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19 WESTERN STUDIES
Boise State will focus its study of the West in a new center named after author Ernest Hemingway.

24 ARCHEOLOGY CAMP
Students learned the tedious techniques of archeology on a summer dig near the Snake River.

30 HIS OWN GLACIER
This fall BSU graduate Bruce Otto returned to study the Mt. Borah glacier he discovered.

44 THE LUCKY IRISH
Two BSU students write about their summer experiences studying and living in Dublin, Ireland.

46 TWO MISSSES
Idaho is represented on the national level by two BSU students... one as Miss Idaho and the other as Miss College Rodeo America.
Canyon County satellite opens

Boise State and Canyon County entered a new era in September with the opening of a new educational center midway between Nampa and Caldwell.

The center, remarked State Representative Janet Hay at the dedication ceremony, is "just the beginning of a great enterprise for Canyon County . . . an important aspect of economic development in this part of the state."

Dr. Larry Selland, dean of BSU's School of Vocational Technical Education, said use of the building has already exceeded expectations.

Its early success, he explained at the dedication, is due to the partnership between private enterprise and city, county, state, and federal governments. Because of that cooperation, "not a penny of state general account money went into the renovation," he said.

Charles "Chuck" Tillman directs the center, which offers vocational programs in agricultural equipment and technology; heating, air conditioning and refrigeration; electrical line work; office occupations and a professional truck-driving course.

A firefighter training center is also located there, along with a branch of the Continuing Education office at BSU and a receive site for Instructional Television for Students, which broadcasts classes from the BSU campus.

The Adult Learning Center at BSU consolidated its Nampa and Caldwell offices at the center, offering tutoring and classes for the GED program.

A branch of the Southwest Center for New Directions provides counseling, workshops and other services for people preparing to enter the work force. Space in the building is also used by local school districts.

About this issue . . .

The West . . . breathtaking landscapes, bountiful resources, spirited people— in many ways still an American frontier. In this issue FOCUS highlights the Hemingway Western Studies Center and its importance. We profile two BSU professors who use the West as their classroom/laboratory, and we examine the West's rich traditions in art and literature.

Gift helps BSU strike up the band

It has been 11 years since a Boise State University marching band entertained Bronco football fans.

Next fall the band will be back. BSU president John Keiser said a $250,000 donation from Keith and Catherine Stein, Boise, is the reason the university can now field a band to play at football games, parades, and other community events.

"We are pleased and honored at the support shown by the Steins. Their donation will provide support for literally thousands of students over the years," Keiser said.

The new unit, called "Boise State University's Keith Stein Marching Band," will make its debut at the first home football game in 1987. It will feature between 100-120 members, including the March Line Dancers.

The donors are owners of Stein Distributing Company in Boise.

The $250,000 gift will be placed in an endowment with the Boise State University Foundation, and the interest will be used to support about 50 scholarships worth $500 each for band members.

This fall the Boise State Alumni Association will conduct a drive to raise another $250,000 from alumni and boosters to fund another 50 scholarships.

The band will also be supported by BSU students, who approved a $1 per semester fee for the band last year.

"We hope our gift will serve as a challenge to the alumni and boosters, as well as the community, and that those interested in a marching band will also contribute to scholarships so the permanent funding of a marching band can be assured," said Keith Stein.

Keiser said the restoration of the marching band will benefit the community as well as the university.

"The opportunity to offer scholarships for marching band means we will be able to keep more quality students in Idaho."

The marching band will be organized by David Wells, a nationally known director who joined the BSU faculty this fall after 11 years at Murray State in Kentucky.
Bilingual ed receives funds

Amidst stiff competition from universities around the country, Boise State's bilingual education program has received a $219,150 grant from the U.S. Department of Education.

That amount is for the first of three years' funding, according to Betty Bieber, assistant director of the Office for Educational Opportunities. It will fund both undergraduate and graduate programs.

This is the graduate program's second year, Bieber said. "It helps existing teachers retrain so they have the skills to help kids with limited English proficiency." Most of the students are Canyon County teachers, and, accordingly, most of the courses are taught there. The undergraduate program is on campus.

The Office for Educational Opportunities directs bilingual education, a high school equivalency degree program for migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the CAMP program for Hispanic first year college students and Upward Bound, a special tutoring program for potential high school dropouts. Bieber said the BSU Upward Bound program just received renewed funding from the U.S. education department for three years at $186,349 a year.

Parking lot yields field

By next spring Boise State will have a new grass practice field at the north end of Bronco Stadium.

The field will be the width of the stadium and extend to Campus Drive. As a result, traffic will be unable to circle the stadium and the north end of the lot will no longer be used for parking.

Most of the 190 spaces lost will be gained elsewhere in the lot through re-striping and reorganization of the spaces. A new entrance near Christ Chapel will provide access to the east side of the stadium.

The new field is being built to improve safety and increase the amount of space the university can use for athletics, intramurals, physical education, and other outdoor activities. Currently, a small field near the Student Union Building is the only one available.

A main thoroughfare, that field became especially dangerous during track season because it was used for javelin and discus practice.

The $290,000 project is financed from a stadium bond revenue account.

There are those that say Mass transit is as alien to the west as alligators!

Few people know that before the turn of the century Boise was blessed with a perfectly equipped electric street car system! Boise was a trendsetter in 1891 for such a small remote western city, especially considering the first electric street car system in the nation had been built just three years earlier.

As our city has grown, our transit system has grown with it. Today, Boise Urban Stages operates 26 buses providing service twelve hours daily, Monday thru Friday with special weekend service on Saturday.
KBSU adds American Public Radio

Syndicated news and entertainment programs add more diversity to Boise State's radio station.

Boise State's radio station KBSU inaugurated its affiliation with the American Public Radio Network Oct. 1, bringing to the Boise airwaves Prairie Home Companion and four syndicated new programs.

The APR affiliation marks a transition in the management and production of KBSU, from a wholly volunteer and student-run station to one with professional management staffing. The new general manager, Jim Paluzzi, states that student involvement is increasing at the station, but the five new professional staffers will ensure increasing professionalism at KBSU.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting required professional staffing as a prerequisite for APR and National Public Radio affiliation. The station is now seeking funding to obtain affiliation with National Public Radio, producers of the award-winning news programs All Things Considered and Morning Edition.

Garrison Keillor's A Prairie Home Companion, which airs Saturdays from 4 to 6 p.m., is the flagship of the APR programs, notes Paluzzi. Keillor, author of Lake Wobegon Days, hosts a two-hour presentation of jazz, bluegrass, folk and ethnic music combined with humor that has created a near cult following for the radio show. The high point of the program for most listeners is when Keillor delivers the latest news from Lake Wobegon, the mythical Minnesota town "that time forgot and the decades cannot improve," a place "where all the women are strong, all the men are good looking, and all the children are above average."

KBSU offers the CBS Business Update weekdays from 4 to 4:30 p.m., followed by Monitoradio, a half-hour program covering national and international news produced by The Christian Science Monitor. Business Update provides the latest information on stock market and commodities activities, as well as in-depth reports on the economy and corporate America.

Monitoradio Weekend Edition will also air 6-7 a.m. Sundays, followed by Sunday Morning, an award-winning radio news magazine produced by the Canadian Broadcasting Company. Sunday Morning, airing 7-10 a.m., combines interviews, debates and documentaries from around the world.

The new syndicated programming, notes Paluzzi, amounts to 12 hours per week. He says the diversity of music aired on KBSU -- from classical to "mutant pop" -- will continue. "The present diversity is basically going to remain the same," says Paluzzi. "That's the station's biggest strength."

Paluzzi said music programming is being reorganized "to provide more continuity." Folk and bluegrass, for example, will dominate the Saturday programming, with classical continuing to play throughout the day on Sundays.

New program guides are also part of the transition at KBSU. The monthly flyers have been replaced by slicker quarterly guides that include feature articles.

Paluzzi anticipates continuing, but gradual changes at KBSU. If National Public Radio funding is forthcoming, he says, KBSU will air the evening news program All Things Considered plus Morning Edition. He and program director Rob Dugas plan to produce Boise Edition, a morning program combining jazz, folk and light classical with news and live interviews with area newsmakers. He hopes to have Boise Edition on the air in January.

KBSU will also be available to more listeners if an application to increase the station's transmitting power from 3,000 to 31,600 watts is approved by the Federal Communications Commission. "If all goes well, next year at this time," says Paluzzi, "KBSU will give a good, clear signal from Ontario to Mountain Home."
PE department acquires camp

In a grove of Ponderosa pine trees in central Idaho is Boise State’s latest project — the Cascade Lake Camp. Situated at the base of West Mountain, the 20-acre site includes two five-bedroom cottages, a dining hall and meeting room building, two small bunkhouses, a bath house and several tent frames capable of sleeping 40 people.

The original purpose of the camp was to serve as a base for recreation classes, with special emphasis on programs for the handicapped. The role of the camp is now expanding, however, to include academic program uses, workshops, retreats, seminars, landscape art classes and so forth.

The camp, which will be operated year around, can accommodate small parties on weekend workshops as well as three-week classes. The OAP has two 40-passenger buses that can be chartered for large groups traveling to the camp.

The camp was acquired by the Physical Education Department through a lease with the Bureau of Reclamation and will be maintained by the Outdoor Adventure Program. The cottages were donated by the Idaho State School and Hospital.

Gannett grant aids Morrison Center fund

The Gannett Foundation has awarded $10,000 to Boise State in continued support to assist in meeting the operations budget of the Morrison Center for the Performing Arts until the center’s $5.25 million endowment fund is in place.

The grant, one of three awarded to Idaho programs, is from a community-based program supporting efforts in areas served by Gannett Co. Inc.

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Teachers study serial novels

Will Becky Sharp conquer the greed and hypocrisy of Victorian society? Can she find happiness in the big city? Tune in tomorrow for another episode of Vanity Fair.

No, Vanity Fair isn't a new soap opera, but William Thackeray's classic novel. But students in a special course taught by BSU English professor Carol Martin will get a guided tour of the work in the same fashion Victorians read it — in installments designed to leave the reader hanging and coming back for more.

Martin has received a $58,683 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to teach the seminar on Victorian fiction to secondary teachers from across the country. The bulk of the grant will fund participant stipends for the seminar, which is part of the NEH's Summer Seminars for Secondary School Teachers program.

Seminar participants will read three novels serially, just as they were originally published in papers and magazines of the time.

"When I used this approach in reading Vanity Fair, I found that I had never been aware of all the little red herrings Thackeray has included in the novel to keep suspense — or, to tell the truth, to keep his serial readers returning to each new installment," Martin said. Since that serial reading, Martin has done extensive research into the serialization of Victorian novels and the reviews in the popular press of the era, which she will make available to the class.

Martin is hoping both the class and amenities of Idaho and the Boise area will draw teachers from around the U.S.

BSU publications in foreign exhibits

Two books by Boise State's Ahsahta Press have been included in a special exhibit bound for book fairs in Libr, Spain, and Frankfurt, Germany. The Frankfurt fair is the largest in the world, with all major publishers represented.

The National Endowment for the Arts selected Agua Negra and Flights of the Harvest Mare for inclusion in the New American Writing exhibit. A total of 100 books were chosen by the National Endowment for the Arts.
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VHA: The Heart of America’s Health.
UNR-BSU game highlights homecoming schedule

Boise State is revved up for Homecoming the week of Saturday, Nov. 8 with the BSU vs. University of Nevada-Reno football game followed by the grand finale sock hop “Later Than Midnight” at 8 p.m. with Flash Cadillac and the Hi Tops.

The fun begins with group olympics on Nov. 5 at 2:30 p.m. on the soccer field north of the SUB. Greeks, clubs and other campus groups will participate in this unique variety of athletic events.

On Nov. 7 the annual “Toilet Bowl” football game between the Greeks and Dorns will begin around 4 p.m. on the soccer field north of the Student Union building. The evening pep rally at the Park Center pond starts at 7:30 p.m. featuring a fireworks display and a live interview with Flash Cadillac himself.

Saturday, Nov. 8 everything comes together with a parade from Fort Boise Community Center beginning at 10 a.m. and ending at the BSU Administration Building under the Homecoming theme “BSU and Boise: True Blue Love Affair,” followed by the Alumni Association’s “World’s Largest Tailgate Party” at the east end of Julia Davis Park at 11 a.m. The beverages are free, and student food booths will be set up.

Kick-off for the UNR vs. BSU game will be 1:30 p.m. The rock and roll starts at 8 p.m. in the Pavilion with the Hi Tops back-to-back with Flash Cadillac until after midnight. Dance admission will be $5 for students and $7 general.

Civic clubs offer scholarships

Two well-known area women’s civic clubs have donated scholarship and loan funding for meritorious BSU students. The Southside Improvement Club has established a communication scholarship commemorating the journalistic career of Faith Turner, a late member. The club has been active in promoting community activities and projects since 1904. Turner published a number of historical booklets about the Treasure Valley area, and was a contributor to The Idaho Statesman.

Beginning in 1987 the scholarship will be awarded to students studying journalism who have maintained a 3.0 grade point average and can demonstrate financial need. The Columbian Club, the oldest women’s civic club in Idaho, helped start the first Boise library and planted some of the first trees on city streets. It funds an annual scholarship at Boise State, and has now opened a student loan fund for juniors and seniors with a 2.5 and above GPA and financial need.

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What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is also known as the "Brittle Bone Disease." This painful and often crippling condition affects both men and women. However, due to normal hormonal changes, it is most common in women over 40. When osteoporosis strikes, bones become so thin and brittle that they break very easily.

The key: Keep up your calcium.

Osteoporosis develops slowly. So slowly, in fact, that it may take years before you realize that you have it, and then, it's too late. There is no cure for osteoporosis. But, through proper diet, it may be prevented. So, give yourself a break, that's easy on your bones. Be sure you're getting a nutritious, balanced diet, which includes plenty of real dairy foods.

Dairy foods—The #1 source for calcium.

The recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for most people is 800 mg of calcium. But most doctors agree that women need even more calcium to avoid hormone-related calcium loss. Studies show that, between the ages of 35 and 50, women need as much as 1,500 mg of calcium per day.

What are some good calcium sources? Dairy products are the most calcium-rich foods you can eat. Here's a sampling of the calcium content of some dairy foods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>CALCIUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHOLE MILK</td>
<td>291 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIM MILK</td>
<td>302 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAIN LOWFAT YOGURT</td>
<td>415 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEDDAR CHEESE</td>
<td>204 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWISS CHEESE</td>
<td>272 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Osteoporosis may be prevented if you know the score on calcium. So support your bones with the good nutrition of dairy foods and they'll support you.

