Olympic Glory

Janay DeLoach

The Morrill Act
American Ideal Marks 150th

Renovation Celebration
at the Lory Student Center

Internship in the Peruvian jungle

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Mohamad Zaki completed his Online Professional MBA in the midst of the 2011 revolution in Egypt.

Online Professional MBA – Anywhere – Anytime

Melissa Temple is completing her Executive MBA in Denver while working as Controller for Earthstone Energy, Inc.

Executive MBA – Downtown Denver – Evenings
MIKE MARTIN ASSUMES DUTIES AS CHANCELLOR

The new Chancellor of the Colorado State University System, Michael V. Martin, officially assumed duties this August. Based in Denver, the chancellor is the chief executive officer of the CSU System, responsible for working with the Board of Governors to lead the system’s operations, set legislative strategy, serve as the system’s primary spokesperson, and increase engagement among alumni, donors, and the business community.

“Dr. Martin is a proven and visionary higher education leader who is respected across the country. Throughout his nearly 40-year career, he’s been a tireless advocate for building world-class higher education systems that maintain access, preserve affordability, reach out to underserved communities, and promote excellence,” says CSU System Board Chair Joe Zimlich.

Martin, 65, comes to the CSU System from Louisiana State University, where he was campus chancellor. He is also a past president of New Mexico State University. Martin was recommended to the Board by an 11-member committee that spent nearly eight months conducting a nationwide search for the next chancellor of the CSU System, which includes CSU in Fort Collins, CSU-Pueblo, and the 100 percent online CSU-Global Campus.

DEAR EDITOR

I am writing at the behest of my mother, Edith Gunn Moore, Class of 1941. She was perusing the Spring 2012 issue of Colorado State Magazine and noticed a photograph on page 35 taken in the Student Union Fountain Room, circa 1941. She identified herself, then Edith Alison Gunn, as the young woman seated on the right-hand bench closest to the photographer. She also recognized the two students sitting across from her, Walter “Bus” Bergman and Winnie French, but does not remember the young man who was sitting next to her.

I hope something can be acknowledged in your next issue about my mother’s discovery. She was elated by the photograph, and it brought back many happy memories of her student days at Colorado A&M.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Carlin (Cobb) Knight, Class of 1969
When a lightning-sparked wildfire roared through canyons and over hills near Fort Collins in early June, hundreds of residents were forced to flee with what few possessions they could gather on short notice – many with only what they had on their backs. In the end, the High Park Fire killed one woman and consumed 259 homes and 87,284 acres west and northwest of town.

Though the fire never reached Fort Collins, heavy smoke descended on the city for days, resulting in public air-quality health advisories to curtail outdoor activities, especially for the elderly and those with respiratory ailments.

Within days of the fire’s outbreak, the CSU community was galvanized into action, offering facilities and resources to assist with the fire-fighting and recovery coordination efforts. These included:

• The Joint Incident Command Center, which coordinated fire-fighting efforts, was located on the University’s Foothills Campus, hosting about 2,000 emergency responders, helicopters, and other resources. The CSU Police Department assisted the JICC by providing traffic control, security, and dispatchers.
• The Colorado State Forest Service deployed all available people and equipment to help fight the fire.
• Hundreds of firefighters and National Guard members were housed in Main Campus residence halls, and Pingree Park was designated a fire command center and a safe zone for firefighters on the western edge of the fire to eat and sleep.
• CSU veterinarians treated evacuated livestock, and the Veterinary Teaching Hospital supported the Larimer County Humane Society efforts for pets and small animals.
• CSU faculty and staff evacuated from Pingree Park volunteered to return to help feed and support firefighters. Many others, including student athletes, cheerleaders, and members of ROTC, stepped up in various roles.
• The Larimer County Disaster Recovery Center, which provided support, assistance, and resources for victims of the fire, was housed in Johnson Hall.

CSU was lucky. Aside from the evacuation of classes from Pingree Park, the University was unaffected. Not so fortunate were the many faculty, staff, students, and retirees who lived in the burn area, some of whom lost their homes.

To help, the University created CSU-Cares, a fund designated to provide...
emergency monetary relief to students and to current and retired faculty and staff. An appeal was made to the campus community, and 388 donors contributed more than $55,000. To date, 35 CSU families have been helped through CSUCares.

Pedro Boscan, Ph.D., a faculty member in the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, lost his home during fire. He and his wife, both Rist Canyon volunteer firefighters, were fighting the fire – defending the properties of their neighbors and an historic schoolhouse – while their own home burned to the ground. The campus community, through CSUCares, stepped in to help the couple, and Boscan’s co-workers and others at CSU offered support, household items, and kindness.

“CSU continues to care and help the fire victims who lost their homes. I don’t think I have ever seen such devotion and outreach to the community from a university in my life,” Boscan says. “CSU set the standard on how an institution should reach out to the community in a moment of disaster. I’m saying this as a CSU faculty member, as a firefighter, and as a victim. I’m so proud to be part of CSU that all firefighters who fought the fire with me have heard about my CSU pride!”

If you are interested in contributing to CSUCares, please visit www.supporting.colostate.edu/CSUCARES.

CSU set the standard on how an institution should reach out to the community in a moment of disaster.

– PEDRO BOSCAN
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- Colleen Meyer (’94), Life Member
  Executive Director, CSU Alumni Association

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CSUNITY LENDS HANDS TO COMMUNITY

CSUnity is an annual event in which CSU volunteers participate in community service projects such as planting trees, painting houses, visiting with senior citizens, sorting food, and much more. Above, members of CSU’s chapter of Sigma Phi Epsilon work on a Habitat for Humanity build in Loveland during CSUnity.

In previous years, CSUnity has gathered more than 2,000 volunteers and provided thousands of community service hours for organizations across Larimer County. Alumni and friends may also participate. Visit www.slice.colostate.edu/csunity.aspx to learn more.

More than 100 Colorado State University student volunteers planted 27 Valley Forge elms on the Oval April 20. The event was part of the University’s recognition as an official Tree Campus USA by the Arbor Day Foundation. CSU received the award for its excellent forestry practices and engagement of students and community in urban tree care.

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In the years following World War II, Colorado A&M experienced a transformation. With enrollment doubling, the college responded with an unprecedented construction boom and a charge to achieve full university status. By 1957, when the name changed to Colorado State University, it became apparent that the Johnson Hall Student Union, built in 1936, was no longer sufficient. Student leaders across campus gathered to craft a 30-year plan, and in 1962, almost exactly 50 years ago, the Lory Student Center opened its doors.

“If you don’t have a building that changes with the times, then you’re not serving the audience it’s aimed at,” says Hal Mansfield, former chair of the Lory Student Center Governing Board.

Looking forward
Beginning in May 2013, the Lory Student Center will undergo a long-awaited renovation that is expected to close the student center’s south end through fall 2014 to make way for an expansive and forward-thinking structure that parallels the University’s vision for the future. In just 18 months, the new LSC will boast a rejuvenated 160,000 square feet of existing space and add another 40,000 square feet of space for future generations.

“Our role at CSU is to continue to support the students and campus community,” says Karen McCormick, special projects coordinator for the student center. “During the renovation, we will still have the north end of the building...
open, including the CSU Bookstore, and will try to provide as many of our services as possible.”

Plans for the new student center include a centralized location for the Student Diversity Programs and Services offices, enhanced building infrastructure and systems, increased space, expansive views to the west, and messaging that highlights CSU’s land-grant mission. The plan is to use the design of the building to help tell CSU’s history with architecture that visually connects the student center plaza with the Aggie “A” and the mountains. One idea is to include a corridor within the building that creates this visual connection and features displays that would illustrate the University’s history, mission, and values.

Additionally, the new building will include an increased emphasis on celebrating CSU through research, art, and traditions, as well as establishing and fostering alumni support.

“I think it’s safe to say that the majority of our alumni who graduated since 1962 have had some sort of positive experience within these walls, either with the people who worked here or the programs that were housed in the building,” says Alexis Kanda-Olmstead, director of Lory Student Center Relations. “We are looking back at the important role this building has played on campus, both at the macro level as a creator of the student experience, and also at the micro level with individual stories from people whose lives were touched by the great things that are going on here.”

Celebrating a legacy

This fall, the Lory Student Center’s 50th anniversary celebration kicks off with the grand opening of the Lory Student Center Theatre, the renovations of which were completed this summer. Beginning in September, the celebration will pay tribute to each decade the student center was in existence since 1962. Throughout the three-week celebration, different performers will be showcased on the Plaza. Lectures, movies, reunions, and various activities are planned to commemorate the unique building and its past.

