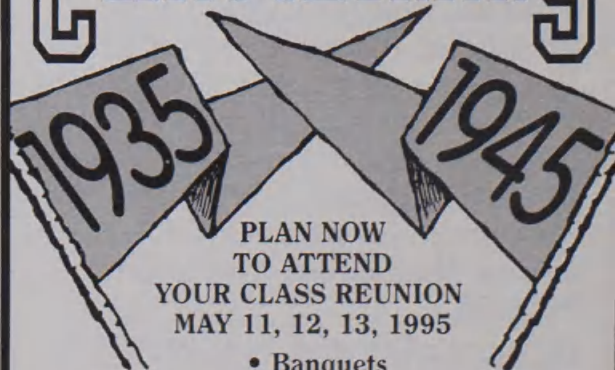
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DAA

Each year at Homecoming, The University of Montana Alumni Association honors outstanding alumni. Recipients of the Distinguished Alumni Awards are individuals who have distinguished themselves in a particular field and who have brought honor to the University, the state or the nation. The focus of this award is career achievement and/or service to The University of Montana. Up to six awards can be given annually.

All University alumni and friends are invited to nominate a graduate or former student for this award. Please call the Alumni Office at (406)243-5211 or 1-800-862-5862, to request a nomination form. Nominations must be submitted by March 31, 1995.

CLASS REUNIONS



PLAN NOW
TO ATTEND
YOUR CLASS REUNION
MAY 11, 12, 13, 1995

- Banquets
- Cocktail Parties
- Champagne Brunch
- Campus Tours
- Riverfront Walk
- Class Photos
- Receptions
- Commencement Ceremonies

Watch for your reunion packet
in your January mail.

QUESTIONS?
Call

The University of Montana
Alumni Association

(406) 243-5211 • 1-800-862-5862

Schedule of Events

February

16 Missoula: UM Charter Day
24 Seattle: Alumni gathering

March

20 Palm Desert, Calif.: Alumni gathering

April

8 Western Pa.: Alumni gathering

May

11-13 Missoula: 1950 and '60 Class reunions
13 Commencement
19 Bigfork: Alumni dinner
19-22 Bigfork: Alumni college

June

2 Portland: Alumni Rose Festival cruise

September

21-23 Missoula: Homecoming

December

31 Des Moines, Iowa: UM Virtual Orchestra and New Jubes concert

Gwen Beighle Receives Humanitarian Award

Gwen Dickson Beighle '54, received the UM College of Arts and Sciences' 1994 Humanitarian Award in recognition of her work on behalf of AIDS victims. Beighle founded the Multifaith AIDS Project of Seattle, which operates two homes for low-income AIDS victims, provides AIDS education to religious institutions, and counsels AIDS sufferers, their partners and families. She is married to Doug Beighle '54, who is now a senior vice president with The Boeing Company.

Beighle, who was ordained as a chaplain at age 50, founded the Multifaith AIDS project with a \$245 donation and built it into a \$310,000-a-year operation. In addition to providing low-income housing, Multifaith arranges pastoral visits to more than 250 people a year who are living with AIDS.

Beighle received the award on October 27, during a reception in

Seattle. When he presented her with the award, College of Arts and Sciences Dean James Flightner noted that "the college is not so much in the business of training our graduates for specific careers as we are in the business of training our graduates for life...we view it as our mission to provide our students with the tools they need to be good world citizens." "In Gwen Beighle", he said, "the college has a real success story."



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CAMPAIGN MOMENTUM

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OPPORTUNITY FUND 'MAKES THINGS HAPPEN'

When Missoulians talk about people who make things happen in the community and state, they invariably mention John and Susan Talbot. The Talbots dedicate time, energy and talent for many civic, arts and social services causes, which makes them well aware of the importance fund raising has in bringing about constructive change and improving the quality of life that has kept them in Missoula in their so-called retirement.

It's not surprising, then, that the Talbots designated their \$100,000 gift to the Capital Campaign to an opportunity fund in the School of Journalism so the dean can "make things happen." Having an unrestricted opportunity fund, they noted, means the dean can say "yes" when a golden opportunity arises.

Just as natural was their designation that it form an endowment. John and Sue believe it is vital that the fund not be depleted, so that the school can profit in perpetuity. As they established the endowment, Sue and John imagined "what might have been" if others had taken similar action. Sue said, "what if the copper barons had set up even a small endowment--say \$100,000--in the 1890s rather than shipping all their wealth back to New York City? This state would have

profited enormously."

Designation for journalism is no surprise either. They have high regard for the quality of Montana's School of Journalism. John has been teaching part time since 1985 after his retirement from Lee Enterprises where he was publisher of the Missoulian for 10 years and subsequently group leader for several Lee papers. Of the Montana curriculum he said, "I don't know if there is another [journalism school] turning out good students who are as well versed in the basics, who write well and understand the principles of reporting and editing. The school has taken a strong focus toward preparing students for the kinds of jobs

they will actually land." In addition to the technical merit of a Montana journalism degree, John praised the school and its recent deans' effort to encourage students to pursue as broad an education as possible.

As the wife of a publisher and daughter of a newspaper family, Sue also recognizes the importance of preparing high-quality journalists. She believes her father would be proud of the step she and her husband have taken in support of Montana journalism students. Sue's father, Don Anderson, was instrumental in the Lee Enterprises' purchase of four Montana newspapers from the Anaconda Co. John credits his father-in-law for convincing him to take a job with Lee.