Don't be a calcium loser.
Profs build bridges with China

China may seem a long trek to discuss an academic paper, but two Boise State professors who made the effort believe it was worthwhile.

The husband and wife team of Gregory and Wita Wojtkowski, both assistant professors of computer information systems decision sciences, recently returned from East Asia as members of the People To People Systems Engineering Delegation to the People's Republic of China.

While in China they delivered their paper, Fourth-Generation Languages - New Productivity Tool, which discusses the advantages of a computer language that is easier and faster to use and minimizes debugging problems.

The delegation found attentive, interested audiences, ready to learn all they could of western techniques, said Wita Wojtkowski.

"China is still in economic trouble (from the Cultural Revolution) and there is a realization of how much there is still to be done there to catch up with the West," she said.

China is a labor intensive country. There are few machines. Construction is done with sweat, toil and shovels. Wages are low. According to Gregory Wojtkowski the average Chinese earns about $30 a month, although college professors earn up to $100 a month.

The delegation of 39 represented industry and academia. During tours of factories, shipyards, and universities the delegates found people who wanted to exchange information with the West.

Meeting people and making contacts were the highlights of the trip according to Gregory Wojtkowski. "We have made contacts there, and we had some requests from Chinese students to come here to do data entry work," he said. China is building an industry that provides data entry services for American companies who find that it is more cost effective to send the information to China for disc input than to use American labor.

Of most benefit to students of Boise
State are the employment opportunities discovered by the Wojtkoskis. Gregory Wojtkowski said that most companies have recruited decision scientists from California. He expects that the contacts made with other delegates will create job opportunities for Boise State graduates.

Cost of the trip was partially paid for by a faculty grant from Boise State, with the Wojtkowskis contributing the balance.

Professor teaching economics in China

Economics professor Peter M. Lichtenstein has received a Fulbright scholarship to teach at Nankai University in Tianjin, China's fourth largest city.

During the year-long appointment he will teach microeconomics, U.S. economy in perspective, econometrics and econometric analysis, economics, and perspectives in the U.S. economy.

Faculty receives research grants

Twenty BSU faculty members have been awarded research grants for 1986-87 totalling over $39,000.

The grants, ranging from $300 to $4,410, will fund a variety of projects from a study of the decline of both Ferruginous and Swainson's hawks in Idaho to research into current trends in literary studies and composition theory, and the effectiveness of direct instruction in teaching mathematics to first graders.

BSU updates registration system

By Ross Smith

Have you ever been frustrated by the registration system at Boise State University? Well, you can take a deep breath and relax because the system is taking a slow, but dramatic change for the better.

According to BSU Registrar Susanna B. Yunker, in the fall of 1987, students will be able to register for the 1988 spring semester using the new Integrated Student Records System, which will provide a superior means of registration.

Currently a large commitment of time and patience is required to sign up for next semester's classes. Under the new system, you will pick up registration material in your major department, meet with your adviser and set up a class schedule. You will then bring the materials to a registration area during a scheduled appointment time, sit down with an operator at a computer terminal and sign up for a choice of classes.

The current student information system is really a combination of two fairly separate systems, Yunker said.

"We have a records system that was really built in about 1966 and was updated in 1974. Basically with some modifications through the years, that's the system we've been using. We've been very fortunate that it was well designed and has lasted this long," Yunker said.

But even though it was well designed originally, the system has been fairly antiquated for ten years, she said.

In 1979 a pre-registration package was purchased for Systems Computer Technology Inc.

While this addition improved the handling of registration information, the two systems are unable to transfer information back and forth. Consequently, a lot of time is spent transferring data manually, said Yunker.

The lack of flexibility and sharing in the current records system, plus the ponderously slow registration process, compelled the university to come up with something more efficient.

The Integrated Student Records System will provide a central data base which will radically reduce the need for duplication of documents and information throughout campus, James Watson, associate registrar and coordinator of student affairs information systems, explained.

Instead of spending a lot of time running around, students, faculty and administration will have what they need immediately available. The new program will also allow for consistency of format in the registration process by making the procedure the same for fall, spring and summer sessions, Watson said.

In addition, any conflicts in schedule, prerequisite or co-requisite requirements will be sorted out by the computer and the problem can be alleviated without delay. Any administrative holds placed on a student's registration for non-payment of library fines or other fees owed would be shown by the computer and the problem could be taken care of at the time, instead of several weeks into the semester.

The computer will also be able to hold seats for students while other business is completed, record and apply transfer credits and keep track of various statuses. Eventually, the system should be capable of telling a student what core requirements are needed to attain any given degree the student is working toward or interested in.

Using the computer to schedule classes in the optimum classroom setting will be another function of the new program. If, after the first session of a class an instructor realizes that the current situation does not best suit their needs, a simple phone call will locate the best possible choice for relocation.

At this point, most if not all departments on campus are equipped with their own terminals, and Yunker has hopes for the continued growth that will possibly include mainframe-attached terminals in the offices of professors and other key locations on campus.

But, as Watson says, "Most universities that go the route as comprehensively as we're going have found that it's at least a ten-year endeavor."

Going even further, Yunker concludes that finding and applying new applications for the system could be a lifetime endeavor.

"We will only see more opportunities to use the system and design things that will fit in," she said.
Writer’s Digest lauds cold-drill

Will the fame and accolades never end for BSU’s literary magazine cold-drill? The nation’s number one college literary publication, as determined year after year by judges from coast to coast, is cited in the August issue of Writer’s Digest as “The most unusual literary magazine I have ever seen — and certainly the most fun.”

Judson Jerome, writing in the magazine’s Poetry Notes column lauded cold-drill as “A bargain at $6.” For those not familiar with the home-grown product of the BSU English department, Jerome summarizes the latest issue: “It comes in a box that includes everything: a scratch ‘n’ sniff sestina and sonnets, the Mark Hall Card Game, a cassette, cartoons, photographs — you name it.”

Copies are available from the BSU Bookstore, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725.

Boise State publishes public history journal

Public History News, the quarterly publication of the National Council on Public History, is now being published by the BSU School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs and Department of History.

Edited by Todd Shallat, BSU associate professor of history, the newsletter provides NCPH members with articles and editorial comment on key issues and information about public history projects, academic programs, and the council’s meetings, workshops and annual conferences.

“History is, in fact, a social science, and public historians apply historical research to practical problems,” Shallat said.

NCAA playoffs return

The first and second rounds of the 1989 NCAA basketball tournament will be played at the BSU Pavilion.

According to BSU Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier, the school has been working on returning the tournament to the Pavilion since 1983, when it was held here.

“It is a shot in the arm, a vote of confidence. They obviously thought we did a good job in 1983,” Bleymaier said.

For the competition, eight teams will come to Boise, in mid-March, with two games being played on two nights, either a Friday-Saturday or Thursday-Saturday combination.

Turk professor joins BSU staff

For the second consecutive year the BSU faculty will include a Fulbright scholar-in-residence from overseas. Dr. Tunay Ertez, a member of the economics faculty of Bosphorus University in Istanbul, Turkey, will spend the academic year giving guest lectures and teaching in the BSU Department of Economics.

He will also be available to speak to interested local groups on topics concerning the economies of Turkey and the Middle East.

The program, established by Congress in 1946, is administered by the U.S. State Department and provides opportunities for U.S. scholars to study and teach abroad and for foreign scholars to study and teach in this country. Dr. Peter M. Lichtenstein, also from the BSU economics department is teaching and doing research in China this year under a Fulbright grant.

Although this is the first visit to the United States for Ertez’s wife Isik and son Gurdal, he holds his master’s and doctoral degrees from the University of Wisconsin, where his studies were partially funded by another Fulbright grant. He has published two books and several articles, most of them dealing with the economic development of Turkey and other Middle Eastern countries.

Last year Dragojub Stojanov from Yugoslavia was a guest lecturer under the Fulbright program.

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Hemingway Western Studies Center?

By Dr. John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University

A central purpose for a university, a reason to seek an education, is to enable individuals to better understand themselves. “Trust thyself,” “know thyself,” “to thine own self be true and thou canst not then be false to any man” are only a few of the more well-known conclusions from the classics. The Hemingway Western Studies Center fits squarely into that intent.

The United States was built on a wilderness, and no American is immune to the presence of that living history. Our ancestors came West with civilization in their minds and the wilderness in their eyes. We are surrounded by their civilization, but the wilderness sparks our imagination. We exist in the dreams of our grandparents and dream of their lives in the wild.

The perfect life, it seemed to many seekers, was nurtured by a balanced diet of civilization and wilderness. Artists, statesmen, and citizens have struggled to create the proper combination. Whether the wilderness should be conserved, exploited, managed, or harvested; whether the artist struggling with the directness and honesty of its values found himself in France, Spain, Italy, Cuba, or Idaho, its existence in the lives of men is inescapable. And the West, the frontier, the wilderness, forever represented a chance for renewal, an opportunity to find oneself.

Ernest Hemingway saw it that way. As the ultimate western novelist, an author who saw the world through the eyes of the West regardless of his setting, he represented it to his readers in a series of classic statements. And he found Idaho, after searching the world, to be a place where civilization and wilderness might coexist, a place to better face himself. What he wrote was sometimes tough, even crude, but so was the West, and his work was as deep and as pure as a forest or a trout stream. The success of his literary quest is evident in the fact that he remains one of the most widely read American novelists on the international scene. His art as well as his identification with Idaho is why the Western Studies Center carries his name.

The Center focuses on the perspective given Western values in the history, art, and literature of Idaho and the Intermountain West. It is the home of the Western Writers Series, the Ahsahta Press, and other publishing ventures with a western theme. It is also the location of the Anthropology Department, exhibit space, and a beautifully remodeled lecture hall housing the Cunningham Organ and modern film-viewing equipment. The western theme permeates the building, and the exhibit space will commemorate Hemingway and the recipients of the President’s Award for Western Life and Letters, who include, to this point, Elmer Keith, Ted Trueblood, Len and Grace Jordan, Morley Nelson, and Rosalie Sorrels. There will be many others, but what they share is the lasting nature of their commentaries on the relationship of man to nature.

Few of us are unmoved by the beauty of the wilderness, the ideal West. The urge to express what we see with our eyes and imagine with our minds is ever present — it always will be. The art of those who have done it best should be experienced in the Hemingway Western Studies Center, to help others find renewal, hope, and self-understanding. What, after all, does an eagle see? Is it possible that he has a sense of beauty; is it greater than a man’s? The Center is meant to encourage dreams, stimulate questions, perpetuate memories and the spirit of adventure. What does the West mean to you?

In his review of The Literature of Idaho: An Anthology, the first Hemingway Western Studies Publication, one reviewer calls it a contribution to an “Idaho renaissance.” I think I know what he means.
Center houses Western culture

On Oct. 24 Ernest Hemingway became a permanent part of Boise State University.

The Hemingway Western Studies Center, an extensively remodeled reincarnation of the old Music Auditorium, opened on that date. The center is a site celebrating the literary, musical, mythic and artistic dimensions of the American West, a place where research, performance, and publication into the roots of the Western vision will prosper.

For the opening, BSU hosted a one-woman play, an exhibit of Western art, a reading by noted novelist William Eastlake, a performance by composer/musician David Cope, open houses, and a special dedication ceremony with Hemingway's friends and family.

The opening marked the debut of a Hemingway photo exhibit sponsored by BSU, the City of Ketchum, and Buck and JoAnn Levy, Sun Valley. The exhibit, which features mostly photos from the author's visits to Idaho, is now on display at the center.

BSU also accepted a scholarship from the Don and Stan Atkinson families, Ketchum. Established to honor the friendship between their parents and Hemingway, the $500 scholarship will be awarded each spring to a senior in one of the high schools in Blaine County.

The Western Visions art exhibit, which features the work of about 15 artists who find inspiration from living in the West, will be open to the public through Dec. 15 at the center.

The remodeled building has been a landmark on campus since 1942.

Color Hemingway posters are available at the Idaho Department of Tourism and Industrial Development.
The art of the West is "energetic, optimistic and non-political" in contrast to East Coast angst.

By Jeanette Ross

West a land of ideas, forms

Contemporary artists in the Western United States are, in one sense, much like other Westerners — respectful of tradition, aware of trends elsewhere, yet determined to choose their own path. This is the impression gained by Charlotta Kotik, curator of contemporary art at the Brooklyn Museum, who spent several months traveling around the West, selecting works for the Third Western State Exhibition in New York. Familiar with the work of trendsetters in Europe and the East Coast, Kotik found in the West "refreshing variety ... as many styles and modes of expression as there are in contemporary art."

The influence of the West and its frontier traditions has not produced parochialism or a limited regionalism, says Kotik, but "a whole world of ideas and forms."

I agree, and yet I find a common spirit moving through much present-day art in what I'll call the inner West — from Montana, Wyoming and Texas west, but not including central and southern California. I've found an energetic, optimistic, typically nonpolitical art much in contrast with East Coast angst and the separate spirits of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

One characteristic of inner West art, as in Western culture in general, is the gulf between folk art, popular art and what is usually described as "fine arts." Folk arts and crafts, with the exception of ceramics, remain isolated and unassimilated, as the 1984-85 Folk Art in Idaho exhibit demonstrates. Cowboy leather braiding, Nez Perce cornhusk weaving, Norwegian and Greek embroidery, all of fine quality, show little variation from the work of immediate ancestors and virtually no cross-pollination between cultures. There is careful attention to formal pattern and design and little interest in experimentation or contemporary subject matter — rarely can you find the equivalent of television sets, helicopters and rockets which are now embroidered into the molas of the Cuna Indians of San Blas, for example.

Trends in popular art can be seen in gift shops throughout the north and southwest. Vulnerable to nostalgia and the influence of tradition, they tend to landscape, nature scenes, and highly selected fragments of Western history. Often well crafted and detailed, these works are seldom vehicles for a personal, political or cultural message.

Just as abstraction has been pushed off its pedestal by the most recent fad among the avant garde, a few colorful, easily assimilated abstracts can be found in popular outlets and in corporate collections. For corporate collectors and others with institutional habits, abstract art will remain attractive for its frequently monumental size and associations of wealth and good taste and its lack of the kind of embarrassing subject matter often favored by artists.

As a preface to a quick survey of contemporary Western art, it is helpful to

(Continued on page 22)
West a literary treasure chest

With beauty above me, may I walk.
With beauty below me, may I walk.
With beauty all around me, may I walk.
In old age wandering on a trail of beauty, lively, may I walk.
In old age wandering on a trail of beauty, living again, may I walk.
It is finished in beauty.
It is finished in beauty.