“It says a lot that the student center has affected not just students but alumni, faculty, and staff for 50 years,” says Doni Luckutt, director of marketing for the student center. “It’s a great kick-off, a great way to celebrate the past as we begin to show our vision for the future.”

The LSC renovation project, which gained student approval in spring 2011 and approval from the Board of Governors the following semester, will increase the student fee by $70 per semester once the renovation is complete. The total expected cost of the project is $65 million, which includes bond proceeds as well as $5 million of private funds and Lory Student Center contributions.
CAMPUS VIEW

CAMPAIGN EXCEEDS GOAL
WITH BEST FUNDRAISING YEAR IN CSU HISTORY

June 30 marked two fundraising milestones; the best fundraising year in CSU history and the successful close of the Campaign for Colorado State University.

More than $111.6 million was raised last year, which put the seven-year campaign well over the $500 million goal, for a total of $537.3 million, primarily for scholarships and academic programs.

The campaign – the first of its kind at CSU – has provided richer opportunities for research, outreach, and access to world-class education. Nearly 95,000 donors, including alumni, friends of CSU, corporations, and foundations contributed to scholarships, faculty support, programs, and facilities through the campaign.

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In the middle of the 19th Century, America was still very much a frontier society. Families and fortune-seekers were migrating from east to west, seeking a new sense of freedom while still retaining a certain yearning for some of the comforts and culture of the places they were leaving behind.

Not many of them had even finished high school. Higher education consisted mostly of imparting classical knowledge to the children of the affluent. But the spirit of a developing America produced a new concept of what an education should be: practical as well as sophisticated, providing the tools that would help develop the land and the infrastructure needed in the new cities.

That was the spirit motivating the Morrill Act of 1862, a hard-fought bill that was signed by President Abraham Lincoln in the same year as other monumental expressions of the new nation’s philosophy and aspirations: The Homestead Act, enacted on May 20, and the Emancipation Proclamation, announced on Sept. 22 to take effect the next Jan. 1, also were signed in 1862.

President Lincoln put his signature on the Morrill Act on July 2. It was one of the more transformative events of the Industrial Revolution. It impacted both the largely rural and agrarian society of early America as well as the rapidly evolving industrial cities. The children of farmers now had an opportunity to attend school to learn how to increase production. Prospective engineers were given access to the latest developments in efficient machinery. Together, these new approaches began to elevate the standard of living for larger numbers of citizens of the comparatively new nation. There were economic as well as educational benefits.

The passage of the act is being celebrated all this year, culminating in a closing ceremony in Denver, during the Nov.11-13 annual meeting of the Association of Public and Land-Grant Universities.

In 1862, Abraham Lincoln signed into law the Morrill Land-Grant College Act, America’s most original and important contribution to higher education, resulting in the creation of more than 100 institutions of higher education, including the one that would become Colorado State University.
The colleges established on or funded by the sale of Federal lands the Morrill Act granted to the states have continued to evolve into major research institutions. The majority of what began as “agricultural colleges” now call themselves universities, and the A&M tag is still attached to only a handful. Today there are more than 100 of those land-grant schools, including Colorado State University, and they have graduated more than 20 million students.

The Morrill Act “scratched several itches,” says CSU President Tony Frank. There was the need to improve food production; 1862 also was the year the U.S. Department of Agriculture was created. “There was obviously a big federal push about how do we feed this growing country. You also had a society that had shifted from an agricultural foundation to an industrial foundation,” Frank says.

Until the Morrill Act, college education was mostly about liberal arts. It was almost exclusively for white men from wealthy families, graduating with degrees in philosophy, medicine, law, or religion. The 1862 legislation was designed to support a more hands-on curriculum, useful training that would help the new nation develop a more sophisticated industrial base and a scientific approach to agriculture.

“The 150th anniversary of the Morrill Act makes 2012 a historical year,” says Craig Beyrouty, dean of CSU’s College of Agricultural Sciences. It is, he says, “a great time to reflect on the ongoing importance of our land-grant mission in providing access to higher education for a broad population of students – and, particularly, to continue striving ahead with our unique expertise in providing education, research, and outreach related to agricultural sciences.”

“Land grant universities have always had a practical mission,” Frank says. And while the “mechanical” piece of the mission has been adopted by non-land-grant universities – Harvard offers engineering programs, for example – the agriculture function, as Frank says, “is still pretty unique.”

The Morrill Act granted tens of thousands of acres of federal land to each state to subsidize colleges “where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.”

If education in the mid-19th century was more for society’s elite, Frank says, the Morrill Act “had more of a blue-collar aspect…. This was for children of common people, and anyone who had talent and motivation. It didn’t matter how much money your parents had.”

British historian Arnold Toynbee thought the land-grant system was America’s most original and important contribution to higher education. “Is there anything America has invented,” President Frank asks, “that has impacted the rest of the world as much as the concept of land-grant colleges becoming an extended system of higher education?”

The expansion of educational opportunity was intended to be an economic engine as well as an educational one. Lou Swanson, CSU vice president for engagement and director of Extension, calls it “a social revolution” that came as industrialization and urbanization were sweeping America. Its foundations can be traced back 300 years to
Sir Francis Bacon’s “remarkable insight” that in an emerging economy, knowledge created wealth, Swanson says. “Senator Morrill extended this to a general axiom that the higher the proportion of a society who were not only knowledgeable but who also created new knowledge, the more likely that society will create new wealth, particularly in a rapidly changing political economy.”

Colorado at the time was not yet a state, a raw place that in many ways would be considered uncivilized by today’s standards. It was, says Swanson, “a hard, hard life out there on the plains; the West was a hard life.” And every person was valued because it would have been folly to waste anyone’s talents. “It’s why women and minorities were accepted more quickly” in the West than in other parts of the country, Swanson believes.

In this and other ways, the West was more progressive than the East. It rejected slavery, and it was early to give women the vote. It also believed in co-ed schools. The first graduating class at Fort Collins, in 1884, included two men and one woman.

Colorado, which was to become a state in 1876, was a land of opportunity to the entrepreneurs who were devoted to developing it, but a more skeptical point of view placed it squarely in the midst of the “Great American Desert.” Rainfall was spotty and unreliable. An 1870 census showed only 1,700 farms totaling 100,000 acres—a tiny fraction, less than 0.15 percent, of the state’s eventual footprint.

Clearly, this was a place where a farmer had to learn irrigation to survive. Early Hispanic settlers in the San Luis Valley had practiced it for years, but the land-grant university movement provided new expertise and scientific research into the most efficient methods of using water and conserving productive soil.

The idea that everyone should have access to a new kind of a college education began gaining momentum in the 1840s. Jonathan Baldwin Turner, an Illinois educator and political activist, left his college position in 1847 to devote more energy to advocating what he had long supported: a system of colleges in each state that would offer liberal and practical education, supported by public funds. In 1853, the Illinois legislature endorsed the idea and presented it to Congress.

By that time, Justin Smith Morrill had become a U.S. representative from Vermont. Elected in 1852, Morrill had come a long way in the previous 27 years, having left school at the age of 15 to go to work as a clerk at a local store. He had hoped to be able to afford college, but neither he nor his family had the money.

Morrill’s first attempt to establish a national network of agricultural and mechanical colleges took six years to get through Congress. The politics were difficult. The legislation was more popular in the North than in the slave-owning southern states. The West was politically split and not deeply involved in the debate, but the bill finally passed both chambers by narrow margins in 1859. That wasn’t enough. President James Buchanan, a Democrat, bowed to pressure from southern Democrats and vetoed the bill.

But after his fellow Republican, Abraham Lincoln, was elected in 1860, Morrill had renewed hope. He tried his bill again in 1862, this time with an amendment requiring land-grant colleges to teach military tactics, along with engineering and agriculture. With the nation caught up in

Many of the colleges funded by the Morrill Act have evolved into major research institutions including Cornell, Ohio State, Cal-Berkley, and Colorado State.
A key component of the land-grant mission is to actively share knowledge created by the University for the benefit of society.

a Civil War, the military requirement helped to turn the tide. Morrill’s idea once again won congressional approval, and this time the President agreed, too.

It was 17 years after the bill’s approval, though, before Colorado finally took advantage of the new legislation. The first step came on Feb. 11, 1870, when Territorial Governor Edward McCook signed legislation creating a college. It was nine years later, three years after Colorado became a state, before there actually was a campus in Fort Collins. Elijah Evan Edwards, president of the new Colorado Agricultural College, welcomed its first five students on Sept. 1, 1879.