John and Sue are optimistic others will jump on the bandwagon they've created and eventually bring the journalism opportunity fund to the \$1 million level. Dean Frank Allen hopes it will reach. Sue said, "we figure if people will recognize the need for such a fund, maybe they'll respond, remembering what it was like for them in school" when lack of funding resulted in missed opportunities. They've made a great start to assuring the J-school won't have to wonder "what might have been."

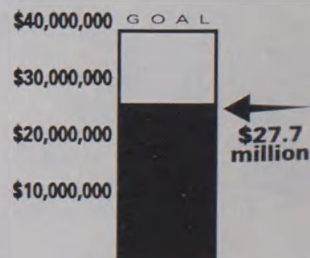


Sue and John Talbot

CAMPAIGN MARCHES TOWARD GOAL

The University of Montana Capital Campaign has now reached \$27.7 million, on the way to its \$40 million goal and 1997 target completion date.

To date, donors have made gifts either as cash contributions or as deferred gifts that will come to the University sometime in the future for all four campaign priority areas: scholarships and faculty positions; academic programming; building, renovation and equipment; and current needs.



To get the campaign off to such a fast start, the largest gifts were sought first, according to Larry Morlan, executive director of the UM Foundation. Now the campaign has moved into what is known as its "regional phase." At this stage--which took the campaign to San Francisco, Great Falls, Denver and Seattle during the fall--campaign volunteers solicit gifts of at least \$10,000. Other cities will be targeted in the spring.

RECENT MAJOR GIFTS TO THE CAPITAL CAMPAIGN

Recent commitments for top priorities are helping to push the campaign closer to its \$40 million goal.

ROBERT '51 AND GRACE EHLERS

\$100,000 charitable remainder unitrust for the School of Law

JACK HURSH '82 AND KATHRYN MORTON

\$100,000 for the School of Law and Foundation Operations

NELS '47 AND MARGIE GARRISON TURNQUIST '47

proposed bequest estimated at \$200,000 for Presidential Scholarships and the Mansfield Library

PLUM CREEK'S LARGEST-EVER GIFT CREATES FELLOWSHIP, LECTURE SERIES

Plum Creek Timber Co., the largest owner of private lands in Montana, made the company's largest-ever gift as part of The University of Montana Capital Campaign: \$500,000 for the School of Forestry.

As part of the company's latest initiative, "Plum Creek and Science," Plum Creek Timber Co. has designated the gift for a doctoral fellowship and lecture series coordinated by the Plum Creek fellow. The changing scene in resource management has created a need for forestry scholars, a need the University intends to meet through inducements, such as fellowships, to attract superior students for graduate study in forestry.

Plans for the lecture series call for the School of Forestry to

host lectures or panel presentations by distinguished scientists, educators and forestry professionals each year for students and faculty, as well as for forestry practitioners and the general public.

Today's forester cannot be a loner in the woods, according to Perry Brown, dean of the forestry school. There is greater need than ever, he says, for education and industry to forge partnerships for their mutual benefit and to ensure wise use of one of the state's most valuable resources. Additionally, he noted, "UM's participation in the 'Plum Creek and Science' initiative creates wonderful opportunities for The University of Montana to publicly demonstrate its scholarly approach to resource management."

CAMPAIGN PRIORITY

\$2 Million Needed To Beef Up Library Collections

The campus libraries component of the campaign is 31 percent subscribed but still needs more than \$2 million in commitments to reach its \$3 million goal.

A priority affecting the entire University of Montana community, the library faces increased pressures from escalating materials costs, school and department accrediting agencies' mandates for new acquisitions, and the greater demands by students for resources needed to produce the longer, more extensive papers now required in semester-long courses. Such needs could not be met through library operating budgets and prompted its campaign priority designation at the \$3 million level. Both the Jameson Law Library and the Maureen and Mike Mansfield Library are included in the libraries enhancement priority.

While the forestry and western history collections are notable and quite able to support academic programming in those areas, many other fields—including several in which the University offers degrees—are ranked below the basic study level for bachelor's degree programs. It is Library Dean Karen Hatcher's goal to get the collection to "intermediate study" level in areas where UM offers a bachelor's degree and "advanced study" level for master's program areas. Such extensive acquisitions will take a substantial infusion of money, she said, since it requires about \$80 to purchase and process an average book for the Mansfield Library.

Dean Hatcher is quick to emphasize that supplementing the collection involves much more than adding books to the shelves. The library circulates materials in several electronic media as well. "The Mansfield Library has been operating for 100 years," the Dean said, "and so we have a lot of books, but not always the current materials,



The days of the card catalog are gone! After learning to use GrizNet, students are amazed at the number of information sources and amount of material readily accessible in the Mansfield Library. (photo by Derek Pruitt)

especially serials, required by students and faculty." With funds generated by the Capital Campaign, the library will be able to build its book collection, add or continue serials subscriptions, and provide available information in electronic formats.

NAMING OPPORTUNITIES

The University of Montana Capital Campaign provides an ideal time to link a donor's name or the name of one honored by the donor to the Mansfield Library's future. Information on named commemorative opportunities, which start at \$10,000, is available from the UM Foundation 406/243-2593.



Two students make their way down the snowy sidewalks in front of UM's Main Hall.



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*David "Moose" and Shirley Miller
Classes of 1953 and 1955
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- \$10 Recent graduate membership

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