As vast and varied as the land itself, the literature of the American West includes, among much else, the lines quoted above, translated from a Navajo ceremonial called the Night Chant. Along with the Navajo, many other groups of Indian peoples lived in the West — the Sioux, Comanche, Apache, Arapaho, Ute, Paiute, Shoshone, Nez Perce, the list goes on — and their descendants live here today.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, anthropologists, ethnologists, and folklorists transcribed and translated some of the oral literature of these Indian peoples, a literature that includes songs, chants, prayers, myths, legends, and tales. Within the last quarter century, the foundation of scholarly groups such as the Association for the Study of American Indian Literature has led to increased understanding and appreciation of this vast body of Native American literature.

We will benefit from even more of such study, for if Nebraska author Willa Cather was right when she said that the history of every place begins in the heart of a man or a woman, then surely the beginning of the West is to be found in the songs and stories of its indigenous peoples.

The first Europeans to write about the wonders of the West arrived in the sixteenth century. Spanish conquistadors and priests told of their adventures in their search for souls to save and gold to take. So Western literature also includes the narratives of Fray Marcos de Niza and Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, as well as seventeenth- and eighteenth-century accounts of Spanish settlements and missions in New Mexico, Texas, and California. Other early European adventurers such as Sir Francis Drake and Captain James Cook added their reports to the Spanish tales of the West.

With the dawn of the nineteenth century, the young United States gained most of the West; and before the century was out, the land was ours from coast to coast. But as San Francisco-born poet Robert Frost put it: “The land was ours before we were the land’s.”

To learn about the vast territory acquired by the new nation, President Thomas Jefferson sent Lewis and Clark to explore it. A host of explorers, fur trappers, traders, and missionaries followed soon after. And the reports and journals of these trailblazers and mountain men constitute another rich tradition in the West’s literature, to which can be added the hundreds of diaries and thousands of letters written by the Forty-Niners and pioneers who flooded the Western lands described only a few decades ago.
Jeanette Ross

(Continued from page 20)

look at some of the major influences.

While Western artists have been aware of the Abstract Expressionist movement almost from the moment Jackson Pollock spilled his first can of paint, the more lasting influence has been from the Orient, through Mark Tobey and Morris Graves. Inspired by oriental calligraphy, Mark Tobey, Seattle, invented a form of “white writing” which was a mode for serious spiritual and artistic investigations. Morris Graves, a long-time Seattle area resident, used realistic and abstracted images, often of birds, to convey his mystical searchings. The work of Tobey and Graves has given abstract work in the West a thoughtful air, in contrast to the two extremes of abstract work elsewhere — some of which is highly cerebral exploration of color and shape, some of which is sheer self-exhibition. R. Max Peter of Idaho is one of few practitioners whose elegantly simple abstractions remind us of how little is required by a master to produce a work of art. This form is chosen less often now; from Houston, DeWitt Godfrey’s monumental forms on paper and from Eugene, Carol Gates’ pastel geometrics are examples.

Another major creator and creative force bringing an eastern influence to the West is ceramist and ceramics instructor John Takehara, Boise, whose own pieces are found in international collections.

East Coast art has had influence here, of course. The somewhat raucous, ramshackle spirit of the West has found itself compatible with what is roughly labeled the ‘pop art’ movement. Marcel Duchamp’s elevation of found objects onto museum walls, Joseph Cornell’s collages, the often-zany juxtapositions assembled by Robert Rauschenberg have fed an undisciplined array of aspiring artists. Most graduates have experimented with junk-art sculpture — a few, such as Mark Eastman, Washington, have learned to shape assemblage into meaningful form without losing the strength and humor possible. Eastman is one of the few inner West artists to show affinity with such San Francisco artists as William T. Wiley, who manage to be playful, intellectual and highly political at the same time. Still producing prodigious works out of Hope, Idaho, Edward and Nancy Kienholz continue to press found objects into settings that force meaning on the viewer — often unpleasant social truths, as in various war pieces. Like a rogue grandfather, Ed Kienholz continues to win respect from artists unable to command such a vision and unwilling to take the chance of failure inherent in Kienholz’s work.

If art in the West lacks political voice, it does not lack awareness on a smaller scale. Many artists exhibit acute self-awareness, sometimes expressed symbolically, sometimes by humor. The cowboy cutouts of Audrey Roll-Preissler of Wyoming, included in the Third Western States exhibit, show a “Western Man with Beer and Dog,” a cowboy at the center of his little universe, smug, harmless, ignorant.

Social comment can be found, too, transformed into story scenes through watercolor cutouts in the work of north Idaho artist Russell Rosander.

Many more remarkable Western artists could be named. Sculpture and ceramics here are adventurous, from the horses of Deborah Butterfield, Montana, with their gentle strength, to the rowdy semi-classical nudes and horses painted onto the ceramics of Montanan Rudy Autio. We have outstanding furniture and other woodcrafting, much of it coming out of craft schools in Missoula and Portland. We have the beginnings of ethnic art, led by the urgently personal work of Jacob Lawrence, a professor of art in Seattle, using simple color forms and bent perspective to share his experience of life in a black community. We have the psychological portraits of everywhere a Mexican-born artist, Jose Rodriquez, now from Seattle, and the humorous translations of Hispanic style in the delightful wood-and-paint wall pieces by Spokane artist Ruben Trejo.

We have many artists bringing us their private world in colorful, exuberantly crowded paintings, like those of Melissa Miller of Austin, and the funny oils of Charlotte Bender of Arizona, with their parody of middle classness. The private visions like those of Cheryl Shurtleff and David Airhart in southern Idaho. We have serious photographers, like the continuously experimental Ruth Wright, the committed Kevin Fullen.

What don’t we have? Very little feminist art, despite the fact that one of the premier feminist journals of art and the literature, Calyx, is published in Eugene, Oregon. We have little Native American art other than in the Seattle area and in the Southwest. On the other hand, we have little post-modern anxiety, deliberate ugliness — few aggressive, graffiti-like messages and stick figures insisting they are the voice of the future and TRUE ART.

We have discipline, variety, energy and optimism. That’s a lot to be thankful for.

Jeanette Ross writes frequently on art and drama for a variety of publications. She is a lecturer in the Boise Gallery of Art series this fall and is a folklorist/storyteller. Her novel K Ranch was published in 1984.

Jim Maguire

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before by the pathfinders and priests.

Using these reports, journals, and letters, Eastern literati such as Washington Irving, Timothy Flint, and James Fenimore Cooper began in the 1820s and 1830s to create a literature of the frontier, chronicling and dramatizing America’s westward expansion. Books such as Irving’s Astoria (1836) and novels such as Cooper’s The Prairie (1827) caught the public imagination and helped spark, at the end of the Civil War, a new form of popular culture: the dime novel. For almost half a century, those blood-and-thunder tales of exciting Western adventure, written by prolific penmen such as E.Z.C. Judson, thrilled thousands of young (and perhaps not-so-young) readers.

Beginning in the twentieth century, the dime novels were supplanted by formula fictions written by Zane Grey and others and eventually labeled simply “westerns.” Some of the myriad westerns have redeeming features, although some offer little more than shoot-em-up showdowns; but westerns still maintain such a strong hold on the popular imagination (over 250 million Louis L’Amour westerns have been sold, for example) that many people think the West’s literature is nothing but the cowboy-and-Indian stories of Grey, L’Amour, & Company.

Yet even in the days of the dime novel, there were authors who wrote fiction of a different kind and about a different sort of West. Mark Twain, Bret Harte, E.W. Howe, Mary Hallock Foote, and Bill Nye left us Western writing that is not so
formula-bound as the pulp novels. These writers of the 1870s and 1880s were followed by a generation of young authors who sought to make the West the new center of American literature, authors such as Jack London, Hamlin Garland, Frank Norris, and Mary Austin. Owen Wister's *The Virginian* (1902) became a model both for this "serious" school of Western writing and for the popular tradition.

Promising though they were, those turn-of-the-century attempts to write the Great Western American Novel produced little that seemed distinctly Western, except for the setting. In his scholarly study *The Novel of the American West*, John R. Milton dates the emergence of a distinctive Western fiction as occurring in the 1920s. Then and in the 1930s John Steinbeck, Willa Cather, H.L. Davis, Vardis Fisher, Harvey Fergusson, and others of their generation depicted the West of migrant farmers, professors, salesmen, opera singers, shepherders, loggers, and others whose lifestyles were not identical to the cowboys'. Younger writers such as Mari Sandoz, A.B. Guthrie, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, Frederick Manfred, and Wallace Stegner added to this new Western fiction, often by showing the transition from the Old West of rawhide and stagecoach to the New West of telephones and Model Ts.

From this new Western writing came classics such as Cather's *Death Comes for the Archbishop* (1927), Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, Clark's *The Ox-Bow Incident* (1940), Stegner's *The Big Rock Candy Mountain* (1943), and Guthrie's *The Big Sky* (1947). After mid-century, these landmark novels provided models for Western authors who wrote an increasingly sophisticated fiction. Ken Kesey, William Eastlake, Larry McMurtry, and Richard Brautigan are only a few of the post-World War II generation whose literary vision encompassed the complexity of the contemporary West. Also among this group of writers are Native Americans such as N. Scott Momaday, James Welch, and Leslie Silko, who blend techniques from the native oral tradition with the most advanced fictional devices of Euro-American novelists.

Like most other literatures, however, that of the American West includes other genres besides the novel and short story. Folklore, essays, drama, and poetry also enrich the West's literary heritage.

Collections of Western folklore are not only delightful reading, but they also serve as a reserve from which the region's writers draw much of their material. From B.A. Botkin and J. Frank Dobie to Jan Brunvand and Barre Toelken, Western folklorists have shown that the ultimate source of a literature is its people, its folk.

Another source of Western literary inspiration is the land itself. And many essayists from John Wesley Powell and John Muir in the nineteenth century to Edward Abbey and Ann Zwinger in our own day write primarily about the land and the wild animals living upon it. A land that inspires the philosophical discourses of a Joseph Wood Krutch is obviously a powerful force. But it is also fragile and must be protected, and much Western literature is written in defense of the land. Only a few Easterners such as Henry David Thoreau rival the West's best nature essayists.

Westerners have little to boast about, however, when we consider the region's drama. Not that we lack an ample stock of Western plays — melodramas and folksy pageants abound from the nineteenth century to the present. What is in short supply is Western drama of high quality. Before our own time, Lynn Riggs, whose *Green Grow the Lilacs* (1931) is the play from which the musical *Oklahoma!* was made, and William Inge, whose *Picnic* (1953) won a Pulitzer Prize, stand out as among the few Western playwrights worthy of acclaim. Then in the 1970s Preston Jones revivified Western regional theater with his *Texas Trilogy*; and Sam Shepard has given our time powerful drama in a play such as *True West* (1980).

Like the drama and the novel, poetry appeared early in the settlement of the West. But it was not a simple task to write well about the Colorado and Columbia and Missouri rivers in the language used for centuries to paint the wonders of England's Thames. In the nineteenth century Joaquin Miller was heralded as the "Byron of Oregon," but today most of his verse seems little better than the sentimental doggerel and bombast that was as popular then as Rod McKuen's drivel was a decade ago. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Harriet Hall, John G. Neihardt, Alice Corbin Henderson, and Ella Higginson strove, with varying degrees of success, to create a Western poetry.

Then in the 1920s Robinson Jeffers, H.L. Davis, and Thomas Hornsby Ferril emerged as the first nationally recognized poets to achieve a distinctively Western voice. Yvor Winters and Kenneth Rexroth followed in the 1940s, and from mid-century on the West has been home to dozens of distinguished poets. To mention only a few of the highlights, William Stafford's *Traveling Through the Dark* (1962) and Robert Bly's *Light Around the Body* (1969) won National Book Awards, and Gary Snyder received a Pulitzer Prize for *Turtle Island* (1974).

Literary criticism of the West's poetry, novels, and other writings began almost as soon as the written literature itself. And early in the twentieth century, Western universities began offering courses on the region's literature. Then, in the mid-1960s, teachers and scholars interested in the study of Western writing formed the Western Literature Association and began publishing a journal, *Western American Literature*. In 1987, Texas Christian University Press will publish the WLA-sponsored 400-page *Literary History of the American West*. Other Western university presses, most notably those of Nebraska, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, have issued fine reprints and studies of Western literary classics. Boise State University's Ahsahta Press publishes modern and contemporary Western poetry; and BSU's *Western Writers Series* now has print 50-page introductions to the lives and works of seventy-six Western authors. All this scholarly activity is showing us that one of the West's greatest riches is its literary heritage.

In our heritage we find our experience. From B.A. Botkin and J. Frank Dobie to Vardis Fisher and Wallace Stegner, we find the Archbishops of the West. But it was not a simple task to write well about the Colorado and Columbia and Missouri rivers in the language used for centuries to paint the wonders of England's Thames. In the nineteenth century Joaquin Miller was heralded as the "Byron of Oregon," but today most of his verse seems little better than the sentimental doggerel and bombast that was as popular then as Rod McKuen's drivel was a decade ago. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Harriet Hall, John G. Neihardt, Alice Corbin Henderson, and Ella Higginson strove, with varying degrees of success, to create a Western poetry.

*Ah to be alive on a mid-September morn fording a stream barefoot, pants rolled up, holding boots, pack on, sunshine, ice in the shallows, northern Rockies.*

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*James H. Maguire is an associate professor of English. He was co-founder of BSU's Western Writers Series, and his book *The Literature of Idaho: An Anthology* was published last spring as the first in a series of Hemingway Western Studies publications.*
Field Camp

Square Holes in the Desert

By Glenn Oakley

Field archaeology is like an exercise in Zen.

Square holes are meticulously dug in the desert with trowels and paint brushes, one thinly sliced layer of dust after another. Each bit of bone, shell, stone and wood is examined, its location measured and recorded. Each bucket of dust is sifted through a screen and searched for overlooked items.

With the awareness that excavation of an archaeological site is also the destruction of the site, archaeologists move carefully and thoroughly. It is one of the lessons to be learned at field camp.

Boise State University's anthropology department initiated its first annual summer field camp this year by excavating a Shoshoni Indian house and more than 1,000 associated artifacts, including projectile points, pottery shards, pipes and beads. The excavation took place along the Snake River adjacent to Three Island State Park near Glenns Ferry.

More than simply learning the techniques and lessons of field archaeology, the students were engaged in original archaeological research. As anthropology professor Mark Plew remarked, "Everything we do is pioneering work. We know virtually nothing about the Snake River Plain. And yet we know historically there were lots of people here doing different things."