Imparting knowledge to students was only part of the land-grant idea. A key component of the land-grant mission is to actively share knowledge created by the University for the benefit of society. Land-grant schools began with a strong focus on practical teaching. After the Civil War, though, research became a major mission, and Agricultural Experiment Stations were created by the 1887 Hatch Act “to create new knowledge that had practical applications,” Swanson says. The Morrill Act led to the Hatch Act for research and then to the extension service.

“The purpose of extension was to bring the problems of the field and ranch to the researchers at the university,” Swanson says. Professors at land-grant schools were the children of the people they were researching, the people who were expected to use this newly developed – and developing – body of knowledge. “They knew what the problems were … they came from the same population they were serving,” Swanson says.

Today, the notion of a broadly accessible higher education is more difficult to achieve. Admission requirements are more stringent, and budgets are stretched because of a shrinking fiscal commitment from state government.

Colorado State has addressed these challenges in a couple of ways. One is the CSU Global Campus, an entirely online degree-granting curriculum that is accessible every day at all hours to anyone with a computer – particularly appealing to people with jobs and other non-traditional students.

Another is Commitment to Colorado, a program that began with the incoming class in 2011. It provides reduced tuition rates, or free tuition, for students whose families might not otherwise be able to afford college.

“We saw an uptick in low-income enrollment and retention” after Commitment to Colorado was instituted, President Frank says. “I think that’s a new version of Morrill and Lincoln’s promise – that land-grant universities are for anybody with talent and motivation, regardless of your family’s financial status.”
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Ever stop to think about the length of a centimeter? Probably not. Americans don’t think metrically, and even if we did, we wouldn’t pay much attention to a measly centimeter. After all, it takes 2.54 centimeters just to make an inch — generally our reference point for tiny.

So, you might not appreciate just how important one centimeter — the approximate length of your basic mosquito — is to Janay DeLoach (B.S. ’08, M.S. ’12). For her, that centimeter was the difference between tears of sadness and tears of joy, between winning an Olympic bronze medal and the absolute worst place to finish: fourth.

So, when Latvia’s Ineta Radevica completed her sixth and final attempt of the women’s long jump competition and judges were measuring her imprint in the sand-filled landing pit, DeLoach and Radevica wore the same hopeful look. When the results were revealed, DeLoach’s best jump of 22 feet, 7 inches, had held off Radevica — by the length of one mosquito.

“As soon as I realized (Radevica) didn’t have enough for that bronze, I started screaming and jumping around — I was just ecstatic,” DeLoach says. “It was amazing.”

Actually, pretty much everything about DeLoach’s rise from unknown to Olympic bronze medalist is amazing.

After all, this is an athlete who got her first exposure to track and field in the sport’s most unlikely outpost: Alaska. As recently as 2011, she was not even on the radar screen when it comes to world-class competition.

But while standing on that medal stand, next to American gold medalist Brittney Reese and silver medalist Elena Sokolova of Russia, she joined a very exclusive club of former CSU athletes who have earned Olympic medals. The first was Glenn Morris, the decathlon champion in 1936, followed by swimmer Amy Van Dyken, who won four gold medals in 1996 and another two in 2000. Basketball great Becky Hammon earned a bronze playing for Russia in 2008.

Until August, no CSU female athlete had won a track and field medal. But long before departing for London, DeLoach, who earned two undergraduate degrees and a master’s in occupational therapy from CSU, and her coaches had an inkling that something special might happen.

“Janay was terrific on the collegiate level, but moving to the world-class level is a whole different deal,” CSU track coach Brian Bedard says of the former three-time collegiate All-American.

“There are lots of great college athletes, but are you willing to do what it takes to move to the next level? With most people, the answer is ‘no.’ But in Janay’s case, her interest and love for her sport grew as she got more experienced.”

The turning point in her career came in 2008 when she was invited to the U.S. Olympic Trials for the first time. She went into that meet with high hopes and, after finishing a humbling 21st, left with a large dose of perspective.

“It was an embarrassment,” she recalls. “I didn’t want my career to end that way.”

So, at a time when most athletes call it a career, DeLoach rededicated herself to her craft. Inspired by her fiancé and former CSU teammate, Patrick Soukup — they are getting married in September — she went to Europe to compete on the lonely, unforgiving pro circuit and search for success.

“I was very lonesome and under a lot of stress,” she says.

Her stress caused her, unknowingly, to lose six pounds. Those missing six pounds changed her life.

Competing in the final meet of the summer in Germany, a lighter and faster DeLoach set a personal record of 21 feet, 7 inches. She was hooked and motivated to keep pushing.

By 2011, she had changed her diet, dropped another six pounds and, working with CSU assistant coach Tim Cawley, restructured virtually everything in her training regimen.

“I have a very different perspective about dedication now,” she says. “I thought I was dedicated in college because I went to prac-
practice every day and worked hard, but I really wasn't giving it everything I could. Now, it's a lifestyle change, from what I eat to making sure that I balance work and free time.

“I now know what dedication is, what sacrifice is. I used to love to go out with friends and go dancing, but I don't do that now. I make sure I get my rest. I know what it's like to want something so bad and be willing to do anything to get there.”

The results of her new approach were eye-opening. In 2011, she came from nowhere to win the U.S. Indoor Championships, and she repeated that feat earlier this year. In March, competing against the best jumpers in the world, she finished second at the World Indoor Championships in Istanbul, Turkey.

“When I was holding that silver medal, I knew I had arrived. I was so happy that I just burst into tears,” she says. “Now I don't have to convince myself I'm as good as the other athletes. I know I can compete with them.”

In June, DeLoach punched her ticket to the Olympics by finishing third in the U.S. Trials. She, Reese, and Chelsea Hayes all surpassed 23 feet – a first in women's track and field – and rolled into London as medal hopefuls.

During the Olympic finals, Reese set the tone with a big early jump of 23 feet, 4 inches. Sokolova soon followed with a career-best leap of 23 feet, 2 inches. DeLoach had two big jumps – each perhaps good enough to win the gold – but fouled both times.

That led to the dramatic finish, when Radevica's final leap came up short, giving DeLoach the bronze.

In case you were wondering, the answer is “yes.” DeLoach plans to continue competing, focusing on winning the gold in 2016 in Rio de Janeiro. Her best jump in London was nearly a foot short of her career best – so she knows she still has room to improve.

Cawley, who accompanied her to London and has served as coach and confidant for more than eight years, recalled DeLoach's reaction to winning the silver medal in Istanbul. Minutes after crying tears of joy over her accomplishment, her tone changed. The focused, driven Janay had returned.

“She said, 'Silver is nice, but I want the gold!' ” he says, smiling at the memory. “That's what makes her special. She's never satisfied.”

Not by a long shot. Or even a centimeter.
Since its founding in 1957, the University Honors Program has challenged students’ intellectual and personal growth through a rigorous academic program and co-curricular learning experiences. It combines a world-class education with the diverse opportunities of a research university.
In his book, *The Emperor of All Maladies: A Biography of Cancer*, author Siddhartha Mukherjee, M.D., describes cancer as destiny: “Indeed, as the fraction of those affected by cancer creeps inexorably in some nations from one in four to one in three to one in two, cancer will, indeed, be the new normal – an inevitability. The question then will not be if we will encounter this immortal illness in our lives, but when.”

Throughout the animal kingdom, cancer is an equal opportunity disease, even an inevitable disease, as Mukherjee suggests. Mountain lions and kangaroos get breast cancer just like people; cats and cattle get lymphomas and leukemia, and dogs and bears get osteosarcoma. Where cells divide, no matter the species, there is always the potential, always the eventual, and always the predictable mutation of DNA and the resultant growth of cancerous cells.

*Artist rendering of cancer cells*
The evenhanded nature of cancer, while unfortunate for all its victims, has the dubious benefit of giving scientists the advantage of studying various types of spontaneously occurring cancers in animals. Comparative oncology, the study of these naturally developing cancers in animals as models for human disease, has been a driving force at Colorado State University’s Animal Cancer Center since the center’s founding in the early 1980s.