The opportunity to participate in original field work with Plew, a nationally recognized expert on stone tool use, drew applications from students across the country. Eventually, 14 students — all from Boise State — were selected for the six week course.

In the coming summers, the archaeology field camp classes will explore Idaho's prehistory at locations throughout the state, peeling away the layers of the past with trowels, paintbrushes and Zen-like awareness.
The day begins at 6 a.m., before the sun has cleared the dry bluffs above the Snake River. Coffee, brewed in two gallon blue pots, is ready when the students emerge from the cluster of tents and Volkswagen vans that constitute the camp.

They mill around a long makeshift table, filling mugs with coffee and stretching muscles stiff from work.

At 7 a.m., with the sun slanting low and golden across the sagebrush, the 14 students gather around a 55 gallon barrel while Plew demonstrates a technique for recovering small artifacts and material from excavated soil.

Two students are left to continue these flotation samples on several bags of soil from the excavation while the rest of the crew drives the short distance to the dig site. Twenty square pits averaging two to three feet deep await the students.

These pits, carefully cordoned off by a grid work of twine, are the product of four weeks of digging. The floor of one pit looks like something from a sand castle competition, with pedestals of earth rising to different heights. Each pedestal is capped with some sort of artifact—a chunk of sliced bone, a rock that has been worked. These artifacts have been left at their original level to more easily determine the relationship between the items.

A few yards from the pits are mounds of flour-fine soil next to square framed screens on swiveled stands. Gary Bowyer carries two buckets of dirt from the pit to these screens. In a cloud of dust he pours the dirt onto the screen and begins rocking
the contraption back and forth. As the dust drifts downwind he begins fingering the debris left on the screen. Mostly it is pebbles that remain, but occasionally an arrowhead or pottery shard is there, glinting in the bright desert sunlight.

While artifacts are found in virtually all of the excavated squares, one excavation receives the most attention. A rough rectangle of darker, looser earth within this square indicates an Indian house. Eventually holes will be found at the corners of the rectangle, indicating the presence of support posts. The rectangular shape of the house, says Plew, is "totally unlike anything we've found to date." All known Shoshoni dwellings — wickiups — were round. But then, he notes, very little is really known about the Shoshoni people in early times.

Plew believes the Shoshoni came here primarily to fish for salmon. In the Snake River next to the dig site are ancient fishing weirs — rock walls constructed in the river to divert the fish into shallow areas. In addition, an abundance of salmon vertebrae — and a distinct lack of other animal remains — points toward a fishing economy.

Another aspect of the site that makes it particularly interesting is its relatively late age. Stone projectile points found during the dig indicate the site was used 600 to 700 years ago. Glass trade beads discovered during the dig prove the site was also used after contact with the invading white culture.

The site, according to Plew, "probably represents a lot of different groups of people" over several hundred years.

Since the site is also the location of the Snake River crossing for the wagons on the Oregon Trail, it is possible the site was used in the mid to late 1800s. Historical records indicate Indian occupation of the site during the peak of the Oregon Trail migrations. "No one has really worked with a site that dates that late," says Plew. "When you couple that with the fact we've got a house that's quite a bit different, we're looking at a unique site."

While a site is being excavated, much of what is believed about the site is based on conjecture. It is as if one finds the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle at a dig, but cannot put them together until later. Determining what picture the pieces make occurs in close and careful analysis in the archaeology lab at BSU. Many of the students involved in the dig will be studying their finds during the academic school year.

By analyzing the bones, seeds and other organic materials from the dig, the archaeologists hope to learn what species of animals the people were relying on most heavily for their food. Such material can also reveal the season of use. A preponderance of young animal remains, for example, would indicate spring use. Salmon can also be used to seasonally date a site, based on their seasonal migrations.

The artifacts are labeled during the dig in a small truck camper parked 100 yards from the excavation. As the items are located, they are numbered and placed in small envelopes, which are then taken to the camper where two students sit opposite each other. A stripe of fingernail polish is painted on each artifact, and on this surface the cataloging number is written with a calligraphy pen. Each artifact is then recorded once again in a notebook. Twelve hundred artifacts are thus cataloged during the six week dig.

Such meticulous work belies the glamorous and romantic image of archaeological field work. There is no Raiders of the Lost Ark slam-bang action, no giant emeralds guarded by deadly booby traps. Instead there are just tools in the dust, last used by a nomadic hunting people, the outline of a primitive house littered with the remains of the food they ate, sections of bird bones once strung together in a necklace.

All of them just pieces of the puzzle.
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SEARCHING FOR EXCELLENCE, 1932-1984
(From History of Boise State University)
The annual journey to Idaho's only glacier unites a former student with his mentor in a study of the ice-age relic.

A limestone rock the size of an eagle egg whistles past at 30 miles per hour. Narrowly missing Bruce Otto's bearded face, the stone hits the upper ice field and bounds erratically down the slope, finally coming to rest in a band of rock rubble a hundred feet below.

Otto glances up for sign of more rockfall and then turns his attention back to the gaping crevasse before him. From his vantage Otto gazes down the steep ice headwall and across the rubble-strewn center and the lower tongue of the glacier he discovered 12 years ago as a Boise State geology student.

It is the only known glacier in Idaho and Otto's favorite place in the world.

For seven of the last 11 years Otto has joined BSU geology professor Monte Wilson in trekking to the remote glacier tucked below Borah Peak, the state's highest mountain. It is an annual journey that unites the former student, now an exploration geologist living in Boise, with Wilson, in an ongoing study of this ice age relic.

Otto discovered the glacier in 1974 while working on a project for Wilson's geomorphology class. An avid mountaineer, Otto has seen the snow field from atop Borah Peak. Mountain climbers have crossed the
Overleaf: Otto's glacier lies tucked below the walls of Borah Peak, in this view from the northeast. Below, left to right: Bruce Otto climbs to the head of the glacier. Monte Wilson uses an ice axe to dig through snow to the glacier's ice layer. The snow layer remaining at the end of summer will metamorphose to ice, becoming the new ice surface. Otto and Wilson hike back in the late afternoon sun, Borah Peak in the background.

Photos by Glenn Oakley

snowfield for years on their way to climb the northeast face of Borah, but it was considered just that — a snow field. Otto's class project, he says, was to determine how close the snowfield was to being a glacier. But on closer inspection he discovered great black cracks running across the snow field. The snow field was actually ice . . . ice so thick that the entire mass could — and did — flow plasticly downhill. Otto had just discovered the first — and perhaps only — true glacier in the state. "I got a lot more than I bargained for," he recalls.

Otto returned to the glacier the following year with Wilson, a specialist in the study of glaciers. Wilson has studied glaciers and their effects on the land in his native Alaska as well as in Canada, the Alps, Iceland, Norway and the coastal ranges of Washington and Oregon.

With the aid of a helicopter provided by the Challis National Forest, they spent over a week on the glacier, installing a precipitation gauge, making micro-seismic soundings to determine ice depth, and measuring length and breadth of the ice sheet. Otto also descended some 150 feet into the bergschrund crevasse where he saw stalactite-like icicles rotated by the movement of the glacier. "It was beautiful," he says. The bergschrund is a German term for a crevasse located where the top of the glacier meets the mountain.

Seismic testing — done by pounding on the glacier's surface with a ten-pound sledgehammer and recording the reverberating sound waves on a seismograph — revealed a maximum ice thickness of 64 meters. The glacier is nearly 300 meters at its widest and 400 meters in length. It has created a massive terminal moraine — the ridge of rock rubble bulldoed to the foot of the glacier — 80 meters in height and 45 meters in width.

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From the moraine the glacial ice extends gently uphill, then rises abruptly in a sheet of ice that climbs up against the flanks of Mount Borah. At the base of this ice headwall is the band of rubble, where rocks falling from the mountain have accumulated.

At the very top of the glacial headwall, where the ice meets the bare rock of the mountain, runs the bergschrund. This crack in the ice, five meters to a few centimeters in width, extends virtually across the entire width of the glacier.

However, various sections of the crevasse have opened and closed from year to year. The crevasse opens into large rooms within the glacier. It was in these icy rooms that Otto saw the rotated icicles.

In early September Wilson and Otto made their 11th annual pilgrimage to the glacier. Wilson camped at the end of a dirt road that leads up Mahogany Creek from the Pahsimeroi Valley. Striking out early in the morning, Wilson began the cross-country hike to the base on Borah Peak. Otto would arrive later with friends and rendezvous at or near the glacier.

The chill of mountain air quickly gave way to the heat of exertion. Beneath the twisted, barkless hulk of a limber pine Wilson stopped to shed his sweater. Tying a red bandana around his head to catch the sweat, Wilson noted that bore samples he had taken of several trees in the valley below the glacier revealed the trees were 500 years old. The large trees, Otto would later guess, were perhaps 700 to 1,000 years old. Ancient in human time . . . a brief flicker in geologic time. Wilson believes the glacier is of approximately the same age: 500 to perhaps even a few thousand years old. A warming period known as the hypsothermal, dating from 5,000 to 9,000 years ago, would likely have melted the glacier, according
F
ollowing game trails down steep grades, then working across the tongue of an avalanche chute, Wilson hiked with an eye on the rock. The huge folded layers of sedimentary rock bands that formed the mountains would prove an interesting geologic mapping project, he said. He strode over to pick up a chunk of dolomite, turned it in his hands and then tossed it back. The series of semi-forested ridges ended at an ancient moraine at the foot of a vast dry meadow.

A high pass at the head of the meadow provided a view of the glacier. “It’s really there because of fortuitous location,” Wilson said, climbing higher on the ridge for a better view. Shaded beneath the nearly vertical north wall of Borah Peak, only the lower tongue of the glacier ever receives direct sunlight, and then only briefly. The rock face above the glacier is also the primary source of the snow that has created the ice sheet. Otto noted in a 1976 report on the glacier that “avalanche loading is the most important means of snow accumulation on the glacier.”

Snow drifting was determined to be the second most significant contributor, with direct precipitation “the least significant.” Slab avalanches plummet off Borah Peak and frequently come to rest at the base of the north wall. This accumulation of avalanches, drifting, snow and rain has created a glacier over 200 feet thick.

Dropping over the side of the pass, side-hilling across loose, sharp talus slopes, Wilson descended to upper Rock Creek. This virtually dry stream bed looks as though a hundred bulldozers drove down it. Huge boulders and cobbles are piled sporadically down its steep grade, the product of catastrophic cloud bursts.

In this dry channel of boulders an orange plastic bucket rested, shattered and bottomless. Wilson examined the broken pail and climbed on. Several hundred yards further, resting on a ledge above the stream channel, was what Wilson had feared he would find: the broken remains of the precipitation gauge. Like a long black missile, the finned fiberglass tube lay in two pieces nearly a quarter mile from where Wilson and Otto had anchored it 11 years earlier.

“Sonofabitch,” Wilson said quietly while climbing up to the wreckage. Then he picked up a rock, pointed out the fossilized coral embedded in it, and walked over to the broken gauge. Lunching on bagels and cheese, Wilson waited then for Otto and his friends to catch up.

Otto led the way, his ruddy face framed by a thick black beard. “Has Mother Nature been playing games with us?” he called out to Wilson as he clambered up the ledge.

The gauge had withstood the blizzards and avalanches of ten winters, and it had remained intact and upright through the 1983 Borah Peak Earthquake. But one catastrophic avalanche had ripped it from its frame and at least temporarily halted Otto’s and Wilson’s precipitation study of the glacial cirque. Their initial response was one of interest — plain curiosity in where the avalanche originated and amazement that it had deposited the two halves just a few feet apart after hurling them so far from the original site.

Then they began to think about where the gauge would be better protected —

Sometimes I think I’m in geology just to have an excuse to be out here.

Monte Wilson

and how they could replace it. The cost of a new gauge may run a few hundred dollars; but the real expense comes in getting a helicopter to carry the tube up to the glacial cirque.

While the avalanche destroyed one part of the study, it presents an opportunity for a new and different study. Small rocks carried downslope by the avalanche have been deposited on the top of large, flat boulders. As Otto and Wilson note, those boulders were bare the year before. The frequency of such catastrophic avalanches, then, is over a long enough period of time for those rocks to be washed and blown off the rocks. They may well serve as a sort of avalanche clock.

Below the glacial moraine, at 10,000 feet in elevation, Wilson and Otto stopped to collect the fossils of prehistoric sea creatures — brachiopods, crinoids, corals.

Casts of the animals were eroded out of the softer limestone in such detail that they could be identified by species. Wilson said he likes to give them to public school teachers for their classroom work.

Five hours after leaving the truck, Wilson climbed down the moraine onto the snow-covered tongue of the glacier. Crusted snow flew as he chopped into it with an ice axe. This snow would become part of the glacier, metamorphosing into ice. The headwall of the glacier — the steep ramp climbing up the face of the Borah Peak, clean of snow. Its surface was hard gleaming ice. The avalanches of the previous winter had done the opposite of all previous years. Instead of depositing snow against the headwall, avalanches had carried snow away from the glacier. “The glacier doesn’t look healthy this year,” Otto commented.

Still, he noted that the events of one year were probably insignificant in the life of a glacier. Wilson says their research indicates the glacier for now is static. “What we’ve found is there isn’t any profound increase or decrease.” The ice mass increases some years, decreases other years.

Aside from detailing the life of the glacier, Wilson notes that the ice mass can serve as a barometer of climatic change. Trends in glacial growth or shrinkage might give credence to whether the greenhouse effect (of pollutants warming the earth by creating a thermal tent) is occurring or whether the next ice age is upon us. It may take years of study, involving geologists not yet born, to gather enough information to determine trends in the ice sheet, says Otto.

Wilson and Otto strapped crampons onto their boots and climbed the headwall, the sharp steel cleats spitting sparks of ice. At the top Otto climbed into the maw of the bergschrund crevasse. “When I was here before,” he said, placing his hand against the ice, “I could feel the glacier move. I could feel the vibrations.”

At the end of the day Otto and Wilson are hiking back across the open meadow, their black slanting golden. The discussion is of rocks and ice — and of a cold beer waiting at the truck. They pause at the crest of the ancient moraine, two miles from the glacier. “Sometimes I think I’m in geology just so I have an excuse to be out here,” says Wilson. Otto agrees. “I belong in these mountains,” he says. They look back toward Borah, then hike into the trees, leaving the glacier until next year.
The West is their laboratory

For many Boise State professors, the great Western outdoors offers a rich menu of research possibilities. Here are some of the faculty who use this vast laboratory to pursue their research and teaching interests.

**BIOLOGY**

Marcia Wicklow-Howard — Research into the relationship between mycorrhizae bacteria and arid land plants. Particular interests are in the role of the bacteria in the revegetation of burned and disturbed lands. (See SEARCH, Summer 1986)

Richard McCloskey — Development of a slide-tape program titled "For the Greatest Good" for the U.S. Forest Service

Dotty Douglas — Research in Denali National Park, Alaska, on the birth and death rates of a small prostrate willow found on glacial river gravel bars. Sites in the park have been studied by Douglas, with the aid of a BSU student, since 1978. (See SEARCH, June 1985). Also, study of growth and reproduction of a horsetail species on an island in the Boise River.

Fenton Kelley — Research in fisheries rehabilitation and installation.

Charles Baker — Research with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on insects associated with Mirabilis macfarlanei, the only plant in Idaho listed as an endangered species.

Robert Rychert — Investigations into the impact of soil moisture changes on soil microbes. The study of soil microbial nutrient cycling in the Reynolds Creek Watershed is conducted in cooperation with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture (See SEARCH, January 1985).

Eugene Fuller — Research on the efforts of heavy metals on crayfish using the scanning electron microscope.

James Long — Study on the use of dietary amino acid supplements by freshwater prawns. (See SEARCH, Summer 1986).

**CHEMISTRY**

Robert Ellis — Research on the dietary supplements and growth rates in freshwater shrimp. (See SEARCH, Summer 1986).

**GEOLOGY**

Claude Spinosa — Field studies in Alaska on accreted terranes — equatorial rocks carried to the Arctic by continental drift. With students, research in Nevada and Death Valley on fossil cephalopods from Permian rock. Also, ongoing research on the nautilus.

Craig White — Research into the history and creation of igneous rocks, in eastern Greenland. Vulcanism research in the Cascades. (See SEARCH, Summer 1986)


Spencer Wood — Geothermal monitoring in Boise; geologic mapping of the Boise region for the U.S. Geologic Survey; and preparation of field guides to geology of Boise area. Also, continuing studies of seismicity in Salt Lake region.

Monte Wilson — In addition to research on glacier at Borah Peak, Wilson has been studying the slope recovery of a scarp across talus fields created by the 1983 Borah Earthquake.

Elton Bentley — Study of geoarchaeological techniques, involving phosphate levels in soils.

Jack Pelton — Theoretical studies of earthquakes, and the seismicity of the Snake River Plain.

Walt Snyder — Study of ten million year old rocks from California for petroleum potential and as potential models of accumulation for older rocks in Nevada. Also, study of sedimentary geology of the Boise region. He is also involved with Spinosa in the Nevada and Death Valley project.

**COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE**

Conrad Colby — Research on cliff swallows and their regulation of carbon dioxide levels. (See SEARCH, Summer 1986)

Eldon Edmundson — Studies of wood smoke pollution in the Boise Valley. (See SEARCH, June 1985)

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

Mark Plew — Archaeological digs in Great Basin, including the Baker Cave site. (See SEARCH, Winter, 1985).

Max Pavesic — Studies of aboriginal fishing in the Snake River Plain. □
Biologist leads kestrel study

On a treeless expanse of the Camas Prairie, Marc Bechard has arranged a gridwork of 50 nesting boxes for American kestrels.

The three by five mile gridwork, says the BSU raptor biologist, “has the potential to become the foundation for continuing study.” Based on a classic ornithology study in Great Britain, the series of man-made nests allows researchers to study a controlled population of birds in the wild.

Kestrels, the small, brightly colored falcons that hover above grasslands (and were once known as sparrow hawks), are expected to begin nesting in the boxes in the spring of 1987. All chicks hatched in the boxes will be tagged with a band recording nest location and date. These chicks in turn will most likely choose another box for nesting when they reach sexual maturity.

“If they are raised on a box they should be imprinted on a box and look for a box when they nest,” explains Bechard. Imprinting is the bonding association an animal makes with a home or parent.

Within a few years, says Bechard, a completely marked population of kestrels will be hunting the Camas Prairie. This population will provide graduate students in BSU’s new master’s program in raptor biology with a variety of possible research projects. “There’s a whole range of theoretical things you can do,” says Bechard. These include studies of population dynamics; the dispersal patterns of young kestrels; territoriality; breeding patterns in response to variations in available prey; and behavior comparisons of female and male kestrels.

Next spring, the first breeding season since the boxes were erected, Bechard expects to band more than 100 kestrels. Thereafter, he believes approximately 120 kestrels will hatch and fledge in the boxes each year.

Obee funds scholarship

A $5,000 scholarship fund has been endowed at Boise State University by Donald J. Obee, former biology department chairman who came to Boise Junior College in 1946.

A scholarship from the fund income will first be presented in the 1987-88 academic year.
Eggs answer environmental questions

By Glenn Oakley

Consider the egg: an oval of thin calcium, colored robin-egg blue, mottled purple, speckled green on tan, solid black or basic white, or any color combination the mind can conjure. An exquisite collaboration of form and function. An external womb of inherently beautiful shape, color and purpose.

Little wonder then that man's propensity for collecting beautiful and interesting objects would lead him to the egg. Indeed, egg collecting at the turn of the century was as popular as stamp collecting or coin collecting.

There were wealthy doctors from Philadelphia who footed expeditions from the Florida swamps to the interior of Alaska in search of rare egg sets. There were professional collectors who scoured the country, robbing nests for sale to others who lacked the time or the ambition to travel the remote regions for their eggs. And there were a few crooks — egg fakers, they called them — who took common eggs and sold them as eggs of rare — and more valuable — birds.

Thousands of sets of eggs were collected between the late 1800s and 1965. The egg sets were stored in elaborate shelves, identified by notecards indicating where and when the eggs were taken, and perhaps a few comments on the behavior of the parent birds. Sometimes the parent birds were shot off the nest and their skins,
preserved to verify the egg species, were included with the eggs. Some individuals would collect several hundred sets of a single species, just to have the multitude of coloration patterns to be found.

The oologists, as they were called, had their own publications in which they related their exploits, discussed ornithological matters, and bought and sold eggs. But the growing realization that egg collecting was threatening some bird populations, especially those bird species that were already rare — led to the demise of oology. Egg collecting was made illegal in 1965. Many of the oologists grew old and died, their collections shuffled into attics and garages. The avocation itself faded into obscurity.

A few individuals and foundations, however, initiated efforts to save the egg collections. The Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology in Los Angeles began accumulating collections from across the country, growing into the largest repository of oology collections in the world.

The collections, which were the result of an unregulated, wholesale attack on wild bird populations in America, are ironically proving valuable as tools to learn more about birds and man's influence on their populations.

Marc Bechard, now a professor of biology at Boise State University, visited the foundation every Wednesday for a year, reading and recording the oologists' data cards for eggs collected in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan. "It started out as an idea to collect more information on the history of ornithology in western Canada," Bechard explains. It grew into a continuing biographical study of the oologists and a scientific use for the old records.

Like many other scientists, Bechard realized that the oological records represented a vast resource of biological information not available elsewhere. The oological collections have been used in such fields as pesticide studies — comparing egg shell thickness, for example — and studies of comparative physiology.

Bechard has used the records to calculate the former populations of certain hawk species in Canada. The oological records revealed where ornithologists collected Swainson's and ferruginous hawk eggs. Bechard has returned to those old sites to see whether hawks still nest in these areas. But in case after case, the old raptor territories have been abandoned, the hawk populations markedly decreased.

The oological records, said Bechard, "give an idea just how many birds were out there... In a 100 year setting we've gone from where there were thousands of birds to where there aren't so many."

Provincial records studied by Bechard reveal the probable explanation for the decline of these raptors in southwestern Canada. Since the time of oology the raptor-rich grass prairie of southern Saskatchewan has been steadily converted to farmland: vast, homogenous acres of wheat and barley.

Has farming decimated the Swainson's and ferruginous hawk populations? To
a large degree it apparently has, reports Bechard.

"When you plow up a field to plant grain, that usually decimates the ground squirrels," he says. And while the raptors can hunt the remaining squirrels in the cultivated fields in spring when the wheat and barley shoots are low, by midsummer the crops create an almost impenetrable ocean of stalks. The mice and rodents that are prey for the Swainson's and ferruginous hawks scurry safely beneath this protective cover. These hawks, lacking a steady food supply, have abandoned the cultivated areas.

The zoological records also reveal a coinciding increase in redtail hawks in the Canadian prairie. Where oologists once encountered ferruginous and Swainson's hawks, there are now more redtails, a species that was rarely found on the treeless prairie.

Again, land use provides the likely answer. The advent of agriculture coincided with the advent of rangefire control in the prairie. The fires that once cut down budding trees were largely halted. The trees were free to grow, and the tree-nesting redtail hawks moved south. Their southward migration was helped by the disappearance of the Swainson's and ferruginous hawks. Redtails, notes Bechard, "are extremely opportunistic. They survive where others do not."

Bechard's findings make no policy statement; they simply provide facts with which management decisions can intelligently be made. If society wants to maintain raptor populations it needs to know how its land use practices will affect the birds.

Bechard completed a southern Idaho survey of Swainson's and ferruginous hawks this summer, and his preliminary findings indicate a similar decline in the state. His research into the zoological records from Idaho continues.

This research is done in the best tradition of historians and journalists. Bechard fires a stream of letters to relatives of deceased and living oologists, searching for old letters and bits of biographical information that will reveal more about the early ecology of the country — and about the collectors themselves.

Last winter he traveled to Philadelphia to study the journals of the early naturalist explorer John Kirk Townsend. Townsend accompanied an American Fur Company expedition across Idaho in 1833. From Fort Hall in eastern Idaho, Townsend and the expedition traveled up the Big Lost River, over what is now Ketchum, down the Big Wood River to the Snake and westward to the Columbia. All along the way Townsend collected animal skins and recorded the abundance and variety of the wildlife and flora in this primeval country. The published journals of Townsend are available in most public libraries, but Bechard says "I want his field notes," the detailed listing of animals — including raptor species — encountered on the journey.

Bechard's zoological studies have led to a series of articles on the early oologist explorers, published in the Canadian wildlife journal Blue Jay. Much of his work blends biological with historical research. He explains his fascination with the early oologists and explorers by pointing out, "These were the last people to see the North American continent in a pristine state. I don't know how you can understand North American animal populations if you don't look at what these people saw."
Wayne Chatterton first heard of Irvin S. Cobb amidst the hair trimmings and aftershave smells of his father's barber shop in Franklin, Idaho.

"People talked about everything in that shop," writes Chatterton, "but what I remember best is the daily tangle of opinion over the latest 'thing' by Cobb. For waiting customers, the barber shop subscribed to the local papers and to such magazines as the Saturday Evening Post.

"So the latest 'thing' was always there, to be passed around, waved in the air, or stabbed by a forefinger, depending upon what the speaker thought of the author at the moment."

Cobb (1876-1944) was considered in his time the rival of Will Rogers. He wrote syndicated columns that were read in homes — and barber shops — across the country, and he produced an astonishing volume of short stories, novels and mystery horror books. He developed a style of newspaper column writing that is emulated to this day.

Chatterton explains that the popularity of Will Rogers eclipsed the fame of Cobb, but he argues that "Cobb would have been the leading humorist in any era save that of Mark Twain or Will Rogers and that in succeeding eras he might have been considered pretty much their equal."

Chatterton, professor emeritus of English at BSU, wrote a book to rectify Cobb's lack of sustained fame and influence. The book, Irvin S. Cobb, is a critical appraisal of the Kentucky writer. It was published this spring by the prestigious Boston-based Twayne's United States Authors Series after 13 years of research.

Chatterton, who retired from BSU in 1982, founded the Western Writer Series at the university. He wrote Vardis Fisher: The Frontier and Regional Works for that series, and collaborated with Martha Heasley Cox to write Nelsen Algren for the Twayne Authors series.

Scholarship honors

The Altrusa Club of Boise has established a scholarship to honor the late Elsie M. Buck, who was at Boise Junior College from 1932-34 and 1937-68 as a professor of mathematics and department chairman.

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COMMUNICATION

Ed McCluskie attended International Association for Mass Communication meetings in New Delhi, India, Aug. 25-30, where he presented his paper "From Communication as Participation to Communication as Strategic Instrumental Action" at a session on Communication Procedures: The Hidden Ideological Tools of Structures.

PHILOSOPHY


AVIATION MANAGEMENT

Wayne White spoke at a History of Aviation series for the Boise Public Library's Aviation Month program.

While, a national vice president of the International aviation fraternity Alpha Eta Rho, has been named chief judge of the association's national scholarship award committee. He has also been reappointed by the Federal Aviation Administration to a three-year term as an accident prevention counsel for Idaho, and has been reappointed to the judges panel for the FAA and Idaho Division of Aeronautics Aviation Education Awareness essay program.

Additionally, he has been named to the Division of Aeronautics Aviation museum committee, and is a member of the judges panel for Delta Nu Alpha, a local transportation fraternity, for the Idaho Transportation Person of the Year award.

MUSIC

Madeleine Hsu performed a program of Latin music from Spain and South America, assisted by graduate student Anna Holley, at a Faculty Artists Recital Sept. 26. Hsu performed in a concert at Washington State University, Pullman, in August. Hsu also taught in Victoria, B.C. during the summer and attended the Victoria International Festival.

Pianist Del Parkinson performed with the Lafayette Symphony Orchestra; soloed in Still Lake City, St. George, Utah, and Rexburg, Idaho; and taught two week summer music camps at Dixie College in St. George, and Ricks College in Rexburg.

Jeanne Kelly has completed her Ph.D. from the University of Kentucky in cooperation with the University of Louisville.

HISTORY

Michael P. Zinnsky participated in Charles E. Neu's summer seminar for college teachers on American Foreign Policy: the Organizational Dimension at Brown University in Providence, R.I. The seminar was funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities. During the summer, Zinnsky worked on research on the history of American Protestant missionaries in Iran at the Presbyterian Historical Society in Philadelphia, Penn. Cost for the research was partially underwritten by a NEH grant.

THEATRE ARTS

The first two shows of the 1986 BSU Summer Showcase season were directed by Charles Lauterbach and Phil Atkinson. The third show was directed by alum Patrick Cunningham, drama teacher at Capital High School.

Lynn Berg was musical director for The Fantasticks, and Judith Colonee and Elizabeth Streiff Rosenwinkel were choreographers.

In addition to directing The Fantasticks, which was revived in September, Lauterbach supervised promotion and publicity and was business manager for the show. Atkinson was the production supervisor and designer for the show, while Rosenwinkel assisted with costumes.

Atkinson also was the designer for the Idaho Shakespeare Festival production of Cilgello.

Trish Edledge worked on publicity for the Idaho Shakespeare Festival.