Today, in the laboratory of Nicole Ehrhart, D.V.M. (M.S., ’94), researchers are investigating how to rebuild bone after stereotactic radiosurgery, a highly precise form of radiation therapy that delivers higher doses of radiation to cancerous tissues while sparing healthy tissues nearby. Steven Dow, D.V.M. (Ph.D., ’92), works in the world of immunotherapy improving vaccines, including cancer vaccines designed to make a body’s immune system prevent or reject tumors. Colorado State is part of an active network of 20 academic comparative oncology centers that conduct clinical trials in dogs with cancer to assess novel therapies.

Throughout the Animal Cancer Center, treatments are being developed that are helping not only animals but also the people who care for them.

“More institutions are asking questions in animal medicine that we can’t in human medicine and aren’t possible in laboratory animal studies,” says Rodney Page (D.V.M. ’81), director of the Animal Cancer Center. “In 2003, the National Cancer Institute launched the Comparative Oncology Program to help researchers better understand the biology of cancer and improve the assessment of novel treatments for humans by treating pet animals with naturally occurring cancers. The benefits to both people and pets are many – for some of our patients, there are no treatments or cures for their cancers, and clinical trials...
through the COP offer the best hope moving forward. The creation of NCI’s COP was a watershed moment for comparative oncology.”

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States after heart disease; in 2010, about 600,000 Americans and more than 7 million people around the world died of cancer. But even with these grim statistics, survival rates are improving for many types of cancer. For dogs and cats, the situation remains dire but is slowly improving. Each year, about 12 million of the 150 million pet animals in the United States are diagnosed with cancer. While cancer was once a death sentence for companion animals, cure rates have moved from near zero 30 years ago to 30 percent to 40 percent for all cancers combined today.

“We hope to improve a pet’s cancer during COP drug trials, but the likelihood of a home run is low,” says Page. “We work closely with a pet’s owner so that, when they wish to enroll their pet in a clinical trial, they are fully aware of the benefits as well as the risks. They know that we may not be able to save their dog but that they are helping us to move forward so that dogs in the future, and people, will have better options.”

In its clinical service role, the Animal Cancer Center treats approximately 1,500 new cases of cancer each year and provides more than 2,500 consultations with referring veterinarians and animal owners.

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ACC scientists collaborate with researchers from across the campus and around the globe. In 2004, the center was recognized by the University as a CSU Program of Research and Scholarly Excellence. In 2007, CSU created the Cancer Supercluster and NeoTREX, an enterprise component, to offer greater opportunities for partnership, collaboration, and moving research from the laboratory to the hospital. At the Veterinary Teaching Hospital, examples abound of comparative oncology and hope for a cure if growing discover by discovery.

“In our lab, we are working primarily in two areas: the safety of using stem cells in cancer therapy, particularly where we might have remaining microscopic disease; and how to get bone to grow in unfriendly environments, for example, where we’ve replaced a segment of a patient’s bone with donor bone or damaged a bone through radiation therapy,” says Ehrhart, a professor in the Department of Clinical Sciences and faculty affiliate with the Animal Cancer Center. “Our goal is to get these therapies into the clinic. All these patients – they need this today.”

Ehrhart’s team is investigating if stem cells can help bone tissue recover from the collateral damage caused by exposure to radiation for cancer treatment. Treated bone often is weak and can fracture more easily. Injections or intravenous infusions of stem cells may help grow new
normal bone and strengthen the existing bone matrix. A joint research project with the School of Biomedical Engineering is exploring nanomaterials to create a matrix that will support the growth of blood vessels and cells, and the group earlier this year received a prestigious career award from the Musculoskeletal Transplant Foundation. Ehrhart and Matt Kipper, Ph.D., a chemical engineering professor with the School of Biomedical Engineering, are the principal investigators on the project.

“The ACC has a long history of advancing the treatment of osteosarcoma not only in dogs but also in children, dating back to the 1980s with the surgical development of limb-sparing techniques,” says Ehrhart. “Concerns over the future health of post-treatment bones, and the potential for breaks in weakened tissue, have spurred us on to continue to develop new therapeutic strategies for our patients that may eventually transfer into human medicine.”

One of Dow’s research projects focuses on the use of drugs designed to suppress localized immune response at vaccine injection sites. His team’s work, spearheaded by Leah Mitchell, Ph.D., a research scientist in the Animal Cancer Center and the Department of Clinical Sciences, may lead to improved vaccine response for not only cancer vaccines but for all vaccines. Cancer vaccines are designed to boost the body’s natural ability to protect itself and can be used to either prevent cancer or treat cancer.

“What we are looking at now is a way to manipulate the immune system to make vaccines in general more effective,” says Dow, a professor in the Department of Clinical Sciences and faculty affiliate with the Animal Cancer Center. “We now have a new understanding of the early immune response and how it regulates vaccine response.

College Welcomes New Dean
Colorado State University welcomes Mark Stetter, D.V.M., as the new dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, following the retirement of Lance Perryman, who led the college for almost 11 years.

“Colorado State University’s College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences is one of the best in the world, with top-flight faculty and academic programs,” says President Tony Frank. “In seeking the next dean, we wanted someone with vision, leadership, research, and administrative experience to advance the college’s research, support faculty achievement, engage alumni and constituents, and provide extraordinary education to our students. We found those qualities in Mark, and I am pleased to welcome him to Colorado State.”

Stetter comes to CSU from the Disney Company, where he was the director of Animal Programs. At Disney, Stetter oversaw the health and daily care of several thousand animals for the company’s programs and parks around the world and managed a team of more than 500, including veterinarians, curators, zookeepers, and aquarists. He also helped oversee company’s international wildlife research and conservation programs.

“In the short time that I have been here,” says Stetter, “I’ve been amazed by the diversity of our programs, the dedication of our people, and the fantastic opportunities we have ahead of us. Dr. Perryman has done an incredible job and laid the groundwork for our continued success. He’s made it a pleasure to step into the job of dean, and he’s been extraordinarily gracious and helpful in making this a smooth leadership transition.”
We used to think that early inflammation in response to a vaccine was always helpful to that vaccine’s efficacy, but we now know that there is a downside. The body recruits immune cells called inflammatory monocytes that can suppress vaccine immunity in lymph nodes. These same cells also can promote the development of tumor metastases.”

Dow’s team is testing drugs that kill these immune cells at the time of injection or that keep these cells away from the lymph nodes by turning off targeted receptors. A clinical trial in dogs with lymphoma showed positive results, and a paper based on that trial is in pre-publication. Dow’s work is funded by the Skippy Frank Translational Research Foundation, an active supporter of the Animal Cancer Center, as well as funding from the Cancer Supercluster.

These studies and others like them at the ACC show that comparative oncology, while not a panacea, does offer an increasingly refined approach to understanding the biology of cancer and developing new therapeutics in an animal model that closely shares in the lives and lifestyle habits of its owners (for better or worse – secondhand smoke, unhealthy diets, and lack of exercise plague our pets as well). Page notes that while current investigations may not yield immediate results, researchers are planting the seeds for a fruitful garden of cancer therapies in the future.

Inevitability, or destiny, does not equate to “untreatability,” (coined by Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling). Perhaps, as noted at the end of The Emperor of All Maladies, where Mukherjee addresses the possibility of staving off cancer and cancer deaths until we are well into old age, “Given what we know about cancer, even this would represent a victory unlike any other in our history. It would be a victory over our own inevitability – a victory over our genomes.”

A Legend Looks Back on Advances at the Animal Cancer Center

When Stephen Withrow graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1972 with his Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, he had very little instruction in how to treat animal cancers – not because of an oversight by the institution, but because veterinarians at that time simply didn’t treat cancer.

“We didn’t talk about it, we didn’t treat it, and there were no animal cancer initiatives anywhere in the country,” says Withrow, who retired from Colorado State University in May 2012. Withrow came to Colorado State in 1978 and soon became the go-to veterinarian for cancer cases. As his caseload grew, so did the need for a dedicated veterinary oncology program, and the framework of the Animal Cancer Center began to take shape.

Through the years, the ACC grew in size and renown. Along the way, comparative oncology, the use of naturally occurring tumors to model human cancers, developed as well.

“None of this is possible without the help of a lot of incredible people,” says Withrow. “The Animal Cancer Center is where it is today because of the people who work there; generous donors who decided to make an investment in our cause; clients who trust us with the care of their beloved pets; and the support of the College and University when we really needed it. I also have a great partner, my wife, Sue, who’s been an important part of the success of the ACC and all its endeavors.”