William Shankweiler was master of ceremonies for the Music Week Afternoon in the Park in May. Shankweiler also judged the Ms. Idaho Teen USA competition in June.

Stephen Buss supervised theatre arts participation in the BSU booth at the Western Idaho State Fair.

Mark Rosenwinkel has been selected for the regional Alan Clark Award for best original play. His play Parlor Games has been read in Boise in readings sponsored by the theatre arts department and New West productions. Rosenwinkel travelled to Seattle for the show's presentation at the Seattle Opera House in 1986.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Ron Pfeiffer spoke at the Sun Valley Diaphragm Fitness Festival in June.

HEALTH SCIENCE

JoAnn T. Vahey recently completed the requirements for a specialist certificate in studies in aging from North Texas State University, Denton, Texas. Vahey is a member of the geriatric programs advisory committee at St. Alphonsus and St. Luke's regional medical centers, Boise, and has been active on the Boise Mayor's Committee for Emplyment of the Handicapped and Older Worker.

This fall she is teaching Health Care of the Elderly, and recently she was a co-presector of a session on Developing a Computerized Database of Community Resources at the San Francisco meeting of the American Society on Aging.

BIOLOGY

Dotty Douglas continued her research in Alaska during the summer with a grant from the American Philosophical Society. She presented her paper "Growth of Salt Setchellians Bait on a Klutina River point bar, Yukon Territory" at a joint meeting of the Ecological Society of America and the IV International Congress of Ecology, at Syracuse University in August. She also presided over a conference session on Plant Distributions and Succession.

ART

John Takehara has been selected as one of five Northwest artists whose work is on exhibit in the show Outside Japan, open through Oct. 26 at the Washington State University Art Museum. Twenty recent pieces by Takehara are displayed at the show.

Takahara also gave a talk on ceramics at a Ricks College seminar Oct. 16. One of his saggar-fired stoneware pieces will be included in the 1986 Work/Working: Art at Work exhibition at the Bellevue Art Museum Oct. 11 through Nov. 9. He has sent another ceramics piece to the First International Ceramic Art competition to be held in Japan in November.

VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL


PSYCHOLOGY

Garvin Chastain conducted a workshop on "Strategies for Remembering at the annual conference of the Idaho City Clerks and Finance Officers in McCall.

Chastain also recently was a special reviewer on a manuscript submitted to Memory and Cognition.

MATHEMATICS

Sidney C. Porter attended the conference on Computers & Mathematics conducted July 30-Aug. 1 at Stanford University. The conference was sponsored by The American Association of Artificial Intelligence.

David Ferguson, Stephen Grantham and Robert Sulanke attended the Eugene Strans Memorial Conference on Intuitive and Recreational Mathematics and its History at the University of Calgary July 27-Aug. 2. Sulanke was awarded a substantial collection of mathematical books.

Alan Hausnath recently returned from a sabbatical in Santiago, Chile, where he conducted research on applied mathematics at the University of Chile Faculty of Engineering Department of Mathematics. Hausnath has also been awarded grants for two additional research trips to the university during the next two and one-half years.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

William Warberg participated in the Advanced Information Systems Faculty Development Institute in Bloomington, Ind. July 5-27. The Institute was conducted by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.
Susan Breder spoke at the National ARMA Conference in Kansas City this month on Selected Hardware and Software.

MANAGEMENT
Jim Witterding co-authored the paper "Psychological Contract: The Missing Link in MBO," which was presented at and published in the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Human Resource Management and Organizational Behavior Association.

ACCOUNTING
David Nix presented a paper on Factual Performance Appraisals at the Faculty Evaluation and Development Conference at Kansas State University in April.

MARKETING
Gary McCain's article "Black Holes, Cash Pigs and Other Hospital Portfolio Analysis Problems" has been accepted for publication in the Spring, 1987 edition of the Journal of Health Care Marketing.

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
Marvin Gabert will be the featured speaker at the luncheon during a Soil Compaction Seminar at the Boise Holiday Inn Nov. 4.

GEOLGY
Claude Spinosa and students sophomore Pat Harrop, Earth Science graduate student Derrick Crowther, and David Schwarz, BSU-SU cooperative M.S. graduate student, spent three weeks in Alaska and northern British Columbia this summer examining rocks and fossil ammonoids. The study was given logistical support by the Canadian Government and was partially funded by BSU.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

The article, "Revenue Scarcities: Can They Lead to Improvements in State Budgetary Practices?" co-authored by Richard Kinney and Dr. Sidney Duncombe, University of Idaho, has been accepted for publication in the Western Governmental Research Journal.

Kinney recently participated in the planning and preparations for the Idaho DEBTBUSTERS simulation at Boise State Sept. 10. DEBTBUSTERS was a national event, sponsored by the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, to increase citizens' awareness of the difficulties of reducing the federal deficit.

He has also been invited to participate in preparations for the 1988 national conference of the American Society for Public Administration to be held in Portland.

ENGLISH
Robert Allen Papinchak has recently published a review article in The Journal of Canadian Culture, and in mid-October, he presented a paper on the technique of writing dialogue to the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association in Denver.

Papinchak will be a member of a panel on Canadian literature/Canadian film for Festival Canada '86 at California State University at Los Angeles in mid-November.

EDUCATION
Lamont S. Lyons was a panelist at the Aug. 21 Sunstone Theological Symposium in Salt Lake City, Utah, discussing "how public are Utah's public schools?"

He was elected to the board of directors and vice president of the board of the Northern Rockies Consortium for Higher Education at that organization's Sept. 25-26 meeting in Jackson.

SOCIOLOGY
Michael Blain presented his study of female thyroid and breast cancer in eastern Washington and northern Idaho at a symposium addressing issues surrounding the Hanford Nuclear Reservation Sept. 27 at the University of Idaho.
Uncle Sam wants you! That is, if you are looking for microbes that eat toxic waste, lasers that may soon return your vision to 20/20, or a "film-badge" that could protect you by detecting hazardous levels of toxic hydrazene.

There are industries facing problems that such technologies can solve, and our country's governmental labs have developed more than a few innovations for their own needs that compose a valuable "technology transfer" pool.

The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory is an example, possessing many technological discoveries that emerge as INEL solves various technical problems on engineering frontiers. In fact, INEL's beginnings were marked by the first successful testing of the technology of nuclear generated electricity.

Some of the federal labs' innovations could benefit business, industry, and entrepreneurs the same way that gadgets produced by business inventors, engineers, and entrepreneurs have served individual consumers.

A big difference is that the U.S. Government is offering a special deal on some of its innovations ... it is giving them away. Now it just has to figure out how, and to whom.

The BSU marketing department is helping serve as INEL's marketing link to private businesspeople, and non-federal governments who could gain from this transfer, according to BSU marketing professor Stan Scott.

"The technologies . . . have been developed in response to specific problems. They may or may not be problems that you would find in a commercial application," Scott said. "So part of the difficulty is taking these technologies that have been found, that the scientist has decided not to commercialize . . . [and] finding companies and applications that would be 'commercializable.'"

In short, Scott and others are working on a "technology transfer methodology."

Since the innovations have already been produced at government expense, the research and development costs that a company would normally have to spend on them is allayed. They're situation-proven and ready to be used, sometimes for applications like the ones they were developed for, and sometimes for entirely new ones.

One example of this is a microbe developed at INEL that was found to eat phenols, which are caustic, poisonous compounds used in such products as industrial paint. When applied to waste products containing phenols . . . for example, residual paint waste produced in painting airplanes . . . the microbes can alleviate much of the present toxic waste disposal problem, Scott said.

Scott describes another of the innovations. "[INEL] does a lot of work with the plasma around welding arcs. They do a lot of spectometry trying to find out what kind of chemical composition there is . . . one outgrowth of this has been an X-ray technology that can actually inspect welds as they're being applied . . . so if there's a fault in the weld, you can find it and correct it right on the spot as opposed to later X-raying and having to re-do the whole section.

"This came out of some research that had nothing whatsoever to do with any kind of commercial welding application. It so happens that it's a welding arc plasma that's being used for research, and they did some X-ray technology with it and found that it was as applicable as if something was actually being welded."

The benefits of this kind of discovery to various industries seem obvious . . . and almost, as the cliche goes, too good to be true.

When Uncle Sam calls up and says "here is something that can save you time, trouble, and money . . . for nothing . . ." which in this case the government has mandated its engineering labs to do, shrewd prospects might just raise their eyebrows, humor him for a moment, then hang up and forget the whole thing.

Thus, another primary role of the team of the BSU marketing professors, which includes Scott, Doug Lincoln and Gary McCain, is to ease the anticipated skepticism on the part of prospective users.
from Boise State to technology

"The government has a problem of convincing [technology adoption prospects] that they really are trying to do them some good — that they [the government] want nothing from them in this case, and they don't."

BSU is working with Ken Koller, a consultant to EG&G Idaho, Inc., and other EG&G and INEL-linked officials. In conjunction with this project, Idaho State University and the University of Idaho are putting in comparable efforts to different aspects supporting the mandate.

Scott hopes to set up an Idaho teleconference, involving BSU, ISU, U of I and "anybody else that wants to get involved," to take place early this winter, broadcast from the Simplot/Micron Technology Center. Scott foresees the partnership between the three universities and the others involved as "a cooperative venture," that could strengthen Idaho's economy.

He says a primary concern of this esoteric marketing project is to generate new business opportunities in the state.

"In Idaho there are three traditional industries; mining, agriculture, and timber. A fourth industry is tourism. A fifth industry is technology or light manufacturing... so in Idaho you've got three main industries that are on the decline or just barely holding their own.

"Another factor is that the nuclear facilities in Idaho are the largest in the country. It is a large investment in the state."

"Here you have the potential for entirely new industries to grow and replace and/or supplement some of the traditional industries. INEL would like to see the local economy stay strong; they have a large investment in the state."

But Idaho won't get any exclusive rights to the technologies. According to the mandate's aim, businesses and entrepreneurs throughout America should be contacted, through an application and licensing process. One of the biggest tricks, Scott says, is identifying all the potential uses for an innovation, then tracking down and evaluating all the companies and individuals equipped to implement it.

The methodology will help to standardize this process from evaluating a product, to classifying it according to Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes, to contacting specific decision-makers within lists of suitable companies.

BSU's marketing assistance was requested, according to Scott, because of a strong BSU marketing department and Scott's own expertise in this part of the field.

"My research interest is in the diffusion of innovations; my dissertation is in this area... diffusion of innovations and technology transfer are different breeds of the same cat... one of the reasons that we're contracted is because of that interest. Our (Scott, Lincoln and McCain) research interests meld very nicely. They complement each other and this project."

In September, Scott attended a conference in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where government technology transfer has been in the works for some time. While there, Scott's vision of the scope of applications and benefits connected with the mandate was boosted to a new level.

"The potential is much broader than I had initially thought it was. It's a major kind of thing; we're talking in seven figures, at the very minimum.

"So we're talking about a lot of bucks here. We're talking about a lot of people potentially employed, and we're talking about advancing the country's technological level."

Scott sees marketing expertise as the key ingredient to tying industry and engineering together and starting a flow of technology transfer, "... and then, when you have encouraged the high school kids to go into science and technology and they start turning out new technologies later, we'll have a nice smooth transition method... and you need marketing professionals to do that. That's what we're good at."

He foresees the technologies as an obvious benefit to Idaho.

"I don't see how they can do anything but help the state. If one new technology comes out that starts one new business enterprise in this state, it's got to help..."
Students in economics and theatre arts recount the impressions left by a summer course in Dublin, Ireland.

By Tammy Hall

I am an economics major — practical, logical, methodical. Why, I wondered, would anyone choose to study drama when there is no guarantee of a good job, much less of great success as an actor?

They were theatre arts majors — imaginative, flamboyant, creative. Why, they wondered, would anyone choose to study economics — the dismal science?

Nevertheless, there we all sat in the same classroom, in, of all places, Dublin, Ireland, wondering how we'd gotten ourselves into this mess. Them, because of the immediately apparent heavy workload, and me, because of the sinking feeling that I was in over my head.

In play-writing class I had just discovered that characters do indeed need to be developed, and was beginning to understand ways in which this can be accomplished, when we moved on to unity of time, place and action. Each day we whirled on to a new concept, a review for the others, but something brand new for me.

Irish Theatre class seemed only a little better. The professor was constantly making references to French playwrights of whom I had never heard. Fortunately it was more of an academic class, so I could look up what I didn't know.

There are many similarities between different societies: for people seem basically the same everywhere. But there are also many things that directly contrast one another. Dublin has a very different attitude about theater than Boise. Irish children are expected to learn about the usual history and literature, but they must also study theatre. The theatre is an inherent part of their society, reflecting the nationalistic attitudes of the people. Everyone from the student to the hairdresser knows the story of the young Irish girl Sive and her unfortunate death, or about Shawn in the Playboy of the Western World, who is seen as a hero because he killed his father, until the reality of the murder confronts the people. Their theatre often tries to make a statement and reflects the country's history, politics and lifestyles. To really know the city of Dublin . . . its history and its politics . . . you must know its theatre.

Like all disciplines, drama has a vocabulary which is so common some terms need no explanation — unless, of course, there's an economics major present. Once, a guest lecturer decided we should act out a scene from Oscar Wilde's The Importance of Being Earnest. Realizing my own limitations and having only a mild fondness for public humiliation, I ducked behind a friend and successfully avoided being cast in this production. But that was the end of my luck — I was asked to block the set. "Set?" I didn't know what the terms meant, much less how to accomplish the job. Soon, everyone else in the class realized my limitations as well.

That noon, seeking to bolster my sagging ego, I took myself and the Financial Times out to lunch and then made a quick trip to the Dublin Stock Exchange. Here, surely, I reasoned, I'd be back on familiar territory. At first, it seemed I'd made another mistake. The Dublin Stock Exchange only lists around 20 stocks, and prices are still chalked on a board. The frantic electronic magic of Wall Street just wasn't there. Soon, however, I began to hear words like spot price, futures market, and quotes, and I could feel my spirits soar; my vocabulary wasn't the only one that was specialized, I realized suddenly. That afternoon — for the edification of my new friends — I did a cost-benefit analysis of the value of working in community theatre. And I explained cartels, inelastic demand, and cycles of the economy to a student from New York, who kept trying to divert my attention to improvisation workshops and lighting boards. But I refused to be distracted. I knew my lines for this production, and it felt good.

This change in perspective wasn't limited to the vocabulary and mind-set I had learned; I also saw things differently. Back in Boise everything looked different. I now see the spectacular beauty of our mountains through Irish eyes and wish I could bring some of my Irish friends here to see our landscape — so big, so grand, in comparison to their greener, smaller island.

I didn't realize one of the biggest advantages from my trip until I arrived back home. How it left me feeling upon my return. To spend a summer studying in another country was something I'd always dreamed of, but I always thought finances or my work schedule would prevent me from doing it. Now I've achieved one of my highest, most impossible goals. This trip has made all of my goals seem possible and therefore raised them to new heights. Now I feel I can do anything!
A new perspective

By Heather Nisbett

Sitting on a bus bouncing along toward Trinity College, Dublin, I keep one eye out for St. Stephens Green, so I won't miss my stop, and try to focus the other on the lines of Yeats' play *On Baile's Strand*, which we are to discuss in my summer Irish theatre course.

Next to me is a little old lady who, when she discovers what I am reading, treats me to a hilarious rendition of a childhood visit to Yeats' grave and quotes from several of his works.

Incidents like this repeated in conversations with individuals in the park, in cafes and pubs, and standing at bus stops brought home the greatest difference between theatre in Dublin, Ireland and Boise, Idaho.

Irish theatre is a part of Irish life, a part of Irish culture that is accepted and respected by almost everyone. This is in evidence in the great amount of space devoted to critiques, comments, and reviews of theatre in Irish newspapers... a greater percentage, even, than *The New York Times* allows. This coverage includes professional theatre, as well as theatre in schools, churches, pubs and bars, and even of the stage in the bus depot.

Spending this last summer in an intensive Irish theatre program at Trinity College gave me a new perspective on theatre in general and a new appreciation of what is taking place right now with BSU theatre.

The 17 students, from England, Ireland, and the United States, included a professor of theatre, graduates of masters programs, graduates just out of Irish secondary school, and one other BSU student, economics major Tammy Hall. We pooled our knowledge of theatre and the surrounding pubs to survive and even learn from a demanding 12 hour plus work/rehearsal day lasting five weeks and three performances.

I came back to Boise with the understanding of how technically superior our facilities are, both with The Morrison Center for the Performing Arts and The Special Events Center. The Abbey Theatre, one of the largest professional theatres in Ireland, has a light board they are very proud of that is years behind the computer circuitry of the smallest board BSU uses.

Trinity has at its disposal a converted warehouse to use as its main acting area. It works well as a small arena theatre but in no way can it compare to the Morrison Center's Stage II, our black box arena or thrust theatre with flexible seating and state-of-the-art lighting and sound. And nowhere in Ireland is there a stage comparable to the acoustics, size, luxury, and computerization in the main stage of the Morrison Center.

With the expanding faculty and new program being put into use in the theatre department at BSU, we have the unique opportunity to shape and develop Boise theatre and audiences in the coming years by expanding audience awareness of the forms and variations of drama.

With the way things are progressing and with continued effort and support, I have no doubt in the years to come I will be able to repeat my experience in Ireland.

I will be able to ride a Boise bus and carry on a conversation about the latest doings at the Morrison Center with my seat companion. □
Joni James: Rodeo royalty

By Larry Burke

Joni James is no rhinestone rodeo queen.

In fact, she enjoys getting “down in the dirty competing” as much or more than she does riding a few laps around the arena waving at the crowd as its queen.

A professional barrel racer, that rough and tumble approach to the sport will be put on hold for a few rodeos this year while James switches to the more dainty role of National Collegiate Rodeo Queen, a title she won last year in competition with 19 other women at the national finals in Bozeman, Mont.

She won the prestigious contest as a College of Southern Idaho student, and transferred to Boise State this fall as a biology major on an academic scholarship.

After winning the contest, James quickly became a national celebrity in the world of college rodeo. She already has been asked to model some products, and has plans to help promote rodeos in each of the 11 districts that make up the National College Rodeo Association. This fall alone that means trips to Dallas and Lubbock, Texas, Tucson, Ariz., and Denver, Colo.

And this national hopscotch will be mixed in with her studies and an active barrel racing schedule in the spring.

But Joni James is no stranger to busy schedules. In her early years she competed in horse shows from her home in Jerome. Most recently, she has focused her efforts on barrel racing, break-away roping and other events at both college and professional rodeos throughout the Northwest.

The traveling begins in early spring and ends in the fall. In
Joni James

the height of the summer, she'll hit as many as three rodeos in a week. In one stretch last summer she competed in six rodeos in five days.

Her constant traveling companion has been her mother Karen, herself a former Miss Rodeo America. That close mother-daughter relationship with rodeo goes back a long time...to when Joni was “almost born on a horse,” as she puts it.

Now her mother is secretary, appointment manager, part-time driver, and full-time cheerleader, while her father Jerry is there “for financial support,” she laughs.

Recently dad, an auctioneer, hasn't suffered too much. James says last summer she won some $9,000, and took home $5-6,000 after expenses.

So what is she doing as a national rodeo queen?

It all started last spring when she didn't qualify for the collegiate finals in the barrels. Disappointed, but still wanting to taste competition at nationals, she decided to enter the queen contest.

It was only the second queen contest she had entered. In her other try she finished third runner-up at the national high school finals.

“I wanted to see how things were run at nationals in case I ever got there as a competitor. I was very surprised when I won,” she says.

“The thing I like best is being involved from a different angle...stepping outside the competition and helping the contestants.

“A queen should be somebody who can relate to the cowboys and cowgirls and also enough of a public figure to relate to people in the stands,” she says.

After a busy fall, her reign will end at the national collegiate finals next spring. But if all goes according to plan, that won't be the last she'll see of the national spotlight. Already she's figured it out. Next spring, she hopes, she'll trade her queen title for a new one...national collegiate barrel racing champion. □

Jennifer Hovey

public relations.

“It's been such an all-around experience; it's going to help me in whatever I do,” she said. “I can't see how it can do anything but build one's self-confidence.”

Becoming Miss Idaho, Hovey says, has tossed her into crowds and situations alien to her before. She claims to be on the verge of weighing out an airline pass and constantly meeting face-to-face with people she used to only hear about on the news. Whether it's one of the local pageants, a barbershop quartet or a fundraiser for the American Cancer Society, there's a good chance Miss Idaho will be there.

“I don’t even think I knew what being Miss Idaho meant until I was pushed into the middle of it,” she continued. “So many banquets, dinners and appearances...I was going to two or three different places a day during the summer.

“Things have started to settle down a bit now, but I don’t want to get lazy. I’ll have to dream a few things up. It's easy to let things drop, especially after the Miss America Pageant, but I don't want to fall into that.”

She chuckles at all the special treatment she receives, like people always budgeting time for her to “fresen up” before engagements. “They think I'm so fragile now,” she laughed.

It was only a year ago, however, that Hovey remembers she wasn't laughing so loudly. Failure to place at all in the 1985 Miss Idaho Pageant left her with a “bruised ego.” She rebounded though, won the Miss Idaho National Guard contest and prepared herself for a shot at the Miss Idaho title.

“There's more to preparing than you think,” she said, “It's more than just smiling and looking pretty. Still, a lot of people push you into the bubble-headed, bleach-blonde category.”

When her name was announced as Idaho's newest representative, she said her usual practicality took a back seat to emotion. “No matter how down to earth I am, it was still a great feeling. I started saying to myself, ‘This whole, big state picked me! You should see the tape — I was so silly.’

Hovey said she wishes she could say she experienced the same feelings at the Miss America Pageant, but admitted she was disappointed with the event.

“My local and state pageants were so down to earth, but Miss America seemed to be one big production to glorify television and its producers,” she said. She didn't care for the fact that while they were billing the event as a “scholarship pageant,” the first thing they had the contestants do was throw on skimpy outfits “and parade around.”

Despite faring well in her interview and having one of her best violin solos in her 11-year history performing with the instrument, Hovey said the judges seemed to spend more time looking at the women from the southeastern part of the country. “In the swimsuit competition I was standing right by Miss Tennessee, and it always seemed they were looking around me to get a better look at her,” she recalled. “... If I would have been wearing a strap that said Miss Mississippi I probably would have received a better look.”

Because of her new-found duties Hovey said she has developed a genuine love for the public, which makes her optimistic about the communication field. But the role has also started to settle down a bit now, but I don't want to get lazy. I’ll have to dream a few things up. It's easy to let things drop, especially after the Miss America Pageant, but I don't want to fall into that.”

Few people, if any, would argue that the past four months have enriched Hovey's life. But has the experience trampled any of her old and more likeable small town qualities?

“She seems like the same Jenny Hovey to me,” says Walt Short, a friend. “She hasn’t changed; she hasn’t changed at all,” adds Elizabeth Gibson, another friend.

“A lot of people thought I was going to change, but I think they were pleasantly surprised to find me the same person,” Hovey said. “People expected me to be more plastic and airheaded, or something.”

It’s for that reason Hovey becomes perturbed when friends introduce her as “Miss Idaho” before “Jennifer Hovey.” She said she has confronted criticism from people for dressing casually and letting her hair down. “It’s like there's no separation between Miss Idaho and Jennifer Hovey anymore,” she said, pulling at her sweatshirt.

“It’s still like a full-time job to me,” Hovey said, “but everybody else can go home at 5 p.m.” □
Swiss pilot returns for visit

Jean-Pierre Dagon returned to BSU last month with wings — his pilot’s wings.

A 1984 business administration/aviation management graduate, Dagon, a citizen of Switzerland, is a pilot for Crossair, a European regional commuter airline. Crossair, he said is a complementary airline to both Swissair and Lufthansa, feeding passengers into their main routes.

At BSU to visit with his former professor Wayne White while on vacation, Dagon also spoke to aviation management classes and at a meeting of Alpha Eta Rho aviation fraternity.

“It’s very interesting, very rewarding to find the other side of the traditional image of the pilot, the hard daily work,” Dagon said of flying. “I go right in and over the Alps every day, in very severe weather sometimes, and that’s not glamorous, it’s difficult.”

Dagon pilots a 33-passenger Swedish Saab Fairchild SF 340 on routes to Paris, Munich, Brussels, Venice, and most often Zurich and Geneva. He speaks English, German, French and Italian fluently.
Ann Wheelton (BS, Physical Education, '80) is substituting for Tucson Unified District in Arizona.

Diana Vogt (Communications, '84) has been named press secretary for Lt. Gov. David Leroy's campaign for governor.

Brent Brown (BSA, Finance, '84) is employed at Merrill Lynch as a financial consultant in Boise.

Bill Broch is employed at the Glennis Ferry School District teaching math and science.

Barbara C. Weinart (Psychology, '76) is working at the BSU Adult Learning Center as a volunteer coordinator.

Ann Reynolds has been hired as the new principal of Washington Elementary School.

Steve Courter (MS, Music Education, '84) is teaching band and music at Lake Hazel Jr. High and Silver Sage Elementary in Meridian.

Terry Spencer (CC, '85) is working at the Sears Service Center in Boise.

Tina Blischna (BA, Design, '85) has been promoted to operations manager for Avco Financial Services in Seattle.

Leland A. Clune (BS, Communication, '75) is employed with the State Department of Education in Alaska.

Darlene Breshore is teaching sixth grade in the Glenna Ferry School District.

Lynda Ino (BS, Business, '80) has been promoted to librarian at the Idaho Stateman in Boise.

James Bradley (BS, Accounting, '83) is the assistant controller for Syacso interstate Mountain Food Services in Salt Lake City.

Michael White (BS, Physical Education, '85) is employed at the Palm Beach Institute for Sports Medicine in Florida.

Kaye Wiseman (BSN, Nursing, '77) is employed at the Los Angeles Trauma Center.

Bernet Jackson (BA, History, '80) is the manager of the Breyer Canyon Airport.

Michael LaTour (MBA, Business, '81) is the assistant professor of marketing at Old Dominion University in Virginia.

Cherri Reams (BSA, Marketing, '86) is employed with Maurice's in Boise, training to be assistant manager.

Ronald Fleisch (AS, Marketing, '86) is working for Checker Auto Parts in Caldwell.

Michelle Stobie (BA, Marketing, '86) is employed with KIDO/KLTD as the account representative.

Brian Belknap (BS, Accounting, '86) is the service manager at McCleary Air Conditioning and Heating in Caldwell.

Robert A. Crouch (BSA, Marketing, '86) is the marketing director for Ads Cash Register in Boise.

Terry Lynne Lee (BA, Elementary Education, '86) is teaching third grade at Whitney Elementary School in Boise.

Jeff Kline (BSA, Accounting, '86) works for Hewlett Packard in the production cost accounting department.

Kathleen Kibbe (BSA, Finance, '86) is the bank liquidation specialist for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in San Jose.

Constantine Kortophilis (BA, Criminal Justice, '86) is employed at the Youth Services Center in St. Anthony as a juvenile technician.

Jane Goertz (BS, Social Science, '86) works for the Idaho Wellness Clinic in Boise.

Steven Alton (Nursing, '86) is employed at Alphonsus Regional Medical Center as a registered nurse.

Doreen Turnit (BS, Social Work, '86) is a social worker with the St. Luke's Hospital in Denver.

Edward Tuner (BSA, Accounting, '86) is employed with Mikkula, Cottrell & Co. in Alaska.

Don Jamison (BS) is teaching biology and science at Fruitland High School.

Vivienne Turner (BSA, Accounting, '86) is employed with Burt, Toner & Ingersoll.

John B. Carlson (BSA, Marketing, '86) is a sales manager with a firm in Hollywood, California.

Tammie E. Vance (BSA, Accounting, '86) is employed with Arthur Andersen & Co. in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Tod A. Knowles (BA, History/Education, '86) is teaching seminary at Borah High School in Boise.

Brian Belknap (BSA, Marketing, '86) is the service manager for Firestone Tire & Rubber in Boise.

Connie Ples (BS) is fulfilling a part-time business teaching position in the Kimberly School District.

Rod D. Riggs (BS, Respiratory Therapy, '86) is a staff respiratory therapist at St. Luke’s Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Timothy Eubank (BS, Accounting, '86) is working for Thrall Corp. in Seattle as a systems programmer.

Lynn A. Walhof (Communication, '86) is the public relations account executive at W.R. Drake & Company in Boise.

Vicki Marchbanks (ADN, Nursing, '86) is a staff nurse at West Valley Medical Center in Caldwell.

Janice R. Paradis (BS, Computer Information, '86) is a youth minister at the Holy Rosary School.

Sally Thomas is the director of the liberal arts program at Albion College in Michigan.

Seymour Szehner (BA, English, '85) is an editor/technical writer for Boeing Electronics in Seattle.

Adam Cook (BS, Psychology, '86) is working for the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company as a claims adjuster.