Though officially retired, Withrow continues to impact the field of veterinary oncology. He is a founder of the Veterinary Society of Surgical Oncology, stays involved in research and fundraising, and consults on the occasional difficult case for the ACC.
Bob Binnewies  ('59) Palisades, 100,000 Acres in 100 Years. His second book about Yosemite National Park is due out next year.

Brian Todd Carey  (B.A. '92, M.A. '94) Road to Manzikert: Byzantine and Islamic Warfare, 527-1071 (Pen and Sword Military, 2012). The book surveys the martial relationship between Byzantium and the pre-Islamic Near East and emerging Islamic world from the reign of Justinian to the Seljuk Turkish victory over Byzantine emperor Romanus IV Diogenes at the famous battle of Manzikert in 1071.


Robert A. Fria  ('64) Mustang Genesis, the only book detailing the history of how the Ford Mustang was developed and the men who created it. This was a culmination of 10 years of personal contacts and research with the personalities involved, with introduction by Lee Iacocca.

Bob Marette  ('67) From a Millstone to a Milestone: How to Get Out of Debt in 5 - 7 Years, Including Mortgage. This book will show you how to prioritize your debts, how the process works, and helps you find that extra money to accelerate your debt repayment.

Scriptural Calendar: A Daily Guide to Help You Hide God’s Word in Your Heart. This book will help anyone who has the desire to memorize scripture, addresses the four main reasons why Christians do not memorize scripture, and provides solid answers to these objections.

Other Symptoms of Stress. This book is the first to offer a dialectical behavior therapy program for coping with extreme stress in healthier ways. The Stress Response invites readers to explore their personal stress reactions and practice these new methods of solving the everyday problems that trigger stress.


Cheryl Toliver  (B.A. '80, Teaching Cert. '84) Wilderness Refuge: A Prophet’s Kingdom and Bread and Stone: A New Kingdom. Two novels set in 1st-century Judea and Rome, these stories engage readers in New Testament history, inspired by the author’s research, study, and interest in the period.
Schedule of Events

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4**

- College of Natural Sciences, Scholarship Luncheon
- College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, DVM Class of ’62 and Prior Reunion Dinner
- Distinguished Alumni Awards Banquet – 5:30 p.m.
- College of Engineering, 40th, 50th, and Prior Reunion Dinner
- Theatre, Spring Awakening

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5**

- College of Veterinary Medicine and Biomedical Sciences, DVM Reunion Breakfast and Tours
- College of Applied Human Sciences, Homecoming and Donor Recognition Breakfast
- College of Engineering, Reunion Breakfast and Tours
- 78th Annual 50-Year Club Luncheon – 11:30 a.m.
- College of Liberal Arts, Scholarship Luncheon
- Parent and Family Programs, Housing Options After the First Year

**Reunion on the Oval – 2:30 – 6 p.m.**
- Music by Whitewater Ramble
- Games for kids of all ages!
- Food, fun, and loads of Ram pride. A great place to meet up with friends.
- Free and open to everyone.

**Homecoming Parade – 4:30 p.m.**
Starting in Old Town, the parade winds through the Oval and ends at the LSC Plaza.

**Pep Rally, Bonfire, and Lighting of the “A” – 6 p.m.**

- Lambda Chi Alpha Reunion
- Class of 1952 Reunion
- Class of 1962 Reunion
- Anthropology Connections Lecture and Reception
- Lory Student Center, 50th Anniversary Celebration – 7 p.m.
- Chamber Choir and Concert Choir Concert
- Theatre, Spring Awakening
- CSU vs. Wyoming Volleyball Match – 7:30 p.m.

For a complete schedule and to register, visit www.homecoming.colostate.edu
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6

Homecoming 5K Race – 8 a.m.
Children are invited to take part in the free Kids Fun Run at 9 a.m. led by CAM the Ram.

Department of Anthropology, Breakfast and Graduate Research Panel
College of Business, Back Home Celebration and Brunch
Hillel Bagel Brunch
Parent and Family Programs, RAMFAM Association Meeting
Alumni Band Reunion

ASCSU Reunion
College of Agricultural Sciences, Donor Brunch

Homecoming and Family Weekend
Tailgate – 2 p.m.
Celebrate Ram Pride, listen to local band Constitution, and enjoy a hearty lunch from Famous Dave’s BBQ.

Homecoming Football Game:
CSU vs. Fresno State – 5 p.m. kickoff
Watch the CSU Rams take on the Fresno State Bulldogs!

Theatre, Spring Awakening

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7

Ram Scholar-Athlete Brunch
Theatre, Spring Awakening

Bold and green are University-wide events.

For questions and to register, call the Alumni Association
(800) 286-2586
Safe Passage on the Ucayali

My Amazon adventure begins!

On a mission to aid villagers in the heart of the Peruvian jungle, a determined young student finds living by one’s beliefs more rewarding than living inside the comfort zone.
Angie Fuhrmann was deep in the jungles of Peru, perched in a taxi boat heading upstream from the city of Pulcallpa to the small village of Santa Rosa de Dinamarca. There she would complete her graduate internship in International Development Interdisciplinary Studies at Colorado State University.

The Ucayali River’s currents were strong – the trip had already taken six hours. There was plenty of time for Fuhrmann to take in her unfamiliar surroundings. The river was wide, the color of mud. The dense understory of jungle pressed close to the banks and gave off a pungent smell of decaying vegetation.

White-necked herons and oriole black birds startled from the mangroves, their plumage vivid against the brown of the river and the towering, gray trunks of Moriche palm trees.

Fuhrmann’s mind drifted to what lay ahead. She was to spend a month with the tribal leaders from Santa Rosa de Dinamarca and other nearby Shipibo communities, helping plan a workshop that would teach them how to use GPS devices and compasses to delineate the boundaries of their land.

The Shipibo, the indigenous tribe that has existed in the region for more than 1,000 years, had asked Colorado State’s Center for Collaborative Conservation, the Department of Anthropology, and Village Earth (a consortium for sustainable, village-based development) for help. The Shipibo Indians hoped to determine where their land’s boundaries – shown on paper maps in the capitol of Lima – actually existed on the ground, so they could protect and manage the land.

Illegal loggers were bulldozing their way into Shipibo territory to take out the old Spanish cedar and mahogany trees. People from the Andes, in particular, were finding
their way in on logging roads and setting up farms and cattle operations.

Fuhrmann, who secured funding for the project through a fellowship with the CCC, was eager to meet and partner with the Shipibo—a tribe of hunters, fishers, and artisans who depended on their land to sustain their livelihood and culture.

She'd taken a bus over the Andes Mountains and into the Amazon basin and then traveled 300 miles downstream, traveling by boat from village to village—learning, little by little, about the people and the way they lived.

Now, as Fuhrmann sat in the boat tightly packed with locals—chatting with them about families and favorite foods—she gave little thought to the risks of traveling on the Ucayali. The river is the habitat of black caimans (crocodilians), anacondas (the largest snakes in the world), piranha, and leeches.

Having already traveled and lived in areas that some might consider dangerous, she respected rather than feared her new environment. Previously, she spent five months interning in a small, rural town in Nicaragua and studied abroad in central Mexico for 10 months.

Now, the day’s journey on the Ucayali River wore on. The boat stopped at several villages. At one riverside outpost, Fuhrmann bought a bag of aguaje fruit for 30 cents—she'd seen locals buying the fruit in the markets in Pucallpa. As the boat set off again, passengers were eager to teach her about the fruit and how to eat it. She learned how to break apart the red, scaly outer shell and eat the yellow, exquisitely sweet fruit inside.

Another hour passed, and the boat moved to the shoreline. Fuhrmann collected her things and stepped off onto swampy ground, then followed a dirt path a mile to the village.

“The town was basically three dirt roads, full of chickens, dogs, and kids,” Fuhrmann says. A small plaza and soccer field anchored the center of the community.

She realized that she was exhausted. “I had my tent with me just in case, but finally, after quite a few hours, the village shaman’s brother offered me a hut to stay in.

“There was a one-inch mat on the floor with mosquito netting around it,” she says. “I slid in under the netting, placed my headlamp within easy reach, and fell asleep.”

Overnight, she was startled awake by something which could only be described (at least by those who’ve never before slept in the heart of a jungle) as inexplicable, even eerie. “It sounded like heavy rain,” she says. “I grabbed my headlamp and went to the door. There was a shower of oranges, grapefruits, lemons, nuts, and bugs falling from the trees onto the roof of my hut!”

She wasn’t sure, but thought that the fruit had become heavy with moisture, broken free, and then cascaded down, knocking the bugs and nuts out of the trees.

The next day, Fuhrmann woke and wandered the village, marveling at the wall of impenetrable
rainforest that stood at its perimeter. There she could hear screeching monkeys, a cacophony of reeping frogs, and an occasional squeal of a wild pig.

“I found the village’s chief, vice chief, and several regional representatives who were there and introduced myself to them. “There were five men and elders and some teachers. They came into my hut to meet, sitting on the floor. We discussed the project goals, how long the workshop would be (they decided on four days), and what food would be needed – how many kilos of rice and how many chickens needed to be slaughtered.

“I am fluent in Spanish, so I started the conversation in Spanish, and someone would translate what was said into Shipibo then translate it back into Spanish for me. The process was very democratic. There was to be a ‘mother’s committee,’ which was given the task of deciding which families would be in charge of cooking on what days.

“Even though, ostensibly, men are the leaders of the community, the wisdom of the women is honored because, traditionally, the Shipibo are a matriarchal society,” Fuhrmann says. “There’s a common joke in the village that the chief is saying out loud what his wife is telling him at home.”

After that initial meeting, Fuhrmann traveled back and forth to Pulcallpa, picking up supplies that were needed for the workshop. Several weeks into her stay, three engineers and a surveyor arrived from the United States to teach the skills and technical information the Shipibo needed.

“After the Shipibo were instructed in how to use the GPS devices and compasses, we began the process of delineating the indigenous land. We couldn’t move through the jungle without first making a path. We traveled with a group of 27 villagers and engineers. Six people would get at the front and hack away with machetes for 20 minutes, then six more people would take over.

“The major threat in the forest is giant tropical ants, which the locals call bullet ants,” Fuhrmann says. “If you get stung by one, you get deathly ill for a week.” The ants, which generally swarm at the base of trees, are known to shriek before attacking.

The team soon came across a scene that made them forget – at least temporarily – about the bullet ants. “We stumbled into a clearing with a ramshackle, illegal logging camp,” Fuhrmann says. The destruction was palpable. The massive, fallen trees were laid in random rows, and the vegetation had been pulverized into mud and debris.

“We noticed a small hut and fire burning nearby and then about 10 young men lounging around the area. I was definitely surprised and waited to see the reaction of the Shipibo. What surprised me the most was that they were not surprised. They found it very normal, as many of these illegal loggers are other indigenous peoples or
rural mestizos who've been driven to log illegally just to survive and make a buck.

"The Shipibo calmly walked over to the loggers and greeted them. Handshakes were exchanged, and the loggers offered to refill our water bottles. After about 10 minutes, we continued on our way.

"Some of the Shipibo told me later that they really don't mind the loggers being out there. What they're worried about is getting compensation from these companies for being on their land and extracting their resources."

Despite the disheartening discovery of the logging camp, the Shipibo and the contingency from the United States carried on with their work.

On the fourth day of the workshop, the closing ceremony was held. Fuhrmann was told that four Shipibo villages, on their own initiative, had decided to create a community partnership. "They called it the Coalition for the Protection of Shipibo Land," she says. "They're now working on demarcating over 150 miles of boundary lines."

Fuhrmann, this was all the reward she needed, knowing that the workshop had empowered the Shipibo to defend and protect their own culture, resources, and livelihood.

She also discovered that the villagers had planned a going-away celebration for her. "They'd made a traditional drink called masato. It's their form of beer, made from plantains," she says. "They boil the plantains, the women chew the fruit and rind until it's pulpy, then they spit it into buckets. That sits for a week of fermenting.

"We had a dance until 4 a.m. in the morning. I had tons of fun bonding with the community over the completion of the workshop. Our friendship had grown, and I was sad because I didn't want the experience to end. I stayed up until the wee hours of the morning and danced until the generator ran out of gasoline to power the boom box and the single light bulb that was dangling on a string, lighting the area.

"The next day, many people gathered at the edge of the river to say goodbye. After a time, we realized that the 'bus' boat was not coming. The villagers flagged down a small boat filled with plantains that were going to Pulcallpa to be sold.

"The only other people on the boat," Fuhrmann says, "were a young Shipibo man and his father. I sat in the front of the boat and stared out over the wide river reflecting the overcast skies. About a half hour into the ride, it started to rain and I just sat there, with no way to get out of it, and let it soak me. It was another learning experience.

"Had I succeeded in making a difference in collaborating with these communities? I felt that by living with them in the same conditions they experienced every day, I'd grown to understand the challenges they face in their daily lives. I realized that these people endure a lot of uncomfortable things, but it was also humbling to me to see that they weren't letting it affect their immediate happiness."

Given that Fuhrmann's internship took her to a new, mysterious, and sometimes dangerous part of the world, she tells her story with a great deal of composure. Her story forces us to ask ourselves: Would we step outside the comfort of our tidy lives to reach for an ideal?

Undoubtedly, Fuhrmann's story is just one of many to be told about CSU students doing service-learning projects.

"Our students seek out service-learning projects around the globe," Bridget Julian, director of operations for the vice president of engagement says. "These efforts are some of the best examples of community engagement we have here at CSU, even though they may not always be apparent."

Since graduating from CSU with an M.A. in 2011, Fuhrmann has moved to the northern coast of California and is working as a health education coordinator for the county of Del Norte. She sets up and carries out nutrition education workshops for people on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.
1940s
Jean Bisschoff (’43) will celebrate her 90th birthday in Sept. this year. She lives in Yakima, Wash., a few doors down from friend and CSU alumna Wendy (Weix) Christensen (’90).

Al Maxey (B.S. ’47, M.F. ’49) completed 25 years of attendance on the Apache Land Trail Ride in April 2012.

1950s
Dave Kidney (’58) completed a coast-to-coast walk across England on his 75th birthday in Sept. 2011. The walk is 192 miles long. His goal is to do the walk again for his 80th birthday.

1960s
*John Schoenbauer (‘68), has sold his insurance agency and entered a period of “semi-retirement.” He ran the Richard Horan Agency for 26 years and recently sold his operation to the largest student health agency in northern New England. He and his wife, Carolyn (’69), reside in Center Harbor, N.H. and Englewood, Fla.

Anna Miller Elliot (’69) is the IT director for a small rural critical access hospital in southwest Nebraska. She is currently training her replacement so she can retire next year. Her husband of 40 years passed away five years ago.

1970s
*Al Maxey (B.S. ’47, M.F. ’49) completed 25 years of attendance on the Apache Land Trail Ride in April 2012.

Perry L. Goorman (’73) was recently included in The American Lawyer magazine listing of ’Top Rated Lawyers’ (April 2012). He is a graduate of DU law school (1977) and has law offices in Arizona and Colorado.

*Member of the Alumni Association. Go to www.alumni.colostate.edu for information on how to join.

Alumni Profile
Suzanne Hetts
A life of loving animals

For Suzanne Hetts (B.S. ’73, M.S. ’78, Ph.D. ’89), falling in love at five years of age with a miniature dachshund named Kris Kringle just about guaranteed a life-long career with animals. Armed with three CSU degrees, Hetts founded Animal Behavior Associates, a consulting practice that has been successful for 30 years.

Following an undergraduate degree in medical technology and microbiology in 1973, she completed a master’s program in wildlife biology, then was drawn back to medicine and animals and worked as a medical technologist from 1978-81 at CSU’s Veterinary Teaching Hospital.

During that time, she attended a class in animal behavior and knew that was the field for her. She co-founded the pet-loss program at the VTH (now part of the Argus Center) and finished her Ph.D. in zoology in 1989. During her graduate studies, she started Animal Behavior Associates with her major professor, Philip Lehner, emeritus biology professor, and has since been thriving in the business with her husband, Dan Estep.

Hett was invited to talk on-air about dog behavior after Channel 9 news anchor Kyle Dyer was bitten by a dog in February.

“The people at Channel 9 were really shaken by the incident,” Hett says. “They were a great group of people who really wanted to do the right thing all the way around. We talked about ways to approach and interact with unfamiliar dogs so that we don’t appear intimidating to the dog and to keep ourselves safe.”

“You really have to watch closely and know what you’re seeing.”
Alumni Profile
Mike Best
Climbing Kilimanjaro

Mike Best (B.S. ’90, M.S. ’91) grew up climbing 14’ers and dreaming of someday climbing the world’s most famous peaks. But as so often is the case, those aspirations went on the back burner as jobs, education, and family took center stage in his life.