Hydeuas Des Gupta (Nursing) is a nurse at the Holy Rosary Hospital.

Dale Cribbs (BA, Music Education, '86) is teaching music in Blaine.

Dee Fairbanks (BA, Business & Management, '86) is employed as an administrative assistant with Arthur Andersen & Co. in Boise.

Marc Larson (BBA, Marketing, '85) is a merchandiser for Wood’s Nursery & Lawn in Boise.

Marc Crouch (BS, Computer Information, '86) is working with Morton Thiokol Inc.

Sue Henrickson (BS, Marketing, '85) is employed with L’Oreal Cosmetics in Boise.

Jaclyn Fisher-Young is employed with the Jerome School District as a freshman reading instructor.

Vivian Stevens (Nursing) is a nurse at the Holy Rosary Hospital.

Jerry Hope (BS, Elementary Education) is the new principal of Wendell Elementary School.

Barbara Bauer (BSA, Marketing) is the treasurer for Adm. County.

Jerry Walker (BS, Physical Education, '86) teaches and coaches at Cambridge High School.

Racquel Hansen (ADN, Nursing, '86) is working at St. Luke's Hospital.

Michael Vennstrom (BSA, Computer Information, '86) is employed at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center as a systems analyst.

Marilyn G. Maltz (BS, Physical Education, '83) is teaching P.E. at Aguadilla Johnstone Middle School in Guam.

Michael Moeller (BSA, Accounting, '79) is the superintendent of District #171 in Orofino.

Jenni Jernison (BSA, Accounting, '84) works as an IRS revenue agent in Alaska.

Della Berrone (MA, Education, '75) is serving as the director of chaplaincy services at the Children's Mercy Hospital in Missouri.

Greg Townley is teaching business and is the girls' basketball coach at Kendrick High School.

Don Denets (BSA, Aviation Management, '75) is working as an air traffic controller at the Spokane Flight Service Station.
Monte Wilson (BS, Physical Education, ’86) is working on a master’s degree in exercise physiology at the University of Utah.

Steven Larcher (BA) was commissioned upon completion of Aviation Officer Candidate School.

Duane Porter (BS/BFA, ’86) is working on his master’s degree in psychology at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff.

Lori Head has been selected as a choreographer with Extraordinary Students of America.

Guy Barnett (BS, ’55) has graduated from the Navy’s Aviation Indoctrination Course.

Kelly D. Johnson (BA, History, ’66) is attending graduate school at the University of South Carolina.

John Kalange (BS, Pre-Dental, ’83) is graduating from Creighton University, Boyle School of Dentistry.

Jade Jacoby was ranked sixth in the 1986 International Amateur Athletic Federation Mobil Outdoor Track and Field Grand Prix standings for the high jump.

Vickie Kaiser (’82) graduated from the University of Louisville, School of Dentistry.

David Lawrence (BS, Earth Science/Education, ’86) is attending graduate school at Boise State University.

Dennis Baslington received the Sales and Marketing Executive of Boise Award.

Jeff Dilorio (BS, Physical Education, ’86) is attending graduate school at the University of Wyoming to receive his master’s degree in exercise physiology.

Donald Maypole (AA, ’54) has received a Fulbright grant to make a presentation at the Congress of the World Federation of Mental Health in Cairo, Egypt.

Stephen Woychick (BA, History, ’85) is studying law at the University of Minnesota.

Janet Woomul (BA, History, ’86) is attending graduate school at Arizona State.

Susan Sherwood (BS) is attending graduate school at Arizona State.

Jean Montgomery-Kateley (MA, ’72) received an Ed.D. from the University of San Francisco.

Jay Carstens (BSA, Management, ’86) is attending Franklin Pierce Law School in New Hampshire.

Lynne B. Ekstrom (BA, Elementary Education, ’73) was honored as a recipient of the Excellence in Teaching award by the Boise Foundation. She has taught thirteen years in Boise, Ore.

**WEDDINGS**

Brenda Manly and Mitch Egusquiza (Moscow)
William Larkin and Robin Gochnour (Boise) March 25
Cynthia Herrman and Christopher Pierce (Rockham, Calif.) April 18
Steve Saleen and Maria Strzalkowska (Boise) April 19
Ronald Chynoweth and Belinda Remmer (Bellevue, Wash.) April 19
Michael Youngblood and Nancy J. Otto (Boise) April 26
Kevin Dunn and Penuel Cote (Boise) May 4
Grant Smith and Martene Ridder (San Francisco) May 10
Randy Jones and Renee Cook (Boise) May 10
Richard T. Metzger and Melanie Cheney (Boise) May 17
Kelly Karnpa and Melody Wilton (Eagle) May 17
Robert Haycock Jr. and Nancy Ann Southwick (Boise) May 17
Roger Cook and Dyann Ickes (Boise) May 17
Some of these, like Peterson, have worked almost entirely in Idaho; others have chosen, again in Shakespeare's profound dialogue, "To seek their fortunes further than at home, where small experience grows." Holloway has taken this avenue, moving to New York after graduating to work in and study theater and ending up at the American Stage Company in St. Petersburg, Florida.

"I left Boise and went to New York to study, and I had never been to the city before... I thought I could get an apartment in a weekend, and of course it took six months. I'd never been in a taxi, I'd never been to an art museum; I'd never seen a bagel or spoken to anyone of a different ethnic group than myself."

Three years later Holloway was hired by the American Stage Company as artistic director and eagerly left New York.

"The city was very tough and exciting at the same time and I was happy to leave for work."

It had been years since Holloway had acted in the local Shakespeare festival that she helped build; she is committed to the American Stage Company, working over 40 weeks a year in St. Petersburg with her husband, John Berglund, managing director of A.S.C. She saw the ten year reunion of the festival as "like a summer camp, to the extreme. I've had the opportunity to look at creating and building an acting company through the eyes of an actor. I've put myself to the challenge to see if I could do it."

Through perseverance, Peterson's life in Idaho with his wife, Jeannie, a nurse at St. Luke's, has led to a full time career in theater. During the school year he works in the Idaho Theater for Youth, spending his summers with the festival. He recognizes some advantages to staying home.

"Every once in a while I get a little twinge of if I'd gone to New York, or Boston or gone to L.A. or something, maybe...but I probably wouldn't be working as much as I am now, had I done that. I like being a part of this kind of growth because I can see things in the future that I want to be a part of. Because of the smallness and remoteness I'm doing a lot of things, writing, directing, acting, and doing a lot of the office stuff too."

Peterson's experience with the growing Shakespeare Festival has immersed him among national actors and helped him confirm that he has what it takes.

"When I started doing the Shakespeare Festival I'd never worked in plays with people I didn't know. Ever. And so now all of the sudden there were these people coming in from all over the country and I was thinking 'How am I going to do around these people.' and it turned out to be good. I feel like I have the confidence now that I can play with anybody."

During this brief summer reunion both Holloway and Peterson, having circled back from their beginnings at BSU, reflected on those days.

"Those years when we were students we did all of our work in the old Subal Theater, and it was a sad thing to see that go," Peterson said.

"We had this funky little theater that was basically ours and we had a couple of instructors who were really hot and we got a chance to do some really fun work."

Retrospectively, the two agree that small was, in a sense, beautiful, and less was definitely more.

"We would rehearse way into the wee hours and come early in the morning to build those sets," Holloway recalls. "They didn't have a full time costumer because I was their costumer."

"I think because it was a small company and we were all so devoted to what it is we wanted to do, the training I received was invaluable. I'm able to be an artistic director of a company partly because I've worked in the office and I know what costumes are and what goes into all of this."

And what goes into the life of a "successful," off-screen theater careerperson is hard work, plenty of sacrifice, and a devotion to the craft. Says Holloway, "You don't do it for the money, and you live modestly. It's a way of life, it's a choice. I would hate to make my livelihood as a freelance actor. I wouldn't do it...but still, in my position in the theater it's certainly hard to mouth as well."

Peterson agrees, "If the money is that big an issue, you're not in it. You don't need to be there."
Gary Brogan missed the Caldwell Night Rodeo this year.

But the 1986 College National Rodeo double champion bareback bronc rider from Boise State didn't miss many others in the Northwest.

Brogan, who has been riding broncs since he was about eight years old, followed the rodeo circuit again this summer until he was injured at Omak, Wash., in August.

And he doesn't even own a horse. Bronc riders are judged on their ability to stay on mean, strange horses.

"I've been to a lot more than you want to list," Brogan said, naming rodeos from Prescott, Ariz., to Joseph, Ore.; Helena, Mont., to Walla Walla, Wash.; Winnemucca, Nev., to Snake River Stampede in Nampa.

"I've put 20,000 miles on my car since I bought it in March — there isn't anybody else right around here that wants to go like I have been," he said.

"You're not at the rodeos long. I was at Newport, Wash., maybe not even for three hours, then drove all night to get to the Preston Night Rodeo. I get home every week, but not for long. I leave Monday morning and might get home Sunday night at 3 a.m."

In addition to his national championship, Brogan, president of the BSU Rodeo Club last year, won a $1,500 scholarship for his riding ability and the regional title this summer at the College National Rodeo Finals in Bozeman, Mont., where he competed against 46 other riders. He also won two Stetson hats, two silver buckles and a saddle. He accumulated enough points during those six-day finals to take the national championship, the first for a Boise State cowboy.

A secondary education biology major at Boise State, Brogan takes pride in his riding ability. A bronc rider is awarded from 0-100 points, he said, by two judges watching him for eight seconds, looking for how well his toes are turned out after spurring the bronc out of the chute, how wild the ride looks, and whether he has his horse in control.

"That eight seconds seems much longer," he said.

How did he become a bronc rider?

"My dad (Ray Brogan, New Plymouth) rode bucking horses. We had an arena there at home. At first it definitely takes a lot of practice, but after you've got the basics, then you're on your way."

At Omak, though, he was hurt by the horse he drew, and his season ran out. The bronc fell down, leaving Brogan first hanging, then being dragged. That really "messed up" his shoulder, and he was forced to lay out, rather than aggravate the injury.

Why does he go through the circuit rigors?

"My wife asks the same thing," he said.

"I enjoy it. It's a lot of fun to get a good bucking horse. I like the money, too."

He finished in the money at some of the summer rodeos: Nephi, Oakley, Prescott, Ogden, Joseph and others. He won about $4,000 in prize money, but a lot of expenses came out of that amount — food, gas, lodging, when he wasn't staying with friends and relatives, and entry fees.

"You could go year 'round if you wanted. Some of the biggest rodeos are indoors in the winter at Denver, Houston and Tucson," he said.
Boise State's Medical Man

Team doctor George Wade lends a healing hand to injured athletes

By Carolyn Beaver

Boise State team physician George Wade considers himself fortunate. One of the toughest problems doctors face is patients who won't follow doctor's orders.

He doesn't have to worry about that with many of his patients - the members of BSU's athletic teams.

"Athletes are highly motivated people, and they're willing to work to get back to doing things . . . . You can't give an athlete the advice, 'If it bothers you to run, don't run on it.'"

For that reason, Wade, an orthopedic surgeon, and his staff of physical therapists, athletic physiologists and nurses at the Idaho Sports Medicine Institute on campus, work closely with BSU athletes, monitoring their progress - even before they hit the field or court.

In working with athletes, Wade said his primary goal is to prevent injuries through proper conditioning. And, if injuries do occur, he works with the athletes to make sure they are in top form before rejoining the team.

"I really believe in rehabilitation. It's the key to a lot of things," he said. "I want to get them back to playing so they won't wind up hurt again."

Working with a motivated population helps ensure that. "You know they're going to work hard to get back to playing. It's gratifying because you get to see such good results."

Sports medicine has its pressures, too. "Sometimes, no matter what you do, you can't get someone back on the field to play." And sometimes, the physician is blamed for that. "There's a fine line between knowing when to let them go back, so as not to risk getting hurt again."

Those kinds of situations present a challenge to Wade and his staff. "You have to find new ways to treat things better, for quicker recovery, even without surgery."

The positive and motivated patients, the challenge and the pressure all brought Wade into sports medicine, even before it became a "hot" specialty. He learned a great deal of the love and respect for the specialty from his mentor, former BSU team physician Richard Gardner, who "has done more for me than almost a father would do for a son."

Eight years ago, when Wade moved to Idaho, he began working with Gardner and the BSU athletes. "He gradually let me do more and more," until he retired about three years ago.

Since then, Wade has moved his office to campus, where he sees both BSU and community athletes as well as other patients.

The view from the waiting room looks into the sports therapy room, which in turn looks onto the stadium field.

Wade wasn't sure, at first, how the community - or Boise State - would accept his location on campus. "As it turned out, it's one of the smartest moves I've ever made. I have a great relationship with the university, not just the athletes, but with the physical education department and others around campus."

"We get to draw on the knowledge that comes out of the physical education department. It brings in more of the research, the new things in exercise physiology that might wind up on a book shelf."

Conversely, people on his staff have taught P.E. courses, and Jim Moore, the Institute's athletic physiologist, also is BSU's strength and conditioning coach.

"Even though we're separate from the university, the university has made us feel a part of them, and I like that," Wade said. □
Church papers help historian write his book

The Frank Church Collection at BSU is living up to its advance billing as a valuable source of materials for researchers, according to Washington State University historian Leroy Ashby, who is writing a book about the political life of Frank Church within the context of American liberalism after WWII.

This spring Ashby made his fourth visit to the collection, an estimated three million manuscript and printed pages encompassing Church's 24 years of service in the U.S. Senate. He sees in the Church room a treasure-trove of insights into American politics, its people and events.

"This is one of the best manuscript collections I've looked at, and I've seen dozens. In terms of richness of materials, it's excellent. It's full of papers, pamphlets, records, and letters to him that can give insight into the political spectrum. It is a first rate collection of major significance," Ashby said.

Ashby says the collection is a great resource to political scientists, journalists, and anyone interested in the major social and political ideas and events of the time period that Church was in office.

"He was right in the center of some of the truly crucial debates of our time, such as energy, agriculture, conservation, civil rights and social welfare policies."

Both the library and Church's family have kept the collection unchanged and uncensored. Classified documents of national security were kept separate, and all other materials have been included in the collection and available to researchers. According to Ashby, this isn't always the case.

"Not all public officials or their families turn over things like this, especially uncensored. It seems to be the bottom line that they have nothing to hide. There have been no efforts to censor material, or what I do with it."

Ashby sees the collection, which was brought here from Stanford, as a lasting resource for researchers.

"My guess is that in the next few decades all kinds of researchers will be coming here to work with the collection in one way or another. I think it's a real plum. Stanford's loss was undoubtedly BSU's gain."  

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