Along the way, he met and married fellow CSU alumnus Susie Wargin (’92) and they settled down to raise a family in Denver, where Wargin is a sportscaster for Channel 9.

But everything changed three years ago when Best was diagnosed with a brain tumor. After successful surgery to remove it, his recovery was slow, but it gave him time to think about what he wanted to do with his life.

“I was fortunate in that it was benign, but you definitely get some clarity when someone has to cut a hole in your head to take something like that out,” he says.

It was Wargin who surprised Mike by purchasing the guided trip to climb Kilimanjaro in northeastern Tanzania to fulfill the old dream.

“She just said, ‘You’re going,’” he recalls, “and I was just like, ‘I guess I’m going.’”

He did not regret it and calls the six-day trek the greatest adventure of his life – so far. He has a couple of other trips on his list now including seeing Machu Picchu, the 15th Century Incan ruins in Peru, and visiting the base camp of Everest.

*Elizabeth Cada (’74) is dean of the College of Health and Human Services at Governors State University.

Ted Hall (’73) received the Superior Service Award of the Department of the Interior on Feb. 16, 2012. He has worked for the Bureau of Reclamation for the past 31 years. The last 20 years, he has been responsible for oversight for two regional rural water projects in South Dakota.

Charles Richmond (’78) was named the national director of Rangeland Management for the USDA Forest Service in Washington, D.C.

Kathy Kyffin Schleifer, MHS, OTR (’75) was selected as one of three finalists by the Autism Society of Colorado for the award of Outstanding Professional of the Year. Kathy owns the Pueblo Pediatric Therapy Center, a pediatric occupational therapy clinic in Pueblo, Colo. that provides therapy to approximately 120 children.

*Joel Varnell, Esq. (’78) joined the Denver law firm of White & Steele after retiring from Farmers Insurance, where he was managing attorney of the Colorado branch legal office for 20 years. Varnell is a civil trial attorney who specializes in personal injury defense and insurance-related cases. He is a Ram Club member who ran track at CSU.

1980s
Jackie Barchilon (’80) completed certification as a master gardener from the University of Connecticut.

J. Patrick Bredehoft (’86) has been elected as partner in the Dallas office of the law firm of Thompson & Knight. He focuses on regulatory, compliance, administrative, and litigation-related health law matters. Mr. Bredehoft earned his law degree with honors from The University of Texas School of Law in 1992.

Fran (Dorris) Guardo (’86) completed a master’s degree at Florida Atlantic University in 1996, and a master’s degree and doctorate of physical therapy at Nova Southeastern University in 1999 and 2011. She is the director of rehabilitation at the Paley Advanced Limb Lengthening Institute in West Palm Beach, Fla. She and her husband, Mariano Guardo (M.S. ’84, Ph.D. ’88), have
three grown children. Fran continues to stay active running, swimming, lifting weights, and practicing yoga.

*Monty Fowler (‘81) was promoted to director of grants and contracts at West Virginia State University in Institute, W.Va., in May 2012.

Blake Welch (‘85), owner of Welch Creative Group, Denver, recently hosted 24 graphic design students from the American Institute of Graphic Arts, Truman State University Student Chapter (Kirksville, Mo.). Welch was recently named to the board of directors for the Colorado Trail Foundation.

Larry Welshon (‘88) celebrated the 15th anniversary of Alpine Valley School in Wheat Ridge, Colo., where he is a founding staff member. The independent K-12 school follows the Sudbury model of education and has graduated 23 young people now enjoying success in higher education and the business world.

Chad Burmeister (‘95) relocated to Charlotte, N.C. in July 2011 to open a sales and support office as director of corporate sales for ON24, the global leader in webcasting and virtual events. He has a beautiful wife and two kids. www.Burmeisters.com. He is also the chapter president of the American Association of Inside Sales Professionals and has earned the award for Top 25 Most Influential Inside Sales Professionals for the past three years. LinkedIn: www.linkedin.com/in/chadburmeister

Brian Todd Carey (B.A. ’92, M.A. ’94) is in his 15th year teaching at the American Public University System as assistant professor of history and military history, and 17th year teaching at Front Range Community College in Fort Collins as a history lecturer.

Snehalata Huzurbazar (Ph.D. ’92), associate professor of statistics at the University of Wyoming, has accepted the position of deputy director of the Statistical and Applied Mathematical Sciences Institute for the next two years. She will also be a member of the research faculty at North Carolina State University in the statistics department.

1990s

Darrell (‘97) and Desa Blair welcomed Tabor R. Blair, a girl, on Jan. 30, 2012. The future Ram tipped the scale at 7 lbs., 8 oz.

Alumni Profile

Sandi Richter

Crazy Scrubs energizes hospital couture

Emergency appendectomies aren’t fun. But for Sandi Richter (‘81), an appendectomy in 1994 led her into a successful business enterprise that provides color and verve to the uniforms doctors and nurses wear.

“After surgery, I told my husband I couldn’t imagine what it would be like for kids if the experience was so frightening for adults,” she says. “So in 1995, I started making fun, colorful surgical hats for doctors. That’s how my business started – at my kitchen table.”

Before Crazy Scrubs was founded, traditional surgical clothes were plain, very blue and very blasé, she says. There were no other choices at the time.

“I was a pharmaceutical rep, and I gave a surgical cap to a doctor who was kind of fun. I made it out of golf balls. Everybody just went nuts over it.”

Crazy Scrubs launched with a grand total of $500, and Richter put every earned dollar back into the company. For the first four years, she made all the clothes herself. Due to skyrocketing volume and demand, in 1999 she began outsourcing the manufacturing process to Southeast Asia, and now Crazy Scrubs is a solid million-dollar endeavor.

The company, which has three stores in Belmar, Littleton, and Glendale and a corporate office in Englewood, is continuing to expand its online presence, which now includes some 5,000 items. A fourth store is being considered for this fall.

Crazy Scrubs is active in charitable donations and missions all over the world such as Doctors Without Borders.
CLASS NOTES

Dave Ridpath (’90) was granted tenure and promotion to associate professor at Ohio University. He is the Nandola Professor of Sport Management in the College of Business. He recently published a book, Tainted Glory: Marshall University, the NCAA, and One Man’s Fight for Justice.

2000s

Brian Chavez (’01) has been promoted to manager on duty for Youth Villages-ChristieCare of Oregon, a private nonprofit that helps children with emotional, behavioral, and mental health issues and their families through residential treatment and intensive in-home services. He previously served as an operations supervisor.

Martin Crichlow (M.S. ’00) was named the campus development specialist within U.S. University Relations at BP America Inc. in Houston, Texas.

Justin Goldman (’04) has made a career of hockey: he was the first reporter for the Colorado Eagles through the Rocky Mountain Collegian; editor-in-chief of the Colorado Hockey Insider; established The Hockey Guild; hosts on-ice events in a partnership with the Colorado Avalanche at the Pepsi Center; is radio show host for “Avalanche Weekly” on Mile High Sports Radio AM 1510 and KBPI 106.7 FM; and established The Goalie Guild, an independent pro goalie scouting service. He writes a weekly column for NHL.com and does guest appearances on radio shows throughout Canada and the USA as a goalie scout/analyst. www.thegoalieguild.com

Matthew B. Grazier (’00) has been elected to Nixon Peabody LLP’s partnership.

Ashley Rankin (’06) is founder and designer of SHREDLY, mountain bike apparel for women. SHREDLY debuted in 12 stores throughout Colorado and one in Utah. www.shredly.com.

C.J. Riley, Ph.D., P.E. (M.S. ’03, Ph.D. ’09), assistant professor in the civil engineering department at the Oregon Institute of Technology – Klamath Falls campus, was awarded the 2012 American Society of Civil Engineering ExCEEd New Faculty Excellence in Teaching Award.

Zack Ruelas (’06), an alumnus of the Inner-City Teaching Corps, received the Golden Apple Award for Excellence in Teaching. Ruelas, a third-grade teacher at St. Malachy School in Chicago’s West Haven neighborhood, was chosen from a pool of nearly 600 nominees.

Julie Van Scoy (M.A. ’08) is program manager at the Townsend Center for the Humanities at the University of California, Berkeley. She also founded a freelance graphic design firm (www.julievanscoy.com).

Amber (Ray) Ward (’00) has a solo show, “Panty Pennants,” from Nov. 2 to Dec. 28, 2012 at the Leedy-Voulkos Art Center in Kansas City, Mo. She has been awarded a Verna Wulfekammer Art Education Fellowship from the University of Missouri-Columbia to support her Ph.D. studies in art education. http://amberray.edublogs.org/panty-pennants/

Sylvia Jenkins (Ph.D. ’08), current vice president of Academic Affairs at Moraine Valley, will become the fifth president of Moraine Valley Community College, Palos Hills, Ill. Matthew McCabe (’02) received his MBA from Cornell University in May 2012.

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MEMORIAM

*indicates Alumni Association member

1930s
Ivan J. Dyekman (’32)
Clifford V. Eckhardt (’39)
Lucile P. Platt (’32)

1940s
*Edith M. (Meiners) Anderson (M.Hec. ’47)
Carl B. Bledsoe (’49)
*Jean C. Burgoon (’44)
*C.E. Carnahan (’41)
Wendell M. Ellsbury (’41)
*LaVerne Gill (’49)
R.E. Hoadley (D.V.M. ’44)
Raymond J. Kruse (M.Ed. ’49)
*Gene D. Amman (B.S. ’56, M.S. ’58)
Robert B. Wright (’49)
*Josephine P. Lambe (’40)
Raymond J. Kruse (M.Ed. ’49)
*Col. Gordon H. Simmons
*Jeanne M. (Swanson) Sculey (’44)
*Carl B. Bledsoe (’49)
*Jean C. Burgoon (’44)
*Warren E. Breniman, Ed.D.
*Edith M. (Meiners) Anderson

1950s
*Gene D. Amman (B.S. ’56, M.S. ’58)
Walter J. Begalka (’52)
Robert R. Pugh (’50)
Robert L. Berling (’54)
Maynard S. McKinney (’47)
*Josephine P. Lambe (’40)
Richard A. Hill (’68)
Robert A. Wright (’64)
Dennis D. Wohlhueter (’62)

1960s
Barry D. Anderson (’69)
Orley J. Arthur (’62)
*Gary L. Baskerville (’65)
Arthur C. Benson (’60)
*Robert F. Cross (B.S. ’62, D.V.M. ’64)
*B. Allan Day (’67)
Richard C. Delaney (’68)
Thomas G. Dunn (Ph.D. ’69)
Karen E. (Asp) Hahn (’68)
Patrick D. Hatfield (D.V.M. ’62)
*Richard A. Hill (’68)
Janice M. Huckins (’61)
Carol R. (Gross) Inness (’65)
Jeanette K. Jeffrey (’61)
Louis Jensen (’65)
Lamar J. Johnson (Ph.D. ’69)
*Artis E. Kline (’60, B.S., D.V.M. ’59)
Blanche A. Magnuson (M.Ed. ’64)
William Patrick Martin (’68)
Gordon M. McKay (’61)
Roger N. Moss (Ph.D. ’69)
Arnold R. Napoleon (B.S. ’68, M.S. ’73)
*Edward R. Nielsen (’61)
Joe N. Petramala (’65)
Robert R. Pugh (’60)
Jerry Quiller (B.S. ’64, M.Ed. ’66)
*George S. Reynolds, II (Tom) (’69)
Robert C. Rounding (’65)
Harold Schwalm (’68)
Walter E. Shain (’60)
Jack D. Smith (’67)
William L. Sprague (’66)
James H. Stars (M.Ed. ’69)
Andrew Voytk (M.S. ’67)
Jack C. Wheeler (’60)
Dennis D. Wohlhueter (’62)
*Robert A. Wright (’64)
Raymond T. Yeatman (M.S. ’68)

1970s
*Donald D. Ainsworth (B.E. ’70, M.Ed. ’80)
Alexander E. Becker, Jr. (’70)
Carol J. Brock (’79)
Thomas J. Stewart Gordon (’73)
George S. Gunn (M.Ed. ’72)
Colleen R. (McKee) Hawley (’74)
Rodney R. Hiebenthal (’70)
Arlen R. Jacoby (’71)
Joe D. Kellerby (M.S. ’76)
Edward W. Loth (’71)
Leonard L. Lucoro (’74)
Lana G. May (M.A. ’75)
*Harold W. Poehlmann (M.S. ’72)
Loren W. Pope (M.S. ’75)
Clark T. Price (’72)
Carla F. Radloff (’71)
J. Owen Rhea (M.S. ’72, Ph.D. ’77)
Thomas J. Roberts (’74)
Kirk F. Snyder (’78)
Cheryl J. (Erickson) Steinman (’74)
Lyle J. Troth, Jr. (M.Ed. ’71)
Lucy Trujillo (’73)
Thomas D. Worth (’78)
Lawrence Wright (’70)

1980s
Kurt C. Behring (’85)
Robert E. Bow (M.B.A. ’85)
Sharilee Counce (’87)
Johnnie Laucus (’81)
Laura L. (Stuebner) Logan (’89)
Jude M. Middleton (’81)
Richard J. Phillips (’82)
Stephen W. Rose (’84)
Barbara L. Schmidt (’86)
Carolyn F. Taylor (MFA ’88)

1990s
James R. Barnes (’93)
Hetty B. (Barnett) Carlson (’95)
Lori K. Nelson (M.S. ’95)

2000s
Joseph S. Hollister (’00)
Abigail M. (Drake) Meneghetti (’00)
Marshall R. Van Stone (’02)

2010s
Kyle J. Dascher (’10)

Attended
Matthew P. Barger

Faculty & Staff
David Averv
Luise A. Bennett
Elizabeth Cross
Henry Cross
Franklin Graybill
Robert Hitchens
Robert W. Prochnow
Shirley Rostek
Wilbur J. Wojahn
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Faculty & Staff
The role of athletics in higher education has been a topic of considerable interest at Colorado State and around the country. President Tony Frank recently wrote a paper, “Athletics – Why and At What Cost?” to help frame the issue for CSU as it began exploring whether to pursue construction of an on-campus stadium.

Portions of that paper are excerpted below, and the full text is online at: www.president.colostate.edu/speeches/athletics-december-2011.aspx

Excerpts from Athletics – Why and At What Cost?

- Most of us understand the opportunities college athletics provide for student athletes and the character building that accompanies them … What is less clear is the institutional reputational and fiscal impact of our sports.

- (I)n every school’s analysis of athletics, impact on reputation is a big factor. On one end of the spectrum … are schools whose reputations have clearly been tarnished by athletic scandals; on the other end are universities whose reputations have clearly been elevated … by quality athletic programs.

- (C)onsumers use such comparisons to help them choose an educational institution and we are, for good or ill, dependent on enrollment and tuition that flow from such choices to sustain our quality, deliver upon our mission, and even to survive.

- All things being equal and with no risks, any university would likely choose to have highly successful athletics programs. One of the things we are proudest of in regard to CSU athletics is that our university integrity is reflected in our athletic programs. We are one of only 17 universities never to have had a major NCAA violation. We’re also proud that we’ve kept the ‘student’ in student-athletes, graduating our student-athletes at rates that exceed our general student population.

- How do we define success in athletics?
  - We succeed when we run clean athletics programs. CSU has always succeeded in this area.
  - We succeed when our student-athletes are successful and graduate. CSU is successful here as well.
  - A program is successful when it lives within a budget appropriate to the university culture and times … I think it’s hard to sustain the argument that we haven’t done this — albeit at the lower end of this range.
  - Athletics are successful … when they build traditions. An objective analysis gives us a mixed grade on this one.
  - And finally, programs are successful when they are competitive in the win-loss column. I think this area gives us some room for improvement, and improvement here is likely to help build our traditions as well.

- Winning is not a bargain at any cost. Colorado State must and will maintain its commitment to clean programs, the success of student-athletes, and appropriate funding levels. But I just don’t accept that this position confines us to sporadic success on the courts and playing fields. We pride ourselves at CSU on the quality of our programs — and our research and education metrics place us among the very top universities in the nation when we account for size and funding. Should we be willing to accept something less than excellence in one area of the university when we never settle in the others?

- Our exceptional research and academic programs weren’t built overnight. We haven’t set aggressive goals for graduation improvements or succeeded at our first major fund-raising campaign, or improved our university’s reputation during the worst financial crisis of our lifetimes by saying these challenges would be too hard for us.

- I believe we can have clean athletics programs that graduate student-athletes and win without breaking our funding models. I believe attaining this will cause us to have to dream big, work hard, and settle for nothing less than excellence. But that combination is exactly what has made CSU the place we are all so very proud to be a part of today.

To learn more about the proposed CSU stadium project, which is still under review at the time of this writing, go to www.colostate.edu/stadium/
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